

Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011

In June 2011, the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) was conducted through a comprehensive door to door survey across India for generating data on a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households in both rural and urban areas.

When was the last Socio-Economic Caste Census conducted?

It was conducted in 2011.

What was unique about the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) - 2011?

1. It was the first paperless census in India, conducted on handheld electronic devices, in 640 districts.
2. It was the first-ever caste-based census since 1931 census of India.
3. Data was collected on manual scavenging and Transgender count in India.

When was the first caste census conducted in India?

The first caste census was conducted in the year 1881.

Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 was not conducted under the 1948 Census of India Act. What is the significance of this exclusion?

Disclosure of information was not mandatory. Sharing of details was voluntary for the citizens.

How many states, UT and districts were covered in SECC 2011 census?

SECC 2011 census was conducted in all states and UT's.

Before SECC 2011 census, which were the previous censuses used to identify households Below Poverty Line?

Previous to Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011, there were 3 other censuses which were used to collect data on households Below Poverty Line.

1. 1992 census
2. 1997 census

3. 2002 census

When were the findings of the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 released?

The results of SECC 2011 were released in 2015.

In which place was the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 launched?

SECC 2011 was first launched from Sankhola village of Hazemara Block in West Tripura District.

How is the Government of India planning to use the SECC 2011 data?

Government of India is planning to use the data collected from Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011, to implement their Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes and to expand Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar and Mobile Governance (JAM).

How is the Rural Development Ministry planning to utilise the SECC 2011 data?

Rural Development Ministry is planning to use the SECC 2011 data in the following programmes.

1. National Food Security Act
2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Which were the Ministries responsible for conducting Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011?

1. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation - Urban Areas.
2. Ministry of Rural Development - Rural Areas
3. Ministry of Home Affairs: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India - responsible for the caste census.

Caste Census 2011 - Major Findings

1. The number of households in India - 24.49 Crore, 17.97 crores live in villages.
2. 10.74 crore households are considered deprived.
3. Approximately 30% of households in rural areas are landless and they majorly get their income from manual labour.
4. Around 13% of families in villages live in houses of 1 room.

5. 56% of rural households lack agricultural land
6. SECC 2011 recorded a higher number of illiterates in than the numbers recorded in 2011 Census of India.
7. 60% of rural households are deprived or poor.
8. 35% of urban households are poor.
9. 1.80 Lakh households are engaged in manual scavenging for livelihood. Maharashtra has the highest number of manual scavengers.
10. 48% of the rural population is female.
11. Kerala has the highest number of people with mental illness.

Committee formed to design Below Poverty Line (BPL) census

Dr N C Saxena committee (for rural areas) and SR Hashim committee (for urban areas) was constituted to suggest the design of the new Below Poverty Line (BPL) census. They recommended a three-fold classification of households.

1. Excluded Households: these would be identified by assets owned and income and would not be eligible for welfare benefits of the government.
2. Automatically included Households: these would be the households facing extreme social destitution and would automatically be included for the welfare benefits of the government.
3. Other Households: these households would be eligible for graded benefits decided on the basis of multiple deprivation indicators.

However, both the committees used different parameters for classification of the households in rural and urban areas.

Socio-Economic Caste Census - Latest News

The state of Odisha wants Socio-Economic Caste Census to be held simultaneously with General Census in 2021.