RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

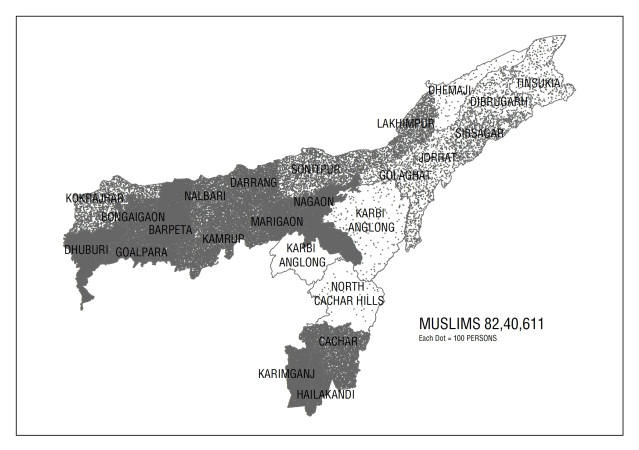
Counting of population for the 2011 census has just been completed. If all goes well, the figures for the current religious profile of the population of India should become available in a couple of years. If the trends of the previous couple of decades continue, we shall see a major change in the religious composition of several parts of India, including and especially the northeast. This is therefore a good time to recall the religious demographic profile of the northeastern sates as recorded in the 2001 census and the trend of change that was observed at that time. Below, we sketch the religious profile of the sever northeastern states – comprising of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya – as recorded in 2001 and the changes that were seen then in comparison to the previous census of 1991.

**The Northeastern Region**  
        As shown in Table 1, the 2001 census counted a total of 383 lakh people in the seven states of the northeast. Of these, 219 lakh were Hindus, 89 lakh Muslims and 62 lakh Christians.  
        There was an accretion of 68 lakh persons to the population of the region between 1991 and 2001; Hindus acquired 27 lakh persons, Muslims 20 lakh and Christians 19 lakh. The decadal growth of Hindus was thus just about 14 percent, as compared to 30 percent of the Muslims and 45 percent of the Christians. People belonging to tribal religions grew by almost the same rate as Hindus, while Buddhists recorded much lower growth.

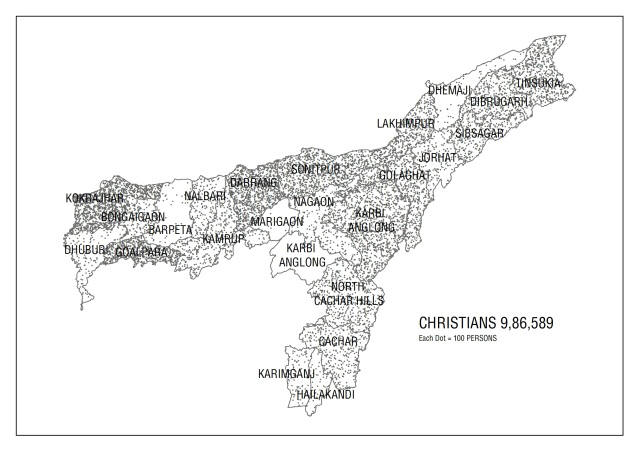
**Table 1: NORTHEAST**                                        *2001            1991         Accretion              Growth*  
                Total               383               315                 68                        21.5  
                Hindus           219               192                 27                         13.9  
                Muslims         89                 68                   20                         30.1  
                Christians      62                 43                   19                         44.7  
                Buddhists      3.7                3.6                 0.1                          2.6  
                ORPs               8.7               7.7                    1                         13.1  
                Others             0.9               0.8                 0.1                         14.4  
        Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent. ORPs (Other Religions and Persuasions) are mainly people following tribal religions. Others include Sikhs, Jains and RNS (Religion not stated).  
        As a consequence of this substantially lower growth of Hindus, as compared to the Muslims and Christians, their proportion in the population came down from 61 percent in 1991 to 57 percent in 2001, registering a decline of 4 percentage points in a single decade. Proportion of Muslims correspondingly rose from 21.6 to 23.1 percent and that of Christians from 13.7 to 16.2 percent. The decline in the proportion of Hindus and corresponding rise in that of Muslims and Christians in this region was much sharper than that observed during the earlier decade of 1981-1991; there are reasons to believe that this trend of growing differential between the Hindus and others shall get further emphasized during 2001-2011.  
        These are figures for all seven of the northeastern states together. The trends are much sharper in some of the individual states and in certain districts within those states. It is therefore instructive to look at the seven states separately.

***Assam***Assam is the most populous state of the northeast. Of the total population of 383 lakh counted in the seven states of the region in 2001, 267 lakh was in Assam alone. Of these 173 lakhs were Hindus, 82 lakh Muslims and 10 lakh Christians.  
        What is especially noteworthy is however the change in the population that occurred between 1991 and 2001. There was an accretion of 42 lakh persons in the population during that decade. This was divided almost equally between Hindus and others. Population of Hindus increased by 22 lakh persons, that of Muslims by 19 lakh persons and of Christians by more than 2 lakh persons. There was a decline of 1 lakh persons in the followers of tribal religions. Hindus and tribal religionists together grew by 21 lakh persons, and Muslims and Christians together added about the same 21 lakh persons, though their population in 1991 was less than half that of Hindus. This was reflected in vast differences in the growth rates; decadal growth of Hindus was about 15 percent, that of Muslims and Christians around 30 percent or more.

**Table 2: ASSAM**                                                            *2001           1991             Accretion             Growth*  
                                        Total             267             224                      42                     18.9  
                                        Hindus         173             150                      22                     14.9  
                                        Muslims         82             64                        19                     29.3  
                                        Christians     9.9             7.4                      2.4                     32.5  
                                        Buddhists     0.5             0.6                     -0.1                   -20.3  
                                        ORPs             0.2             1.4                     -1.2                   -83.4  
                                        Others           0.6             0.5                     0.11                   22.5  
                            Numbers are in lakh. Growth in percent.  
        Most of the Muslims in the northeastern region are in Assam. Of 89 lakh Muslims in the region, 82 lakh are in this state. Within Assam, they are particularly concentrated in some of the districts. As may be seen in the Map alongside, Muslims have a considerable presence in most of the districts of lower Assam and in the Cachar region. In 2001, they formed a majority of the population of Dhubri, Goalpara, Barpeta and Nagaon; and in Karimganj and Hailakandi of Cachar. In 2011, several other districts of lower Assam are likely to turn Muslim majority.



        A disturbing observation of the count of 2001 was that decadal growth of Hindus in several districts of lower Assam, especially in Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Barpeta, Nalbari and Darrang was unnaturally low, indicating the possibility of Hindus leaving the area. Talukwise data shows that in at least 8 taluks of Dhubri, Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon, the number of Hindus counted in 2001 was in fact *lower*than their number in 1991.

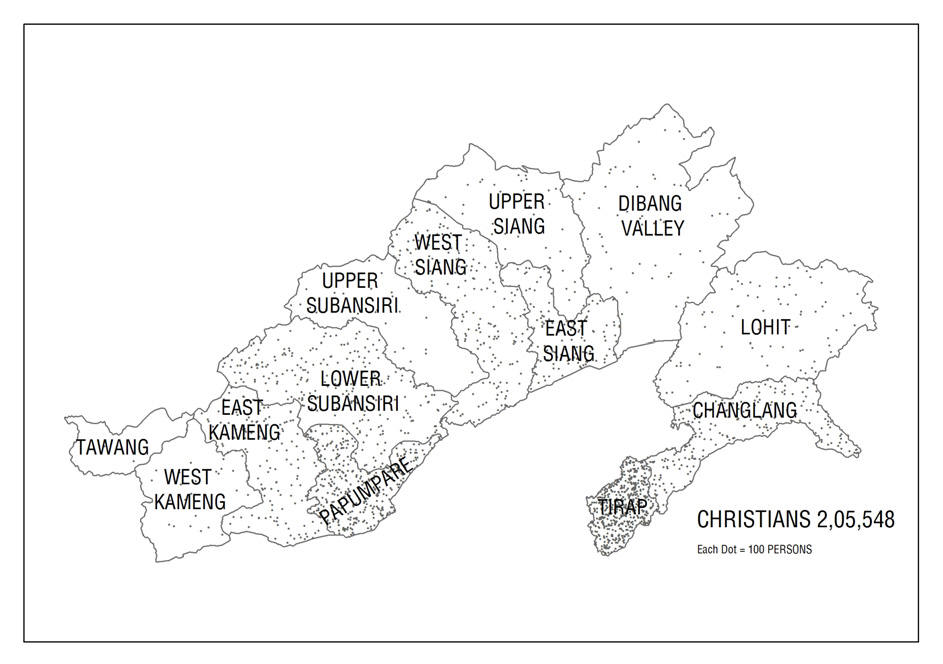


        Another remarkable aspect of the 2001 census was the increased presence of Christians in several districts of lower Assam, especially Kokrajhar. This trend needs to be watched. In the Map alongside, we show the distribution of 10 lakh Christians in the state.

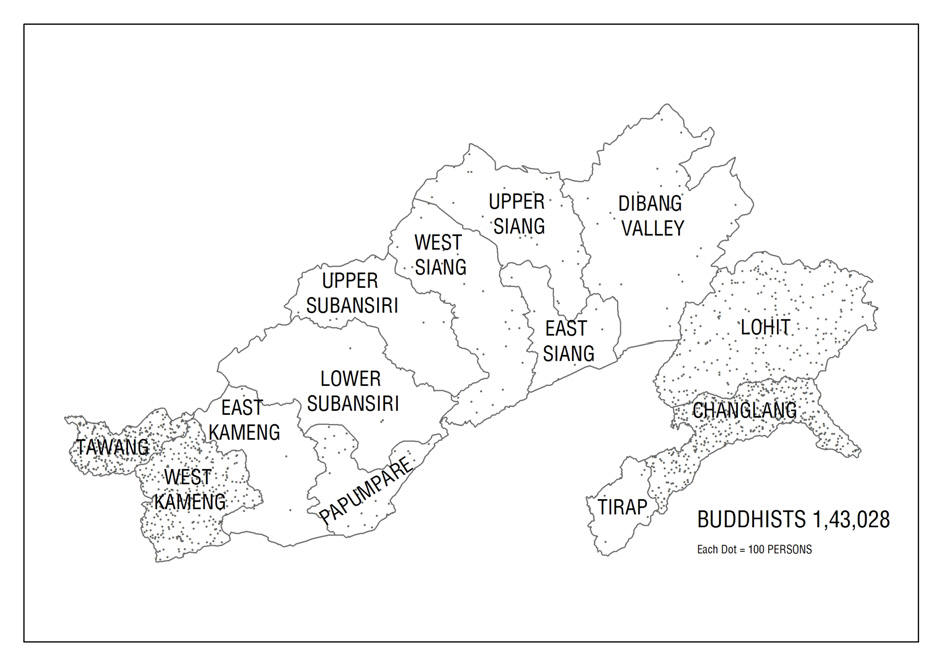
***Arunachal Pradesh***        Arunachal Pradesh has undergone rapid religious demographic change since 1971, when there were less than 4 thousand Christians in the whole state in a total population of nearly 5 lakh. In 2001, total population of the state was 11 lakh, and there were 2 lakh Christians among them.

**Table 3: ARUNACHAL PRADESH**                                                        *2001           1991             Accretion               Growth*  
                                Total               11.0               8.6                     2.3                      27.0  
                                Hindus             3.8               3.2                     0.6                      18.7  
                                Muslims         0.21             0.12                     0.1                      73.4  
                                Christians        2.1               0.9                     1.2                     130.9  
                                Buddhists       1.4                1.1                     0.3                      28.4  
                                ORPs               3.4                3.1                     0.2                        7.8  
                                Others              0.1               0.2                  -0.08                    -39.8  
                        Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent.

        As seen in the Map, Christians in the state up to 2001 were concentrated in a few districts, especially in Tirap, adjoining Nagaland; the district had a quarter of all Christians in the state and was already a Christian majority state in 2001. Changlang and Lohit, adjoining Tirap, had another about 30 thousand Christians. The other region of Christian concentration was Papum Pare, Lower Subansri and East Kameng, which together had 75 thousand of the 2 lakh Christians in the state. There were also about 35 thousand Christians in West Siang and East Siang. If the trends of the last three decades continue, the 2011 census is likely to show a considerably higher presence of Christians in Arunachal Pradesh, and especially in the districts that we have mentioned.



        Nearly one-third of the population of Arunachal Pradesh in 2001 was counted as following tribal religions (listed as ORPs in the Table). The relatively low decadal growth in their numbers seems to indicate that a considerable part of the conversion to Christianity is taking place from amongst their ranks. It shall be of interest to watch the changes in their numbers and proportion in the 2011 census.  
        There were also 1.4 lakh Buddhists in the state in 2001. They were particularly concentrated in the western districts of Tawang and West Kameng and in the eastern districts of Changlang and Lohit. Relatively robust growth of 28 percent in their numbers between 1991 and 2001 indicates that they are probably not particularly affected by the growth of Christianity. It shall be of interest to know whether they have been able to retain their normal growth during 2001-2011, and resisted the ongoing wave of Christian expansion.

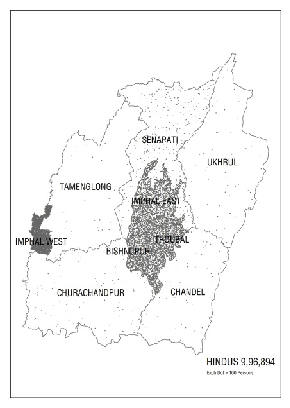
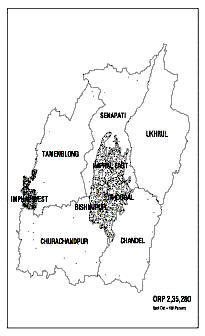


***Nagaland***The most significant observation of the 2001 census was the rather high growth of nearly 65 percent in the total population of Nagaland. It shall be interesting to know whether the growth momentum would be maintained during 2001-2011. Nagaland is almost entirely Christian. Of about 1.5 lakh Hindus in the state, 92 thousand are in Dimapur and another 22 thousand in Kohima. Nearly 28 thousand of 35 thousand Muslims are also in these two districts. But, the growth of nearly 70 percent in their numbers between 1991 and 2001 is remarkable; and, it would be of interest to know how their numbers have grown during 2001-2011.

**Table 4: NAGALAND**                                                                        *2001               1991               Accretion                  Growth*  
                                            Total                    19.9                  12.1                      7.8                          64.5  
                                            Hindus                 1.53                 1.22                     0.31                         25.1  
                                            Muslims               0.35                 0.21                     0.14                         69.6  
                                            Christians            17.9                 10.6                       7.3                         69.2  
                                            Others                  0.12                 0.09                     0.03                         36.5  
                                    Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent.

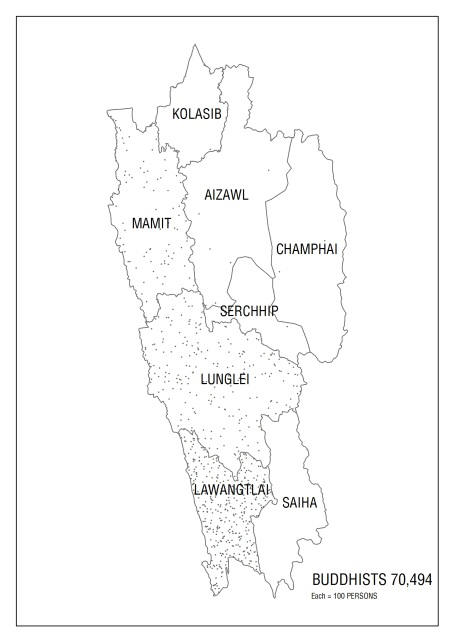
***Manipur***        During the 2001 census, 3 divisions of Senapati district could not be counted. We have estimated numbers for these divisions by assuming that the religious demography of the district remained the same as in 1991.

**Table 5: MANIPUR**                                                                         *2001             1991        Accretion             Growth*  
                                            Total                    22.94             18.37             4.6                     24.9  
                                            Hindus                 10.05            10.59           -0.55                     -5.2  
                                            Muslims                1.91              1.34             0.57                     43.1  
                                            Christians             8.56               6.27              2.3                     36.6  
                                            ORPs                     2.36               0.14             2.22                  1,578  
                                            Others                   0.06               0.03             0.03                       79  
                                    Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent.  
        The most striking aspect of the 2001 census data for Manipur was the decline in the number of Hindus in the state. This happened because as many as 2.36 lakh persons were counted under Other Religions and Persuasions, compared to only about 14 thousand in 1991. As many as 2.22 lakh persons of Manipur, who had been previously counted as Hindus, gave their religion as "Sanamahi" during the 2001 census.  
        Hindus and also the "Sanmahis" are almost all located in the valley districts of Imphal, Thoubal and Bishnupur, and to a much lesser extent in Senapati. There are hardly any Hindus or ORPs in the other hill districts, in all of which Christians form more than 90 percent of the population.  
        It shall be interesting to see how this phenomenon of Hindus of Manipur valley registering as "Sanamahis" or under some other belief or persuasion manifests in the 2011 census.



***Mizoram***        Mizoram has become largely Christian, except for the presence of about 70 thousand Buddhists in three districts of the state. Of the total population of 8.89 lakhs counted in 2001, there were 7.73 lakh Christians and 0.70 lakh Buddhists. As seen in the Map here, Buddhists are concentrated largely in Lawangtlai and Lunglei, and to a lesser extent in Mamit. Besides theses, there were only about 32 thousand Hindus and 10 thousand Muslims; a large proportion of both Hindus and Muslims was in Aizwal.

**Table 6: MIZORAM**                                                                        *2001            1991             Accretion              Growth*  
                                            Total                     8.89              6.90                 1.99                      28.8  
                                            Hindus                 0.32              0.35                 -0.03                     -9.3  
                                            Muslims               0.10              0.05                 0.06                     122.5  
                                            Christians             7.73              5.91                 1.81                      30.7  
                                            Buddhists             0.70             0.54                 0.16                         30  
                                            Others                   0.04              0.05                -0.01                       -29  
                                  Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent.  
        Near doubling of the population of Muslims between 1991 and 2001 was another significant feature of the count of 2001. The number of Hindus on the other hand had in fact declined by about 10 percent during 1991-2001.  
        Since Mizoram has become largely Christian, not much is likely to change in the religious demography of the state in 2011. But, it shall be of interest to know whether the sharp rise in the Muslim population seen in 2001 is replicated in 2011; and, whether the already small number of Hindus continues to decline further.

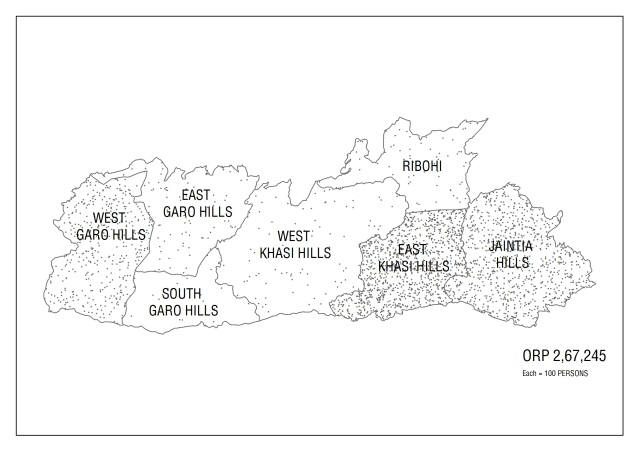


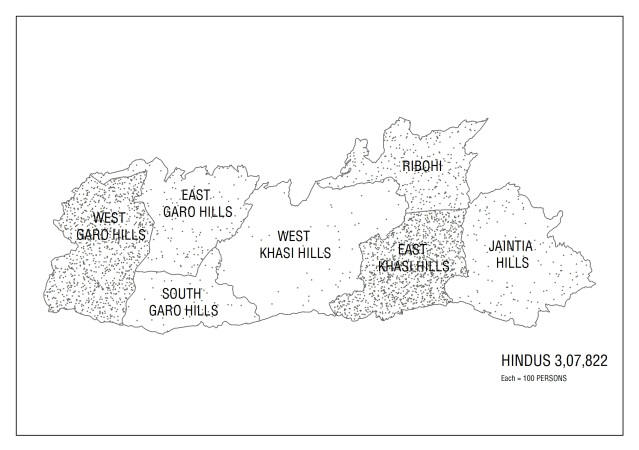
***Tripura***        The population of Tripura remains largely Hindu; though, as seen in the Table, during 1991-2001, Christians registered a growth of 120 percent, and even Muslims grew at a rate that was double that of the Hindus. During that decade, the population of Buddhists declined by about a quarter, from 1.28 lakh in 1991 to less than a lakh in 2001.

**Table 7: TRIPURA**                                                                        *2001             1991             Accretion            Growth*  
                                            Total                   31.99             27.57                 4.42                  16.0  
                                            Hindus               27.39             23.85                 3.54                  14.9  
                                            Muslims              2.54               1.96                  0.58                  29.5  
                                            Christians           1.02               0.46                  0.56                120.5  
                                            Buddhists           0.99               1.28                 -0.29                -22.9  
                                            Others                 0.04                0.01                 0.03                   287  
                                    Numbers are in lakh. Growth in percent.  
        The religious demography of Tripura is unlikely to change very drastically during the current decade of 2001-2011. But, it shall be of interest to see whether the substantial increase in the number of Christians and a somewhat lesser rise in that of Muslims seen in 2001 becomes a long term phenomenon. Similarly, the 2011 census will also provide information on whether the decline in the number of Buddhists during 1991-2001 was an unusual phenomenon or it marks a new trend.

***Meghalaya***        Meghalaya has not been Christianised as rapidly or as completely as Nagaland, Mizoram and the hill districts of Manipur. But the proportion of Christians there has been increasing substantially from decade to decade. During 1991-2001, their proportion went up by nearly 6 percentage points, from 64.6 percent in 1991 to 70.3 percent in 2001. As seen in the Table alongside, of the total accretion of 5.44 lakh in the population of the state, 4.83 lakh was toward that of Christians. Hindus added about 48 thousand to their population of 2.6 lakhs. The state also has considerable population of ORPs; their numbers, however, have declined from 2.98 lakh to 2.67 lakh. This phenomenon is similar to Arunachal Pradesh, where the growth of Christianity has led to relative, though not absolute, decline in the presence of ORPs.  
        Muslims in the state grew by more than 60 percent during 1991-2001; with their population increasing from 61 thousand to 99 thousand. As we have seen, such unusual increase in the population of Muslims happened in almost every state of the northeast during 1991-2001. It shall be of great interest to see whether the trend is sustained in 2011.

**Table 8: MEGHALAYA**                                                                       *2001             1991          Accretion                 Growth*  
                                            Total                   23.19             17.75             5.44                         30.7  
                                            Hindus                 3.08               2.60             0.48                         18.3  
                                            Muslims               0.99               0.61             0.38                         61.4  
                                            Christians          16.29             11.46             4.83                          42.1  
                                            ORPs                    2.67               2.98             -0.31                       -10.5  
                                            Others                  0.16               0.08              0.07                        84.6  
                                    Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent.  
        The most significant part of the religious demography of Meghalaya is the geographical distribution of the non-Christian, especially Hindu, population in the state. Most of the Hindus in the state are in the West Garo Hills and East Khasi Hills districts, where they form nearly one-third of the population; there are also significant numbers of Hindus in Ribohi, where they form 20 percent of the population. The substantial population of ORPs in the state, amounting to 2.67 lakh persons is also largely concentrated in West Garo and East Khasi Hills, and also in Jaintia Hills. Muslims are also located mostly in West Garo and East Khasi Hills. Thus much of the non-Christian population of the state is in the districts of West Garo and East Khasi Hills, and to a lesser extent in Ribohi and Jaintia. In the central portion of East and South Garo Hills and in West Khasi Hills, Christians form nearly 90 percent or more of the population.





        Of 2.67 lakh counted as ORPs, about 2 lakhs are Khasis and 50 thousand Garos. These two are the largest groups of tribes in the state, and a large majority of them have converted to Christianity. But, in some of the districts that we have mentioned, they continue to subscribe to their tribal religions. Only a few among them, however, count themselves as Hindus.  
        There are smaller groups of tribes, such as Rabas, Hajongs and Kochs, with populations of 20 to 30 thousand each, and some of even smaller tribes like the Boro Kacharis, who have remained largely Hindus. The continued adherence of smaller tribes and some groups within the larger Garo and Khasi tribes in some of the districts to Hinduism or their tribal religions often leads to severe ethnic tensions in Meghalaya. Thus there are about 10,000 Rabas in East Garo Hills, who continue to be counted as Hindus in a district which is 90 percent Christian and where nearly the whole population of the dominant Garo tribe is Christian. Recently, the district, along with neighbouring Goalpara of Assam, witnessed major Garo-Raba clashes.  
        In this context, detailed district and tribe wise figures of 2011 for Meghalaya would be of great interest for both administrators and social workers alike.

***Northeastern States excluding Assam***Before closing, it is instructive to look at the northeastern states excluding Assam as a group. While Assam has been witnessing growth of mainly Muslim population, the other states have seen mainly a spurt in Christianity. Though, as we have seen above, there is considerable increase in Christian presence in Assam and of Muslim presence in the other six states, especially in the recent decades.

**Table 9: Northeast excluding Assam**                                                                        *2001           1991          Accretion              Growth*  
                                            Total                    117.88         91.33             26.56                     29.1  
                                            Hindus                  46.17         41.82               4.34                     10.4  
                                            Muslims                 6.10            4.29               1.82                     42.4  
                                            Christians            53.56          35.58             17.99                     50.6  
                                            ORPs                      8.50            6.33               2.17                     34.3  
                                            Buddhists              3.21            2.98               0.23                       7.6  
                                            Others                    0.34            0.33               0.01                       3.1  
                                    Numbers are in lakhs. Growth in percent.  
            As seen in Table 9, total population of these states grew by about 29 percent between 1991 and 2001. Population of Christian grew by 50 percent, that of Muslim by 42 percent and of ORPs by 34 percent, while Hindus grew by just 10 percent and Buddhists by around 8 percent. Hindus and Buddhists during the decade, as in the previous decades, suffered loss in their share of population. The proportion of Christians in the total population thus went up from less than 39 percent in 1991 to more than 45 percent in 2001. The region is likely to see a similar or higher rise in the proportion of Christians in 2011.

***Conclusion***        The northeastern states of India have witnessed great changes in their religious demography during the last few decades. In the process, large parts of Assam have turned predominantly Muslim and Nagland, Mizoram and the whole of Manipur except the valley districts have become predominantly Christian. In these areas, the changes are almost complete and the only issue of interest is whether the remnants of Hindus in these areas would continue to stay there or will their already negligible presence decline further. The issue is not yet fully settled in Arunachal Pradesh and to an extent in Meghalaya. For these two states, the figures of 2011 census shall indicate whether the process of change there is also going to be as complete as it has been elsewhere. The trends of the last few decades have been going in this direction.  
        Census is a greatly useful source of information about the society and the changes taking place in it. We are fortunate to have systematic census data for nearly 140 years. It is important to keep appreciating and analyzing this information to know the momentous changes that are taking place in the religious demography of some parts of India. Knowing in detail about what is happening may at some stage help us in finding the way out.