

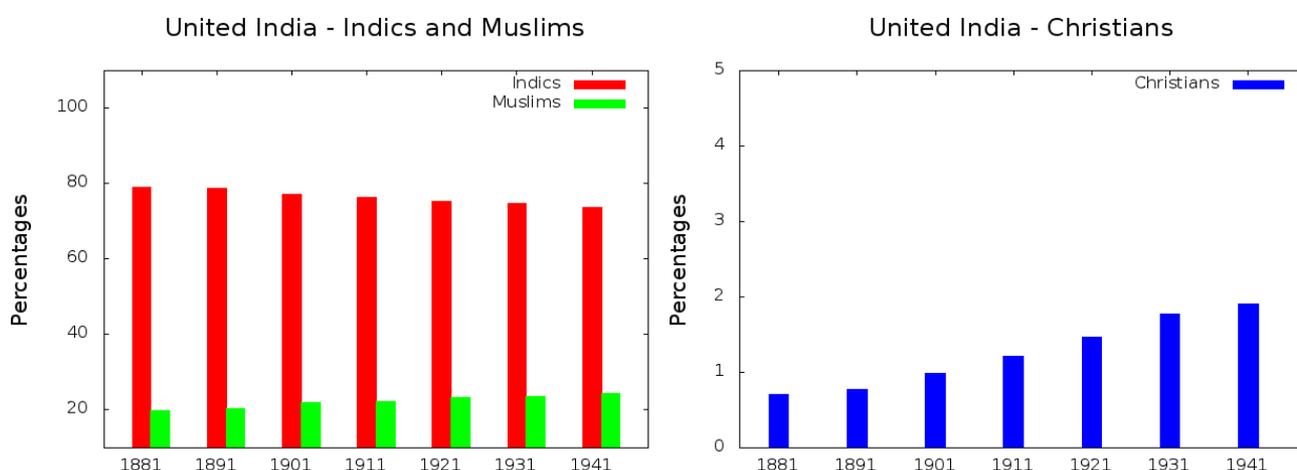
Religions Demographics of India – Age Based

Introduction

In our past articles, we have systematically analysed the demographic hotspots of India in the last several articles. We analysed the fall of Indic population in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand [1], West Bengal [2], Assam [3], Kerala [4], Jammu and Kashmir [5], assorted other spots in the Hindi belt [6], and the tribal heartlands of central India [7]. In a talk in August, we also analysed the India wide overview of the changes and implications thereof of the change in population, and the possible causes, solutions and non-solutions to the phenomenon [8]. In this article, based on a talk given in New York in October 2017, we shall analyse the age based religious demographics of India. In this article, we shall examine how the Indic¹ population is falling in many areas of India in the younger generation and how the population of the younger generation (0-4 age group) compares with the older generation (65-69) age group. We shall examine the regions where Indic population is collapsing. We shall also examine the urban rural divide in the fall of populations in the 'hotspots'. Finally, we shall take a quick look at the religious demographics of the young and the old of the top fifty cities of India. The change in demographics between the old and the young will indicate the trajectory of the future demography of India. We shall also examine the hotspots and examine the causes of the fall of the Indic population among the young. We shall also examine the rural and urban changes that are occurring in India in our bid to identify where the vulnerable spots are and the characteristics of the changes.

Background

Between 1872, when the first census were held and 2011, the latest census, the Indic population in united India has fallen from ~79% to 66% [8]. Further, it is of some importance to remark that the proportion of Indic population has fallen each and every decade. The graphs below will show the decadal changes between 1881 and 1941. Partition when Indics had fallen to 73% of the total population. Both Christians and Muslims rose as a share of the population from 19.9% to 24.3% and 0.7% to 1.8% respectively. In 1872, only Northwest Frontier Province, Jammu and Kashmir, Baluchistan and Sindh were Indic minority; both Bengal and Punjab were Indic majority.



Further, it is important to mention that the rise of both Christianity and Islam and the fall of Indic religions has been very non-uniform. Due to the Partition, Hinduism more or less ceased to exist in West Pakistan and has greatly declined in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, Indics have fallen from 19.7% in 1941 to ~2% in 2011² and in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), Indics have fallen from 29% in 1941 to 8.9% in 2011 [8]. In the Indian Union, the total proportion of Indics has fallen from

- 1 Indics are practitioners of the religions that arose in the Indian subcontinent. This includes Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and the practitioners of the various tribal faiths. It does not include Jews or Zoroastrians, but the latter two are so few in number that the inclusion or elimination of them from the statistics is a matter of only academic importance.
- 2 The last census in Pakistan was in 1998 and consequently, the figures therein are extrapolations from that figure. A new census has been commissioned in 2017, but its results are not yet fully available.

87.2 to 83.2% between 1951 and 2011. Consequently, in this article, we shall attempt to discover where in the Indian Union the Indics have fallen in their population share and where their proportions are falling, especially in the younger generation. We shall examine initially, the demographic decline in the entire country, and examine the specifics in the areas of concern.

We shall examine the age related demographics, both urban and rural, of these areas. Apart from these, we shall examine the change of demographics in the major cities of India.

Notation

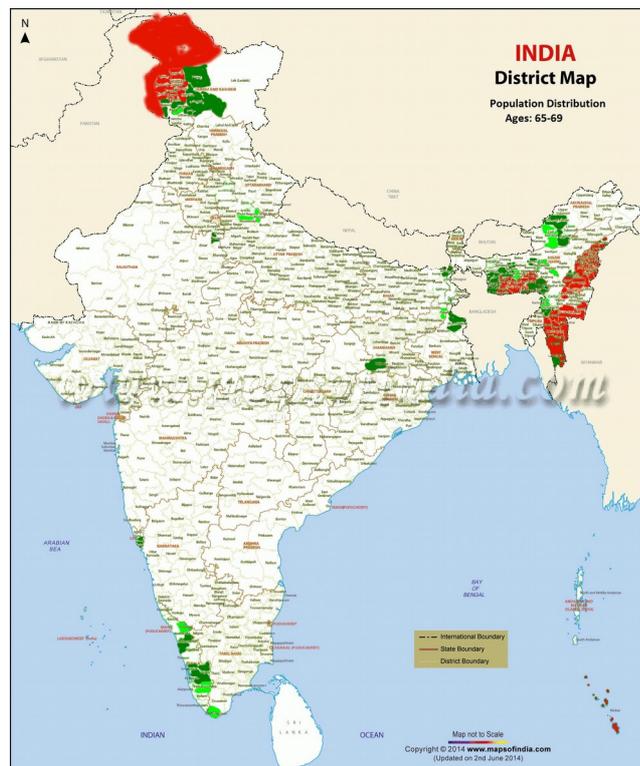
In our article, we have used the following notation for the colours in the maps. In maps where we have displayed the absolute share of the Indic population, we have used

- a) 60%+ Indic – white
- b) 50-60% Indic – light green
- c) 20-50% Indic – dark green
- d) <20% Indic – red.

In maps where we depict the changes of the population between the old (65-69) and the young (0-4) age groups, we have used the following colours.

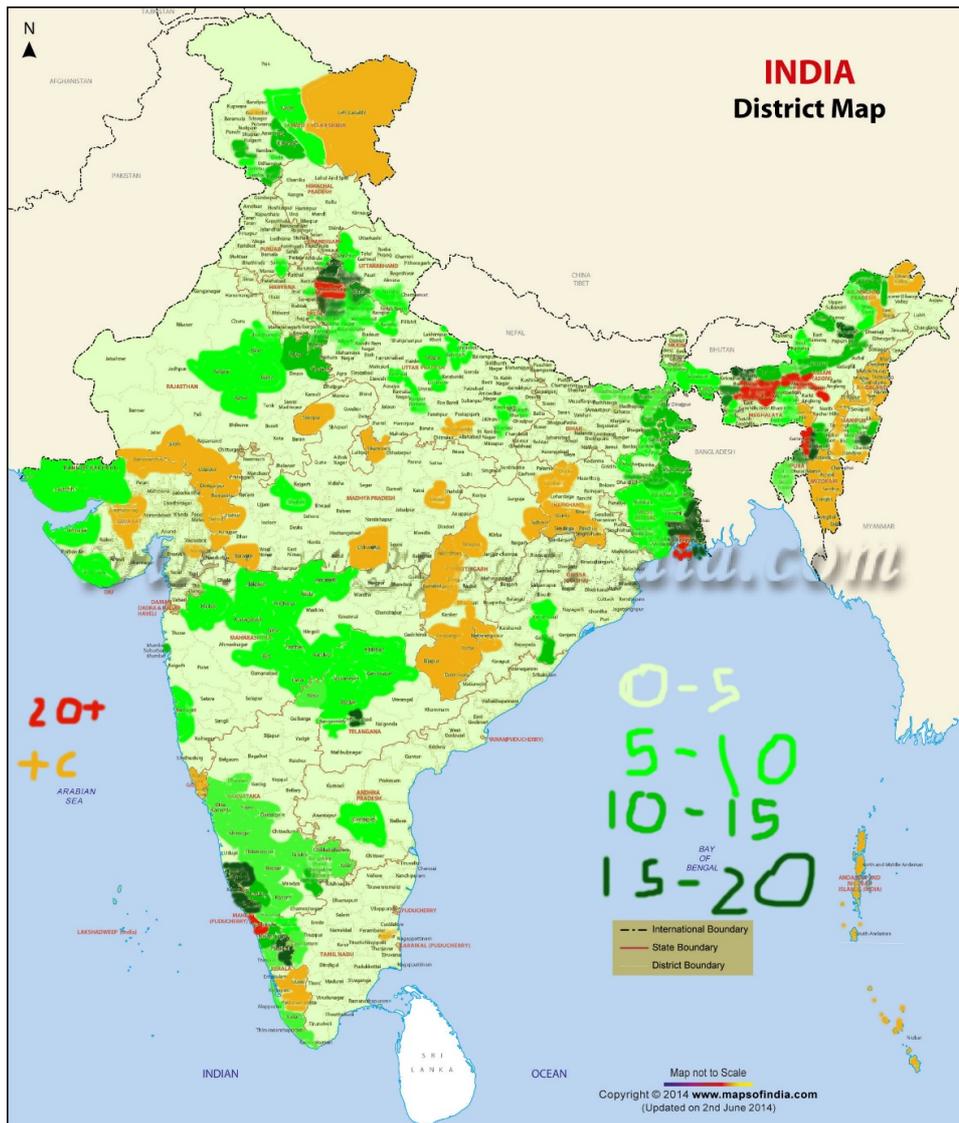
- a) positive change of Indics – saffron
- b) 0-5% fall of Indics – white
- c) 5-10% fall of Indics – light green
- d) 10-15% fall of Indics – green
- e) 15-20% fall of Indics – dark green
- f) 20%+ fall of Indics – red.

All India Maps



Indic Population share in the districts in the age groups

In addition to these maps that depict the absolute numbers of Indics in the 65-69 age group and 0-4 age groups in the various parts of India, we shall depict the change of the Indics across the country. All these statistics have been computed at a district level in the various states in question using the 2011 census.



Population change in the districts between old (65-69) and young (0-4)

From the above maps, we can see that the Indics are collapsing in seven regions principally.

- a) Western Uttar Pradesh, Southern Uttarakhand, Mewat and Shekhawati
- b) Bangladesh border
- c) Malabar, Canara and Coorg
- d) Arunachal Pradesh
- e) Jammu
- f) Tribal Odisha
- g) Manipur Valley

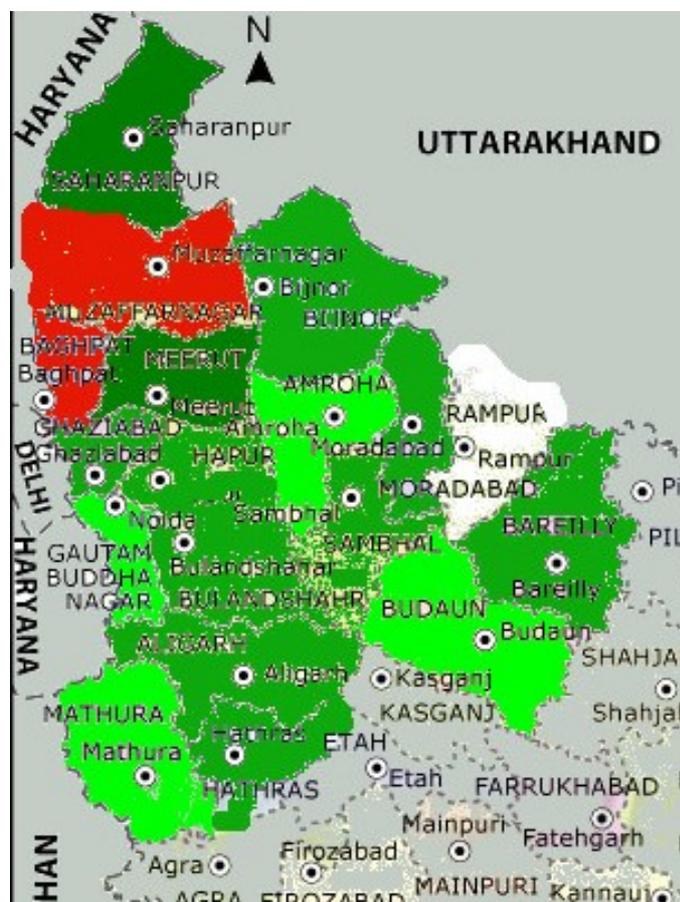
In addition to these regions, Indics have nearly vanished in the Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Outer Manipur, that there are very few left to actually change in these regions. The positive changes that are shown in the various parts of Outer Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya are mostly cosmetic, given that the Indics have been nearly extirpated from these areas. The same holds true for the Nicobar islands. The positive change in Ladakh is an artefact. The presence of a large number of servicemen (BSF, ITBP and army) skews the change in favour of Indics. However, the actual number of Buddhists in Ladakh is already in a decline [5] (and Buddhists are the most important set of Indics in Ladakh).

We shall examine each of the areas in detail, for both rural and urban changes.

Western Uttar Pradesh, Southern Uttarakhand, Mewat and Shekhawati

Western Uttar Pradesh

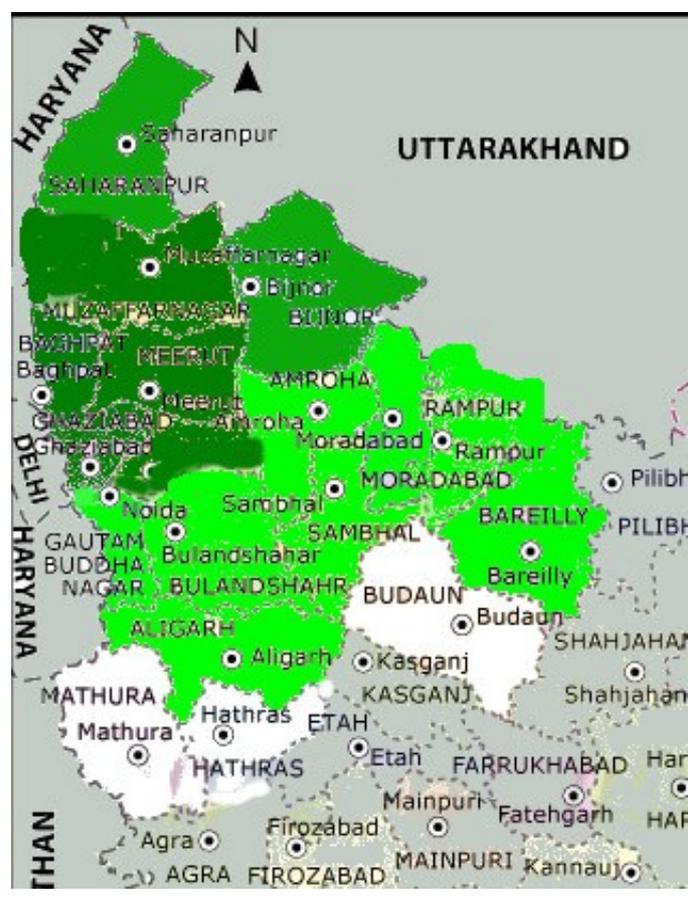
In the map shown, it is clear that the Indics are rapidly depleting in the Upper Doab, consisting of the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Baghpat, Hapur and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh³. There is significant fall of Indics in all the districts of Rohilkhand, Aligarh and Mathura.



Urban

The collapse of the Indics in urban areas is most pronounced in the districts of Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Baghpat, while the collapse of rural Indics is most pronounced in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad and Baghpat. It is interesting that while Ghaziabad and Baghpat are still strongly Hindu (73 and 71% respectively), the Indic population is rapidly depleting here. Urban areas of Rohilkhand and Aligarh, Bulandshahr, and Hathras are also rapidly depleting. Indeed, most of the urban areas of both Upper Doab and Rohilkhand are already Indic minority.

Rural



District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Saharanpur	59.84	40.23	19.61	69.20	54.45	14.75
Muzaffarnagar	62.27	40.91	21.26	71.88	52.27	19.71
Meerut	72.54	52.67	19.87	77.15	59.25	17.9
Ghaziabad	84.17	71.22	12.95	76.32	58.26	18.06
Baghpat	76.32	54.42	21.9	83.2	63.37	19.83
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	36.98	30.34	6.62	71.86	63.14	8.72
Bijnor	32.19	27.19	5	70.84	58.80	12.04

³ All the districts are as existed at the time of the census 2011. The statistics of newly created districts like Shamli should be read in the parent districts that existed in 2011.

Rampur	33.22	29.18	4.04	58.31	53.09	5.22
Moradabad	50.24	40.18	10.06	61.26	52.09	9.17
Bareilly	58.93	48.41	10.52	75.55	70.27	5.28
Aligarh	67.12	57.06	10.06	91.64	86.47	5.17
Bulandshahr	68.29	55.47	12.82	86.9	82.9	4

From the above table, a few things are apparent.

- In the Upper Doab (Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Baghpat), Hindus are collapsing rapidly in both urban and rural areas, with the difference between the old and the young being as high as 21% and the lowest being 14.75% in rural Saharanpur. To say that the Hindu population in this region is collapsing is a massive understatement.
- In Rohilkhand (Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bareilly, Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur), Indic population in the urban areas is already reduced to a small minority (Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bijnor and Rampur), or is collapsing sharply (Bareilly and Moradabad), with the difference being around 10% in areas which still have a significant urban population. The rural Indic population is also falling sharply in Bijnor (12.04%), Jyotiba Phule Nagar (8.72%) and Moradabad (9.07%). The rural population of Rampur is already at low levels (58.22%) and is falling by around 5% between the old and the young. Even in rural Bareilly, where the Indics are best off, Indics are losing around 5% of the population share between the old and the young.
- In the upper part of the Central Doab (Aligarh and Bulandshahr), the urban Indic population is falling sharply, by 10.06% in Aligarh and 12.82% in Bulandshahr. The rural populations are a little more stable, but even there, they are falling by 5.17 and 4% respectively between the old and the young.

Southern Uttarakhand



Urban



Rural

In the above map, it can be seen that Indics are rapidly depleting in the urban areas of Haridwar. Even rural Haridwar is badly affected, while there is significant erosion of Indic numbers in Shahid Udham Singh Nagar. In the table below, we have shown the actual numbers and estimate what it portends.

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Hardwar	80.56	65.38	15.18	68.73	54.75	13.98
Udham Singh Nagar	71.96	62.05	9.91	86.98	78.89	8.09
Dehra Dun	92.97	84.15	8.82	89.63	82.45	7.18

Naini Tal	81.79	65.53	16.26	97.32	94.88	2.44
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From the above table, it can be seen that the Indic population in Uttarakhand adjoining Upper Doab and Rohilkhand is fast depleting and in Hardwar, is actually collapsing. There is also a collapse of Indics in the urban areas of Naini Tal and a sharp depletion of Indics in the urban areas of Dehra Dun too. It would appear that the Upper Doab-Rohilkhand Muslim belt is progressing northwards into both Kumaon and Garhwal, especially in urban areas.

Mewat and Shekhawati



Urban



Rural



Urban



Rural

The two regions of Mewat and Shekhawati, while geographically adjacent, have not much in common when it comes to Muslim population. In Mewat (Mewat and Faridabad districts of Haryana and Bharatpur and Alwar districts of Rajasthan)⁴, the Indic population is collapsing in the rural areas since the bulk of the Meo Muslims are more rural than urban based. However, the high Muslim population of Shekhawati comes from the urban trader and other artisan classes that have

⁴ Technically speaking, only a part of Faridabad, Alwar and Bharatpur districts are part of the cultural region of Mewat, but given that we do not have age based demographics of sub-districts, we have characterised Faridabad, Alwar and Bharatpur as belonging to Mewat.

settled there. There are hardly any Muslims in the rural areas of Shekhawati. However, given that they are adjacent and are split among the same states, we have included them in the same group.

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Mewat	64.94	45.06	19.86	20.43	11.19	9.24
Faridabad	94.68	89.02	5.62	88.36	78.34	10.08
Alwar	96.75	91	5.75	88.93	75.10	13.83
Bharatpur	97.38	95.27	2.11	87.42	74.96	12.46
Churu	74.19	61.81	12.38	96.27	94.56	1.71
Jhunjhunu	79.02	64.97	14.05	95.6	92.52	4.08
Sikar	72.66	58.02	14.64	95.71	93.34	2.38

The Indic population of rural Mewat district has been essentially wiped out so that there are almost no Indics left there. In urban Mewat district, the Indic population is rapidly falling, indicating that the Hindus are beginning to feel the pressure of the rural Meos in the urban areas too. In the other three districts of Mewat, the fall of Indic population is principally rural, indicating that the Hindus of rural Faridabad (including the present Palwal district), Alwar and Bharatpur are beginning to rapidly lose ground. Given that these districts were >85% Hindu in rural areas in the older generation, the fall is especially significant and portends ill for the Hindus of the region.

On the other hand, the fall of the Hindus in Shekhawati is mostly in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the Hindus are mostly >90% everywhere and are nowhere losing more than 4% of the population share. However, the Hindu fall in the urban areas of Shekhawati, ranging between 12 and 15% in all the three districts, is a matter of concern.

Bangladesh Border Bihar



Urban



Rural

It is the north eastern corner of Bihar that has a demographic problem. This problem is spreading to the various areas of Mithila too, especially on the Nepal border, but for the time being, the most affected areas are in the North East, which is called Seemanchal, comprising the districts of Kishanganj, Ararea, Purnea and Katihar. All these districts have been seriously affected in both the urban and rural areas. The table below will show the changes.

District	Urban	Rural
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	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Kishanganj	61.51	48.39	12.12	33	28.01	4.99
Ararea	66.47	53.91	12.56	63.56	51.64	11.92
Purnea	81.3	71.42	9.88	63.5	56.11	7.39
Katihar	80.29	72.37	7.92	59.22	49.36	9.86

From the above map and table, it is clear that the Indics have been essentially wiped out in the rural Kishanganj, and are rapidly losing population share in urban Kishanganj. In Ararea, Purnea and Katihar, Indics are losing population sharply in both urban and rural areas by comparable amounts, but the urban population is higher. This is characteristic of all the regions on the Bangladesh border, since most Bangladeshi illegals tend to prefer rural areas where they can gobble unoccupied and public lands for their private purposes.

Jharkhand



Urban



Rural

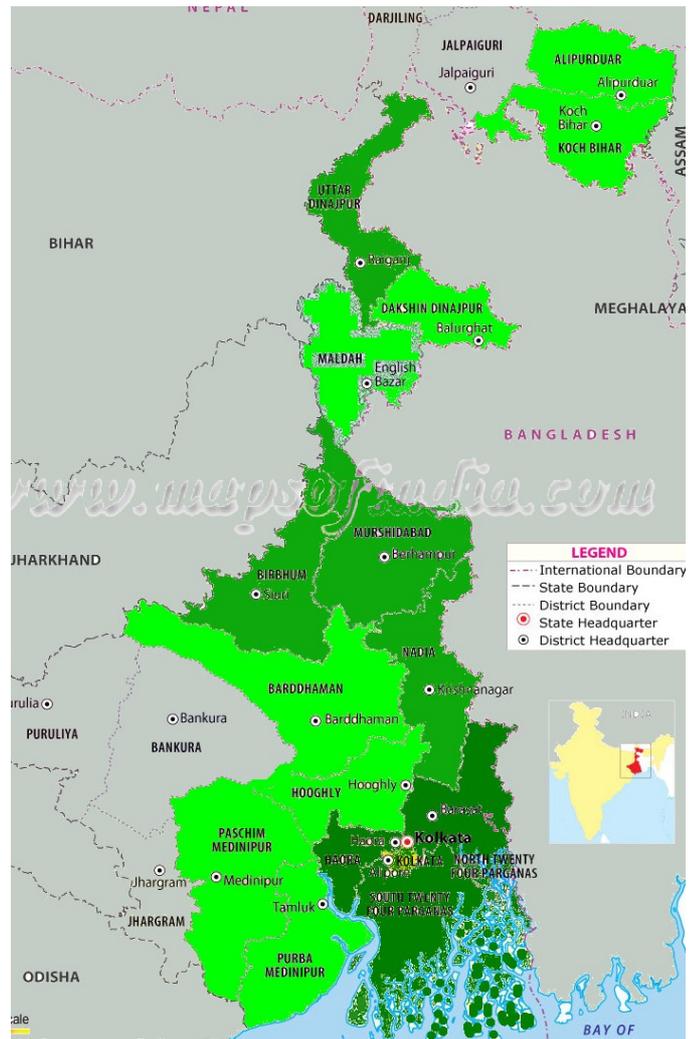
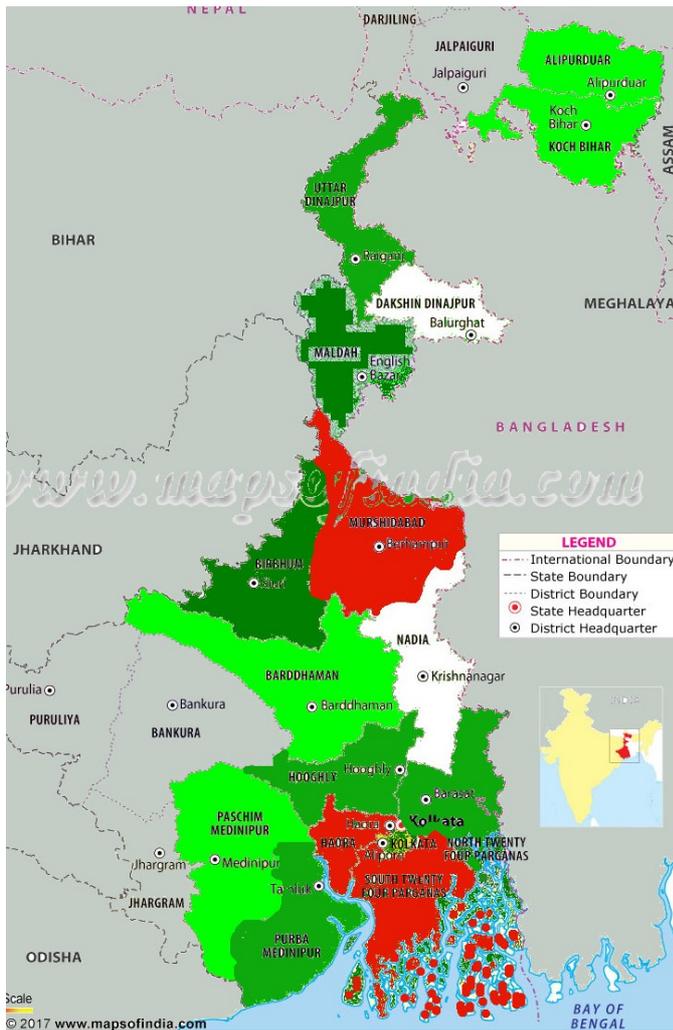
What is true for Seemanchal in Bihar is also true for the Indics of NE Jharkhand, in the old Santhal Paraganas. The influx of illegals from Bangladesh into the relatively unoccupied lands of Santhal Paraganas, especially adjoining Seemanchal and Murshidabad-Birbhum areas.

Districts	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Sahibganj	74.54	60.65	13.89	61.01	51.64	9.37
Pakur	55.59	34.78	20.81	57.03	52.73	4.3
Deoghar	88.91	84.06	4.95	83	73.04	9.96
Godda	84.08	72.98	11.1	78.97	70.32	8.65
Jamtara	88.67	83.19	5.48	83.18	71.08	12.1

As may be observed from the above table, there are very serious collapses in the urban population of Sahibganj, Pakur and Godda, while there is sharp falls in the rural populations of Sahibganj Deoghar and Jamtara. These, we suspect, reflect the different industrialisations in the respective districts. In Pakur, the countryside is already heavily cultivated, and consequently, there are fewer illegal Bangladeshis who can occupy lands. However, in the more sparsely cultivated districts like Jamtara, Deoghar, Godda and Sahibganj, there is considerable amount of unoccupied lands and consequently, Bangladeshis have found an easy home in the regions. In towns in Godda, Pakur and Sahibganj, the Bangladeshis have found good homes in various industries which tend to prefer Bangladeshis for the cheaper labour costs.

West Bengal

West Bengal, sharing a very long border with Bangladesh and without any laws that promote the welfare of the locals, is suffering from a huge influx of illegal Bangladeshis. We shall examine the effects here.



Urban

Rural

A look at the border districts in the above map will show that all the districts on the Bangladesh border are suffering a sharp decline in the number of Hindus. The situation is made worse by the fact that there is a significant Hindu migration (especially urban Hindus) to other states for economic reasons. In the table below, we display the changes in the affected districts.

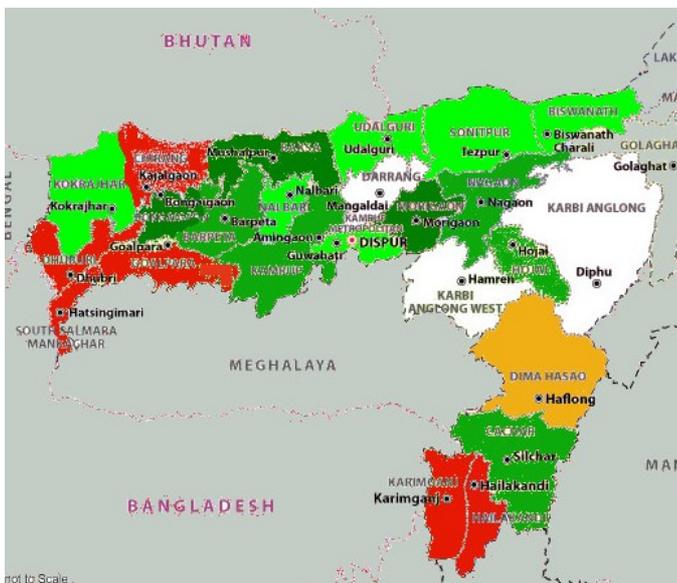
District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Koch Behar	91.75	83.73	8.02	76.21	68.10	8.11
Uttar Dinajpur	91.90	81.49	10.41	49.23	36.86	12.37
Dakshin Dinajpur	98.5	97.75	0.75	73.19	65.9	7.29
Maldah	73.16	57.22	15.94	50.09	40.27	9.82
Murshidabad	59.23	29.11	30.12	35.94	25.04	10.9
Nadia	94.71	89.81	4.9	70.02	57.26	12.76
Birbhum	82.12	64.59	17.53	66.23	55.61	10.62
Bardhaman	89.77	80.42	9.35	78.27	71.94	6.33
Hooghly	91.18	81.33	9.85	85.31	78.88	6.43
Howrah	82.48	61.99	20.49	82.54	66.93	15.61

Kolkata	87.77	68.04	19.73			
N 24 Paraganas	93.2	82.51	9.69	63.45	46.89	16.56
S 24 Paraganas	77.77	52.35	25.42	72.03	52.26	19.77

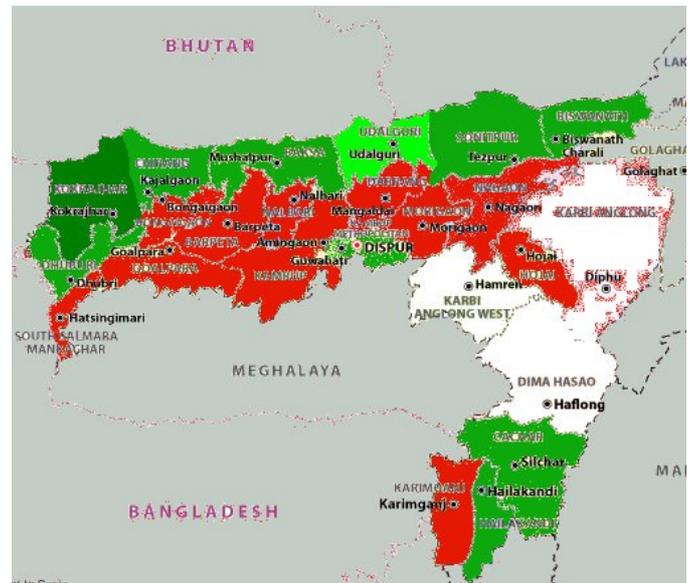
From the above table, we can see that there are seven districts where the fall of the Hindus is catastrophic. The two 24 Paragana districts are in the most serious danger, especially south 24 Paraganas, since it appears that this region is being heavily infiltrated by Bangladeshis. The same holds true for Howrah district as well, where Indic population is collapsing (to put it mildly) in both the urban and rural areas. Apart from these districts, Uttar Dinajpur, Maldah and Murshidabad are all in serious danger, since the Indic population is low and collapsing. A combination of emigration of Hindus and immigration of illegal Bangladeshis is causing a huge demographic change in these districts. In the remaining districts, the fall of the Indics is serious, but not catastrophic.

Further, in West Bengal, Indics are rapidly depleting in both rural and urban areas in S 24 Paraganas, Howrah. Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum and Murshidabad, in rural areas in N 24 Paraganas and Nadia, and in urban areas in Maldah. Ground level reports indicate that the two 24 Paraganas districts, Howrah, and Nadia are dens of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants.

Assam



Urban



Rural

A look at the above map shows that the Indics are collapsing in Assam, both in urban and rural areas, with rural areas being the most seriously affected since the Bangladeshis tend to prefer the rural areas for settlements. Only Dima Hasao, with its own laws on land ownership, is showing a positive change in the number of Indics in the urban areas.

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Dhubri	68.98	45.39	23.59	23.26	9.75	13.51
Kokrajhar	92.74	84.18	8.56	65.76	50.08	15.68
Goalpara	52.71	29.43	23.28	45	22.85	22.15
Barpeta	89.31	74.47	14.84	37.03	14.17	22.86
Bongaigaon	91.17	75.82	15.65	57.52	28.86	28.66

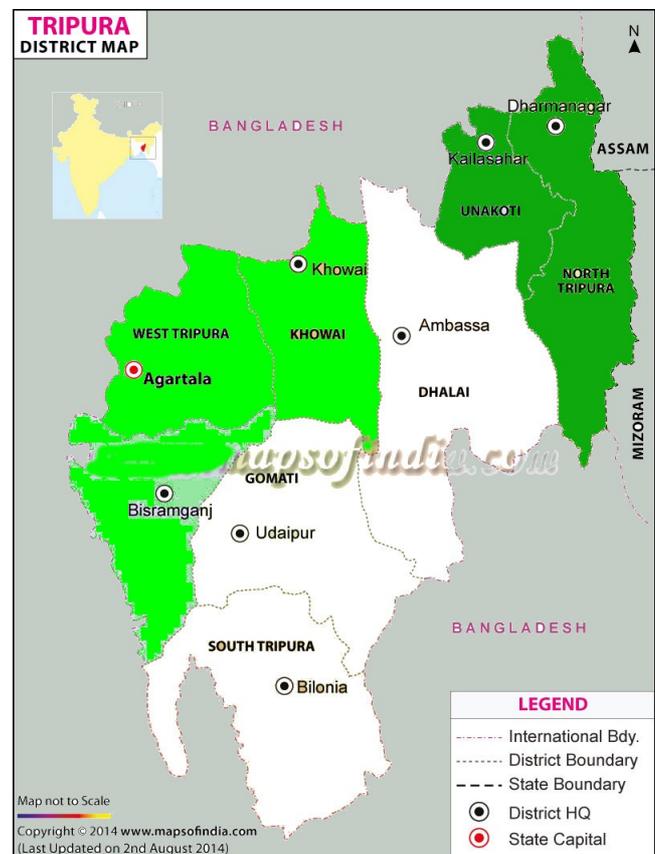
Kamrup	84.6	74.31	10.29	65.08	42.41	22.67
Nalbari	89.58	82.63	6.95	72.38	47.06	25.32
Chirang	87.77	63.29	24.58	73.3	59.13	14.17
Baksa	80.44	62.35	18.09	87.67	76.92	10.75
Darrang	83.04	78.42	4.62	47.28	19.74	27.56
Nagaon	82.94	62.25	20.69	51.24	28.05	23.19
Morigaon	76.09	59.96	16.13	55.27	34	21.27
Sonitpur	90.8	80.85	9.95	79.21	65.68	13.53
Karimganj	81	53.41	27.59	52.24	30.26	21.98
Hailakandi	84.95	60.68	24.27	42.8	30.3	12.5
Cachar	84.52	70.69	13.83	62.78	50.21	12.57
Lakhimpur	81.25	67.27	13.98	84.74	70.16	14.58

A look at the above table will show that the Indic populations have collapsed totally in lower Assam (including the Bodo districts, for Kokrajhar, Baksa and Chirang are also showing serious Indic collapse). The same can be said for the Barak valley. The Bangladeshi infiltration that was more a rural phenomenon is now spreading to large numbers of urban areas and Indics are collapsing in both rural and urban districts. More importantly, districts of Upper Assam like Lakhimpur and Sonitpur are showing serious collapse of Indics. This indicates that Upper Assam is also living on borrowed time.

Tripura



Urban



Rural

From the above maps, it is clear that the districts on the Bangladesh borders of Tripura are also showing serious Indic fall, especially in the rural areas. Bangladesh is spreading all along the borders, from Bihar to Tripura.

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
North	96.61	90.69	6.22	80.92	70.86	10.06
West	88	81.02	6.98	97.03	91.95	5.08

North Tripura on the borders of Assam is beginning to show serious fall. While the fall is not yet huge compared to neighbouring assam, it shows every sign of becoming serious.

Jammu



Urban

Rural

From the above maps, it should be apparent that Indics are losing population share in both the hills and the plains. In the hills, Kishtwar and Rajouri are both rapidly losing Indics in both urban and rural areas, while in the plains and Doda, there is a steady erosion of Indics in especially rural areas. Only Udhampur is more stable. The table below shows the changes

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Jammu	95.14	88.44	6.7	94.93	89.26	5.67
Kathua	96.43	93.70	2.73	91.02	84.74	6.28
Rajouri	66.67	49.35	17.32	36.58	26.86	9.72
Reasi	89.67	82.21	7.46	50.76	38.79	11.97
Ramban	42.71	35.78	6.93	26.43	25.04	1.39
Doda	26.78	26.75	0.03	49.87	42.38	7.49
Kishtwar	25.6	23.29	2.31	48.43	35.81	12.62

The sharp collapse of Indics in Rajouri, given their already small population is a matter of serious concern. The significant fall of Indics in the rural areas of Jammu and Kathua is also a matter of concern given how high their populations were, to start with. The Indic population in the rural areas of Kishtwar and Doda also rapidly depleting, as may be seen from the table.

A word about the Kashmir valley and Ladakh are appropriate. Ladakh has a large number of servicemen (military and paramilitary); consequently, it is hard to estimate the fall of the Indics since these are not enumerated separately. However, the fall in the absolute number of Buddhists

shows that this region is also doing badly, with a very low total fertility rate. As for the Kashmir Valley, the Indics there have practically been exterminated, so computing the difference is pointless, since there are few left to be counted, in any age group.

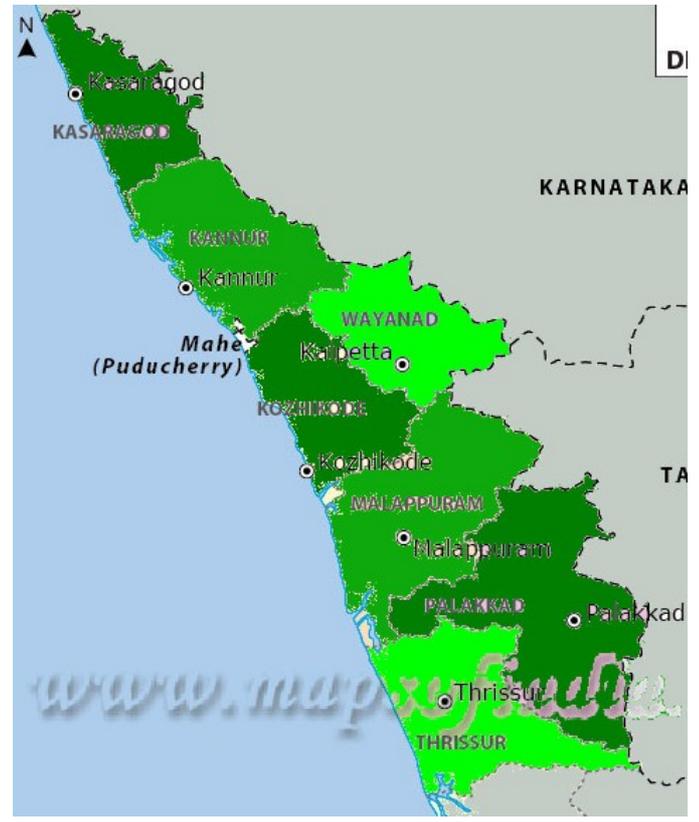
Malabar, Coorg and Canara

This region has seen one of the most rapid depletions of Hindus in recent years. A combination of emigration of Hindus to newer opportunities, low fertility among Hindus and a high fertility among Muslims have combined to bring Hindu populations to historic lows.

Malabar



Urban



Rural

A look at the map above tells the story of disastrous Indic collapse in the region. Indics are below 60% in all districts except Palakkad and are minorities in two districts (Malappuram and Wayanad) already. We examine the changes in the table below.

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Kasaragod	61.65	37.80	23.85	66.16	49.21	16.95
Kannur	73.51	50.49	23.02	55.67	45.15	10.52
Wayanad	55.22	42.9	12.32	52.52	45.69	6.83
Kozhikode	69.29	47.37	21.92	55.07	37.06	18.01
Malappuram	33.78	19.67	14.21	33.09	20.85	12.24
Palakkad	75.65	53.94	19.71	74.73	57.5	17.23
Thrissur	60.28	51.64	8.64	62.9	54.69	8.21

High literacy and education leading to low fertility, lack of economic opportunity coupled with a cultural predisposition to emigration for economic prospects, especially in the northern districts,

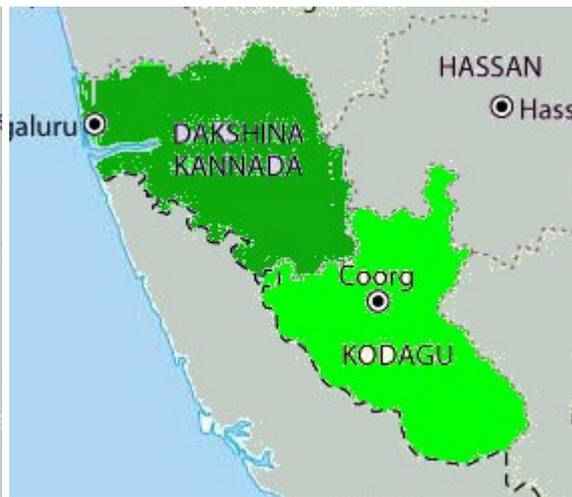
along with a high Muslim population with high fertility has led to a collapse of the Indic population in the northern Malabar. The collapse is in both urban and rural areas, but with urban areas predominating.

Canara and Coorg

The same tale repeats in the districts of Coorg and Dakshin Kannada in Karnataka, which is just across the border for Malabar. Influx of Muslims, high fertility among Muslims, emigration of Indics for economic opportunities, along with a cultural predisposition to emigrate to economic opportunities, and low fertility among Indics have had a disastrous effect on the Indics of the region.



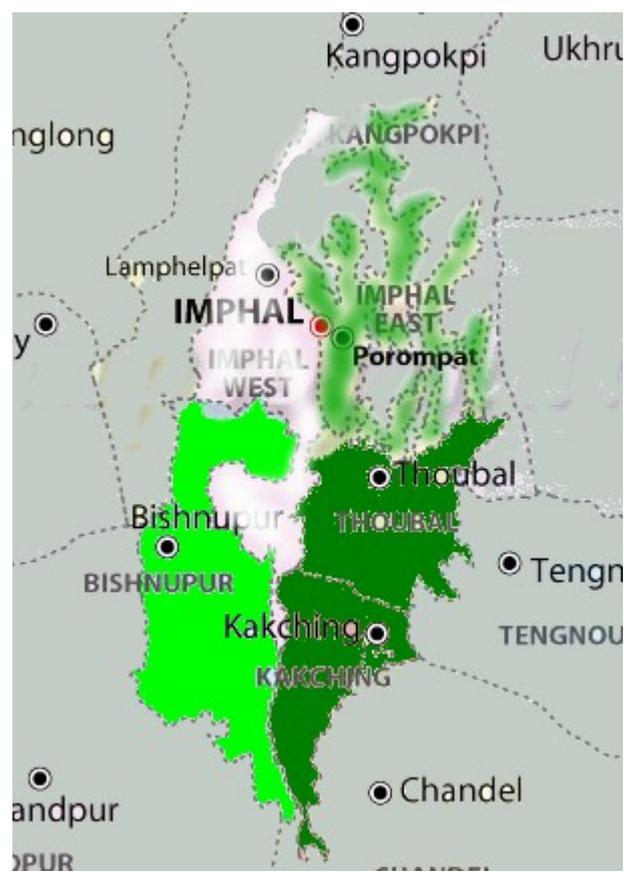
Urban



Rural

The twin districts of Coorg and Dakshin Kannada (South Canara) are the suffering from the same fate as the adjoining districts of Kerala, both in urban and rural districts. The exact fall has been captured in the table shown below.

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Coorg	75.98	64.10	11.88	87.28	77.52	9.76
Dakshin Kannada	69.17	53.13	16.04	78.72	64.61	14.11



Urban

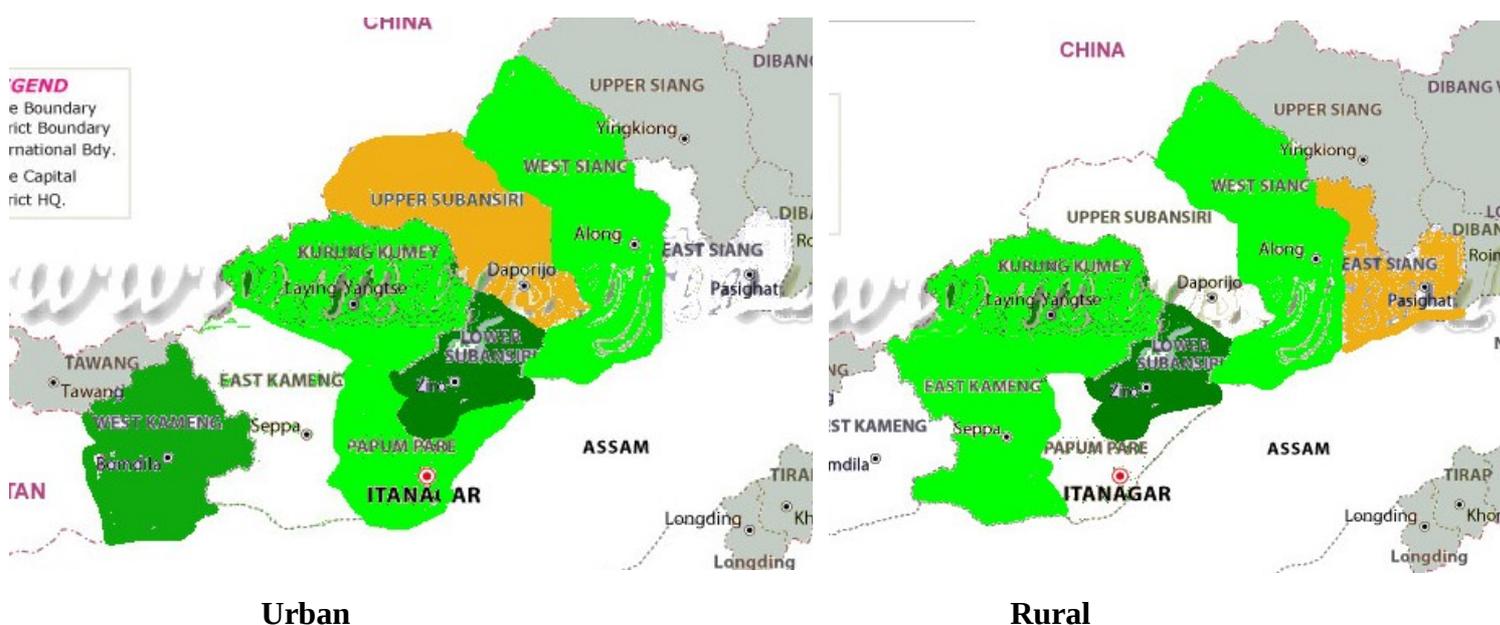
Rural

In Manipur valley, we observe a different pattern to the fall of Indic demography. In Manipur, the outer Manipur is almost completely Christian, with little in the way of economy. What economy exists is centred in the Manipur valley, dominated by the Hindu (and Sanamahi) Meiteis. This has, consequently, triggered an influx of working age Christians into the Manipur valley, leading to a fall of Indics in the younger generation. The exact fall is characterised in the table below

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Bishnupur	93.05	82.89	11.06	95.58	87.66	7.92
Thoubal	85.99	71.40	14.59	81.11	65.94	15.17
Imphal East	84.97	76.12	8.85	81.44	69.89	11.55
Imphal West	94.10	86.68	7.42	95.48	91.49	3.99

Arunachal Pradesh

In Arunachal Pradesh, we come to yet another kind of change. In Arunachal Pradesh, most of those targeted for conversion are the younger people – those in the working age. The older generation is not converted and generally dies away, without being converted. This phenomenon was first observed in Nagaland, where the older generation died out without converting, leaving only the converted younger generation to remain in Christianity. The same phenomenon is being observed now in parts of western Arunachal Pradesh. Most changes in Arunachal Pradesh have occurred around Itanagar and its adjacent districts or in the extreme east, where Indics are wiped out.



The actual differences have been noted in the table below

District	Urban			Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change	65-69	0-4	Change
Bishnupur	93.05	82.89	11.06	95.58	87.66	7.92
Thoubal	85.99	71.40	14.59	81.11	65.94	15.17
Imphal East	84.97	76.12	8.85	81.44	69.89	11.55
Imphal West	94.10	86.68	7.42	95.48	91.49	3.99

West Kameng	97.03	85.12	11.91	89.57	85.09	4.48
East Kameng	55.17	51.75	3.42	53.42	48.13	5.29
Papum Pare	65.65	56.42	9.23	24.71	24.61	0.1
Kurung Kumey				48.83	38.98	9.85
Lower Subansiri	63.53	63.13	0.4	64.63	45.4	19.23
West Siang	84.95	75.70	9.25	73.54	66.71	6.83

Tribal South Odisha



Rural

The phenomenon described above has also been observed in tribal south Odisha. It is shown in the table below, in the rural areas of south Odisha

District	Rural		
	65-69	0-4	Change
Kandhamal	81.85	73.82	8.03
Gajapati	63.74	53.84	9.9

Since it is tribals of the working age that convert, the disparity emerges in these regions.

Major cities

In the last section, we shall examine how the major cities of India are faring. We have chosen the 50 major cities of India. These are rapidly growing cities with migration playing a major role in them. Consequently, we shall not evaluate the difference between the old and the young, but we shall highlight how the changes have occurred between 1991 and 2011 census in terms of the total Indic population share.

It has been claimed by many that the Hindus are migrating to the cities from the smaller urban areas, to account for the falling Hindu population proportions of small towns and semi-urban areas. In this article, we investigate if this is indeed true. If the Hindus are migrating in huge numbers to the metros, then we should see the rise of the Hindus, especially in the working and child age groups, since young couples are more likely to have children.

We chose the fifty biggest cities of India, all with population of greater than or extremely close to a million. In twelve of the fifty cities, we found that the proportion of the Indics (Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs) of the Indics was under 80%. The twelve cities are Mumbai (corporation area),

Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Thane, Bhopal, Meerut, Varanasi, Aurangabad, Srinagar, Allahabad, Ranchi and Thiruvananthapuram. In these twelve cities, we have examined the change of the demographics of the Indics. In summary, we shall also take a quick look at the others, particularly the top twenty to which the migration has been pronounced.

Cities	1991 Indic Pop.	2001 Indic Pop.	2011 Indic Pop.	0-4 Indics in 2011
Mumbai	78.73	77.68	75.83	69.79
Hyderabad	58.32	56.18	52.75	46.45
Kolkata	81.4	78.57	77.42	68.04
Lucknow	75.00	73.81	72.84	68.56
Bhopal	70.77	72.30	72.22	70.01
Meerut	65.42	63.44	63.88	54.68
Varanasi	71.01	68.58	70.49	66.16
Srinagar	11.56 ⁵	2.34 ⁶	1.82	1.43 ⁷
Aurangabad	69.73	69.95	68.09	63.87
Allahabad	77.69	78.97	76.78	73.77
Ranchi	74.89	74.29	74.71	73.42
Thiruvananthapuram	72.45	71.17	68.6	62.53

Given the high migration rates to these cities, the population figures are not very stable and tend to vary a bit across census. Nevertheless, the general trend is clear and with the solitary exception of Bhopal, the Indic population percentages have come down in all the cities, compared to 1991. The population of the Indics is coming down even in the major cities, despite a high rate of Hindu migration to these cities. It is becoming clear that, even in the major cities, the Indics are losing population share wherever there was already a significant minority population.

Further, it is clear that the Indics in the 0-4 age group are also losing population share rapidly in most areas, despite the migration of a large number of working age Indics who are likely to have more children. Further, the statistics of Mumbai metropolitan area hide a few facts. Mumbai urban area comprises of two separate districts (Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban). In Mumbai district, the Indics are down to 71.92%, with the 0-4 age group having only 65.11% Indics, with only 55.59% of them being Hindus. The second worrisome statistic is that there of the remaining 9.52% Indics, 4.27% comes from Buddhists, among whom there is a significant number of converts to Christianity. Consequently, Mumbai district, which has a total population of 30 lakhs (roughly two thirds the population of Kolkata), is in significant danger of being only around 60% Indic already, with the Indic population falling by 2-3% every decade. Kolkata also has a sharply lower rate of 0-4 population compared to the total population (9.5% lower), but this is mostly due to the high fertility rates of the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in the city. Meerut has the worst statistics and is likely to fall below the 50% Indic mark in the 0-4 age group in next couple of census.

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All the data is based on the census reports of 2011. The census figures of 2001 in the tables on major cities is based on the 2001 census report. The figures for 1991 census were taken from AP Joshi, MD Srinivas and JK Bajaj, "Religious Demography of India"

5 The population percentage of Srinagar is taken from 1981, since there was no census in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.

6 Includes Badami Bagh, which is counted separately in this census.

7 This is computed based on an estimate of the actual number of Indic civilians in Srinagar, leaving out the servicemen. However, since the census does not specify them separately, we have no means of actually computing the number.

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