

UNIT III

POPULATION COMPOSITION:AGE AND GENDER-FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS-LITERACY AND EDUCATION-RELIGION AND CASTE-RURAL AND URBAN-OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE-GENDER ISSUES- POPULATION COMPOSITION IN INDIA

In human society, **family** (from [Latin: familia](#)) is a [group](#) of people related either by [consanguinity](#) (by recognized birth) or [affinity](#) (by marriage or other relationship). The purpose of families is to maintain the well-being of its members and of society. Ideally, families would offer predictability, structure, and safety as members mature and participate in the community.^[1] In most societies, it is within families that children acquire [socialization](#) for life outside the family, and acts as the primary source of attachment, nurturing, and socialization for humans.^{[2][3]} Additionally, as the basic unit for meeting the basic needs of its members, it provides a sense of boundaries for performing tasks in a safe environment, ideally builds a person into a functional adult, transmits culture, and ensures continuity of humankind with precedents of knowledge.

[Anthropologists](#) generally classify most family organizations as [matrifocal](#) (a mother and her children); [patrifocal](#) (a father and his children); [conjugal](#) (a wife, her husband, and children, also called the [nuclear family](#)); [avuncular](#) (for example, a grandparent, a brother, his sister, and her children); or [extended](#) (parents and children co-reside with other members of one parent's family).

Members of the [immediate family](#) may include spouses, parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters. Members of the extended family may include aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, and [siblings-in-law](#). Sometimes these are also considered members of the immediate family, depending on an individual's specific relationship with them, and the legal definition of "immediate family" varies.^[4] Sexual relations with family members are regulated by rules concerning [incest](#) such as the [incest taboo](#).

The field of [genealogy](#) aims to trace family lineages through history. The family is also an important economic unit studied in [family economics](#). The word "families" can be used metaphorically to create more inclusive categories such as [community](#), [nationhood](#), and [global village](#).

Literacy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

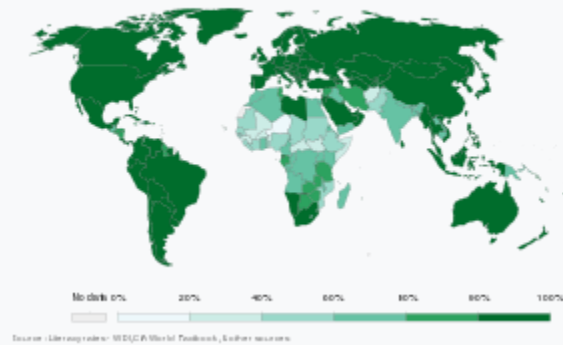
[Jump to navigation](#)[Jump to search](#)

"Illiterate" redirects here. For the 2013 film, see [Illiterate \(film\)](#).

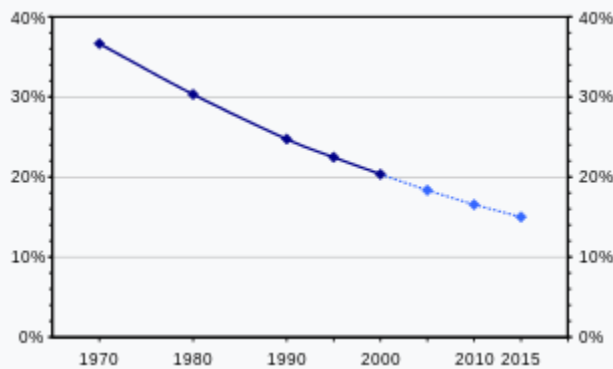
"Reading and writing" redirects here. For the journal, see [Reading and Writing \(journal\)](#).

Adult literacy rates, 2015 or most recent observation

Adult literacy rates in the past decade have risen significantly, and are now above 50% in most countries. In 1970, only 15% of the world's population was able to read and write. Today, that number has risen to 59%. The world's literacy rate is now 59%. See source for more details.



Adult literacy rates, 2015 or most recent observation^[1]



World illiteracy has halved between 1970 and 2015



Literacy Photo 2 (7193820110)

Literacy is popularly understood as an ability to [read](#), [write](#) and use [numeracy](#) in at least one method of writing, an understanding reflected by mainstream dictionary and handbook definitions.^{[2][3]} Starting in the 1980s, however, literacy researchers have maintained that defining literacy as an ability apart from any actual event of reading and writing ignores the complex ways reading and writing always happen in a specific context and in tandem with the values associated with that context.^{[4][5][6][7][8][9]} The view that literacy always involves social and cultural elements^{[10][11]} is reflected in [UNESCO's](#) stipulation that literacy is an "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials *associated with varying contexts*."^[12] Modern attention

to literacy as a "context-dependent assemblage of social practices"^[13] reflects the understanding that individuals' reading and writing practices develop and change over the lifespan^[14] as their cultural, political, and historical contexts change.^{[15][16]} For example, in **Scotland**, literacy has been defined as: "The ability to read, write and use numeracy, to handle information, to express ideas and opinions, to make decisions and solve problems, as family members, workers, citizens and lifelong learners."^[17]

Such expanded definitions have altered long-standing "rule of thumb" measures of literacy, e.g., the ability to read the newspaper, in part because the increasing involvement of computers and other digital technologies in communication necessitates additional skills (e.g. interfacing with **web browsers** and **word processing** programs; organizing and altering the configuration of files, etc.). By extension, the expansion of these necessary skill-sets became known, variously, as **computer literacy**, **information literacy**, and **technological literacy**.^[18] Elsewhere definitions of literacy extend the original notion of "acquired ability" into concepts like "arts literacy,"^[19] **visual literacy** (the ability to understand visual forms of communication such as **body language**, pictures, maps, and video), **statistical literacy**,^[20] **critical literacy**,^[21] **media literacy**, **ecological literacy**, **disaster literacy**,^[22] and **health literacy**.^[23] **Adherents in 2010**



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Religion	Adherents	Percentage
Christianity	2.168 billion	31.4% ^[1]
Islam	1.599 billion	23.2% ^[1]
Secular^[a]/Nonreligious^[b]/Agnostic/Atheist	1.193 billion	15.6%
Hinduism	1.161 billion	15.2%
Buddhism	506 million	6.6%

Religion	Adherents	Percentage
Chinese traditional religion ^[c]	394 million	5%
Ethnic religions excluding some in separate categories	300 million	3%
African traditional religions	100 million ^[4]	1.2%
Sikhism	26 million	0.30%
Spiritism	15 million	0.19%
Judaism	14.7 million ^[5]	0.18%
Bahá'í	5.0 million ^[6]	0.07%
Jainism	4.2 million	0.05%
Shinto	4.0 million	0.05%
Cao Dai	4.0 million	0.05%
Zoroastrianism	2.6 million	0.03%
Tenrikyo	2.0 million	0.02%
Animism	1.9 million	0.02%

Religion	Adherents	Percentage
Neo-Paganism	1.0 million	0.01%
Unitarian Universalism	0.8 million	0.01%
Rastafari	0.6 million	0.007%
Total	7.79 billion	100%

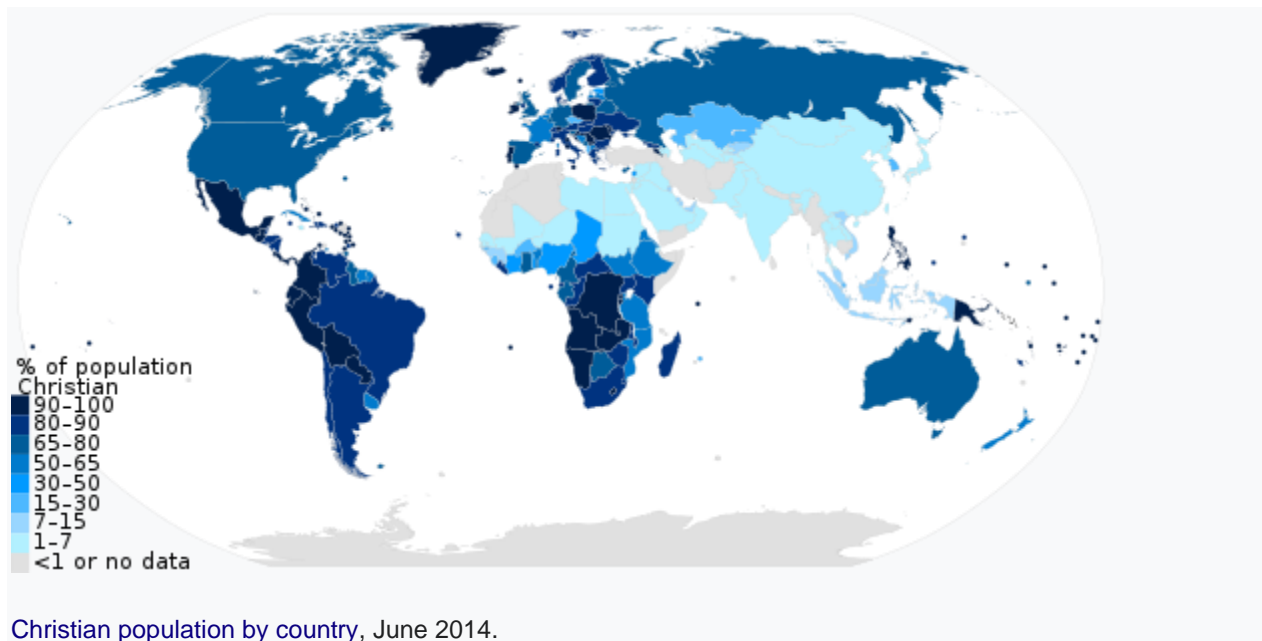
Notes

1. [^] These figures may incorporate populations of **secular/nominal adherents** as well as **syncretist worshipers**, although the concept of syncretism is disputed by some.
2. [^] Nonreligious includes agnostic, atheist, secular humanist, and people answering 'none' or no religious preference. Half of this group is theistic but nonreligious.^[2] According to a 2012 study by Gallup International "59% of the world said that they think of themselves as religious person, 23% think of themselves as not religious whereas 13% think of themselves as convinced atheists".^[3]
3. [^] Chinese traditional religion is described as "the common religion of the majority Chinese culture: a combination of [Confucianism](#), [Buddhism](#), and [Taoism](#), as well as the traditional non-scriptural/local practices and beliefs."

By proportion

Christians

Countries and territories with the greatest proportion of [Christians](#) from [Christianity by country](#) (as of 2010):



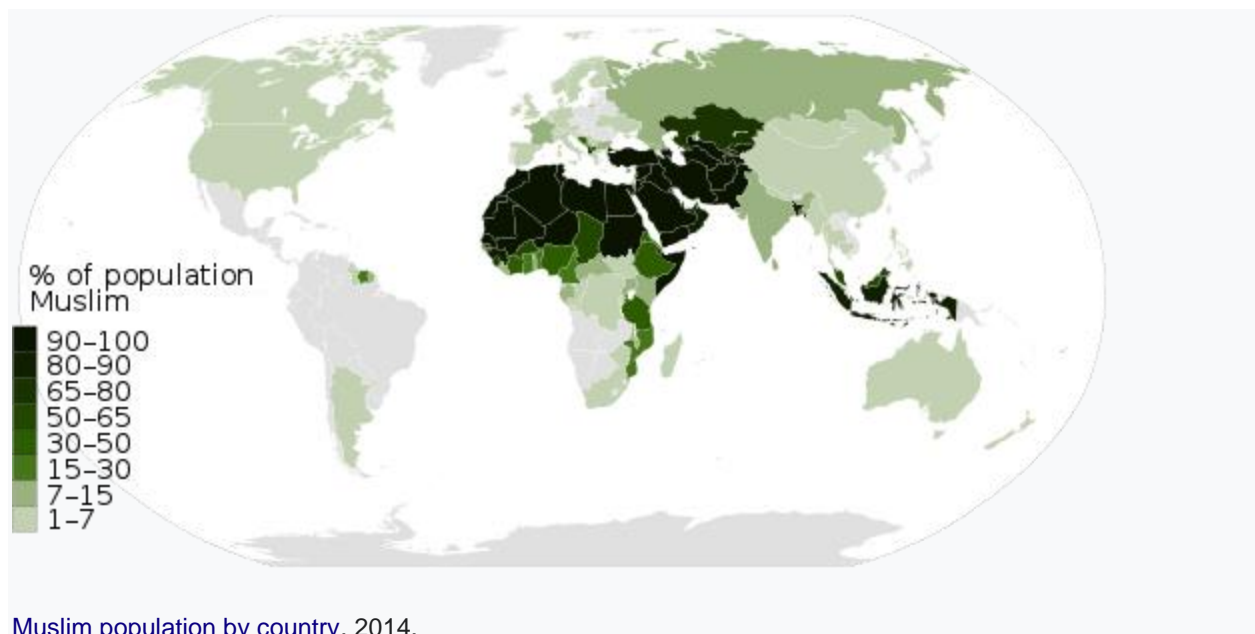
1.  [Vatican City](#) 100% (100% Roman Catholic)
2.  [Pitcairn Islands](#) 100% (100% Seventh-day Adventist)^[1]
3.  [Samoa](#) ~99% (mostly Protestant)^[8]
4.  [Romania](#) 99% (mostly Romanian Orthodox)
5.  [East Timor](#) 99.6%^[9] (mostly Roman Catholic)
6.  [American Samoa](#) 98.3% (mostly Protestant)^[10]
7.  [Malta](#) 98.1%^[11] (mostly Roman Catholic)
8.  [Venezuela](#) 98%^[12] (71% Roman Catholic)
9.  [Greece](#) 98%^[13] (95% Greek Orthodox)
10.  [Marshall Islands](#) 97.2% (mostly Protestant)^[14]
11.  [Tonga](#) 97.2% (mostly Protestant)^[15]
12.  [San Marino](#) 97%^[16] (~97% Roman Catholic)
13.  [Paraguay](#) 96.9%^[17] (mostly Roman Catholic)
14.  [El Salvador](#) 96.4% (mostly Roman Catholic)^[18]
15.  [Kiribati](#) 96% (mostly Protestant)^[19]
16.  [Federated States of Micronesia](#) ~96% (mostly Protestant)^[20]
17.  [Barbados](#) 95.1% (mostly Protestant)^[21]
18.  [Papua New Guinea](#) 94.8% (mostly Protestant)^[22]
19.  [Mexico](#) 94.6% (mostly Roman Catholic)
20.  [Peru](#) 94.51%^[23] (mostly Roman Catholic)

Muslims



























See also: [Muslim World](#)


Countries with the greatest proportion of [Muslims](#) from [Islam by country](#) (as of 2010) (figures excluding foreign workers in parenthesis):

Data is based on the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life ^[24]



Muslim population by country, 2014.

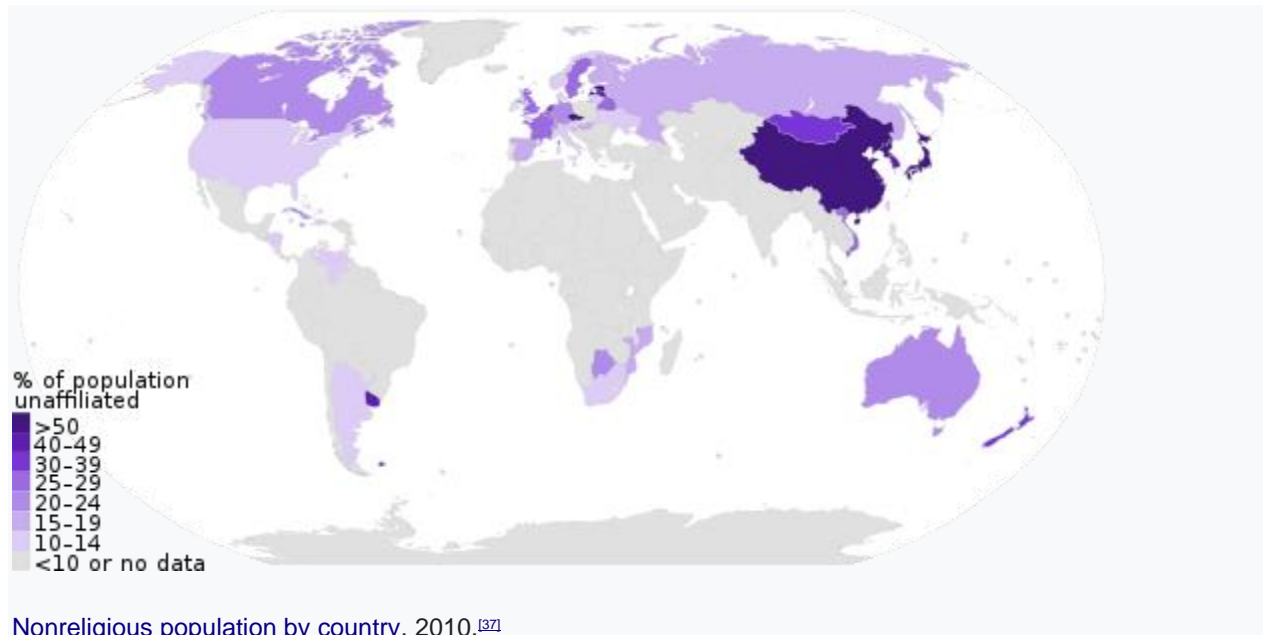
1.  [Afghanistan](#) 99.7%^[25] (mostly Sunni, 20% Shi'a)^[24]
2.  [Tunisia](#) 99.5% (mostly Sunni)
3.  [Iran](#) 99.4% (mostly Shi'a)^[26]
4.  [Azerbaijan](#) 99.2% (70-80% Shi'a)^[24]
5.  [Yemen](#) 99.1% (40-45% Shi'a) ^[24]
6.  [Mauritania](#) 99.1%
7.  [Morocco](#) ~99%
8.  [Iraq](#) 99% (70-75% Shi'a)^[24]
9.  [Niger](#) 98.6% (mostly Sunni)^[24]
10.  [Somalia](#) 98.5% (mostly Sunni)
11.  [Maldives](#) 98.4% (mostly Sunni)
12.  [Comoros](#) 98.3% (mostly Sunni)^[27]
13.  [Algeria](#) 98%
14.  [Saudi Arabia](#) ~97% (10-15% Shi'a)^[24]
15.  [Djibouti](#) 96.9% (mostly Sunni)^[24]
16.  [Libya](#) 96.6% (Mostly Sunni)^[28]
17.  [Pakistan](#) 96.4%^[29]
18.  [Egypt](#) 90% (Mostly Sunni)^[30]
19.  [Bangladesh](#) 89.6% (Mostly Sunni)^[24]
20.  [Turkey](#) 89.5% (Mostly Sunni)^[31]
21.  [Indonesia](#) 88.2% (Mostly Sunni)^[24]
22.  [Sierra Leone](#) 78.00% (mostly Sunni)^[32]
23.  [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) 77.9% (Mostly Sunni)
24.  [Kuwait](#) 74.6%^[33] (20-25% Shi'a)^[citation needed]
25.  [Bahrain](#) 73.7% ^[34] (Mostly Shi'a)^[citation needed]
26.  [Sudan](#) 71.3% (mostly Sunni)^[35]

27.  [Malaysia](#) 60.4% (mostly Sunni)^[24]




















Irreligious and atheist



See also: [Irreligion by country](#)

Countries with the greatest proportion of people without religion (including agnostics and atheists) from [Irreligion by country](#) (as of 2020):^[36]



[Nonreligious population by country, 2010.](#)^[37]

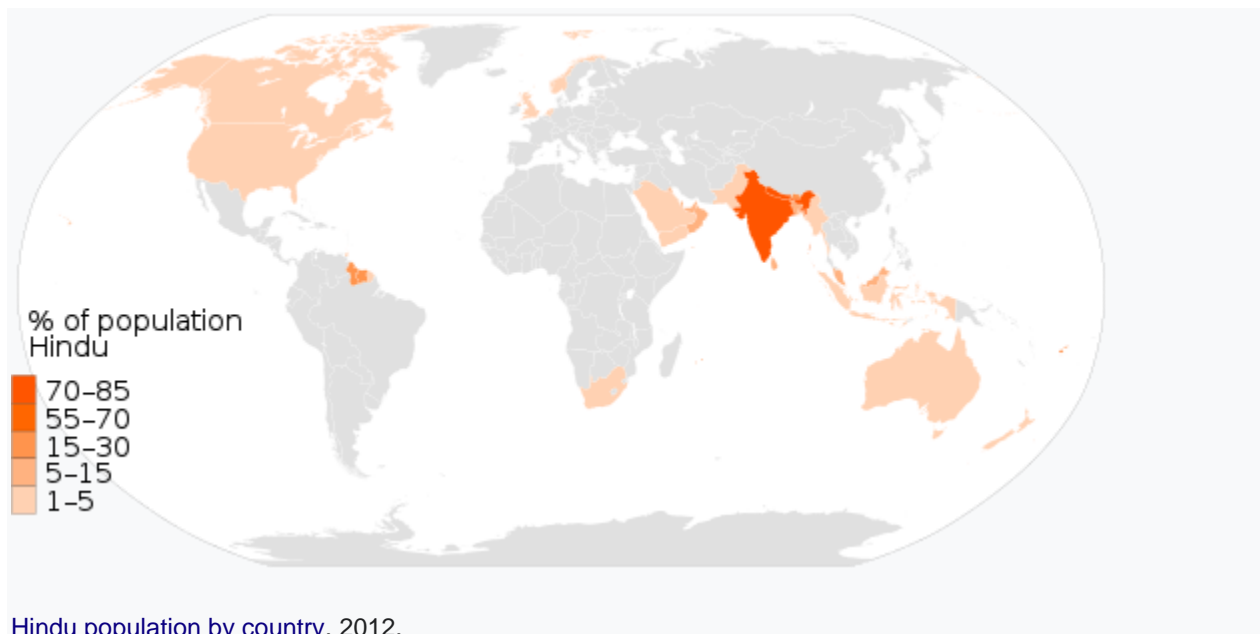
1.  [Czech Republic](#) (78.4%)^[36]
2.  [North Korea](#) (71.3%)^[36]
3.  [Estonia](#) (60.2%)^[36]
4.  [Japan](#) (60%)^[36]
5.  [Hong Kong](#) (54.7%)^[36]
6.  [China](#) (51.8%)^[36]
7.  [South Korea](#) (46.6%)^[36]
8.  [Latvia](#) (45.3%)^[36]
9.  [Netherlands](#) (44.3%)^[36]
10.  [Uruguay](#) (41.5%)^[36]
11.  [New Zealand](#) (39.6%)^[36]
12.  [Mongolia](#) (36.5%)^[36]
13.  [France](#) (31.9%)^[36]
14.  [United Kingdom](#) (31.2%)^[36]
15.  [Belgium](#) (31%)^[36]
16.  [Spain](#) (30.3%)^[38]
17.  [Vietnam](#) (29.9%)^[36]
18.  [Sweden](#) (29%)^[36]
19.  [Australia](#) (28.6%)^[36]
20.  [Belarus](#) (28.6%)^[36]






21.  [Luxembourg](#) (26.7%)^[36]
22.  [Germany](#) (26.3%)^[36]











Remarks: Ranked by mean estimate which is in brackets. Irreligious includes agnostic, atheist, secular believer, and people having no formal religious adherence. It does not necessarily mean that members of this group don't belong to any religion. Some religions have harmonized with local cultures and can be seen as a cultural background rather than a formal religion. Additionally, the practice of officially associating a family or household with a religious institute while not formally practicing the affiliated religion is common in many countries. Thus, over half of this group is theistic and/or influenced by religious principles, but nonreligious/non-practicing and not true atheists or agnostics.^[2] See [Spiritual but not religious](#).

Hindus

Countries with the greatest proportion of [Hindus](#) from [Hinduism by country](#) (as of 2010):

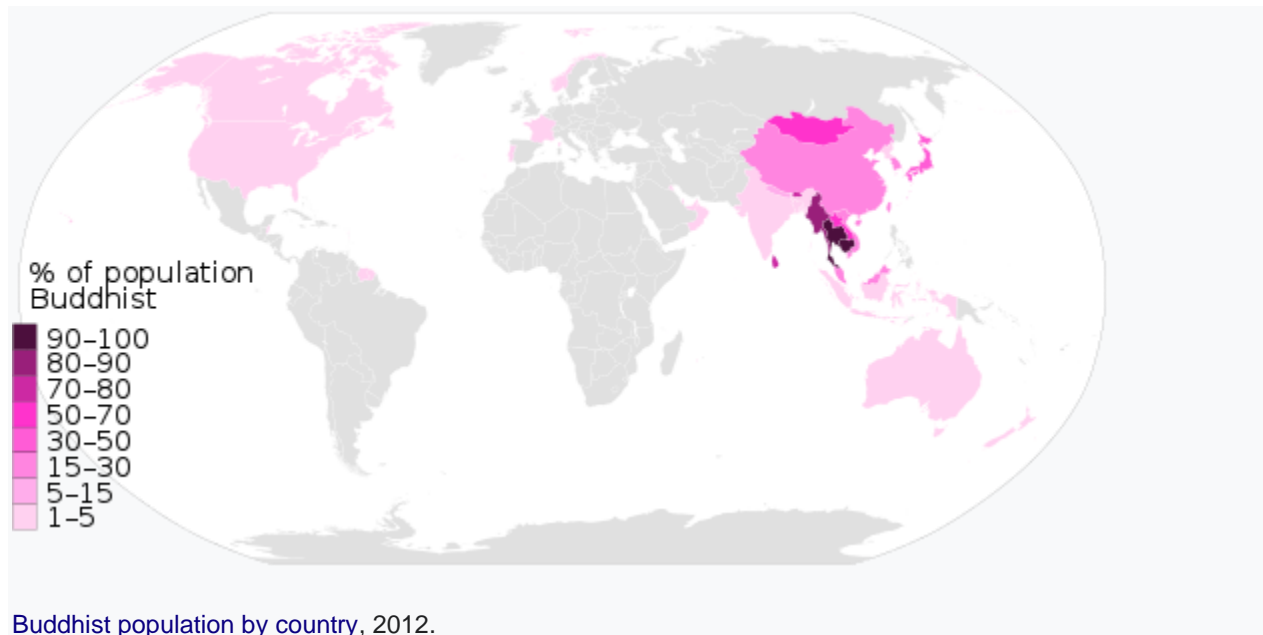




1.  [Nepal](#) 81.3%^[39]
2.  [India](#) 79.8%^[40]
3.  [Mauritius](#) 48.54%^[41]
4.  [Fiji](#) 27.9%^[42]
5.  [Bhutan](#) 25%^[43]
6.  [Guyana](#) 24.8%^[44]
7.  [Suriname](#) 22.3%^[45]
8.  [Trinidad and Tobago](#) 18.2%^[46]
9.  [United Arab Emirates](#) 15%^[47]
10.  [Sri Lanka](#) 12.6%^[48]
11.  [Kuwait](#) 12%^[49]

12.  [Bangladesh](#) 9.6%^[50]
13.  [Bahrain](#) 8.1%^[51]
14.  [Réunion](#) 6.7%^[52]
15.  [Malaysia](#) 6.3%^[53]
16.  [Singapore](#) 5.1%
17.  [Oman](#) 3%
18.  [Seychelles](#) 2.1%^[54]
19.  [New Zealand](#) 2.0%^[55]
20.  [Pakistan](#) 1.8%
21.  [Indonesia](#) 1.7%^[56]
22.  [United Kingdom](#) 1.7%^[57]
23.  [United States](#) 0.7%^[58]

Buddhists

Countries with the greatest proportion of [Buddhists](#) from [Buddhism by country](#) (as of 2010):^[59]



1.  [Cambodia](#) 96.9%
2.  [Thailand](#) 93.2%
3.  [Myanmar](#) 80.1%
4.  [Bhutan](#) 74.70%
5.  [Sri Lanka](#) 69.3%
6.  [Laos](#) 66.0%
7.  [Mongolia](#) 55.1%
8.  [Japan](#) 36.2%
9.  [Taiwan](#) 35.1%
10.  [Singapore](#) 33.2%

11.  [South Korea](#) 22.9%
12.  [Malaysia](#) 19.8%
13.  [China](#) 18.2%
14.  [Macau](#) 17.3%
15.  [Vietnam](#) 16.4%
16.  [Hong Kong](#) 13.2%
17.  [Nepal](#) 10.3%

Taoists/Confucianists/Chinese traditional religionists








As a spiritual practice, Taoism has made fewer inroads in the West than Buddhism and Hinduism. Despite the popularity of its great classics the I Ching and the Tao Te Ching, the specific practices of Taoism have not been promulgated in America with much success;^[60] these religions are not ubiquitous worldwide in the way that adherents of bigger world religions are, and they remain primarily an ethnic religion. Nonetheless, Taoist ideas and symbols such as Taijitu have become popular throughout the world through Tai Chi Chuan, Qigong, and various martial arts.^[61]

1.  [Taiwan](#) 33–80%^[62]
2.  [China](#) 30%^[63]
3.  [Hong Kong](#) 28%^[64]
4.  [Macau](#) 13.9%^[65]
5.  [Singapore](#) 8.5%^[66]
6.  [Malaysia](#) 2.6%^[67]
7.  [South Korea](#) 0.2–1%^[68]
8.  [Vietnam](#)
9.  [Philippines](#) 0.01–0.05%
10.  [Indonesia](#) 0.05%

The Chinese traditional religion has 184,000 believers in Latin America, 250,000 believers in Europe, and 839,000 believers in North America as of 1998.^{[69][70]}

Ethnic and indigenous











All of the below come from the U.S. Department of State 2009 International Religious Freedom Report,^[71] based on the highest estimate of people identified as indigenous or followers of indigenous religions that have been well-defined. Due to the [syncretic](#) nature of these religions, the following numbers may not reflect the actual number of practitioners.

1.  [Haiti](#) 50%^[72]
2.  [Guinea-Bissau](#) 50%
3.  [Cameroon](#) 40%
4.  [Togo](#) 33%^[73]
5.  [Côte d'Ivoire](#) 25%
6.  [Sudan](#) 25%^[74]
7.  [Benin](#) 23%

8.  [Burundi](#) 20%
9.  [Burkina Faso](#) 15%
10.  [New Zealand](#) 15%^[75]
11.  [South Africa](#) 15%^[76]
12.  [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) 12%
13.  [Central African Republic](#) 10%
14.  [Gabon](#) 10%
15.  [Lesotho](#) 10%
16.  [Nigeria](#) 10%
17.  [Sierra Leone](#) 10%^[77]
18.  [Indonesia](#) 9%^[78]
19.  [Kenya](#) 9%
20.  [Palau](#) 9%^[79]
21.  [Ghana](#) 8.5%
22.  [Guinea](#) 5%

Sikhism

Countries with the greatest proportion of [Sikhs](#):

1.  [India](#) 1.9%
2.  [United Kingdom](#) 1.2%^{[80][81]}
3.  [Canada](#) 1.4%^[82]
4.  [Malaysia](#) 0.5%^[83]
5.  [New Zealand](#) 0.42%
6.  [Fiji](#) 0.3%^[84]
7.  [Singapore](#) 0.3%^[85]
8.  [United States](#) 0.2%^{[86][87]}
9.  [Australia](#) 0.1%^{[88][89]}
10.  [Italy](#) 0.1%^[90]

The Sikh homeland is the [Punjab](#) state, in India, where today Sikhs make up approximately 61% of the population. This is the only place where Sikhs are in the majority. Sikhs have emigrated to countries all over the world – especially to English-speaking and East Asian nations. In doing so they have retained, to an unusually high degree, their distinctive cultural and religious identity. Sikhs are not ubiquitous worldwide in the way that adherents of larger world religions are, and they remain primarily an ethnic religion. But they can be found in many international cities and have become an especially strong religious presence in the United Kingdom and Canada.^[91]

Spiritism

1.  [Cuba](#) 10.3%
2.  [Jamaica](#) 10.2%
3.  [Brazil](#) 4.8%
4.  [Suriname](#) 3.6%

5.  [Haiti](#) 2.7%
6.  [Dominican Republic](#) 2.2%
7.  [The Bahamas](#) 1.9%
8.  [Nicaragua](#) 1.5%
9.  [Trinidad and Tobago](#) 1.4%
10.  [Guyana](#) 1.3%
11.  [Venezuela](#) 1.1%
12.  [Colombia](#) 1.0%
13.  [Belize](#) 1.0%
14.  [Honduras](#) 0.9%
15.  [Puerto Rico](#) 0.7%
16.  [Panama](#) 0.5%
17.  [Iceland](#) 0.5%
18.  [Guadeloupe](#) 0.4%
19.  [Argentina](#) 0.2%
20.  [Guatemala](#) 0.2%

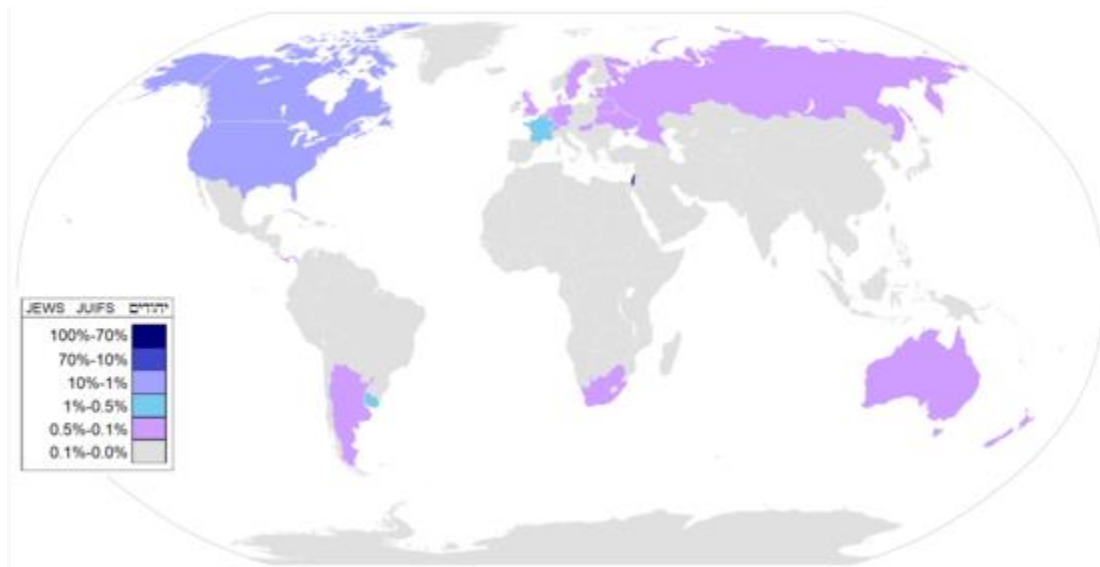
^[92]

Note that all these estimates come from a single source. However, this source gives a relative indication of the size of the Spiritist communities within each country.




Judaism













Main article: [Jewish population by country](#)

Countries with the greatest proportion of [Jews](#) (as of 2017):



[Jewish population by country](#), 2016.













1.  [Israel](#) 73.6%^[5]
2.  [Gibraltar](#) 2.0%^[5]
3.  [United States](#) 1.76%^[5]









4.  [Canada](#) 1.07%^[5]
5.  [France](#) 0.7%^[5]
6.  [Hungary](#) 0.485%^[5]
7.  [Uruguay](#) 0.483%^[5]
8.  [Australia](#) 0.47%^[5]
9.  [United Kingdom](#) 0.44%^[5]
10.  [Argentina](#) 0.41%^[5]
11.  [U.S. Virgin Islands](#) 0.36%^[5]
12.  [Belgium](#) 0.259%^[5]
13.  [Panama](#) 0.250%^[5]
14.  [Latvia](#) 0.24%^[5]
15.  [Switzerland](#) 0.22%^[5]
16.  [Netherlands](#) 0.17%^[5]
17.  [New Zealand](#) 0.16%^[5]
18.  [Estonia](#) 0.154%^[5]
19.  [Bermuda](#) 0.154%^[5]
20.  [Sweden](#) 0.152%^[5]
21.  [Germany](#) 0.14%^[5]
22.  [South Africa](#) 0.124%^[5]
23.  [Ukraine](#) 0.124%^[5]
24.  [Russia](#) 0.122%^[5]
25.  [Denmark](#) 0.112%^[5]

Bahá'ís

Main article: [Bahá'í statistics](#)

Countries with the greatest proportion of [Bahá'ís](#) (as of 2010) with a national population $\geq 200,000$:

1.  [Belize](#) 2.5% (The 2010 Belize Population Census recorded 202 Bahá'ís out of a total population of 304,106,^{[93][94]} yielding a proportion of 0.066%)
2.  [Bolivia](#) 2.2%
3.  [Zambia](#) 1.8%
4.  [Mauritius](#) 1.8% (The 2011 Mauritius census recorded 639 Bahá'ís out of a total population of 1,236,817^[95] yielding a proportion of 0.05%)
5.  [Guyana](#) 1.6% (The 2002 Guyana census recorded 500 Bahá'ís out of a total population of 751,223^[96] yielding a proportion of 0.067%)
6.  [Vanuatu](#) 1.4%
7.  [Barbados](#) 1.2% (The 2010 Barbados census recorded 178 Bahá'ís out of a total population of 250,010^[97] yielding a proportion of 0.07%)
8.  [Trinidad and Tobago](#) 1.2%
9.  [Panama](#) 1.2%
10.  [Kenya](#) 1.0%
11.  [Lesotho](#) 0.9%
12.  [Papua New Guinea](#) 0.9%

13.  [Réunion](#) 0.9%
14.  [Chad](#) 0.9%
15.  [Botswana](#) 0.8%
16.  [Gambia](#) 0.8%
17.  [Suriname](#) 0.8%
18.  [Congo, Republic of the](#) 0.6%
19.  [Solomon Islands](#) 0.6%
20.  [Venezuela](#) 0.6%

- **Remarks and sources:** The Association of Religion Data Archives' "Most Bahá'í Nations (2010)" which used the "World Christian Database" for adherents estimates based on information provided by the [World Christian Encyclopedia](#) and "World Christian Trends".^[98] A source whose only systematic flaw was to consistently have a higher estimate of Christians than other cross-national data sets.^[99] Various census figures of some of these countries vary significantly. See [Bahá'í statistics](#).

Jainism



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1.  [India](#) 0.3%
2.  [Suriname](#) 0.3%
3.  [Fiji](#) 0.2%
4.  [Kenya](#) 0.2%
5.  [Nepal](#) 0.1%

By population

Christians

Largest Christian populations (as of 2011):




1.  [United States](#) 229,157,250^[100] ([details](#))
2.  [Brazil](#) 169,213,130^[101]
3.  [Russia](#) 114,198,444^[102]
4.  [Mexico](#) 106,204,560^[103]
5.  [Nigeria](#) 80,510,000^[104]
6.  [Philippines](#) 78,790,000^[105]
7.  [China](#) 67,070,000^[104]
8.  [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) 63,150,000^[104]
9.  [Italy](#) 55,832,000
10.  [Ethiopia](#) 51,477,950
11.  [Germany](#) 50,752,580^[106]

12.  [Colombia](#) 44,502,000
13.  [Ukraine](#) 41,973,000
14.  [South Africa](#) 40,243,000
15.  [France](#) 39,560,000^[104]
16.  [Spain](#) 38,568,000
17.  [Poland](#) 36,526,000
18.  [Kenya](#) 33,625,790
19.  [Argentina](#) 33,497,100
20.  [United Kingdom](#) 33,200,417
21.  [Uganda](#) 29,943,000
22.  [India](#) 28,436,000
23.  [Venezuela](#) 28,340,790
24.  [Peru](#) 27,365,100
25.  [Indonesia](#) 24,123,000

Hindus









Largest Hindu populations (as of 2020):^[107]

1.  [India](#) 1,120,000,000
2.  [Nepal](#) 28,600,000
3.  [Bangladesh](#) 14,274,430
4.  [Indonesia](#) 4,210,000-10,000,000
5.  [Pakistan](#) 3,990,000
6.  [Sri Lanka](#) 3,090,000
7.  [United States](#) 2,510,000
8.  [Malaysia](#) 1,940,000
9.  [United Arab Emirates](#) 1,239,610
10.  [United Kingdom](#) 1,030,000
11.  [South Africa](#) 749,870
12.  [Mauritius](#) 665,820
13.  [Myanmar](#) 890,000^[108]
14.  [Canada](#) 610,000
15.  [South Africa](#) 540,000
16.  [Saudi Arabia](#) 440,000
17.  [Australia](#) 410,000
18.  [Tanzania](#) 403,570
19.  [Singapore](#) 380,000
20.  [Qatar](#) 360,000
21.  [Kuwait](#) 330,000
22.  [Trinidad and Tobago](#) 310,000^[46]
23.  [Fiji](#) 270,000^[citation needed]
24.  [Guyana](#) 200,000^[109]
25.  [Yemen](#) 200,000

26.  [Bhutan](#) 190,000
27.  [Suriname](#) 120,785^[110]
28.  [Germany](#) 120,000




Muslims

Largest Muslim populations (as of 2017):

1.  [Indonesia](#) 245,000,000^[56]
2.  [Pakistan](#) 203,000,000
3.  [India](#) 182,000,000
4.  [Bangladesh](#) 142,937,800
5.  [Nigeria](#) 90,000,000
6.  [Iran](#) 73,238,340
7.  [Egypt](#) 70,056,000
8.  [Turkey](#) 70,036,838
9.  [Algeria](#) 36,092,810
10.  [Morocco](#) 31,351,800
11.  [Afghanistan](#) 30,112,680
12.  [Sudan](#) 30,064,180
13.  [Iraq](#) 29,767,300
14.  [Ethiopia](#) 28,120,050
15.  [Saudi Arabia](#) 26,624,560
16.  [Uzbekistan](#) 25,628,240
17.  [Russia](#) 25,000,000^[111]
18.  [Yemen](#) 23,836,523
19.  [China](#) 20,095,870
20.  [Syria](#) 19,601,750
21.  [Malaysia](#) 17,085,402

Buddhists

Largest Buddhist populations^[112]

1.  [China](#) 244,130,000
2.  [Thailand](#) 64,420,000
3.  [Japan](#) 45,820,000
4.  [Myanmar](#) 38,410,000
5.  [Sri Lanka](#) 14,450,000
6.  [Vietnam](#) 14,380,000
7.  [Cambodia](#) 13,690,000
8.  [South Korea](#) 10,500,000
9.  [India](#) 9,250,000
10.  [Malaysia](#) 5,010,000
11.  [United States](#) 3,800,023

12.  [Indonesia](#) 1,710,000

Sikhs

Largest Sikh populations

1.  [India](#) 22,892,600
2.  [United Kingdom](#) 853,000
3.  [Canada](#) 620,200
4.  [United States](#) 500,010
5.  [Malaysia](#) 120,000
6.  [Bangladesh](#) 100,000^[113]
7.  [Australia](#) 72,300
8.  [Italy](#) 70,000
9.  [Thailand](#) 70,000
10.  [Myanmar](#) 70,000
11.  [United Arab Emirates](#) 50,000
12.  [Pakistan](#) 50,000
13.  [Germany](#) 40,000
14.  [Mauritius](#) 37,700
15.  [Kenya](#) 20,000
16.  [Kuwait](#) 20,000
17.  [Philippines](#) 20,000
18.  [New Zealand](#) 17,400
19.  [Indonesia](#) 15,000
20.  [Singapore](#) 14,500

Jews

Main article: [Jewish population by country](#)





















Largest Jewish populations (as of 2017):

1.  [Israel](#) 6,451,000^[5]
2.  [United States](#) 5,700,000^[5]
3.  [France](#) 456,000^[5]
4.  [Canada](#) 390,000^[5]
5.  [United Kingdom](#) 289,500^[5]
6.  [Argentina](#) 180,500^[5]
7.  [Russia](#) 176,000^[5]
8.  [Germany](#) 116,500^[5]
9.  [Australia](#) 113,200^[5]
10.  [Brazil](#) 93,800^[5]
11.  [South Africa](#) 69,300^[5]
12.  [Ukraine](#) 53,000^[5]
13.  [Hungary](#) 47,500^[5]
14.  [Mexico](#) 40,000^[5]

15.  [Netherlands](#) 29,800^[5]
16.  [Belgium](#) 29,300^[5]
17.  [Italy](#) 27,300^[5]
18.  [Switzerland](#) 18,700^[5]
19.  [Chile](#) 18,300^[5]
20.  [Uruguay](#) 16,900^[5]
21.  [Turkey](#) 15,300^[5]
22.  [Sweden](#) 15,000^[5]
23.  [Spain](#) 11,800^[5]
24.  [Belarus](#) 10,000^[5]
25.  [Panama](#) 10,000^[5]

Bahá'ís

Largest Bahá'í populations (as of 2010) in countries with a national population ≥200,000:^[114]

1.  [India](#) 1,897,651 (The [2011 Census of India](#) recorded 4,572 Bahá'ís^{[115][116]})
2.  [United States](#) 512,864 (77,290 with good addresses)^[117]
3.  [Kenya](#) 422,782
4.  [Vietnam](#) 388,802
5.  [Congo, Democratic Republic of the](#) 282,916
6.  [Philippines](#) 275,069
7.  [Iran](#) 251,127
8.  [Zambia](#) 241,112
9.  [South Africa](#) 238,532
10.  [Bolivia](#) 215,359
11.  [Tanzania](#) 190,419
12.  [Venezuela](#) 169,811
13.  [Uganda](#) 95,098
14.  [Chad](#) 94,499
15.  [Pakistan](#) 87,259
16.  [Myanmar](#) 78,915
17.  [Colombia](#) 70,504
18.  [Malaysia](#) 67,549
19.  [Thailand](#) 65,096
20.  [Papua New Guinea](#) 59,898

Jainism

As of 2005:^[118]

1.  [India](#) 5,146,697
2.  [United States](#) 79,459
3.  [Kenya](#) 68,848

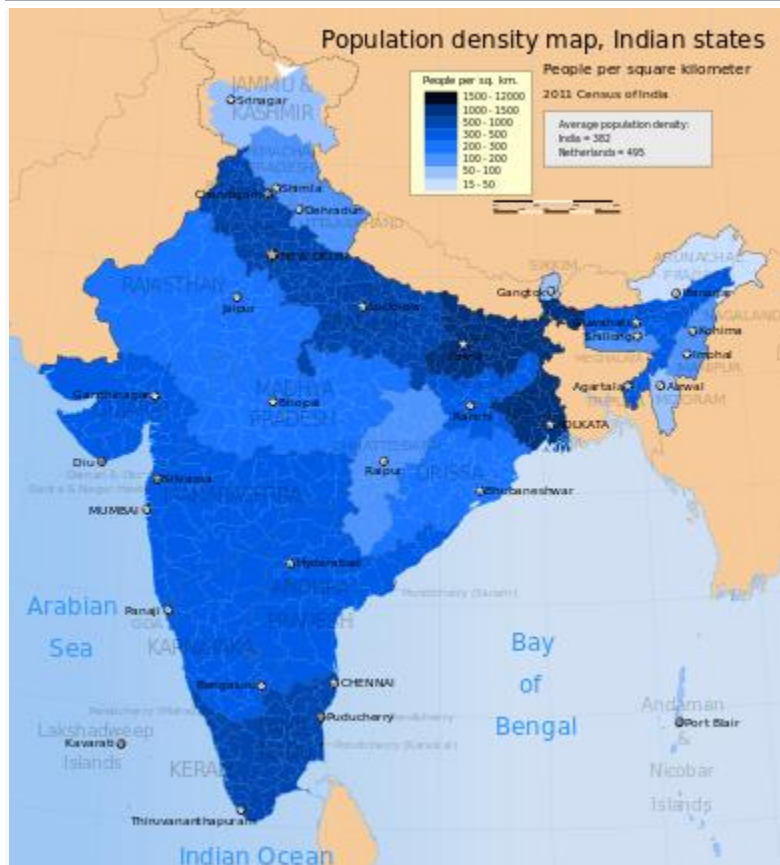
4.  [United Kingdom](#) 35,000
5.  [Canada](#) 12,101
6.  [Tanzania](#) 9,002
7.  [Nepal](#) 6,800
8.  [Uganda](#) 2,663
9.  [Myanmar](#) 2,398
10.  [Malaysia](#) 2,052
11.  [South Africa](#) 1,918
12.  [Fiji](#) 1,573
13.  [Japan](#) 1,535
14.  [Belgium](#) 1,500
15.  [Australia](#) 1,449
16.  [Suriname](#) 1,217
17.  [Ireland](#) 1,000
18.  [Réunion](#) 981
19.  [Yemen](#) 229

INDIA

Characteristics of religious groups^[63]

Religious group	Population (2011) %	Growth (2001 – 2011) ^{[64][65]}	Sex ratio (2011) (total) ^[66]	Sex ratio (2011) (rural)	Sex ratio (2011) (urban)	Sex ratio (2011) (child) ^[67]	Literacy (2011) (%) ^[68]	Work participation (2011) (%) ^{[66][69]}
Hinduism	79.80%	16.8%	939	946	921	913	73.3%	41.0%
Islam	14.23%	24.6%	951	957	941	943	68.5%	32.6%
Christianity	2.30%	15.5%	1023	1008	1046	958	84.5%	41.9%
Sikhism	1.72%	8.4%	903	905	898	828	75.4%	36.3%
Buddhism	0.70%	6.1%	965	960	973	933	81.3%	43.1%
Jainism	0.37%	5.4%	954	935	959	889	94.9%	35.5%
Others/Religion not specified	0.90%	n/a	959	947	975	974	n/a	n/a

CIA World Factbook demographic statistics



Map showing the population density in India, per 2011 Census.^[98]

The following demographic statistics are from the [CIA World Factbook](#), unless otherwise indicated.

Total population

1,166,079,217 (July 2009 est. CIA),^[99] 1,210 million (2011 census),^[100] 1,281,935,911 (July 2017 est.)

Rural population:

72.2%; male: 381,668,992, female: 360,948,755 (2001 census)

Age structure:

0-14	years: 27.34%	(male	186,087,665/female	164,398,204)
15-24	years: 17.9%	(male	121,879,786/female	107,583,437)
25-54	years: 41.08%	(male	271,744,709/female	254,834,569)
55-64	years: 7.45%	(male	47,846,122/female	47,632,532)
65+	years: 6.24%	(male 37,837,801/female 42,091,086)	(2017 est.)	

Median age:

Total: 28.7 years

Male: 28 years

female: 29.5 years (2020 est.)^[101]

Population growth rate :

1.1% (2020 est)^[101]

Literacy rate

74% (age 7 and above, in 2011)^[102]
81.4% (total population, age 15–25, in 2006)^[103]

Per cent of population below poverty line:

22% (2006 est.)

Unemployment rate:

7.8%

Net migration rate:

0.00 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2020 est.)^[101]

Sex ratio:

At		birth: 1.12	male(s)/female
Under	10	years: 1.13	male(s)/female
15–24		years: 1.13	male(s)/female
24–64		years: 1.06	male(s)/female
65	years	and	over: 0.9
Total population: 1.08 male(s)/female (2017 est.)			

Life expectancy at birth:

Total	population: 69.7	years
Male: 68.4		years
Female: 71.2 years		(2020 est.) ^[101]

Total fertility rate:

2.35 (2020 est.)^{[101][104][105]}

The TFR (total number of children born per women) by religion in 2005–2006 was: Hindus, 2.7; Muslims, 3.1; Christians, 2.4; and Sikhs, 2.0.^[106]

Religious Composition:

Hindus 79.5%, Muslims 15%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.7%, other and unspecified 2% (2011 est.)^{[101][107][108][109][110]}

Scheduled castes and tribes:

Scheduled castes: 16.6% (2011 census);^{[111][112]} scheduled tribes: 8.6% (2011 census)

Languages

See [Languages of India](#) and [List of Indian languages by total speakers](#). There are 216 languages with more than 10,000 native speakers in India. The largest of

these is **Hindi** with some 337 million, and the second largest is **Bengali** with 238 million. 22 languages are recognised as **official languages**. In India, there are 1,652 languages and **dialects** in total.^{[113][114]}

Caste^[edit]

Caste and community statistics as recorded from "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission" (*SEBC*) or *Mandal Commission of 1979*. This was completed in 1983.

There has not yet been a proper consensus on contemporary figures.

The following data are from the Mandal report:^[115]

caste demographics (1983)			
Caste	population	percentage	notes
Total population	731,000,000	100%	*Margin of error 0.34%
Scheduled castes and tribes	164,913,600	22.56%	
Scheduled castes	110,015,500	15.05%	
Scheduled tribes	54,898,100	7.51%	
Forward Hindu castes/communities	128,509,800	17.58%	
Brahmin (including Bhumihaar)	40,351,200	5.52%	
Rajput	28,509,000	3.90%	
Maratha	16,155,100	2.21%	
Jats	7,310,000	1%	

Vaishya, Bania, etc.	13,742,800	1.88%	
Kayasthas	7,821,700	1.07%	
Other Hindu forward castes	14,620,000	2%	
Non-Hindu communities and groups	121,346,000	16.6%	Non-Hindu scheduled and OBC
Muslim (Non S.T)	81,798,900	11.19%	0.02%
Christian (Non S.T)	15,789,600	2.16%	0.44%
Sikh (Non scheduled)	12,207,700	1.67%	0.22%
Buddhist (Non S.T)	4,897,700	0.67%	0.03%
Jain (Non scheduled)	3,435,700	0.47%	
Other backward classes and communities (OBC)	380,120,000	52%	*OBC is a derived figure
Hindu OBC	318,716,000	43.60%	
Non-Hindu OBC	61,404,000	8.40%	*52% of Non-Hindus

Life expectancy from 1881 to 1950

Years	1881	1891	1901	1905	1911	1915	1921	1925	1931	1935	1941	1950 ^[42]
Life expectancy in India	25.4	24.3	23.5	24.0	23.2	24.0	24.9	27.6	29.3	31.0	32.6	35.4

The population of India under the [British Raj](#) (including what are now Pakistan and Bangladesh) according to censuses: