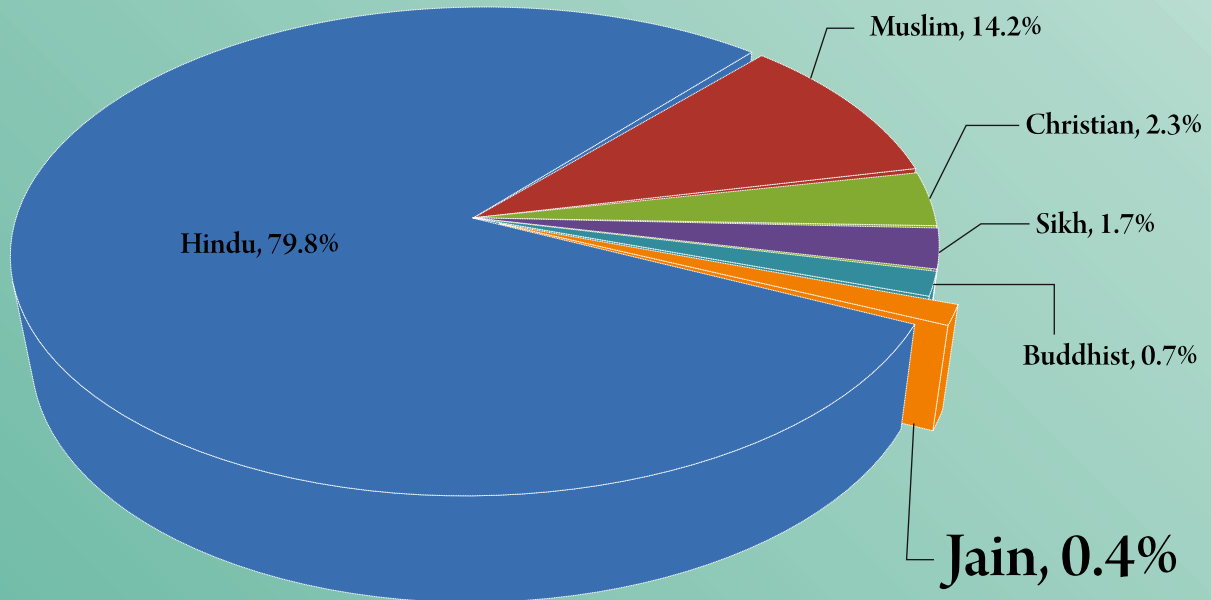


Population of Jains in India

(A Perspective from the Census 2011)

Dheeraj Jain



Published by
International School for Jain Studies
New Delhi

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

International School for Jain Studies (ISJS) is involved in imparting experiential and academic knowledge of Jainism to international scholars. To date more than 800 such scholars from 16 countries and 30 universities have attended its residential summer programs in India. To carry its mission further, ISJS also conducts national and international seminars from time to time as well as publish papers and books, deliver lectures in universities and so on.

During its working, ISJS experienced difficulty in getting reliable and latest data about Jains in India and Abroad. Most of ethnographic studies published so far relate to personal talks and observations of the authors from overseas during their sojourn in India. There are exceptions like works by Prof. Sanghavi and Prof. Prakash C Jain who have published books containing reliable demographic data.

To fill this gap, ISJS was looking for experts and sources of such data to be compiled and made available to researchers globally. Our search led us to meet Mr. Dheeraj Jain, who is working in Census office, he agreed to help ISJS in compiling the data. ISJS discussed the requirements of such data on geographical dispersion, age, sex, education and work factors. Not only compiling data, he even put the same in a book form. ISJS is thankful to him.

We feel the book will be of immense use to academicians conducting demographic studies of Jains. It will also be of immense value to Jain community leaders to identify areas of thrust for their philanthropic, social uplift and religious activities.

16th February, 2017

Shugan C Jain PhD
Chairman
International School for Jain Studies

FOREWORD

Demographic investigations include not only the analysis of size and growth of population over definite period of time but also include the analysis of socio-cultural and economic aspects of the population under study. The geographic unit for such a study could be as small as a village or town and as large a country as India. The present effort is an investigation in the population dynamics of a religious group mainly concentrated in India, namely the Jains. Although Jainism took birth in India, it is spread now throughout the globe, mainly because the followers of this ancient religion belong to enterprising and dynamic mobile adherents and have adopted and adapted in several spheres of socio-economic enterprises much beyond trade, industry and businesses.

Population size of any social, religious or linguistic group is a matter of intense debate and discussion among both the public and the scholars. While in public discussions, the size of a particular group may be debated because of perceptions, real and imaginary, for the scholars, the basis of size and composition of any social group has to be evidence based. To have a scientific and rationale basis for such a discourse, it is essential to have a basis on which to rely and be subjected to a public scrutiny, for its wider acceptance. Among the social cultural traits which differentiate a society, religious affinity is a very strong but fluid and somewhat unstable marker, especially in the background of politico-social context. Part of the explanation is that conversion from and into various religious groups is permitted and practiced, historically, for several reasons. Thus a person may be born into a religion but can convert himself into another over his/ her life time. While the citizenship or nationality identities of an individual are based on legalities, international and national laws, the socio cultural identities are not necessarily governed by laws nor well documented by national governments. In such instances, either sample surveys or other administrative records, such as school registers etc. are used to estimate the social cultural population characteristics. Neither of these provides a reasonable profile of the society and are usually subject to errors and incompleteness. Population censuses are usually a good source of such population characteristics.

Several countries have accepted the UN recommendations on Population Census and do canvass questions on religion, mother tongue, ethnicity etc. Since population censuses are usually mandated by national governments, these population characteristics carry much credence and authenticity. However, the possibility that these characteristics suffer from the usual errors of population censuses and a little more cannot be excluded. Yet these are the best sources of such socio cultural characteristics. As compared to specific community based registers, population censuses provide a complete picture at the national and sub national levels for all religious groups at a point in time. The Church records have been extensively used for studying population trends in European countries. In India none of the religious systems established provide such a record for meaningful studies. Certain Hindu religious and pilgrimage centers keep family registers but these are neither complete

nor available in public domain. One of the pioneering work on community based registers is that of Kacchhi Bisa Jain Oswal community, who have maintained their global community based religious data register of over hundred years.

Since 1872, Population Censuses in India have been recording the religious affiliations of the population. They had also publishing the same at National and sub-national level. Thus the Indian Censuses provide a time trend of religious data over a very long period of time for every decade and with a fair amount of consistency. In spite of the best efforts, the smaller religious groups have a perception that either they are left out of the population enumeration or are recorded under the major religious group in that area. Although the census authorities vehemently deny this and exhort all the communities to sensitize and make aware their community organizations and individuals of the forth coming census, yet this effort needs to improve both by the census authorities and the community. Several communities make a sincere effort in this direction as they believe that recording this information in the population census is their right and it's important to exist in census record for official recognition. However, census records of individuals and families do not have an evidence value being confidential in nature under the census law, which provide for complete secrecy and can be used only at aggregate level for statistical purposes. That the Indian Population Census do a very good job on collecting the religious affiliations of the population is borne by the fact that a very small population of the Zoroastrians, Parsee's, numbering much less than a hundred thousand, is extremely well covered and enumerated.

The present volume, by Mr. Dheeraj Jain, a serving officer, in the Office of the Registrar General and Census a Commissioner of India, addresses the issues of the population size and certain characteristics of the Jain population in India, states and districts. It's a pioneering effort and uses the data from Census of India, specially the, 2011 Census. When I was the Census Commissioner of India, for the 2001 Census, the system of putting signature on the census form, from the respondent was introduced for the first time in Indian Censuses. This was to ensure that all the information collected by the enumerator can be checked and rectified if not recorded properly as per instructions. Thus strictly speaking everyone was provided an opportunity to see and verify if the religious affiliation as well as all other responses was properly recorded. The idea was to minimize grievances of the population and also involve the community at large for an interactive and participative Census process. The other initiative was to provide additional characteristics of the religious population such as age, educational and economic characteristics, marital status in addition to the fertility and mortality data by religious groups.

Mr. Dheeraj, has brilliantly, used the census data on Jains available and made comparisons on their status viz other religious groups. Jains are one of the six principal religious groups in India, for which a numeric code is provided as a response on the census form and other religious affiliation than these six, have code 7 for response. But full details are to be recorded in text for this others category group, which are further numerically coded at the time of data processing. The population size of the Jains has been a matter of concern within the community and

several believe that the Jain Community is much bigger in size, than what the Indian Census data reflects. This volume by Mr. Dheeraj is therefore a wakeup call for all the Jain community and religious leaders, and they need to raise the awareness among their community well before the next census in 2021 and be alert then. As the data clearly shows that Jains are concentrated in urban areas, are very well educated and economically pretty active. Hence it is expected that the Jain community can prepare itself well for the next census to ensure better recording, if there is such a case. I need to point out that the Indian Census not only records the principle religion of the individual but also the sects, belief and affiliations in religious groups and then through a scientific method regroups these in the main religion. The real question is that when does the individual or family or the community record its religious identity in government and other records. The fact is that several Jains do not necessarily record their religion at the time of birth, death or even school admissions. This is true for other religious groups who are numerically smaller in size.

I would like to record my deep appreciation of the efforts put in by Mr. Dheeraj Jain, to painstakingly bring out this edition. I only hope this would encourage other scholars and social scientists to bring out similar other publications. The Indian Census is an extremely rich source of socio, cultural data and needs to be used and analyzed more extensively. A word of praise for Dr. Shugan Jain, the official publishers for this treatise, to provide such an invaluable support so that this book is made widely available.

16th February, 2017
Navi Mumbai.

Jayant Kumar Banthia
Formerly, Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra and
Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, 2001

PREFACE

Population of Jains in India: A Perspective from the Census 2011 focuses mainly on the population and demography of Jains in India, its 35 States/UTs (as per Census 2011) and districts in each of the State/UT.

Starting with the distribution of population at India/State, the work includes the population of Jains in last 50 years, major demographic indicators namely Sex-Ratio, Child Sex-Ratio (0-6), Literacy, Educational Level, Work Participation Rate, Occupation, Age-group wise population, Age at Marriage and Fertility. Apart from the data in tabular form, the graphical illustrations have also been provided to have a quick look of various indicators amongst the communities. While analysing the State level data, the district-wise population of Jains during 2001 and 2011 has also been given to have a ready reference about presence of Jains in various districts of India. Also, the district-wise demographic indicators have also been provided so as to make them reference for any research purpose or for future uses.

I am grateful to Dr. Shugan C. Jain, Chairman, International School of Jain Studies, New Delhi who encouraged me to work on the Census data about Jains and their demographic characteristics. I would like to also thank Shri Prakash C. Jain, Professor (Retd.), JNU for providing valuable and critical input in analysing the data.

I take the opportunity to place on record my gratitude to the help extended by my all seniors, colleagues and friends in preparing this book. I am short of words to pay my gratitude to them who encouraged me at every step and guided to more insight into the data.

This work is dedicated to my father Shri Ram Kumar Jain and mother Smt. Sarla Jain who have always supported me in all my endeavours. The book has been a gift to my wife Mrs. Seema Jain who introduced me to the depth of Jainism and graciously accompanied me in my journey of life with whole-hearted support and also my daughter Ananya Jain for encouraging me and who may be able to learn more about the Jains and Jainism in India.

Though the data has been taken from Census of India, the views and analysis provided in the current work are personal views of the author. All due care has been taken while tabulating the data, however, the discrepancy found (if any) may please be intimated to the author and the same would be duly corrected.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Indian Census is the largest single source of a variety of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of India. With a history of more than 140 years, this reliable, time tested exercise has been bringing out a veritable wealth of statistics every 10 years, beginning from 1872 when the first census was conducted in India non-synchronously in different parts. Census 2011 is the fifteenth Census of the country.

The concepts and definitions, adopted at the Census of India, 2011 and used in this book are as given below:

Population: Population refers to the total number of persons who were found to be residing in India at the Census Moment of 0.00 hours of 1st March 2011.

Urban – Rural Areas: Urban areas comprised of two types of administrative units – (a) Statutory towns and (b) Census Towns

Statutory Towns: All administrative units that have been defined by statute as urban like Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, Nagar Palika etc. are known as Statutory Towns. Further, Statutory Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are categorised as cities.

Census Towns: All Administrative Units satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Towns:-

- (i) A minimum population of 5,000
- (ii) At least 75% male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits
- (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. Km.

An administrative area that is not classified as urban (Statutory/Census Town) is treated as rural area.

Household: A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related, unrelated or a mix of both.

Literates: A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate.

A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate.

Literacy Rate: Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 7+}} \times 100$$

Sex Ratio: Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'.

$$\text{Sex -ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years): Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age-group in the population. It is expressed as 'number of female children age (0-6) years per 1000 male children age (0-6) years'.

$$\text{Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of female children (0-6)}}{\text{Number of male children (0-6)}} \times 100$$

Work and Worker: Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. All persons engaged in work as defined above are workers.

Main Worker: Any person who had participated in any economic productive activity for six months or more during the last one year preceding of enumeration is defined as main worker.

Marginal Worker: If a person has participated in any economic productive activity for less than six months during the last one year preceding of enumeration is defined as marginal worker.

Work Participation Rate: Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population and is computed as:

$$\text{Work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total Workers (Main+Marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: The Census 2011 has also provided the data in terms of four broad work participation categories namely Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers. **The main and marginal workers have been added to have a broader picture of occupation.**

Cultivator: A person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct

cultivate on land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Agricultural Labourers: A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. Agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry Workers: Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry consists of members of the household. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory where more than 10 persons with power or 20 persons without power is in use as it would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. The main criterion of a Household industry even in urban areas is the participation of one or more members of a household. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas, where organized industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live.

Other Workers: Workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or workers in Household Industry, as defined above are termed as 'Other Workers (OW)'. Examples of such type of workers are government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

Non-workers: A person who did not at all work during the reference period was treated as non-worker. The non-workers broadly constitute students who did not participate in any economic activity paid or unpaid, household duties who were attending to daily household chores like cooking, cleaning utensils, looking after children, fetching water etc. and are not even helping in the unpaid work in the family farm or cultivation or mulching, dependant such as infants or very elderly people not included in the category of worker, pensioners those who are drawing pension after retirement and are not engaged in any economic activity. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and persons having unidentified source of income and with unspecified sources of subsistence and not engaged in any economically productive work during the reference period. Others, this category includes all Non-workers who may not come under the above categories such as rentiers, persons living on remittances, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions doing no paid or unpaid work and persons who are seeking/available for work.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): Total Fertility Rate is defined as the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the ASFR for the particular year if none of them dies before crossing the age of reproduction.

$$\text{TFR} = (\sum \text{ASFR}) \times 5$$

(This index gives the expected number of children born per woman as she passes through the reproductive ages under the given fertility schedule.)

Replacement level fertility is the total **fertility** rate – the average number of children born per woman – at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next, without migration. This rate is roughly 2.1 children per woman.

The **Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)** is defined as the number of births per year per 1000 women of a specified age. It may be computed either for single years of age or for age intervals for 5 year age groups

$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{No. of live births to mothers of a specified age group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the specified age group.}}$$

Survival Ratio:

$$\text{Survival Ratio} = \frac{\text{Mean no. of children surviving}}{\text{Mean no. of children born}}$$

Mean no. of children ever born (MNB) to women in a particular age group is the mean number of children born alive to women in that age group.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Total number of Jains in India is 44,51,753. Among the six major religious communities in India, Jains have the lowest proportion of population i.e. 0.37%.
2. Out of 44,51,753 Jains, 22,78,097 (51.17%) are males and 21,73,656 (48.83%) are females.
3. Maharashtra has maximum percentage (31.46%) of Jain population that means around 1/3rd of Jains are living in Maharashtra.
4. Seven States viz. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi together have 90% of Jain population in India.
5. Jains are most urbanised community with 79.7% of them living in urban areas.
6. Though the number of Jains has doubled in last 50 years, their growth is not consistent with varying level of decadal growth rate.
7. Jains have a Sex-ratio of 954, meaning that there are 954 females per thousand male. It is better than the all India rate of 943.
8. The situation is very poor in case of child sex-ratio (i.e. population of 0-6). At a rate of 889, it states that 111 Jain girls are lesser compared to per thousand Jain boys of age 0-6.
9. Jains are the most literate communities with highest literacy rate. More than 1/4th of Jains are Graduate & above, highest proportion amongst all communities.
10. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) i.e. the percentage of workers to total population is highest amongst Jains. However, it is lowest amongst Jain females despite high literacy rate.
11. In terms of occupation, the majority of Jains are mainly in others category (82.69%), highest amongst all religious communities. This reinforces the trader/business characteristics of Jain community.
12. The Total fertility rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains. This supports the data regarding age group wise data of Jain religion which shows negative growth rate in Jain for the age groups 0-24.
13. The survival ratio is highest amongst Jains at 0.93. This may be due to high literacy rate amongst Jains and urbanised community thereby having better health facilities.
14. At district level, Mumbai Suburban district in Maharashtra has maximum number of Jains with 3,43,639 Jains.
15. Eight districts namely Mumbai suburban, Ahmadabad, Belgaum, Thane, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Pune and Surat have the distinction of having more than one lakh Jains population in each of them. These 8 districts together constitute around 1/3rd of total Jain population.

INTRODUCTION

Religion is one of the oldest basic socio-cultural characteristics associated with the mankind and civilizations created by them over thousands of years of known history. Different communities and people perceive religion in their own unique way. The Census of India provide a wonderful kaleidoscope of the country's rich social composition, as many religions have originated and certain other religions of foreign origin have flourished to a great extent here. India has the distinction of being the land from where Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism have originated. The harmonious and peaceful co-existence of several religious communities in the country makes it unique and the epithet 'Unity in Diversity'.

Ever since its inception, 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 information collected through Census questionnaire is tabulated and presented in the form of religion tables. 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 religion in Census of India 2011 was collected in the entire country in February 2011. The individual response to the question on religion were recorded in Household Schedule only (question no. 7) for each member independently. The response to the question was numeric due to the requirement of form designing and processing of data.

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

Hindu	1
Muslim	2
Christian	3
Sikh	4
Buddhist	5
Jain	6

While starting the work on analysing Census data on Jains, the author felt that not much material is available on the socio-demographic status of Jains in India though the data has been released since 1881 Census.

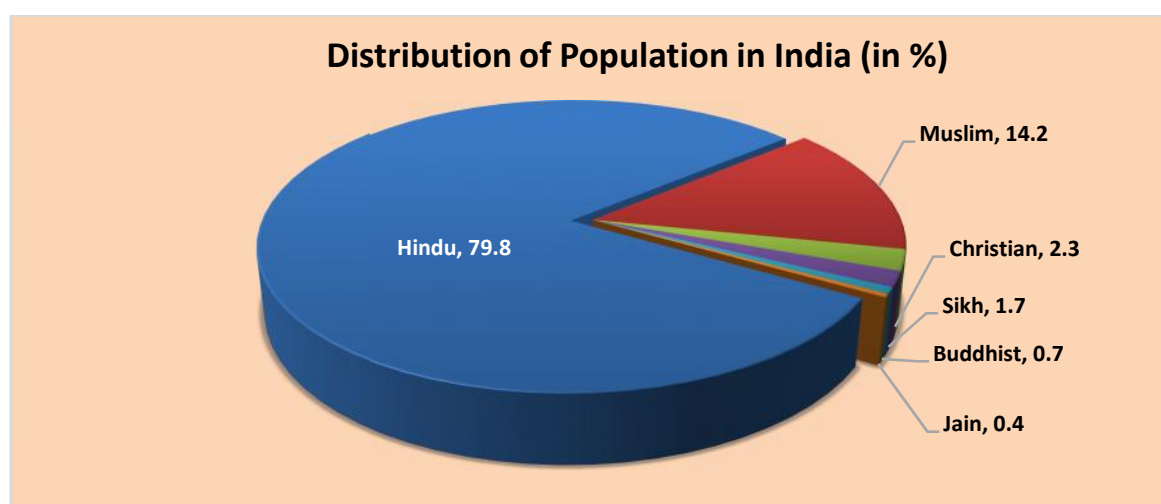
The present book attempts to analyse Census 2011 data of Jains for the country and for each of the State/UT. The maps, tables and graphs have also been provided along with the write up so as to enable reader to help in more retainability. Further, probably for the first time, district wise data on decadal growth and the demographic indicators has been provided for each of State. This will not only help in ascertaining the socio-economic status of Jains in a particular area but would also be fruitful for future reference.

Population of Jains in India

1. Introduction: Jainism is India's sixth-largest religion with 44,51,753 Jains in the 1.21 billion population of India. However, the influence of Jainism has been far greater on the Indian population than these numbers suggest. Census 2011 has revealed that Jains have been enumerated in all the 35 states and union territories.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Out of the total population of India, Jains come at the last level in terms of numbers amongst six communities. The religion wise population in India is distributed as below:

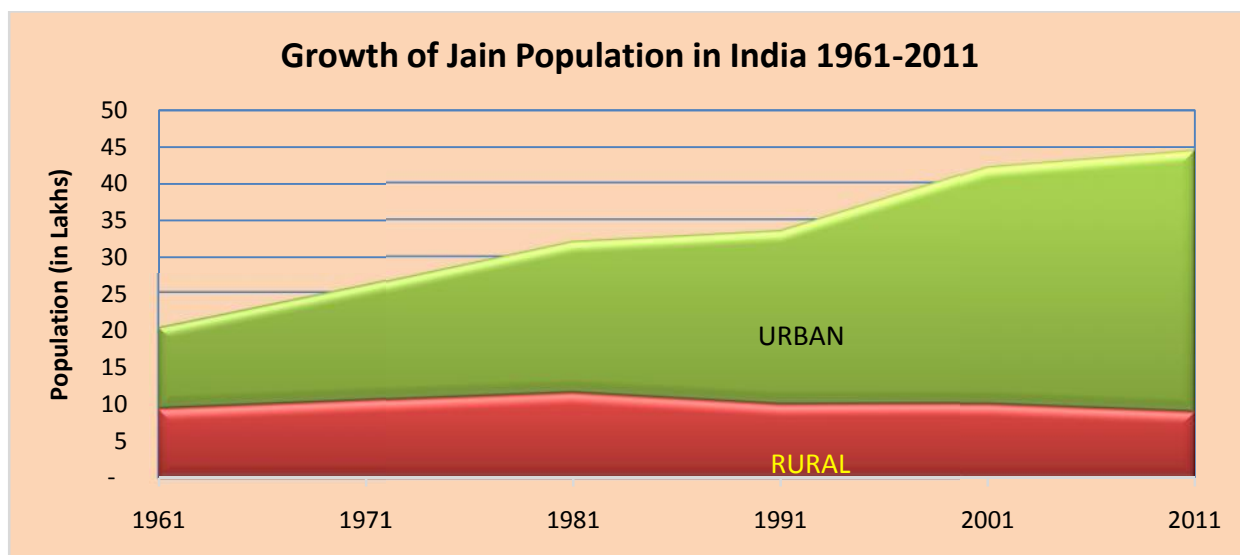
Religion	Total Population	% of total	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	121,08,54,977	100.00	83,37,48,852	68.86	37,71,06,125	31.14
Hindu	9662,57,353	79.80	68,40,93,951	70.80	28,21,63,402	29.20
Muslim	1722,45,158	14.23	10,35,04,739	60.09	6,87,40,419	39.91
Christian	278,19,588	2.30	1,66,57,065	59.88	1,11,62,523	40.12
Sikh	208,33,116	1.72	1,49,30,792	71.67	59,02,324	28.33
Buddhist	84,42,972	0.70	48,14,849	57.03	36,28,123	42.97
Jain	44,51,753	0.37	9,04,809	20.32	35,46,944	79.68
Other religions and persuasions	79,37,734	0.66	71,99,007	90.69	7,38,727	9.31
Religion not stated	28,67,303	0.24	16,43,640	57.32	12,23,663	42.68



In 2001, the number of Jains were 42,25,053. This implies a decadal growth rate of 5.37% which is lowest amongst all religious communities.

3. Population of Jains in India in last 50 years: The number of Jains have more than doubled in last 50 years. However, the growth is not consistent with varying level of decadal growth rate.

Population	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%)



It is clear from the above that Jains are increasingly migrating into urban areas. The gap of Urban/Rural has widened more from 53:47 to 80:20 in last 50 years.

If we see the population of male & female in Jains in last 50 years, the growth has been even and the ratio of around 52:48 is maintained in male and female population.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Male	10,53,565	13,42,870	16,51,361	17,22,715	21,77,398	22,78,097
Female	9,73,716	12,61,776	15,54,677	16,29,991	20,47,655	21,73,656

However, the decadal growth rate of Jains shows a variable pattern with the highest at 28.48% during 1961-71 while lowest during 1981-91 at 4.57%. If we compare it with the growth rate in other communities then Jains are having most uneven decadal growth rate. This is evident from the following table:

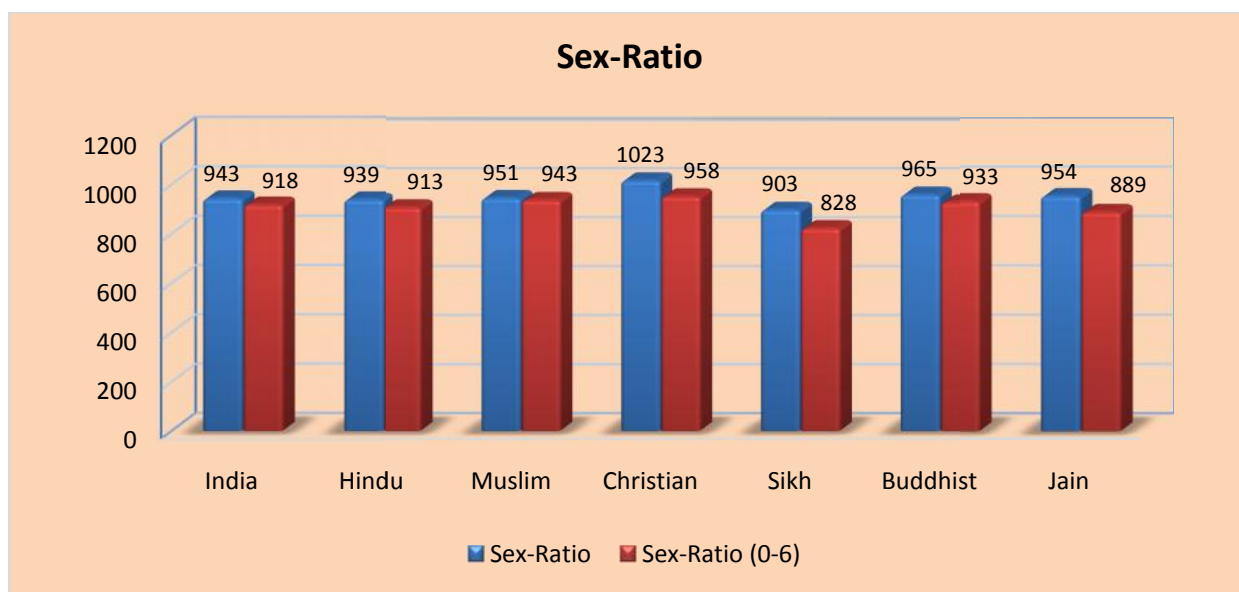
Decadal Growth Rate in %

Decade	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
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	21.5	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

Though all the religious communities have registered a decline in decadal growth from 1991-2001 to 2001-2011, the fall is steep in Jains. This decline, if taken with other factors like fertility rate and negative growth rate in 0-24 year population, indicate adverse implications for population growth in Jains though the effects may be visible only after 20-30 years.

4. Sex – Ratio: Census 2011 data reveal that of the 44,51,753 Jains, 22,78,097 are males and 21,73,656 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 954 which is better than national average of 943. Further, there is also an improvement from 2001 wherein it was 940. The data is tabulated below:

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	943	939	951	1023	903	965	954
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	918	913	943	958	828	933	889

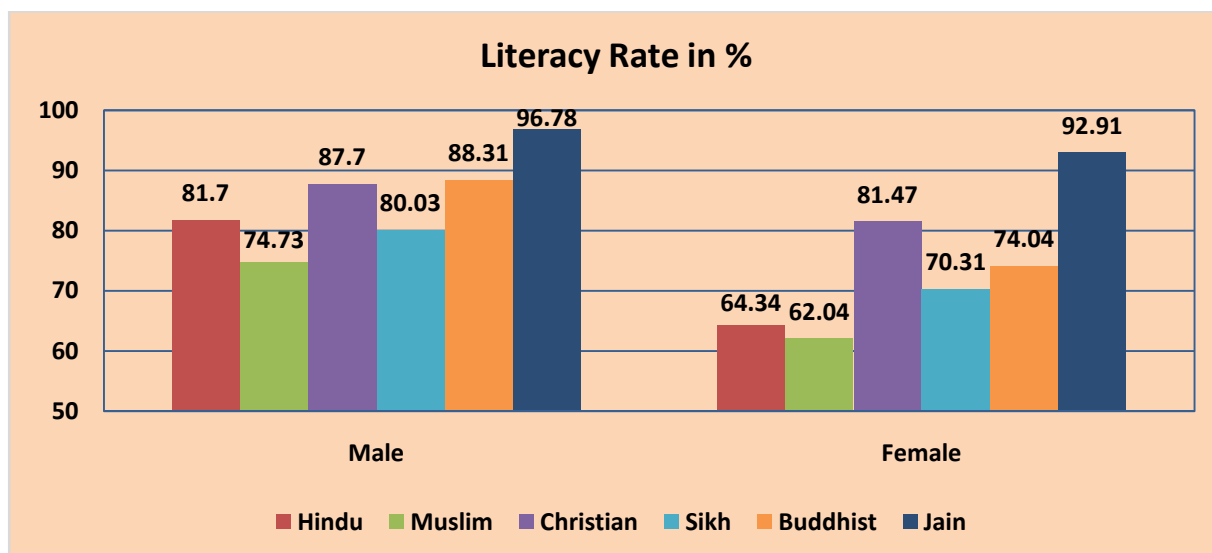


If we see the sex-ratio in States having major concentration of Jains (i.e. 45000 Jains & above) then it is poor in case of Haryana (923), U.P. (921) and Punjab (912). Further, probing at district level (with more than 500 Jains), it is dangerously low with some districts having sex-ratio less than 850.

However, the situation is really alarming in case of child sex ratio (i.e. population of 0-6). The child sex-ratio (0-6) reveal that 111 girls are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. If we see the state-wise figures with substantial Jains population than Rajasthan (859), Gujarat (872), Uttar Pradesh (882), Delhi (853), Punjab (831) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement. Further, if we see the districts figure, the ten districts (with Jain population>5000) having the lowest child sex-ratio are: North Delhi (752), Bid (763), Dehradun (764), Buldana (768), Dungarpur (771), Sangli (778), Muzffarnagar (779), Dewas (787), Central Delhi (796) and Jalor (800).

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This holds good for male as well as female. Out of the 35 States/UTs, Jains have literacy rate more than 95% in 17 States/UTs and between 90-95% in 11 States/UTs. It has also improved since 2001 wherein it was 94.08%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
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



However, 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 viz. Maharashtra (59,752), Karnataka (46,229), Rajasthan (27,510), Madhya Pradesh (19,459), Gujarat (16,107), Uttar Pradesh (11,394). If we see the districts, then more than 50% of these illiterate Jains are in 20 districts. These may be the focussed area for achieving the 100% literacy amongst Jains.

Educational Level: Jains are far ahead of other religious communities in terms of level of education. The following table provides the proportion of community wise population and the educational level attained.

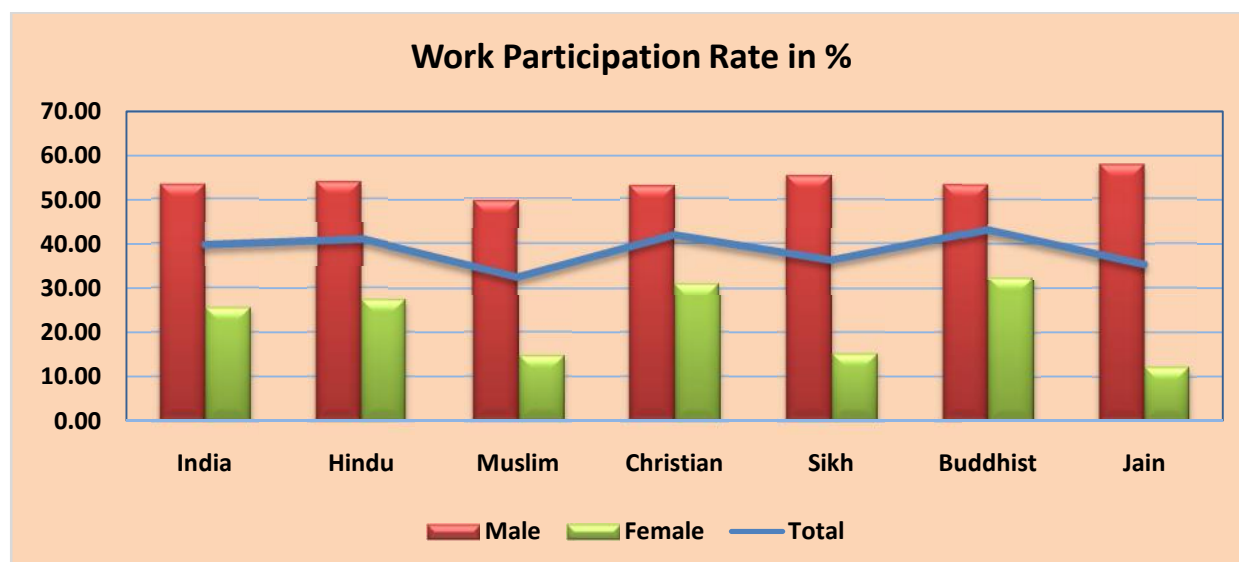
Proportion of Population (in %)	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary	Senior secondary	Non-technical diploma	Technical diploma	Graduate & above
Hindu	2.88	11.83	15.11	11.27	9.00	6.62	0.07	0.61	5.98
Muslim	2.90	14.32	16.08	9.73	6.33	4.44	0.17	0.27	2.76
Christian	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

Out of the total Jains, more than 1/4th i.e. 25.7% are Graduate & above, 14.1% have completed senior secondary education, 15.5% have completed secondary level of education. There has been a considerable improvement in educational level of Jains since 2001. For example, only 18% Jains were Graduate & above in 2001. Looking at State level, Madhya Pradesh has got at the top with 48.7% Jains being Graduate & above, followed by Karnataka at 42.5%

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 data states that out of 44,51,753 Jains, 15,81,602 are engaged in economic activities of which 83.1% of them are males and 16.9% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	39.80	41.04	32.57	41.91	36.32	43.15	35.53
Male	53.26	53.91	49.51	52.90	55.43	53.39	57.71
Female	25.52	27.35	14.77	31.16	15.16	32.54	12.27

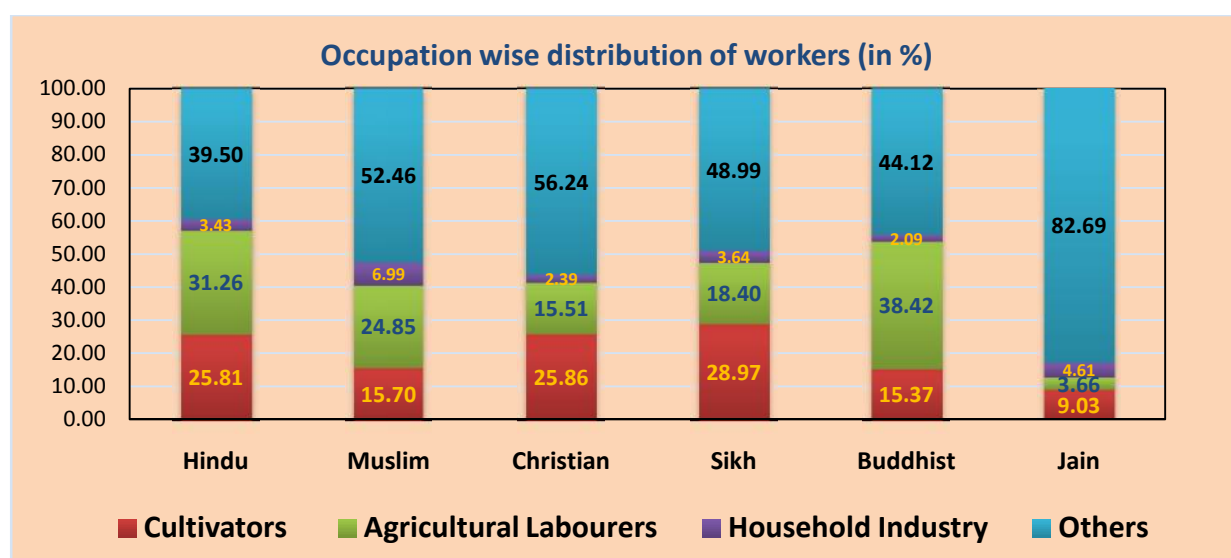
The WPR is highest among the Jain males (57.71%) followed by Sikhs (55.43%) and Hindus (53.91%). However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (12.27%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider. Apparently, the available talent/skill amongst Jain females is not being utilised in economic activities and they are mostly devoted to performing household chores and religious activities.



7. Occupation: Of the Jains engaged in economic activities, only 9.03% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.66% as Agricultural labourers, and 4.61% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (82.69%), highest amongst all religious communities.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	24.65	25.81	15.70	25.86	28.97	15.37	9.03
Agricultural Labourers	29.95	31.26	24.85	15.51	18.40	38.42	3.66
Household Industry	3.81	3.43	6.99	2.39	3.64	2.09	4.61
Others	41.59	39.50	52.46	56.24	48.99	44.12	82.69

(The main and marginal worker have been added to have a broad picture of occupation)



As is clearly evident, the most of working 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.

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The age-sex structure is one of the most important characteristics of population composition. The usefulness of age data is more noticeable when it is cross classified by variables like marital status, literacy, educational attainment, economic activity which vary with age in different patterns. The dependency ratio, which is the ratio of economically active to economically inactive persons, is dependent on age composition. Jains have the following population distribution in terms of age-group:

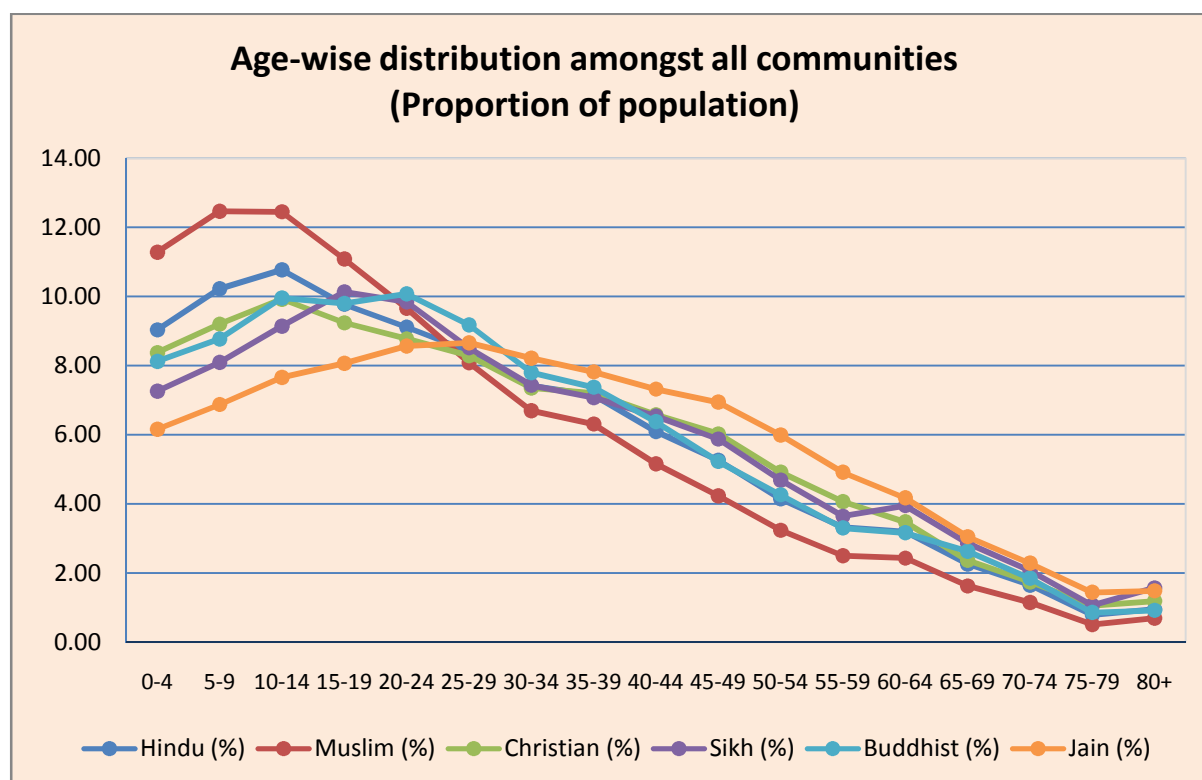
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jain					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	All ages	44,51,753	100.00	22,78,097	100.00	21,73,656	100.00
2	0-4	2,74,333	6.16	1,44,653	6.35	1,29,680	5.97
3	5-9	3,06,113	6.88	1,63,359	7.17	1,42,754	6.57
4	10-14	3,40,952	7.66	1,82,042	7.99	1,58,910	7.31
5	15-19	3,59,137	8.07	1,90,812	8.38	1,68,325	7.74
6	20-24	3,81,590	8.57	1,95,758	8.59	1,85,832	8.55
7	25-29	3,85,662	8.66	1,94,577	8.54	1,91,085	8.79
8	30-34	3,65,817	8.22	1,84,013	8.08	1,81,804	8.36
9	35-39	3,48,301	7.82	1,72,807	7.59	1,75,494	8.07
10	40-44	3,26,049	7.32	1,64,292	7.21	1,61,757	7.44
11	45-49	3,09,203	6.95	1,57,792	6.93	1,51,411	6.97
12	50-54	2,66,819	5.99	1,37,519	6.04	1,29,300	5.95
13	55-59	2,18,824	4.92	1,12,463	4.94	1,06,361	4.89
14	60-64	1,85,827	4.17	93,486	4.10	92,341	4.25
15	65-69	1,35,810	3.05	66,840	2.93	68,970	3.17
16	70-74	1,01,862	2.29	49,667	2.18	52,195	2.40
17	75-79	64,173	1.44	31,213	1.37	32,960	1.52
18	80+	66,090	1.48	29,094	1.28	36,996	1.70
19	Age not stated	15,191	0.34	7,710	0.34	7,481	0.34

In terms of broad age groups, 20.7% of Jains are in 0-14 years, 66.5% in 15-59 years and 12.8% in 60+ years. It is evident from the above that proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating higher life expectancy of female.

However, the Jains have negative growth rate in the age group 0-24 as the number of Jains in this age group is 16,62,125 in 2011, a decline from 2001 where it was 18,69,757. This clearly indicates that the population of Jains is weighing heavily towards aged population (60+) which may have adverse implications in the future.

9. Age-group distribution of Jains vis-a-vis other communities: An attempt has been made to compare the population of Jains with other communities in broader age group. Census 2011 gives the following data in terms of proportion of population:

Age-group	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
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



The graph clearly shows that the Jains are having least number of children while highest proportion of population in higher age groups. This may not be good for Jain community in the longer run and needs to be looked into. However, on a positive note, it also indicates that Jains have the more longevity of life as compared to others.

10. Marital Status: Census 2011 data on marital status of persons shows that more than 17 lakh population (38.92%) of Jain have reported as 'Never married'. The 'Currently Married' constitute about 55.87% of the total Jain population. The Widowed/Divorced and separated constitute about 5% of the total Jain population.

Sex	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced /Separated	Total
Male (%)	9,88,224 (43.38%)	12,34,743 (54.20%)	48,641 (2.14%)	6,489 (0.28%)	22,78,097 (100.00%)
Female (%)	7,44,292 (34.24%)	12,52,526 (57.62%)	1,67,872 (7.72%)	8,966 (0.41%)	21,73,656 (100.00%)
Total (%)	17,32,516 (38.92%)	24,87,269 (55.87%)	2,16,513 (4.86%)	15,455 (0.35%)	44,51,753 (100.00%)

11. Age at marriage: The mean age at marriage amongst Jains is 24.8 years for males and 21.2 years in case of females. Age group wise distribution of Jain ever-married population revealed that out of the total 14,29,364 ever married female Jain population, about 83.8% of females got married after attaining 18 years or more, while 8.6% female reported to have married between 16 to 17 years followed by 7.6% females in the age less than 15 years.

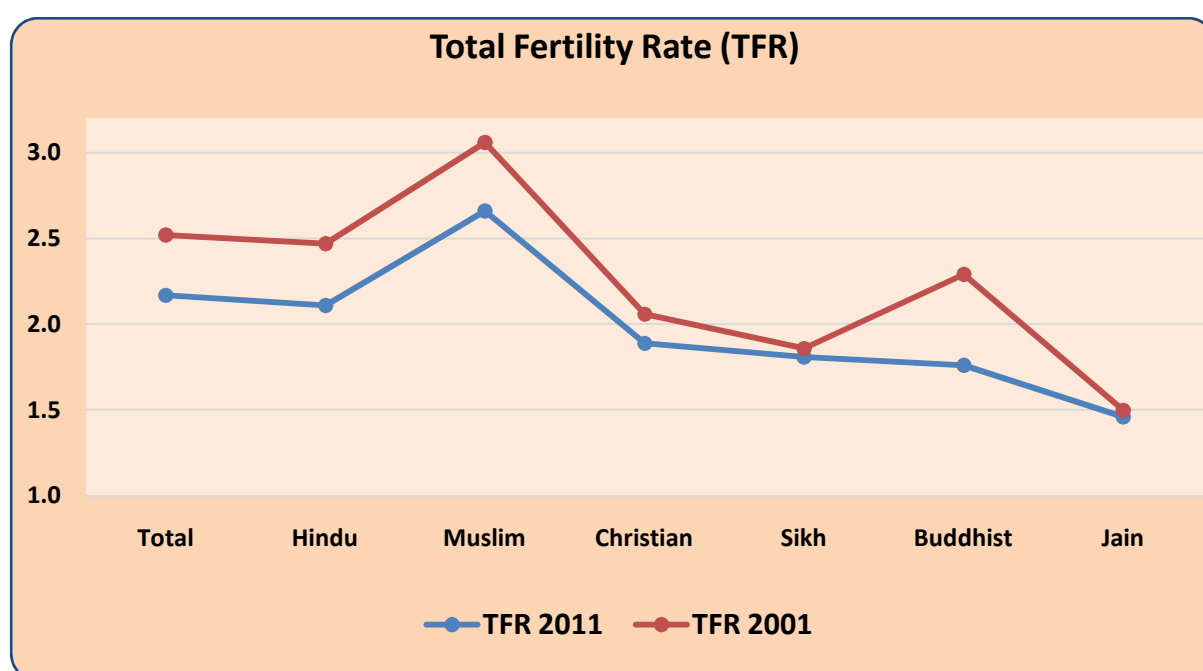
Mean age at marriage	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Male	23.3	23.2	23.4	26.3	24.0	24.1	24.8
Female	19.3	19.2	19.1	22.0	21.2	19.6	21.2

While in case of ever married Male Jain population of 12,89,873 about 92.7% reportedly got married after attaining the age 20 years. 4.6% male reported to have married between 16 to 19 years followed by 2.7% males in the age less than 15 years.

12. Fertility: Jains have the lowest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at the rate of 1.46, the lowest amongst all communities. (TFR, in the simplest term, indicates the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time).

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
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

The data indicates that Jains are having less number of children.



13. Survival Ratio: The survival ratio is highest among Jains at 0.93 which may be due to high literacy rate and better health facilities available to the Jains.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.93
2001	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.92

14. State-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 35 States/UTs in India. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these States is as under:

India / States / Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
India	20,27,281	26,04,646	32,06,038	33,52,706	42,25,053	44,51,753
Maharashtra	4,85,672	7,03,664	9,39,392	965840@	13,01,843	14,00,349
Rajasthan	4,09,417	5,13,548	6,24,317	5,62,806	6,50,493	6,22,023
Gujarat	4,09,754	4,51,578	4,67,768	4,91,331	5,25,305	5,79,654
Madhya Pradesh	2,47,927	3,45,211	4,44,960	4,47,111	5,45,446	5,67,028
Karnataka	1,74,366	2,18,862	2,97,974	3,26,114	4,12,659	4,40,280
Uttar Pradesh	1,22,108	1,24,728	1,41,549	1,68,389	2,07,111	2,13,267
NCT of Delhi	29,595	50,513	73,917	94,672	1,55,122	1,66,231
Tamil Nadu	28,350	41,097	49,564	66,900	83,359	89,265
Chhattisgarh	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	43,213	56,103	61,510
West Bengal	26,940	32,203	38,663	34,355	55,223	60,141
Andhra Pradesh	9,012	16,108	18,642	26,564	41,846	53,849
Haryana	**	31,173	35,482	35,296	57,167	52,613
Punjab	48,754	21,383	27,049	20,763	39,276	45,040
Assam	9,468	12,917	*	20,645	23,957	25,949
Bihar	17,598	25,185	27,613	11,332	16,085	18,914
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	11,717	16,301	14,974
Odisha	2,295	6,521	6,642	6,302	9,154	9,420
Uttarakhand	\$	\$	\$	7,870	9,249	9,183
Kerala	2,967	3,336	3,605	3,641	4,528	4,489
Nagaland	263	627	1,153	1,202	2,093	2,655
Jammu & Kashmir	1,427	1,150	1,576	*	2,518	2,490
Chandigarh	**	1,016	1,889	1,531	2,592	1,960
Himachal Pradesh	95	626	1,046	1,206	1,408	1,805
Manipur	778	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	1,692
Puducherry	76	237	277	470	952	1,400
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120	303	372	529	864	1,186
Goa	68	333	462	487	820	1,109
Tripura	195	375	297	301	477	860
Arunachal Pradesh	14	39	42	64	216	771
Meghalaya	***	268	542	445	772	627
Mizoram	***	-	11	4	179	376
Sikkim	19	-	108	40	183	314
Daman & Diu	+	223	140	212	268	287
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	14	11	17	23	31
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	11

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata And Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

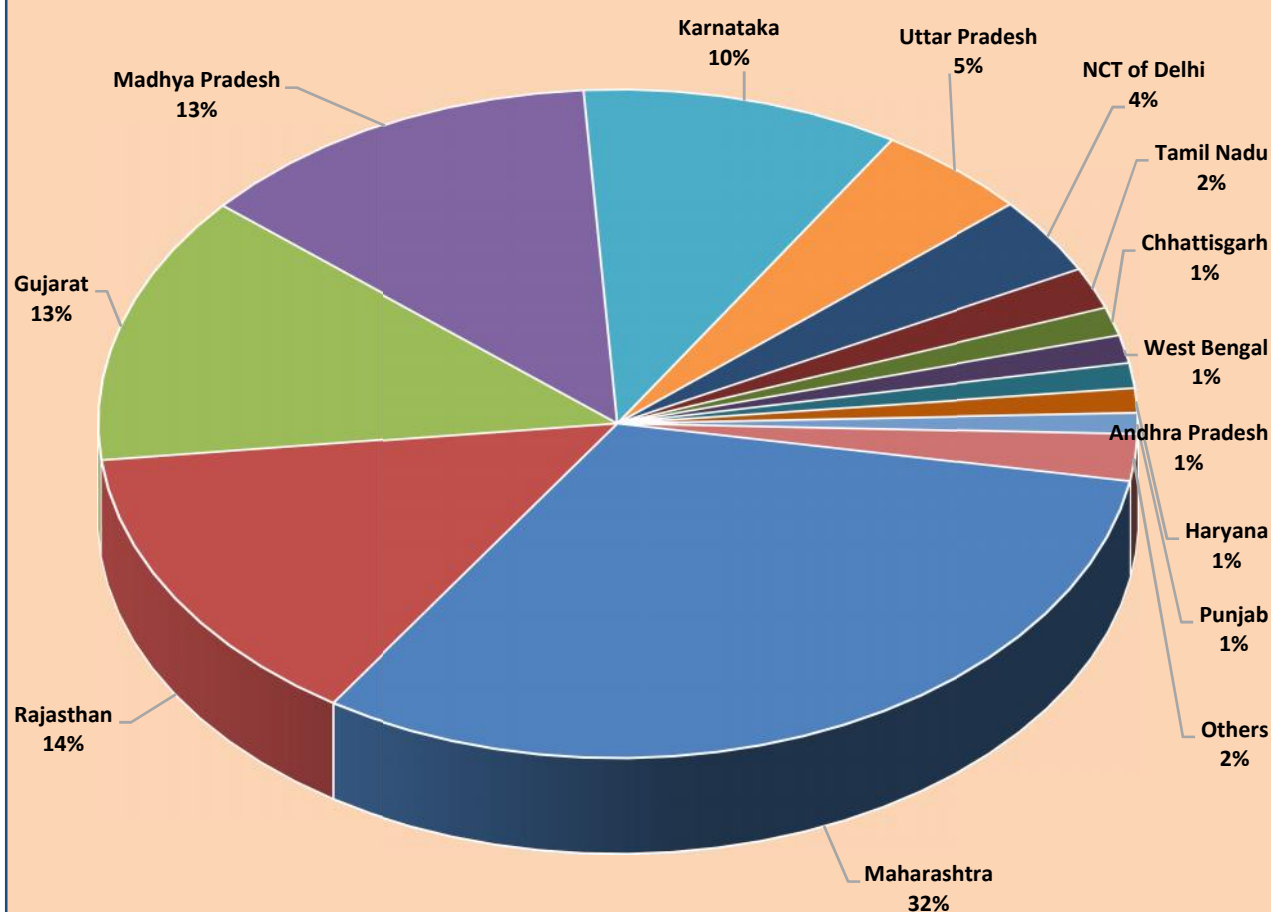
* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ - Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ - Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ - Included under Bihar

+ - Included under Goa.

++ - India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statewise Distribution of Jain Population (in %)



It may be seen that 7 States i.e. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, M.P., Karnataka, U.P. and Delhi together have 90% of Jain population in India.

15. State-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate all over the country, other demographic indicators i.e. literacy rate, Sex-ratio, child sex-ratio and work participation rate, varies from State to State. The State-wise major demographic indicators amongst Jains, as per Census 2011, are given below:

India/ States/ Union territories	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
India	94.88	96.78	92.91	954	889	35.53	57.71	12.27
Maharashtra	95.35	96.66	93.99	964	887	36.77	58.63	14.08
Rajasthan	95.14	97.97	92.21	958	859	33.68	56.10	10.29
Gujarat	96.98	97.93	96.01	966	872	34.15	58.29	9.16
Madhya Pradesh	96.23	97.58	94.79	942	939	34.59	56.79	11.03
Karnataka	88.33	92.94	83.51	952	902	39.39	59.35	18.42
Uttar Pradesh	94.05	95.81	92.16	921	882	33.45	54.35	10.76
NCT of Delhi	97.77	98.76	96.72	942	853	34.22	57.37	9.63
Tamil Nadu	94.51	97.44	91.46	957	939	34.94	59.13	9.67
Chhattisgarh	97.24	98.17	96.26	947	880	33.95	58.33	8.19
West Bengal	93.51	95.96	90.96	958	906	35.76	59.37	11.11
Andhra Pradesh	91.94	95.22	88.55	960	933	34.56	56.47	11.75
Haryana	95.87	97.47	94.15	923	866	34.36	55.75	11.19
Punjab	95.28	96.09	94.39	912	831	35.86	58.81	10.69
Assam	96.13	97.67	94.46	916	891	35.55	60.47	8.33
Bihar	85.36	88.57	81.92	941	987	31.15	49.11	12.06
Jharkhand	93.45	96.14	90.56	929	882	33.97	56.65	9.55
Odisha	92.92	95.83	89.79	928	918	35.25	57.85	10.92
Uttarakhand	96.84	98.14	95.47	934	801	34.22	54.43	12.58
Kerala	97.08	98.65	95.57	1018	822	38.16	57.71	18.95
Nagaland	92.14	93.5	90.69	934	917	37.66	57.61	16.30
Jammu & Kashmir	93.46	95.57	91.15	901	779	37.39	59.31	13.05
Chandigarh	98.51	99.02	97.97	966	1027	38.32	56.87	19.11
Himachal Pradesh	95.23	95.31	95.15	910	851	40.17	57.88	20.70
Manipur	91.51	93.23	89.74	963	908	40.13	60.09	19.40
Puducherry	96.22	98.24	94.19	994	1000	30.93	53.56	8.17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.55	98.76	96.18	877	824	35.58	57.91	10.11
Goa	95.58	97.71	93.22	912	1018	40.04	58.45	19.85
Tripura	88.49	92.54	84.2	898	625	38.60	54.97	20.39
Arunachal Pradesh	60.62	72.7	50	1078	806	42.93	50.94	35.50
Meghalaya	85.82	86.35	85.2	833	714	39.55	58.19	17.19
Mizoram	72.33	79.64	63.16	808	854	36.70	38.46	34.52
Sikkim	89.64	91.98	86.44	735	789	49.36	59.67	35.34
Daman & Diu	96.17	98.5	93.75	952	857	39.72	65.31	12.86
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.3	100	92.86	1214	3000	35.48	57.14	17.65
Lakshadweep	87.5	100	75	833	500	-	-	-

16. Districts with major concentration of Jain population: As per Census 2011, the districts having major concentration of Jains are:

16.1 Districts with Jain population > 1 lakh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Population of Jains as per Census 2011		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Mumbai Suburban	3,43,639	1,72,042	1,71,597
2	Ahmadabad	2,09,287	1,06,152	1,03,135
3	Belgaum	1,78,310	91,671	86,639
4	Thane	1,72,052	87,903	84,149
5	Mumbai	1,66,000	82,950	83,050
6	Kolhapur	1,54,882	80,024	74,858
7	Pune	1,27,786	65,560	62,226
8	Surat	1,12,835	58,575	54,260

These 8 districts together constitute 32.90% i.e. around 1/3rd of total Jain population. Out of these 8 Districts, 5 are located in Maharashtra followed by 2 in Gujarat and remaining 1 in Karnataka.

16.2 Districts with Jain population >50,000 and <1 lakh

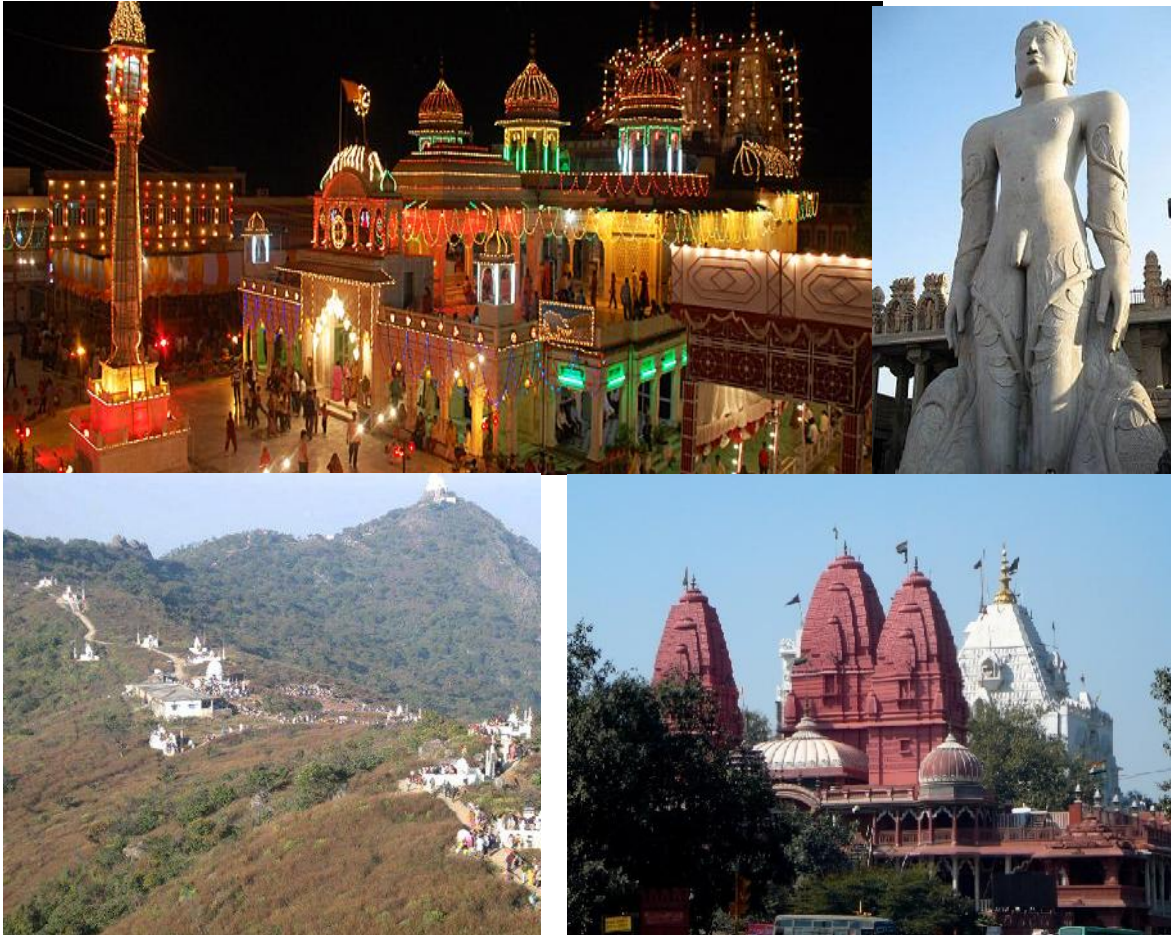
Sl. No.	Name of District	Population of Jains as per Census 2011		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Sangli	87,453	45,284	42,169
2	Bangalore	83,090	42,383	40,707
3	Jaipur	81,079	41,785	39,294
4	Udaipur	78,647	40,221	38,426
5	Indore	71,667	36,462	35,205
6	Sagar	62,992	32,691	30,301
7	Chennai	51,708	26,519	25,189

16.3 Districts with Jain population >25,000 and <50,000

1	East Delhi	46,927	24,108	22,819
2	Ajmer	45,614	23,231	22,383
3	North West Delhi	43,460	22,513	20,947
4	Ahmadnagar	38,718	19,776	18,942
5	Nashik	38,212	19,548	18,664
6	Jodhpur	36,697	18,555	18,142
7	Bhilwara	35,149	17,775	17,374
8	Barmer	34,010	17,453	16,557
9	Jabalpur	33,728	17,345	16,383
10	Rajkot	33,591	16,820	16,771
11	Aurangabad	30,981	15,920	15,061
12	Bikaner	30,850	15,500	15,350
13	Ratlam	29,353	14,891	14,462
14	Dharwad	29,037	14,895	14,142
15	Solapur	28,134	14,635	13,499
16	Vadodara	27,650	13,993	13,657
17	Jalgaon	27,404	14,205	13,199
18	Bhavnagar	26,974	13,613	13,361
19	Bhopal	25,950	13,145	12,805
20	Chittaurgarh	25,843	13,139	12,704
21	Kota	25,742	13,396	12,346
22	Kachchh	25,312	12,387	12,925
23	Bagalkot	25,198	12,939	12,259
24	Damoh	25,005	13,180	11,825

State/UT wise analysis

(in the descending order of Jain population)



1. Maharashtra

1. **Introduction:** Jainism has been present in Maharashtra since ancient times. The famous Ellora Caves reveal that Jainism was part of a thriving religious culture in Maharashtra in pre-modern times. The first Marathi inscription known is at Shravanabelagola, Karnataka near the left foot of the statue of Bahubali, dated 981 CE. Maharashtra had many Jain rulers such as the Rashtrakuta dynasty and the Shilaharas. Many of forts were built by kings from these dynasties and thus Jain temples or their remains are found in them.

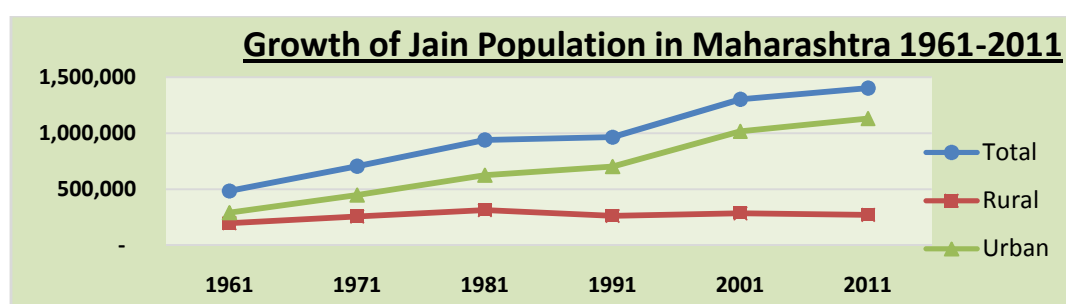
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** The total population of Maharashtra State is 11,23,74,333. Out of this, the population of Jains is 14,00,349 i.e. 31.46% of the total population of Jains in the country. **Maharashtra has got the highest number of Jains in the country.** The population in Maharashtra is distributed as below:

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	1123,74,333	100.00	6,15,56,074	54.78	5,08,18,259	45.22
Hindu	897,03,057	79.83	5,39,86,028	60.18	3,57,17,029	39.82
Muslim	129,71,152	11.54	34,96,807	26.96	94,74,345	73.04
Christian	10,80,073	0.96	1,14,972	10.64	9,65,101	89.36
Sikh	2,23,247	0.20	26,450	11.85	1,96,797	88.15
Buddhist	65,31,200	5.81	34,12,078	52.24	31,19,122	47.76
Jain	14,00,349	1.25	2,69,959	19.28	11,30,390	80.72
Other religions and persuasions	1,78,965	0.16	93,647	52.33	85,318	47.67
Religion not stated	2,86,290	0.25	1,56,133	54.54	1,30,157	45.46

The Jains with 1.25% of the total population constitute fourth largest group after Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist. In 2001, the number of Jains were 13,01,843. This implies a decadal growth rate of 7.57% which is much better than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%.

3. **Population of Jains in Maharashtra in last 50 years:** From 4.86 lakh in 1961, the population has grown around 3 times in 2011. However, most of the growth has been in urban areas which accounts for 80.7% of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	4,85,672	7,03,664	9,39,392	9,65,840	13,01,843	14,00,349
Urban	2,90,285	4,47,268	6,24,400	7,02,326	10,15,286	11,30,390
Rural	1,95,387	2,56,396	3,14,992	2,63,514	2,86,557	2,69,959
Male	2,60,642	3,70,836	4,88,208	4,99,729	6,70,236	7,13,157
Female	2,25,030	3,32,828	4,51,184	4,66,111	6,31,607	6,87,192



Apart from the natural growth, migration due to availability of economic opportunities may also be the reason for highest number of Jains in Maharashtra. The negative growth of Jains in Rajasthan from 2001 to 2011 may be due to migration of Jains from Rajasthan to Maharashtra.

4. Sex - Ratio: Of the 14,00,349 Jains in Maharashtra, 7,13,157 are males and 6,87,192 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 964, better than State rate of 929. There is improvement from 2001 wherein it was 942.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	929	928	911	1031	891	970	964
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	894	883	943	950	854	929	887

However, the situation is poor in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 113 girls are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has marginally improved from 2001 wherein it was at 862. It is less than 800 in the districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Bid, Buldana and Sangli.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Maharashtra. This holds good for male as well as female. Maharashtra has the distinction of having Literacy rate of Jains more than 90% in all its districts.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	82.34	81.76	83.56	92.25	90.90	83.17	95.35
Male	88.38	88.18	87.57	94.17	93.23	89.97	96.66
Female	75.87	74.88	79.13	90.41	88.31	76.20	93.99

Of the total Jains in Maharashtra, more than 1/3rd i.e. 34.9% are Graduate & above, 14.1% have completed senior secondary and 14.9% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 59,752 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. The 85% of these illiterate Jains are in 10 districts namely, Kolhapur, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Sangli, Mumbai, Pune, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Solapur and Ahmadnagar in the decreasing order.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 reveals that, 5,14,874 Jains are engaged in economic activities with 81.2% of them males and 18.8% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	43.99	45.50	34.76	42.15	39.15	43.55	36.77
Male	56.00	56.55	53.11	55.02	57.49	54.18	58.63
Female	31.06	33.60	14.61	29.66	18.55	32.58	14.08

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (58.63%). However, it is lowest amongst Jain females (14.08%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider. Apparently, the available talent/skill amongst Jain females are not being utilised in economic activities and they are mostly devoted to performing religious activities or household chores.

7. **Occupation:** Detailing further the economic activities, in Maharashtra, 10.24% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.17% as Agricultural labourers, and 4.21% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (82.38%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	25.43	29.00	7.06	3.66	3.55	10.60	10.24
Agricultural Labourers	27.28	27.73	18.11	4.50	5.34	43.63	3.17
Household Industry	2.48	2.40	3.38	2.32	4.49	1.83	4.21
Others	44.81	40.87	71.45	89.52	86.62	43.95	82.38

8. **Age-group wise distribution of Jains:** The Jains population in broad age groups in Maharashtra is distributed as under:

Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	2,69,484	19.2	1,43,973	20.2	1,25,511	18.3
2	15-59	9,40,228	67.1	4,76,560	66.8	4,63,668	67.5
3	60+	1,90,637	13.6	92,624	13.0	98,013	14.3

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. **Age at marriage:** Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Maharashtra is 24.9 years for males and 21.3 years for females. Further, 84.9.9% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 93.1% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 3.6% males and 7.2% females were got married with age less than 15 years and 7.9% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. **Fertility:** As compared to other communities in Maharashtra, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains at the rate of 1.3. It indicates that Jains are having less number of children. Further, the survival ratio is highest in Jains at 0.94 compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.3
2001	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.4

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 35 districts in Maharashtra. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State / District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	MAHARASHTRA	14,00,349	7,13,157	6,87,192	13,01,843	6,70,236	6,31,607	7.57
1	Mumbai Suburban	3,43,639	1,72,042	1,71,597	3,19,339	1,61,907	1,57,432	7.61
2	Thane	1,72,052	87,903	84,149	1,49,331	77,133	72,198	15.22
3	Mumbai	1,66,000	82,950	83,050	1,59,021	81,272	77,749	4.39
4	Kolhapur	1,54,882	80,024	74,858	1,47,285	76,373	70,912	5.16
5	Pune	1,27,786	65,560	62,226	1,04,073	54,164	49,909	22.78
6	Sangli	87,453	45,284	42,169	85,160	44,224	40,936	2.69
7	Ahmadnagar	38,718	19,776	18,942	38,561	19,977	18,584	0.41
8	Nashik	38,212	19,548	18,664	35,135	18,127	17,008	8.76
9	Aurangabad	30,981	15,920	15,061	26,782	13,933	12,849	15.68
10	Solapur	28,134	14,635	13,499	27,904	14,416	13,488	0.82
11	Jalgaon	27,404	14,205	13,199	27,369	14,240	13,129	0.13
12	Nagpur	24,528	12,485	12,043	22,608	11,601	11,007	8.49
13	Dhule	12,818	6,617	6,201	13,099	6,864	6,235	-2.15
14	Satara	12,810	6,576	6,234	12,156	6,311	5,845	5.38
15	Raigarh	12,260	6,286	5,974	10,680	5,536	5,144	14.79
16	Buldana	12,242	6,335	5,907	12,254	6,269	5,985	-0.10
17	Yavatmal	11,422	5,887	5,535	11,098	5,760	5,338	2.92
18	Amravati	11,360	5,829	5,531	11,932	6,193	5,739	-4.79
19	Akola	10,205	5,290	4,915	10,313	5,366	4,947	-1.05
20	Jalna	9,619	4,935	4,684	8,960	4,586	4,374	7.35
21	Bid	8,719	4,579	4,140	8,628	4,539	4,089	1.05
22	Washim	8,476	4,380	4,096	8,504	4,432	4,072	-0.33
23	Latur	6,387	3,313	3,074	6,123	3,248	2,875	4.31
24	Parbhani	6,238	3,221	3,017	5,698	3,025	2,673	9.48
25	Nandurbar	6,191	3,169	3,022	5,949	3,114	2,835	4.07
26	Wardha	5,663	2,892	2,771	5,990	3,084	2,906	-5.46
27	Hingoli	5,278	2,745	2,533	5,245	2,782	2,463	0.63
28	Nanded	5,049	2,607	2,442	5,003	2,615	2,388	0.92
29	Osmanabad	4,530	2,352	2,178	5,029	2,591	2,438	-9.92
30	Chandrapur	3,861	2,006	1,855	4,135	2,179	1,956	-6.63
31	Ratnagiri	3,347	1,719	1,628	4,227	2,198	2,029	-20.82
32	Gondiya	1,568	786	782	1,471	760	711	6.59
33	Sindhudurg	1,046	546	500	1,437	717	720	-27.21
34	Bhandara	1,017	515	502	975	509	466	4.31
35	Gadchiroli	454	240	214	369	191	178	23.04

The six districts i.e. Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Pune and Sangli together have more than 75% of Jains population in Maharashtra.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Though Jains have high literacy rate as a total, the case is not so in case of female at district level. Similarly, other demographic indicator varies from district to district, which are tabulated below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Mumbai Suburban	97.07	97.62	96.52	997	933	36.52	60.26	12.73
Thane	95.41	96.25	94.53	957	917	36.13	59.07	12.17
Mumbai	96.15	96.95	95.36	1001	937	36.83	60.84	12.84
Kolhapur	91.57	95.03	87.91	935	813	38.95	59.01	17.51
Pune	96.05	96.80	95.28	949	912	37.16	58.36	14.81
Sangli	91.79	95.18	88.20	931	778	39.89	59.07	19.29
Ahmadnagar	96.48	97.50	95.42	958	878	35.11	56.87	12.39
Nashik	97.40	98.07	96.71	955	854	34.39	56.19	11.57
Aurangabad	95.34	97.16	93.43	946	860	34.49	54.13	13.73
Solapur	95.00	96.72	93.15	922	854	36.30	54.60	16.48
Jalgaon	94.68	95.71	93.58	929	806	34.70	55.04	12.80
Nagpur	96.68	97.25	96.09	965	914	34.79	56.13	12.67
Dhule	95.44	95.83	95.02	937	921	34.46	55.16	12.37
Satara	95.48	96.37	94.53	948	918	36.60	58.18	13.84
Raigarh	95.66	97.24	94.00	950	972	36.92	59.67	12.99
Buldana	95.85	97.62	94.00	932	768	36.62	56.21	15.61
Yavatmal	96.88	97.79	95.92	940	839	35.90	56.57	13.93
Amravati	96.10	97.16	95.00	949	914	36.51	57.18	14.72
Akola	96.67	97.46	95.83	929	804	35.63	56.65	13.00
Jalna	90.16	92.92	87.23	949	1010	36.90	55.10	17.72
Bid	95.60	97.68	93.34	904	763	35.36	54.01	14.73
Washim	95.72	97.26	94.08	935	877	35.55	54.79	14.97
Latur	90.64	93.58	87.50	928	864	33.80	51.37	14.87
Parbhani	92.11	94.05	90.04	937	891	32.40	51.10	12.43
Nandurbar	96.23	97.52	94.88	954	890	34.55	56.71	11.32
Wardha	98.49	99.06	97.89	958	960	33.94	55.46	11.48
Hingoli	94.69	97.11	92.12	923	808	37.42	53.55	19.94
Nanded	92.87	94.91	90.70	937	846	35.97	52.90	17.90
Osmanabad	92.53	95.48	89.36	926	851	39.03	54.04	22.82
Chandrapur	94.52	96.14	92.75	925	958	35.79	57.28	12.56
Ratnagiri	95.05	97.49	92.54	947	685	38.75	55.44	21.13
Gondiya	95.03	95.66	94.40	995	958	36.16	55.09	17.14
Sindhudurg	90.64	92.66	88.46	916	762	37.76	52.01	22.20
Bhandara	91.13	94.35	87.77	975	1189	41.59	56.50	26.29
Gadchiroli	92.48	96.82	87.50	892	1100	40.31	55.00	23.83

2. Rajasthan

1. **Introduction:** Rajasthan has a close and historical link with Jainism. It is home to major Jain centres including Shri Mahaveerji temple, Padampura, Sanganer, Bijolia Parshvnath, Nareli Jain Temple, Ranakpur and Dilwara, Nakodaji, Soniji Ki Nasiyan. The Dilwara Jain temples are world famous. The temples of Jaisalmere, Jodhpur, Ranakpur, Mount Abu, Chittor, Ajmer, Jaipur, Nagoud, Pali Udaypur, Sirohi, Chittorgad and Sawaimadhopur bear the grandeur of architecture in art and sculptor. The famous Bhamashah, a close aide of Maharana Pratap, was a famous Jain personality from Rajasthan.

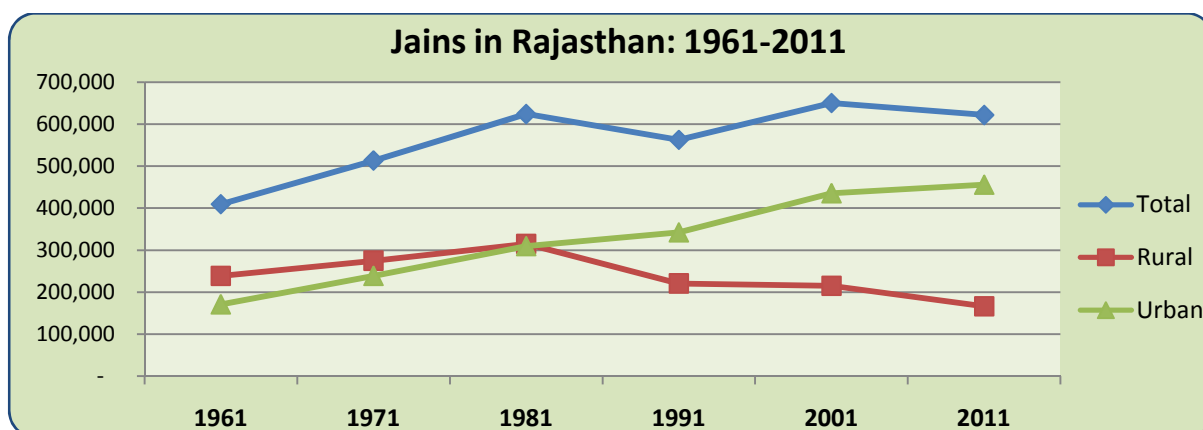
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Rajasthan has got the 2nd highest number of Jains in the country. The total population of Rajasthan state is 68,548,437. Out of this, the population of Jains is 622,023 i.e. 0.91% of the total. The population in Rajasthan is distributed as below:

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	68,548,437	100.00	5,15,00,352	75.13	1,70,48,085	24.87
Hindu	60,657,103	88.49	4,73,62,921	78.08	1,32,94,182	21.92
Muslim	6,215,377	9.07	31,61,857	50.87	30,53,520	49.13
Christian	96,430	0.14	46,177	47.89	50,253	52.11
Sikh	872,930	1.27	7,07,227	81.02	1,65,703	18.98
Buddhist	12,185	0.02	8,091	66.40	4,094	33.60
Jain	622,023	0.91	1,66,322	26.74	4,55,701	73.26
Other religions and persuasions	4,676	0.01	3,407	72.86	1,269	27.14
Religion not stated	67,713	0.10	44,350	65.50	23,363	34.50

The Jains with 0.91% of the total population constitute 4th largest group after Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. In 2001, the number of Jains were 6,50,493. This implies a decadal growth rate of -4.4%. **This means that population of Jains have declined by 28,470 in Rajasthan.** This is surprising as Rajasthan is considered to have a strong base of Jains.

3. **Population of Jains in Rajasthan in last 50 years:** Though population of Jains have increased more than 1.5 times from 1961 to 2011, however, the growth is mainly in urban areas which accounts for 73.3% of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	4,09,417	5,13,548	6,24,317	5,62,806	6,50,493	6,22,023
Rural	2,38,658	2,74,978	3,15,011	2,20,718	2,15,172	1,66,322
Urban	1,70,759	2,38,570	3,09,306	3,42,088	4,35,321	4,55,701
Male	2,06,671	2,55,411	3,13,767	2,84,148	3,31,873	3,17,614
Female	2,02,746	2,58,137	3,10,550	2,78,658	3,18,622	3,04,409



4. Sex - Ratio: Of the 6,22,023 Jains in Rajasthan, 3,14,614 are males and 3,04,409 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 958, much better than State rate of 928. However, there is slight decline from 2001 wherein it was 960.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	928	926	946	973	900	909	958
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	888	886	919	891	840	878	859

On the other hand, the situation is alarming in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 141 girls are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. It has also gone down since 2001 where it was at 878. If we see the district-wise figures than 26 districts are at less than 900. This may need a focussed and sustain campaign for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Rajasthan. This holds good for male as well as female. If one see the District level data, in all districts except Jalor and Jaisalmer, Jains have literacy rate of more than 90% and further, it is more than 95% in 18 districts.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	66.11	66.04	62.68	80.68	70.07	75.8	95.14
Male	79.19	79.37	75.38	86.79	78.2	86.41	97.97
Female	52.12	51.77	49.35	74.47	61.12	64.2	92.21

Of the total Jains in Rajasthan, more than 1/4th i.e. 29.4% are Graduate & above, 13.6% have completed senior secondary and 16% have attained secondary level education. However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 27,510 Jains of age 7 years and above are still illiterate. It may also be noted that out of these illiterates, females are 21,683 i.e. 79% of total.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 reveals that in Rajasthan, 2,09,493 Jains are engaged in economic activities with 85% of them males and 15% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	43.6	44.33	36.89	45.26	47.97	41.21	33.68
Male	51.47	51.56	49.16	52.75	58.56	49.97	56.1
Female	35.12	36.53	23.93	37.56	36.2	31.59	10.29

The WPR is second highest among the Jain males (56.1%) with Sikhs (58.56%) at first place. However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (10.29%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider. Apparently, the available talent/skill amongst Jain females are not being utilised in economic activities and they are mostly devoted to performing religious activities or household chores.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Rajasthan, 3.14% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.18% as Agricultural labourers, and 5.85% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (89.83%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	45.57	47.30	31.09	28.29	37.09	34.65	3.14
Agricultural Labourers	16.53	16.82	12.90	10.86	25.83	17.62	1.18
Household Industry	2.41	2.23	4.45	1.60	1.36	1.83	5.85
Others	35.49	33.65	51.55	59.26	35.72	45.90	89.83

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

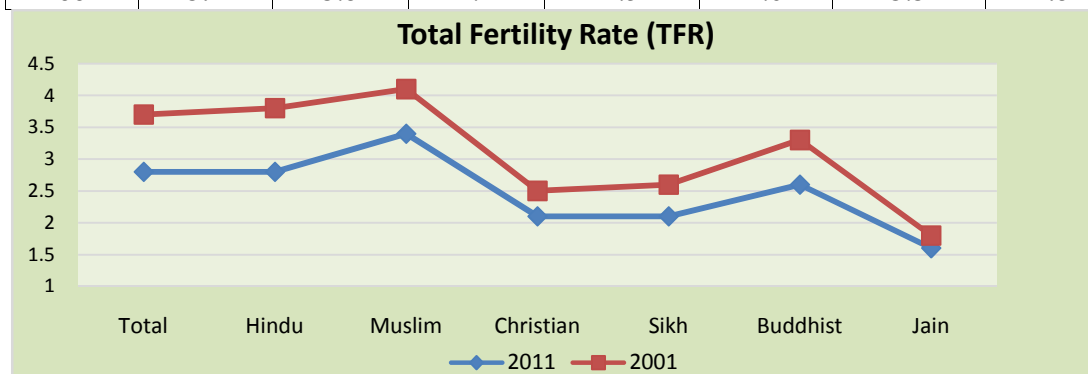
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	1,30,067	20.9	69,389	21.8	60,678	19.9
2	15-59	4,10,668	66.0	2,08,680	65.7	2,01,988	66.4
3	60+	81,288	13.1	39,545	12.5	41,743	13.7

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: The mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Rajasthan is 23.9 years for males and 20.4 years for females. Further, 77.2% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 89.1% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.5% males and 10.8% females were got married with age less than 15 years and 11.9% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains at the rate of 1.6, the lowest among all communities. It has also gone down since 2001 where it as at 1.8. It indicates that Jains are having less number of children. However, the survival ratio is highest in Jains at 0.92 compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.6
2001	3.7	3.8	4.1	2.5	2.6	3.3	1.8



11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 33 districts in Rajasthan. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	RAJASTHAN	6,22,023	3,17,614	3,04,409	6,50,493	3,31,871	3,18,622	-4.38
1	Jaipur	81,079	41,785	39,294	73,631	38,491	35,140	10.12
2	Udaipur	78,647	40,221	38,426	83,699	42,716	40,983	-6.04
3	Ajmer	45,614	23,231	22,383	47,812	24,498	23,314	-4.60
4	Jodhpur	36,697	18,555	18,142	36,694	18,718	17,976	0.01
5	Bhilwara	35,149	17,775	17,374	37,659	19,230	18,429	-6.67
6	Barmer	34,010	17,453	16,557	35,744	18,253	17,491	-4.85
7	Bikaner	30,850	15,500	15,350	31,235	15,711	15,524	-1.23
8	Chittaurgarh	25,843	13,139	12,704	35,026	17,949	17,077	-26.22
9	Kota	25,742	13,396	12,346	23,259	12,183	11,076	10.68
10	Banswara	22,613	11,579	11,034	18,406	9,448	8,958	22.86
11	Tonk	22,458	11,420	11,038	23,644	12,144	11,500	-5.02
12	Pali	18,974	9,550	9,424	25,599	12,808	12,791	-25.88
13	Dungarpur	16,141	8,303	7,838	12,542	6,350	6,192	28.70
14	Rajsamand	14,966	7,413	7,553	20,048	9,905	10,143	-25.35
15	Jalor	14,640	7,251	7,389	21,015	9,753	11,262	-30.34
16	Pratapgarh*	14,077	7,064	7,013	-	-	-	-
17	Bundi	13,455	7,018	6,437	13,186	6,916	6,270	2.04
18	Alwar	13,221	6,906	6,315	12,859	6,747	6,112	2.82
19	Nagaur	12,940	6,594	6,346	17,478	8,942	8,536	-25.96
20	Jhalawar	12,488	6,438	6,050	11,759	6,136	5,623	6.20
21	Sawai Madhopur	9,991	5,246	4,745	10,660	5,614	5,046	-6.28
22	Churu	7,104	3,562	3,542	13,882	6,672	7,210	-48.83
23	Sirohi	6,829	3,331	3,498	12,427	5,891	6,536	-45.05
24	Bharatpur	5,758	2,983	2,775	6,760	3,540	3,220	-14.82
25	Sikar	4,050	2,037	2,013	4,957	2,470	2,487	-18.30
26	Dausa	3,737	1,968	1,769	3,908	2,081	1,827	-4.38
27	Karauli	3,424	1,827	1,597	3,760	1,951	1,809	-8.94
28	Baran	2,795	1,466	1,329	2,687	1,420	1,267	4.02
29	Dhaulpur	2,739	1,463	1,276	2,685	1,414	1,271	2.01
30	Ganganagar	1,988	1,041	947	2,696	1,415	1,281	-26.26
31	Hanumangarh	1,935	993	942	2,623	1,356	1,267	-26.23
32	Jaisalmer	1,521	791	730	1,670	896	774	-8.92
33	Jhunjhun	548	315	233	483	253	230	13.46

* New district

The six districts namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Barmer have more than 50% of Jains in Rajasthan.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex -Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Jaipur	97.62	98.49	96.72	940	834	35.11	56.6	12.26
Udaipur	95.12	98.24	91.9	955	848	35.47	56.19	13.77
Ajmer	96.14	98.0	94.25	963	808	31.89	55.74	7.14
Jodhpur	95.01	97.3	92.69	978	926	32.93	55.87	9.48
Bhilwara	94.52	97.33	91.67	977	901	34.44	56.67	11.69
Barmer	90.84	97.48	83.9	949	877	31.63	56.11	5.82
Bikaner	95.46	97.78	93.13	990	884	30.21	55.78	4.4
Chittaurgarh	95.12	98.2	91.97	967	896	35.39	58.98	10.99
Kota	97.13	98.14	96.04	922	847	33.25	55.08	9.56
Banswara	96.2	97.54	94.81	953	838	39.02	57.83	19.28
Tonk	95.48	98.34	92.56	967	861	32.81	55.25	9.59
Pali	94.56	97.8	91.31	987	918	31.25	56.85	5.31
Dungarpur	95.91	97.87	93.88	944	771	35.27	55.12	14.24
Rajsamand	91.46	98.14	85	1019	842	34.64	59.27	10.46
Jalor	86.56	96.87	76.65	1019	800	30.89	54.63	7.61
Pratapgarh*	96.27	98.5	94.07	993	851	36.52	58.79	14.09
Bundi	94.87	97.88	91.59	917	876	34.51	56.33	10.72
Alwar	96.83	98.46	95.05	914	864	33.74	53.58	12.05
Nagaur	94.7	97.74	91.56	962	926	31.19	54.76	6.7
Jhalawar	96.32	98.72	93.8	940	832	33.27	56.4	8.66
Sawai Madhopur	94.73	98.48	90.6	904	855	31.81	52.38	9.06
Churu	94.07	97.45	90.71	994	864	30.32	56.01	4.49
Sirohi	93.11	98.38	88.13	1050	962	29.58	54.88	5.49
Bharatpur	96.35	98.32	94.24	930	910	32.96	52.53	11.93
Sikar	95.64	98	93.29	988	825	31.53	56.16	6.61
Dausa	94.22	97.04	91.14	899	784	32.27	53.86	8.25
Karauli	94.86	97.82	91.47	874	886	31.98	49.26	12.21
Baran	96.8	98.51	94.93	907	835	33.45	54.5	10.23
Dhaulpur	95.25	97.54	92.64	872	827	32.6	54.2	7.84
Ganganagar	96.55	97.44	95.58	910	854	35.26	57.06	11.3
Hanumangarh	93.02	95.73	90.21	949	808	34.99	58.21	10.51
Jaisalmer	85.52	96.93	73.13	923	935	31.23	55.63	4.79
Jhunjhunun	94.82	96.66	92.34	740	688	26.64	36.19	13.73

3. Gujarat

1. **Introduction:** Gujarat has been a major centre of Jainism since ancient times. The 22nd Tirthankar Bhagwan Shri Neminath Swami and many Muni got salvation in the hills of Girnariji and Satrunjaya. Major Jain centres include Palitana, Girnar, Patan, Taranga and Songadh. The earliest known Gujarat text Bharat-bahubali Ras, was written by a Jain muni. Of the most important people in Gujarat's Jain history were the Acharya Hemachandra Suri and his pupil, the Chalukya ruler Kumarpal.

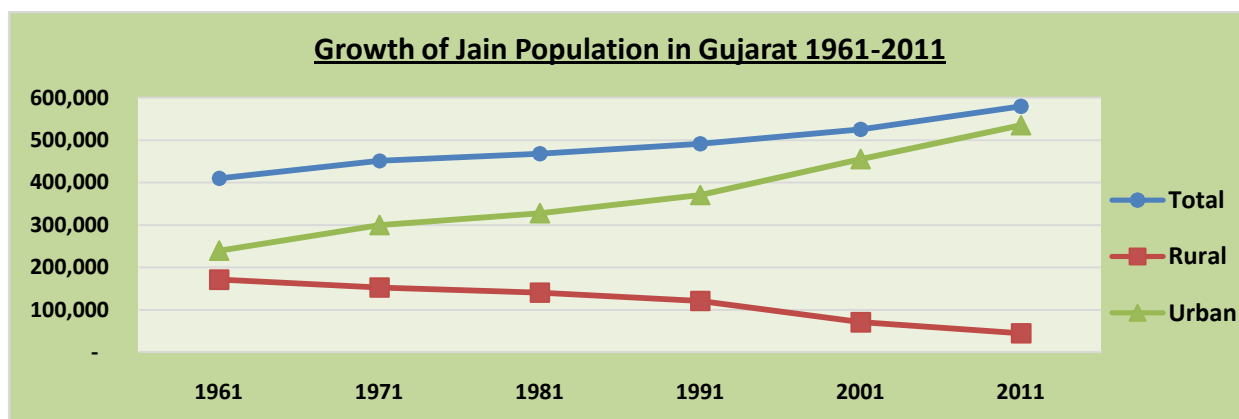
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Gujarat has got the third highest number of Jains in the country. The total population of Gujarat State is 6,04,39,692. Out of this, the population of Jains is 5,79,654 i.e. 0.96% of the total population. The population in Gujarat is distributed as below:

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	6,04,39,692	100.00	3,46,94,609	57.40	2,57,45,083	42.60
Hindu	5,35,33,988	88.57	3,23,90,541	60.50	2,11,43,447	39.50
Muslim	58,46,761	9.67	20,49,186	35.05	37,97,575	64.95
Christian	3,16,178	0.52	1,62,368	51.35	1,53,810	48.65
Sikh	58,246	0.10	11,292	19.39	46,954	80.61
Buddhist	30,483	0.05	6,182	20.28	24,301	79.72
Jain	5,79,654	0.96	44,118	7.61	5,35,536	92.39
Other religions and persuasions	16,480	0.03	5,518	33.48	10,962	66.52
Religion not stated	57,902	0.10	25,404	43.87	32,498	56.13

The Jains with 0.96% of the total population constitute third largest group after Hindu and Muslim. In 2001, the number of Jains were 5,25,305. This implies a decadal growth rate of 10.35% which is much better than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%.

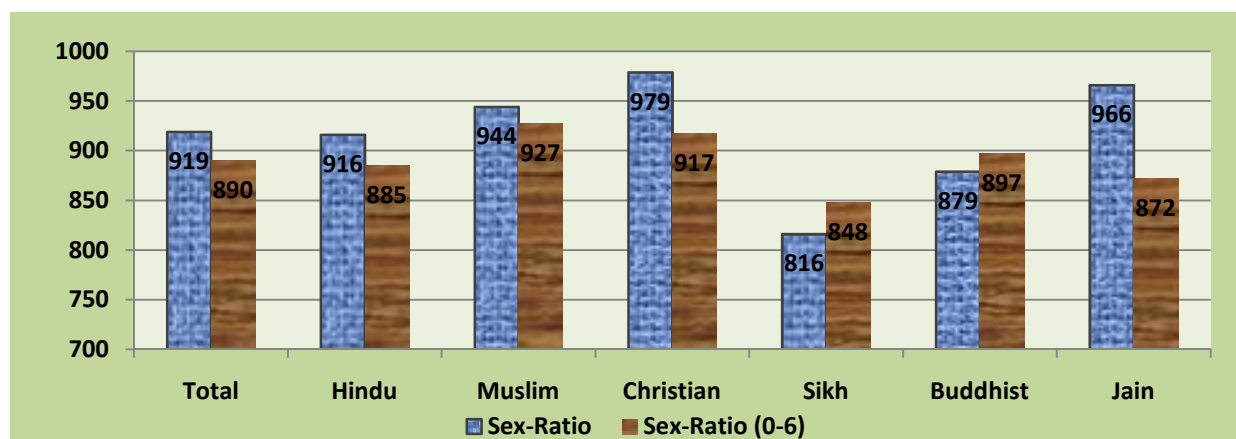
3. **Population of Jains in Gujarat in last 50 years:** From 4.10 lakh in 1961, the population of Jains in Gujarat has grown around 1.5 times. However, the growth has been in Urban areas having 92.4% of Jains while the rural areas show a consistent decline in number of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	4,09,754	4,51,578	4,67,768	4,91,331	5,25,305	5,79,654
Rural	1,70,887	1,52,382	1,40,498	1,20,893	70,341	44,118
Urban	2,38,867	2,99,196	3,27,270	3,70,438	4,54,964	5,35,536
Male	2,00,880	2,23,476	2,32,629	2,44,390	2,66,768	2,94,911
Female	2,08,874	2,28,102	2,35,139	2,46,941	2,58,537	2,84,743



4. Sex - Ratio: Of the 5,79,654 Jains in Gujarat, 2,94,911 are males and 2,84,743 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 966 which is much better than State average of 919 and also more than the national average of 943. However, there is slight decline from 2001 wherein it was 969.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	919	916	944	979	816	879	966
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	890	885	927	917	848	897	872



However, the situation is alarming in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 128 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. If we see the district-wise figures than Kheda (690), Tapi (700), Valsad (809), Mahesana (821), Surendranagar (823), Vadodra (833), Ahmedabad (845) and Patan (847) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Gujarat. This holds good for male as well as female. If one see the District level data, all districts except Dang (Dang has only 39 Jains) have literacy rate of Jains more than 90% and it is more than 95% in 24 districts.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	78.03	77.46	80.82	83.94	87.35	79.86	96.98
Male	85.75	85.45	87.15	88.25	90.62	87.25	97.93
Female	69.68	68.8	74.14	79.58	83.31	71.43	96.01

Of the total Jains in Gujarat, around 1/3rd i.e. 30.3% are Graduate & above (female % is 33.2 as compared to male % of 27.7), 13.1% have completed senior secondary and 18.8% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 16,107 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. More than 1/4th of these are in Ahmadabad district only. Further, 2/3rd of illiterate Jains are females and more than half of these are in three districts namely Ahmadabad, Surat and Kachchh.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, 97,980 Jains in Gujarat are engaged in economic activities with 86.8% of them males and 13.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	40.98	41.9	33.01	45.78	37.3	39.98	34.15
Male	57.16	57.49	54.17	56.29	58.53	57.63	58.29
Female	23.38	24.89	10.6	35.04	11.29	19.9	9.16

The WPR is second highest among the Jain males (58.29%) with Sikhs (58.53%) at first place. However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (9.16%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider. Apparently, the available talent/skill amongst Jain females are not being utilised in economic activities and they are mostly devoted to performing religious activities or household chores.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Gujarat, 1.56% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 0.94% as Agricultural labourers, and 1.40% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (96.10%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	21.99	23.31	9.51	17.87	5.64	4.74	1.56
Agricultural Labourers	27.61	28.92	15.50	28.51	5.19	12.24	0.94
Household Industry	1.39	1.33	2.02	1.47	0.98	0.95	1.40
Others	49.00	46.44	72.97	52.15	88.18	82.06	96.10

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population Gujarat in different age group is as under:

Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	1,07,893	18.6	58,061	19.7	49,832	17.5
2	15-59	3,85,514	66.5	1,95,294	66.2	1,90,220	66.8
3	60+	86,247	14.9	41,556	14.1	44,691	15.7

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Gujarat is 25 years for males and 22.1 years for females. Further, 91.9% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.1% males and 3.8% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 4.3% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: As compared to other communities in Gujarat, TFR is lowest amongst Jains at 1.3. It indicates that Jains are having less number of children. Further, the survival ratio among Jains is 0.93, high while comparing to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2	2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3
2001	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 26 districts in Gujarat. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Gujarat	5,79,654	2,94,911	2,84,743	5,25,305	2,66,768	2,58,537	10.35
1	Ahmadabad	2,09,287	1,06,152	1,03,135	1,70,093	86,466	83,627	23.04
2	Surat	1,12,835	58,575	54,260	86,607	45,276	41,331	30.28
3	Rajkot	33,591	16,820	16,771	30,629	15,357	15,272	9.67
4	Vadodara	27,650	13,993	13,657	31,566	16,025	15,541	-12.41
5	Bhavnagar	26,974	13,613	13,361	28,921	14,349	14,572	-6.73
6	Kachchh	25,312	12,387	12,925	23,894	11,383	12,511	5.93
7	Surendranagar	22,992	11,798	11,194	22,721	11,584	11,137	1.19
8	Jamnagar	18,856	9,472	9,384	21,907	10,977	10,930	-13.93
9	Valsad	13,809	6,978	6,831	11,624	5,931	5,693	18.80
10	Navsari	13,386	6,860	6,526	13,575	7,009	6,566	-1.39
11	Banas Kantha	12,659	6,314	6,345	18,544	9,076	9,468	-31.74
12	Sabar Kantha	11,110	5,682	5,428	11,198	5,695	5,503	-0.79
13	Anand	8,591	4,407	4,184	10,151	5,197	4,954	-15.37
14	Mahesana	7,087	3,617	3,470	7,122	3,579	3,543	-0.49
15	Gandhinagar	6,405	3,280	3,125	7,769	4,142	3,627	-17.56
16	Panch Mahals	5,236	2,672	2,564	4,382	2,255	2,127	19.49
17	Bharuch	4,813	2,456	2,357	5,176	2,622	2,554	-7.01
18	Junagadh	3,841	1,947	1,894	4,291	2,122	2,169	-10.49
19	Patan	3,602	1,830	1,772	5,136	2,550	2,586	-29.87
20	Kheda	3,479	1,846	1,633	3,563	1,833	1,730	-2.36
21	Dohad	3,331	1,717	1,614	3,062	1,598	1,464	8.79
22	Amreli	2,053	1,058	995	2,309	1,193	1,116	-11.09
23	Tapi*	1,828	965	863	-	-	-	-
24	Porbandar	515	254	261	589	303	286	-12.56
25	Narmada	373	196	177	449	231	218	-16.93
26	The Dangs	39	22	17	27	15	12	44.44

* New district

Gujarat has got an impressive decadal growth rate of 10.35%. However, it varies substantially from district to district with Surat and Ahmadabad recording growth of 30.28% and 23.04% respectively. The negative growth in some districts may be due to migration of Jains in the districts like Surat and Ahmadabad due to economic opportunities.

More than half of Jains in Gujarat are in two districts i.e. Ahmadabad and Surat.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Gujarat as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex -Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Ahmadabad	97.64	98.01	97.26	972	845	35.29	58.65	11.25
Surat	97.07	97.87	96.2	926	883	33.21	58.23	6.2
Rajkot	97.99	98.43	97.54	997	966	33.3	58.23	8.3
Vadodara	97.22	97.97	96.46	976	833	33.67	55.23	11.59
Bhavnagar	97.06	97.96	96.16	981	891	32.92	59.82	5.52
Kachchh	92.7	96.47	89.13	1043	923	32.01	56.95	8.11
Surendranagar	97.88	98.74	96.98	949	823	32.71	58.46	5.57
Jamnagar	95.99	97.6	94.37	991	940	35.46	60.52	10.18
Valsad	97.05	98.02	96.08	979	809	34.89	59.52	9.74
Navsari	97.4	98.16	96.6	951	959	32.98	57.32	7.4
Banas Kantha	92.45	98.2	86.79	1005	856	32.51	57.1	8.05
Sabar Kantha	96.83	98.34	95.26	955	856	33.79	56.69	9.82
Anand	97.88	98.16	97.58	949	943	35.3	59	10.35
Mahesana	97.61	98.92	96.27	959	821	32.21	55.79	7.64
Gandhinagar	98.01	98.43	97.57	953	873	36.07	58.69	12.32
Panch Mahals	91.42	94.55	88.11	960	1136	39.21	60.89	16.61
Bharuch	96.12	96.92	95.3	960	866	34.8	58.88	9.72
Junagadh	96.76	97.43	96.07	973	934	33.12	57.01	8.55
Patan	95.4	98.52	92.21	968	847	33.54	58.85	7.39
Kheda	96.83	98.05	95.48	885	690	34.49	57.91	8.02
Dohad	96.68	97.16	96.17	940	904	33.83	54.63	11.71
Amreli	95.88	97.39	94.25	940	1175	34.83	60.3	7.74
Tapi*	95.76	97.03	94.38	894	700	35.45	56.89	11.47
Porbandar	96.21	97.84	94.65	1028	818	33.79	60.63	7.66
Narmada	95.68	97.06	94.16	903	885	37.8	59.69	13.56
The Dangs	80	80	80	773	1000	46.15	59.09	29.41

4. Madhya Pradesh

1. **Introduction:** It is one of the few regions in India where Jainism has a strong presence and influence. Bundelkhand region, mostly lying in M.P., has been an ancient centre of Jainism. Bundelkhand was known as Dasharna or Jaijakabhukti in ancient times. The Betwa (Vetravati) and Dhasan (Dasharna) rivers flow through it. There are many ancient tirthas in M.P. including Khujaraho, Kundalpur, Barvani etc. Most famous and revered Acharya Shri Vidya Sagar Ji has taken the region and the country to the new heights.

2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Madhya Pradesh has got the fourth highest number of Jains in the country. The total population of Madhya Pradesh as per Census 2011 is 7,26,26,809. Out of this, the population of Jains is 5,67,028 i.e. 0.78% of the total population. The population in Madhya Pradesh is distributed as below:

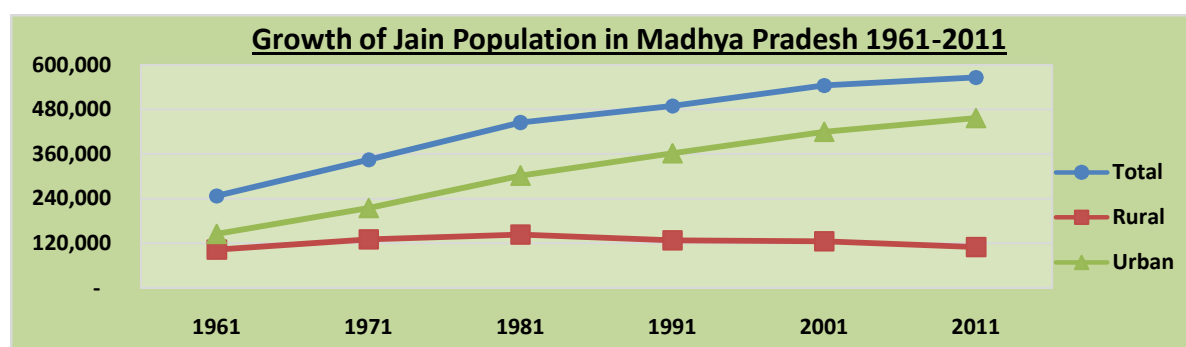
Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	7,26,26,809	100.00	5,25,57,404	72.37	2,00,69,405	27.63
Hindu	6,60,07,121	90.89	4,98,27,046	75.49	1,61,80,075	24.51
Muslim	47,74,695	6.57	16,83,683	35.26	30,91,012	64.74
Christian	2,13,282	0.29	89,125	41.79	1,24,157	58.21
Sikh	1,51,412	0.21	55,152	36.43	96,260	63.57
Buddhist	2,16,052	0.30	1,32,419	61.29	83,633	38.71
Jain	5,67,028	0.78	1,09,699	19.35	4,57,329	80.65
Other religions and persuasions	5,99,594	0.83	5,92,365	98.79	7,229	1.21
Religion not stated	97,625	0.13	67,915	69.57	29,710	30.43

In 2001, the number of Jains were 5,45,446. This implies a decadal growth rate of 3.96%, less than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. Further, Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 80% of them in urban areas.

3. **Population of Jains in Madhya Pradesh in last 50 years:** If we see the population of Jains in M.P, from 1961 onwards then it is clear that there is steady increase in population. This may be clearly seen from the below table and graph.

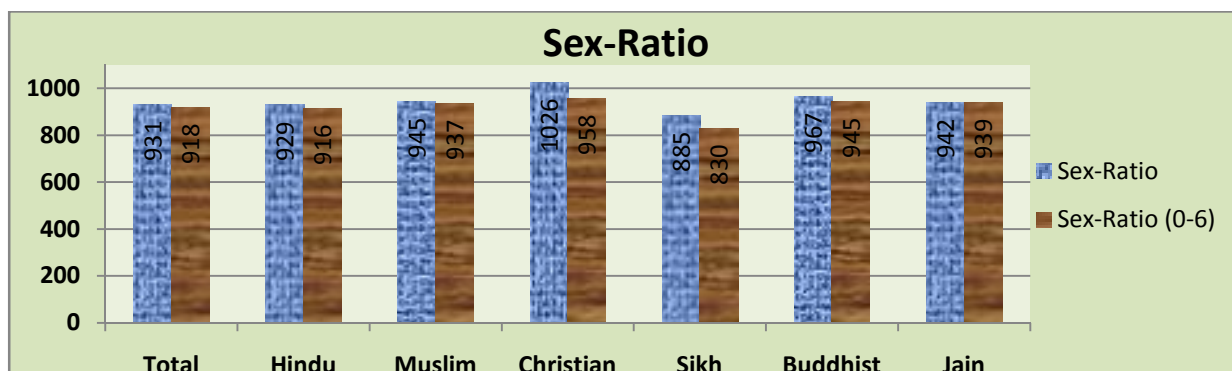
Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	2,47,927	3,45,211	4,44,960	4,90,324	5,45,446	5,67,028
Rural	1,03,073	1,30,266	1,43,360	1,28,049	1,25,517	1,09,699
Urban	1,44,854	2,14,945	3,01,600	3,62,275	4,19,929	4,57,329
Male	1,30,669	1,80,415	2,32,225	2,55,189	2,83,359	2,91,937
Female	1,17,258	1,64,796	2,12,735	2,35,135	2,62,087	2,75,091

(The figures for 1961 to 1991 also include Chhattisgarh, now a separate state)



4. Sex - Ratio: 2011 Census data reveal that of the 5,67,028 Jains in Madhya Pradesh, 2,91,937 are males and 2,75,091 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 942 which is better than State average of 931 and near to the national average of 943. Further, there is improvement from 2001 wherein it was 925.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	931	929	945	1026	885	967	942
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	918	916	937	958	830	945	939



The situation seems to be ok in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). The sex-ratio (0-6) states that 61 girls are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. However, if we see the district-wise figures then Umeria (636), Hoshangabad (703), Datia (722), Mandla (761), Sheopur (773), Barwani (775), Singrauli (786), Dewas (787), Dindori (800), Khandwa (834), Gwalior (854), Harda (857) and Shivpuri (868) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Madhya Pradesh. This holds good for male and female. At District level, all districts except Bhind, Singrauli and Sidhi have literacy rate of Jains more than 90% and it is more than 95% in 42 districts.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	69.32	68.63	74.9	81.88	85.83	79.59	96.23
Male	78.73	78.32	81.76	85.96	89.67	88.02	97.58
Female	59.24	58.22	67.64	77.95	81.52	70.91	94.79

Of the total Jains in Madhya Pradesh, around half of them i.e. 48.7 are Graduate & above (this is highest in India), 11.4% have completed senior secondary and 11.3% have attained secondary level education. However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 19,459 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate.

Around half of Jains in Madhya Pradesh are Graduate & above, highest in India as compared to other States.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 5,67,028 Jains in Madhya Pradesh, 1,96,127 are engaged in economic activities with 86.8% of them males and 13.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	43.47	44.03	35.72	44.04	36.81	44.63	34.59
Male	53.56	53.62	52.22	51.88	56.49	54.10	56.79
Female	32.64	33.7	18.25	36.39	14.56	34.85	11.03

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (56.79%) followed by Sikhs (56.49%) and Buddhist (54.10%). However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (11.03%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Madhya Pradesh, 7.13% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.36% as Agricultural labourers, and 6.68% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (82.83%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	31.18	32.50	12.41	21.33	25.78	12.85	7.13
Agricultural Labourers	38.61	39.75	21.76	16.06	8.86	40.01	3.36
Household Industry	3.04	2.83	6.56	1.58	4.60	5.38	6.68
Others	27.17	24.92	59.28	61.03	60.76	41.77	82.83

8. Age-group wise distribution: The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

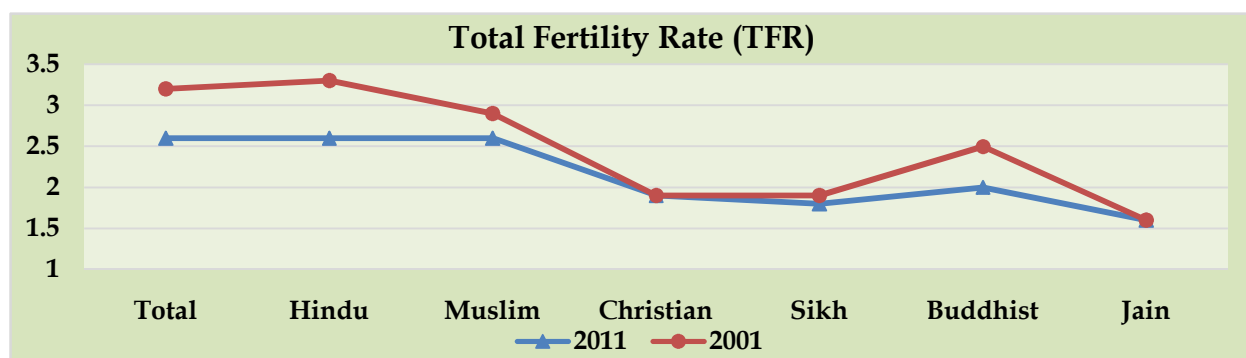
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	1,21,882	21.5	63,563	21.8	58,319	21.2
2	15-59	3,79,883	67.0	1,95,884	67.1	1,83,999	66.9
3	60+	65,263	11.5	32,490	11.1	32,773	11.9

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Madhya Pradesh is 24.8 years for males and 21 years for females. Further, 80% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 91% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.2% males and 9% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 10% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains at the rate of 1.6. It indicates that Jains are having less number of children. However, as compared to other communities, the survival ratio amongst Jains in M.P. is highest at 0.92.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6
2001	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.6



11. District-wise Analysis: In 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh, the distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Madhya Pradesh	5,67,028	2,91,937	2,75,091	5,45,446	2,83,359	2,62,087	3.96
1	Indore	71,667	36,462	35,205	63,037	32,533	30,504	13.69
2	Sagar	62,992	32,691	30,301	59,931	31,249	28,682	5.11
3	Jabalpur	33,728	17,345	16,383	32,383	16,860	15,523	4.15
4	Ratlam	29,353	14,891	14,462	28,873	14,818	14,055	1.66
5	Bhopal	25,950	13,145	12,805	22,238	11,460	10,778	16.69
6	Damoh	25,005	13,180	11,825	23,818	12,607	11,211	4.98
7	Ujjain	24,622	12,464	12,158	24,829	12,712	12,117	-0.83
8	Bhind	19,950	10,554	9,396	19,812	10,479	9,333	0.70
9	Mandsaur	19,029	9,703	9,326	19,519	10,012	9,507	-2.51
10	Vidisha	18,490	9,547	8,943	17,757	9,203	8,554	4.13
11	Gwalior	18,058	9,406	8,652	17,283	9,075	8,208	4.48
12	Tikamgarh	15,569	8,156	7,413	14,604	7,685	6,919	6.61
13	Ashoknagar*	15,094	7,874	7,220	-	-	-	-
14	Neemuch	14,165	7,264	6,901	14,626	7,528	7,098	-3.15
15	Shajapur	13,755	6,981	6,774	13,536	6,931	6,605	1.62
16	Guna	13,474	6,896	6,578	26,326	13,744	12,582	-48.82
17	Dhar	12,199	6,138	6,061	12,397	6,365	6,032	-1.60
18	Shivpuri	12,171	6,388	5,783	12,093	6,401	5,692	0.65
19	Raisen	10,637	5,527	5,110	10,459	5,477	4,982	1.70
20	Chhatarpur	10,409	5,450	4,959	9,766	5,178	4,588	6.58
21	Jhabua	8,871	4,486	4,385	9,333	4,814	4,519	-4.95
22	Narsimhapur	8,125	4,164	3,961	8,178	4,189	3,989	-0.65
23	Chhindwara	7,830	4,099	3,731	8,057	4,221	3,836	-2.82
24	Morena	6,681	3,574	3,107	7,177	3,802	3,375	-6.91
25	Dewas	6,497	3,324	3,173	6,767	3,465	3,302	-3.99
26	Sehore	6,232	3,191	3,041	5,936	3,037	2,899	4.99
27	Khargone (West Nimar)	6,028	3,063	2,965	6,273	3,263	3,010	-3.91
28	Katni	5,342	2,742	2,600	5,307	2,815	2,492	0.66
29	Seoni	4,982	2,562	2,420	4,972	2,570	2,402	0.20
30	Balaghat	4,778	2,445	2,333	4,678	2,433	2,245	2.14
31	Panna	4,734	2,479	2,255	4,534	2,383	2,151	4.41

32	Hoshangabad	3,888	1,996	1,892	3,919	1,997	1,922	-0.79
33	Khandwa (East Nimar)	3,856	1,955	1,901	6,152	3,126	3,026	-37.32
34	Betul	3,759	1,960	1,799	3,765	1,999	1,766	-0.16
35	Satna	3,135	1,612	1,523	3,162	1,637	1,525	-0.85
36	Barwani	2,289	1,171	1,118	2,581	1,329	1,252	-11.31
37	Burhanpur*	1,884	953	931	-	-	-	-
38	Mandla	1,789	946	843	1,783	956	827	0.34
39	Shahdol	1,737	912	825	3,229	1,671	1,558	-46.21
40	Anuppur*	1,653	873	780	-	-	-	-
41	Rajgarh	1,599	806	793	1,854	959	895	-13.75
42	Harda	1,573	799	774	1,505	776	729	4.52
43	Alirajpur*	780	394	386	-	-	-	-
44	Dindori	687	366	321	689	365	324	-0.29
45	Rewa	655	325	330	673	356	317	-2.67
46	Datia	453	223	230	499	262	237	-9.22
47	Sheopur	379	202	177	593	318	275	-36.09
48	Umaria	220	116	104	239	131	108	-7.95
49	Singrauli*	182	91	91	-	-	-	-
50	Sidhi	93	46	47	304	168	136	-69.41

* New districts

Madhya Pradesh has got not so good decadal growth rate of 3.96%. However, it varies substantially from district to district with Bhopal and Indore recording an growth of 16.69% and 13.69% respectively. However the negative growth of Jains in some districts namely Ujjain, Mandsaur and Neemuch despite strong community base and economic opportunities may need to be probed further.

The 7 districts namely Indore, Sagar, Jabalpur, Ratlam, Bhopal, Damoh and Ujjain have around 50% of total Jains in Madhya Pradesh.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Madhya Pradesh as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Indore	97.07	97.66	96.46	966	917	36.51	58.38	13.85
Sagar	96.8	98.1	95.39	927	966	33.65	55.39	10.2
Jabalpur	97.21	97.72	96.67	945	972	34.58	56.95	10.89
Ratlam	97.07	98.07	96.03	971	950	34.41	59.2	8.89
Bhopal	96.15	97.25	95.01	974	994	35.13	54.52	15.21
Damoh	95.41	97.49	93.1	897	917	36.17	56.68	13.32
Ujjain	97.05	98.13	95.94	975	964	34.47	58.39	9.94
Bhind	92.66	95.87	89.01	890	958	29.54	52.05	4.26
Mandsaur	96.65	98.05	95.2	961	953	37.03	59.9	13.24
Vidisha	95.71	97.23	94.08	937	957	35.22	56.78	12.21
Gwalior	96	97.49	94.39	920	854	31.88	53.24	8.65
Tikamgarh	95.16	97.56	92.53	909	896	33.53	52.56	12.59

Ashoknagar*	95.52	97.13	93.75	917	948	33.18	56.24	8.03
Neemuch	96.16	97.77	94.47	950	904	36.17	58.59	12.56
Shajapur	95.15	97.59	92.63	970	979	34.78	58.22	10.63
Guna	95.65	97.29	93.93	954	960	32.16	55.84	7.33
Dhar	96.67	97.79	95.54	987	936	34.52	59.4	9.32
Shivpuri	94.83	97.24	92.17	905	868	32.54	53.52	9.36
Raisen	95.56	97.28	93.71	925	930	33.71	56.31	9.28
Chhatarpur	94.66	97.31	91.7	910	1046	33.77	54.07	11.45
Jhabua	96.56	97.67	95.44	977	935	38.33	62.68	13.41
Narsimhapur	96.93	97.61	96.21	951	991	33.42	57.73	7.85
Chhindwara	96.92	97.69	96.07	910	880	34.9	56.62	11.04
Morena	93.59	96.31	90.42	869	969	31.94	53.95	6.63
Dewas	96.85	97.84	95.83	955	787	36.63	59.15	13.05
Sehore	93.99	96.98	90.87	953	918	34.31	56.03	11.51
Khargone (West Nimar)	96.65	97.5	95.79	968	883	35.29	58.73	11.06
Katni	96.46	96.64	96.28	948	956	35.14	57.77	11.27
Seoni	97.55	98.16	96.89	945	1045	34.68	58.98	8.97
Balaghat	97.92	98.24	97.58	954	996	36.35	60.29	11.27
Panna	96.4	98.58	93.99	910	991	34.43	56.31	10.38
Hoshangabad	97.35	98.08	96.6	948	703	34.18	56.46	10.68
Khandwa (East Nimar)	97.25	97.66	96.84	972	834	35.14	59.44	10.15
Betul	95.11	96.69	93.37	918	966	37.3	57.09	15.73
Satna	96.54	97.87	95.13	945	913	33.75	55.65	10.57
Barwani	96.21	96.93	95.48	955	775	34.56	58.24	9.75
Burhanpur*	96.43	96.8	96.05	977	897	31.58	54.67	7.95
Mandla	97.25	97.67	96.78	891	761	35.89	59.2	9.73
Shahdol	97.36	98.09	96.56	905	921	35.69	58.88	10.06
Anuppur*	96.06	97.65	94.26	893	1000	38.48	58.65	15.9
Rajgarh	94.38	96.76	91.93	984	1138	34.15	55.58	12.36
Harda	98.25	98.75	97.74	969	857	33.69	58.32	8.27
Alirajpur*	95.71	96.39	94.99	980	1382	35.77	61.42	9.59
Dindori	95.83	97.28	94.2	877	800	37.12	59.29	11.84
Rewa	93.47	96.61	90.4	1015	933	37.56	57.23	18.18
Datia	94.31	96.59	92.17	1031	722	47.02	60.54	33.91
Sheopur	95.29	98.33	91.88	876	773	34.3	53.47	12.43
Umaria	95.05	96.19	93.81	897	636	33.18	51.72	12.5
Singrauli*	82.8	85.71	80	1000	786	35.71	49.45	21.98
Sidhi	87.06	90.48	83.72	1022	1000	45.16	63.04	27.66

*New Districts

5. Karnataka

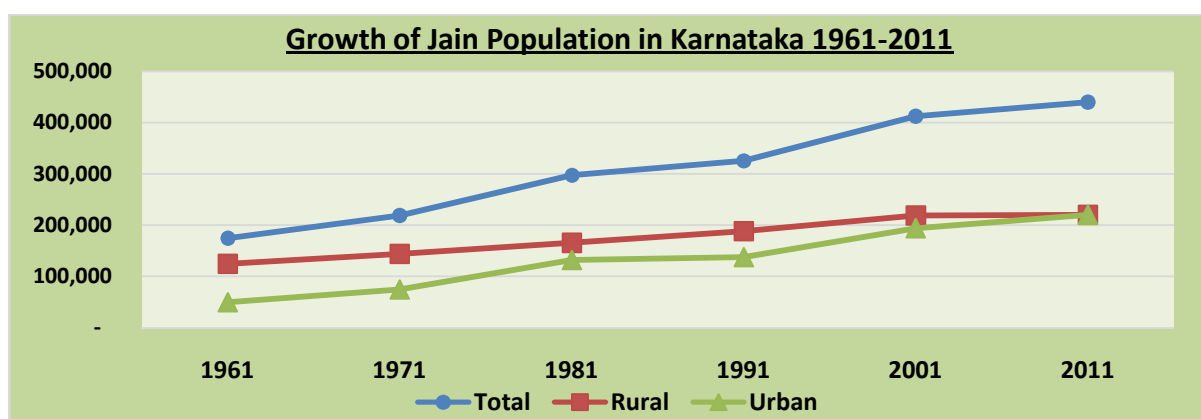
1. **Introduction:** Karnataka, a state in South India, has a historical brush with Jainism. The Jainism enjoyed a great patronage under the major dynasties and empires including Chalukya and Hoysala. Karnataka is home to many famous Jain pilgrimage centres which includes Shravanbelagola, Moodabidri, Chaturmukha Basadi and Adinath Basadi etc.

2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Karnataka has got the fifth highest number of Jains in the country having 9.89% of Jains in India. The total population of Karnataka is 6,10,95,297. Out of this, the population of Jains is 4,40,280 i.e. 0.72% of the total population. In 2001, the number of Jains were 4,12,659. This implies a decadal growth rate of 6.69% which is more than all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	6,10,95,297	100.00	3,74,69,335	61.33	2,36,25,962	38.67
Hindu	5,13,17,472	84.00	3,39,05,041	66.07	1,74,12,431	33.93
Muslim	78,93,065	12.92	28,83,788	36.54	50,09,277	63.46
Christian	11,42,647	1.87	3,09,419	27.08	8,33,228	72.92
Sikh	28,773	0.05	6,754	23.47	22,019	76.53
Buddhist	95,710	0.16	69,969	73.11	25,741	26.89
Jain	4,40,280	0.72	2,20,362	50.05	2,19,918	49.95
Other religions and persuasions	11,263	0.02	5,071	45.02	6,192	54.98
Religion not stated	1,66,087	0.27	68,931	41.50	97,156	58.50

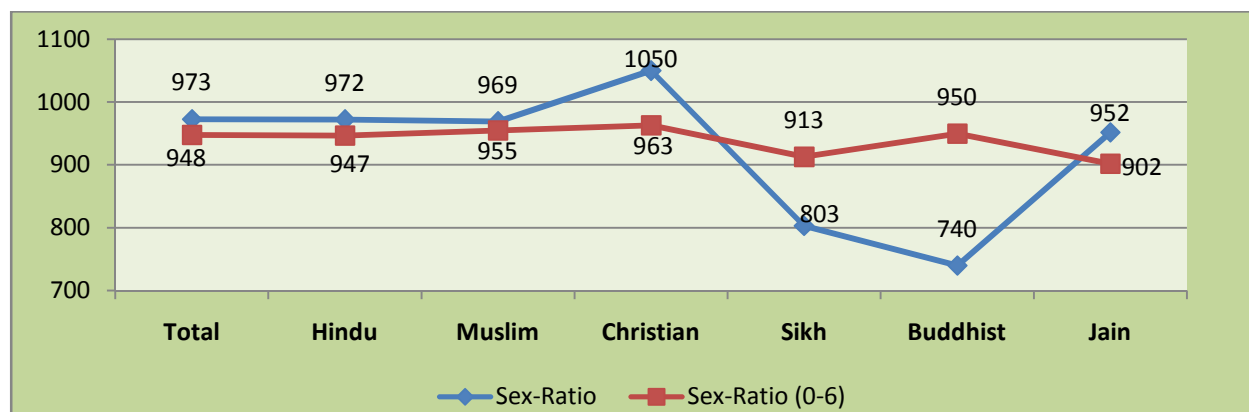
3. **Population of Jains in Karnataka in last 50 years:** From 1.74 lakh in 1961, the population of Jains in Karnataka has increased more than 2.5 times in 2011. The urban growth rate of Jains is more as compared to the rural areas which is evident from the table below and the chart.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	1,74,366	2,18,862	2,97,974	3,26,114	4,12,659	4,40,280
Rural	1,24,847	1,44,235	1,65,619	1,88,389	2,18,901	2,20,362
Urban	49,519	74,627	1,32,355	1,37,725	1,93,758	2,19,918
Male	91,934	1,13,820	1,54,975	1,68,824	2,14,244	2,25,544
Female	82,432	1,05,042	1,42,999	1,57,290	1,98,415	2,14,736



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 4,40,280 Jains in Karnataka, 2,25,544 are males and 2,14,736 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 952 which is less than State average of 973. Further, there is improvement from 2001 wherein it was 926.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	973	972	969	1050	803	740	952
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	948	947	955	963	913	950	902



The situation is poor in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 98 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though there is improvement from 2001 where it was at 892. However, if we see the district-wise figures then Chamarajanagar (634), Raichur (770), Bangalore Rural (797), Bagalkot (829), Belgaum (863), Kolar (891), Dharwad (895), Chikkaballapura (895) and Udupi (901), are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Karnataka. However, the same is not true in case of Jain females. At District level, all districts except Bagalkot and Belgaum have literacy rate of Jains more than 85% and it is more than 90% in 21 districts out of 30.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	75.36	74.36	78.89	90.8	85.64	76.11	88.33
Male	82.47	81.98	83.53	93.16	89.26	84.65	92.94
Female	68.08	66.56	74.12	88.57	81.06	64.21	83.51

Of the total Jains in Karnataka, more than 1/3rd i.e. 42.5% are Graduate & above, 13.6% have completed senior secondary and 10.7% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 46,229 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. Further, 84% of these are in five districts namely Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bangalore, Dharwad and Haveri. Belgaum district has the unfortunate distinction of having maximum number of illiterate Jains in India i.e. 25,725 with 70% of them females.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, 1,73,415 Jains are engaged in economic activities with 77.2% of them males and 22.8% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	45.62	47.01	37.7	42.54	44.27	37.75	39.39
Male	59.00	59.73	55.04	57.37	60.58	39.74	59.35
Female	31.87	33.93	19.82	28.42	23.97	35.05	18.42

The female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (18.42%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider. Apparently, the available talent/skill amongst Jain females are not being utilised in economic activities and they are mostly devoted to performing religious activities or household chores.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Karnataka, 32.54% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 12.86% as Agricultural labourers, and 2.22% as household industry workers. The more than half of Jains are in Others (52.37%) i.e. tertiary sector (services, trading etc.).

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	23.61	25.84	8.19	5.87	7.40	19.63	32.54
Agricultural Labourers	25.67	27.34	15.93	6.82	9.82	35.94	12.86
Household Industry	3.28	2.88	6.71	2.49	2.93	1.77	2.22
Others	47.44	43.94	69.17	84.81	79.85	42.65	52.37

8. Age-group wise distribution: The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

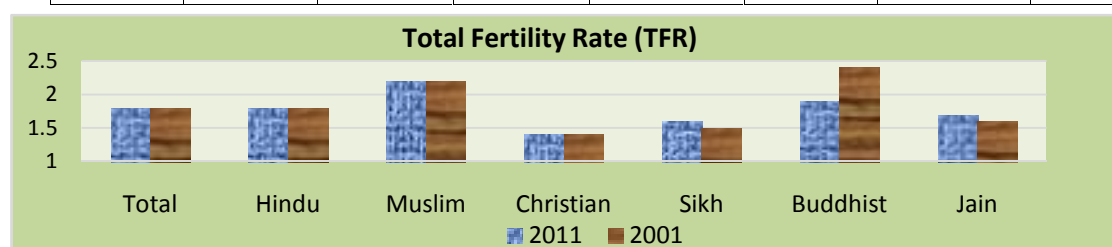
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	1,01,636	23.1	53,609	23.8	48,027	22.4
2	15-59	2,88,288	65.5	1,47,794	65.5	1,40,494	65.4
3	60+	50,356	11.4	24,141	10.7	26,215	12.2

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Karnataka is 25.6 years for males and 20.1 years for females. Further, 77.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 94.5% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.3% males and 11.2% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 11.5% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: The total fertility rate (TFR) is low amongst Jains at the rate of 1.6 compared to state rate at 1.8. Further, the survival ratio in jains is 0.92.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
2001	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.6



11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 30 districts in Karnataka, an increase from 2001 where the number was 27. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Karnataka	4,40,280	2,25,544	2,14,736	4,12,659	2,14,244	1,98,415	6.69
1	Belgaum	1,78,310	91,671	86,639	1,69,466	87,861	81,605	5.22
2	Bengaluru	83,090	42,383	40,707	68,723	35,861	32,862	20.91
3	Dharwad	29,037	14,895	14,142	25,089	13,136	11,953	15.74
4	Bagalkot	25,198	12,939	12,259	23,882	12,434	11,448	5.51
5	Mysore	14,419	7,387	7,032	14,954	7,703	7,251	-3.58
6	Dakshina Kannada	10,397	5,245	5,152	10,525	5,324	5,201	-1.22
7	Haveri	9,834	5,119	4,715	9,829	5,122	4,707	0.05
8	Shimoga	9,234	4,646	4,588	9,513	4,931	4,582	-2.93
9	Bijapur	8,665	4,360	4,305	8,356	4,301	4,055	3.70
10	Bellary	8,044	4,118	3,926	6,943	3,635	3,308	15.86
11	Davanagere	6,417	3,268	3,149	6,165	3,180	2,985	4.09
12	Gadag	5,993	3,064	2,929	6,088	3,137	2,951	-1.56
13	Hassan	5,820	2,933	2,887	5,691	3,037	2,654	2.27
14	Tumkur	5,067	2,505	2,562	5,431	2,815	2,616	-6.70
15	Gulbarga	4,865	2,492	2,373	6,426	3,247	3,179	-24.29
16	Chikmagalur	4,710	2,430	2,280	5,081	2,671	2,410	-7.30
17	Udupi	4,534	2,307	2,227	4,560	2,314	2,246	-0.57
18	Raichur	4,156	2,177	1,979	3,850	2,029	1,821	7.95
19	Chitradurga	3,778	1,957	1,821	3,648	1,877	1,771	3.56
20	Uttara Kannada	3,624	1,863	1,761	3,571	1,878	1,693	1.48
21	Mandya	3,607	1,814	1,793	3,861	2,010	1,851	-6.58
22	Koppal	2,898	1,510	1,388	2,649	1,383	1,266	9.40
23	Kolar	2,494	1,296	1,198	3,896	2,041	1,855	-35.99
24	Yadgir*	1,519	782	737	-	-	-	-
25	Bangalore Rural	1,045	546	499	2,048	1,082	966	-48.97
26	Chikkaballapura*	975	501	474	-	-	-	-
27	Ramanagara*	859	461	398	-	-	-	-
28	Chamarajanagar	761	397	364	1,034	525	509	-26.40
29	Bidar	680	341	339	1,173	604	569	-42.03
30	Kodagu	250	137	113	207	106	101	20.77

* New districts

Karnataka has got good decadal growth rate of 6.69%. However, it varies substantially from district to district with Bangalore, Dharwad and Bellary recording an growth of 20.91%, 15.74% and 15.86% respectively. However the negative growth of Jains in some districts namely Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga despite strong community base and economic opportunities may need to be probed further.

More than 70% of total Jains in Karnataka are in four districts namely Belgaum, Bengaluru, Dharwad and Bagalkot .

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Karnataka as per Census 2011 are given below:

State/ District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Karnataka	88.33	92.94	83.51	952	902	39.39	59.35	18.42
Belgaum	84.03	90.46	77.3	945	863	41.43	59.12	22.71
Bengaluru	95.54	97.4	93.6	960	925	36.32	60.34	11.32
Dharwad	88.06	92.51	83.4	949	895	40.05	59.78	19.26
Bagalkot	75.63	83.84	67.11	947	829	37.33	54.48	19.23
Mysore	94.2	96.48	91.81	952	968	35.52	59.04	10.82
Dakshina Kannada	96.77	97.93	95.58	982	933	42.11	62.27	21.58
Haveri	87.95	92.58	82.92	921	926	46.88	64.29	27.97
Shimoga	88.22	92.7	83.64	988	1084	46.21	63.88	28.31
Bijapur	88.05	93.19	82.83	987	987	37.56	56.88	18
Bellary	93	96.39	89.43	953	998	32.14	56.82	6.24
Davanagere	92.2	95.19	89.13	964	908	35.73	58.69	11.91
Gadag	91.56	95.5	87.45	956	958	39.78	60.41	18.2
Hassan	94.41	96.99	91.76	984	1159	39.23	62.05	16.04
Tumkur	95.33	97.18	93.53	1023	919	38.98	61.92	16.55
Gulbarga	89.06	94.14	83.69	952	1004	35.77	53.57	17.07
Chikmagalur	92.41	95.41	89.22	938	918	37.3	61.93	11.05
Udupi	96.07	97.96	94.12	965	901	42.26	59.9	23.98
Raichur	93.56	96.97	89.88	909	770	33.59	55.86	9.1
Chitradurga	94.83	97.09	92.4	931	936	33.85	57.95	7.96
Uttara Kannada	86.27	90.4	81.84	945	1056	42.6	60.6	23.57
Mandya	95.4	97.38	93.38	988	1035	39.01	63.62	14.11
Koppal	92.1	95.34	88.5	919	1075	36.51	59.34	11.67
Kolar	95.62	97.76	93.31	924	891	31.84	55.56	6.18
Yadgir*	92.1	94.86	89.13	942	1037	34.04	57.03	9.63
Bangalore Rural	90.73	94.66	86.5	914	797	39.71	62.82	14.43
Chikkaballapura*	93.47	95.46	91.36	946	895	44.41	58.68	29.32
Ramanagara*	95.75	97.14	94.13	863	952	35.62	56.4	11.56
Chamarajanagar	92.65	95.79	89.35	917	634	35.22	56.68	11.81
Bidar	88.8	94.79	82.67	994	1147	35.74	51.61	19.76
Kodagu	92.2	92.92	91.43	825	333	39.6	55.47	20.35

* New districts

6. Uttar Pradesh

1. **Introduction:** Uttar Pradesh has an ancient link with Jainism. Ayodhya is the birth place of five tirthankaras namely Rishabhanatha, Ajitanatha, Abhinandananaatha, Sumatinatha and Anantanatha. Varansi is the birth place of Bhagwan shri Parshvanatha, and three more tithankaras, namely Suparshvanatha, Chandraprabha and Shreyansanatha. Hastinapur, near Meerut is a world famous Jain teerth.

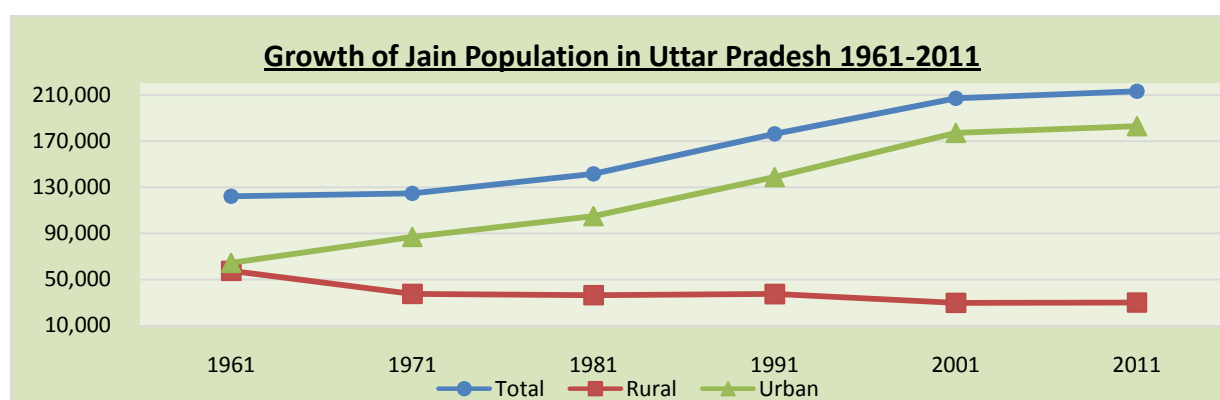
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Uttar Pradesh has got the sixth highest number of Jains in the country with having 4.79% of Jains in India. The total population of Uttar Pradesh is 6,10,95,297. Out of this, the population of Jains is 4,40,280 i.e. 0.11% of the total population.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	19,98,12,341	100.00	15,53,17,278	77.73	4,44,95,063	22.27
Hindu	15,93,12,654	79.73	12,99,44,550	81.57	2,93,68,104	18.43
Muslim	3,84,83,967	19.26	2,41,56,057	62.77	1,43,27,910	37.23
Christian	3,56,448	0.18	1,85,103	51.93	1,71,345	48.07
Sikh	6,43,500	0.32	4,32,135	67.15	2,11,365	32.85
Buddhist	2,06,285	0.10	1,76,227	85.43	30,058	14.57
Jain	2,13,267	0.11	30,144	14.13	1,83,123	85.87
Other religions and persuasions	13,598	0.01	9,517	69.99	4,081	30.01
Religion not stated	5,82,622	0.29	3,83,545	65.83	1,99,077	34.17

In 2001, the number of Jains were 2,07,111. This implies a decadal growth rate of 2.97% which is nearly half of the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. Further, Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 85% of them living in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.

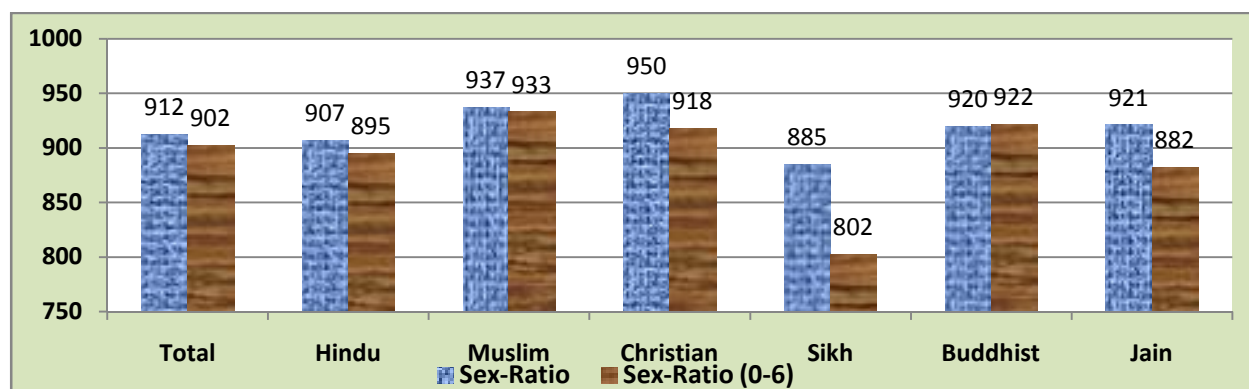
3. **Population of Jains in Uttar Pradesh in last 50 years:** From 1.22 lakh in 1961, the population of Jains in U.P. has not even doubled in 2011. Further, growth has only been in urban areas while number of Jains in Rural areas have nearly halved in last 50 years.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	1,22,108	1,24,728	1,41,549	1,76,259	2,07,111	2,13,267
Rural	57,622	37,632	36,554	37,406	29,903	30,144
Urban	64,486	87,096	1,04,995	1,38,853	1,77,208	1,83,123
Male	63,587	65,623	73,931	91,999	1,08,350	1,10,994
Female	58,521	59,105	67,618	84,260	98,761	1,02,273



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 2,13,267 Jains in Uttar Pradesh, 1,10,994 are males and 1,02,273 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 921 which is much less than the national average of 954. Though, there is slight improvement from 2001 wherein it was at 911.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	912	907	937	950	885	920	921
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	902	895	933	918	802	922	882



The situation is poor in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 118 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has improved since 2001 where it was at 846. However, if we see the district-wise figures (with more than 2000 population) then Mathura (664), Bijnor (757), Muzaffarnagar (779), Moradabad (786), Firozabad (826), Agra (841), Etawah (850), Mainpuri (858), Baghpat (860), Etah(876) and Lalitpur(879) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Uttar Pradesh. This holds good for male and female. However, if we see at District level, only 35 districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%. On the other hand, 25 districts have literacy rate of less than 80%.

Literacy Rate	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	67.68	69.68	58.76	73.63	79.35	68.59	94.05
Male	77.28	79.73	66.42	79.44	84.91	79.19	95.81
Female	57.18	58.61	50.59	67.54	73.15	57.07	92.16

Of the total Jains in U.P., 1/3rd i.e. 33.3% are Graduate & above, 11.3% have completed senior secondary and 16.2% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 11,394 Jains of age 7 years and above are still illiterate. More than 50% of these illiterates are in six districts namely Agra, Firozabad, Lalitpur, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 2,13,267 Jains in Uttar Pradesh, 71,331 are engaged in economic activities with 84.6% of them males and 15.4% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	32.94	33.59	30.25	36.20	35.33	34.45	33.45
Male	47.71	48.02	46.40	49.54	55.92	46.77	54.35
Female	16.75	17.67	13.01	22.16	12.04	21.07	10.76

The WPR or percentage of workers to total population is second highest among the Jain males (54.35%) with the Sikhs (55.92%) at first place. However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (10.76%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Uttar Pradesh, 3.96% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.41% as Agricultural labourers, and 9.85% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (82.78%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	28.96	31.55	17.14	15.50	45.56	25.13	3.96
Agricultural Labourers	30.30	31.36	26.09	18.78	10.71	41.63	3.41
Household Industry	5.92	4.87	10.76	6.10	4.46	4.35	9.85
Others	34.82	32.22	46.02	59.62	39.28	28.89	82.78

8. Age-group wise distribution: The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	50,537	23.7	27,015	24.3	23,522	23.0
2	15-59	1,38,111	64.8	71,529	64.4	66,582	65.1
3	60+	24,619	11.5	12,450	11.2	12,169	11.9

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Uttar Pradesh is 24.4 years for males and 21.2 years for females. Further, 87.4% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 91.9% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.1% males and 5.4% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 7.1% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is low amongst Jains at the rate of 1.5 compared to state rate at 2.6. The survival ratio is highest among Jains 0.92.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.5
2001	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.0	2.2	3.7	1.7

The lowest TFR, clubbed with the one of worst child sex-ratio in some districts of Uttar Pradesh indicate an ominous sign for the growth prospects of population of Jains in Uttar Pradesh.

11. District-wise Analysis: There are 71 districts in U.P, an increase from 2001 where it was 70. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Uttar Pradesh	2,13,267	1,10,994	1,02,273	2,07,111	1,08,350	98,761	2.97
1	Agra	21,508	11,259	10,249	18,463	9,828	8,635	16.49
2	Lalitpur	20,390	10,636	9,754	19,797	10,346	9,451	3.00
3	Firozabad	19,077	10,121	8,956	19,237	10,119	9,118	-0.83
4	Meerut	18,544	9,554	8,990	18,772	9,795	8,977	-1.21
5	Ghaziabad	16,412	8,409	8,003	11,795	6,169	5,626	39.14
6	Muzaffarnagar	16,345	8,563	7,782	17,506	9,146	8,360	-6.63
7	Baghpat	16,139	8,490	7,649	17,929	9,374	8,555	-9.98
8	Saharanpur	10,208	5,345	4,863	10,795	5,648	5,147	-5.44
9	Jhansi	7,328	3,798	3,530	7,620	3,947	3,673	-3.83
10	Kanpur Nagar	5,710	2,895	2,815	6,191	3,170	3,021	-7.77
11	Etah	5,671	2,947	2,724	7,013	3,677	3,336	-19.14
12	Lucknow	4,975	2,508	2,467	4,118	2,079	2,039	20.81
13	Gautam Buddha Nagar	4,518	2,299	2,219	2,622	1,370	1,252	72.31
14	Mainpuri	4,161	2,190	1,971	4,328	2,223	2,105	-3.86
15	Etawah	3,917	2,058	1,859	4,176	2,193	1,983	-6.20
16	Bara Banki	3,016	1,578	1,438	2,870	1,485	1,385	5.09
17	Aligarh	2,805	1,472	1,333	3,357	1,749	1,608	-16.44
18	Moradabad	2,426	1,265	1,161	2,368	1,265	1,103	2.45
19	Allahabad	2,247	1,194	1,053	2,144	1,150	994	4.80
20	Bijnor	2,134	1,096	1,038	2,433	1,259	1,174	-12.29
21	Mathura	2,056	1,107	949	1,979	1,057	922	3.89
22	Varanasi	1,898	948	950	1,747	919	828	8.64
23	Bulandshahr	1,572	826	746	1,560	809	751	0.77
24	Sitapur	1,410	725	685	1,335	690	645	5.62
25	Rampur	1,307	699	608	1,478	776	702	-11.57
26	Mahamaya Nagar	1,289	657	632	1,661	882	779	-22.40
27	Bahraich	1,177	590	587	899	457	442	30.92
28	Bareilly	931	468	463	586	297	289	58.87
29	Banda	916	483	433	884	477	407	3.62
30	Pratapgarh	746	400	346	372	202	170	100.54
31	Mirzapur	701	383	318	714	386	328	-1.82
32	Budaun	678	354	324	599	309	290	13.19
33	Kannauj	606	305	301	502	260	242	20.72
34	Kaushambi	545	286	259	464	236	228	17.46
35	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	517	269	248	556	299	257	-7.01
36	Kheri	487	239	248	712	380	332	-31.60
37	Farrukhabad	487	256	231	605	326	279	-19.50
38	Sonbhadra	487	267	220	685	383	302	-28.91
39	Gorakhpur	460	238	222	329	172	157	39.82
40	Hardoi	446	223	223	232	107	125	92.24
41	Sultanpur	426	201	225	350	174	176	21.71
42	Rae Bareli	397	202	195	454	240	214	-12.56

43	Kushinagar	383	191	192	120	53	67	219.17
44	Faizabad	358	187	171	171	88	83	109.36
45	Jaunpur	349	157	192	264	125	139	32.20
46	Gonda	338	163	175	194	102	92	74.23
47	Kanshiram Nagar*	313	154	159	-	-	-	-
48	Shahjahanpur	301	155	146	248	144	104	21.37
49	Chitrakoot	285	141	144	283	145	138	0.71
50	Jalaun	256	141	115	344	182	162	-25.58
51	Mahrajganj	243	127	116	227	117	110	7.05
52	Unnao	240	122	118	100	47	53	140.00
53	Ambedkar Nagar	235	106	129	182	92	90	29.12
54	Mahoba	234	133	101	223	123	100	4.93
55	Ballia	233	114	119	147	80	67	58.50
56	Auraiya	228	123	105	253	134	119	-9.88
57	Ghazipur	213	109	104	145	68	77	46.90
58	Deoria	209	109	100	145	68	77	44.14
59	Fatehpur	199	103	96	261	137	124	-23.75
60	Balrampur	198	99	99	93	42	51	112.90
61	Azamgarh	183	99	84	360	181	179	-49.17
62	Siddharthnagar	179	103	76	78	40	38	129.49
63	Sant Ravidas Nagar	161	83	78	146	79	67	10.27
64	Kanpur Dehat	155	92	63	145	71	74	6.90
65	Mau	155	80	75	123	62	61	26.02
66	Pilibhit	138	81	57	216	119	97	-36.11
67	Basti	107	52	55	118	62	56	-9.32
68	Chandauli	100	58	42	135	71	64	-25.93
69	Sant Kabir Nagar	95	50	45	71	40	31	33.80
70	Shrawasti	68	35	33	34	22	12	100.00
71	Hamirpur	41	24	17	48	26	22	-14.58

* New district

U.P. has got decadal growth rate of 2.97%. However, it varies substantially from district to district. The districts like Lalitpur, Firozabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Jhansi, having a substantial Jain population, have a low or negative growth rate.

Around two-third of Jains in Uttar Pradesh are concentrated in 8 districts namely Agra, Lalitpur, Firozabad, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat and Saharanpur.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Though Jains have high literacy rate at State level, it varies from district to district even going less than 60% in some cases. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Uttar Pradesh, calculated as per data made available by Census 2011, are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Agra	92.66	94.30	90.87	910	841	33.50	53.48	11.55
Lalitpur	96.21	97.97	94.31	917	879	34.32	54.49	12.32
Firozabad	93.97	96.05	91.63	885	826	33.72	53.66	11.18
Meerut	96.31	97.51	95.02	941	940	34.36	57.34	9.93
Ghaziabad	95.67	96.57	94.73	952	902	36.90	56.99	15.79
Muzaffarnagar	96.64	97.67	95.52	909	779	32.08	55.54	6.26
Baghpat	95.53	97.46	93.40	901	860	31.58	55.48	5.05
Saharanpur	96.58	97.39	95.70	910	893	33.78	56.71	8.57
Jhansi	96.68	98.38	94.85	929	884	33.58	54.87	10.68
Kanpur Nagar	95.22	96.02	94.40	972	884	33.71	56.17	10.62
Etah	95.82	97.16	94.38	924	876	31.44	53.27	7.82
Lucknow	94.61	95.95	93.23	984	1052	36.62	56.74	16.17
Gautam Buddha Nagar	96.65	97.36	95.92	965	940	39.66	58.81	19.83
Mainpuri	95.55	97.34	93.56	900	858	30.45	53.20	5.18
Etawah	94.17	96.00	92.16	903	850	30.46	52.77	5.76
Bara Banki	93.80	95.42	92.03	911	906	31.50	53.36	7.51
Aligarh	94.13	94.23	94.03	906	1050	36.04	55.98	14.03
Moradabad	87.86	89.42	86.20	918	786	31.70	51.23	10.42
Allahabad	86.61	91.58	80.90	882	953	33.07	44.89	19.66
Bijnor	94.57	96.27	92.81	947	757	33.93	57.94	8.57
Mathura	93.03	95.86	89.84	857	664	33.03	51.13	11.91
Varanasi	93.06	95.97	90.10	1002	1152	33.14	52.95	13.37
Bulandshahr	93.60	95.32	91.73	903	810	31.49	52.91	7.77
Sitapur	90.45	91.85	88.94	945	1011	33.76	55.17	11.09
Rampur	90.25	92.31	87.96	870	682	32.29	54.08	7.24
Mahamaya Nagar	96.08	97.78	94.30	962	1000	30.10	52.05	7.28
Bahraich	83.88	84.82	82.89	995	1263	26.93	46.61	7.16
Bareilly	74.63	79.67	69.29	989	1380	33.83	53.21	14.25
Banda	96.73	98.86	94.33	896	1000	32.42	54.66	7.62
Pratapgarh	74.31	85.01	62.05	865	811	30.97	44.75	15.03
Mirzapur	90.05	93.31	86.27	830	630	36.23	45.43	25.16
Budaun	85.05	86.98	82.93	915	949	28.61	46.89	8.64
Kannauj	92.42	93.09	91.73	987	1167	30.86	54.75	6.64
Kaushambi	85.50	89.67	80.91	906	886	31.74	46.15	15.83
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	93.99	97.52	90.18	922	889	36.17	54.65	16.13
Kheri	79.10	85.20	73.30	824	690	30.39	46.03	15.32
Farrukhabad	91.95	95.73	87.56	1038	977	30.80	54.30	4.76
Sonbhadra	92.92	98.32	86.50	902	1364	33.06	50.94	11.36
Gorakhpur	80.60	83.09	77.95	933	871	29.35	46.64	10.81
Hardoi	69.34	72.58	65.91	1000	1270	28.25	46.19	10.31

Sultanpur	77.91	82.28	73.81	1119	1326	23.00	31.84	15.11
Rae Bareli	89.40	94.35	84.30	965	920	32.75	50.00	14.87
Kushinagar	71.70	81.37	61.78	1005	1167	24.80	32.46	17.19
Faizabad	83.45	87.66	78.87	914	879	32.68	49.73	14.04
Jaunpur	69.47	81.54	59.35	1223	1370	28.37	37.58	20.83
Gonda	74.64	84.33	65.49	1074	1138	29.59	42.94	17.14
Kanshiram Nagar*	78.71	83.97	73.48	1032	1174	27.16	45.45	9.43
Shahjahanpur	68.95	73.44	64.17	942	963	29.24	47.10	10.27
Chitrakoot	92.94	97.66	88.19	1021	1308	36.84	44.68	29.17
Jalaun	91.95	96.09	87.04	816	538	31.64	51.77	6.96
Mahrajganj	69.47	74.51	63.64	913	1120	33.33	50.39	14.66
Unnao	71.63	83.65	59.62	967	778	31.67	46.72	16.10
Ambedkar Nagar	73.40	81.18	66.99	1217	1238	27.23	38.68	17.83
Mahoba	89.57	92.50	85.71	759	769	32.48	48.12	11.88
Ballia	68.37	76.09	61.54	1044	682	33.91	47.37	21.01
Auraiya	91.15	93.07	89.01	854	636	24.12	42.28	2.86
Ghazipur	64.77	73.17	57.45	954	370	31.46	41.28	21.15
Deoria	78.29	83.51	71.79	917	1833	31.58	41.28	21.00
Fatehpur	83.04	85.56	80.25	932	1154	33.67	52.43	13.54
Balrampur	60.69	63.38	58.11	1000	893	29.80	40.40	19.19
Azamgarh	75.33	82.05	68.06	848	571	22.95	27.27	17.86
Siddharthnagar	61.31	73.17	43.64	738	1000	32.40	39.81	22.37
Sant Ravidas Nagar	82.88	90.67	74.65	940	875	26.71	45.78	6.41
Kanpur Dehat	75.00	83.33	60.87	938	727	33.55	45.65	15.87
Mau	81.62	85.51	77.61	685	1214	32.90	43.75	21.33
Pilibhit	73.50	82.61	60.42	704	750	31.16	43.21	14.04
Basti	67.78	78.57	58.33	1058	700	23.36	34.62	12.73
Chandauli	76.54	79.17	72.73	724	900	28.00	43.10	7.14
Sant Kabir Nagar	74.32	80.56	68.42	900	500	24.21	34.00	13.33
Shrawasti	42.59	46.15	39.29	943	556	25.00	28.57	21.21
Hamirpur	91.18	90.48	92.31	708	1333	19.51	29.17	5.88

* New districts

The low child sex-ratio with a highly literate Jain population in districts (e.g. Muzaffarnagar) is a serious cause of concern.

With the availability of district wise indicators, focussed and sustained efforts may be made to eradicate the anomalies.

7. NCT of Delhi

1. **Introduction:** Delhi has been an ancient and major centre of Jainism and is home to more than 300 Jain temples. In Delhi, during the Tomara dynasty, the Jain poet Vibudh Shridhar wrote the Apabhramsa work Pasanah Chariu "The Conduct of Parshva" in VS 1189 with the support of a Jain merchant prince, Nattal Sahu. Shri Digambar Jain Lal Mandir is the oldest and best-known Jain temple in Delhi.

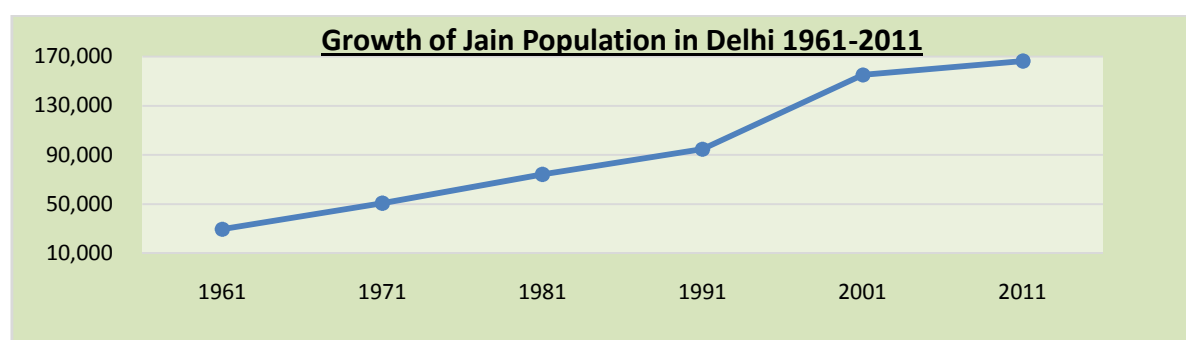
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Delhi has got 7th highest number of Jains in country (3.73% of Jains in India). The total population of Delhi is 1,67,87,941. Out of this, the population of Jains is 1,66,231 i.e. 0.99% of the total population.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	1,67,87,941	100.00	4,19,042	2.50	1,63,68,899	97.50
Hindu	1,37,12,100	81.68	3,84,028	2.80	1,33,28,072	97.20
Muslim	21,58,684	12.86	29,143	1.35	21,29,541	98.65
Christian	1,46,093	0.87	1,132	0.77	1,44,961	99.23
Sikh	5,70,581	3.40	4,080	0.72	5,66,501	99.28
Buddhist	18,449	0.11	158	0.86	18,291	99.14
Jain	1,66,231	0.99	192	0.12	1,66,039	99.88
Other religions and persuasions	2,197	0.01	29	1.32	2,168	98.68
Religion not stated	13,606	0.08	280	2.06	13,326	97.94

In 2001, the number of Jains were 1,55,122. This implies a decadal growth rate of 7.2%, more than all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. Almost all of Jain population lives in urban areas.

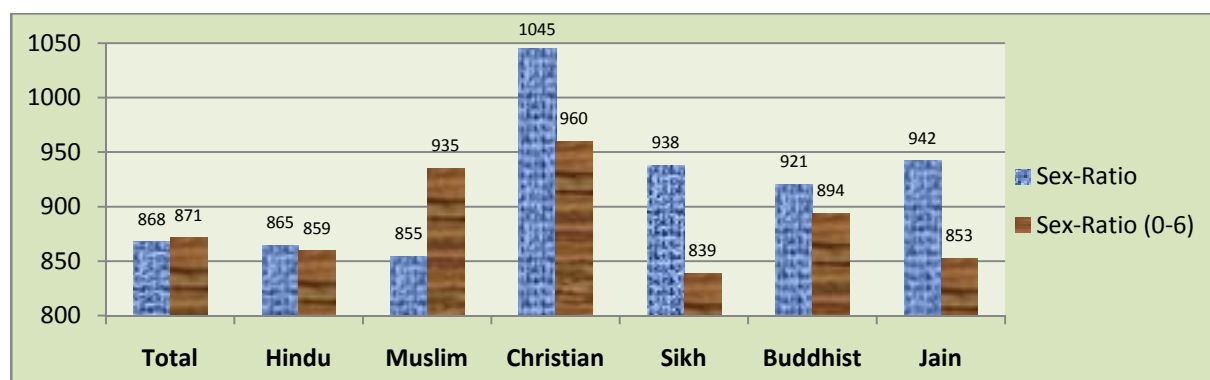
3. **Population of Jains in Delhi in last 50 years:** From 29,595 in 1961, the population of Jains has grown more than five times in last fifty years. One of the reasons for this growth may also be migration into national capital due to the availability of better economic prospects. This is more evident in East Delhi with the share of more than 40% of Jain population of Delhi.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	29,595	50,513	73,917	94,672	1,55,122	1,66,231
Rural	185	713	437	989	2,054	192
Urban	29,410	49,800	73,480	93,683	1,53,068	1,66,039
Male	15,566	26,524	39,043	49,120	80,150	85,605
Female	14,029	23,989	34,874	45,552	74,972	80,626



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 1,66,231 Jains in Delhi, 85,605 are males and 80,626 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 942 which is much more than State average of 868. Further, there is improvement from 2001 wherein it was 935.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	868	865	855	1045	938	921	942
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	871	859	935	960	839	894	853



The situation is very poor in case of child sex ratio (i.e. population of 0-6). It states that 147 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has slightly improved since 2001 where it was at 849. However, if we see the district-wise figures then North (752), Central (796), North West (804), South (870) and East (872) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Delhi. This holds good for male and female. At District level, all the nine districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 98%. This puts Delhi top amongst all States/UTs.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	86.21	87.24	75.59	94.84	93.91	89.37	97.77
Male	90.94	92.19	80.43	96.74	95.86	93.40	98.76
Female	80.76	81.52	69.84	93.04	91.85	85.00	96.72

Of the total Jains in Delhi, more than 1/3rd i.e. 38.5% are Graduate & above, 13.2% have completed senior secondary and 13.2% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 3,373 Jains of age 7 years and above are still illiterate in Delhi, with the North-West District having maximum number at 858 followed by East District with 835. Further, 72% of the total illiterate Jains are females.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 1,66,231 Jains in Delhi, 56,876 are engaged in economic activities with 86.3% of them males and 13.7% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	33.28	33.58	30.26	44.23	34.41	36.58	34.22
Male	52.99	53.11	51.25	54.84	55.21	51.77	57.37
Female	10.58	10.99	5.69	34.07	12.24	20.07	9.63

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (57.37%) followed by the Sikhs (55.21%). However, the female WPR is at the second lowest among Jains (9.63%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider. Apparently, the available talent/skill amongst Jain females are not being utilised in economic activities and they are mostly devoted to performing religious activities or household chores.

7. Occupation: The analysis of occupational activities reveal that 0.13% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 0.17% as Agricultural labourers, and 7.86% as household industry workers. More than 91% of Jains worker are mainly in Others indicating the maximum engagement intrading, service sector and other related activities.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	0.60	0.66	0.34	0.20	0.33	0.46	0.13
Agricultural Labourers	0.71	0.75	0.53	0.39	0.61	0.34	0.17
Household Industry	3.25	2.89	5.28	1.03	4.53	2.07	7.86
Others	95.44	95.71	93.84	98.38	94.53	97.13	91.84

8. Age-group wise distribution: The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

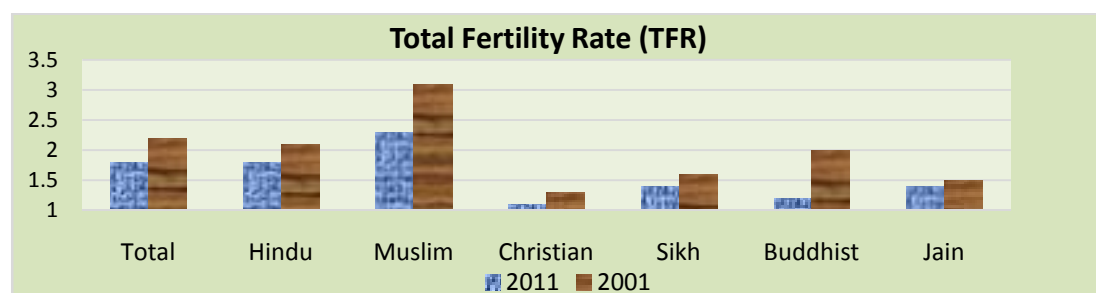
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	34,696	20.9	18,839	22.0	15,857	19.7
2	15-59	1,12,708	67.8	57,378	67.0	55,330	68.6
3	60+	18,827	11.3	9,388	11.0	9,439	11.7

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Delhi is 25.2 years for males and 22 years for females. Further, 89.8% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 94.8% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.9% males and 4.1% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 6.2% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: TFR is low amongst Jains at the rate of 1.5.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4
2001	2.2	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.6	2	1.5



Survival Ratio

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.93
2001	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.94

The survival ratio is highest among Jains (0.93). This may be due to better education level and availability of health facilities across the State.

11. District-wise Analysis: In the 9 districts of Delhi, the distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	NCT OF DELHI	1,66,231	85,605	80,626	1,55,122	80,150	74,972	7.16
1	East	46,927	24,108	22,819	39,912	20,702	19,210	17.58
2	North West	43,460	22,513	20,947	39,359	20,390	18,969	10.42
3	North East	24,673	12,767	11,906	22,322	11,555	10,767	10.53
4	North	13,049	6,721	6,328	15,883	8,109	7,774	-17.84
5	West	11,322	5,828	5,494	10,205	5,300	4,905	10.95
6	South	11,020	5,561	5,459	10,666	5,473	5,193	3.32
7	South West	9,215	4,747	4,468	8,511	4,422	4,089	8.27
8	Central	5,886	3,042	2,844	7,358	3,757	3,601	-20.01
9	New Delhi	679	318	361	906	442	464	-25.06

Delhi has got decadal growth rate of 7.16%. However, it varies substantially from district to district with the East district having highest growth rate of 17.58% and New Delhi showing steep decline at -25.06%

12. District-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Delhi as per Census 2011 are given below:

State/ District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex -Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
NCT OF DELHI	97.77	98.76	96.72	942	853	34.22	57.37	9.63
East	98.03	98.83	97.19	947	872	33.37	57.17	8.23
North West	97.83	99.00	96.59	930	804	33.95	57.10	9.08
North East	96.93	98.16	95.62	933	899	31.80	55.35	6.55
North	98.03	98.81	97.23	942	752	35.42	60.30	8.99
West	97.88	99.03	96.67	943	942	35.34	57.31	12.03
South	97.76	98.38	97.13	982	870	38.52	60.03	16.61
South West	97.52	98.81	96.15	941	885	35.47	55.47	14.23
Central	98.28	98.90	97.63	935	796	36.58	59.70	11.85
New Delhi	97.21	99.00	95.64	1135	1000	47.86	71.07	27.42

Despite having one of the highest literacy rates in the country, the districts of Delhi fare poorly in case of child sex ratio, even going below 800 in some cases. This needs to be tackled with focussed and sustained efforts.

8. Tamil Nadu

1. **Introduction:** Ancient inscriptions and sculptures have been found in Tamil Nadu indicating the presence of Jainism since old. There are plenty of caves as old as the fourth century found with Jain inscriptions and Jain deities around Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur. Jains flourished in Tamil Nadu as early as the Sangam period. The Ramayana mentions that Rama paid homage to Jain monks living in South India on his way to Sri Lanka.

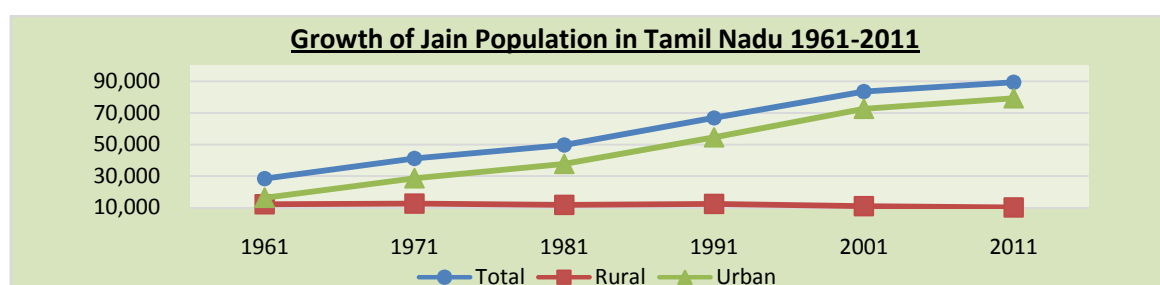
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Tamil Nadu has got the 8th highest number of Jains in the country with having 2.01% of Jains in India. The total population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,47,030. Out of this, the population of Jains is 89,265 i.e. 0.12% of the total population.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	7,21,47,030	100.00	3,72,29,590	51.60	3,49,17,440	48.40
Hindu	6,31,88,168	87.58	3,45,48,262	54.68	2,86,39,906	45.32
Muslim	42,29,479	5.86	9,93,822	23.50	32,35,657	76.50
Christian	44,18,331	6.12	15,98,616	36.18	28,19,715	63.82
Sikh	14,601	0.02	4,149	28.42	10,452	71.58
Buddhist	11,186	0.02	3,285	29.37	7,901	70.63
Jain	89,265	0.12	10,084	11.30	79,181	88.70
Other religions and persuasions	7,414	0.01	2,587	34.89	4,827	65.11
Religion not stated	1,88,586	0.26	68,785	36.47	1,19,801	63.53

In 2001, the numbers of Jains were 83,359. This implies a decadal growth rate of 7.1% which is more than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. Further, Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 88% of them in urban areas.

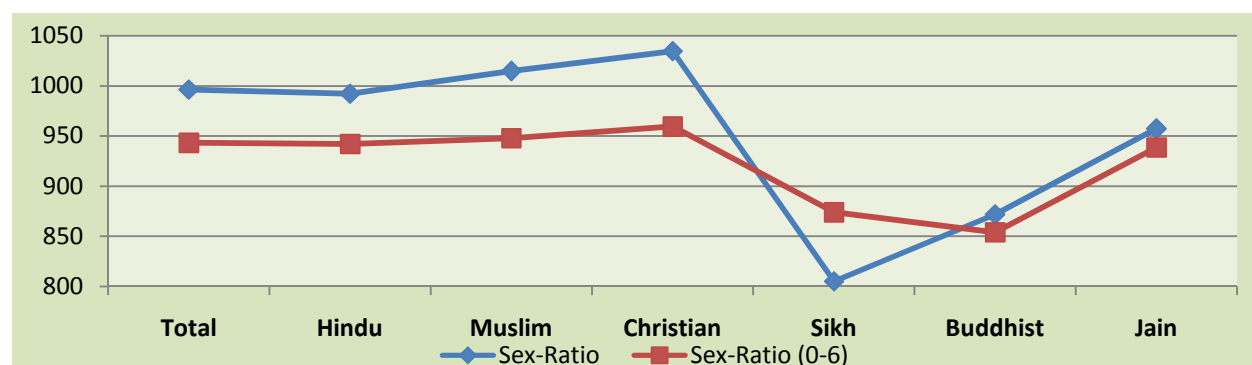
3. **Population of Jains in Tamil Nadu in last 50 years:** From 28,350 in 1961, the population of Jains has grown more than three times in Tamil Nadu reaching to 89,265 in 2011. However, the growth has been in Urban areas only with the rural areas showing a decline in number of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	28,350	41,097	49,564	66,900	83,359	89,265
Rural	12,200	12,609	11,829	12,415	10,932	10,084
Urban	16,150	28,488	37,735	54,485	72,427	79,181
Male	15,506	21,990	26,011	34,882	43,114	45,605
Female	12,844	19,107	23,553	32,018	40,245	43,660



4. Sex - Ratio: 2011 Census data reveal that out of the 89,265 Jains in Tamil Nadu, 45,605 are males and 43,660 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 957 which is much less than State average of 996. However, there is improvement from 2001 wherein it was at 933.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	996	992	1015	1035	805	872	957
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	943	942	948	960	874	854	939



There is scope for improvement in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 61 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has much improved since 2001 where it was at 889. However, if we see the district-wise figures (with more than 1000 Jains population) then Thanjavur (726), Madurai (793), Cuddalore (831), Thiruvallur (913), Chennai (921) and Tiruvanamalai (933) are at low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Tamil Nadu. This holds good for male and female. At District level, out of 32, 17 districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%. On the other hand, 7 districts have literacy rate of less than 80%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	80.09	78.83	88.17	90.14	86.82	90.14	94.51
Male	86.77	85.92	92.76	93.17	91.72	93.82	97.44
Female	73.44	71.72	83.69	87.23	80.67	85.93	91.46

Of the total Jains in Tamil Nadu, more than 1/4th i.e. 25.7% are Graduate & above, 11.7% have completed senior secondary and 16.1% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 4,405 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate with more than 3/4th of them being females. Further, more than half of the illiterate Jains are in Chennai district.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, 31,188 Jains in Tamil Nadu are engaged in economic activities with 86.5% of them males and 13.5% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	45.58	46.72	33.82	41.43	44.31	38.45	34.94
Male	59.31	59.83	55.34	56.57	60.34	53.63	59.13
Female	31.80	33.51	12.62	26.80	24.40	21.04	9.67

The WPR is third highest among the Jain males (59.13%) with the Sikhs (60.34%) at first place and Hindus (59.83%) at 2nd place. However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (9.67%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Tamil Nadu, 3.93% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.55% as Agricultural labourers, and 2.22% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (90.3%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	12.92	13.73	4.22	7.01	6.91	5.21	3.93
Agricultural Labourers	29.21	31.09	6.89	17.24	15.38	15.02	3.55
Household Industry	4.15	4.13	5.54	3.43	3.35	2.60	2.22
Others	53.72	51.05	83.35	72.33	74.35	77.17	90.30

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

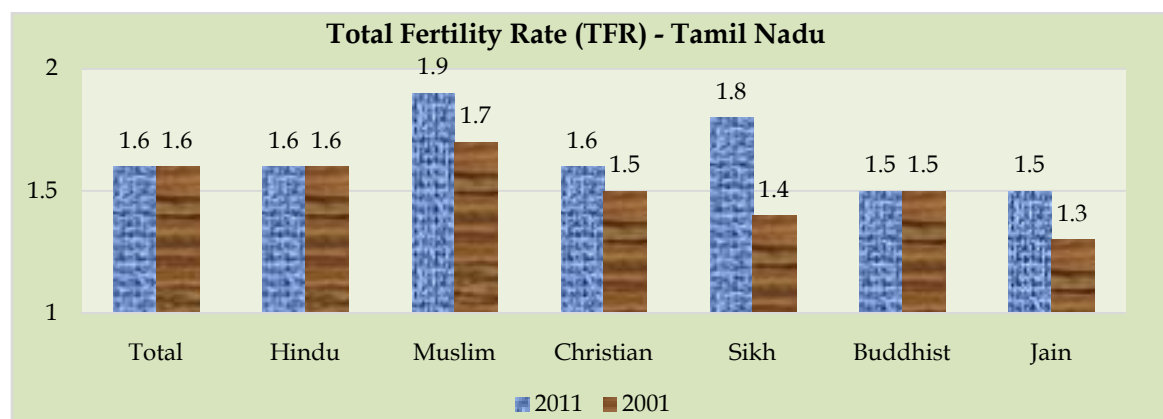
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	20,168	22.6	10,486	23.0	9,682	22.2
2	15-59	59,946	67.2	30,635	67.2	29,311	67.1
3	60+	9,151	10.3	4,484	9.8	4,667	10.7

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Tamil Nadu is 24.6 years for males and 21.2 years for females. Further, 86% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 93.3% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.1% males and 5.9% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 8.1% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains as compared to other communities. Though, it has increased slightly from 2001 wherein it was at 1.3. Further, Jains have a high survival ratio of 0.92. This may be due to better education level and high urbanised population thereby leading to availability of better health facilities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5
2001	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3



11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 33 districts in Tamil Nadu, an increase from 2001 where it was 31. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	TAMIL NADU	89,265	45,605	43,660	83,359	43,114	40,245	7.09
1	Chennai	51,708	26,519	25,189	45,611	23,642	21,969	13.37
2	Tiruvannamalai	7,898	3,951	3,947	8,305	4,140	4,165	-4.90
3	Kancheepuram	4,962	2,540	2,422	3,954	2,041	1,913	25.49
4	Viluppuram	4,032	2,003	2,029	5,092	2,593	2,499	-20.82
5	Thiruvallur	3,693	1,935	1,758	3,928	2,081	1,847	-5.98
6	Vellore	3,514	1,780	1,734	3,489	1,767	1,722	0.72
7	Coimbatore	3,284	1,669	1,615	3,562	1,857	1,705	-7.80
8	Madurai	1,532	780	752	836	454	382	83.25
9	Cuddalore	1,280	649	631	1,284	653	631	-0.31
10	Thanjavur	1,256	629	627	657	348	309	91.17
11	Salem	992	516	476	1,043	551	492	-4.89
12	Nagapattinam	963	522	441	819	451	368	17.58
13	The Nilgiris	910	467	443	1,229	646	583	-25.96
14	Erode	639	324	315	1,298	689	609	-50.77
15	Tiruchirappalli	628	323	305	536	270	266	17.16
16	Krishnagiri*	373	192	181	-	-	-	-
17	Tiruppur*	371	195	176	-	-	-	-
18	Thiruvarur	279	149	130	205	108	97	36.10
19	Kanniyakumari	156	77	79	77	49	28	102.60
20	Tirunelveli	144	83	61	272	147	125	-47.06
21	Sivaganga	109	52	57	110	62	48	-0.91
22	Virudhunagar	98	47	51	167	91	76	-41.32
23	Namakkal	84	51	33	80	43	37	5.00
24	Dindigul	71	25	46	126	70	56	-43.65
25	Ariyalur	65	22	43	27	14	13	140.74
26	Thoothukkudi	53	30	23	107	52	55	-50.47
27	Perambalur	38	15	23	15	9	6	153.33
28	Dharmapuri	37	17	20	383	208	175	-90.34
29	Pudukkottai	32	16	16	30	17	13	6.67
30	Ramanathapuram	29	10	19	18	9	9	61.11
31	Theni	28	14	14	80	40	40	-65.00
32	Karur	7	3	4	19	12	7	-63.16

*New districts

Tamil Nadu has got decadal growth rate of 7.1%. However, it varies substantially from district to district with Chennai and Kancheepuram recording a high growth rate while Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Thiruvallur though having good number of Jains, recording negative growth rate.

More than 75% of Jains in Tamil Nadu are concentrated in 4 districts namely Chennai, Tiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram and Viluppuram.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Tamil Nadu as per Census 2011 are given below:

State/ District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
TAMIL NADU	94.51	97.44	91.46	957	939	34.94	59.13	9.67
Chennai	94.89	97.70	91.95	950	921	34.20	59.26	7.81
Tiruvannamalai	93.09	97.10	89.09	999	933	39.11	61.38	16.82
Kancheepuram	95.73	97.76	93.59	954	973	34.44	56.73	11.07
Viluppuram	93.87	97.36	90.40	1013	1138	39.34	59.76	19.17
Thiruvallur	94.15	97.74	90.18	909	913	35.53	58.50	10.24
Vellore	95.43	97.57	93.22	974	1069	32.13	58.03	5.54
Coimbatore	96.11	97.94	94.21	968	976	33.47	59.44	6.63
Madurai	95.39	97.89	92.88	964	793	32.83	56.67	8.11
Cuddalore	95.87	99.13	92.59	972	831	33.67	58.40	8.24
Thanjavur	87.90	92.06	83.85	997	726	38.77	59.14	18.34
Salem	95.42	98.09	92.45	922	1182	32.86	57.95	5.67
Nagapattinam	88.94	92.28	84.92	845	1000	42.47	64.56	16.33
The Nilgiris	97.09	99.06	95.02	949	953	35.05	63.60	4.97
Erode	94.21	98.25	89.93	972	1205	32.55	58.33	6.03
Tiruchirappalli	97.68	98.65	96.59	944	1577	32.64	58.20	5.57
Krishnagiri	89.88	94.71	84.94	943	682	34.58	54.17	13.81
Tiruppur	93.21	95.27	90.97	903	808	39.62	64.10	12.50
Thiruvaur	90.80	93.08	88.33	872	526	29.75	46.31	10.77
Kanniyakumari	90.71	94.03	87.67	1026	600	34.62	49.35	20.25
Tirunelveli	89.71	96.10	81.36	735	333	39.58	45.78	31.15
Sivaganga	87.36	92.86	82.22	1096	1200	33.03	55.77	12.28
Virudhunagar	88.17	93.02	84.00	1085	250	40.82	59.57	23.53
Namakkal	72.73	75.00	68.97	647	1333	38.10	47.06	24.24
Dindigul	75.81	86.36	70.00	1840	2000	35.21	36.00	34.78
Ariyalur	72.00	93.75	61.76	1955	1500	20.00	40.91	9.30
Thoothukkudi	93.62	96.30	90.00	767	1000	43.40	63.33	17.39
Perambalur	78.57	88.89	73.68	1533	667	23.68	26.67	21.74
Dharmapuri	76.67	78.57	75.00	1176	1333	35.14	58.82	15.00
Pudukkottai	77.78	85.71	69.23	1000	1500	31.25	43.75	18.75
Ramanathapuram	84.62	88.89	82.35	1900	2000	27.59	50.00	15.79
Theni	84.62	92.31	76.92	1000	1000	39.29	57.14	21.43
Karur	66.67	66.67	66.67	1333	-	42.86	100.00	0.00

The districts having high literacy rate and low child sex-ratio like cuddalore and Thanjavur and the districts having low literacy rate may be areas to be focussed upon for betterment of Jain community.

9. Chhattisgarh

1. **Introduction:** It is believed that 23rd Tirthankara visited Durg region of Chhattisgarh around 3000 years ago. Scattered Jain sculptures and dilapidated ancient shrine along with foot-prints historically proves his journey to this area. Sirpur (aka Shirpur) also finds mention in the ancient books indicating strong presence of Jainism during 5th – 8th A.D. The State is home to many ancient Jain sites and temples.

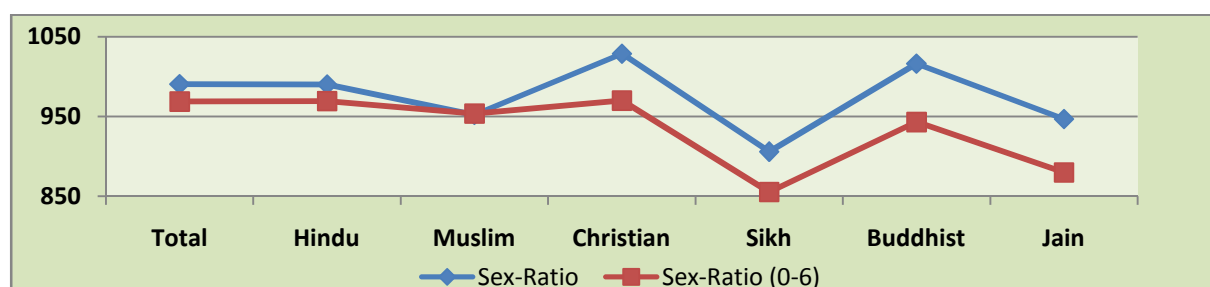
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Chhattisgarh has 1.38% of Jains in India. The total population of Chhattisgarh is 2,55,45,198. Out of this, the population of Jains is 61,510 i.e. 0.24% of total population.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	2,55,45,198	100.00	1,96,07,961	76.76	59,37,237	23.24
Hindu	2,38,19,789	93.25	1,85,64,147	77.94	52,55,642	22.06
Muslim	5,14,998	2.02	1,56,540	30.40	3,58,458	69.60
Christian	4,90,542	1.92	3,56,014	72.58	1,34,528	27.42
Sikh	70,036	0.27	5,453	7.79	64,583	92.21
Buddhist	70,467	0.28	24,360	34.57	46,107	65.43
Jain	61,510	0.24	6,143	9.99	55,367	90.01
Other religions and persuasions	4,94,594	1.94	4,77,073	96.46	17,521	3.54
Religion not stated	23,262	0.09	18,231	78.37	5,031	21.63

In 2001, the number of Jains in Chhattisgarh was 56,103. This implies a decadal growth rate of 9.6% which is more than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. The decadal growth rate of female at 11.1% is more than male at 8.2%. Further, Jains are most urbanised along with Sikh population with more than 90% of Jains in urban areas.

3. **Sex - Ratio:** 2011 Census data reveal that out of the 61,510 Jains in Chhattisgarh, 31,592 are males and 29,918 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 947 which is much less than State average of 990. However, there is improvement from 2001 wherein it was at 922.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	991	990	952	1029	906	1016	947
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	969	969	954	970	855	943	880



However, the situation is very bad in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 120 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. It has deteriorated since 2001 where it was at 922. Further, if we see the district-wise figures then Raigarh (536), Korba (705), Dantewara (721), Kabeerdham (722), Mahasamund (750), Jangir-Champa (780), Surguja (800), Jashpur (826) and Dhamtari (838) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Chhattisgarh. This holds good for male and female. At District level, out of 18, 17 districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	70.28	69.79	84.55	77.85	93.16	87.34	97.24
Male	80.27	79.99	90.34	83.52	95.18	93.68	98.17
Female	60.24	59.53	78.46	72.38	90.95	81.15	96.26

Of the total Jains in Chhattisgarh, around 1/3rd i.e. 29.5% are Graduate & above, 13.5% have completed senior secondary and 13.3% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 1,527 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate and 2/3rd of them are females. Further, more than 70% of these illiterate Jains are in five districts namely Durg, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Bastar and Dhamtari.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 reveals that of the 61,510 Jains, 20,880 are engaged in economic activities with 88.3% of them males and 11.7% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	47.68	47.80	35.48	50.41	34.25	44.15	33.95
Male	55.59	55.57	53.09	56.73	56.18	55.38	58.33
Female	39.70	39.96	16.97	44.27	10.03	33.09	8.19

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (58.33%) followed by Christian (56.73%) and Sikh (56.18%). However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (8.19%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Chhattisgarh, 3.27% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.78% as Agricultural labourers, and 6.78% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (88.17%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	32.88	32.68	10.98	40.92	3.63	17.65	3.27
Agricultural Labourers	41.80	42.79	18.18	29.60	2.43	18.30	1.78
Household Industry	1.54	1.54	2.81	0.51	4.34	5.45	6.78
Others	23.78	22.99	68.03	28.97	89.60	58.59	88.17

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

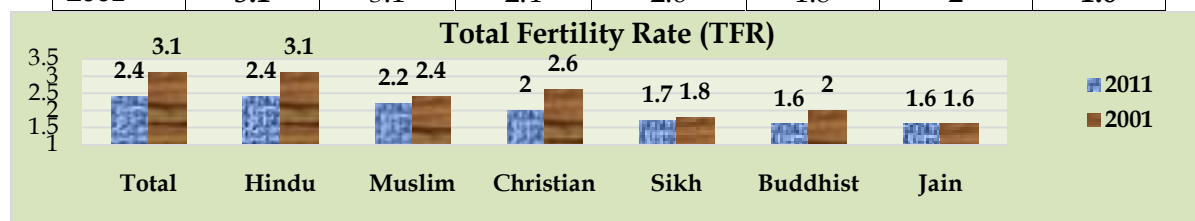
Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	13,881	22.6	7,261	23.0	6,620	22.1
2	15-59	41,224	67.0	21,145	66.9	20,079	67.1
3	60+	6,405	10.4	3,186	10.1	3,219	10.8

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. **Age at marriage:** Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Chhattisgarh is 25.3 years for males and 21.5 years for females. Further, 83.7% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 93.8% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.7% males and 7.3% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 9% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. **Fertility:** The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains at the rate of 1.6 as compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.4	2.4	2.2	2	1.7	1.6	1.6
2001	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.8	2	1.6



The survival ratio is highest among Jains (0.94), in comparison to other communities. This may be due to better education level and urbanised population of Jains in the State.

11. **District-wise Analysis:** As per Census 2011, there are 18 districts in Chhattisgarh, an increase from 2001 where it was 16. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	CHHATTISGARH	61,510	31,592	29,918	56,103	29,186	26,917	9.64
1	Durg	17,209	8,810	8,399	16,027	8,330	7,697	7.38
2	Raipur	17,137	8,767	8,370	13,669	7,125	6,544	25.37
3	Rajnandgaon	8,187	4,168	4,019	7,962	4,125	3,837	2.83
4	Dhamtari	3,612	1,856	1,756	3,423	1,796	1,627	5.52
5	Bastar	3,466	1,784	1,682	3,915	2,029	1,886	-11.47
6	Bilaspur	2,357	1,203	1,154	1,974	1,011	963	19.40
7	Mahasamund	1,495	780	715	1,498	773	725	-0.20
8	Kabeerdham	1,167	611	556	1,029	534	495	13.41
9	Koriya	1,155	600	555	1,251	646	605	-7.67
10	Uttar Bastar Kanker	1,071	553	518	1,084	569	515	-1.20
11	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	1,044	567	477	1,134	613	521	-7.94
12	Korba	753	382	371	819	406	413	-8.06
13	Janjgir - Champa	707	373	334	778	406	372	-9.13
14	Jashpur	694	364	330	635	334	301	9.29
15	Surguja	623	335	288	533	283	250	16.89
16	Raigarh	409	214	195	372	206	166	9.95
17	Narayanpur*	409	219	190	-	-	-	-
18	Bijapur*	15	6	9	-	-	-	-

*New districts

The five districts namely Durg, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari and Bastar are home to more than 80% of Jains in Chhattisgarh.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. As per Census 2011, these are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Durg	97.78	98.75	96.77	953	870	33.23	57.79	7.48
Raipur	97.98	98.61	97.32	955	920	34.49	59.20	8.61
Rajnandgaon	97.38	97.85	96.90	964	913	33.19	56.98	8.51
Dhamtari	96.63	97.82	95.39	946	838	33.42	59.54	5.81
Bastar	96.04	97.93	94.02	943	946	34.56	60.26	7.31
Bilaspur	96.91	97.53	96.26	959	991	35.17	58.27	11.09
Mahasamund	98.01	98.29	97.71	917	750	33.38	57.95	6.57
Kabeerdham	93.99	93.98	93.99	910	722	35.05	57.45	10.43
Koriya	97.81	98.72	96.83	925	943	33.07	55.50	8.83
Uttar Bastar Kanker	96.55	98.37	94.61	937	885	33.52	58.05	7.34
Dakshin Bastar	94.31	97.30	90.84	841	721	34.39	58.55	5.66
Korba	94.99	96.45	93.53	971	705	32.80	56.02	8.89
Janjgir - Champa	97.63	99.10	96.03	895	780	35.64	59.52	8.98
Jashpur	96.72	98.43	94.86	907	826	35.59	60.16	8.48
Surguja	85.59	88.85	81.82	860	800	41.09	57.31	22.22
Raigarh	96.28	97.86	94.44	911	536	34.47	56.07	10.77
Narayanpur*	95.63	100.00	91.11	868	875	35.21	60.27	6.32
Bijapur*	72.73	60.00	83.33	1500	3000	26.67	66.67	0.00

*New districts

Despite having one of the highest literacy rates in the country, the districts of Chhattisgarh fare poorly in case of child sex-ratio, even going below 700 in some cases. This needs to be tackled with focussed and sustained efforts.

10. West Bengal

1. **Introduction:** Archaeological evidence shows Jainism was a significant religion in Bengal during the early historic period. According to Bodhisattvavadanakalpalata, Jainism was a living religion in pundravardhana (northern Bengal) in the fourth century BC. Bhadrabahu, a native of Pundravardhana, is credited with the compilation of a number of canons called Kalpasutra. Archaeological remains clearly testify that Jainism was a living religion in Bengal during the early historic period. It is worth mentioning here that Huen-tsang, the 7th century Chinese pilgrim, found numerous Digambara Jains in Pundravardhana (northern Bengal) and samatata (southeastern Bengal).

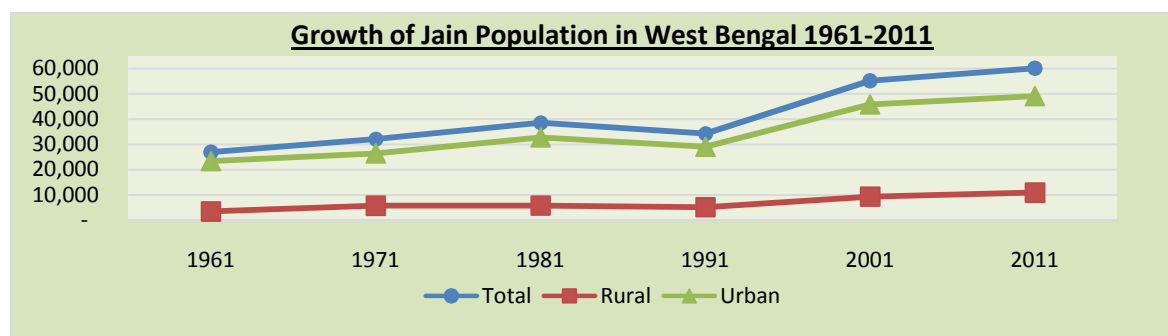
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** West Bengal has got 1.35% of Jains in India. The total population of West Bengal is 9,12,76,115. Out of this, the population of Jains is 60,141 i.e. only 0.07% of the total population.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	9,12,76,115	100.00	6,21,83,113	68.13	2,90,93,002	31.87
Hindu	6,43,85,546	70.54	4,13,31,600	64.19	2,30,53,946	35.81
Muslim	2,46,54,825	27.01	1,91,46,627	77.66	55,08,198	22.34
Christian	6,58,618	0.72	4,90,624	74.49	1,67,994	25.51
Sikh	63,523	0.07	9,600	15.11	53,923	84.89
Buddhist	2,82,898	0.31	1,84,759	65.31	98,139	34.69
Jain	60,141	0.07	10,963	18.23	49,178	81.77
Other religions and persuasions	9,42,297	1.03	9,18,374	97.46	23,923	2.54
Religion not stated	2,28,267	0.25	90,566	39.68	1,37,701	60.32

In 2001, number of Jains were 55,223. This implies a decadal growth rate of 8.9%, more than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. The decadal growth has been higher for female at 10.6% as compared to male at 7.3%. Further, Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 81% of them in urban areas.

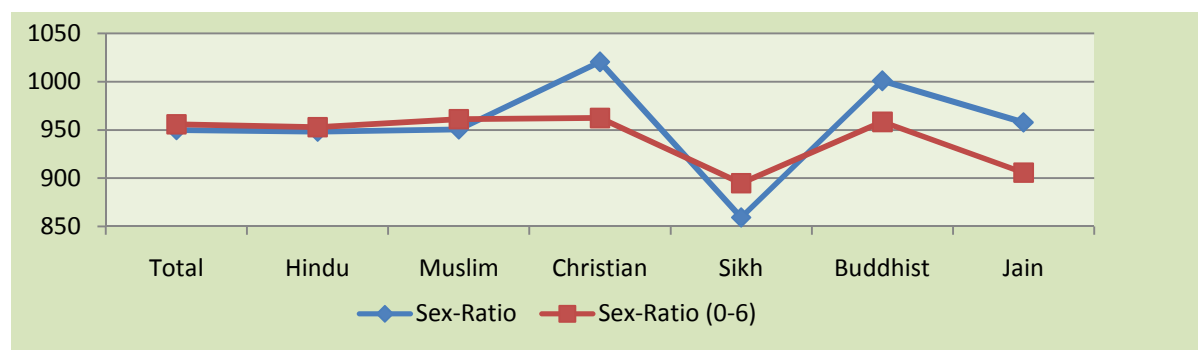
3. **Population of Jains in West Bengal in last 50 years:** From 26,940 in 1961, the population of Jains has more than doubled in last 50 years. However, most of the growth has been in urban areas which accounts for around 82% of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	26,940	32,203	38,663	34,355	55,223	60,141
Rural	3,501	5,795	5,855	5,223	9,354	10,963
Urban	23,439	26,408	32,808	29,132	45,869	49,178
Male	17,165	18,354	22,290	18,326	28,631	30,718
Female	9,775	13,849	16,373	16,029	26,592	29,423



4. Sex - Ratio: 2011 Census data reveal that out of the 60,141 Jains in West Bengal, 30,718 are males and 29,423 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 958 which is better than State average of 950. There is improvement from 2001 wherein it was 929.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	950	948	951	1020	859	1001	958
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	956	953	961	962	895	958	906



There is much scope for improvement in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 94 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. It has gone down since 2001 where it was at 920. However, if we see the district-wise figures (with more than 1000 Jains population) then Jalpaiguri (624), Darjiling (694), Paschim Medinipur (814), Bankura (823), Hugli (830), Haora (846), Puruliya (865) and Murshidabad (871) are at very low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in West Bengal. This holds good for male and female. At District level, out of 19, 13 districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90% and 5 districts between 80-90%. Only Bankura has literacy rate of less than 80% of Jains.

Literacy (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	76.26	79.14	68.75	75.99	89.98	81.95	93.51
Male	81.69	85.06	72.52	81.9	92.97	88.14	95.96
Female	70.54	72.89	64.77	70.24	86.48	75.79	90.96

Of the total Jains in West Bengal, only 17.1% are Graduate & above, 9.8% have completed senior secondary and 14.9% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 3,589 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate, with more than two-third of them females. Further, more than half of these illiterates are in three districts namely Kolkata, Bankura and Puruliya.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 60,141 Jains in West Bengal, 21,505 are engaged in economic activities with 84.8% of them males and 15.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	38.08	39.26	34.55	40.80	37.29	37.02	35.76
Male	57.07	58.38	54.09	52.39	58.05	47.94	59.37
Female	18.08	19.10	13.99	29.44	13.12	26.10	11.11

The WPR is third highest among the Jain males (59.37%) followed by the Hindus (58.38 and Sikhs (58.05%). However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (11.11%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in West Bengal, 6.38% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.77% as Agricultural labourers, and 2.86% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (86.99%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	14.72	14.37	15.70	11.06	3.00	15.30	6.38
Agricultural Labourers	29.32	28.25	31.29	22.26	4.89	10.90	3.77
Household Industry	7.09	5.38	12.63	2.58	2.70	2.16	2.86
Others	48.87	52.00	40.38	64.10	89.41	71.64	86.99

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

Sl. No.	Age-group	Population of Jains					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	11,659	19.4	6,050	19.7	5,609	19.1
2	15-59	40,622	67.5	20,726	67.5	19,896	67.6
3	60+	7,860	13.1	3,942	12.8	3,918	13.3

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in West Bengal is 25.5 years for males and 21.3 years for females. Further, 82.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 93.5% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.9% males and 8.2% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 9.6% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is low amongst Jains at the rate of 1.3 compared to state rate at 1.7. The survival ratio is highest among Jains (0.92).

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
2001	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 19 districts in West Bengal, an increase from 2001 where it was 18. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Kolkata	21,178	10,508	10,670	20,859	10,690	10,169	1.53
2	Haora	9,699	5,014	4,685	9,585	5,001	4,584	1.19
3	North Twenty Four	4,452	2,222	2,230	3,176	1,658	1,518	40.18
4	Puruliya	3,052	1,589	1,463	2,221	1,148	1,073	37.42
5	Murshidabad	3,037	1,567	1,470	2,934	1,537	1,397	3.51
6	Bankura	2,904	1,515	1,389	3,487	1,779	1,708	-16.72
7	Hugli	2,160	1,136	1,024	2,027	1,057	970	6.56
8	Koch Bihar	1,869	952	917	2,193	1,164	1,029	-14.77
9	Darjiling	1,840	977	863	1,078	563	515	70.69
10	Barddhaman	1,674	903	771	1,316	698	618	27.20
11	Paschim Medinipur	1,550	808	742	1,635	849	786	-5.20
12	Jalpaiguri	1,461	776	685	976	512	464	49.69
13	Uttar Dinajpur	1,324	689	635	1,407	736	671	-5.90
14	Birbhum	1,152	599	553	1,408	727	681	-18.18
15	South Twenty Four	972	501	471	213	130	83	356.34
16	Maldah	639	348	291	293	163	130	118.09
17	Purba Medinipur*	574	293	281	-	-	-	-
18	Dakshin Dinajpur	323	175	148	235	122	113	37.45
19	Nadia	281	146	135	180	97	83	56.11

*New district

More than half of Jains in West Bengal are concentrated in two districts of Kolkata and Haora.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in West Bengal as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Kolkata	96.00	97.12	94.91	1015	972	37.78	62.37	13.57
Haora	96.35	97.67	94.95	934	846	32.98	58.26	5.93
North Twenty Four	94.98	96.45	93.52	1004	1005	35.78	61.03	10.63
Puruliya	85.22	96.26	73.31	921	865	34.80	51.23	16.95
Murshidabad	95.41	96.66	94.10	938	871	34.51	60.82	6.46
Bankura	75.11	87.84	61.40	917	823	36.16	56.90	13.53
Hugli	94.65	95.42	93.80	901	830	35.60	58.27	10.45
Koch Bihar	97.08	97.61	96.52	963	1153	36.06	63.55	7.52
Darjiling	94.58	96.30	92.66	883	694	35.16	53.53	14.37
Barddhaman	91.68	95.04	87.70	854	947	34.71	55.81	9.99
Paschim Medinipur	91.57	94.31	88.61	918	814	34.58	56.93	10.24
Jalpaiguri	90.17	92.76	87.34	883	624	37.03	58.76	12.41
Uttar Dinajpur	93.89	96.83	90.59	922	1241	32.48	57.62	5.20
Birbhum	95.56	96.93	94.06	923	1067	35.07	59.43	8.68
South Twenty Four	80.31	84.05	76.24	940	1081	35.91	54.29	16.35
Maldah	86.23	88.00	84.13	836	813	35.52	56.32	10.65
Purba Medinipur	95.45	97.65	93.20	959	816	34.32	60.75	6.76
Dakshin Dinajpur	89.33	92.59	85.51	846	769	32.20	50.86	10.14
Nadia	82.59	88.00	77.05	925	619	32.74	54.11	9.63

In a highly literate society of Jains in West Bengal, the low child sex-ratio (even going down below 850) is a serious cause of concern. Combined with low fertility rate, this may have adverse implications on Jain population in the coming years.

11. Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)

1. **Introduction:** It is believed that the 24th Tirthankara Shri Mahavira Bhagwan himself came to the north-eastern borders of Andhra Pradesh and preached the Jainism. It is mentioned in the history that Samprati, the grandson of Asoka, sent Jain monks to Andhra in the capacity as his ambassadors, after instructing the people how to treat them. Jainism flourished for nearly 2,000 years in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, from the 4th Century BC to the 13th Century AD and up to the 16th Century in some areas. The ruling dynasties in both regions like the Kakatiyas of Telangana and the Vengi Chalukya of Andhra Pradesh used to follow Jainism. Early Jain literature mentions Podan as the capital of Bahubali, son of the first Jain tirthankara and founder of Jainism, Rishabha. According to some archaeologists and historians, Podan is the present-day Bodhan of Nizamabad. Kulpakji also Kolanupaka Temple is a 10th century Jain temple at the village of Kolanupaka in Nalgonda district.

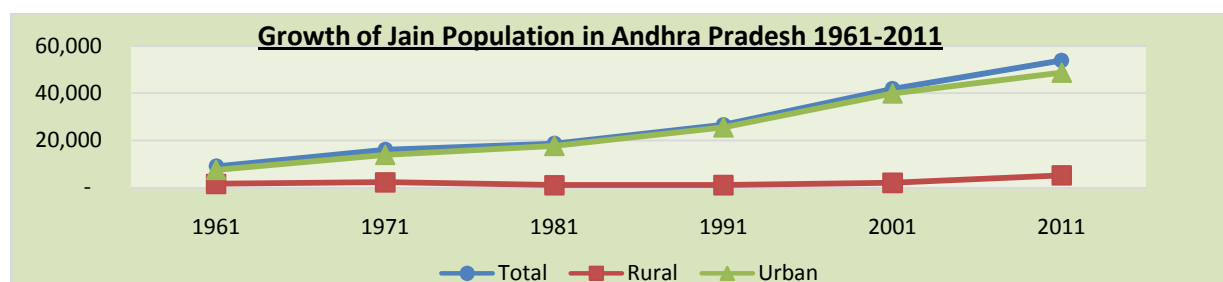
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Andhra Pradeshis having only 1.21% of Jains in India. The total population of Andhra Pradesh is 8,45,80,777. Out of this, the population of Jains is 53,849 i.e. only 0.06% of the total population.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	8,45,80,777	100.00	5,63,61,702	66.64	2,82,19,075	33.36
Hindu	7,48,24,149	88.46	5,27,93,521	70.56	2,20,30,628	29.44
Muslim	80,82,412	9.56	28,39,300	35.13	52,43,112	64.87
Christian	11,29,784	1.34	5,02,264	44.46	6,27,520	55.54
Sikh	40,244	0.05	7,915	19.67	32,329	80.33
Buddhist	36,692	0.04	23,554	64.19	13,138	35.81
Jain	53,849	0.06	5,164	9.59	48,685	90.41
Other religions and persuasions	9,547	0.01	3,710	38.86	5,837	61.14
Religion not stated	4,04,100	0.48	1,86,274	46.10	2,17,826	53.90

In 2001, the number of Jains was 41,846, implying a decadal growth rate of 28.7%, which is much higher than the all India growth rate of Jains at 5.37%.

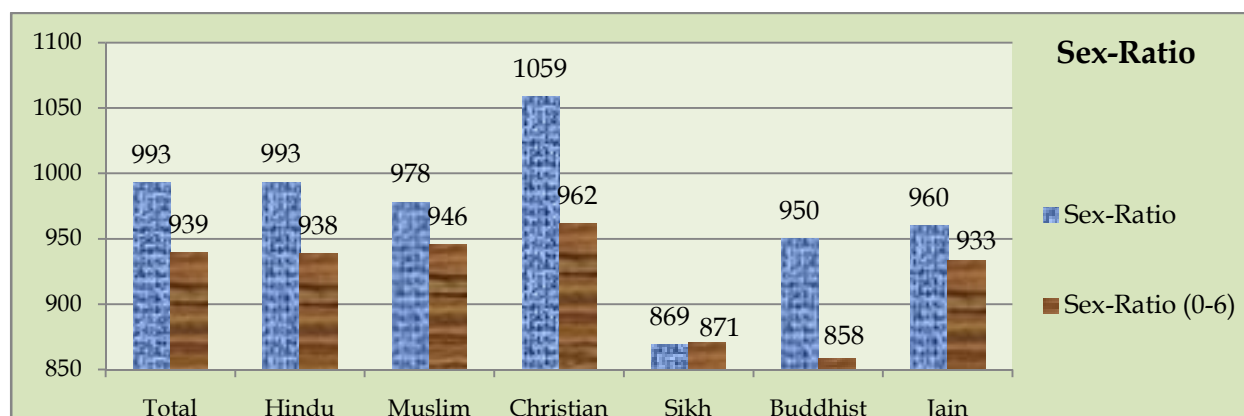
3. **Population of Jains in Andhra Pradesh in last 50 years:** From 9,012 in 1961, the Jain population has grown to six fold in 2011. However, in terms of numbers, the jains have increased in urban areas with more than 90% of them living in urban areas, highest urbanisation amongst all communities.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	9,012	16,108	18,642	26,564	41,846	53,849
Rural	1,540	2,243	1,029	1,092	1,990	5,164
Urban	7,472	13,865	17,613	25,472	39,856	48,685
Male	4,797	9,092	10,273	14,103	21,613	27,473
Female	4,215	7,016	8,369	12,461	20,233	26,376



4. Sex - Ratio: 2011 Census data reveal that out of the 53,849 Jains in Andhra Pradesh, 27,473 are male and 26,376 are female implying the Sex-Ratio at 960 which is much less than State average of 993. However, it shows an improvement from 2001 wherein it was 936.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	993	993	978	1059	869	950	960
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	939	938	946	962	871	858	933



There is scope for improvement in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 67 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has improved since 2001 where it was at 912. However, if we see the district-wise figures (with more than 1000 Jains population) then Anantpur (788), Kurnool (825), West Godavari (891), Chittoor (896), and Hyderabad (902) are at low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Andhra Pradesh. This holds good for male and female. At District level, out of 23, 8 districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%, 9 districts between 80-90% and 5 between 70-80%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	67.02	66.11	73.58	77.82	78.09	67.68	91.94
Male	74.88	74.19	79.94	82.57	82.85	77.59	95.22
Female	59.15	58.03	67.11	73.39	72.61	57.40	88.55

Of the total Jains in Andhra Pradesh, 17.8% are Graduate & above, 14.1% have completed senior secondary and 14.9% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 3,845 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate, with 70% of them females. Further, more than half of these illiterates are in five districts namely Hyderabad, Krishna, Rangareddy, Guntur and Kurnool.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 53,849 Jains in Andhra Pradesh, 18,611 are engaged in economic activities with 83.4% of them males and 16.6% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	46.61	47.74	37.13	44.32	40.90	46.72	34.56
Male	56.98	57.51	53.09	56.00	56.37	52.88	56.47
Female	36.16	37.91	20.81	33.29	23.08	40.25	11.75

The WPR is 2nd highest among the Jain males (56.47%) with the Hindus (57.51%) at first place. However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (11.75%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Andhra Pradesh, 2.70% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 5.13% as Agricultural labourers, and 3.92% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (88.25%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	16.47	17.56	5.31	6.81	5.00	19.76	2.70
Agricultural Labourers	43.04	44.99	22.64	31.33	10.63	38.43	5.13
Household Industry	3.65	3.56	4.93	2.39	6.20	3.04	3.92
Others	36.84	33.89	67.13	59.47	78.17	38.78	88.25

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jain population in broad age group is as under:

	Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14	13,297	24.7	6,991	25.4	6,306	23.9
2	15-59	35,241	65.4	17,933	65.3	17,308	65.6
3	60+	5,311	9.9	2,549	9.3	2,762	10.5

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy of female.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Andhra Pradesh is 23.8 years for males and 20.8 years for females. Further, 83.7% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 91% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 3.8% males and 8.1% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 8.2% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains in Andhra Pradesh have a fair TFR comparable with others. Further, survival ratio of Jains is highest at 0.93 amongst all communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7
2001	1.9	1.9	2	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	ANDHRA PRADESH	53,849	27,473	26,376	41,846	21,613	20,233	28.68
1	Hyderabad	19,560	9,922	9,638	16,592	8,476	8,116	17.89
2	Krishna	6,320	3,221	3,099	4,520	2,298	2,222	39.82
3	East Godavari	4,149	2,139	2,010	3,698	1,925	1,773	12.20
4	Rangareddy	3,536	1,828	1,708	1,530	839	691	131.11
5	Guntur	3,282	1,707	1,575	2,841	1,473	1,368	15.52
6	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	2,610	1,339	1,271	2,401	1,213	1,188	8.70
7	Visakhapatnam	2,316	1,154	1,162	1,672	864	808	38.52
8	Kurnool	2,235	1,158	1,077	1,845	967	878	21.14
9	West Godavari	1,578	819	759	1,356	747	609	16.37
10	Anantapur	1,417	762	655	1,110	590	520	27.66
11	Chittoor	1,322	664	658	943	494	449	40.19
12	Vizianagaram	815	426	389	752	381	371	8.38
13	Y.S.R.	751	392	359	693	365	328	8.37
14	Adilabad	617	317	300	426	220	206	44.84
15	Warangal	569	284	285	307	154	153	85.34
16	Nizamabad	542	268	274	409	212	197	32.52
17	Khammam	459	221	238	216	119	97	112.50
18	Medak	457	222	235	283	147	136	61.48
19	Mahbubnagar	388	176	212	26	14	12	1392.31
20	Karimnagar	312	147	165	81	45	36	285.19
21	Nalgonda	250	130	120	89	43	46	180.90
22	Prakasam	204	100	104	26	10	16	684.62
23	Srikakulam	160	77	83	30	17	13	433.33

Andhra Pradesh has got decadal growth rate of 28.7%. However, it varies substantially from district to district.

The five districts viz. Hyderabad, Krishna, East Godavari, Rangareddy and Guntur accounts for more than two third of Jain population in Andhra Pradesh.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Andhra Pradesh are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Krishna	93.07	96.02	90.01	962	949	33.18	56.19	9.26
East Godavari	94.37	97.11	91.44	940	945	31.74	59.14	2.59
Rangareddy	89.65	92.62	86.43	934	1022	35.63	52.90	17.15
Guntur	90.53	94.36	86.34	923	960	35.47	60.28	8.57
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	93.09	97.15	88.80	949	993	32.57	60.19	3.46
Visakhapatnam	92.12	94.15	90.10	1007	1023	31.91	53.99	9.98
Kurnool	87.24	93.09	81.06	930	825	34.90	54.32	14.02
West Godavari	93.01	96.24	89.54	927	891	32.00	58.97	2.90
Anantapur	85.70	93.31	76.96	860	788	36.06	55.25	13.74
Chittoor	87.78	94.27	81.35	991	896	32.15	53.01	11.09
Vizianagaram	90.81	92.63	88.83	913	870	33.25	58.22	5.91
Y.S.R.	89.92	94.38	85.32	916	593	34.22	52.55	14.21
Adilabad	78.11	83.51	72.11	946	1289	35.01	47.95	21.33
Warangal	86.21	93.47	79.03	1004	949	28.65	45.42	11.93
Nizamabad	83.09	90.83	75.11	1022	1464	34.50	52.99	16.42
Khammam	83.67	87.18	80.30	1077	1346	30.07	43.44	17.65
Medak	85.83	91.44	80.41	1059	1171	31.73	48.65	15.74
Mahbubnagar	64.05	81.95	50.29	1205	907	35.82	38.07	33.96
Karimnagar	79.31	88.24	71.83	1122	821	31.73	36.73	27.27
Nalgonda	71.22	81.00	61.90	923	500	34.40	36.15	32.50
Prakasam	70.48	80.72	60.24	1040	1235	35.29	47.00	24.04
Srikakulam	75.91	80.60	71.43	1078	1300	33.13	44.16	22.89

12. Haryana

1. **Introduction:** Though Haryana may not have clearly written historical link to Jainism, ancient idols of Jain Tirthankara have been found in archaeological expeditions in many areas of Haryana. There are many famous Jain pilgrimage centres including Ranila (Bhiwani), Guptisagar Dham Tirath at Gannur, Suparshvanatha Temple at Ambala etc.

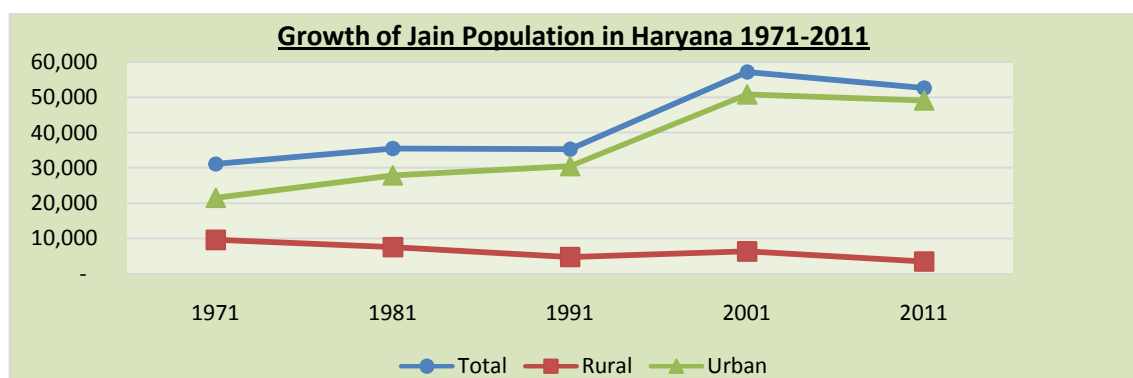
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Haryana is having only 1.18% of Jains in India. The total population of Haryana as per is 2,53,51,462. Out of this, the population of Jains is 52,613 i.e. 0.21% of the total population. Further, Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 93% of them in urban areas.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	2,53,51,462	100.00	1,65,09,359	65.12	88,42,103	34.88
Hindu	2,21,71,128	87.46	1,41,28,537	63.72	80,42,591	36.28
Muslim	17,81,342	7.03	14,24,576	79.97	3,56,766	20.03
Christian	50,353	0.20	17,367	34.49	32,986	65.51
Sikh	12,43,752	4.91	9,12,937	73.40	3,30,815	26.60
Buddhist	7,514	0.03	2,844	37.85	4,670	62.15
Jain	52,613	0.21	3,515	6.68	49,098	93.32
Other religions and persuasions	2,548	0.01	1,013	39.76	1,535	60.24
Religion not stated	42,212	0.17	18,570	43.99	23,642	56.01

In 2001, the number of Jains was 57,167. This implies that population of Jains have decreased by 8% over the last decade, a decrease of 4,554 number of Jains in 10 years.

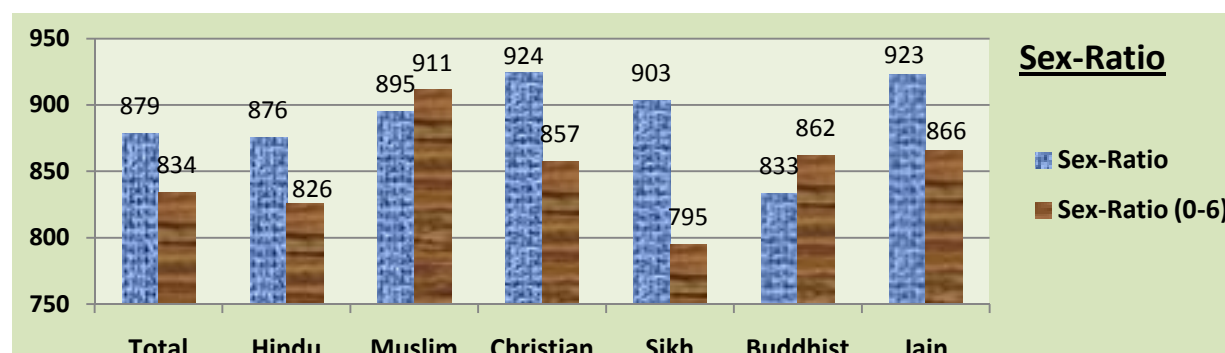
3. **Population of Jains in Haryana in last 40 years:** The growth in population of Jains has not been smooth in last forty years. There was a decreased of 186 in 1991 as compared to 1981. Then there was very high growth between 1991 to 2001 and now again a decrease of 4,554 in 2011 as compared to 2001. Further, the growth has been in urban areas with 93.3% of Jains in urban areas while the rural areas now only have 1/3rd of Jains as compared to 1971.

Population	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	31,173	35,482	35,296	57,167	52,613
Rural	9,611	7,583	4,748	6,338	3,515
Urban	21,562	27,899	30,548	50,829	49,098
Male	16,063	18,535	18,355	29,914	27,358
Female	15,110	16,947	16,941	27,253	25,255



4. **Sex - Ratio:** 2011 Census data reveal that out of the 52,613 Jains in Haryana, 27,358 are males and 25,255 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 923 which is better than the State average of 879 and an improvement also from 2001 wherein it was 911.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	879	876	895	924	903	833	923
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	834	826	911	857	795	862	866



In case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6), the situation is alarming. It states that 134 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has improved since 2001 where it was at 798. However, if we see the district-wise figures (with more than 1000 Jains population) then Mewat (638), Bhiwani (696), Panchkula (720), Yamunanagar (735), Rewari (796) Rohtak (804) and Hisar (848) are at dangerously low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. **Literacy:** Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Haryana. This holds good for male and female. At District level, all the districts except Kaithal have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	75.55	77.08	53.39	83.85	75.4	81.7	95.87
Male	84.06	85.39	67.59	87.79	80.5	88.1	97.47
Female	65.94	67.66	37.44	79.64	69.85	73.98	94.15

Of the total Jains in Haryana, only 7.7% are Graduate & above (2nd lowest in the entire country amongst Jains), 4.3% have completed senior secondary and 7.1% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 1,951 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate, with more than 2/3rd of them females. Out of these illiterates, around 25% are in two districts only namely Sonipat and Panipat.

6. **Work Participation Rate (WPR):** As per Census 2011, out of the 52,613 Jains in Haryana, 18,078 are engaged in economic activities with 84.4% of them males and 15.6% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	35.17	35.70	28.83	40.34	35.06	35.79	34.36
Male	50.44	50.83	42.66	55.15	54.63	52.45	55.75
Female	17.79	18.41	13.38	24.31	13.40	15.78	11.19

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (55.75%) followed by Christian (55.15%) and Sikh (52.45%). However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (11.19%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: In Haryana, 1.97% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.2% as Agricultural labourers, and 9.36% as household industry workers. More than 87% of Jains worker are mainly in others i.e. in tertiary sector such as service, manufacturing, trade & commerce and allied activities.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	27.82	27.53	25.11	8.36	38.68	7.92	1.97
Agricultural Labourers	17.14	16.74	22.39	10.10	19.29	12.79	1.20
Household Industry	2.94	2.96	2.72	2.51	2.66	3.72	9.36
Others	52.10	52.77	49.78	79.03	39.37	75.57	87.47

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: As per Census 2011, the distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

	Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14 years	11,812	22.5	6,459	23.6	5,353	21.2
2	15-59 years	34,732	66.0	17,829	65.2	16,903	66.9
3	60+ years	6,069	11.5	3,070	11.2	2,999	11.9

It is evident from the above that proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy of female.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Haryana is 25 years for males and 21.8 years for females. Further, 89.4% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 94.2% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.6% males and 4.1% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 6.5% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains in Haryana have a Total Fertility Rate of 1.6, the lowest amongst all communities. On the other hand, the survival ration is highest amongst Jains at 0.94 as compared to State rate of 0.90.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.3	2.2	4.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.6
2001	2.7	2.5	5.9	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.6

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 21 districts, an increase from 2001 wherein it was 19. In these 21 districts, the distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	HARYANA	52,613	27,358	25,255	57,167	29,914	27,253	-7.97
1	Gurgaon	7,451	3,769	3,682	4,792	2,510	2,282	55.49
2	Sonipat	6,033	3,144	2,889	6,729	3,568	3,161	-10.34
3	Faridabad	4,883	2,491	2,392	5,560	2,866	2,694	-12.18
4	Ambala	4,845	2,562	2,283	5,234	2,681	2,553	-7.43
5	Panipat	4,647	2,394	2,253	4,852	2,539	2,313	-4.23
6	Hisar	3,620	1,895	1,725	5,540	2,925	2,615	-34.66
7	Rohtak	3,491	1,817	1,674	3,959	2,035	1,924	-11.82
8	Jind	2,594	1,383	1,211	5,136	2,746	2,390	-49.49
9	Sirsa	2,256	1,204	1,052	2,658	1,369	1,289	-15.12
10	Panchkula	1,626	833	793	1,547	815	732	5.11
11	Yamunanagar	1,555	791	764	1,793	922	871	-13.27
12	Rewari	1,525	817	708	1,633	862	771	-6.61
13	Karnal	1,516	780	736	1,620	852	768	-6.42
14	Mewat*	1,453	792	661	-	-	-	-
15	Fatehabad	1,172	617	555	1,704	896	808	-31.22
16	Bhiwani	1,016	536	480	1,733	904	829	-41.37
17	Palwal*	915	483	432	-	-	-	-
18	Jhajjar	645	331	314	836	437	399	-22.85
19	Mahendragarh	644	341	303	825	455	370	-21.94
20	Kurukshetra	375	200	175	622	329	293	-39.71
21	Kaithal	351	178	173	394	203	191	-10.91

*New districts

More than half of Jains in Haryana are concentrated in five districts namely Gurgaon, Sonipat, Faridabad, Ambala and Panipat.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Haryana are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Gurgaon	98.01	98.32	97.69	977	903	39.15	59.96	17.84
Sonipat	95.02	97.58	92.25	919	892	32.97	53.59	10.52
Faridabad	96.48	97.4	95.53	960	920	36.99	56.64	16.51
Ambala	97.48	98.55	96.28	891	879	38.06	60.23	13.18
Panipat	95.12	97.62	92.46	941	925	31.57	54.85	6.84
Hisar	94.84	96.41	93.13	910	848	31.85	54.25	7.25
Rohtak	96.88	97.99	95.69	921	804	32.37	55.48	7.29
Jind	93.61	96.83	89.9	876	934	31.88	52.78	8.01
Sirsa	94.89	95.36	94.35	874	914	33.33	55.15	8.37
Panchkula	97.06	98.81	95.26	952	720	37.95	57.98	16.90
Yamunanagar	96.74	97.46	96.02	966	735	34.34	57.90	9.95
Rewari	97.2	98.2	96.06	867	796	32.92	55.81	6.50
Karnal	93.96	96	91.79	944	975	31.60	53.33	8.56
Mewat	94.77	97.04	92.16	835	638	28.84	47.85	6.05
Fatehabad	93.76	96.9	90.28	900	884	32.17	54.62	7.21
Bhiwani	92.75	95.1	90.18	896	696	31.99	52.05	9.58
Palwal	94.74	96.78	92.43	894	1021	35.52	55.07	13.66
Jhajjar	95.51	98.3	92.63	949	784	30.85	51.96	8.60
Mahendragarh	94.68	98.29	90.81	889	633	31.06	54.55	4.62
Kurukshetra	94.74	98.34	90.68	875	737	29.60	48.00	8.57
Kaithal	88.12	92.21	83.89	972	1000	29.91	46.63	12.72

The low child sex-ratio (even going down below 700 in some districts) in Haryana, combined with low fertility rate, would have adverse implications on Jain population in the coming years.

13. Punjab

1. Introduction: Jainism has been present in Punjab since ancient times. The presence of Jains in areas of Punjab has been noted in texts pertaining to Mughal times also. There are many famous Jain temples in Punjab including Chakreshwari Devi Tirth in Sirhind, Shri Savarnmandir Tirth in Hoshiarpur etc.

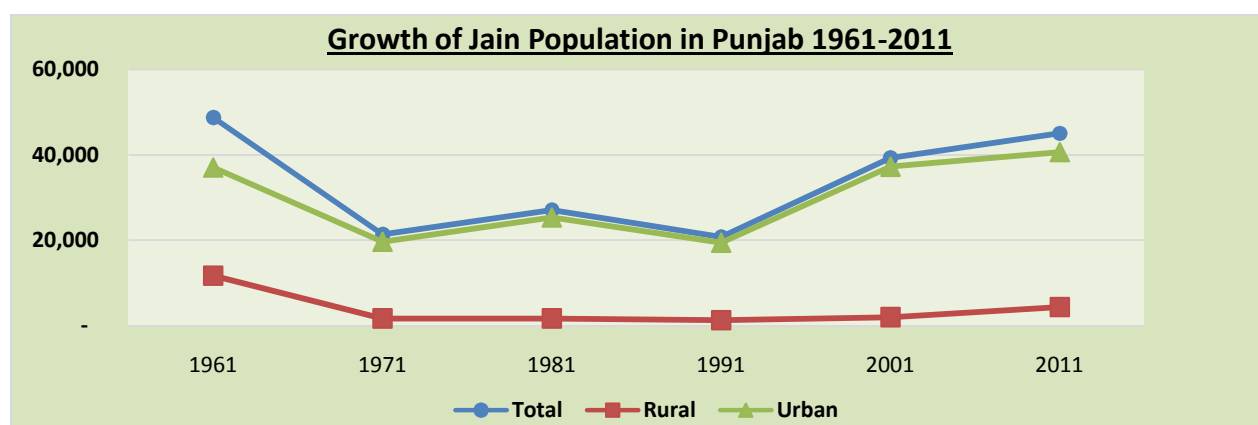
2. Population as per Census 2011: Punjab has got 1.01% of Jains in India. The total population of Punjab is 2,77,43,338. Out of this, the population of Jains is 45,040 i.e. only 0.16% of the total.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	2,77,43,338	100.00	1,73,44,192	62.52	1,03,99,146	37.48
Hindu	1,06,78,138	38.49	43,96,066	41.17	62,82,072	58.83
Muslim	5,35,489	1.93	2,78,825	52.07	2,56,664	47.93
Christian	3,48,230	1.26	2,42,977	69.77	1,05,253	30.23
Sikh	1,60,04,754	57.69	1,23,48,455	77.15	36,56,299	22.85
Buddhist	33,237	0.12	23,577	70.94	9,660	29.06
Jain	45,040	0.16	4,366	9.69	40,674	90.31
Other religions and persuasions	10,886	0.04	6,646	61.05	4,240	38.95
Religion not stated	87,564	0.32	43,280	49.43	44,284	50.57

In 2001, the number of Jains was 39,276, implying a decadal growth rate of 14.7% which is more than all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. Further, Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 90% of them in urban areas.

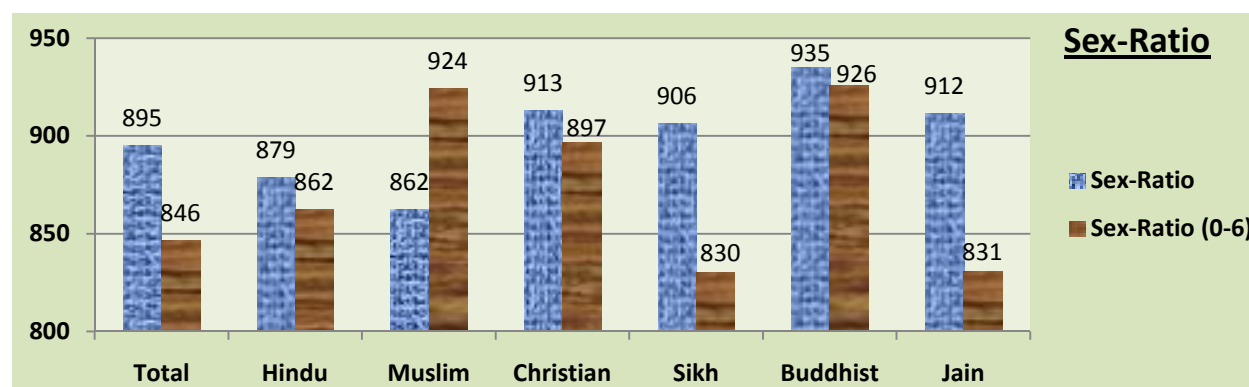
3. Population of Jains in Punjab in last 50 years: Though there is a decline in Jains from 1961 to 1971 due to formation of Haryana State, last three decades have seen consistent increase in number of Jains in Punjab.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	48,754	21,383	27,049	20,763	39,276	45,040
Rural	11,703	1,718	1,715	1,327	2,011	4,366
Urban	37,051	19,665	25,334	19,436	37,265	40,674
Male	25,500	11,079	14,177	10,662	20,523	23,560
Female	23,254	10,304	12,872	10,101	18,753	21,480



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 45,040 Jains in Punjab, 23,560 are males and 21,480 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 912 which is much less than national average of Jains i.e. 954. It has also gone down since 2001 wherein it was at 914.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	895	879	862	913	906	935	912
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	846	862	924	897	830	926	831



In case of child sex ratio (i.e. population of 0-6), the situation is quite alarming. It states that 169 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. Though it has much improved since 2001 where it was at 758. However, if we see the district-wise figures (with more than 1000 Jains population) then SAS Nagar (564), Mansa (521), Hoshiarpur (755), Bhatinda (814), Patiala (820) and Ludhiana (831) are at low level and needs a focussed and sustained approach for improvement.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Punjab. This holds good for male and female. At District level, out of 20, 13 districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%. On the other hand, 7 districts have literacy rate of more than 80% but less than 90%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	75.84	80.05	61.88	65.99	73.64	80.36	95.28
Male	80.44	84.64	67.4	71.56	78.17	86.36	96.09
Female	70.73	74.83	55.4	59.91	68.69	73.94	94.39

Of the total Jains in Punjab, around 1/4th i.e. 23.4% are Graduate & above, 10.7% have completed senior secondary and 15.4% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 1,929 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. Around half of these are in two districts viz. Ludhiana and Amritsar.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 45,040 Jains in Punjab, 16,152 are engaged in economic activities with 85.8% of them males and 14.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	35.67	35.62	35.56	35.77	35.75	33.27	35.86
Male	55.15	55.19	55.34	53.66	55.22	53.44	58.81
Female	13.91	13.36	12.63	16.17	14.26	11.69	10.69

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (58.81%). However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (10.69%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This indicates that gender gap with respect to WPR is much wider.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Punjab, 3.31% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 2.01% as Agricultural labourers, and 8.56% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (86.13%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	19.55	6.10	5.97	4.17	29.40	3.88	3.31
Agricultural Labourers	16.05	10.44	13.06	24.64	19.76	7.84	2.01
Household Industry	3.90	3.85	5.82	3.63	3.85	4.07	8.56
Others	60.51	79.62	75.16	67.56	46.99	84.21	86.13

8. Age-group wise distribution: As per Census 2011, the distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

	Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	0-14 years	9,762	21.7	5,393	22.9	4,369	20.3
2	15-59 years	29,526	65.6	15,254	64.7	14,272	66.4
3	60+ years	5,752	12.8	2,913	12.4	2,839	13.2

The proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy of female.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Punjab is 24.9 years for males and 22 years for females. Further, 94.1% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95.4% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2% males and 2.3% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 3.6% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is lowest amongst Jains at the rate of 1.5 compared to other communities. The survival ratio is highest among Jains at 0.94 as compared to other and the state rate of 0.92. This may be due to better educational status and also because of availability of better health facilities as population is mainly in Urban areas.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.5
2001	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.8	2	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: There are 20 districts in Punjab, an increase from 17 in 2001. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	PUNJAB	45,040	23,560	21,480	39,276	20,523	18,753	14.68
1	Ludhiana	19,620	10,192	9,428	16,329	8,560	7,769	20.15
2	Jalandhar	4,011	2,108	1,903	3,441	1,786	1,655	16.56
3	Sangrur	3,222	1,688	1,534	3,642	1,916	1,726	-11.53
4	Amritsar	3,152	1,662	1,490	2,440	1,260	1,180	29.18
5	Hoshiarpur	2,034	1,080	954	2,143	1,124	1,019	-5.09
6	Patiala	1,914	1,008	906	2,391	1,247	1,144	-19.95
7	Mansa	1,577	841	736	1,748	914	834	-9.78
8	Bathinda	1,266	660	606	1,186	620	566	6.75
9	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar*	1,257	658	599	-	-	-	-
10	Firozpur	1,143	584	559	958	494	464	19.31
11	Faridkot	1,109	585	524	1,120	608	512	-0.98
12	Muktsar	744	397	347	639	328	311	16.43
13	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	695	357	338	750	366	384	-7.33
14	Rupnagar	653	342	311	1,156	606	550	-43.51
15	Tarn Taran*	650	344	306	-	-	-	-
16	Gurdaspur	580	300	280	353	191	162	64.31
17	Kapurthala	553	292	261	541	279	262	2.22
18	Moga	436	234	202	286	147	139	52.45
19	Barnala*	246	141	105	-	-	-	-
20	Fatehgarh Sahib	178	87	91	153	77	76	16.34

*New districts

The four districts namely Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Sangrur and Amritsar together have more than two-third of total Jains in Punjab.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Punjab as per Census 2011 are given below

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Ludhiana	97.00	97.53	96.44	925	831	35.89	60.53	9.25
Jalandhar	96.25	96.24	96.26	903	860	37.45	60.72	11.67
Sangrur	95.64	96.69	94.49	909	938	35.29	58.18	10.10
Amritsar	86.83	89.74	83.60	897	856	36.07	56.14	13.69
Hoshiarpur	97.72	97.42	98.05	883	755	37.91	61.85	10.80
Patiala	95.90	95.70	96.12	899	820	35.11	56.45	11.37
Mansa	94.54	96.56	92.28	875	721	35.76	54.70	14.13
Bathinda	91.92	94.92	88.71	918	814	34.44	54.85	12.21
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	97.75	97.87	97.62	910	564	34.69	53.80	13.69
Firozpur	93.16	93.66	92.63	957	1188	35.78	59.76	10.73
Faridkot	95.97	96.45	95.44	896	840	36.70	57.26	13.74
Muktsar	91.84	95.42	87.86	874	708	32.93	53.90	8.93
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	96.52	97.52	95.48	947	824	33.09	56.02	8.88
Rupnagar	96.80	97.12	96.44	909	1000	32.77	56.43	6.75
Tarn Taran	90.26	91.53	88.81	890	1027	36.77	59.01	11.76
Gurdaspur	85.60	88.56	82.40	933	1034	31.72	51.33	10.71
Kapurthala	94.21	94.34	94.07	894	926	36.71	59.59	11.11
Moga	87.59	90.29	84.66	863	464	40.83	54.70	24.75
Barnala	93.07	92.37	94.00	745	500	39.02	59.57	11.43
Fatehgarh Sahib	88.61	89.47	87.80	1046	818	28.65	51.72	6.59

The low child sex-ratio in most of the districts of Punjab, despite having very high literacy rate, is a serious cause of concern and needs to be tackled effectively.

14. Assam

1. Introduction: The Jain sculptures including footprints of Bhagwan Shri Rishabh Nath have been found in the famous archaeological site of Shri Surya Pahar in Goalpara. In terms of number, Jain community is the small but quite active in social and other charitable works. Jains have been declared a minority in Assam by the State Government. There are many Jain temples and Jain centres in Assam, especially in Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Assam is having only 0.58% of Jains in India. The total population of Assam as per Census 2011 is 3,12,05,576. Out of this, the population of Jains is 25,949 i.e. 0.08% of the total population. Jains are most urbanised amongst all religious communities with more than 88% of them in urban areas.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	3,12,05,576	100.00	2,68,07,034	85.90	43,98,542	14.10
Hindu	1,91,80,759	61.47	1,56,99,871	81.85	34,80,888	18.15
Muslim	1,06,79,345	34.22	98,77,218	92.49	8,02,127	7.51
Christian	11,65,867	3.74	11,02,715	94.58	63,152	5.42
Sikh	20,672	0.07	8,242	39.87	12,430	60.13
Buddhist	54,993	0.18	47,732	86.80	7,261	13.20
Jain	25,949	0.08	2,858	11.01	23,091	88.99
Other religions and persuasions	27,118	0.09	25,543	94.19	1,575	5.81
Religion not stated	50,873	0.16	42,855	84.24	8,018	15.76

In 2001, the number of Jains were 23,957. This implies a decadal growth rate of 8.3%, more than the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. Further, the decadal growth in female at 11.6% is more than double to the growth rate of male at 5.5%.

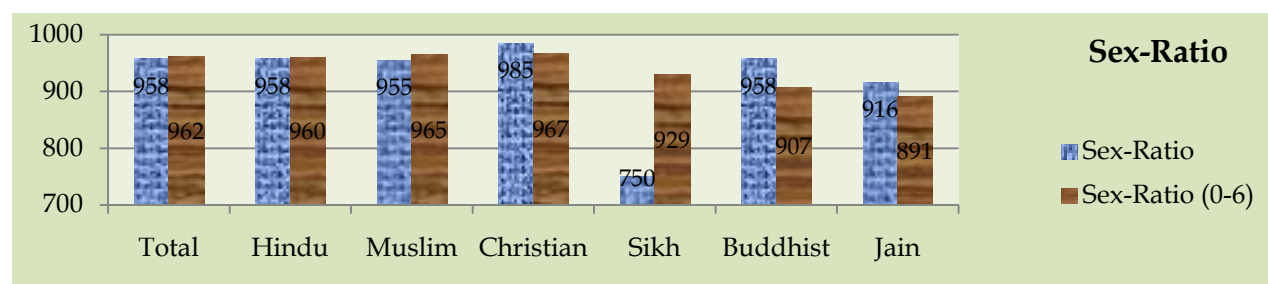
3. Population of Jains in Assam in last 50 years: From 9,468 in 1961, the population of Jains has increased to around three fold in 2011. However, this is concentrated in urban areas only as rural areas has seen a decline in number of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981*	1991	2001	2011
Total	9,468	12,914	-	20,645	23,957	25,949
Rural	4,117	4,692	-	4,512	3,603	2,858
Urban	5,351	8,222	-	16,133	20,354	23,091
Male	5,975	7,810	-	11,512	12,840	13,543
Female	3,493	5,104	-	9,133	11,117	12,406

* No census in Assam during 1981

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 25,949 Jains in Assam, 13,543 are males and 12,406 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 916 which is much less than State average of 958. However, there is big improvement from 2001 where it was at 866.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	958	958	955	985	750	958	916
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	962	960	965	967	929	907	891



In case of child sex ratio (i.e. population of 0-6), it states that 109 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of age 0-6. It has also come down from 2001 where it was at 922. Further, when we see the district-wise figures (with more than 1000 Jains population) then Kamrup (621), Nalbari (630), Dibrugarh (742), Sonitpur (804), and Nagon (817) are at very low level.

5. Literacy: Jains have highest literacy rate amongst all communities. This holds good for male and female. Out of 32 districts, 23 have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	72.19	77.66	61.92	67.0	92.34	77.32	96.13
Male	77.85	83.72	66.74	73.39	95.23	84.36	97.67
Female	66.27	71.33	56.85	60.53	88.4	70.03	94.46

Of the total Jains in Assam, around 1/4th i.e. 24.6% are Graduate & above, 12.5% have completed senior secondary and 15.6% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 903 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate with more than two-third of these being females.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 25,949 Jains in Assam, 9,224 are engaged in economic activities with 88.8% of them males and 11.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	38.36	41.47	32.18	43.78	44.92	43.05	35.55
Male	53.59	55.61	50.24	51.35	65.46	55.81	60.47
Female	22.46	26.71	13.26	36.10	17.52	29.72	8.33

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Assam, 2.82% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.39% as Agricultural labourers, and 1.23% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (94.57%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	33.93	32.72	35.67	40.93	7.08	48.52	2.82
Agricultural Labourers	15.42	12.57	21.96	16.61	2.33	11.22	1.39
Household Industry	4.10	4.39	3.66	2.64	3.16	2.78	1.23
Others	46.55	50.32	38.71	39.82	87.44	37.48	94.57

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: As per Census 2011, the distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	20,168	22.6	10,486	23.0	9,682	22.2
15-59	59,946	67.2	30,635	67.2	29,311	67.1
60+	9,151	10.3	4,484	9.8	4,667	10.7

It is evident from the above that proportion of female is more than male in the higher age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy of female.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Assam is 25.4 years for males and 21 years for females. Further, 82.8% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 93.7% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2% males and 7.9% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 9.3% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 1.4 in comparison to State rate of 2.2 and the survival ratio in Jains is highest at 0.95 as compared to other communities in Assam.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.2	1.7	3.1	2	1.4	1.7	1.4
2001	2.6	2	4	2.4	1.3	2	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: There are 27 districts in Assam, an increase from 23 in 2001. In these districts, the distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Assam	25949	13543	12406	23957	12840	11117	8.31
1	KamrupMetropolitan	9250	4740	4510	8897	4700	4197	3.97
2	Dhubri	1846	980	866	2119	1166	953	-12.88
3	Cachar	1673	872	801	1385	749	636	20.79
4	Kamrup*	1330	701	629	-	-	-	-
5	Nagaon	1162	611	551	1246	677	569	-6.74
6	Dibrugarh	1055	559	496	877	463	414	20.30
7	Nalbari	1004	546	458	907	499	408	10.69
8	Sonitpur	1003	539	464	1210	637	573	-17.11
9	Bongaigaon	871	439	432	882	458	424	-1.25
10	Tinsukia	837	445	392	953	515	438	-12.17
11	Darrang	724	397	327	888	491	397	-18.47
12	Jorhat	719	386	333	675	376	299	6.52
13	Golaghat	530	264	266	403	210	193	31.51
14	Karimganj	524	266	258	503	256	247	4.17
15	Goalpara	477	247	230	434	238	196	9.91
16	Barpeta	399	217	182	690	382	308	-
17	KarbiAnglong	397	195	202	226	106	120	-
18	Kokrajhar	396	209	187	639	340	299	-38.03
19	Sivasagar	286	152	134	267	142	125	7.12
20	Lakhimpur	250	141	109	148	89	59	68.92
21	Hailakandi	247	124	123	82	48	34	201.22
22	Morigaon	244	142	102	308	176	132	-20.78
23	Baksa*	239	117	122	-	-	-	-
24	Dhemaji	167	81	86	203	113	90	-17.73
25	Chirang*	125	62	63	-	-	-	-
26	Udalguri*	124	74	50	-	-	-	-
27	DimaHasao	70	37	33	15	9	6	366.67

*New districts

Assam has got decadal growth rate of 8.3%. However, it varies substantially from district to district

More than one-third Jains in Assam are in Kamrup Metropolitan district (having district hqr at Guwahati).

12. District-wise demographic indicators: Though Jains have high literacy rate, other demographic indicators varies from district to district. The district-wise demographic indicator amongst Jains in Assam are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
KamrupMetropolitan	97.63	98.57	96.64	951	899	35.26	61.05	8.16
Dhubri	96.67	98.21	94.91	884	952	35.16	60.82	6.12
Cachar	97.96	99.24	96.57	919	924	34.55	60.78	5.99
Kamrup	96.47	97.72	95.13	897	621	33.68	59.06	5.41
Nagaon	95.63	96.55	94.62	902	817	34.42	58.59	7.62
Dibrugarh	95.35	97.38	93.11	887	742	39.53	63.51	12.50
Nalbari	96.72	98.37	94.81	839	630	34.06	56.78	6.99
Sonitpur	93.04	95.13	90.63	861	804	37.99	63.64	8.19
Bongaigaon	96.72	98.47	95.01	984	646	32.84	59.23	6.02
Tinsukia	94.98	96.79	92.90	881	1000	36.68	59.55	10.71
Darrang	95.46	97.72	92.71	824	848	33.01	56.42	4.59
Jorhat	96.15	98.01	93.96	863	1029	38.11	61.66	10.81
Golaghat	92.18	96.25	87.98	1008	1375	38.87	64.02	13.91
Karimganj	96.78	97.51	96.00	970	1320	37.21	64.66	8.91
Goalpara	97.23	98.64	95.75	931	692	34.17	60.73	5.65
Barpeta	93.56	95.36	91.41	839	826	43.36	66.36	15.93
KarbiAnglong	84.66	88.82	80.61	1036	1088	29.72	48.21	11.88
Kokrajhar	93.70	97.35	89.77	895	550	39.65	66.99	9.09
Sivasagar	95.67	98.58	92.04	882	1909	37.06	60.53	10.45
Lakhimpur	92.83	94.44	90.72	773	800	40.40	61.70	12.84
Hailakandi	95.67	95.37	96.00	992	1438	31.98	62.10	1.63
Morigaon	96.46	100.00	91.75	718	385	40.57	62.68	9.80
Baksa	82.72	90.63	74.74	1043	1286	34.31	48.72	20.49
Dhemaji	97.32	98.61	96.10	1062	1000	31.74	56.79	8.14
Chirang	85.29	85.19	85.42	1016	1875	29.60	41.94	17.46
Udalguri	90.74	93.75	86.36	676	600	41.94	58.11	18.00
DimaHasao	85.71	93.94	73.91	892	2500	28.57	45.95	9.09

15. Bihar

1. Introduction: Bihar is the State having birth place of 12th Tirthankar Shri Vasupujya Swami in Champapur and 24th Tirthankar Bhagwan Shri Mahavir in Vaishali. Another famous Jain pilgrimage centre is in Pavapuri (Nalanda).

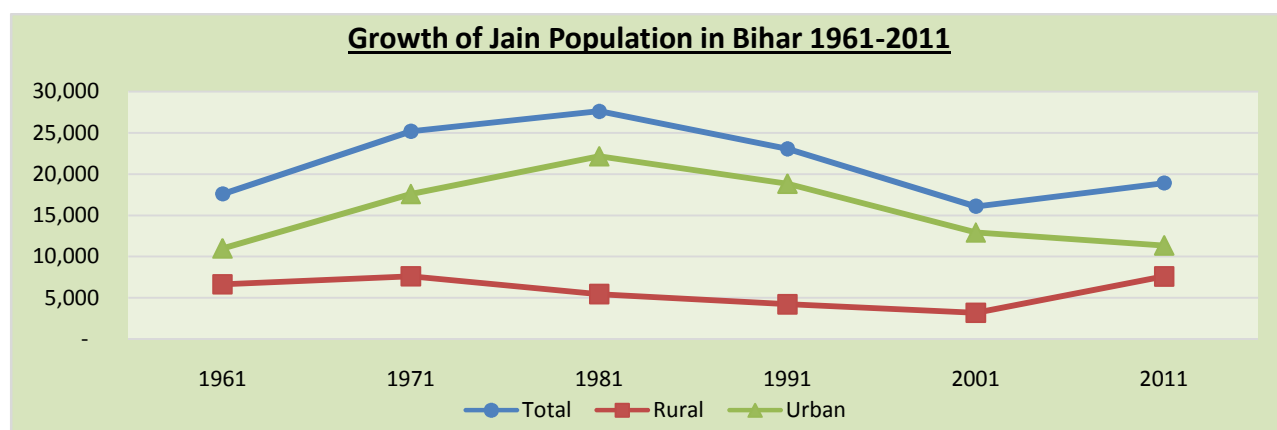
2. Population as per Census 2011: Bihar has only 0.42% of Jains in the country. The total population of Bihar is 7,21,47,030. Out of this, the population of Jains is 18,914 i.e. only 0.02% of the total population. As compared to other communities in Bihar, Jains are most urbanised.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	10,40,99,452	100.00	9,23,41,436	88.71	1,17,58,016	11.29
Hindu	8,60,78,686	82.69	7,67,80,126	89.20	92,98,560	10.80
Muslim	1,75,57,809	16.87	1,51,96,308	86.55	23,61,501	13.45
Christian	1,29,247	0.12	97,608	75.52	31,639	24.48
Sikh	23,779	0.02	12,018	50.54	11,761	49.46
Buddhist	25,453	0.02	23,555	92.54	1,898	7.46
Jain	18,914	0.02	7,575	40.05	11,339	59.95
Other religions and persuasions	13,437	0.01	12,374	92.09	1,063	7.91
Religion not stated	2,52,127	0.24	2,11,872	84.03	40,255	15.97

In 2001, the numbers of Jains were 16,085. This implies a decadal growth rate of 17.6% which is more than thrice the all India decadal growth rate of Jains at 5.37%. The growth rate of female is more at 20.1% as compared to male at 15.4%.

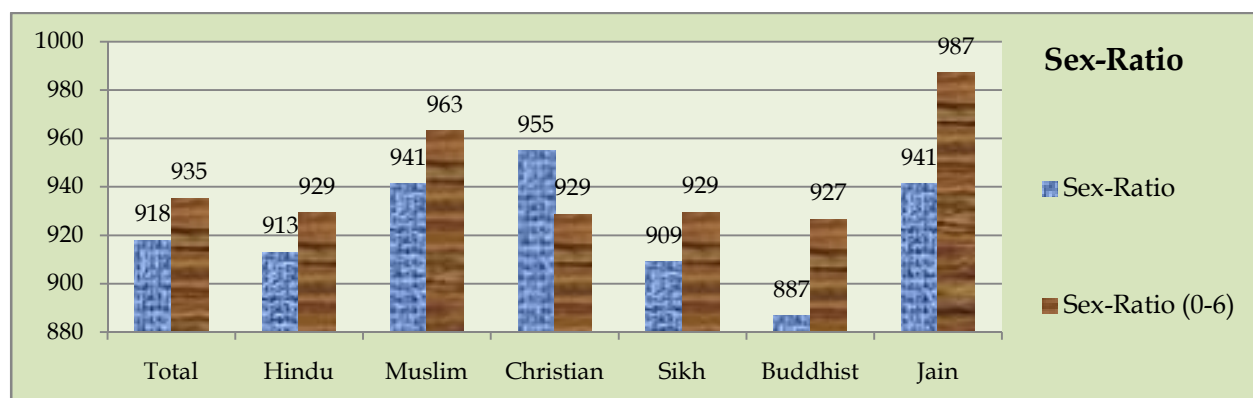
3. Population of Jains in Bihar in last 50 years: From 17,598 in 1961, the population of Jains in Bihar has not increased much. Though it might also be due to carving out the State of Jharkhand but that was after 2001.

Populatio	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	17,598	25,185	27,613	23,049	16,085	18,914
Rural	6,623	7,593	5,442	4,208	3,182	7,575
Urban	10,975	17,592	22,171	18,841	12,903	11,339
Male	9,666	13,444	14,875	12,053	8,446	9,743
Female	7,932	11,741	12,738	10,996	7,639	9,171



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 18,914 Jains in Bihar, 9,743 are males and 9,171 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 941 which is better than State at 918. There is improvement from 2001 wherein it was 904.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	918	913	941	955	909	887	941
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	935	929	963	929	929	927	987



In case of child sex ratio (i.e. population of 0-6), the situation is good at State level. However, if we see the district-wise figures (having more than 1000 Jains population) then Bhagalpur (810), Araria (865), Kishanganj (892) and Patna (924) need attention.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Bihar, though it is below par if we compare with Jains in other States. Further at District level, the literacy level varies substantially for Jains.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	61.8	62.85	56.34	67.67	80.46	74.69	85.36
Male	71.2	72.63	63.81	74.44	85.69	84.01	88.57
Female	51.5	52.1	48.36	60.62	74.68	64.08	81.92

Of the total Jains in Bihar, only 3.5% are Graduate & above (lowest in the country amongst Jains), 4.8% have completed senior secondary and 4.3% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 2,363 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. Around 1/4th of these are in two districts viz. Patna and Gaya.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 18,914 Jains in Bihar, 5,891 are engaged in economic activities with 81.2% of them males and 18.8% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	33.36	33.95	30.51	38.17	33.47	32.75	31.15
Male	46.47	46.85	44.79	48.37	50.04	43.99	49.11
Female	19.07	19.83	15.33	27.50	15.25	20.09	12.06

The WPR is 2nd highest among the Jain males (49.11%) with the Sikhs (50.04%) at first place. However, the female WPR is at the lowest among Jains (12.06%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Bihar, 8.06% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 18.25% as Agricultural labourers, and 5.75% as household industry workers. The more than 2/3rd of Jains are mainly in others (67.93%), indicating the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	20.72	21.78	15.05	14.48	14.89	30.89	8.06
Agricultural Labourers	52.83	52.55	54.62	46.00	25.14	45.27	18.25
Household Industry	4.06	3.99	4.43	4.00	5.94	2.81	5.75
Others	22.38	21.68	25.90	35.52	54.03	21.04	67.93

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: As per Census 2011, the distribution of Jains population in different age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	6,035	31.9	3,113	32.0	2,922	31.9
15-59	10,953	57.9	5,642	57.9	5,311	57.9
60+	1,926	10.2	988	10.1	938	10.2

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Bihar is 24 years for males and 20.2 years for females. Further, 80% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 91% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.2% males and 9% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 11% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Total Fertility Rate is lowest amongst Jains at the rate of 1.8 compared to other communities. However, survival ratio is high at 0.93 as compared to state rate of 0.89.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.8
2001	3.1	3	3.4	1.8	1.9	3	1.7

11. District-wise Analysis: There are 38 districts in Bihar, an increase from 2001 where it was 37. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	BIHAR	18,914	9,743	9,171	16,085	8,446	7,639	17.59
1	Patna	2,151	1,129	1,022	1,959	1,063	896	9.80
2	Araria	1,910	985	925	2,504	1,309	1,195	-23.72
3	Gaya	1,723	864	859	1,184	614	570	45.52
4	Kishanganj	1,476	755	721	1,686	894	792	-12.46
5	Bhojpur	1,472	739	733	899	452	447	63.74
6	Purnia	1,450	738	712	2,003	1,027	976	-27.61
7	Bhagalpur	1,050	563	487	1,181	634	547	-11.09
8	Aurangabad	775	373	402	459	238	221	68.85
9	Nalanda	561	276	285	490	251	239	14.49
10	Supaul	546	282	264	923	484	439	-40.85
11	Katihar	507	263	244	536	277	259	-5.41
12	Purba Champaran	464	240	224	95	52	43	388.42
13	Madhubani	442	228	214	269	136	133	64.31
14	Muzaffarpur	382	202	180	177	91	86	115.82
15	Siwan	359	182	177	160	95	65	124.38
16	Saran	322	166	156	182	94	88	76.92
17	Pashchim Champaran	296	144	152	33	20	13	796.97
18	Nawada	279	161	118	343	201	142	-18.66
19	Begusarai	276	139	137	40	23	17	590.00
20	Rohtas	252	118	134	133	68	65	89.47
21	Vaishali	246	131	115	31	24	7	693.55
22	Darbhanga	236	119	117	67	30	37	252.24
23	Samastipur	231	119	112	134	79	55	72.39
24	Sitamarhi	188	105	83	42	17	25	347.62
25	Munger	145	72	73	62	35	27	133.87
26	Madhepura	133	69	64	136	68	68	-2.21
27	Gopalganj	133	67	66	34	16	18	291.18
28	Kaimur (Bhabua)	129	69	60	38	15	23	239.47
29	Saharsa	109	56	53	20	7	13	445.00
30	Buxar	97	58	39	88	47	41	10.23
31	Banka	94	52	42	32	15	17	193.75
32	Jamui	87	47	40	42	23	19	107.14
33	Khagaria	86	44	42	67	31	36	28.36
34	Lakhisarai	78	56	22	8	2	6	875.00
35	Arwal*	74	34	40	-	-	-	-
36	Jehanabad	60	40	20	12	7	5	400.00
37	Sheohar	52	34	18	6	3	3	766.67
38	Sheikhpura	43	24	19	10	4	6	330.00

*New district

Bihar has got decadal growth rate of 2.97%. However, it varies substantially from district to district.

The six districts namely Patna, Araria, Gaya, Kishanganj, Bhojpur and Purnia together have more than half of total Jains in Bihar.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: Like decadal growth rate, the demographic indicators, on the basis of Census 2011, too varies from district to district. These are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Patna	86.35	89.67	82.67	905	924	32.26	49.16	13.60
Araria	94.92	95.84	93.94	939	865	31.52	57.06	4.32
Gaya	82.68	86.57	78.73	994	1080	39.00	53.01	24.91
Kishanganj	96.44	97.77	95.05	955	892	32.45	55.76	8.04
Bhojpur	91.55	93.95	89.10	992	1064	30.57	53.86	7.09
Purnia	90.63	93.53	87.56	965	1135	30.34	52.85	7.02
Bhagalpur	92.49	94.26	90.45	865	810	32.57	51.69	10.47
Aurangabad	92.30	94.58	90.09	1078	1439	30.32	49.33	12.69
Nalanda	81.84	85.65	78.21	1033	962	31.02	46.74	15.79
Supaul	92.14	94.24	89.91	936	923	30.40	51.42	7.95
Katihar	89.80	91.19	88.32	928	833	32.15	53.23	9.43
Purba Champaran	60.00	67.96	50.94	933	1102	24.35	30.83	17.41
Madhubani	71.75	75.96	67.25	939	956	32.35	49.56	14.02
Muzaffarpur	70.19	75.00	64.58	891	1059	30.10	45.54	12.78
Siwan	84.92	88.27	81.12	973	1700	27.86	41.76	13.56
Saran	81.06	87.41	74.42	940	871	26.09	40.36	10.90
Pashchim Champaran	60.36	70.59	51.67	1056	762	27.36	32.64	22.37
Nawada	83.61	86.76	79.41	733	640	30.11	47.20	6.78
Begusarai	71.90	73.53	70.37	986	784	22.46	33.81	10.95
Rohtas	74.88	83.51	66.98	1136	1333	23.81	39.83	9.70
Vaishali	74.59	78.79	69.51	878	1031	24.39	32.06	15.65
Darbhanga	67.40	80.41	52.38	983	1500	23.73	32.77	14.53
Samastipur	77.13	81.82	71.91	941	1150	25.97	40.34	10.71
Sitamarhi	61.11	63.29	58.46	790	692	31.38	41.90	18.07
Munger	73.08	82.81	63.64	1014	875	31.72	47.22	16.44
Madhepura	70.10	69.64	70.73	928	1769	28.57	47.83	7.81
Gopalganj	61.74	74.14	49.12	985	1000	33.08	46.27	19.70
Kaimur (Bhabua)	76.85	87.72	64.71	870	750	36.43	47.83	23.33
Saharsa	80.95	90.91	70.00	946	1083	30.28	39.29	20.75
Buxar	74.36	77.55	68.97	672	1111	32.99	50.00	7.69
Banka	60.76	66.67	54.05	808	500	34.04	44.23	21.43
Jamui	63.49	72.22	51.85	851	1182	33.33	42.55	22.50
Khagaria	59.09	63.16	53.57	955	2333	29.07	45.45	11.90
Lakhisarai	58.49	60.00	53.85	393	563	26.92	33.93	9.09
Arwal	71.43	85.71	60.71	1176	923	27.03	38.24	17.50
Jehanabad	53.49	62.96	37.50	500	308	25.00	27.50	20.00
Sheohar	63.64	59.09	72.73	529	583	13.46	17.65	5.56
Sheikhpura	59.38	70.59	46.67	792	571	18.60	25.00	10.53

The districts like Araria, Kishanganj & Bhagalpur, though with highly literate Jains, have a low child sex-ratio. This clubbed with low fertility rate are not good sign for Jain community.

16. Jharkhand

1. Introduction: The world famous and revered Jain temple namely “Shri Sammed Shikharji”, on the Parasnath peak, is in Giridih district of Jharkhand. The twenty two Tirthankars attained Moksha from here. It is the desire of each and every Jain to have at least one visit to this place.

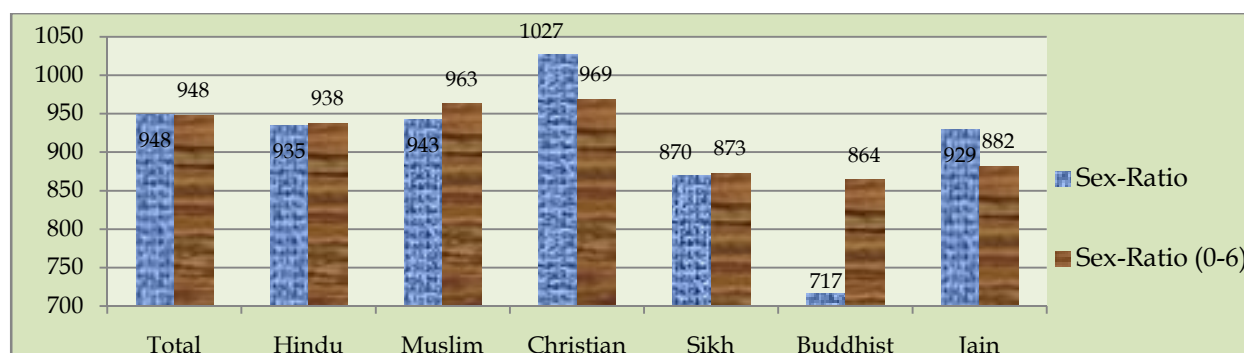
2. Population as per Census 2011: Jharkhand has 0.34% of Jains in India. The total population of Jharkhand is 3,29,88,134. Out of this, the population of Jains is 14,974 i.e. only 0.05% of the total population. After Sikhs, Jains are most urbanised community.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	3,29,88,134	100.00	2,50,55,073	75.95	79,33,061	24.05
Hindu	2,23,76,051	67.83	1,64,60,530	73.56	59,15,521	26.44
Muslim	47,93,994	14.53	34,46,273	71.89	13,47,721	28.11
Christian	14,18,608	4.30	11,95,378	84.26	2,23,230	15.74
Sikh	71,422	0.22	4,933	6.91	66,489	93.09
Buddhist	8,956	0.03	6,197	69.19	2,759	30.81
Jain	14,974	0.05	3,542	23.65	11,432	76.35
Other religions and persuasions	42,35,786	12.84	38,83,332	91.68	3,52,454	8.32
Religion not stated	68,343	0.21	54,888	80.31	13,455	19.69

In 2001, the number of Jains was 16,301. This implies a decadal growth rate of -8.1%, i.e. a decrease of 1,327 in population.

3. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 14,974 Jains in Jharkhand, 7,763 are males and 7,211 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 929, much less than State average of 948. It is almost at the level of 2001 wherein it was 928.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	948	935	943	1027	870	717	929
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	948	938	963	969	873	864	882



There is much scope for improvement in case of child sex ratio (i.e population of 0-6). It states that 118 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of same age group. Though it has improved since 2001 where it was at 852. Considering the district with more than 1000 Jains population, Giridih (656) is at alarmingly low.

4. Literacy: Jains have highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Jharkhand. This holds good for male and female. Of the 24 districts, 13 have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%. Further, out of these literate Jains 13%, are graduate & above, 10.7% have completed senior secondary and 6.7% have completed secondary education.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	66.41	67.66	66.21	74.95	92.76	80.41	93.45
Male	76.84	78.26	75.38	81.62	95.16	87.8	96.14
Female	55.42	56.32	56.43	68.52	90.01	69.76	90.56

Of the total Jains in Jharkhand, 13% are Graduate & above, 10.7% have completed senior secondary and 6.7% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 884 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. More than two-thirds of these are female. Further, more than 50% of illiterates Jains are in four districts namely Bokaro, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamtara.

5. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 reveals that out of the 14,974 Jains in Jharkhand, 5,087 are engaged in economic activities with 86.5% of them males and 13.5% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	39.71	38.90	34.80	47.13	33.69	46.49	33.97
Male	49.76	49.90	46.58	51.68	55.22	60.02	56.65
Female	29.10	27.13	22.32	42.70	8.95	27.63	9.55

The WPR is 2nd highest among the Jain males (56.65%) with the Buddhists (60.02%) at first place. However, the female WPR is at the 2nd lowest among Jains (9.55%) despite having highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

6. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Jharkhand, 4.54% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 6.05% as Agricultural labourers, and 4.80% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (84.61%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	29.12	25.85	18.50	50.64	1.61	19.55	4.54
Agricultural Labourers	33.87	34.49	32.13	26.50	1.74	18.08	6.05
Household Industry	3.47	3.59	5.36	1.97	3.13	1.78	4.80
Others	33.53	36.07	44.01	20.89	93.53	60.59	84.61

7. Age-group wise distribution: As per Census 2011, the distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	3,327	22.2	1,729	22.3	1,598	22.2
15-59	9,771	65.3	5,082	65.5	4,689	65.0
60+	1,876	12.5	952	12.3	924	12.8

The proportion of female is more than male in higher age group(60+) indicating more life expectancy.

8. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Jharkhand is 25.2 years for males and 20.9 years for females. Further, 81.1% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 92.6% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.9% males and 8.4% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 10.5% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

9. Fertility: Jains have got the low Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at 1.7 as compared to State rate of 2.6. The survival ratio amongst Jains is 0.93.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.7
2001	3	2.8	3.6	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.5

10. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 24 districts in Jharkhand, an increase from 2001 where it was 18. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	JHARKHAND	14,974	7,763	7,211	16,301	8,457	7,844	-8.14
1	Ranchi	2,733	1,403	1,330	2,383	1,258	1,125	14.69
2	Bokaro	2,045	1,066	979	1,986	1,051	935	2.97
3	Hazaribagh	1,676	881	795	2,168	1,142	1,026	-22.69
4	Purbi Singhbhum	1,670	860	810	1,899	991	908	-12.06
5	Giridih	1,503	790	713	1,559	810	749	-3.59
6	Dhanbad	1,268	645	623	1,991	1,006	985	-36.31
7	Kodarma	980	508	472	963	493	470	1.77
8	Jamtara*	783	419	364	-	-	-	-
9	Ramgarh*	537	287	250	-	-	-	-
10	Palamu	284	144	140	465	235	230	-38.92
11	Deoghar	282	149	133	189	103	86	49.21
12	Pakur	222	116	106	202	106	96	9.90
13	Dumka	162	72	90	1,451	725	726	-88.84
14	Khunti*	148	81	67	-	-	-	-
15	Chatra	129	69	60	189	101	88	-31.75
16	Sahibganj	125	64	61	61	30	31	104.92
17	Godda	115	54	61	85	42	43	35.29
18	Simdega*	114	59	55	-	-	-	-
19	Saraikela-Kharsawan*	72	33	39	-	-	-	-
20	Pashchimi Singhbhum	52	25	27	403	211	192	-87.10
21	Gumla	23	11	12	223	108	115	-89.69
22	Garhwa	20	11	9	73	40	33	-72.60
23	Latehar*	16	8	8	-	-	-	-
24	Lohardaga	15	8	7	11	5	6	36.36

*New districts

Jharkhand has got decadal growth rate of -8.14%. However, it varies substantially from district to district.

Around three-fourth of total Jains in Jharkhand are concentrated in six districts namely Ranchi, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Purbi Singhbhum, Giridih and Dhanbad.

11. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Jharkhand as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Ranchi	96.77	97.87	95.60	948	947	34.10	56.45	10.53
Bokaro	84.93	93.88	75.14	918	958	31.93	55.07	6.74
Hazaribagh	98.56	98.88	98.20	902	913	32.82	57.78	5.16
Purbi Singhbhum	97.16	97.87	96.41	942	935	33.95	59.07	7.28
Giridih	97.49	98.57	96.33	903	656	34.53	57.59	8.98
Dhanbad	94.24	96.84	91.54	966	1023	33.60	56.74	9.63
Kodarma	95.73	96.95	94.42	929	857	32.65	58.46	4.87
Jamtara	90.40	95.24	84.85	869	829	40.10	61.10	15.93
Ramgarh	97.74	98.05	97.38	871	700	32.96	58.19	4.00
Palamu	93.82	92.37	95.31	972	923	36.97	58.33	15.00
Deoghar	86.64	93.23	78.95	893	1188	34.40	49.66	17.29
Pakur	73.66	77.55	69.32	914	1000	32.43	46.55	16.98
Dumka	72.26	77.97	67.95	1250	923	51.23	65.28	40.00
Khunti	93.94	94.20	93.65	827	333	39.19	62.96	10.45
Chatra	94.87	95.16	94.55	870	714	31.78	50.72	10.00
Sahibganj	74.12	85.37	63.64	953	739	24.00	29.69	18.03
Godda	56.98	71.05	45.83	1130	813	27.83	31.48	24.59
Simdega	93.07	96.15	89.80	932	857	34.21	54.24	12.73
Saraikela-Kharsawan	77.78	79.31	76.47	1182	1250	37.50	51.52	25.64
Pashchimi Singhbhum	98.00	95.83	100.00	1080	1000	28.85	56.00	3.70
Gumla	70.59	75.00	66.67	1091	1000	34.78	45.45	25.00
Garhwa	80.00	85.71	75.00	818	250	35.00	45.45	22.22
Latehar	61.54	85.71	33.33	1000	2000	50.00	50.00	50.00
Lohardaga	80.00	85.71	66.67	875	4000	46.67	37.50	57.14

17. Odisha

1. Introduction: The famous Udaygiri and Khandgiri rock temples in Bhubaneswar clearly indicate the presence of 23rd Tirthankara Shri Parshvanath and 24th Tirthankara Shri Mahavir Swami in Kalinga. The Kumbhakara Jataka, the Uttaradhyayan sutta and the Karakandu Charita talk of Karakandu, the king of Kalinga around 7th -6th B.C. who was a great devotee of Shri Parsvanatha.

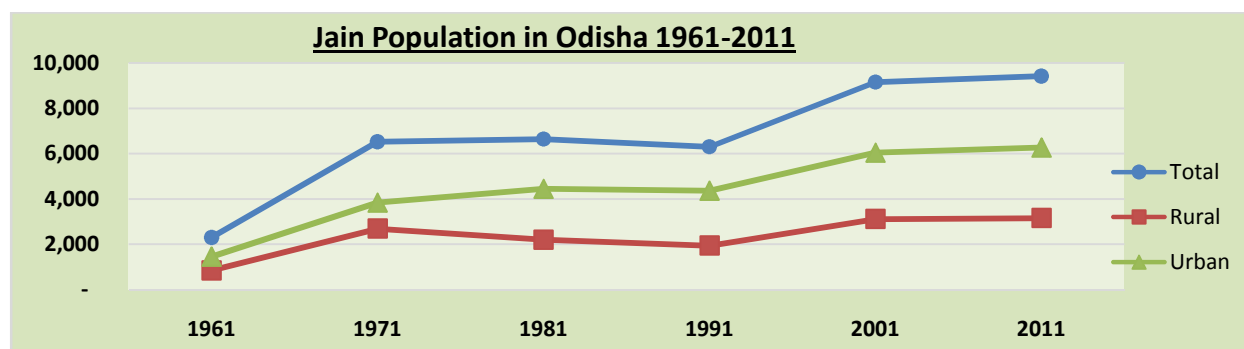
2. Population as per Census 2011: Odisha has 0.21% of Jains in India. The total population of Odisha is 4,19,74,218 and out of this, the population of Jains is 9,420 i.e. only 0.02% of the total population. After Sikhs, Jains are most urbanised community.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	4,19,74,218	100.00	3,49,70,562	83.31	70,03,656	16.69
Hindu	3,93,00,341	93.63	3,29,54,796	83.85	63,45,545	16.15
Muslim	9,11,670	2.17	5,01,056	54.96	4,10,614	45.04
Christian	11,61,708	2.77	9,75,101	83.94	1,86,607	16.06
Sikh	21,991	0.05	5,102	23.20	16,889	76.80
Buddhist	13,852	0.03	11,726	84.65	2,126	15.35
Jain	9,420	0.02	3,154	33.48	6,266	66.52
Other religions and persuasions	4,78,317	1.14	4,61,854	96.56	16,463	3.44
Religion not stated	76,919	0.18	57,773	75.11	19,146	24.89

In 2001, the number of Jains was 9,154. This implies a decadal growth rate of 2.9%, i.e. an increase of only 266 Jains in a period of ten year.

3. Population of Jains in Odisha in last 50 years: From 2,295 in 1961, the population of Jains have increased to more than four times in 2011, though there has been slight decrease in 1991.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	2,295	6,521	6,642	6,302	9,154	9,420
Rural	842	2,687	2,198	1,938	3,116	3,154
Urban	1,453	3,834	4,444	4,364	6,038	6,266
Male	1,255	3,417	3,567	3,328	4,736	4,885
Female	1,040	3,104	3,075	2,974	4,418	4,535



4. Sex – Ratio: Out of the 9,420 Jains in Odisha, 4,885 are males and 4,535 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 928, much less than State average of 979. The child sex ratio reflects that 82 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of same age. Though it has improved since 2001 where it was at 895.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	979	977	956	1035	902	920	928
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	941	940	961	960	837	918	918

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Odisha. This holds good for male and female. Out of 30 districts, Jains have literacy rate of more than 90% in 10 and between 80-90% in 13 districts.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	72.87	73.14	79.95	64.47	89.82	78.2	92.92
Male	81.59	81.87	85.4	73.39	93.64	85.8	95.83
Female	64.01	64.26	74.26	55.96	85.62	69.94	89.79

Of the total Jains in Odisha, around 1/4th i.e. 24.1% are Graduate & above, 7.2% have completed senior secondary and 10% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 596 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate with 70% of them being females.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 9,420 Jains in Odisha, 3,321 are engaged in economic activities with 85.1% of them males and 14.9% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	41.79	41.83	31.52	45.99	36.89	43.91	35.25
Male	56.11	56.34	52.85	52.67	57.52	54.16	57.85
Female	27.16	26.97	9.22	39.55	14.03	32.76	10.92

The WPR is highest among the Jain males followed by Sikhs. However, the female WPR is 2nd lowest among Jains despite having highest literacy rate.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Odisha, 6.78% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 7.23% as Agricultural labourers, and 4.61% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (81.39%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	23.40	23.55	8.00	24.90	4.88	12.97	6.78
Agricultural Labourers	38.42	38.49	17.63	43.20	8.09	14.19	7.23
Household Industry	4.46	4.53	4.53	2.27	5.40	41.57	4.61
Others	33.72	33.43	69.84	29.62	81.63	31.27	81.39

8. Age-group wise distribution: In Odisha, the distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	2,278	24.2	1,187	24.3	1,091	24.1
15-59	6,174	65.5	3,193	65.4	2,981	65.7
60+	968	10.3	505	10.3	463	10.2

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Odisha is 25.1 years for males and 20.9 years for females. Further, 83.1% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 93.7% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.9% males and 7% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 9.9% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got the low TFR of 1.5 as compared to State rate of 2.0. However, Jains have a high survival ratio of 0.92.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2	2	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
2001	2.4	2.4	2.5	3	1.3	2.4	1.9

11. District-wise Analysis: Odisha has got decadal growth rate of 2.9%. However, it varies substantially from district to district. In the 30 districts of Odisha, the distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	ODISHA	9420	4885	4535	9154	4736	4418	2.91
1	Balangir	2225	1171	1054	2909	1500	1409	-23.51
2	Kalahandi	1225	639	586	1248	663	585	-1.84
3	Cuttack	1180	606	574	1045	529	516	12.92
4	Nuapada	905	463	442	813	421	392	11.32
5	Sundargarh	721	388	333	813	415	398	-11.32
6	Koraput	491	252	239	323	174	149	52.01
7	Khordha	476	235	241	347	174	173	37.18
8	Nabarangapur	325	171	154	334	180	154	-2.69
9	Baleshwar	201	102	99	182	88	94	10.44
10	Malkangiri	195	103	92	135	67	68	44.44
11	Ganjam	170	72	98	86	45	41	97.67
12	Kendujhar	131	64	67	69	39	30	89.86
13	Bargarh	125	65	60	137	77	60	-8.76
14	Rayagada	123	64	59	139	74	65	-11.51
15	Bhadrak	111	51	60	48	25	23	131.25
16	Mayurbhanj	109	57	52	47	22	25	131.91
17	Jajapur	100	50	50	77	39	38	29.87
18	Puri	94	50	44	48	25	23	95.83
19	Sambalpur	86	45	41	77	39	38	11.69
20	Jharsuguda	70	39	31	84	48	36	-16.67
21	Gajapati	66	41	25	7	2	5	842.86
22	Jagatsinghapur	58	32	26	31	17	14	87.10
23	Kendrapara	52	29	23	22	9	13	136.36
24	Kandhamal	47	21	26	20	8	12	135.00
25	Dhenkanal	39	19	20	21	10	11	85.71
26	Anugul	36	21	15	55	32	23	-34.55
27	Nayagarh	24	17	7	15	7	8	60.00
28	Subarnapur	17	8	9	10	3	7	70.00
29	Baudh	11	7	4	4	1	3	175.00
30	Debagarh	7	3	4	8	3	5	-12.50

The three districts namely Balangir, Kalahandi and Cuttack together have around half of total Jains in Odisha.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Odisha as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Balangir	95.26	98.37	91.88	900	746	33.66	57.30	7.40
Kalahandi	95.18	98.09	91.98	917	984	34.12	60.09	5.80
Cuttack	97.38	97.99	96.75	947	850	35.08	60.07	8.71
Nuapada	95.83	97.13	94.47	955	978	36.13	60.04	11.09
Sundargarh	94.60	94.40	94.84	858	742	37.86	62.63	9.01
Koraput	92.62	96.09	88.94	948	1000	37.88	59.92	14.64
Khordha	95.97	97.67	94.20	1026	1700	34.66	57.02	12.86
Nabarangapur	92.88	95.97	89.39	901	1000	36.31	60.23	9.74
Baleshwar	92.74	92.13	93.33	971	692	34.33	55.88	12.12
Malkangiri	88.24	96.70	78.48	893	1083	38.46	63.11	10.87
Ganjam	80.85	86.21	77.11	1361	1071	30.59	43.06	21.43
Kendujhar	70.59	86.00	55.77	1047	1071	27.48	34.38	20.90
Bargarh	85.32	94.83	74.51	923	1286	44.00	60.00	26.67
Rayagada	87.74	88.89	86.54	922	700	35.77	48.44	22.03
Bhadrak	84.27	82.05	86.00	1176	833	23.42	37.25	11.67
Mayurbhanj	67.71	73.47	61.70	912	625	42.20	50.88	32.69
Jajapur	85.56	91.67	78.57	1000	4000	38.00	64.00	12.00
Puri	80.00	88.64	70.73	880	500	36.17	56.00	13.64
Sambalpur	88.16	90.24	85.71	911	1500	37.21	48.89	24.39
Jharsuguda	91.94	97.14	85.19	795	1000	45.71	74.36	9.68
Gajapati	69.23	70.59	66.67	610	1000	33.33	41.46	20.00
Jagatsinghapur	74.47	80.77	66.67	813	833	27.59	40.63	11.54
Kendrapara	85.42	100.00	68.18	793	333	30.77	44.83	13.04
Kandhamal	66.67	76.47	59.09	1238	1000	51.06	57.14	46.15
Dhenkanal	85.29	100	70.59	1053	1500	43.59	73.68	15.00
Anugul	81.82	90	69.23	714	2000	41.67	47.62	33.33
Nayagarh	82.61	93.75	57.14	412	-	37.50	41.18	28.57
Subarnapur	64.29	83.33	50	1125	500	47.06	62.50	33.33
Baudh	87.5	100	66.67	571	500	36.36	42.86	25.00
Debagarh	57.14	100	25	1333	-	14.29	0.00	25.00

Balangir district, though having maximum number of Jains in Odisha, is having a dangerously low child sex-ratio.

18. Uttarakhand

1. Introduction: Uttarakhand is often referred to as the Devbhumi due to many pilgrimage centres throughout the state. The famous Ashtapad Tirth of Bhagvan Shri Adinath is at Badrinath. Many ancient Jain idols have been found from different parts of the State indicating the presence of Jainism in Uttarakhand since ancient times.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Uttarakhand has 0.21% of total Jains in India. The total population of Uttarakhand is 1,00,86,292 and out of this, the population of Jains is 9,183. Jains are most urbanised community in the State.

Religion	Population	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	1,00,86,292	100.00	70,36,954	69.77	30,49,338	30.23
Hindu	83,68,636	82.97	60,31,638	72.07	23,36,998	27.93
Muslim	14,06,825	13.95	7,90,857	56.22	6,15,968	43.78
Christian	37,781	0.37	16,746	44.32	21,035	55.68
Sikh	2,36,340	2.34	1,80,370	76.32	55,970	23.68
Buddhist	14,926	0.15	7,829	52.45	7,097	47.55
Jain	9,183	0.09	1,021	11.12	8,162	88.88
Other religions and persuasions	993	0.01	692	69.69	301	30.31
Religion not stated	11,608	0.12	7,801	67.20	3,807	32.80

In 2001, the number of Jains was 9,249. This implies a decadal growth rate of -0.7%, i.e. a decrease of 66 in population.

3. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 9,183 Jains in Uttarakhand, 4,747 are males and 4,436 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 934 which is much less than State average of 963. It is slightly better than at the level of 2001 wherein it was 930.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	963	976	901	944	912	675	934
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	890	884	925	919	852	907	801

The situation is alarming in case of child sex ratio (i.e. population of 0-6) wherein it states that 199 girls of age 0-6 are lesser compared to per thousand male children of same age. It has also gone down since 2001 where it was at 833. Further, going at the district level, it is at 764 in district with most Jain population i.e. Dehradun.

4. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities in Uttarakhand. This holds good for male and female. Out of 13 districts, Jains have literacy rate of more than 90% in 9 districts including 100% in Champavat.

Literacy Rate	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	78.82	81.22	63.18	88.89	79.39	84.84	96.84
Male	87.4	90.27	70.46	91.86	85.78	88.74	98.14
Female	70.01	72.09	55.07	85.75	72.45	78.95	95.47

Of the total Jains in Uttarakhand, around 1/4th i.e. 25.2% are Graduate & above, 20.8% have completed senior secondary and 9.3% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 265 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate and more than two-third of these are females. Further, 85% of illiterate Jains are in three districts namely Dehradun, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar.

5. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 data reveals that, out of the 9,183 Jains in Uttarakhand, 3,142 are engaged in economic activities with 82.2% of them males and 17.8% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	38.39	39.88	29.58	41.13	38.02	39.63	34.22
Male	49.67	49.56	49.25	54.05	55.68	48.87	54.43
Female	26.68	29.97	7.74	27.44	18.68	25.95	12.58

The WPR or percentage of workers to total population is 2nd highest among the Jain males. However, the female WPR is at the 2nd lowest among Jains despite having highest literacy.

6. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Uttarakhand, 1.75% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.05% as Agricultural labourers, and 6.62% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (90.58%) implying that they are mainly in tertiary sector such as service, manufacturing, trade & commerce and allied activities.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	40.81	44.99	9.89	10.77	38.33	5.34	1.75
Agricultural Labourers	10.42	9.30	17.25	8.45	21.17	2.15	1.05
Household Industry	2.95	2.64	5.04	1.83	4.87	4.73	6.62
Others	45.82	43.07	67.82	78.95	35.63	87.78	90.58

7. Age-group wise distribution: In broad age group, Jains are distributed as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	1,842	20.1	1,007	21.2	835	18.8
15-59	6,094	66.4	3,097	65.2	2,997	67.6
60+	1,247	13.6	643	13.5	604	13.6

8. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Uttarakhand is 25.9 years for males and 22.3 years for females. Further, 91.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 96.2% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.5% males and 3.4% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 5.3% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

9. Fertility: Jains have got the low TFR of 1.3 as compared to State rate of 2.1. However, Jains have highest survival ratio at 0.94 compared to other religious communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.1	2	3	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.3
2001	2.9	2.8	4.2	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.4

10. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 13 districts in Uttarakhand. The distribution of Jains population in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	UTTARAKHAND	9,183	4,747	4,436	9,249	4,791	4,458	-0.7
1	Dehradun	5,117	2,605	2,512	5,018	2,594	2,424	2.0
2	Hardwar	2,501	1,342	1,159	2,451	1,286	1,165	2.0
3	Udham Singh Nagar	738	390	348	762	390	372	-3.1
4	Nainital	356	174	182	332	165	167	7.2
5	Garhwal	212	106	106	264	133	131	-19.7
6	Tehri Garhwal	91	46	45	147	74	73	-38.1
7	Uttarkashi	74	40	34	157	88	69	-52.9
8	Almora	31	15	16	34	18	16	-8.8
9	Champawat	28	13	15	22	11	11	27.3
10	Pithoragarh	13	5	8	17	8	9	-23.5
11	Chamoli	11	6	5	26	15	11	-57.7
12	Bageshwar	7	3	4	6	2	4	16.7
13	Rudraprayag	4	2	2	13	7	6	-69.2

Two districts i.e. Dehradun and Hardwar accounts for 83% of total Jains in Uttarakhand.

11. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Uttarakhand are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Dehradun	98.10	98.82	97.38	964	764	34.53	56.16	12.10
Hardwar	96.66	97.65	95.51	864	858	33.43	51.56	12.42
Udham Singh Nagar	90.76	94.36	86.86	892	679	33.20	51.03	13.22
Nainital	95.63	98.70	92.77	1046	800	33.15	55.75	11.54
Garhwal	96.83	98.96	94.62	1000	1300	35.38	55.66	15.09
Tehri Garhwal	94.05	97.62	90.48	978	750	41.76	56.52	26.67
Uttarkashi	92.54	100.00	83.87	850	750	41.89	60.00	20.59
Almora	85.19	100.00	69.23	1067	3000	38.71	66.67	12.50
Champawat	100.00	100.00	100.00	1154	-	32.14	61.54	6.67
Pithoragarh	92.31	100.00	87.50	1600	-	23.08	20.00	25.00
Chamoli	77.78	100.00	50.00	833	1000	54.55	66.67	40.00
Bageshwar	80.00	100.00	66.67	1333	1000	14.29	0.00	25.00
Rudraprayag	66.67	100.00	0.00	1000	-	25.00	50.00	0.00

Dehradun district, though having maximum number of Jains in Uttarakhand and almost cent percent literacy rate, is having a dangerously low child sex-ratio.

19. Kerala

1. Introduction: Jainism has had a continued presence in Kerala since pre-Christian times. Palakkad is famous for its Jain caves and monuments spread over many parts of the district. Jainism was spread across Kerala once; ample evidences prove that Palakkad, along with Wayanad, was one of their major settlements.

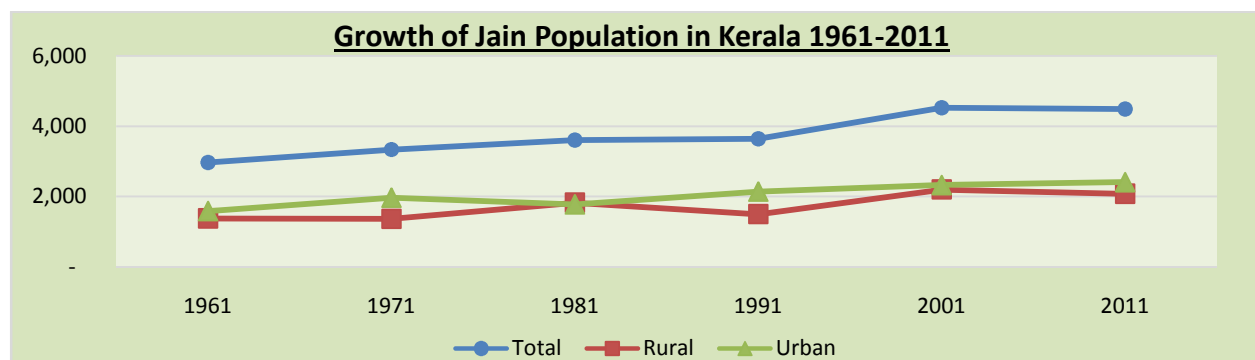
2. Population as per Census 2011: Kerala has 0.10% of Jains in India. The total population of Kerala is 3,34,06,061. Out of this, the population of Jains is 4,489 i.e. only 0.01% of the total population.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	3,34,06,061	100.00	1,74,71,135	52.30	1,59,34,926	47.70
Hindu	1,82,82,492	54.73	94,08,848	51.46	88,73,644	48.54
Muslim	88,73,472	26.56	42,51,787	47.92	46,21,685	52.08
Christian	61,41,269	18.38	37,55,664	61.15	23,85,605	38.85
Sikh	3,814	0.01	1,629	42.71	2,185	57.29
Buddhist	4,752	0.01	3,224	67.85	1,528	32.15
Jain	4,489	0.01	2,079	46.31	2,410	53.69
Other religions and persuasions	7,618	0.02	3,577	46.95	4,041	53.05
Religion not stated	88,155	0.26	44,327	50.28	43,828	49.72

In 2001, the number of Jains was 4,528. This implies a decadal growth rate of -0.9%, i.e. a decrease of 39 in population. However, the decadal growth rate is 0.2% in case of female while for the male, it is at -1.9%.

3. Population of Jains in Kerala in last 50 years: From 2,967 in 1961, the population is not even double in last 50 years, though there has been consistent increase in the number of Jains in Kerala.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	2,967	3,336	3,605	3,641	4,528	4,489
Rural	1,378	1,367	1,825	1,499	2,200	2,079
Urban	1,589	1,969	1,780	2,142	2,328	2,410
Male	1,549	1,798	1,859	1,837	2,268	2,225
Female	1,418	1,538	1,746	1,804	2,260	2,264



4. Sex - Ratio: In Kerala, Jains have the highest sex-ratio at 1018 as compared to Jains in other States.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	1084	1077	1125	1051	755	946	1018
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	964	965	963	964	908	897	822

However, the situation is very poor in case of child Sex-Ratio which indicates that 178 girls of age 0-6 are less when compared to 1000 boys of same age. It has also gone down since 2001 where it was at 845. Waynad, the district with highest no. of Jains is at alarmingly low with child sex-ratio at 791.

5. Literacy: Though Kerala has highest literacy compared to other States, here too the Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities. At district level too, except Allapuzha, all districts have literacy rate of Jains more than 90%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	94.00	93.49	93.29	96.49	95.18	95.34	97.08
Male	96.11	95.85	95.85	97.28	95.95	96.89	98.65
Female	92.07	91.33	91.08	95.75	94.13	93.71	95.57

Of the total Jains in Kerala, around 1/3rd i.e. 29.4% are Graduate & above, 12.6% have completed senior secondary and 13.1% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 119 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate and more than 3/4th of these are females.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 4,489 Jains in Kerala, 1,713 are engaged in economic activities with 75% of them males and 25% females (the highest proportion in the country). The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	34.78	39.06	24.53	36.92	39.62	28.28	38.16
Male	52.73	56.32	44.51	53.85	56.47	40.91	57.71
Female	18.23	23.04	6.76	20.82	17.31	14.94	18.95

The WPR is highest among the Jain males (57.71%). Further, the female WPR among Jains (18.95%) is highest compared to other States showing the active participation of Jain women in economic activities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Kerala, 19.26% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 4.50% as Agricultural labourers, and 3.15% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (73.09%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	5.77	4.43	4.88	10.85	3.24	5.58	19.26
Agricultural Labourers	11.39	13.20	7.98	8.93	7.15	9.30	4.50
Household Industry	2.35	2.57	2.03	1.95	2.65	1.19	3.15
Others	80.50	79.80	85.11	78.27	86.96	83.93	73.09

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: As per Census 2011, the distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	979	21.8	548	24.6	431	19.0
15-59	2,884	64.2	1,421	63.9	1,463	64.6
60+	626	13.9	256	11.5	370	16.3

The proportion of female is more than male in age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. **Age at marriage:** Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Kerala is 27.6 years for males and 22.3 years for females. Further, 87.6% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 98.1% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 0.7% males and 5.3% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 7.1% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. **Fertility:** Jains have got the lowest TFR at 1.1 as compared to State rate of 2.6. On the other side, the Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.95.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.1
2001	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.5

11. **District-wise Analysis:** In 14 districts of Kerala, the distribution of Jain population in a decreasing order is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	KERALA	4,489	2,225	2,264	4,528	2,268	2,260	-0.9
1	Wayanad	1,797	872	925	1852	932	920	-3.0
2	Ernakulam	1,176	578	598	1083	539	544	8.6
3	Kozhikode	601	302	299	693	352	341	-13.3
4	Kannur	193	97	96	36	18	18	436.1
5	Kasaragod	130	73	57	48	29	19	170.8
6	Kottayam	83	48	35	86	47	39	-3.5
7	Palakkad	78	44	34	60	34	26	30.0
8	Thiruvananthapuram	76	40	36	139	67	72	-45.3
9	Alappuzha	74	31	43	169	84	85	-56.2
10	Malappuram	68	38	30	68	29	39	0.0
11	Kollam	63	31	32	110	50	60	-42.7
12	Thrissur	62	29	33	86	49	37	-27.9
13	Idukki	44	22	22	56	19	37	-21.4
14	Pathanamthitta	44	20	24	42	19	23	4.8

Two districts i.e. Wayanad and Ernakulam accounts for two-third of total Jains in Kerala.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Kerala as per Census 2011 are given below:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Wayanad	96.35	98.60	94.28	1061	791	41.62	61.24	23.14
Ernakulam	98.54	99.07	98.04	1035	927	40.99	63.32	19.40
Kozhikode	98.90	99.63	98.15	990	1000	31.61	53.97	9.03
Kannur	97.44	98.70	96.20	990	850	28.50	42.27	14.58
Kasaragod	94.50	98.39	89.36	781	909	31.54	47.95	10.53
Kottayam	97.26	97.73	96.55	729	1500	43.37	58.33	22.86
Palakkad	93.33	96.97	88.89	773	636	21.79	34.09	5.88
Thiruvananthapuram	92.75	100.00	84.85	900	750	36.84	57.50	13.89
Alappuzha	98.61	100.00	97.56	1387	-	44.59	74.19	23.26
Malappuram	87.50	89.66	85.19	789	333	20.59	28.95	10.00
Kollam	91.23	89.29	93.10	1032	1000	30.16	45.16	15.63
Thrissur	98.21	100.00	96.77	1138	500	43.55	51.72	36.36
Idukki	94.87	100.00	90.91	1000	-	34.09	45.45	22.73
Pathanamthitta	100.00	100.00	100.00	1200	333	18.18	30.00	8.33

20. Nagaland

1. **Introduction:** Nagaland, a state in north eastern India has had a long association with Jainism. The first Jain temple was established in Kohima in 1920.

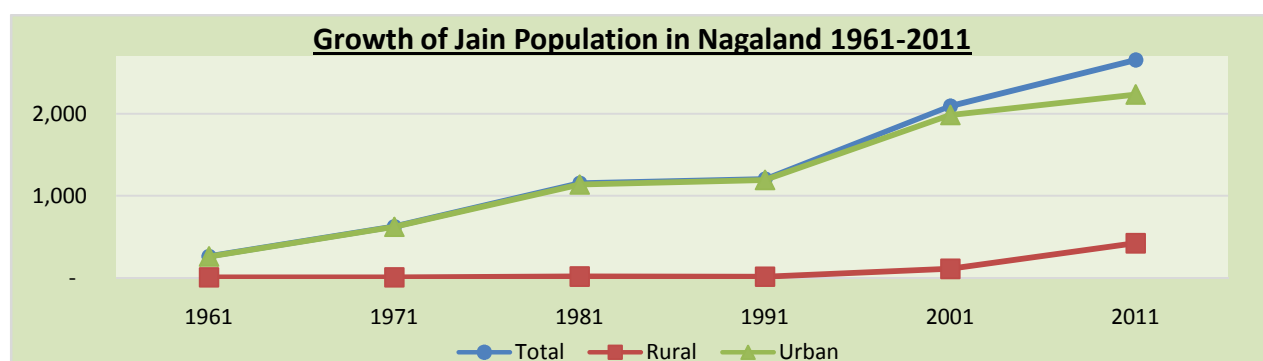
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Nagaland has 0.06% of Jains in India. The total population of Nagaland is 19,78,502. Out of this, the population of Jains is 2,655 i.e. 0.13% of the total population.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	19,78,502	100.00	14,07,536	71.14	5,70,966	28.86
Hindu	1,73,054	8.75	62,934	36.37	1,10,120	63.63
Muslim	48,963	2.47	23,007	46.99	25,956	53.01
Christian	17,39,651	87.93	13,10,838	75.35	4,28,813	24.65
Sikh	1,890	0.10	1,116	59.05	774	40.95
Buddhist	6,759	0.34	4,478	66.25	2,281	33.75
Jain	2,655	0.13	421	15.86	2,234	84.14
Other religions and persuasions	3,214	0.16	2,997	93.25	217	6.75
Religion not stated	2,316	0.12	1,745	75.35	571	24.65

In 2001, the number of Jains was 2,093. This implies a decadal growth rate of 26.9% and an increase of 562 in Jain population.

3. **Population of Jains in Nagaland in last 50 years:** From 263 in 1961, the number of Jains have increased to more than ten times in Nagaland. However, most of this growth has been in urban areas.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	263	627	1,153	1,202	2,093	2,655
Rural	6	5	15	12	109	421
Urban	257	622	1,138	1,190	1,984	2,234
Male	167	403	691	690	1,130	1,373
Female	96	224	462	512	963	1,282



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 2,655 Jains in Nagaland, 1,373 are males and 1,282 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 934, slightly better than 931 of State. It has improved substantially since 2001 wherein it was 852. The situation has also improved in case of child sex ratio as in 2001, it was at 768.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	931	650	716	973	234	924	934
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	943	953	941	942	757	973	917

5. Literacy: Jains have the 2nd highest literacy rate after Sikh. However, in case of female, Jains have got highest literacy rate.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	79.55	79.95	57.86	80.08	96.08	79.43	92.14
Male	82.75	84.11	64.32	83.14	97.94	82.94	93.50
Female	76.11	73.19	48.20	76.96	87.13	75.59	90.69

Of the total Jains in Nagaland, more than 1/4th i.e. 26.5% are Graduate & above, 12.3% have completed senior secondary and 16.8% have attained secondary level education.

However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 185 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate. Almost half of these are in Mon district.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 2,655 Jains in Nagaland, 1,000 are engaged in economic activities with 79.1% of them males and 20.9% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	49.24	49.63	46.91	49.27	76.88	41.37	37.66
Male	53.42	67.13	60.48	51.52	89.35	47.20	57.61
Female	44.74	22.73	27.97	46.96	23.68	35.06	16.30

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Nagaland, 20.3% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 2.4% as Agricultural labourers, and 0.8% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (76.5%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	55.20	10.45	16.64	60.82	4.34	47.32	20.30
Agricultural Labourers	6.46	5.96	15.50	6.29	0.76	7.80	2.40
Household Industry	2.34	2.31	3.17	2.33	0.55	2.22	0.80
Others	35.99	81.27	64.69	30.56	94.36	42.67	76.50

8. Age-group wise distribution: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	701	26.4	366	26.7	335	26.1
15-59	1,715	64.6	886	64.5	829	64.7
60+	239	9.0	121	8.8	118	9.2

The proportion of female is more than male in age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Nagaland is 25.1 years for males and 21.3 years for females. Further, 81.8% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 91.1% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.6% males and 9.4% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 8.8% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility and Survival Ratio: Jains have got the lowest TFR at 1.9 as compared to State rate of 2.1. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.92.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.9
2001	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.3	0.7	2.4	1.2

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 11 districts in Nagaland, an increase from 2001 where it was 8. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Dimapur	2148	1103	1045	2000	1082	918	7.4
2	Mon	314	162	152	15	9	6	1993.3
3	Kohima	80	40	40	18	10	8	344.4
4	Mokokchung	66	37	29	15	4	11	340.0
5	Phek	17	10	7	7	4	3	142.9
6	Peren*	10	7	3	-	-	-	-
7	Wokha	8	6	2	10	6	4	-20.0
8	Zunheboto	6	5	1	12	6	6	-50.0
9	Tuensang	5	3	2	16	9	7	-68.8
10	Kiphire*	1	0	1	-	-	-	-
11	Longleng*	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

*New Districts

More than 80% of total Jains of Nagaland are in one district i.e. Dimapur.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Nagaland are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Dimapur	96.83	97.27	96.37	947	956	33.43	57.66	7.85
Mon	66.04	73.91	57.69	938	917	61.46	64.20	58.55
Kohima	79.41	87.88	71.43	1000	714	42.50	42.50	42.50
Mokokchung	76.27	75.76	76.92	784	750	62.12	67.57	55.17
Phek	92.31	100.00	83.33	700	333	35.29	20.00	57.14
Peren	75.00	66.67	100.00	429	1000	30.00	42.86	0.00
Wokha	83.33	80.00	100.00	333	1000	25.00	33.33	0.00
Zunheboto	100.00	100.00	100.00	200	-	50.00	40.00	100.00
Tuensang	75.00	66.67	100.00	667	-	-	-	-
Kiphire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longleng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

21. Jammu & Kashmir

1. Introduction: Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is located in the Himalayan Mountains. The State has special status under Article 370 of the Constitution of India. J&K consists of three regions: Jammu, the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh. Srinagar is the summer capital, and Jammu is the winter capital. The 80% of Jain population lives in Jammu. Most beautiful and famous Jain Temple is at Patel chowk in the heart of old city.

2. Population as per Census 2011: J&K has 0.06% of Jains in India. The total population of J&K is 1,25,41,302. Out of this, the Jains are 2,490 i.e. 0.02% of the total population. Jains are most urbanised community in J&K.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	1,25,41,302	100.00	91,08,060	72.62	34,33,242	27.38
Hindu	35,66,674	28.44	25,16,370	70.55	10,50,304	29.45
Muslim	85,67,485	68.31	63,56,473	74.19	22,11,012	25.81
Christian	35,631	0.28	15,522	43.56	20,109	56.44
Sikh	2,34,848	1.87	1,16,731	49.70	1,18,117	50.30
Buddhist	1,12,584	0.90	87,463	77.69	25,121	22.31
Jain	2,490	0.02	355	14.26	2,135	85.74
Other religions and persuasions	1,508	0.01	1,266	83.95	242	16.05
Religion not stated	20,082	0.16	13,880	69.12	6,202	30.88

In 2001, the number of Jains was 2,518. This implies a decadal growth rate of -1.1%, i.e. a decrease of 28 in population. However, this decrease has been due to less number of males as compared to 2001 while there has been a slight increase in number of females.

3. Population of Jains in J&K in last 50 years: Jain population is inconsistent in growth in J&K as is evident from below.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991*	2001	2011
Total	1,427	1,150	1,576	-	2,518	2,490
Rural	405	7	86	-	478	355
Urban	1,022	1,143	1,490	-	2,040	2,135
Male	1,266	577	799	-	1,357	1,310
Female	161	573	777	-	1,161	1,180

* In 1991, Census was not held in J&K.

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 2,490 Jains in J&K, 1,310 are male and 1,180 are female. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is low at 901, though slightly better than 889 of State. It has improved substantially since 2001 wherein it was 856.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	889	795	935	655	767	995	901
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	862	834	871	895	737	953	779

However, the situation has become very poor in case of child sex-ratio with 779 in 2011 though in 2001, it was at 877. As of now, 221 girls are less in the age group 0- 6 yrs as compared to per 1000 male children. Even in Jammu district having 80% Jain population of the State, the situation is quite bad with child sex ratio at 791.

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy amongst all communities. This holds true for male and female as well.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	67.16	79.09	61.03	78.03	90.82	68.79	93.46
Male	76.75	87.16	71.02	85.16	94.89	77.3	95.57
Female	56.43	68.87	50.5	66.66	85.53	60.27	91.15

Of the total Jains in J&K, 17.8% are Graduate & above, 12.3% have completed senior secondary and 18.7% have attained secondary level education. However, Census 2011 has pointed out that 147 Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted as illiterate.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 2,490 Jains in J&K, 931 are engaged in economic activities with 83.5% of them males and 16.5% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	34.47	39.99	31.89	46.89	37.32	46.54	37.39
Male	48.11	56.75	43.92	63.98	54.98	52.91	59.31
Female	19.11	18.91	19.02	20.83	14.30	40.13	13.05

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in J&K, 4.94% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.83% as Agricultural labourers, and 2.04% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (91.19%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	28.81	27.82	29.79	7.80	11.26	42.33	4.94
Agricultural Labourers	12.67	6.23	16.49	4.42	3.48	6.96	1.83
Household Industry	3.99	1.45	5.46	1.68	1.26	2.00	2.04
Others	54.53	64.51	48.26	86.10	84.00	48.71	91.19

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group shows that the proportion of female is more than male in age group (60+) indicating more life expectancy for female Jains than their male counterpart.

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	558	22.4	299	22.8	259	21.9
15-59	1,611	64.7	857	65.4	754	63.9
60+	321	12.9	154	11.8	167	14.2

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in J&K is 25.5 years for males and 22 years for females. Further, 94.5% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 96.5% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.7% males and 2.1% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 3.4% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility and Survival Ratio: Jains have got the lowest TFR at 1.0 as compared to State rate of 3.0. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.94.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	3.0	2.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0
2001	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.5

11. District-wise Analysis: There are 22 districts in Jammu & Kashmir, an increase from 2001 where it was 14. The population of Jains in a decreasing order in these districts as per Census 2011 and Census 2001 is as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Jammu & Kashmir	2,490	1,310	1,180	2,518	1,357	1,161	-1.1
1	Jammu	1,987	1,038	949	1,899	1,002	897	4.6
2	Leh(Ladakh)	103	49	54	2	2	0	5050.0
3	Srinagar	74	39	35	296	170	126	-75.0
4	Udhampur	57	32	25	57	36	21	0.0
5	Kupwara	39	28	11	177	97	80	-78.0
6	Baramula	29	17	12	13	8	5	-
7	Kargil	28	16	12	1	1	0	2700.0
8	Rajouri	26	18	8	7	5	2	271.4
9	Kulgam*	25	12	13	-	-	-	-
10	Doda	22	11	11	26	15	11	-15.4
11	Bandipore*	17	8	9	-	-	-	-
12	Kathua	16	9	7	25	12	13	-36.0
13	Samba*	16	8	8	-	-	-	-
14	Punch	10	5	5	-	-	-	-
15	Ganderbal*	8	1	7	-	-	-	-
16	Anantnag	7	4	3	9	6	3	-22.2
17	Reasi*	7	4	3	-	-	-	-
18	Badgam	6	4	2	-	-	-	-
19	Pulwama	6	4	2	6	3	3	0.0
20	Ramban*	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
21	Kishtwar*	3	0	3	-	-	-	-
22	Shupiyan*	1	1	0	-	-	-	-

*New Districts

Jammu district accounts for 80% of total Jains in the State.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Jammu & Kashmir are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Jammu	96.98	97.68	96.24	914	791	36.19	59.44	10.75
Leh(Ladakh)	73.86	89.47	62.00	1102	364	44.66	48.98	40.74
Srinagar	90.91	94.29	87.10	897	1000	40.54	66.67	11.43
Udhampur	84.44	78.26	90.91	781	333	38.60	53.13	20.00
Kupwara	75.76	91.30	40.00	393	200	58.97	75.00	18.18
Baramula	84.62	86.67	81.82	706	500	34.48	58.82	-
Kargil	76.00	68.75	88.89	750	-	57.14	81.25	25.00
Rajouri	83.33	100.00	42.86	444	1000	57.69	61.11	50.00
Kulgam	60.00	71.43	50.00	1083	1000	28.00	33.33	23.08
Doda	78.95	77.78	80.00	1000	500	31.82	63.64	-
Bandipore	58.33	83.33	33.33	1125	1500	41.18	50.00	33.33
Kathua	78.57	100.00	57.14	778	-	18.75	22.22	14.29
Samba	85.71	87.50	83.33	1000	-	31.25	50.00	12.50
Punch	88.89	100.00	80.00	1000	-	60.00	80.00	40.00
Ganderbal	50.00	100.00	33.33	7000	-	-	-	-
Anantnag	50.00	75.00	0.00	750	-	57.14	75.00	33.33
Reasi	80.00	66.67	100.00	750	1000	14.29	25.00	-
Badgam	66.67	75.00	50.00	500	-	83.33	100.00	50.00
Pulwama	83.33	100.00	50.00	500	-	33.33	50.00	-
Ramban	66.67	100.00	-	500	-	66.67	100.00	-
Kishtwar	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-	-
Shupiyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

22. Chandigarh

1. Introduction: Chandigarh derives its name from the temple of "Chandi Mandir" located in the vicinity of the site selected for the city. Chandigarh was planned by the famous French Architect Le Corbusier. Picturesquely located at the foothills of Shivaliks, it is known as one of the best experiments in urban planning and modern architecture in the twentieth century in India. There are many Jain temples in the city including Shri Mahavir Digamber Jain Mandir in Sector 27B.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Chandigarh has 0.04% of Jains in India. The total population of Chandigarh is 10,55,450 and out of this, the population of Jains is 1,960 i.e. 0.19% of the total population.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	10,55,450	100.00	28,991	2.75	10,26,459	97.25
Hindu	8,52,574	80.78	23,207	2.72	8,29,367	97.28
Muslim	51,447	4.87	1,321	2.57	50,126	97.43
Christian	8,720	0.83	156	1.79	8,564	98.21
Sikh	1,38,329	13.11	4,258	3.08	1,34,071	96.92
Buddhist	1,160	0.11	8	0.69	1,152	99.31
Jain	1,960	0.19	13	0.66	1,947	99.34
Other religions and persuasions	246	0.02	16	6.50	230	93.50
Religion not stated	1,014	0.10	12	1.18	1,002	98.82

In 2001, the number of Jains was 2,592. This implies a decadal growth rate of -24.4%, i.e. an absolute decrease of 632 in population.

3. Population of Jains in Chandigarh in last 40 years: The number of Jains in Chandigarh are not consistent in growth and there is decline in 1991 and then 2011.

Population	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	1,016	1,889	1,531	2,592	1,960
Rural	-	29	47	22	13
Urban	1,016	1,860	1,484	2,570	1,947
Male	542	1,013	804	1,336	997
Female	474	876	727	1,256	963

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 1,960 Jains in Chandigarh, 997 are males and 963 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 966, much better than 818 of State. It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 940. In case of child sex ratio, Jains have impressive figures of 1027.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	818	803	721	954	940	956	966
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	880	878	937	885	854	1125	1027

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate nearly achieving the 100%. Further, 31.9% Jains are graduate and above, 12.8% have completed senior secondary and 15.2% have done secondary level education.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	86.05	85.17	74.68	91.16	94.65	92.58	98.51
Male	89.99	89.51	79.08	94.20	96.94	94.83	99.02
Female	81.19	79.70	68.29	88.00	92.23	90.21	97.97

However, Census 2011 has still counted 27 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 1,960 Jains in Chandigarh, 751 are engaged in economic activities with 75.5% of them males and 24.5% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	38.29	38.84	37.36	42.69	35.16	30.09	38.32
Male	56.51	57.22	58.87	53.51	51.26	44.86	56.87
Female	16.00	15.95	7.52	31.36	18.03	14.64	19.11

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Chandigarh, 0.4% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 0.53% as Agricultural labourers. Almost all the Jains in Chandigarh are mainly in others (99.07%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	0.64	0.41	0.31	0.35	2.36	0.86	0.40
Agricultural Labourers	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.40	0.67	0.86	-
Household Industry	1.19	1.10	2.72	0.54	1.21	1.72	0.53
Others	97.76	98.10	96.61	98.71	95.76	96.56	99.07

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group shows that Chandigarh has got one of the highest proportion of Jains in the age group of 15-59 and also in the age group 60+.

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	347	17.7	183	18.4	164	17.0
15-59	1,362	69.5	683	68.5	679	70.5
60+	251	12.8	131	13.1	120	12.5

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Chandigarh is 25.9 years for males and 22.8 years for females. Further, 92.5% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95.8% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.4% males and 2.8% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 4.7% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility and Survival Ratio: Jains have got the lowest TFR at 1.2 as compared to State rate of 1.7. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.94.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2
2001	2	2	3.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.5

11. District-wise Analysis: Chandigarh itself is treated as a district also and all the demographic indicators has already been covered.

23. Himachal Pradesh

1. Introduction: Himachal Pradesh, literally meaning - "Snow-laden Province", is a state in Northern India. It is bordered by Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab and Chandigarh on the west, Haryana on the south-west, Uttarakhand on the south-east and by the Tibet Autonomous Region on the east. Around 90% of the population resides in Rural areas. Ancient Jain idols have been found in Kangra.

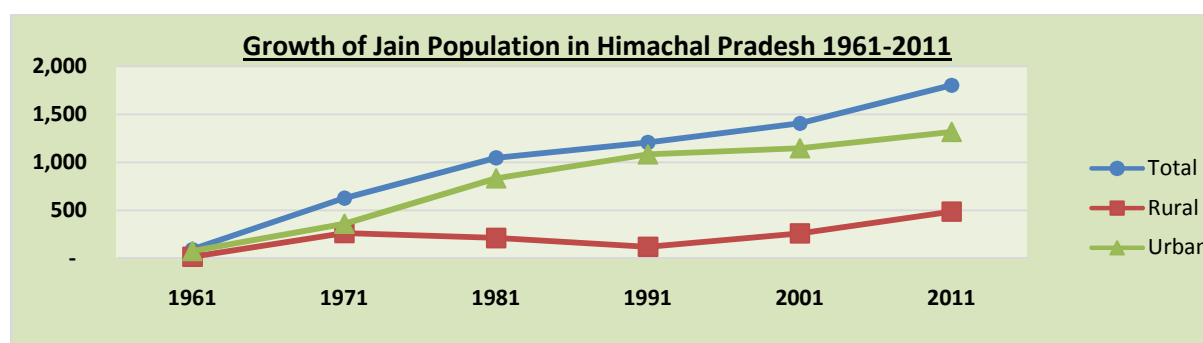
2. Population as per Census 2011: Himachal Pradesh has 0.04% of Jains in India. The total population of Himachal Pradesh is 68,64,602. Out of this, the population of Jains is 1,805 i.e. 0.03% of the total population. Further, Jains are most urbanised community with around 3/4th of them in urban areas.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	68,64,602	100.00	61,76,050	89.97	6,88,552	10.03
Hindu	65,32,765	95.17	59,11,715	90.49	6,21,050	9.51
Muslim	1,49,881	2.18	1,27,901	85.34	21,980	14.66
Christian	12,646	0.18	8,081	63.90	4,565	36.10
Sikh	79,896	1.16	58,217	72.87	21,679	27.13
Buddhist	78,659	1.15	61,644	78.37	17,015	21.63
Jain	1,805	0.03	488	27.04	1,317	72.96
Other religions and persuasions	856	0.01	772	90.19	84	9.81
Religion not stated	8,094	0.12	7,232	89.35	862	10.65

In 2001, the number of Jains was 1,408. This implies a decadal growth rate of 28.2%, much higher than the all India growth rate of 5.37%.

3. Population of Jains in Himachal Pradesh in last 50 years: From 95 in 1961, the population of Jains has grown 19 times in 50 years.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	95	626	1,046	1,206	1,408	1,805
Rural	18	265	212	121	260	488
Urban	77	361	834	1,085	1,148	1,317
Male	59	337	548	640	750	945
Female	36	289	498	566	658	860



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 1,805 Jains in Himachal Pradesh, 945 are males and 860 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 910, much below than 972 of State. It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 877. However, the situation is very poor in case of child sex ratio at 851 though substantial improvement is there from 2001 as it was at 644.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	972	975	856	848	925	955	910
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	909	909	949	909	842	951	851

5. **Literacy:** Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities including male and female. Further, out of 12 districts, 7 have literacy rate of more than 90%.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	82.80	83.11	67.52	84.19	87.78	79.24	95.23
Male	89.53	89.87	75.37	88.12	92.54	86.03	95.31
Female	75.93	76.24	58.17	79.51	82.69	72.13	95.15

In terms of educational level, 29.3% Jains are graduate & above, 13.2% have completed education at senior secondary level and 13.1% at secondary level. However, Census 2011 has still counted 76 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

6. **Work Participation Rate (WPR):** Census 2011 reveals that out of the 1,805 Jains in H.P., 725 are engaged in economic activities with 75.4% of them males and 24.6% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	51.85	52.11	48.67	48.81	39.92	50.70	40.17
Male	58.69	58.79	59.45	60.74	55.37	53.15	57.88
Female	44.82	45.26	36.07	34.73	23.23	48.15	20.70

7. **Occupation:** Detailing further the economic activities, in H.P., 15.59% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.86% as Agricultural labourers, and 3.45% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (77.10%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	57.93	58.59	44.60	17.37	35.23	51.58	15.59
Agricultural Labourers	4.92	4.89	6.54	6.45	4.29	4.32	3.86
Household Industry	1.65	1.62	2.53	1.85	2.56	1.87	3.45
Others	35.50	34.90	46.33	74.34	57.91	42.23	77.10

8. **Age-group wise distribution of Jains:** The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	459	25.4	248	26.2	211	24.5
15-59	1,172	64.9	602	63.7	570	66.3
60+	174	9.6	95	10.1	79	9.2

9. **Age at marriage:** Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in H.P. is 25.5 years for males and 22.1 years for females. Further, 93.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95.4% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.7% males and 2.4% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 4.3% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. **Fertility and Survival Ratio:** Jains have got TFR at 1.8 as compared to State rate of 1.7. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.96 as compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.8
2001	2.2	2.1	3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh, The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Himachal Pradesh	1,805	945	860	1,408	750	658	28.2
1	Solan	591	312	279	519	266	253	13.9
2	Hamirpur	293	152	141	263	142	121	11.4
3	Sirmaur	236	124	112	163	91	72	44.8
4	Kangra	194	99	95	102	56	46	90.2
5	Shimla	185	99	86	207	117	90	-10.6
6	Kullu	94	52	42	60	31	29	56.7
7	Una	70	38	32	34	15	19	105.9
8	Chamba	57	22	35	15	8	7	280.0
9	Mandi	43	22	21	35	15	20	22.9
10	Kinnaur	29	18	11	2	1	1	1350.0
11	Bilaspur	10	5	5	7	7	-	42.9
12	Lahul & Spiti	3	2	1	1	1	-	200.0

More than 83% of total Jains in H.P. are concentrated in five districts namely Solan, Hamirpur, Sirmaur, Kangra and Shimla.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Himachal Pradesh are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Solan	96.74	95.57	98.01	894	683	40.44	63.78	14.34
Hamirpur	96.98	97.14	96.80	928	1333	47.10	58.55	34.75
Sirmaur	99.01	99.01	99.01	903	478	35.17	53.23	15.18
Kangra	95.93	96.55	95.29	960	833	32.99	45.45	20.00
Shimla	96.45	94.57	98.70	869	1286	32.97	48.48	15.12
Kullu	87.67	92.50	81.82	808	750	42.55	53.85	28.57
Una	95.52	94.59	96.67	842	2000	35.71	55.26	12.50
Chamba	68.00	68.42	67.74	1591	1333	49.12	72.73	34.29
Mandi	94.59	100.00	87.50	955	5000	41.86	59.09	23.81
Kinnaur	84.62	87.50	-	611	500	79.31	88.89	63.64
Bilaspur	88.89	100.00	-	1000	-	40.00	80.00	-
Lahul & Spiti	50.00	50.00	-	500	-	66.67	100.00	-

Solan district, though having maximum number of Jains in H.P. and almost cent percent literacy rate, is having a dangerously low child sex-ratio. Similar is the case of Sirmaur district.

24. Manipur

1. **Introduction:** Manipur literally meaning “A jewelled land” nestle deep within a lush green corner of North East India. With Imphal its capital, Manipur is surrounded by blue hills with an oval shaped valley at the centre, rich in art and tradition. More than 80% of the population is follower of Hinduism and Christianity taken together.

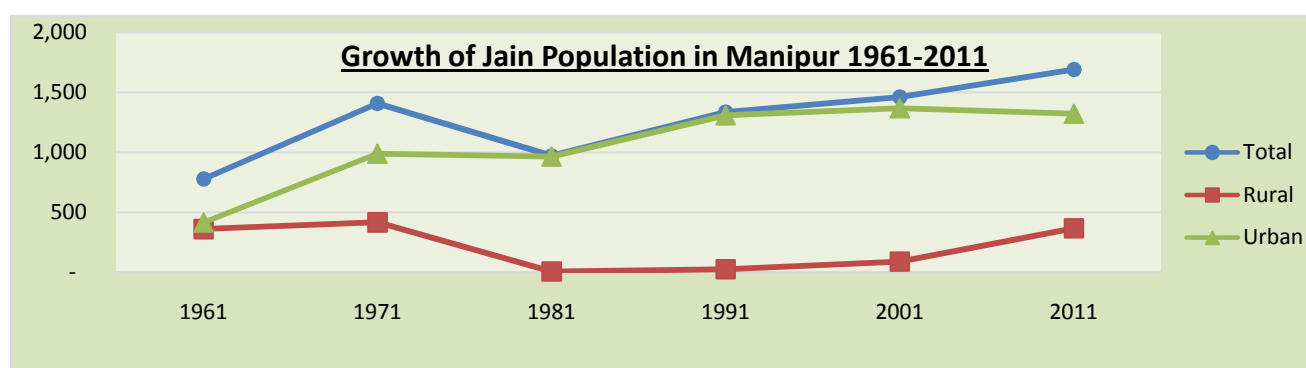
2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Manipur has 0.04% of Jains in India. The total population of Manipur is 28,55,794 and out of this, the population of Jains is 1,692 i.e. 0.06% of the total. Further, more than 78% of Jains are in urban areas, highest amongst all communities.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	28,55,794	100.00	20,21,640	70.79	8,34,154	29.21
Hindu	11,81,876	41.39	6,44,751	54.55	5,37,125	45.45
Muslim	2,39,836	8.40	1,56,420	65.22	83,416	34.78
Christian	11,79,043	41.29	10,67,403	90.53	1,11,640	9.47
Sikh	1,527	0.05	735	48.13	792	51.87
Buddhist	7,084	0.25	4,587	64.75	2,497	35.25
Jain	1,692	0.06	368	21.75	1,324	78.25
Other religions and persuasions	2,33,767	8.19	1,39,866	59.83	93,901	40.17
Religion not stated	10,969	0.38	7,510	68.47	3,459	31.53

In 2001, the number of Jains was 1,461. This implies a decadal growth rate of 15.8%. In case of female, the decadal growth rate is 24.3% while that of male is 8.7%.

3. **Population of Jains in Manipur in last 50 years:** Since 1981, there has been consistent increase in the number of Jains.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	778	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	1,692
Rural	362	418	8	27	92	368
Urban	416	990	967	1,310	1,369	1,324
Male	415	769	572	706	793	862
Female	363	639	403	631	668	830



4. **Sex - Ratio:** Out of the 1,692 Jains in Manipur, 862 are males and 830 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 963, below than 985 of State. It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 842. However, the situation is not so good in case of child sex ratio with 908 though substantial improvement is there from 2001 as it was at 771.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	985	982	992	980	584	939	963
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	930	938	939	919	955	924	908

5. **Literacy:** Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities. Jain females also are at first place in literacy compared to others.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	76.94	81.98	67.76	72.62	90.70	77.76	91.51
Male	83.58	89.27	80.33	77.40	94.63	83.43	93.23
Female	70.26	74.61	55.22	67.79	83.51	71.73	89.74

Out of total Jains, 29.2% are graduate & above, 12.5% has completed senior secondary and another 18.5% has completed secondary education. However, Census 2011 has still counted 126 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

6. **Work Participation Rate (WPR):** As per Census 2011, out of the 1,692 Jains in Manipur, 679 are engaged in economic activities with 76.3% of them males and 23.7% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	45.68	45.67	37.66	47.56	54.42	39.13	40.13
Male	51.40	54.20	45.60	49.68	71.68	45.43	60.09
Female	39.88	36.99	29.65	45.40	24.87	32.42	19.40

7. **Occupation:** Detailing further the economic activities, in Manipur, 13.11% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 2.80% as Agricultural labourers, and 7.95% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (76.14%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	44.00	26.76	26.28	66.70	9.87	46.86	13.11
Agricultural Labourers	8.81	9.76	18.03	5.93	2.53	4.33	2.80
Household Industry	7.00	10.27	7.96	2.94	2.77	3.25	7.95
Others	40.19	53.22	47.73	24.43	84.84	45.56	76.14

8. **Age-group wise distribution of Jains:** The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	450	26.6	232	26.9	218	26.3
15-59	1,077	63.7	543	63.0	534	64.3
60+	165	9.8	87	10.1	78	9.4

9. **Age at marriage:** Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Manipur is 25.7 years for males and 21.4 years for females. Further, 85% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95.3% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 0.7% males and 7.1% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 7.9% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years

10. **Fertility and Survival Ratio:** Jains have got TFR at 2.0 as compared to State rate of 1.9. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.97 as compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.9	2	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
2001	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.5	2.9	0.6

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 9 districts in Manipur. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	MANIPUR	1692	862	830	1461	793	668	15.8
1	Imphal West	1264	641	623	1329	718	611	-4.9
2	Churachandpur	87	51	36	18	10	8	383.3
3	Ukhrul	70	36	34	16	10	6	337.5
4	Imphal East	62	31	31	20	10	10	210.0
5	Chandel	59	27	32	24	15	9	145.8
6	Tamenglong	57	30	27	11	5	6	418.2
7	Senapati	53	29	24	12	7	5	341.7
8	Thoubal	24	11	13	26	15	11	-7.7
9	Bishnupur	16	6	10	5	3	2	220.0

Manipur has got decadal growth rate of 15.8%. Around 75% of Jains live in Imphal West district though it has shown a negative decadal growth.

**Imphal West district accounts for 75% of total Jains in Manipur.
However, it has shown a negative decadal growth.**

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Manipur are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Imphal West	96.46	98.08	94.78	972	1000	40.35	65.83	14.13
Churachandpur	82.19	80.00	84.85	706	273	40.23	49.02	27.78
Ukhrul	83.87	87.10	80.65	944	600	38.57	36.11	41.18
Imphal East	78.26	81.82	75.00	1000	778	35.48	41.94	29.03
Chandel	71.43	66.67	76.00	1185	2333	42.37	62.96	25.00
Tamenglong	58.14	59.09	57.14	900	750	40.35	30.00	51.85
Senapati	68.18	80.00	52.63	828	1250	30.19	37.93	20.83
Thoubal	77.27	80.00	75.00	1182	1000	50.00	54.55	46.15
Bishnupur	86.67	100.00	80.00	1667	-	56.25	33.33	70.00

25. Puducherry

1. Introduction: Formerly known as Pondicherry, it is a union territory of India. It was formed out of four enclaves of former French India, namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe. The areas of Puducherry and Karaikal are bound by the state of Tamil Nadu, while Yanam and Mayyazhi (Mahe) are enclosed by the states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala respectively. Jains in Puducherry are most urbanised community.

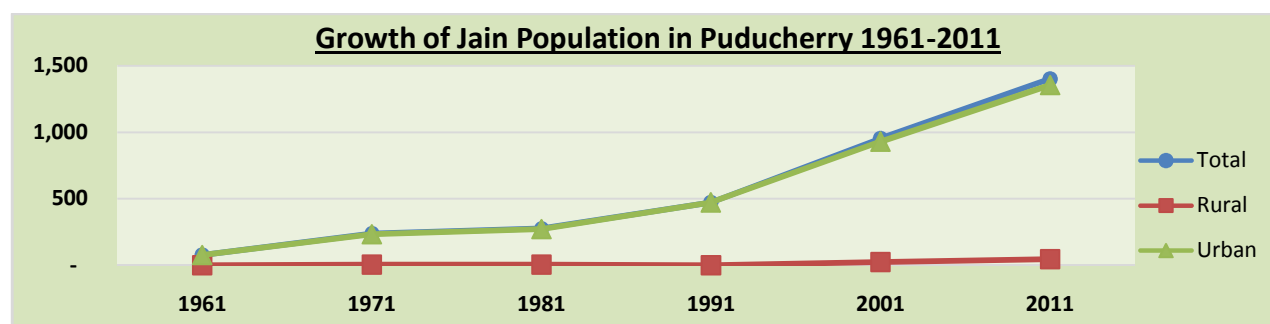
2. Population as per Census 2011: Puducherry has 0.03% of Jains in India. The total population of Puducherry is 28,55,794 and out of this, the population of Jains is 1,400 i.e. 0.11% of the total population. Further, Jains are most urbanised community.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	12,47,953	100.00	3,95,200	31.67	8,52,753	68.33
Hindu	10,89,409	87.30	3,70,509	34.01	7,18,900	65.99
Muslim	75,556	6.05	13,132	17.38	62,424	82.62
Christian	78,550	6.29	11,065	14.09	67,485	85.91
Sikh	297	0.02	97	32.66	200	67.34
Buddhist	451	0.04	56	12.42	395	87.58
Jain	1,400	0.11	45	3.21	1,355	96.79
Other religions and persuasions	168	0.01	39	23.21	129	76.79
Religion not stated	2,122	0.17	257	12.11	1,865	87.89

In 2001, the number of Jains was 952. This implies a decadal growth rate of 47.1%.

3. Jains in Puducherry in last 50 years: From 76 in 1961, the number of Jains have increased more than 18 times in 2011. Most of the growth has been in urban areas.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	76	237	277	470	952	1,400
Rural	-	4	5	-	24	45
Urban	76	233	272	470	928	1,355
Male	42	117	155	268	501	702
Female	34	120	122	202	451	698



4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 1,400 Jains in Puducherry, 702 are males and 698 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is quite good at 994. It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 900. Further, child sex ratio is perfect at 1000, a substantial improvement from 2001 as it was at 692.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	1037	1030	1073	1114	904	804	994
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	967	968	963	973	1833	743	1000

5. **Literacy:** Jains in Puducherry have highest literacy rate amongst all communities and this holds good for male and female also.

Literacy Rate	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	85.85	85.09	91.65	90.64	85.55	91.79	96.22
Male	91.26	90.77	95.46	94.15	86.81	96.74	98.24
Female	80.67	79.61	88.15	87.54	84.03	85.71	94.19

Out of total Jains, 30.3% are Graduates & above, 9.8% have complete senior secondary and 19.2% secondary education. However, Census 2011 has still counted 47 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate and 46 of these are in Puducherry district only.

6. **Work Participation Rate (WPR):** As per Census 2011, out of the 1,400 Jains in Puducherry, 433 are engaged in economic activities with 86.8% of them males and 13.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	35.66	36.13	27.76	36.96	42.09	32.37	30.93
Male	54.36	54.74	50.38	53.08	62.18	46.40	53.56
Female	17.63	18.06	6.66	22.49	19.86	14.93	8.17

7. **Occupation:** Detailing further the economic activities, in Puducherry, 0.69% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 0.69% as Agricultural labourers, and 0.23% as household industry workers. Almost all the Jains in Puducherry are mainly in Others (98.38%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of them.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	2.72	2.85	2.11	1.43	1.60	2.05	0.69
Agricultural Labourers	15.37	16.75	2.28	6.68	14.40	2.05	0.69
Household Industry	1.77	1.78	1.91	1.58	1.60	3.42	0.23
Others	80.14	78.62	93.70	90.31	82.40	92.47	98.38

8. **Age-group wise distribution of Jains:** The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	368	26.3	191	27.2	177	25.4
15-59	890	63.6	445	63.4	445	63.8
60+	142	10.1	66	9.4	76	10.9

9. **Age at marriage:** Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Puducherry is 24.7 years for males and 21.4 years for females. Further, 84.2% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 92.4% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.7% males and 7.7% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 8.2% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. **Fertility and Survival Ratio:** Jains have got TFR at 1.5 as compared to State rate of 1.6. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.90 as compared to 0.88 of State.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.6	1.6	2	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.5
2001	1.7	1.7	2	1.6	1.0	-	2.0

11. **District-wise Analysis:** In 4 districts of Puducherry, Jains in a decreasing order are:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	PUDUCHERRY	1400	702	698	952	501	451	47.1
1	Puducherry	1328	671	657	931	490	441	42.6
2	Karaikal	54	21	33	21	11	10	157.1
3	Mahe	14	7	7	0	0	0	-
4	Yanam	4	3	1	0	0	0	-

Puducherry district accounts for 95% of total Jains in Union Territory of Puducherry.

12. **District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains:** The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Puducherry are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex -Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Puducherry	96.10	98.15	94.02	979	960	31.17	53.35	8.52
Karaikal	97.96	100.00	96.43	1571	-	27.78	66.67	3.03
Mahe	100.00	100.00	100.00	1000	333	21.43	42.86	-
Yanam	100.00	100.00	100.00	333	-	25.00	33.33	-

26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

1. Introduction: Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a union territory. It is composed of two separate geographical entities - Dadra surrounded by Gujarat and Nagar Haveli wedged between Maharashtra and Gujarat. The capital city is Silvassa. Jain temples are in Silvassa and Dadra.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Dadra & Nagar Haveli has 0.03% of Jains in India. The total population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 3,43,709. Out of this, the population of Jains is 1,186 i.e. 0.35% of the total population.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	3,43,709	100.00	1,83,114	53.28	1,60,595	46.72
Hindu	3,22,857	93.93	1,76,233	54.59	1,46,624	45.41
Muslim	12,922	3.76	3,438	26.61	9,484	73.39
Christian	5,113	1.49	2,880	56.33	2,233	43.67
Sikh	217	0.06	45	20.74	172	79.26
Buddhist	634	0.18	82	12.93	552	87.07
Jain	1,186	0.35	61	5.14	1,125	94.86
Other religions and persuasions	293	0.09	99	33.79	194	66.21
Religion not stated	487	0.14	276	56.67	211	43.33

In 2001, the number of Jains was 864. This implies a decadal growth rate of 37.3%.

3. Jains in Dadra & Nagar Haveli in last 50 years: From 120 in 1961, the population of Jains have increased around 10 times in 2011. However, the growth has been in urban areas while the rural areas has registered a decline.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	120	303	372	529	864	1,186
Rural	120	303	259	290	263	61
Urban	-	-	113	239	601	1,125
Male	68	191	203	267	456	632
Female	52	112	169	262	408	554

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 1186 Jains in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 632 are males and 554 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is very poor at 877. It has decreased since 2001 wherein it was 895. Further, child sex ratio is also very low at 824, also down from 2001 where it was at 831.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	774	774	678	1001	644	781	877
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	926	927	916	877	923	922	824

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate including male and female. Further, 27.7% of Jains are Graduates & above, 14.2% have completed education at senior secondary level and another 16.6% at secondary level.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	76.24	75.61	86.57	81.84	94.79	88.06	97.55
Male	85.17	84.85	89.98	88.43	94.96	92.81	98.76
Female	64.32	63.29	81.27	75.39	94.52	81.74	96.18

However, Census 2011 has still counted 26 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 1,186 Jains in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 422 are engaged in economic activities with 86.7% of them males and 13.2% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	45.73	45.95	42.89	42.07	48.39	46.85	35.58
Male	61.57	61.63	63.86	52.76	64.39	67.42	57.91
Female	25.25	25.70	11.95	31.39	23.53	20.50	10.11

The WPR among the Jains is lowest as compared to other communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 1.18% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 0.24% as Agricultural labourers, and 5.69% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (92.89%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the UT.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	17.92	18.56	2.54	19.01	2.86	0.00	1.18
Agricultural Labourers	11.33	11.76	1.30	10.37	2.86	2.36	0.24
Household Industry	1.40	1.37	1.59	1.91	3.81	1.01	5.69
Others	69.36	68.31	94.57	68.71	90.48	96.63	92.89

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	288	24.3	160	25.3	128	23.1
15-59	813	68.5	425	67.2	388	70.0
60+	85	7.2	47	7.4	38	6.9

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 25.2 years for males and 21.6 years for females. Further, 90.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 94.5% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.6% males and 5.7% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 4% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility and Survival Ratio: Jains have got TFR at 1.1 as compared to State rate of 2.2. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.95 as compared to .92 of State.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.2	2.2	2.3	2	0.5	2.1	1.1
2001	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.9	-	3.3	1.3

11. District-wise Analysis: Dadra & Nagar Haveli is also the only district in the UT for which details are as above.

27. Goa

1. Introduction: Jainism flourished in Goa during the rule of Kadamba dynasty. Ancient sculptures of the Jain Tirthankara Suparshvanatha, belonging to the period of the Goan Kadamba ruler Shivachitta Permadi Dev were discovered in Naroa. The ancient Jain temple of Cudnem village dedicated to Lord Rishabhanatha was constructed by Gurjara community in tenth century.

2. Population as per Census 2011: The total population of Goa is 14,58,545. Out of this, the population of Jains is 1,109 i.e. 0.08% of the total population. Further, Jains are most urbanised community.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	14,58,545	100.00	5,51,731	37.83	9,06,814	62.17
Hindu	9,63,877	66.08	3,94,144	40.89	5,69,733	59.11
Muslim	1,21,564	8.33	20,460	16.83	1,01,104	83.17
Christian	3,66,130	25.10	1,34,947	36.86	2,31,183	63.14
Sikh	1,473	0.10	360	24.44	1,113	75.56
Buddhist	1,095	0.08	333	30.41	762	69.59
Jain	1,109	0.08	120	10.82	989	89.18
Other religions and persuasions	258	0.02	68	26.36	190	73.64
Religion not stated	3,039	0.21	1,299	42.74	1,740	57.26

In 2001, the number of Jains was 820. This implies a decadal growth rate of 35.2%.

3. Jains in Goa in last 30 years: From 462 in 1981, the population has more than doubled in 2011. However, the growth has been in urban areas only and the rural areas has seen the decline in number of Jains.

Population	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	462	487	820	1,109
Rural	146	128	99	120
Urban	316	359	721	989
Male	266	253	435	580
Female	196	234	385	529

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 1,109 Jains in Goa, 580 are males and 529 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 912, below than 973 of State. It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 885. In case of child sex ratio, the situation is good at 1018, substantial improvement from 2001 where it was at 567.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	973	929	905	1129	707	908	912
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	942	931	944	975	913	906	1018

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities including male as well as female. Around 1/4th of Jains are Graduate & above, 15.6% have completed senior secondary education and 16.9% secondary education.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	88.70	88.69	84.73	89.92	95.00	92.35	95.58
Male	92.65	92.99	87.63	93.40	96.30	94.43	97.71
Female	84.66	84.07	81.51	86.88	93.11	90.06	93.22

However, Census 2011 has still counted 44 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate with 3/4th of them female.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 1,109 Jains in Goa, 444 are engaged in economic activities with 76.6% of them males and 23.4% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	39.58	41.77	36.66	34.78	43.99	41.92	40.04
Male	56.76	59.48	56.82	48.83	63.96	61.67	58.45
Female	21.92	22.70	14.40	22.34	15.74	20.15	19.85

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Goa, 1.35% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 1.58% as Agricultural labourers, and 1.80% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (95.27%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	5.43	6.16	1.97	4.38	2.01	3.70	1.35
Agricultural Labourers	4.64	5.29	0.87	3.92	1.54	2.83	1.58
Household Industry	2.55	2.50	2.86	2.58	1.23	3.70	1.80
Others	87.38	86.04	94.30	89.12	95.22	89.76	95.27

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains in broad age-group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	246	22.2	137	23.6	109	20.6
15-59	745	67.2	386	66.6	359	67.9
60+	118	10.6	57	9.8	61	11.5

The proportion of female in the age group of 60+ is more than the male, indicating a higher life expectancy.

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Goa is 26.3 years for males and 22 years for females. Further, 84.6% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95.1% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.8% males and 7% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 8.4% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got lowest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at 1.3 as compared to State rate of 1.6. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.96 as compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3
2001	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 2 districts in Goa, same as in 2001. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	GOA	1109	580	529	820	435	385	35.2
1	South Goa	563	289	274	383	190	193	47.0
2	North Goa	546	291	255	437	245	192	24.9

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Goa are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
South Goa	94.29	98.06	90.40	948	774	37.30	55.02	18.61
North Goa	96.93	97.37	96.40	876	1320	42.86	61.86	21.18

South Goa district, though having high literacy rate, is having a very low child sex-ratio.

28. Tripura

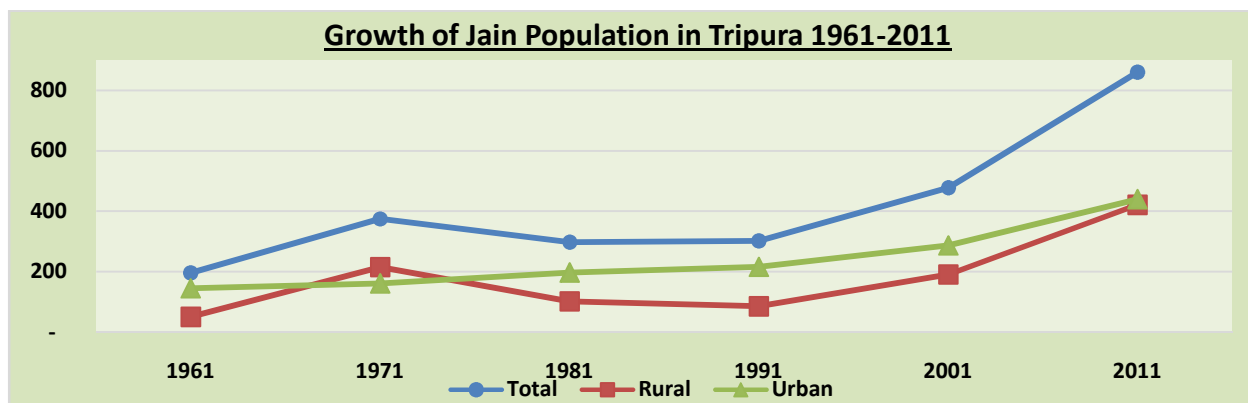
1. **Introduction:** Tripura is a state in Northeast India. The third-smallest state in the country, it covers 10,491 km² and is bordered by Bangladesh to the north, south, and west, and the Indian states of Assam and Mizoram to the east. A Jain temple is located in Agartala.

2. **Population as per Census 2011:** The total population of Tripura is 36,73,917. Out of this, the population of Jains is 860 i.e. 0.02% of the total population. In 2001, the number of Jains was 1,461. This implies a decadal growth rate of 80.3%.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	36,73,917	100.00	27,12,464	73.83	9,61,453	26.17
Hindu	30,63,903	83.40	21,68,395	70.77	8,95,508	29.23
Muslim	3,16,042	8.60	2,69,621	85.31	46,421	14.69
Christian	1,59,882	4.35	1,52,170	95.18	7,712	4.82
Sikh	1,070	0.03	733	68.50	337	31.50
Buddhist	1,25,385	3.41	1,16,608	93.00	8,777	7.00
Jain	860	0.02	421	48.95	439	51.05
Other religions and persuasions	1,514	0.04	1,224	80.85	290	19.15
Religion not stated	5,261	0.14	3,292	62.57	1,969	37.43

3. **Jains in Tripura in last 50 years:** From 195 in 1961, population of Jains has increased more than 4 times in 2011. The growth has been both in rural and urban areas.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	195	375	297	301	477	860
Rural	50	215	101	85	190	421
Urban	145	160	196	216	287	439
Male	117	278	186	181	249	453
Female	78	97	111	120	228	407



4. **Sex - Ratio:** Out of the 860 Jains in Tripura, 453 are males and 407 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is 898, much below the 960 of State. It has gone down since 2001 wherein it was 916. The situation is very poor in case of child sex ratio with 625, just opposite to 2001 when it was at 1036.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	960	959	964	962	368	973	898
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	957	960	952	928	759	957	625

5. Literacy: Jains have the 2nd highest literacy rate with Sikh at the top though it is highest amongst Jain females.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	87.22	88.16	83.16	86.15	91.90	74.60	88.49
Male	91.53	92.28	87.34	91.25	95.05	82.90	92.54
Female	82.73	83.86	78.83	80.88	82.59	66.10	84.20

Around 1/5th of Jains i.e. 20.3% are Graduate & above, 15.7% have completed senior secondary education and 15.4% secondary education. However, Census 2011 has still counted 87 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): Census 2011 reveals that out of the 860 Jains in Tripura, 332 are engaged in economic activities with 75% of them males and 25% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	40.00	40.44	33.78	42.17	65.14	42.25	38.60
Male	55.77	56.72	51.64	49.15	80.43	51.68	54.97
Female	23.57	23.48	15.25	34.93	23.61	32.56	20.39

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Tripura, 14.16% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 17.17% as Agricultural labourers, and 2.11% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in Others (66.57%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	20.14	18.78	23.29	34.20	6.46	28.07	14.16
Agricultural Labourers	24.06	22.70	27.85	29.82	7.75	41.36	17.17
Household Industry	2.82	2.87	2.88	2.20	1.15	2.48	2.11
Others	52.97	55.66	45.98	33.78	84.65	28.09	66.57

8. Age-group wise distribution: The distribution of Jain population in broad age group reflects more men:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	229	26.6	128	28.3	101	24.8
15-59	550	64.0	280	61.8	270	66.3
60+	81	9.4	45	9.9	36	8.8

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Tripura is 25 years for males and 20 years for females. Further, 77.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 89.8% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.7% males and 11.6% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 11.2% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got TFR at 2.5 as compared to State rate of 1.7. Further, Jains have highest survival ratio of 0.91 as compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.7	1.7	2.2	2	1.8	2.3	2.5
2001	2	1.9	3.1	2.4	-	2.5	0.8

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 4 districts in Tripura,. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	TRIPURA	860	453	407	477	249	228	80.3
1	West Tripura	362	183	179	229	118	111	58.1
2	North Tripura	307	162	145	164	87	77	87.2
3	South Tripura	106	60	46	61	29	32	73.8
4	Dhalai	85	48	37	23	15	8	269.6

Jains in Tripura has got decadal growth rate of 80.3%. However, it varies substantially from district to district.

More than three-fourth of Jains of Tripura are concentrated in two districts viz. West Tripura and North Tripura.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Tripura are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
West Tripura	92.10	95.73	88.48	978	737	36.46	57.92	14.53
North Tripura	89.14	90.58	87.60	895	667	38.44	55.56	19.31
South Tripura	72.04	84.31	57.14	767	444	50.94	58.33	41.30
Dhalai	91.04	97.22	83.87	771	500	32.94	37.50	27.03

29. Arunachal Pradesh

1. Introduction: Arunachal Pradesh borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south, and shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Burma in the east and China in the north. Itanagar is the capital of the state. Geographically, it is the largest among the North-east Indian states commonly known as the Seven Sister States. Jains comes at the last place in terms of numbers as compared to other communities.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Arunachal Pradesh has 0.02% of Jains in India. The total population of Arunachal Pradesh is 13,83,727. Out of this, the population of Jains is 771 i.e. 0.06% of the total population. In 2001, the number of Jains was 216. This implies a decadal growth rate of 257%.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	13,83,727	100.00	10,66,358	77.06	3,17,369	22.94
Hindu	4,01,876	29.04	2,56,727	63.88	1,45,149	36.12
Muslim	27,045	1.95	12,488	46.17	14,557	53.83
Christian	4,18,732	30.26	3,49,180	83.39	69,552	16.61
Sikh	3,287	0.24	1,587	48.28	1,700	51.72
Buddhist	1,62,815	11.77	1,43,726	88.28	19,089	11.72
Jain	771	0.06	561	72.76	210	27.24
Other religions and persuasions	3,62,553	26.20	2,97,021	81.92	65,532	18.08
Religion not stated	6,648	0.48	5,068	76.23	1,580	23.77

3. Jains in Arunachal Pradesh in last 50 years: From 14 in 1961, the population of Jains has increased 55 times in 2011.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	14	39	42	64	216	771
Rural	14	9	12	17	86	561
Urban	-	30	30	47	130	210
Male	14	28	27	42	130	371
Female	-	11	15	22	86	400

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 771 Jains in Arunachal Pradesh, 371 are males and 400 are females. The Sex-Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is very good at 1078, better than 938 of State and has improved from 662 in 2001. However, the situation is poor in case of child sex ratio with 806 though substantial improvement is there from 2001 as it was at 545.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	938	785	739	1035	174	1010	1078
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	972	961	1013	972	1014	991	806

5. Literacy: In contrast to other states, Jains have low literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh. Out of the literate Jains, 13.4% are Graduate & above, 16.1% have completed senior secondary education and 11.5% secondary education. However, Census 2011 has still counted 256 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	65.38	70.11	67.69	62.55	94.37	57.89	60.62
Male	72.55	76.6	73.49	70.01	97.14	66.53	72.7
Female	57.7	61.56	59.36	55.43	76.09	49.37	50.0

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 771 Jains in Arunachal Pradesh, 331 are engaged in economic activities with 57.1% of them males and 42.9% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	42.47	46.03	44.95	39.41	81.38	44.27	42.93
Male	49.06	58.76	61.53	42.05	91.36	49.74	50.94
Female	35.44	29.81	22.51	36.86	24.02	38.85	35.50

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Arunachal Pradesh, around half (49.24%) of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 4.83% as Agricultural labourers, and 0.60% as household industry workers. Around half (45.24%) of Jains are mainly in others i.e. the tertiary sector.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	51.51	26.30	9.93	64.14	2.65	64.95	49.24
Agricultural Labourers	6.16	9.19	6.41	4.74	1.27	5.83	4.83
Household Industry	1.42	1.67	2.91	1.49	0.26	0.91	0.60
Others	40.91	62.83	80.75	29.62	95.81	28.31	45.32

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	279	36.2	139	37.5	140	35.0
15-59	454	58.9	215	58.0	239	59.8
60+	38	4.9	17	4.6	21	5.3

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Arunachal Pradesh is 23.2 years for males and 20.3 years for females. Further, 80.8% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 81.3% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 4.2% males and 6.9% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 12.3% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at 1.8 as compared to State rate of 2.2. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.85.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.2	2	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.8
2001	3.3	3	3.8	3.6	1.7	3.6	-

11. District-wise Analysis: There are 16 districts in Arunachal Pradesh and the Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Papum Pare	139	66	73	65	38	27	113.8
2	Lohit	104	55	49	16	11	5	550.0
3	Changlang	95	51	44	20	10	10	375.0
4	Kurung Kumey	81	37	44	-	-	-	-
5	Tawang	72	24	48	9	3	6	700.0
6	West Kameng	71	39	32	16	10	6	343.8
7	West Siang	49	27	22	37	22	15	32.4
8	Tirap	43	18	25	5	4	1	760.0
9	East Siang	30	14	16	25	17	8	20.0
10	East Kameng	23	14	9	-	-	-	-
11	Lower Dibang Valley	19	8	11	-	-	-	-
12	Lower Subansiri	13	5	8	6	4	2	116.7
13	Anjaw	12	5	7	-	-	-	-
14	Upper Subansiri	11	2	9	2	1	1	450.0
15	Upper Siang	7	5	2	6	3	3	16.7
16	Dibang Valley	2	1	1	9	7	2	-77.8

The population in Papum Pare has more than doubled in 10 years while in Lohit, it has got a jump of around five times.

In 2011, Jains have been enumerated in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

12. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Arunachal Pradesh are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Papum Pare	83.33	87.50	79.69	1106	900	32.37	43.94	21.92
Lohit	75.58	83.33	68.18	891	385	44.23	52.73	34.69
Changlang	54.55	65.85	41.67	863	800	42.11	50.98	31.82
Kurung Kumey	36.99	40.00	34.21	1189	3000	58.02	64.86	52.27
Tawang	36.36	60.00	26.09	2000	500	54.17	62.50	50.00
West Kameng	62.71	80.00	44.83	821	333	57.75	61.54	53.13
West Siang	70.73	82.61	55.56	815	1000	36.73	55.56	13.64
Tirap	50.00	75.00	33.33	1389	1167	30.23	33.33	28.00
East Siang	84.62	100.00	66.67	1143	-	23.33	35.71	12.50
East Kameng	40.00	41.67	37.50	643	500	52.17	35.71	77.78
Lower Dibang Valley	50.00	66.67	40.00	1375	500	36.84	25.00	45.45
Lower Subansiri	50.00	80.00	28.57	1600	-	46.15	60.00	37.50
Anjaw	75.00	100.00	60.00	1400	1000	25.00	40.00	14.29
Upper Subansiri	33.33	-	33.33	4500	-	18.18	-	22.22
Upper Siang	33.33	50.00	-	400	-	57.14	60.00	50.00
Dibang Valley	-	-	-	1000	-	50.00	100.00	-

30. Meghalaya

1. Introduction: The name Meghalaya means “an abode of cloud” in Sanskrit. Carved from the erstwhile State of Assam, Meghalaya became a full fledged State on January 21,1972. It is bounded on the North and East by Assam and on the South and West by Bangladesh. There is a Digamber Jain temple in the capital city of Shillong.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Meghalaya has 0.02% of Jains in India. The total population of Meghalaya is 13,83,727 and out of this, the population of Jains is 771. In 2001, the number of Jains was 772, implying a decadal growth rate of -18.8%.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	29,66,889	100.00	23,71,439	79.93	5,95,450	20.07
Hindu	3,42,078	11.53	1,90,258	55.62	1,51,820	44.38
Muslim	1,30,399	4.40	1,15,041	88.22	15,358	11.78
Christian	22,13,027	74.59	18,17,419	82.12	3,95,608	17.88
Sikh	3,045	0.10	613	20.13	2,432	79.87
Buddhist	9,864	0.33	6,547	66.37	3,317	33.63
Jain	627	0.02	273	43.54	354	56.46
Other religions and persuasions	2,58,271	8.71	2,32,659	90.08	25,612	9.92
Religion not stated	9,578	0.32	8,629	90.09	949	9.91

3. Jains in Meghalaya in last 50 years: The growth in number of Jains has not been consistent in Meghalaya.

Population	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	268	542	445	772	627
Rural	147	200	49	340	273
Urban	121	342	396	432	354
Male	162	374	254	405	342
Female	106	168	191	367	285

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 627 Jains in Meghalaya, 342 are male and 285 are female. The Sex-Ratio is poor at 833, much less than 989 of State and has gone down since 2001 wherein it was 906. The situation is poorer in case of child sex ratio at 714, down from 914 in 2001.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	989	863	923	1011	857	918	833
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	970	943	962	971	794	981	714

5. Literacy: Jains have the highest literacy rate in Meghalaya compared to others.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	74.43	77.23	54	76.52	83.09	78.87	85.82
Male	75.95	82.72	58.11	77.48	89.7	82.71	86.35
Female	72.89	70.79	49.5	75.58	75.46	74.61	85.2

Out of the total Jains, 28.7% are Graduate & above, 15.7% have completed senior secondary education and 10.4% secondary education.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 627 Jains in Meghalaya, 248 are engaged in economic activities with 80.2% of them males and 19.8% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	39.96	41.31	31.96	40.00	37.70	30.67	39.55
Male	47.17	57.32	49.28	45.34	52.80	38.59	58.19
Female	32.67	22.77	13.20	34.72	20.07	22.03	17.19

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Meghalaya, 32.66% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 5.24% as Agricultural labourers, and 1.21% as household industry workers. The majority of Jains are mainly in others (60.89%), indicating the trader/business characteristics of around 2/3rd Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	41.72	17.67	22.49	46.79	5.57	34.35	32.66
Agricultural Labourers	16.73	12.18	17.93	16.69	1.92	11.27	5.24
Household Industry	1.73	2.03	2.03	1.72	0.52	2.48	1.21
Others	39.82	68.12	57.55	34.80	91.99	51.90	60.89

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	196	31.3	102	29.8	94	33.0
15-59	386	61.6	211	61.7	175	61.4
60+	45	7.2	29	8.5	16	5.6

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Meghalaya is 25.1 years for males and 21 years for females. Further, 82.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 91.4% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 0.6% males and 6.8% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 10.9% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility and Survival Ratio: Jains have got TFR at 2.1 as compared to State rate of 3.6. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.92.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	3.6	1.9	3.6	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.1
2001	4.1	2.3	4.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	1.7

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 7 districts in Meghalaya. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State / District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	MEGHALAYA	627	342	285	772	405	367	-18.8
1	East Khasi Hills	303	156	147	364	189	175	-16.8
2	West Garo Hills	144	81	63	84	38	46	71.4
3	Ribhoi	49	23	26	19	10	9	157.9
4	Jaintia Hills	45	28	17	28	16	12	60.7
5	East Garo Hills	38	20	18	40	27	13	-5.0
6	West Khasi Hills	38	29	9	224	116	108	-83.0
7	South Garo Hills	10	5	5	13	9	4	-23.1

There has been a negative growth of Jains in Meghalaya. However, district wise figures are at variance and do not follow State pattern.

Though East Garo Hill, the district with maximum Jain population has a negative growth rate of -16.8, the West Garo Hills, district with 2nd highest population of Jains, has a growth rate of 71.4.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Meghalaya are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
East Khasi Hills	95.29	95.65	94.93	942	500	35.97	62.18	8.16
West Garo Hills	82.50	88.73	73.47	778	1400	37.50	53.09	17.46
Ribhoi	76.92	72.22	80.95	1130	1000	53.06	56.52	50.00
Jaintia Hills	72.97	73.91	71.43	607	600	44.44	46.43	41.18
East Garo Hills	74.19	66.67	81.25	900	400	34.21	55.00	11.11
West Khasi Hills	63.64	64.00	62.50	310	250	65.79	75.86	33.33
South Garo Hills	42.86	66.67	25.00	1000	500	10.00	0.00	20.00

31. Mizoram

1. Introduction: Mizoram is one of the states of Northeast India, with Aizawl as its capital city. The name is derived from Mi (people), Zo (lofty place, such as a hill) and Ram (land), and thus Mizoram implies "land of the hill people". Like several other northeastern states of India, Mizoram was previously part of Assam until 1972, when it was carved out as a Union Territory. It became the 23rd state of India on 20 February 1987. Mizoram has very low presence of Jains. Historically also, not much is available about Jainism in Mizoram.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Mizoram has 0.01% of Jains in India. The total population of Mizoram is 10,97,206. Out of this, the population of Jains is 376 i.e. 0.03% of the total population. In 2001, the number of Jains was 179, implying a decadal growth of 110.1%.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	10,97,206	100.00	5,25,435	47.89	5,71,771	52.11
Hindu	30,136	2.75	7,194	23.87	22,942	76.13
Muslim	14,832	1.35	6,549	44.15	8,283	55.85
Christian	9,56,331	87.16	4,19,398	43.85	5,36,933	56.15
Sikh	286	0.03	88	30.77	198	69.23
Buddhist	93,411	8.51	91,112	97.54	2,299	2.46
Jain	376	0.03	260	69.15	116	30.85
Other religions and persuasions	808	0.07	434	53.71	374	46.29
Religion not stated	1,026	0.09	400	38.99	626	61.01

3. Jains in Mizoram in last 30 years: From 11 in 1981, the population of Jains has grown up to 376 in 2011, a big increase in terms of percentage though small in number.

Population	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	11	4	179	376
Rural	-	-	134	260
Urban	11	4	45	116
Male	7	4	103	208
Female	4	-	76	168

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 376 Jains in Mizoram, 208 are male and 168 are female. The Sex-Ratio is poor at 808, much less than 976 of State. It has gone up from 738 in 2001. The situation is also poor in case of child sex ratio with 854, big decline from 1000 during 2001.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	976	506	553	1007	324	947	808
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	970	979	936	972	1417	954	854

5. Literacy: Jains have the low literacy rate in Mizoram compared to others.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	91.33	91.78	77.87	95.49	93.00	48.11	72.33
Male	93.35	94.31	82.42	96.54	95.59	61.68	79.64
Female	89.27	86.31	68.71	94.46	83.02	33.77	63.16

Out of the total Jains, there is no Graduate, 9.1% have completed senior secondary education and rest have completed middle level education or below. However, Census 2011 has still counted 83 Jains of age 7 years and above as illiterate.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 376 Jains in Mizoram, 138 are engaged in economic activities with 58% of them males and 42% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	44.36	55.17	57.34	43.88	66.78	43.80	36.70
Male	52.35	72.40	71.78	51.47	83.80	48.92	38.46
Female	36.16	21.10	31.24	36.34	14.29	38.39	34.52

The WPR among the Jains is lowest as compared to other communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Mizoram, around 2/3rd i.e. 63.77% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 5.80% as Agricultural labourers, 0.72% as household industry workers and 29.71 in Others.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	47.17	10.44	22.00	45.84	5.76	81.28	63.77
Agricultural Labourers	8.59	3.22	16.99	8.87	1.05	6.13	5.80
Household Industry	1.61	1.19	2.62	1.64	0.00	1.30	0.72
Others	42.63	85.15	58.39	43.65	93.19	11.29	29.71

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	177	47.1	102	49.0	75	44.6
15-59	183	48.7	97	46.6	86	51.2
60+	16	4.3	9	4.3	7	4.2

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Mizoram is 24.1 years for males and 20.2 years for females. Further, 83.3% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 89.7% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.7% males and 10% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 6.7% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got TFR at 2.6, same as compared State rate of 2.6. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.89.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	2.6	2.1	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.6
2001	2.9	2.6	4.9	2.8	0.5	3.6	3.3

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 7 districts in Mizoram. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State / District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	MIZORAM	376	208	168	179	103	76	110.1
1	Lawngtlai	122	66	56	88	46	42	38.6
2	Lunglei	93	58	35	28	19	9	232.1
3	Aizawl	76	40	36	30	21	9	153.3
4	Champhai	45	19	26	6	3	3	650.0
5	Mamit	25	12	13	17	9	8	47.1
6	Serchhip	9	9	0	6	3	3	50.0
7	Saiha	4	2	2	2	2	0	100.0

More than three-fourth of total Jains in Mizoram are concentrated in three districts namely Lawngtlai, Lunglei and Aizawl.

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Mizoram are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Lawngtlai	34.41	53.06	13.64	848	706	41.80	37.88	46.43
Lunglei	78.95	82.98	72.41	603	545	40.86	39.66	42.86
Aizawl	100.00	100.00	100.00	900	1143	32.89	42.50	22.22
Champhai	100.00	100.00	100.00	1368	2000	20.00	15.79	23.08
Mamit	71.43	72.73	70.00	1083	3000	32.00	50.00	15.38
Serchhip	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	44.44	44.44	-
Saiha	100.00	100.00	100.00	1000	-	25.00	-	50.00
Kolasib	100	100	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	-

32. Sikkim

1. Introduction: Located in the Himalayan Mountains, Sikkim is a landlocked state, the state is bordered by Nepal to the west, China's Tibet Autonomous Region to the north and northeast, and Bhutan to the east and West Bengal to the south. Sikkim is the least populous state in India and the second-smallest state after Goa in total area. Sikkim is a popular tourist destination, owing to its culture, scenery and biodiversity. It has distinction of cleanest State of India.

2. Population as per Census 2011: Sikkim has 0.01% of Jains in India. The total population of Sikkim is 6,10,577 and out of this, the Jains are 314 i.e. only 0.05% of the total. In 2001, the number of Jains was 183. This implies a decadal growth rate of 71.6%.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	6,10,577	100.00	4,56,999	74.85	1,53,578	25.15
Hindu	3,52,662	57.76	2,58,280	73.24	94,382	26.76
Muslim	9,867	1.62	3,658	37.07	6,209	62.93
Christian	60,522	9.91	45,678	75.47	14,844	24.53
Sikh	1,868	0.31	1,672	89.51	196	10.49
Buddhist	1,67,216	27.39	1,30,174	77.85	37,042	22.15
Jain	314	0.05	139	44.27	175	55.73
Other religions and persuasions	16,300	2.67	15,765	96.72	535	3.28
Religion not stated	1,828	0.30	1,633	89.33	195	10.67

3. Jains in Sikkim in last 50 years: From 19 in 1961, the population of Jains has reached 314 in 2011 i.e. more than 16 times.

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	19	-	108	40	183	314
Rural	19	-	16	-	57	139
Urban	-	-	92	40	126	175
Male	14	-	79	26	110	181
Female	5	-	29	14	73	133

4. Sex - Ratio: Out of the 314 Jains in Sikkim, 181 are males and 133 are females. The Sex-Ratio is very low at 735, much below than 890 of State. It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 664. The situation is poor in case of child sex ratio with 789 though substantial improvement is there from 2001 as it was at 615.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	890	856	510	998	173	960	735
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	957	952	919	984	758	962	789

5. Literacy: Jains have the 2nd highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	81.42	81.96	76.52	82.12	95.80	80.42	89.64
Male	86.55	87.21	78.86	86.64	97.05	85.53	91.98
Female	75.61	75.75	71.53	77.60	88.05	75.10	86.44

Out of the total Jains, 1/5th (20.4%) are Graduate & above, 17.3% have completed senior secondary level and 13.3% have done secondary level education.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of the 314 Jains in Sikkim, 155 are engaged in economic activities with 69.7% of them males and 30.3% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	50.47	50.99	51.56	48.79	89.24	49.47	49.36
Male	60.16	61.55	70.09	57.51	94.66	57.06	59.67
Female	39.57	38.66	15.19	40.05	57.97	41.57	35.34

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Sikkim, 21.94% of Jain population was engaged as cultivators, 3.87% as Agricultural labourers, and 1.29% as household industry workers. Around 1/4th of Jains are mainly in Others (72.90%), indicating the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	38.10	35.38	3.22	41.56	2.82	43.22	21.94
Agricultural Labourers	8.43	8.66	1.55	8.78	2.64	8.18	3.87
Household Industry	1.67	1.79	2.77	1.39	0.12	1.52	1.29
Others	51.80	54.17	92.45	48.27	94.42	47.08	72.90

(The main and marginal worker have been added to have a broad picture of occupation)

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains: The distribution of Jains population in broad age group is as under:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	78	24.8	49	27.1	29	21.8
15-59	212	67.5	119	65.7	93	69.9
60+	24	7.6	13	7.2	11	8.3

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Sikkim is 25.4 years for males and 21.6 years for females. Further, 87% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 90.8% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 2.3% males and 3.9% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 9.1% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got TFR at 0.3 as compared to State rate of 1.4. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.89 as compared to other communities.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.3
2001	2.9	3	3.3	2.6	3.9	2.8	1

11. District-wise Analysis: As per Census 2011, there are 4 districts in Sikkim, an increase from 2001 where it was 8. The Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	East District	214	119	95	153	87	66	39.9
2	South District	45	27	18	12	9	3	275.0
3	North District	35	20	15	16	13	3	118.8
4	West District	20	15	5	2	1	1	900.0

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Sikkim are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
East District	93.26	93.52	92.94	798	909	49.53	62.18	33.68
South District	91.67	100.00	80.00	667	500	44.44	48.15	38.89
North District	83.87	94.44	69.23	750	1000	54.29	65.00	40.00
West District	60.00	66.67	40.00	333	-	50.00	53.33	40.00

33. Daman & Diu

1. **Introduction:** Daman and Diu is a coastal Union Territory. For over 450 years, the Daman and Diu were part of Portuguese India, along with Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Goa, Daman and Diu were incorporated into the Republic of India on December 19, 1961. An 18th century Jain temple is situated in northern region of Nani Daman Fort and is dedicated to 24th Tirthankara Bhagwan Mahavir.

2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Daman & Diu has 0.01% of Jains in India. The total population of Daman & Diu is 2,43,247. Out of this, the population of Jains is 287 i.e. 0.12% of the total population. In 2001, the number of Jains was 268. This implies a decadal growth rate of 7.1%.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	2,43,247	100.00	60,396	24.83	1,82,851	75.17
Hindu	2,20,150	90.50	57,545	26.14	1,62,605	73.86
Muslim	19,277	7.92	2,630	13.64	16,647	86.36
Christian	2,820	1.16	146	5.18	2,674	94.82
Sikh	172	0.07	3	1.74	169	98.26
Buddhist	217	0.09	3	1.38	214	98.62
Jain	287	0.12	6	2.09	281	97.91
Other religions and persuasions	79	0.03	9	11.39	70	88.61
Religion not stated	245	0.10	54	22.04	191	77.96

3. **Jains in Daman & Diu in last 30 years:** The number of Jains has more than doubled in last 30 years. However, the growth has only been in urban areas.

Population	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	140	212	268	287
Rural	71	9	56	6
Urban	69	203	212	281
Male	71	115	134	147
Female	69	97	134	140

4. **Sex - Ratio:** Out of the 287 Jains in Daman & Diu, 147 are males and 140 are females. The Sex-Ratio is at 952, much better than 618 of State. It has gone down since 2001 wherein it was 1000. The situation is poor in case of child sex ratio with 857 also showing big decline from 2001 as it was at 1071.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Sex-Ratio	618	607	699	979	811	793	952
Sex-Ratio (0-6)	904	905	874	940	2000	1214	857

5. **Literacy:** Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities.

Literacy Rate (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	87.1	87.08	85.86	94.29	96.10	93.01	96.17
Male	91.54	91.67	89.21	95.80	96.63	95.33	98.50
Female	79.55	79.12	80.92	92.76	95.38	89.87	93.75

Out of the total Jains, around 1/4th (22%) are Graduate & above, 16.6% have done senior secondary level and 14.9% have completed secondary level education.

6. Work Participation Rate (WPR): As per Census 2011, out of 287 Jains in Daman & Diu, 114 are engaged in economic activities with 84.2% of them males and 15.8% females. The WPR or percentage of workers to total population amongst six communities is as under:

WPR (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Total	49.86	50.65	42.37	41.67	41.28	40.55	39.72
Male	71.48	72.10	66.26	55.51	62.11	66.94	65.31
Female	14.89	15.33	8.17	27.53	15.58	7.29	12.86

The WPR among the Jains is lowest as compared to other communities.

7. Occupation: Detailing further the economic activities, in Daman & Diu, almost all the Jains are mainly in others (99.12%), reinforcing the trader/business characteristics of Jains in the State.

Occupation (%)	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	1.91	2.05	0.33	0.09	-	-	-
Agricultural Labourers	0.64	0.69	0.04	0.09	-	-	-
Household Industry	0.56	0.57	0.59	-	-	1.14	0.88
Others	96.89	96.70	99.04	99.83	100.00	98.86	99.12

8. Age-group wise distribution of Jains:

Broad age group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	55	19.2	27	18.4	28	20.0
15-59	191	66.6	101	68.7	90	64.3
60+	41	14.3	19	12.9	22	15.7

9. Age at marriage: Mean age at marriage amongst Jains in Daman & Diu is 26 years for males and 21.8 years for females. Further, 92.2% of females got married with age of more than 18 years. On the other hand, the 95.4% male got married with more than age of 20 years. However, 1.2% males and 4.4% females were got married with age less than 15 years and another 3.3% females got married in the age group of 16-17 years.

10. Fertility: Jains have got TFR at 2.1 as compared to State rate of 1.6. Further, Jains have survival ratio of 0.94, same as that of state.

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
2011	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.1
2001	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	-	-	1.8

11. District-wise Analysis: In 2 districts in Daman & Diu, Jains are distributed as under:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	DAMAN & DIU	287	147	140	268	134	134	7.1
1	Daman	244	124	120	227	115	112	7.5
2	Diu	43	23	20	41	19	22	4.9

12. District-wise demographic indicators amongst Jains: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in Daman & Diu are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex -Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
Daman	96.40	98.23	94.50	968	1000	42.62	69.35	15.00
Diu	94.87	100.00	89.47	870	333	23.26	43.48	-

34. A&N Islands

1. Introduction: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the seven union territories of India, are a group of islands at the juncture of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea. It comprises two island groups, the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands. The population of Jains is less than 50 though a Jain temple has recently been built in Port Blair.

2. Population as per Census 2011: The total population of A&N Islands is 3,80,581. Out of this, Jains are only 31 in number, up from 23 in 2001.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	3,80,581	100.00	2,37,093	62.30	1,43,488	37.70
Hindu	2,64,296	69.45	1,57,268	59.50	1,07,028	40.50
Muslim	32,413	8.52	15,124	46.66	17,289	53.34
Christian	80,984	21.28	62,785	77.53	18,199	22.47
Sikh	1,286	0.34	644	50.08	642	49.92
Buddhist	338	0.09	262	77.51	76	22.49
Jain	31	0.01	14	45.16	17	54.84
Other religions and persuasions	564	0.15	443	78.55	121	21.45
Religion not stated	669	0.18	553	82.66	116	17.34

3. Jains in A&N Islands in last 50 years:

Population	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	3	14	11	17	23	31
Rural	2	9	-	13	5	14
Urban	1	5	11	4	18	17
Male	3	7	5	8	12	14
Female	-	7	6	9	11	17

4. Demographic Indicators: As the number of Jains is small in A&N Islands, the demographic indicators may not provide the actual picture. However, for the record purposes, the data provided by Census 2011 indicates the following:

A. Sex – Ratio: Out of the 31 Jains, 14 are male and 17 females. This implies a Sex-Ratio of 1214 as compared to 876 of UT. The child sex ratio in Jains is at 3000.

B. Literacy: Jains have 100% literacy rate amongst males while for female it is at 92.9%, thereby giving the overall literacy amongst Jains at 96.3%. This is highest amongst all communities in the UT. More than 1/4th literate Jains are Graduate & above.

C. Work Participation Rate (WPR): The WPR or percentage of workers to total population in UT is 40.1%. However, for Jains it is at 35.5% with male having WPR of 57.1% while female at 17.6%. Further, 91% of Jains are occupied in other workers category i.e. tertiary sector such as service, trade & commerce etc. while 9% are categorised as cultivators.

D. Age-group wise distribution: Out of 31 Jains, 10 lie in the age group of 0-14 (3 male and 7 female) while 21 lie in the age group 15-59 (11 male and 10 female)

5. District-wise Analysis: In the 3 districts in A&N Islands, the Jains in a decreasing order in these districts is:

Sl. No.	State/District	2011			2001			Decadal Growth Rate (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	A&N ISLANDS	31	14	17	23	12	11	34.8
2	South Andaman	27	11	16	23	12	11	17.4
3	North & Middle Andaman	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
4	Nicobars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6. District-wise demographic indicators: The district-wise major demographic indicator amongst Jains in districts of A&N Islands are:

District	Literacy Rate (%)			Sex Ratio	Sex - Ratio (0-6)	Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female
A&N ISLANDS	96.30	100.00	92.86	1214	3000	35.48	57.14	17.65
South Andaman	95.83	100.00	92.31	1455	-	33.33	63.64	12.50
North & Middle Andaman	100.00	100.00	100.00	333	-	50.00	33.33	100.00
Nicobars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

35. Lakshadweep

1. **Introduction:** The name Lakshadweep in Malayalam and Sanskrit means 'a hundred thousand islands'. Formerly known as the Laccadive, Minicoy, and Aminidivi Islands, it is a group of islands and a Union Territory, governed by the Union Government of India.

2. **Population as per Census 2011:** Lakshadweep has least number of Jains amongst all States/UTs. The total population of Lakshadweep is 64,473. Out of this, the population of Jains is 11 i.e. 0.02% of the total population.

Religion	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	64,473	100.00	14,141	21.93	50,332	78.07
Hindu	1,788	2.77	324	18.12	1,464	81.88
Muslim	62,268	96.58	13,766	22.11	48,502	77.89
Christian	317	0.49	27	8.52	290	91.48
Sikh	8	0.01	-	0.00	8	100.00
Buddhist	10	0.02	-	0.00	10	100.00
Jain	11	0.02	4	36.36	7	63.64
Other religions and persuasions	7	0.01	-	0.00	7	100.00
Religion not stated	64	0.10	20	31.25	44	68.75

This is the first time in that Jains are enumerated in Lakshadweep. Out of 11 Jains, 4 are in rural area and 7 in urban area.

3. **Demographic Indicators:** As the number of Jains is too small in Lakshadweep, the demographic indicators may not provide the actual picture. However, for the record purposes, the data provided by Census 2011 indicates the following:

A. **Sex - Ratio:** Out of the 11 Jains in Lakshadweep, 6 are male and 5 females. This implies a Sex-Ratio of 833 as compared to 946 of UT. The child sex ratio in Jains is at 500.

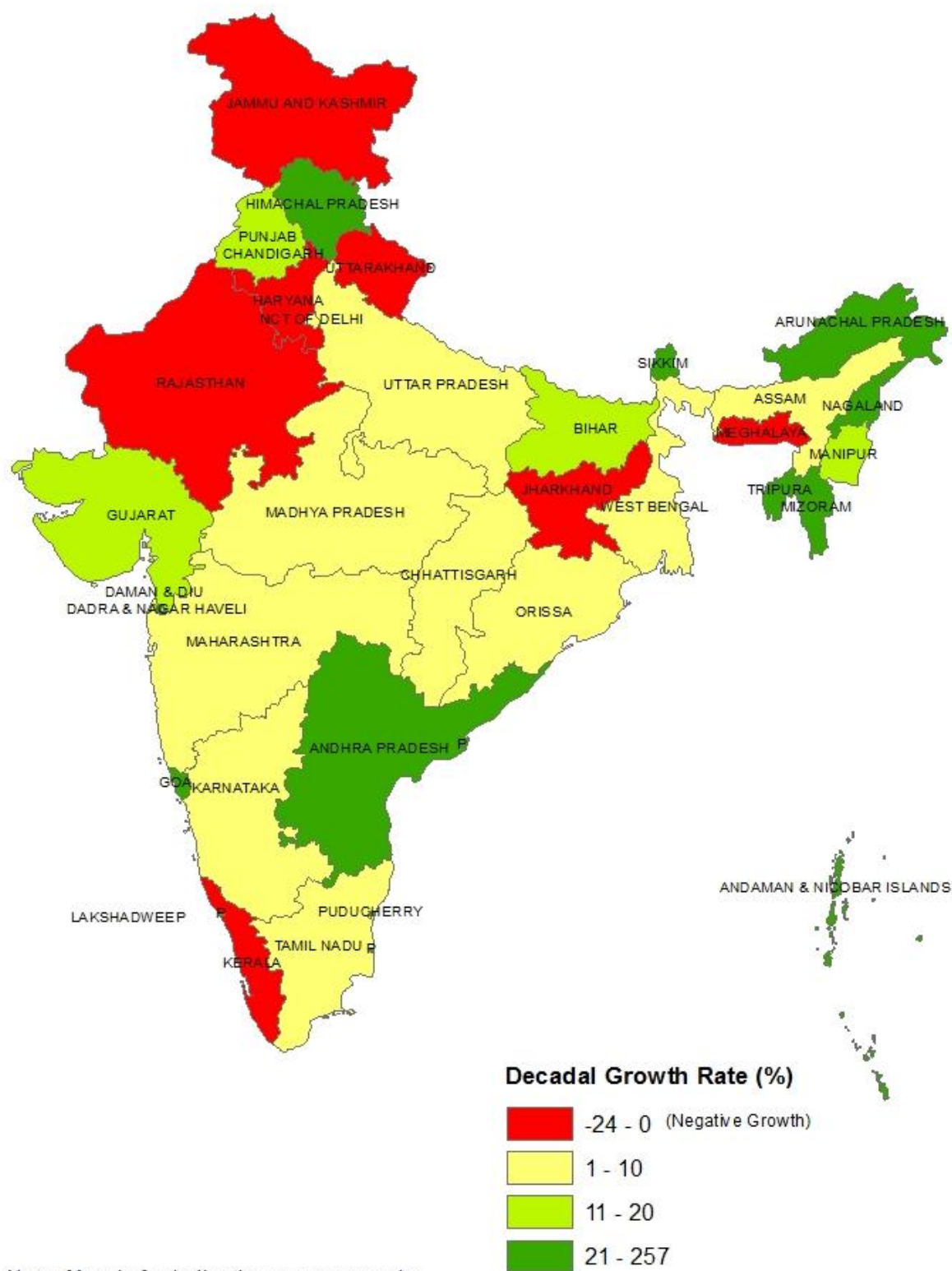
B. **Literacy:** Jains have 100% literacy rate amongst males while for female it is at 75%, thereby giving the overall literacy amongst Jains at 87.5%. This is lower than 91.8% of UT.

C. **Work Participation Rate (WPR):** The WPR or percentage of workers to total population in UT is 29.1%. However, no data is available for Jains.

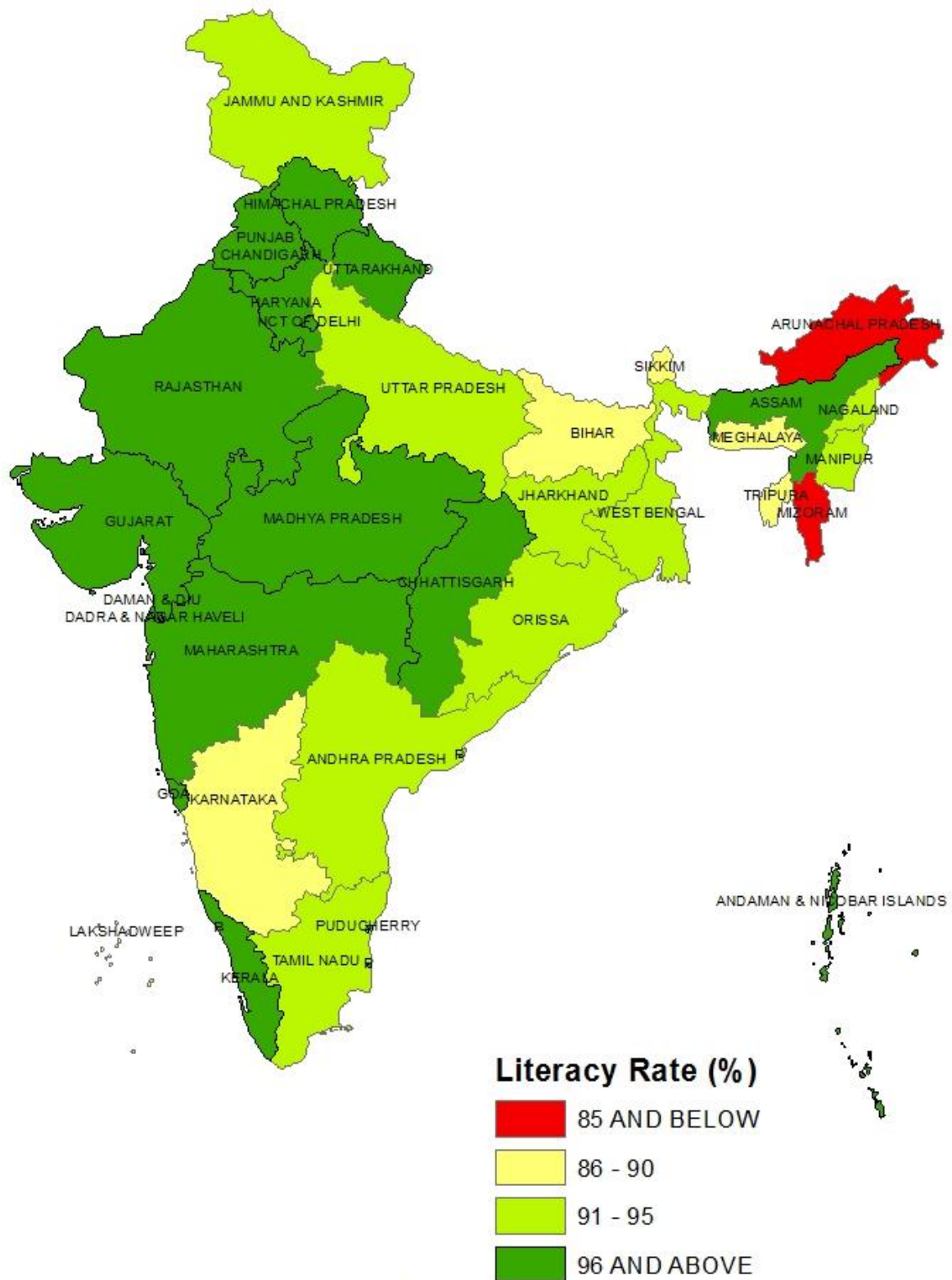
D. **Age-group wise distribution:** Out of 11 Jains, 8 lie in the age group of 0-14 (5 male and 3 female) while 3 lie in the age group 15-59 (1 male and 2 female)

4. **District-wise Analysis:** Lakshadweep itself is a district and details are same as above.

Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011) of Jains in States/UTs

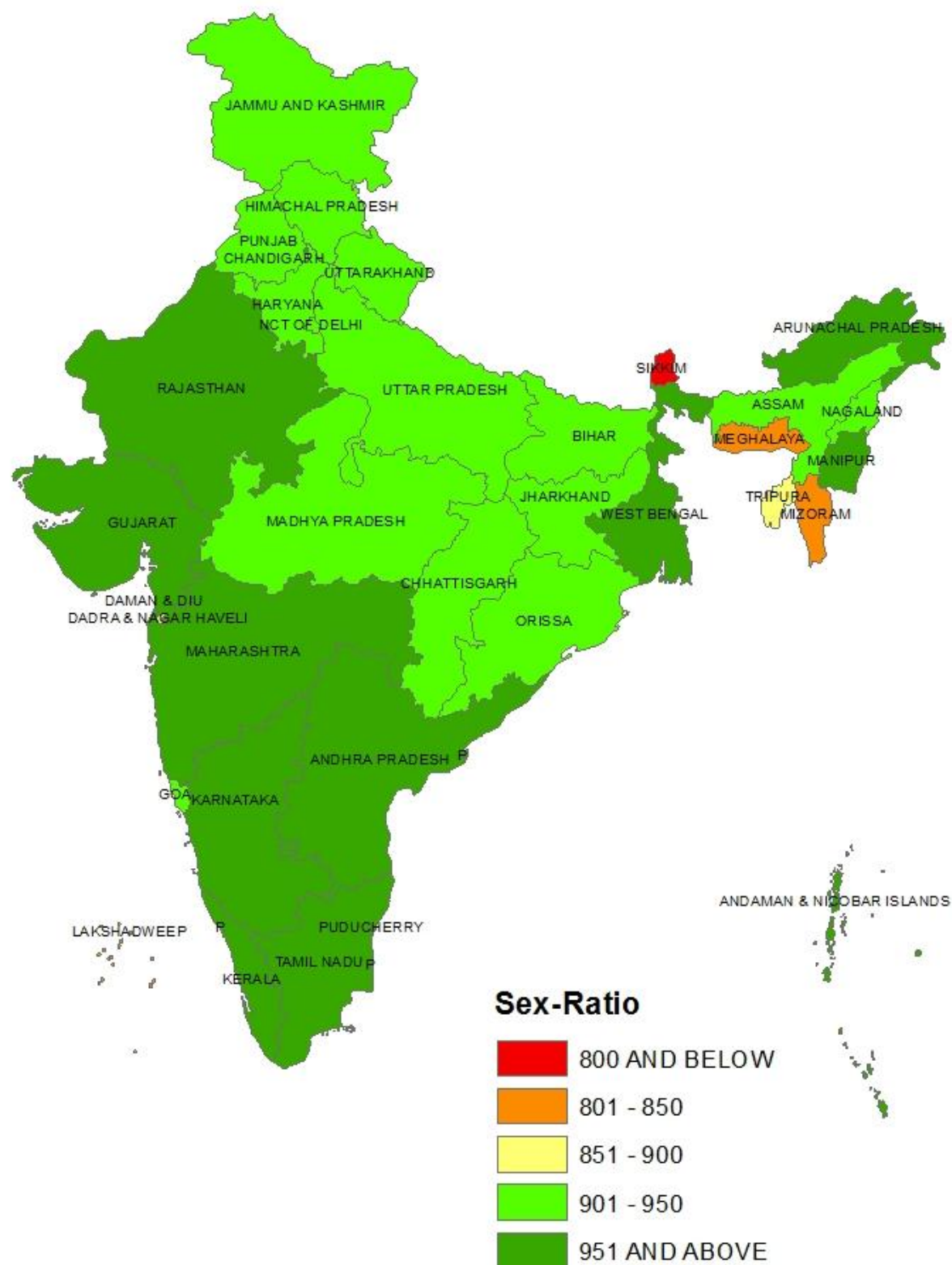


Literacy Rate (%) of Jains in States/UTs - 2011



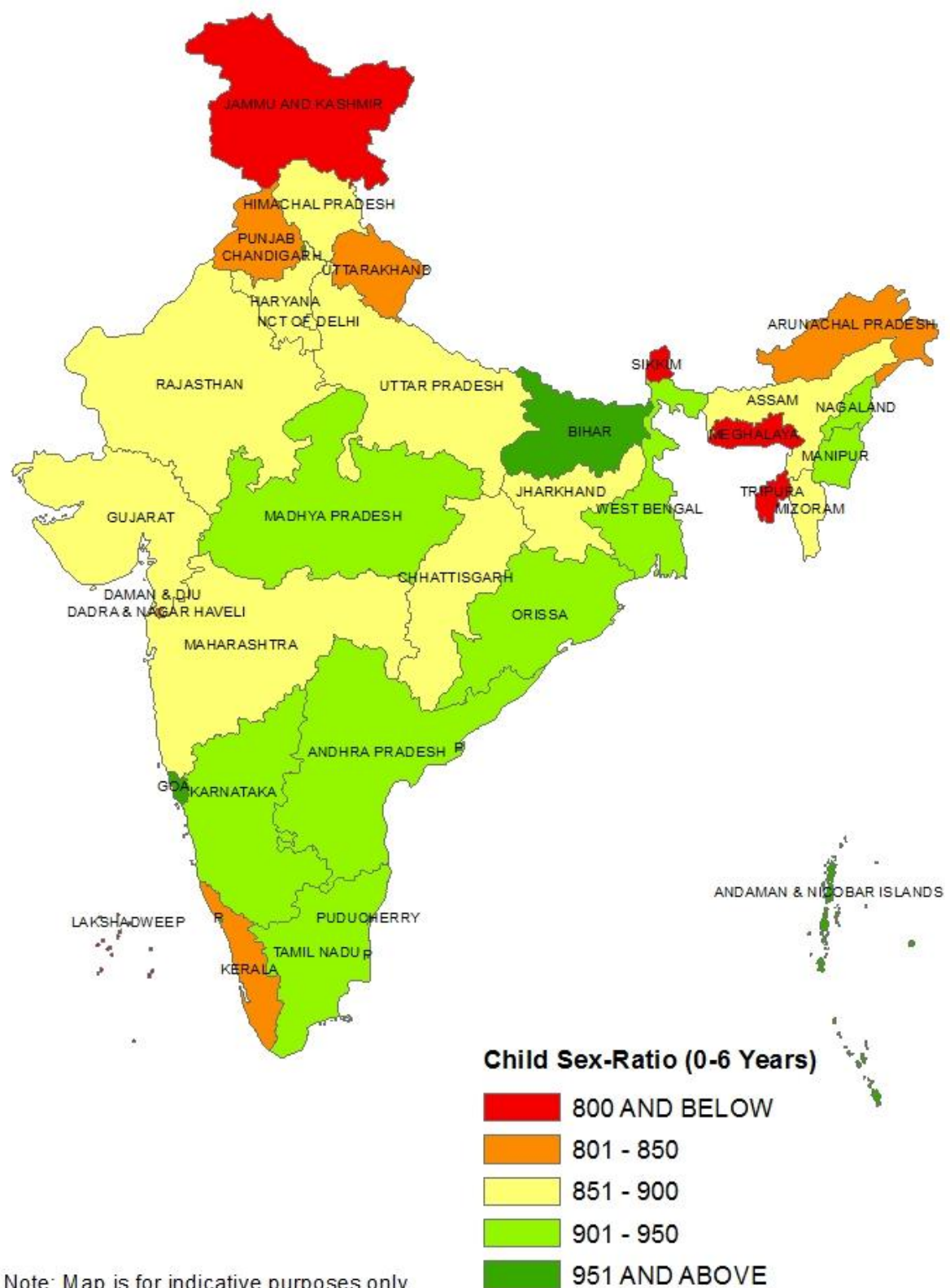
Note: Map is for indicative purposes only.

Sex-Ratio of Jains in States/UTs - 2011



Note: Map is for indicative purposes only.

Child Sex-Ratio (0-6 years) of Jains in States/UTs - 2011



Acknowledgements

1. www.censusindia.gov.in
2. Primary Census Abstract, Total Population : Table A5, Census of India 2011
3. The First Report on Religion Data, Census of India 2001
4. www.india.gov.in
5. Jains in India and Abroad – A sociological Introduction by Shri Prakash C Jain, published by International School of Jain Studies, New Delhi.
6. Jaina Community – A social Survey by Shri Vilas Adinath Sangave, published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay
7. www.en.wikipedia.org

About the Author



Dheeraj Jain is presently working as a Deputy Director in Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. He is a Science Graduate from C.C.S. University, Meerut and done his M.Sc. (Applied Mathematics) and M. Phil (Mathematics) from I.I.T. Roorkee. He has also done a certificate course in Disaster Management. The author has been awarded President's silver medal in recognition of the outstanding zeal and high quality of service rendered during the census of India 2011. He is currently working on developing a data-base of Jain temples in India.

In my opinion Shri Dheeraj Jain's compilation of detailed data on Jain population and demography from the 2011 Census enumeration reports is a commendable work. The book clearly brings out the major population characteristics of the Jain community: smallest population-base (about 4.5 million), the lowest decadal population growth rate (5.37%), the highest level of urbanization (80%), the highest literacy rate (95%), a little more than average sex ratio and less than average child sex ratio (954 & 889 respectively), the lowest fertility rate (1.6%), and the highest proportion of elderly population in the 65+ age group (8.26%) -- not to speak of the relative economic affluence due to its traditional engagement in trade, commerce and banking etc., and now additionally and increasingly in modern professions. Additionally, wherever possible comparative data on other religious communities of India have also been provided. Undoubtedly the book is an useful addition to the existing literature on the Jain community.

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About ISJS: ISJS was setup in 2005 to introduce Jain academic studies in the universities globally and popularize Jainism and Jain way of life through research and education. The school conducts the following four types of programs in summer months in India: (i) 6-week program for graduates, PhD. and faculty members. (ii) 4-week program for undergraduate, graduate, PhD scholars. (iii) Teaching for Peace program for high school teachers and educators. (iv) Jain Yoga program specifically for Loyola Marymount University's (USA) postgraduate students. For the last 12 years the school has made a steady progress in imparting Jain academic studies and experiential knowledge to more than 700 foreign scholars. Jain Studies are now gaining foothold in many universities in North America, Europe and Asia. The school has undertaken several research projects and conducted fifteen international seminars. It has also published seven books so far. A monthly lecture series on Jainism is regularly held in Delhi for the last two years. International Summer School for Jain Studies programs are run by International School for Jain Studies in collaboration with Jain Academic Foundation of North America (JAFNA), and several other academic institutions in India and abroad.

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