

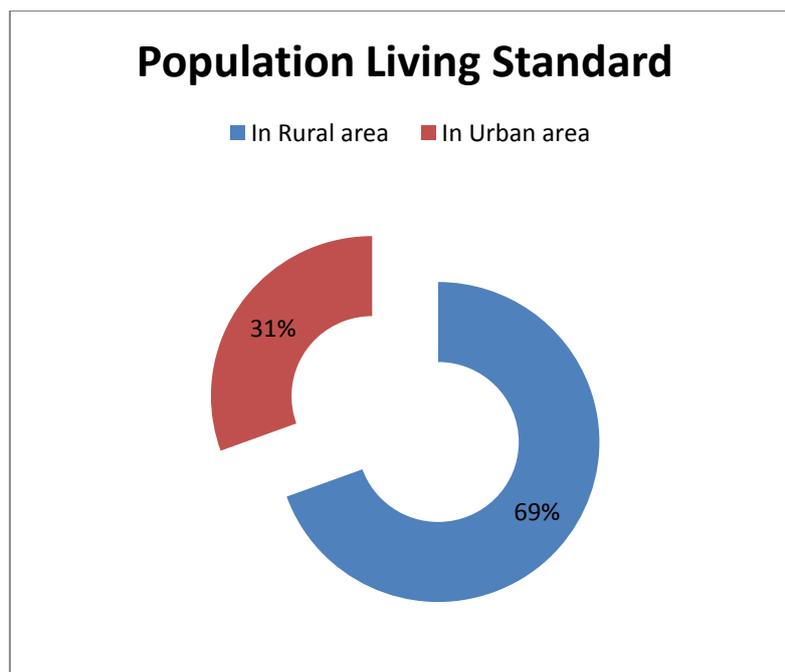
7.5.1.3. Demographics:

The native people of Uttarakhand are generally called either Garhwali or Kumaoni depending on their place of origin in either the Kumaon or Garhwal region. According to the 2011 census of India, Uttarakhand has a population of 10,116,752 comprising 5,154,178 males and 4,962,574 females, with 69.45% of the population living in rural areas. The state is the 20th most populous state of the country having 0.84% of the population on 1.69% of the land. The population density of the state is 189 people per square kilometre having a 2001–2011 decadal growth rate of 19.17%. The gender ratio is 963 females per 1000 males. The crude birth rate in the state is 18.6 with the total fertility rate being 2.3. The state has an infant mortality rate of 43, a maternal mortality rate of 188 and a crude death rate of 6.6.

1. Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand>

Demographics	Numbers
Total Population	10116752
Male	5154178
Female	4962574
Population Living:	
Rural area	69%
Urban area	31%
Population Density	189
Sex Ratio	963 females per 1000 males
Birth rate	18.6
Death rate	6.6

2. Source: Census 2011



Uttarakhand has a multiethnic population spread across two geo-cultural regions: the Gahrwal, and the Kumaon. A large portion of the population is Rajput (various clans of landowning rulers and their descendants)—including members of the native Garhwali, Kumaoni and Gujjar communities, as well as a number of immigrants. Approximately one-fifth of the population belongs to the Scheduled Castes (an official term for the lower castes in the traditional Hindu caste system). Scheduled Tribes (an official term for natives outside the Indian social system), such as the Raji, who live near the border with Nepal, constitute less than 5 percent of the population. More than four-fifths of Uttarakhand’s residents are Hindus. The breakdown of religions is Hindus 85.6%, Muslims 10.1% (mostly concentrated in plains areas of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital District), Sikhs 2.4% (Mostly in Udham Singh Nagar District, also called "Mini Punjab") Christians 1.1% and Others including Buddhists, Jains 0.8%. According to a 2007 study, Uttarakhand has the highest percentage of Brahmins of any state in India, with approximately 20% of the population being Brahmin. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, and Jains make up the remaining population with the Muslims being the largest minority.¹

The Garhwali and Kumaoni, dialects of Central Pahari are spoken in Kumaon and Garhwal regions, respectively. Jaunsari and Bhotiyadialects are spoken by tribal communities in the west and north, respectively. The urban population, however, converses mostly in Hindi, which is an official language of the state. Uttarakhand is the only Indian state to give official language status to Sanskrit. 1. Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand>

Villages in Roorkee (Field Survey):

Villages Name	Block	District	State	Population
Padli Guzzar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teli wala Gaon • Shakti Vihar 	Roorkee	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	10875
Salempur Rajputaan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prem Nagar • Krishna Nagar 				8990
Shahpur Saat-hapur				1502
Paniyala Chandapur				9073
Raheempur				3867
Mkkhanpur	Bhagwanpur	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	1954
Khanpur				1619
Sikenderpur				7316
Bhenswal				
Raipur				2535

According to census 2011

According to India census 2011, Roorkee had a population of 2, 89,478. Males constituted 53% of the population and females 47%. Roorkee has an average literacy rate of 84.9%. Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi languages are spoken in the city.