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Preface

It has always been the endeavour of the Central Statistical Organisation in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to compile and publish statistical information on important socio-economic aspects with regular periodicity. This publication is the latest issue of the series covering a wide range of subjects.

India has achieved considerable progress in socio-economic development over the years. Comparable statistical indicators are, however, necessary to measure such changes. Recognising this need, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) brought out a brochure entitled “Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India” for the first time in December 1987. Since this publication was found to be quite useful by different types of users, CSO started bringing it out as a regular publication. However, in 1993, it was renamed as “Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India”.

India has a very long tradition of collection of socio-economic statistics through the Population Census, National Sample Surveys and as a by-product of development administration. The availability of statistics on various socio-economic issues has, therefore, improved considerably in the last many years. However, data gaps still exist on a number of important issues. This is partly due to global changes in the socio-economic scenario and shifts in priorities. It is, however, necessary to have up-to-date statistics on new emerging issues at various geographical levels.

In view of the growing concern for social well-being and improving the quality of life, different types of social statistics and indicators of social development are in general demand. In tune with the changing requirements, the coverage and presentation of this publication have been significantly improved in the current issue. The whole publication has been rearranged into eleven chapters on the basis of subject fields. Three new tables on prevalence of HIV/AIDS have been added in the fourth chapter on “Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition”. Brief write-ups giving important highlights in respect of each subject have been introduced for the first time.

I hope the publication would be useful to planners, policy makers, research workers and the academia. We will appreciate suggestions for bringing about improvements in the publication.

June, 2004

Mano Ranjan
Secretary to the Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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Table 1.1 : Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1951			1961		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	15,670,565	15,444,694	31,115,259	18,161,671	17,821,776	35,983,447
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	177,680	158,878	336,558
Assam	4,298,773	3,730,083	8,028,856	5,798,376	5,038,953	10,837,329
Bihar ³	19,489,964	19,292,307	38,782,271	23,297,343	23,150,114	46,447,457
Goa ¹	280,141	315,918	596,059	302,534	324,133	626,667
Gujarat	8,331,922	7,930,735	16,262,657	10,633,902	9,999,448	20,633,350
Haryana	3,031,612	2,641,985	5,673,597	4,062,787	3,527,737	7,590,524
Himachal Pradesh	1,247,826	1,138,155	2,385,981	1,451,334	1,361,129	2,812,463
Jammu & Kashmir ²	1,736,827	1,517,025	3,253,852	1,896,633	1,664,343	3,560,976
Karnataka	9,866,923	9,535,033	19,401,956	12,040,923	11,545,849	23,586,772
Kerala	6,681,901	6,867,217	13,549,118	8,361,927	8,541,788	16,903,715
Madhya Pradesh ³	13,255,004	12,816,633	26,071,637	16,578,204	15,794,204	32,372,408
Maharashtra	16,490,039	15,512,525	32,002,564	20,428,882	19,124,836	39,553,718
Manipur	283,685	293,950	577,635	387,058	392,979	780,037
Meghalaya	310,706	294,968	605,674	397,288	372,092	769,380
Mizoram	96,136	100,066	196,202	132,465	133,598	266,063
Nagaland	106,551	106,424	212,975	191,027	178,173	369,200
Orissa	7,242,892	7,403,054	14,645,946	8,770,586	8,778,260	17,548,846
Punjab	4,968,206	4,192,294	9,160,500	6,007,566	5,127,503	11,135,069
Rajasthan	8,313,883	7,656,891	15,970,774	10,564,082	9,591,520	20,155,602
Sikkim	72,210	65,515	137,725	85,193	76,996	162,189
Tamil Nadu	15,003,724	15,115,323	30,119,047	16,910,978	16,775,975	33,686,953
Tripura	335,589	303,440	639,029	591,237	550,768	1,142,005
Uttar Pradesh ³	33,100,733	30,118,939	63,219,672	38,638,317	35,116,256	73,754,573
West Bengal	14,105,519	12,194,461	26,299,980	18,599,144	16,327,135	34,926,279
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19,055	11,916	30,971	39,304	24,244	63,548
Chandigarh	13,623	10,638	24,261	72,576	47,305	119,881
Dadra & Nagar Havel	21,345	20,187	41,532	29,524	28,439	57,963
Delhi	986,538	757,534	1,744,072	1,489,378	1,169,234	2,658,612
Lakshadweep	10,295	10,740	21,035	11,935	12,173	24,108
Pondicherry	156,275	160,978	317,253	183,347	185,732	369,079
India ²	185,528,462	175,559,628	361,088,090	226,293,201	212,941,570	439,234,771

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India , Part II - A (i) 1991-Central Population table (A-I to A-3).

Note :Reference period of various censuses is 1st March except during 1971 for which it is 1st April.

1. Includes Daman & Diu

2. The population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 population.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

(Contd.)

Table 1.1 (Contd.): Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	22,008,663	21,494,045	43,502,708	27,109,616	26,441,410	53,551,026
Arunachal Pradesh	251,231	216,280	467,511	339,322	292,517	631,839
Assam ¹	7,714,240	6,910,912	14,625,152	9,444,037	8,597,211	18,041,248
Bihar ³	28,846,944	27,506,425	56,353,369	35,930,560	33,984,174	69,914,734
Goa ²	431,214	426,557	857,771	548,450	538,280	1,086,730
Gujarat	13,802,494	12,894,981	26,697,475	17,552,640	16,533,159	34,085,799
Haryana	5,377,044	4,659,387	10,036,431	6,909,679	6,012,440	12,922,119
Himachal Pradesh	1,766,957	1,693,477	3,460,434	2,169,931	2,110,887	4,280,818
Jammu & Kashmir	2,458,315	2,158,317	4,616,632	3,164,660	2,822,729	5,987,389
Karnataka	14,971,900	14,327,114	29,299,014	18,922,627	18,213,087	37,135,714
Kerala	10,587,851	10,759,524	21,347,375	12,527,767	12,925,913	25,453,680
Madhya Pradesh ³	21,455,334	20,198,785	41,654,119	26,886,305	25,292,539	52,178,844
Maharashtra	26,116,351	24,295,884	50,412,235	32,414,432	30,368,386	62,782,818
Manipur	541,675	531,078	1,072,753	721,006	699,947	1,420,953
Meghalaya	520,967	490,732	1,011,699	683,710	652,109	1,335,819
Mizoram	170,824	161,566	332,390	257,239	236,518	493,757
Nagaland	276,084	240,365	516,449	415,910	359,020	774,930
Orissa	11,041,083	10,903,532	21,944,615	13,309,786	13,060,485	26,370,271
Punjab	7,266,515	6,284,545	13,551,060	8,937,210	7,851,705	16,788,915
Rajasthan	13,484,383	12,281,423	25,765,806	17,854,154	16,407,708	34,261,862
Sikkim	112,662	97,181	209,843	172,440	143,945	316,385
Tamil Nadu	20,828,021	20,371,147	41,199,168	24,487,624	23,920,453	48,408,077
Tripura	801,126	755,216	1,556,342	1,054,846	998,212	2,053,058
Uttar Pradesh ³	47,016,635	41,324,886	88,341,521	58,819,535	52,042,977	110,862,512
West Bengal	23,435,987	20,876,024	44,312,011	28,560,901	26,019,746	54,580,647
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70,027	45,106	115,133	107,261	81,480	188,741
Chandigarh	147,080	110,171	257,251	255,278	196,332	451,610
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36,964	37,206	74,170	52,515	51,161	103,676
Delhi	2,257,515	1,808,183	4,065,698	3,440,081	2,780,325	6,220,406
Lakshadweep	16,078	15,732	31,810	20,377	19,872	40,249
Pondicherry	237,112	234,595	471,707	304,561	299,910	604,471
India	284,049,276	264,110,376	548,159,652	353,374,460	329,954,637	683,329,097

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. The 1981 figures of population for Assam are interpolated.

2. Includes population of Daman & Diu.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 1.1 (Contd.): Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	33,724,581	32,783,427	66,508,008	38,286,811	37,440,730	75,727,541
Arunachal Pradesh	465,004	399,554	864,558	573,951	517,166	1,091,117
Assam	11,657,989	10,756,333	22,414,322	13,787,799	12,850,608	26,638,407
Bihar ⁴	45,202,091	41,172,374	86,374,465	43,153,964	39,724,832	82,878,796
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	10,452,426	10,343,530	20,795,956
Goa	594,790	575,003	1,169,793	685,617	658,381	1,343,998
Gujarat ²	21,355,209	19,954,373	41,309,582	26,344,053	24,252,939	50,596,992
Haryana	8,827,474	7,636,174	16,463,648	11,327,658	9,755,331	21,082,989
Himachal Pradesh ³	2,617,467	2,553,410	5,170,877	3,085,256	2,991,992	6,077,248
Jammu & Kashmir	4,014,100	3,704,600	7,718,700	5,300,574	4,769,343	10,069,917
Jharkhand	-	-	-	13,861,277	13,048,151	26,909,428
Karnataka	22,951,917	22,025,284	44,977,201	26,856,343	25,877,615	52,733,958
Kerala	14,288,995	14,809,523	29,098,518	15,468,664	16,369,955	31,838,619
Madhya Pradesh ⁴	34,267,293	31,913,877	66,181,170	31,456,873	28,928,245	60,385,118
Maharashtra	40,825,618	38,111,569	78,937,187	50,334,270	46,417,977	96,752,247
Manipur	938,359	898,790	1,837,149	1,207,338	1,181,296	2,388,634
Meghalaya	907,687	867,091	1,774,778	1,167,840	1,138,229	2,306,069
Mizoram	358,978	330,778	689,756	459,783	431,275	891,058
Nagaland	641,282	568,264	1,209,546	1,041,686	946,950	1,988,636
Orissa	16,064,146	15,595,590	31,659,736	18,612,340	18,094,580	36,706,920
Punjab	10,778,034	9,503,935	20,281,969	12,963,362	11,325,934	24,289,296
Rajasthan	23,042,780	20,963,210	44,005,990	29,381,657	27,091,465	56,473,122
Sikkim	216,427	190,030	406,457	288,217	252,276	540,493
Tamil Nadu	28,298,975	27,559,971	55,858,946	31,268,654	30,842,185	62,110,839
Tripura	1,417,930	1,339,275	2,757,205	1,636,138	1,555,030	3,191,168
Uttar Pradesh ⁴	74,036,957	65,075,330	139,112,287	87,466,301	78,586,558	166,052,859
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	4,316,401	4,163,161	8,479,562
West Bengal	35,510,633	32,567,332	68,077,965	41,487,694	38,733,477	80,221,171

Table 1.1 (Concl.d.): Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	154,369	126,292	280,661	192,985	163,280	356,265
Chandigarh	358,614	283,401	642,015	508,224	392,690	900,914
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70,953	67,524	138,477	121,731	98,720	220,451
Daman & Diu	51,595	49,991	101,586	92,478	65,581	158,059
Delhi	5,155,512	4,265,132	9,420,644	7,570,890	6,212,086	13,782,976
Lakshadweep	26,618	25,089	51,707	31,118	29,477	60,595
Pondicherry	408,081	399,704	807,785	486,705	487,124	973,829
India¹	439,230,458	407,072,230	846,302,688	531,277,078	495,738,169	1,027,015,247

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: 1. The population of India for 2001 includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.

2. Figures for 2001 shown against Gujarat have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

3. For 2001, figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

4. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 1.2 : Projected estimates of population (as on 1st October) for States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

State/Union Territory	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Andhra Pradesh	67263	68482	69652	70764	71806	72768
Arunachal Pradesh	879	904	929	954	978	1001
Assam	22685	23140	23591	24038	24477	24908
Bihar	65366	66866	68432	70072	71792	73600
Chhatisgarh	17841	18216	18585	18944	19291	19622
Goa	1179	1194	1210	1226	1242	1259
Gujarat	41762	42556	43373	44219	45096	46008
Haryana	16698	17108	17529	17963	18410	18869
Himachal Pradesh	5225	5316	5407	5498	5589	5680
Jammu & Kashmir	7925	8134	8349	8567	8791	9018
Jharkhand	22118	22593	23077	23569	24069	24577
Karnataka	45438	46216	46992	47768	48543	49318
Kerala	29293	29610	29916	30213	30499	30774
Madhya Pradesh	49235	50385	51547	52722	53906	55098
Maharashtra	79972	81745	83531	85326	87127	88930
Manipur	1865	1913	1963	2014	2067	2121
Meghalaya	1804	1854	1905	1958	2010	2064
Mizoram	702	723	743	764	784	805
Nagaland	1243	1303	1367	1436	1508	1585
Orissa	31980	32520	33054	33584	34105	34617
Punjab	20499	20873	21253	21639	22031	22430
Rajasthan	44638	45741	46874	48039	49238	50474
Sikkim	412	422	433	444	456	468
Tamil Nadu	56283	56984	57670	58340	58992	59624
Tripura	2799	2864	2926	2984	3037	3083
Uttar Pradesh	133834	136931	140101	143345	146666	150065
Uttaranchal	7132	7270	7409	7550	7691	7834
West Bengal	68904	70281	71637	72964	74255	75503
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	286	295	304	313	321	329
Chandigarh	654	675	696	718	742	767
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	141	146	152	158	165	173
Daman & Diu	103	107	111	115	120	125
Delhi	9645	10037	10440	10856	11283	11721
Lakshadweep	52	54	55	56	57	58
Pondicherry	820	841	862	881	900	917
India	856674	874298	892078	909998	928042	946191

(Contd.)

Table 1.2 (Contd.) : Projected estimates of population (as on 1st October) for States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

State/Union Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Andhra Pradesh	73639	74409	75068	75604	76008
Arunachal Pradesh	1023	1045	1065	1084	1102
Assam	25328	25734	26126	26500	26854
Bihar	75503	77509	79630	81873	84251
Chhatisgarh	19934	20225	20491	20728	20933
Goa	1277	1295	1314	1335	1356
Gujarat	46960	47957	49003	50104	51267
Haryana	19343	19832	20337	20859	21398
Himachal Pradesh	5771	5861	5951	6041	6130
Jammu & Kashmir	9250	9486	9725	9969	10216
Jharkhand	25093	25616	26147	26685	27230
Karnataka	50092	50866	51641	52416	53192
Kerala	31037	31288	31528	31755	31968
Madhya Pradesh	56295	57497	58700	59903	61102
Maharashtra	90728	92519	94295	96053	97785
Manipur	2178	2237	2298	2361	2427
Meghalaya	2118	2173	2228	2283	2339
Mizoram	825	845	864	884	902
Nagaland	1666	1753	1846	1945	2050
Orissa	35118	35606	36078	36534	36970
Punjab	22837	23251	23674	24106	24547
Rajasthan	51751	53072	54439	55858	57332
Sikkim	482	497	514	532	552
Tamil Nadu	60234	60821	61381	61913	62416
Tripura	3123	3155	3178	3193	3197
Uttar Pradesh	153543	157102	160745	164474	168289
Uttaranchal	7978	8123	8270	8418	8568
West Bengal	76697	77831	78895	79881	80779
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	336	343	349	354	359
Chandigarh	793	822	852	886	922
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	182	191	202	214	228
Daman & Diu	131	138	145	154	164
Delhi	12171	12631	13102	13583	14074
Lakshadweep	58	59	60	60	61
Pondicherry	933	948	961	971	979
India	964428	982738	1001104	1019512	1037948

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India; Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Census of India 2001

Table 1.3 : Important administrative and key population statistics for India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Area in sq. km. ¹	No. of Districts	No. of C.D. Blocks	No. of towns		No. of villages		No. of households (Figures in thousand)	Population (Figures in thousand)	Decadal growth rate	Sex ratio ²
				Statutory towns	Census towns	In-habited	Unin-habited				
	2001	2001	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	2001	2001	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA³	3,065,027	452	5,767	2,915	1,700	580,781	46,835	152,009	-	-	-
INDIA⁴ <i>(including Jammu & Kashmir)</i>	3,166,285	593	5,886	2,987	1,702	587,226	47,095	NA	1027015	21.34	933
States											
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	23	1,092	116	148	26,586	1,414	13,937	75727	13.86	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13	48	NA	10	3,649	NA	175	1091	26.21	901
Assam	78,438	23	137	74	19	24,685	905	3,844	26638	18.85	932
Bihar ⁸	94,163	37	591	172	99	67,513	10,184	14,012	82878	28.43	921
Chhatisgarh	135191	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	20795	18.06	990
Goa	3,702	2	10	13	18	360	9	235	1343	14.89	960
Gujarat ⁵	196,024	25	184	79	185	18,028	481	7,493	50596	22.48	921
Haryana	44,212	19	108	84	10	6,759	229	2,615	21082	28.06	861
Himachal Pradesh ⁶	55,673	12	69	57	1	16,997	2,391	969	6077	17.53	970
Jammu & Kashmir ⁷	101,387	14	119	72	2	6,445	260	NA	10069	29.04	900
Jharkhand	79714	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	26909	23.19	941
Karnataka	191,791	27	175	179	127	27,066	2,127	8,144	52733	17.25	964
Kerala	38,863	14	151	66	131	1,384	NA	5,513	31838	9.42	1058
Madhya Pradesh ⁸	308,245	45	459	387	78	71,526	4,694	11,715	60385	24.34	920
Maharashtra	307,577	35	298	246	90	40,412	2,613	15,344	96752	22.57	922
Manipur	22,327	9	31	28	3	2,182	30	297	2388	30.02	978
Meghalaya	22,429	7	30	7	5	5,484	145	327	2306	29.94	975
Mizoram	21,087	8	20	22	NA	698	87	121	891	29.18	938
Nagaland	16,579	8	28	8	1	1,216	9	217	1988	64.41	909
Orissa	155,707	30	314	102	22	46,989	4,068	5,999	36706	15.94	972
Punjab	50,362	17	118	112	8	12,428	367	3,425	24289	19.76	874
Rajasthan	342,239	32	237	193	29	37,889	1,921	7,290	56473	28.33	922
Sikkim	7,096	4	NA	8	NA	447	6	76	540	32.98	875
Tamil Nadu	130,058	30	385	111	358	15,822	958	12,543	62110	11.19	986
Tripura	10,486	4	17	12	6	855	1	527	3191	15.74	938
Uttar Pradesh ⁸	240,928	70	897	710	43	112,803	11,147	22,378	166052	25.30	898
Uttaranchal	53483	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8479	19.20	964
West Bengal	88,752	18	339	116	266	37,910	2,979	12,514	80221	17.84	934

(Contd.)

Table 1.3 (Concl.) : Important administrative and key population statistics for India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Area in sq. km. ¹	No. of Districts	No. of C.D. Blocks	No. of towns		No. of villages		No. of households (Figures in thousand)	Population (Figures in thousand)	Decadal growth rate	Sex ratio ²
				Stat-utory towns	Cen-sus towns	In-habited	Unin-habited				
	2001	2001	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	2001	2001	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,248	2	5	1	NA	504	43	59	356	26.94	846
Chandigarh	114	1	1	2	3	25	NA	147	900	40.33	773
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1	1	NA	1	71	NA	26	220	59.20	811
Daman & Diu	112	2	2	2	NA	24	NA	19	158	55.59	709
Delhi	1,483	9	5	3	29	199	10	1,877	13782	46.31	821
Lakshadweep	32	1	9	NA	4	7	16	8	60	17.19	947
Pondicherry	480	4	6	5	6	263	1	162	973	20.56	1001

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. The area figure for India is 3,287,263 sq. km. which includes 78,114 sq. km. under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China.

2. For working out the sex ratio of India, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh for 2001, estimated figures for affected areas of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh have been used.

3. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir due to disturbed conditions.

4. The population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.

5. For 2001, figures shown against Gujarat have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

6. For 2001, figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

7. For 2001, while working out the decadal growth of population of Jammu and Kashmir the population figures for 1991 have been worked out by interpolation as 1991 Census could not be held in this State owing to disturbed conditions.

8. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

NA : Not available.

Table 1.4 : Percentage distribution of population by educational level for each sex and sector during 1991 for India

Educational level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Illiterate	75.15	52.93	63.69	46.15	31.24	38.28	67.83	47.25	57.15
Literate (without educational level)	8.25	12.81	10.60	10.99	11.74	11.38	8.94	12.53	10.80
Primary	8.64	14.14	11.48	14.36	15.04	14.72	10.09	14.38	12.32
Middle	4.89	10.17	7.61	11.46	14.08	12.84	6.55	11.19	8.96
Secondary/higher secondary	2.61	8.04	5.41	11.99	18.40	15.38	4.98	10.75	7.97
Non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.08
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.06	0.22	0.14	0.25	0.89	0.59	0.11	0.40	0.26
Graduate and above	0.36	1.60	1.00	4.67	8.48	6.68	1.44	3.40	2.46
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number ¹ (in million)	301.53	321.27	622.80	101.83	113.94	215.77	403.36	435.21	838.57
Source: Office of Registrar General of India, 1991 Census.									
1. Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.									

Table 1.5 : Growth of population in India over the years

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1901-11	0.58	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71 ^a	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81 ^b	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91 ^c	2.39	2.20	2.14
1991-01	2.14	2.00	1.93

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. The reference date in 1971 census was 1st April 1971. In working out the decadal variations for 1961-71 and 1971-81, the change in reference date in 1971 census has been taken into account.

b. In 1981 Census the reference date was 1st March 1981 in all states except Jammu and Kashmir where it was 6th May 1981. No census was conducted in Assam in 1981. However the interpolated population of Assam has been taken into account in calculating the growth rates.

c. The 1991 Census in Jammu & Kashmir could not be conducted. However, the projected population has been taken into account for the state in calculating the growth rate of all India.

Table 1.6 :Growth of rural and urban population in India over the years

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate of population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1901-11	0.64	0.04	0.58
1911-21	-0.13	0.83	-0.03
1921-31	1.00	1.91	1.10
1931-41	1.18	3.20	1.42
1941-51	0.88	4.14	1.33
1951-61	2.05	2.64	2.15
1961-71	2.19	3.82	2.48
1971-81 ^a	1.93	4.61	2.47
1981-91 ^b	2.00	3.65	2.39
1991-2001	1.79	3.12	2.13

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
a.The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. The growth rates for 1971-81and 1981-91 have been worked out on the interpolated population figures for Assam for 1981.
b.The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir Growth rate for 1981-91 is worked out with the projected population.

Table 1.7 : Percentage distribution of population by age - group for each sex in India

Age group (years)	1971 ^a			1981 ^b			1991 ^c		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	14.2	14.9	14.5	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.2
5-9	14.9	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.3
10-14	12.8	12.2	12.5	13.1	12.6	12.9	11.9	11.6	11.8
15-19	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.4
20-24	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.2	8.9
25-29	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.6	8.3
30-34	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.0
35-39	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.2
40-44	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1
45-49	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
50-54	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7
55-59	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
60-64	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
65-69	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
70+	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.5	0.6
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
 Note : a. '70+' includes age not stated in 1971.
 b. Excludes Assam and all ages includes age not stated in the 1981 Census.
 c. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.
 NA :Not available.

Table 1.8 : Percentage of urban population in India over the years

Year	Percentage
1901	10.8
1911	10.3
1921	11.2
1931	12.0
1941	13.9
1951	17.3
1961	18.0
1971	19.9
1981 ^a	23.3
1991 ^b	25.7
2001 ^c	27.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
a. Includes the interpolated figures for Assam.
b. Includes the projected population for Jammu & Kashmir.
c. The total, rural and urban population of India includes the estimated total, rural and urban population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State and estimated total and rural population of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.

Table 1.9 : Percentage of urban population over the years for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.32	26.89	27.08
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.41
Assam	8.82	9.88 ^b	11.10	12.72
Bihar ³	10.00	12.47	13.14	10.47
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	20.08
Goa	25.56	32.03	41.01	49.77
Gujarat ¹	28.08	31.10	34.49	37.35
Haryana	17.67	21.88	24.63	29.00
Himachal Pradesh ²	6.99	7.61	8.69	9.79
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	23.83 ^a	24.88
Jharkhand	-	-	-	22.25
Karnataka	24.31	28.89	30.92	33.98
Kerala	16.24	18.74	26.39	25.97
Madhya Pradesh ³	16.29	20.29	23.18	26.67
Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.40
Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	23.88
Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.63
Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.50
Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.74
Orissa	8.41	11.79	13.38	14.97
Punjab	23.73	27.68	29.55	33.95
Rajasthan	17.63	21.05	22.88	23.38
Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.10
Tamil Nadu	30.26	32.95	34.15	43.86
Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.02
Uttar Pradesh ³	14.02	17.95	19.84	20.78
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	25.59
West Bengal	24.75	26.47	27.48	28.03
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.77	26.30	26.71	32.67
Chandigarh	90.55	93.63	89.69	89.78
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	6.67	8.47	22.89
Daman & Diu	37.56	36.75	46.80	36.26
Delhi	89.70	92.73	89.93	93.01
Lakshadweep	NA	46.28	56.31	44.47
Pondicherry	42.04	52.28	64.00	66.57
India	19.91	23.34	25.71	27.78

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Based on the projected population of Jammu & Kashmir by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (Oct, 89).

b. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Population figures for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.

1. The figures of total, rural and urban population of Gujarat state have been arrived at after including estimated total, rural and urban population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya -Miyana and Wankaner taluka of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district where population enumeration of the Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

2. The figures of total, rural and urban population of Himachal Pradesh state have been arrived at after including the estimated total and rural population of entire Kinnaur district where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

Table 1.10 : Population and percentage distribution of rural population according to village size categories for States, Union Territories and India during 1991

State/Union Territory	Population					Total Population	Percentage of Population				
	Village size category						Village size category				
	<=500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	>=5001		<=500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	>=5001
Andhra Pradesh	1604596	3514979	9317855	20035361	14148091	48620881	3.30	7.23	19.16	41.21	29.10
Arunachal Pradesh	391499	152881	112448	68920	28182	753930	51.93	20.28	14.91	9.14	3.74
Assam	2610085	4673473	6894017	4962863	786089	19926527	13.10	23.45	34.60	24.91	3.94
Bihar	7113694	11748409	17995085	22853733	15310532	75021453	9.48	15.66	23.99	30.46	20.41
Goa	22271	44879	116156	286914	219821	690041	3.23	6.50	16.83	41.58	31.86
Gujarat	1139722	3405902	7747243	10066786	4703868	27063521	4.21	12.58	28.63	37.20	17.38
Haryana	292930	1153472	2887478	5140323	2934701	12408904	2.36	9.30	23.27	41.42	23.65
Himachal Pradesh	2528783	1114224	667343	378651	32677	4721678	53.56	23.60	14.13	8.02	0.69
Karnataka	2496803	5357955	8212975	10054293	4947387	31069413	8.04	17.25	26.43	32.36	15.92
Kerala	1143	2455	25504	380282	21008840	21486224	0.01	0.01	0.12	1.77	97.78
Madhya Pradesh	9267549	15353903	15442679	9085777	1692425	50842333	18.23	30.20	30.37	17.87	3.33
Maharashtra	3291605	9027749	14791551	13638230	7646466	48395601	6.80	18.65	30.56	28.18	15.80
Manipur	294090	218645	269863	408760	140146	1331504	22.09	16.42	20.27	30.70	10.53
Meghalaya	841967	327477	170918	98282	6087	1444731	58.28	22.67	11.83	6.80	0.42
Mizoram	114372	107093	86606	49165	14574	371810	30.76	28.80	23.29	13.22	3.92
Nagaland	176081	200885	239363	320497	64497	1001323	17.58	20.06	23.90	32.01	6.44
Orissa	6277359	7578624	7847670	5052123	668977	27424753	22.89	27.63	28.62	18.42	2.44
Punjab	1020234	2638592	4385471	4719902	1524545	14288744	7.14	18.47	30.69	33.03	10.67
Rajasthan	4247729	7241020	9838123	9462144	3149861	33938877	12.52	21.34	28.99	27.88	9.28
Sikkim	51571	115691	106919	76509	18761	369451	13.96	31.31	28.94	20.71	5.08
Tamil Nadu	601067	2112681	6756581	14842312	12468713	36781354	1.63	5.74	18.37	40.35	33.90
Tripura	25486	82041	298813	1090951	838193	2335484	1.09	3.51	12.79	46.71	35.89
Uttar Pradesh	11033548	21380913	34391518	34436318	10264075	111506372	9.89	19.17	30.84	30.88	9.21
West Bengal	3467060	6673401	11454941	17502161	10272801	49370364	7.02	13.52	23.20	35.45	20.81
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46943	47617	61065	50081	0	205706	22.82	23.15	29.69	24.35	0.00
Chandigarh	487	1250	8498	24657	31294	66186	0.74	1.89	12.84	37.25	47.28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3674	11272	23761	68260	19785	126752	2.90	8.89	18.75	53.85	15.61
Daman & Diu	717	3651	8628	16796	24251	54043	1.33	6.76	15.97	31.08	44.87
Delhi	3657	10177	64650	272683	597852	949019	0.39	1.07	6.81	28.73	63.00
Lakshadweep	286	0	0	13185	9122	22593	1.27	0.00	0.00	58.36	40.38
Pondicherry	26315	55339	69991	115971	23184	290800	9.05	19.03	24.07	39.88	7.97
India	58993326	104356650	160293713	185572890	113595797	622812376	9.47	16.76	25.74	29.80	18.24

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table 1.11 : Percentage distribution of rural population by size of village over the years, for India

Size of village in terms of population	1961	1971	1981	1991 ^a
Less than 200	3.83	2.68	1.78	1.69
200-499	12.55	9.91	7.49	7.78
500-999	18.33	16.45	14.21	16.76
1000-1999	19.80	19.90	19.25	25.74
2000-4999	17.22	18.68	20.09	29.80
5000-9999	5.05	5.94	6.90	11.21
10000 & above	2.80	4.07	4.56	7.02
Rural population as percentage of total population	82.03	80.09	76.66	74.27
Total rural population (in million)	439.23	548.16	683.33	838.58
<p>Source :Office of the Registrar General, India. Note :Size class-wise percentages do not add upto percentage of total rural population as data on Assam are excluded in the size class-wise distribution. a.Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.</p>				

Table 1.12 : Percentage distribution of urban population by size of town over the years, for India

Class and size of towns in terms of population	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Class I : 100000 & above	7.70	9.22	11.28	14.04	16.44
Class II : 50000-99,999	1.69	1.97	2.20	2.66	2.79
Class III : 20000-49,999	2.69	2.99	3.12	3.11	3.42
Class IV : 10000-19,999	2.33	2.26	2.10	2.13	2.02
Class V : 5000- 9,999	2.25	1.20	0.88	0.79	0.67
Class VI : Less than 5000	0.53	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.07
Urban population as percentage of total population	17.32	17.98	19.92	23.39 ^a	25.71 ^b
Total population (million)	361.09	439.23	548.16	683.33 ^a	846.30 ^b

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
 Note :Size class-wise percentage do not add up to percentage of total urban population as data on Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are excluded in the size class -wise distribution.
 a. Includes the interpolated population of Assam in 1981.
 b. Includes the projected population of Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Table 1.13 : Population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes as percentage of the total population in India

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1961 ^a	14.67	6.86
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 ^b	15.75	7.76
1991 ^c	16.48	8.08

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
 a. Includes population of that area of N.E.F.A. (now Arunachal Pradesh), where simplified schedule was canvassed in place of all-India schedule and the population for that area is 297853 persons, 147100 males and 150753 females.
 b. Excludes Assam where census could not be carried out owing to disturbed condition prevailing there at that time.
 c. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.14 : Population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes as percentage of the total population for States, Union Territories and India during 1991

State/Union Territory	Total population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
Andhra Pradesh	66508008	15.93	6.31
Arunachal Pradesh	864558	0.47	63.66
Assam	22414322	7.40	12.82
Bihar	86374465	14.56	7.66
Goa	1169793	2.08	0.03
Gujarat	41309582	7.41	14.92
Haryana	16463648	19.75	NA
Himachal Pradesh	5170877	25.34	4.22
Jammu & Kashmir	7718700	NA	NA
Karnataka	44977201	16.38	4.26
Kerala	29098518	9.92	1.10
Madhya Pradesh	66181170	14.54	23.27
Maharashtra	78937187	11.10	9.27
Manipur	1837149	2.02	34.41
Meghalaya	1774778	0.51	85.53
Mizoram	689756	0.10	94.75
Nagaland	1209546	NA	87.70
Orissa	31659736	16.20	22.21
Punjab	20281969	28.31	NA
Rajasthan	44005990	17.29	12.44
Sikkim	406457	5.93	22.36
Tamil Nadu	55858946	19.18	1.03
Tripura	2757205	16.36	30.95
Uttar Pradesh	139112287	21.04	0.21
West Bengal	68077965	23.62	5.60
Andaman & Nicobar Islar	280661	NA	9.54
Chandigarh	642015	16.51	NA
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138477	1.97	78.99
Daman & Diu	101586	3.83	11.54
Delhi	9420644	19.05	NA
Lakshadweep	51707	NA	93.15
Pondicherry	807785	16.25	NA
India	846302688 ^a	16.48 ^a	8.08 ^a

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India PCA Part II-B(i) Census of India, 1991.
a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.
NA : Not available.

Table 1.15 : Density¹ of population over the years, in States, Union Territories and

States/Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242	275
Arunachal Pradesh	-	4	6	8	10	13
Assam	102	138	186	230 ^c	286	340
Bihar ²	223	267	324	402	497	880
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	154
Goa	148	159	215	272	316	363
Gujarat	83	105	136	174	211	258 ^e
Haryana	128	172	227	292	372	477
Himachal Pradesh	43	51	62	77	93	109
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	59 ^b	76 ^{b,d}	99
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	338
Karnataka	101	123	153	194	235	275
Kerala	349	435	549	655	749	819
Madhya Pradesh ²	59	73	94	118	149	196
Maharashtra	104	129	164	204	257	314
Manipur	26	35	48	64	82	107
Meghalaya	27	34	45	60	79	103
Mizoram	9	13	16	23	33	42
Nagaland	13	22	31	47	73	120
Orissa	94	113	141	169	203	236
Punjab	182	221	269	333	403	482
Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	129	165
Sikkim	19	23	30	45	57	76
Tamil Nadu	232	259	317	372	429	478
Tripura	61	109	148	196	263	304
Uttar Pradesh ²	215	251	300	377	473	689
Uttaranchal						159
West Bengal	296	394	499	615	767	904
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	8	14	23	34	43
Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632	7903
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85	118	151	211	282	449
Daman & Diu	434	327	559	705	907	1411
Delhi	1176	1793	2742	4194	6352	9294
Lakshadweep	657	753	994	1258	1616	1894
Pondicherry	645	750	959	1229	1642	2029
India	117	142	177 ^a	216 ^{b,c}	267 ^{b,d}	324 ^b

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

1. Density of population is the population per square kilometer of area.

2. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

a. While working out the density of India, Jammu & Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and population are not available for the state.

b. For working out the density of India and Jammu & Kashmir the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into

c. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam, therefore, for calculating the density of India & Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam as worked by interpolation have been taken.

d. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. For calculating density of India and Jammu & Kashmir, the population figures of 1991 for Jammu & Kashmir as projected by Standing Committee of Experts On Population Projections (Oct, 1989) have been taken.

e. Figures shown against Gujarat state have been arrived at after including estimated total, rural and urban population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya -Miyana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district where population enumeration of the Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

Table 1.16 : Sex Ratio in India by sector over the years

Year	Sex -Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1901	979	910	972
1911	975	872	964
1921	970	846	955
1931	966	838	950
1941	965	831	945
1951	965	860	946
1961	963	845	941
1971	949	858	930
1981 ^a	951	879	934 ^d
1991 ^b	938	894	927
2001 ^c	946	901	933

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Including Assam.

b. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. For working out Sex-Ratio for India the population figures for Jammu & Kashmir as projected by the Standing Committee on Population Projection (Oct-1989) have been taken.

c. The total, rural and urban population of India includes the estimated total, rural and urban population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat state and estimated total and rural population of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.

d. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. For working out sex-ratio for India & Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam worked out by interpolation have been taken.

Table 1.17 : Percentage distribution of migrants in different migration streams for each sex over the years, in India

Sex	Year	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Urban	Urban to Rural	Total Migrants
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.00
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.00
	1981	45.6	30.0	17.4	7.0	100.00
	1991	43.4	31.6	17.8	7.2	100.00
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.00
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.00
	1981	73.3	12.5	8.7	5.5	100.00
	1991	72.2	13.5	8.8	5.5	100.00
Person	1961	73.7	14.6	8.1	3.6	100.00
	1971	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	100.00
	1981	65.2	17.6	11.2	6.0	100.00
	1991	64.5	18.4	11.2	5.9	100.00

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note : 1. Table excludes persons who were born outside India.

2. 1981 figures exclude Assam State where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing at that time.

3. 1961,1971,1981 and 1991 figures are based on place of birth and excludes the unclassifiable figures.

4. 1991 figures excludes Jammu & Kashmir as the Census was not held in the state.

Table 1.18 : Percent distribution of migrants by place of last residence for each sex over the years, in India

Place of last residence	1971			1981 ^a			1991 ^b		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	74.0	88.6	83.9	76.8	89.5	85.7	76.6	89.4	85.8
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants	49.0	69.0	62.6	48.5	66.7	61.3	47.9	60.3	60.5
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	25.0	19.6	21.3	28.3	22.8	24.5	28.7	24.1	25.3
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	18.0	8.0	11.2	18.0	8.5	11.3	18.5	8.8	11.5
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	8.0	3.4	4.9	5.2	2.0	2.9	4.9	1.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of migrants (in million)	53.9	113.9	167.8	62.5	145.2	207.7	64.3	167.8	232.1
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India. a.1981 figures exclude Assam. b.1991 figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir.									

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Table 1.19 : Percentage distribution of migrant by reasons for each sex in India

Reasons for migration	1981 ^a		1991 ^b	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	31.0	1.9	27.0	1.8
Education	5.3	0.9	4.8	0.8
Family Moved	30.2	14.5	26.6	11.0
Marriage	3.1	72.4	4.0	76.1
Others ¹	30.4	10.3	37.6	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total no. of migrants (in million)	62.5	145.2	64.3	167.8
Source: Office of Registrar General, India. 1. For 1991 include business, natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. a. Excludes Assam. b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.				

Table 1.20 : Percentage of currently married females to all females for different age-groups over the years, in India

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	94.00	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981 ^a	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74
1991 ^b	35.28	81.81	93.97	95.14	92.75	87.56	80.18

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
a. Excludes Assam.
b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.21 : Vital rates over the years based on Sample Registration System by sector in India

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	38.9	30.1	36.9	16.4	9.7	14.9	22.5	20.4	22.0
1974	35.9	28.4	34.5	15.9	9.2	14.5	20.0	19.2	20.0
1975	36.7	28.5	35.2	17.3	10.2	15.9	19.4	18.3	19.3
1976	35.8	28.4	34.4	16.3	8.5	15.0	19.5	19.9	19.4
1977	34.3	27.8	33.0	16.0	9.4	14.7	18.3	18.4	18.3
1978	34.7	27.8	33.3	15.3	9.4	14.2	19.4	18.4	19.1
1979	34.3	28.3	33.1	14.1	8.1	13.0	20.2	20.2	20.1
1980	34.6	28.1	33.3	13.7	7.9	12.6	20.9	20.2	20.7
1981	35.6	27.0	33.9	13.7	7.8	12.5	21.9	19.2	21.4
1982	35.5	27.6	33.8	13.1	7.4	11.9	22.4	20.2	21.9
1983	35.3	28.3	33.7	13.1	7.9	11.9	22.2	20.4	21.8
1984	35.3	29.4	33.9	13.8	8.6	12.6	21.5	20.8	21.3
1985	34.3	28.1	32.9	13.0	7.8	11.8	21.3	20.3	21.1
1986	34.2	27.1	32.6	12.2	7.6	11.1	22.0	19.5	21.5
1987	33.7	27.4	32.2	12.0	7.4	10.9	21.7	20.0	21.3
1988	33.1	26.3	31.5	12.0	7.7	11.0	21.1	18.6	20.5
1989	32.2	25.2	30.6	11.1	7.2	10.3	21.1	18.0	20.3
1990	31.7	24.7	30.2	10.5	6.8	9.7	21.2	17.9	20.5
1991 ^a	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
1992 ^a	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
1993 ^a	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
1994 ^a	30.5	23.1	28.7	10.1	6.7	9.3	20.4	16.4	19.4
1995 ^a	30.0	22.7	28.3	9.8	6.6	9.0	20.2	16.1	19.3
1996 ^a	29.3	21.6	27.5	9.7	6.5	9.0	19.6	15.1	18.5
1997	28.9	21.5	27.2	9.6	6.5	8.9	19.2	15.0	18.3
1998 ^b	28.0	21.0	26.5	9.7	6.6	9.0	18.3	14.4	17.4
1999	27.6	20.8	26.1	9.4	6.3	8.7	18.2	14.5	17.3
2000	27.6	20.7	25.8	9.3	6.3	8.5	18.3	14.4	17.3
2001 ^{b,P}	27.1	20.2	25.4	9.0	6.3	8.4	18.0	13.9	17.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note : The estimates excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the period 1971 to 1978 and for Mizoram the data available from 1995 onwards.

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

b. Estimates at the national level excludes Nagaland (rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

P. Provisional

Table 1.22 : Vital rates based on Sample Registration System by sector for States, Union Territories and India during 2001

(Provisional)

States/ Union Territory	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	21.3	19.6	20.8	8.9	5.6	8.1	12.4	14.0	12.8
Arunachal Pradesh	22.9	12.8	22.0	5.9	2.3	5.5	17.0	10.6	16.5
Assam	27.8	18.5	26.8	9.8	6.6	9.5	18.0	11.9	17.3
Bihar	32.3	23.4	31.2	8.5	6.3	8.2	23.7	17.1	23.0
Chhatisgarh	29.0	22.4	26.3	10.1	7.0	8.8	18.9	15.4	17.5
Goa	14.0	13.9	13.9	8.1	6.5	7.5	5.9	7.4	6.5
Gujarat	26.6	21.5	24.9	8.8	5.6	7.8	17.8	15.9	17.2
Harayana	27.8	22.8	26.7	7.6	7.4	7.6	20.2	15.4	19.1
Himachal Pradesh	21.3	16.8	21.0	7.1	5.3	7.0	14.2	11.5	14.0
Jammu & Kashmir	21.1	16.3	20.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	15.0	10.3	14.1
Jharkhand	28.3	19.5	26.3	9.7	6.0	8.8	18.6	13.4	17.4
Karnataka	23.6	19.0	22.2	8.2	6.4	7.6	15.4	12.6	14.6
Kerala	17.4	16.6	17.2	6.8	6.1	6.6	10.6	10.5	10.6
Madhya Pradesh	32.8	23.0	30.8	10.8	7.2	10.0	22.0	15.9	20.8
Maharashtra	21.0	20.1	20.6	8.5	5.9	7.5	12.5	14.2	13.1
Manipur	19.0	15.9	18.2	4.8	6.1	5.1	14.2	9.9	13.1
Meghalaya	30.7	15.0	28.3	9.9	3.9	9.0	20.7	11.1	19.3
Mirzoram	17.7	13.2	15.7	5.2	3.4	4.4	12.4	9.8	11.3
Nagaland	NA	12.4	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	9.9	NA
Orissa	23.9	19.6	23.4	10.7	6.8	10.2	13.2	12.8	13.1
Punjab	22.1	18.7	21.2	7.2	6.4	7.0	14.8	12.2	14.2
Rajasthan	32.3	24.7	31.0	8.3	6.2	7.9	24.0	18.5	23.0
Sikkim	21.8	16.7	21.6	5.2	3.2	5.1	16.6	13.5	16.5
Tamil Nadu	19.6	17.8	19.0	8.4	6.0	7.6	11.2	11.8	11.4
Tripura	16.6	13.5	16.1	5.6	5.2	5.6	11.0	8.3	10.5
Uttar Pradesh	33.2	27.0	32.1	10.6	7.8	10.1	22.5	19.2	22.0
Uttaranchal	21.1	16.6	18.5	10.0	6.1	7.8	11.1	10.5	10.7
West Bengal	22.8	13.8	20.5	7.0	6.4	6.8	15.8	7.4	13.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.8	14.2	16.8	5.0	4.1	4.7	12.8	10.2	12.1
Chandigarh	20.6	15.6	16.1	2.2	3.7	3.5	18.4	11.9	12.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.1	20.0	29.3	6.8	2.9	6.5	23.3	17.1	22.8
Daman & Diu	22.6	22.0	22.3	7.6	5.9	6.7	15.0	16.2	15.6
Delhi	23.2	18.1	18.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	17.8	13.1	13.6
Lakshadweep	22.1	18.7	20.4	4.7	5.2	5.0	17.4	13.5	15.4
Pondicherry	18.7	17.3	17.9	7.7	6.6	7.0	11.0	10.7	10.8
India	27.1	20.2	25.4	9.0	6.3	8.4	18.0	13.9	17.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
NA : Not available due to non receipt of returns.

Table 1.23 : Age specific mortality rates over the years, in rural India

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999
0-4	56.2	55.2	45.5	40.8	39.7	35.7	33.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	26.6	26.1	26.5	26.2	25.6	24.8	22.9
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1
10-14	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
20-24	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
30-34	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
35-39	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3
45-49	9.0	9.7	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.8	7.3
50-54	17.5	16.6	13.6	12.9	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.2	11.3	10.9	11.3	12.9	11.7	11.0
55-59	21.6	24.1	21.0	17.8	18.2	18.2	16.9	18.1	17.6	18.2	19.3	16.7	14.9	16.2	17.5	17.0	16.8
60-64	35.7	42.8	34.1	32.3	31.5	30.4	28.1	26.2	29.0	29.4	29.9	27.5	25.4	26.8	28.1	29.2	24.7
65-69	40.5	53.0	47.9	45.4	42.6	45.7	43.3	42.9	42.5	45.4	43.7	39.8	36.3	38.0	40.7	43.9	37.9
70-74	112.8	101.6	101.5	91.8	89.6	94.3	86.2	86.1	93.3	94.1	95.2	89.6	56.9	62.9	59.8	67.5	58.7
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.7	88.6	84.1	90.0	83.0
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	122.9	120.8	118.8	130.2	107.2
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	209.4	184.4	189.0	213.7	167.4
All ages	16.4	16.3	13.7	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4

Source : Sample Registration System; Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

NA : Not available. From 1995 onwards, age group extended.

Table 1.24 : Age specific mortality rates over the years, in urban India

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999
0-4	32.2	29.7	20.4	20.9	18.2	18.7	16.9	15.1	16.0	15.6	13.4	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.6	11.7
5-9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
15-19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
20-24	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
25-29	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6
30-34	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4
40-44	5.6	6.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1
45-49	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.2	6.4
50-54	13.6	13.7	11.6	11.8	10.7	11.9	10.4	9.9	10.7	10.2	8.3	89.9	8.7	9.9	10.1	8.3	8.1
55-59	19.4	20.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	19.4	17.3	16.6	17.7	16.4	12.1	13.5	13.7	14.4	14.8	14.2	14.8
60-64	30.9	28.9	28.4	27.2	27.5	26.6	26.3	24.8	26.5	25.5	20.6	25.4	22.5	26.3	23.2	24.6	17.2
65-69	42.8	44.9	39.3	38.2	41.0	41.9	40.1	40.7	38.0	37.1	29.5	32.1	34.4	32.4	38.2	34.3	33.1
70-74	91.5	86.6	79.7	88.1	88.5	91.7	82.2	81.1	84.1	82.0	65.5	81.0	58.3	55.0	53.5	48.9	47.9
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.8	83.2	86.7	75.8	64.4
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	108.4	118.2	101.9	110.8	90.4
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	203.7	172.8	194.6	185.6	160.9
All ages	9.7	9.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3

Source : Sample Registration System; Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

NA: Not available. From 1995 onwards age group extended.

Table 1.25 : Age specific mortality rates over the years, in India

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999
0-4	51.9	51.0	41.2	36.6	35.2	33.3	29.9	26.3	26.5	26.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.1	22.4	20.4
5-9	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
30-34	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
35-39	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.8
40-44	6.7	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0
45-49	9.5	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.4	7.0
50-54	16.8	16.2	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.3	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.2
55-59	21.2	23.6	20.6	17.8	17.9	18.4	17.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.6	16.0	14.7	15.7	16.9	16.4	16.3
60-64	34.9	40.3	33.0	31.3	30.7	29.7	27.7	25.9	28.5	28.6	27.5	27.0	24.7	26.7	27.1	28.3	22.9
65-69	48.4	51.4	46.4	44.0	42.3	45.0	42.6	42.5	41.6	43.8	40.3	38.1	35.9	38.9	40.2	41.7	36.8
70-74	109.3	99.5	97.4	91.0	89.4	93.8	85.4	85.1	91.4	91.5	87.6	87.7	57.2	61.5	58.6	63.5	56.2
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.9	89.5	84.7	86.3	78.6
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	119.9	120.4	115.4	125.8	103.2
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208.4	182.2	190.1	206.0	165.8
All ages	14.9	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6

Source : Sample Registration System ; Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

NA : Not available. From 1995 onwards age group extended.

Table 1.26 : Age specific fertility rates over the years, by sector in India

Age-group (years)		1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	98.2	100.3	97.5	97.1	91.6
	Urban	64.9	64.6	58.1	62.1	58.7	57.2	50.3
	Total	100.8	83.0	90.4	91.1	88.3	88.2	82.0
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	261.3	264.6	262.8	260.1	259.6
	Urban	213.9	213.7	195.0	217.8	221.3	211.9	206.5
	Total	250.8	249.5	246.9	252.8	252.3	248.1	246.4
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	244.9	229.4	223.3	220.7	216.3
	Urban	227.9	197.5	187.0	179.0	184.6	173.0	163.4
	Total	254.8	238.8	232.1	216.4	213.5	208.5	202.5
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	180.4	153.6	148.4	143.4	140.8
	Urban	158.0	133.9	117.8	94.5	96.4	89.3	85.1
	Total	202.2	179.7	167.7	139.2	135.9	130.2	127.0
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	112.6	89.3	88.1	84.8	81.5
	Urban	96.5	73.6	60.1	45.0	49.6	45.2	42.5
	Total	137.8	116.1	102.5	78.6	78.8	75.3	72.2
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	48.4	43.5	40.2	39.1	39.7
	Urban	34.9	28.9	24.5	17.6	18.8	18.7	17.3
	Total	62.2	53.3	44.0	37.9	35.5	34.5	34.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	22.0	17.8	17.9	14.4	13.4
	Urban	15.4	8.3	9.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.9
	Total	24.4	15.7	19.6	14.9	15.1	12.4	11.6
Total fertility rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8
	Total	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9

(Contd.)

Table 1.26 (Contd.) : Age specific fertility rates over the years, by sector in India

Age-group (years)		1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999
15-19	Rural	92.6	84.5	83.3	80.6	79.5	61.9	62.7	60.7	61.1	59.9
	Urban	49.6	46.1	42.4	37.4	36.7	34.4	33.6	31.5	31.0	30.0
	Total	83.1	76.1	74.4	69.6	68.1	55.2	55.3	53.7	54.0	52.1
20-24	Rural	249.8	244.6	249.4	247.7	260.9	256.3	244.0	241.8	234.3	231.5
	Urban	197.8	200.7	189.6	196.4	195.9	186.9	183.0	177.8	176.9	166.0
	Total	237.0	234.0	235.2	234.4	244.6	238.4	229.1	225.6	220.3	213.1
25-29	Rural	209.7	202.3	200.8	196.2	200.2	203.5	201.2	200.1	192.4	192.5
	Urban	165.5	158.7	155.5	174.3	159.7	164.1	149.4	151.6	151.6	153.7
	Total	198.5	191.3	189.6	189.7	188.9	194.2	188.1	188.2	182.8	181.9
30-34	Rural	135.0	128.6	125.1	124.3	129.8	134.5	124.0	121.8	114.1	114.7
	Urban	81.8	81.6	75.8	89.1	88.9	76.6	75.1	70.6	72.0	73.6
	Total	121.6	117.0	113.0	114.3	119.1	119.1	112.4	109.1	104.2	103.8
35-39	Rural	82.2	75.9	75.3	70.5	65.9	67.4	66.8	63.2	62.0	63.5
	Urban	40.7	37.4	35.5	38.1	32.9	32.6	28.0	28.8	30.9	31.7
	Total	72.5	66.8	66.0	61.1	56.8	59.2	56.0	54.6	54.3	54.8
40-44	Rural	36.0	35.3	35.2	33.6	29.2	37.5	33.6	30.3	29.3	28.5
	Urban	15.7	14.9	16.7	14.2	14.4	13.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	10.6
	Total	31.2	30.6	30.9	28.5	25.4	31.0	28.3	25.8	25.0	23.5
45-49	Rural	14.7	14.0	13.0	11.2	4.4	12.1	12.3	9.2	10.8	10.1
	Urban	6.2	5.3	5.8	7.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.1
	Total	12.9	12.1	11.4	10.1	4.4	10.3	10.2	7.7	9.0	8.2
Total fertility rate	Rural	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
	Urban	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
	Total	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2

Source : Sample Registration System; Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.27 : Fertility rates by background characteristics for India

Background characteristics	Total Fertility Rate		Mean number of children ever born to ever married women aged 40-49 years	
	1992-93 ^a	1998-99 ^a	1992-93	1998-99
Residence				
Rural	3.67	3.07	5.13	4.73
Urban	2.70	2.27	4.16	3.78
Education				
Illiterate	4.03	3.47	5.26	4.98
literate < middle school complete	3.01	2.64	4.50	4.06
Middle school complete	2.49	2.26	3.71	3.41
High School complete and above	2.15	1.99	2.80	2.66
Caste/Tribe				
Scheduled Caste	3.92	3.15	5.40	4.85
Scheduled Tribe	3.55	3.06	4.81	4.74
Other Backward class	-	2.83	-	4.43
Other	3.30	2.66	4.76	4.20
Total	3.39	2.85	4.84	4.45
Source : National Family Health Survey; International Institute of Population Sciences. Note: Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the Survey, and mean number of children by selected background characteristics. a. Rate for women age 15-48 years.				

Table 1.28 : Infant mortality rate over the years, by sector in India

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	138	82	129
1976	139	80	129
1977	140	81	130
1978	137	74	127
1979	130	72	120
1981	119	62	110
1982	114	65	105
1983	114	66	105
1984	113	66	104
1985	107	59	97
1986	105	62	96
1987	104	61	95
1988	102	62	94
1989	98	58	91
1990	86	50	80
1991 ^a	87	53	80
1992 ^a	85	53	79
1993 ^a	82	45	74
1994 ^a	80	52	74
1995 ^a	80	48	74
1996	77	46	72
1997	77	45	71
1998 ^b	77	45	72
1999	75	44	70
2000	74	44	68
2001 ^P	72	42	66

Source : Sample Registration System; Office of the Registrar General, India.
a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, and Mizoram.
b. Estimate at the national level exclude Nagaland (rural) due to part-receipt of returns.
P. Provisional

Table 1.29 : Infant mortality rate by sector for States, Union Territories and India during 2001

(provisional)

States/Union Territories	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	74	39	66
Arunachal Pradesh	41	11	39
Assam	76	33	73
Bihar	63	52	62
Chhatisgarh	88	56	76
Goa	21	16	19
Gujarat	67	42	60
Haryana	68	54	65
Himachal Pradesh	55	32	54
Jammu & Kashmir	50	39	48
Jharkhand	67	40	62
Karnataka	69	27	58
Kerala	12	9	11
Madhya Pradesh	92	53	86
Maharashtra	55	27	45
Manipur	19	23	20
Meghalaya	57	41	56
Mirzoram	23	12	19
Nagaland	NA	13	NA
Orissa	94	60	90
Punjab	55	37	51
Rajasthan	83	57	79
Sikkim	43	31	42
Tamil Nadu	54	35	49
Tripura	40	30	39
Uttar Pradesh	86	62	82
Uttaranchal	69	26	48
West Bengal	53	38	51
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21	8	18
Chandigarh	28	23	24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62	9	58
Daman & Diu	42	35	40
Delhi	34	28	29
Lakshadweep	34	33	33
Pondicherry	31	15	22
India	72	42	66
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.			
NA : Not available due to part receipt of returns.			

Table 1.30 : Infant mortality rate and child mortality rate by background characteristics for India during 1998-99

Background characteristics	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate
Sex of Child		
Male	74.8	24.9
Female	71.1	36.7
Mother's education		
Illiterate	86.5	39.7
Literate< Middle complete	58.5	18.4
Middle school complete	48.1	10.5
High school complete and above	32.8	4.4
Medical care¹		
No care	89.1	NA
One or two type of care	54.8	NA
All three types of care	34.8	NA
<p>Source : National Family Health Survey, 1998-99; International Institute of Population Sciences.</p> <p>1. Rates for the four-year period preceding the survey. Medical care is that given by a doctor, nurse, trained midwife, or other health professional in a hospital, clinic, or health centre or care received at home from a health worker.</p> <p>NA : Not available.</p>		

Table 1.31 : Expectation of life at birth over the years, in India

Year	Male	Female	Person
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1971-75	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85	55.4	55.7	55.4
1986-90	57.7	58.1	57.7
1987-91 ^a	58.1	58.6	58.3
1988-92 ^a	58.6	59.0	58.7
1989-93	59.0	59.7	59.4
1990-94	59.4	60.4	60.0
1991-95	59.7	60.9	60.3
1992-96	60.1	61.4	60.7
1993-97	60.4	61.8	61.1

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
1. Census Actuarial Reports.
2. Sample Registration System based abridged life tables 1986-90 (Occasional paper no. 1 of 1994)
Note : Figures for 1901 -11 to 1961 -71 are based on Census Actuarial Reports and for 1971-75 onwards on the basis of estimates from Sample Registration System.
a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.32 : Expectation of life at birth over the years for States and India

States	1989-93			1990-94			1991-95			1992-96			1993-97		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	59.5	61.5	60.6	60.1	62.2	61.2	60.3	62.8	61.8	60.8	63.0	62.0	61.2	63.5	62.4
Assam	54.6	55.3	54.9	54.6	55.8	55.1	55.6	56.1	55.7	56.1	56.6	56.2	56.6	57.1	56.7
Bihar	59.7	57.2	58.5	59.9	57.8	58.9	60.1	58.0	59.3	60.2	58.2	59.4	60.4	58.4	59.6
Gujarat	59.0	61.1	60.1	59.4	61.4	60.5	60.2	62.0	61.0	60.5	62.5	61.4	60.9	62.9	61.9
Haryana	62.5	63.7	62.9	62.8	63.9	63.2	63.0	64.0	63.4	63.4	64.3	63.8	63.7	64.6	64.1
Himachal Pradesh	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.9	64.3	64.2	64.1	64.7	64.5	64.4	65.0	64.9	64.6	65.2	65.1
Karnataka	60.2	63.5	61.9	60.4	63.8	62.3	60.6	63.9	62.5	61.1	64.5	62.9	61.6	64.9	63.3
Kerala	68.8	74.7	72.0	69.5	75.3	72.7	69.9	75.6	72.9	70.2	75.8	73.1	70.4	75.9	73.3
Madhya Pradesh	54.1	53.8	64.0	54.4	54.5	54.5	54.7	54.6	54.7	55.1	54.7	55.2	55.6	55.2	55.5
Maharashtra	63.0	65.4	64.2	63.3	65.5	64.5	63.5	65.8	64.8	63.8	66.2	65.2	64.1	66.6	65.5
Orissa	55.7	55.3	55.5	56.2	55.7	55.9	56.6	56.2	56.5	56.9	56.6	56.9	57.1	57.0	57.2
Punjab	65.2	67.6	66.4	65.7	67.9	67.0	66.1	68.4	67.2	66.4	68.6	64.7	66.7	68.8	67.7
Rajasthan	57.4	58.5	58.0	58.0	59.1	58.6	58.3	59.4	59.1	58.6	59.6	59.5	59.1	60.1	60.0
Tamil Nadu	61.4	63.4	62.4	61.8	63.9	62.9	62.3	64.4	63.3	62.8	64.8	63.7	63.2	65.1	64.1
Uttar Pradesh	56.5	55.1	55.9	56.8	55.6	56.5	57.3	56.0	56.8	57.7	56.4	57.2	58.1	56.9	57.6
West Bengal	68.8	62.3	61.5	61.1	62.3	61.6	61.5	62.8	62.1	61.8	63.1	62.4	62.2	63.6	62.8
India ¹	59.0	59.7	59.4	59.4	60.4	60.0	59.7	60.9	60.3	60.1	61.4	60.7	60.4	61.8	61.1

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Sample Registration System (SRS) based Abridged Life Tables 1992-96 and 1993-97.

1. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

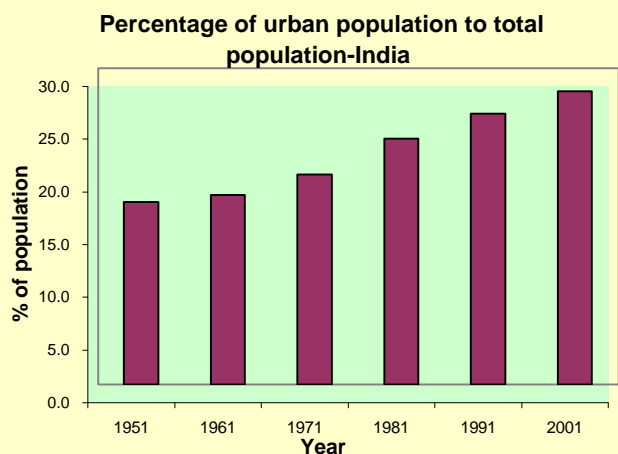
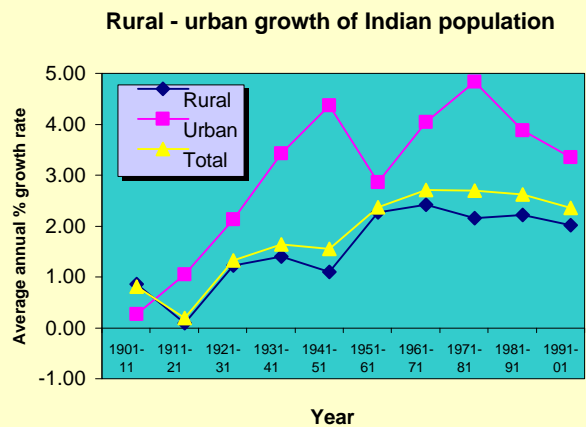
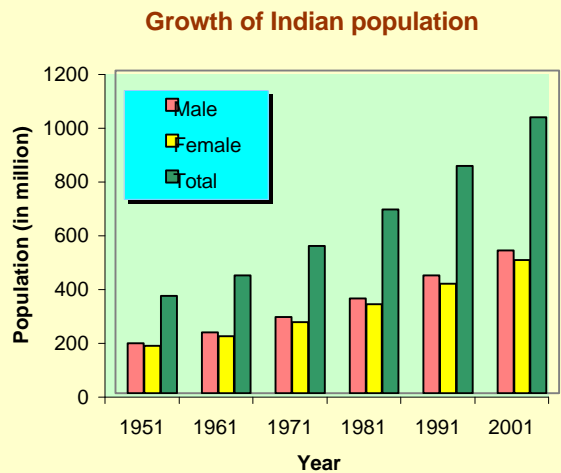
Table 1.33 : Percentage distribution of deaths in rural India by major causes death over the years

Sl.No	Code	Major causes of death	Percent						
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	R	Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical finding not elsewhere mentioned	26.4	26.2	24.3	18.6	20.6	19.0	18.4
2	J	Diseases of the Respiratory System	14.4	14.4	15.1	16.6	17.8	16.4	17.2
3	I	Diseases of the Circulatory System	7.9	7.6	8.2	9.5	10.9	12.1	12.5
4	A	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	12.7	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.2	10.0	9.6
5	P	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal period	8.9	10.0	9.0	9.2	7.9	8.7	7.9
6	G	Inflammatory Diseases of Central Nervous System	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.0
7	X	With Venomous Animal Contact	5.0	4.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.7
8	C	Neoplasm	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.3
9	B	Viral infection	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.4
10	D	Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3
11	V	External Causes of Mortality	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2
12	K	Diseases of the digestive System	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
13	T	Injuries Poisoning & Other Consequences of External Causes	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3
14	E	Metabolic Diseases	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
15	N	Diseases of Genitourinary System	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
16	O	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium injuries	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
17	W	Other External Causes of Accidental	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
18	F	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
19	Q	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Abnormalities	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
		Other Medically Certified Deaths	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.7
Grand Total			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Survey of Causes of Death (rural) India; Office of Registrar General, India (As per International classification of diseases -X revision).

Box 1. Population

The population of India has been increasing steadily over the years. In 2001, the total population of India was about 1027 millions out of which about 48% were females and 52% were males. A comparative look at the growth of rural and urban population in India over the years reveals that urban population is growing at a much faster rate as compared to rural population, with average annual percentage growth rate for urban population being 3.65 % during 1981-91 and about 3.12% during 1991-2001, whereas same for rural population being 2% during 1981-91 and about 1.79% during 1991-2001. However, the growth rate of total population shows a decreasing trend over the last four decades. At the same time, the percentage share of urban population has been increasing continuously over the years with figures of 23.3 % in 1981 to that of 25.7% in 1991 and 27.8% in 2001. In India the number of women per 1000 men (sex ratio) has been decreasing over the years. In 1971 the figure was 930 which rose to 934 in 1981. In 1991 there were 927 women per 1000 men in India and in 2001, the figure has slightly improved to 933. Looking at the important vital rates for India over the years, it can be observed that both birth rate and death rate have been decreasing both in rural and urban areas with the birth rate in 2001 for rural areas being 27.1 as compared to that of 20.3 in urban areas and at the same time death rate in 2001 was 9.1 in rural areas and 6.3 in urban areas.



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Moreover, the total fertility rate for rural areas have shown a somewhat decreasing trend during 1995 to 1999 with the figure for 1999 standing at 3.5. However, the total fertility rate for urban areas appears to be more or less constant during the same period with figure of 2.3 in 1999. The infant mortality rate, which was 72 in 1996 has reduced to 66 in 2001 with still quite a wide difference between rural (72) and urban (42) figures in 2001.

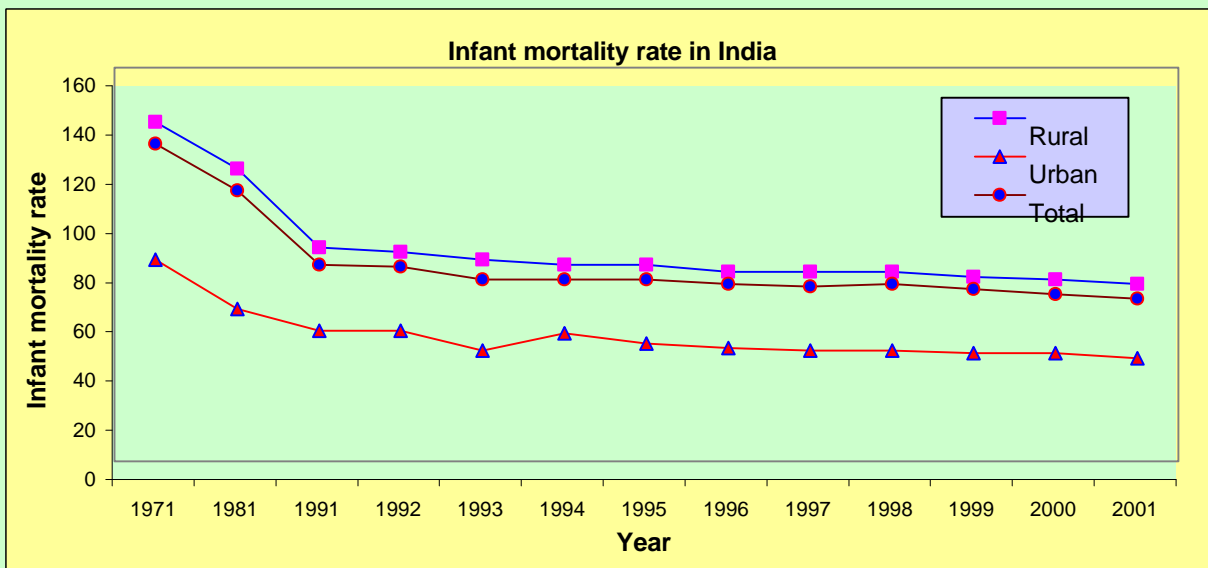
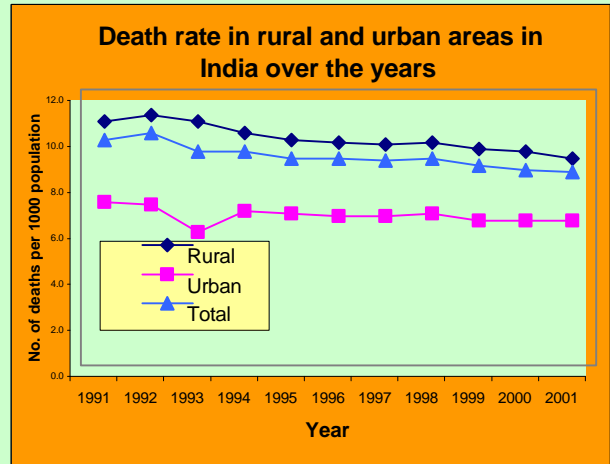
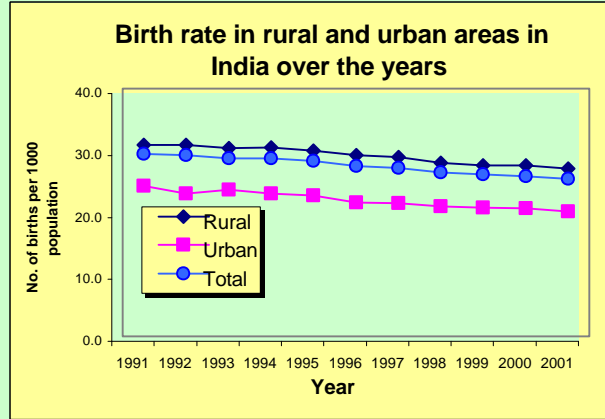


Table 2.1 : Workforce Participation Rate according to sex & by sector for States, Union Territories and India during 2001

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	58.48	43.24	50.92	51.10	12.62	32.22	56.44	34.93	45.81
Arunachal Pradesh	51.13	41.33	46.47	48.99	16.69	34.16	50.69	36.45	43.97
Assam	49.77	22.28	36.45	51.03	10.29	31.98	49.93	20.80	35.88
Bihar	48.43	20.19	34.85	41.93	6.86	25.62	47.73	18.84	33.88
Chhatisgarh	54.28	46.59	50.43	47.95	12.96	31.09	52.97	40.04	46.54
Goa	54.85	26.37	40.70	54.86	17.96	37.05	54.86	22.24	38.88
Gujarat	55.59	39.04	47.55	54.12	9.11	33.07	55.02	28.03	42.10
Haryana	50.88	34.18	43.13	49.52	10.27	31.52	50.49	27.31	39.76
Himachal Pradesh	54.74	46.47	50.63	54.38	14.96	36.89	54.70	43.69	49.28
Jammu & Kashmir	49.14	25.84	37.93	51.80	9.50	32.71	49.83	21.96	36.63
Jharkhand	49.91	31.86	41.06	42.57	6.29	25.69	48.21	26.40	37.64
Karnataka	58.32	39.86	49.20	54.11	16.06	35.67	56.87	31.88	44.60
Kerala	50.22	15.88	32.56	50.78	13.55	31.65	50.36	15.28	32.32
Madhya Pradesh	53.08	40.68	47.11	47.64	11.70	30.64	51.62	33.10	42.75
Maharashtra	54.18	46.52	50.43	52.60	12.72	34.00	53.49	32.59	43.46
Manipur	50.07	43.20	46.72	45.17	32.28	38.71	48.91	40.51	44.79
Meghalaya	50.09	38.92	44.58	38.19	19.15	28.74	47.76	35.02	41.47
Mizoram	59.52	54.73	57.22	55.32	40.50	48.09	57.45	47.63	52.70
Nagaland	47.08	42.92	45.08	45.70	14.87	31.91	46.82	38.25	42.74
Orissa	53.38	27.10	40.33	49.37	9.76	30.66	52.75	24.62	38.88
Punjab	54.45	23.15	39.73	53.42	9.74	33.40	54.10	18.68	37.58
Rajasthan	50.82	40.70	45.94	47.64	9.24	29.56	50.07	33.48	42.11
Sikkim	57.75	40.67	49.75	56.27	21.42	40.49	57.58	38.59	48.72
Tamil Nadu	59.38	41.33	50.39	56.37	18.42	37.59	58.06	31.32	44.78
Tripura	50.61	22.86	37.11	51.78	12.09	32.32	50.81	21.02	36.29
Uttar Pradesh	47.84	18.89	34.10	45.08	6.19	26.92	47.26	16.28	32.60
Uttaranchal	45.99	33.32	39.63	47.58	7.28	29.09	46.42	27.09	36.93
West Bengal	54.30	20.70	37.93	54.07	11.13	33.82	54.23	18.08	36.78
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57.05	18.50	39.20	56.09	12.09	36.33	56.73	16.45	38.27
Chandigarh	63.96	10.32	43.41	55.12	14.06	36.97	56.10	13.72	37.63
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.29	45.10	53.85	65.74	14.35	44.74	62.38	38.68	51.77
Daman & Diu	70.89	19.76	52.03	53.83	16.48	35.31	65.56	18.34	45.97
Delhi	49.71	10.12	32.00	52.40	9.08	32.85	52.21	9.15	32.80
Lakshadweep	40.70	6.07	23.77	44.75	8.61	27.28	42.51	7.19	25.33
Pondicherry	54.47	23.78	39.20	52.68	13.61	33.08	53.28	17.00	35.13
India	52.36	30.98	41.97	50.85	11.55	32.23	51.93	25.68	39.26

(Provisional)

Source : Population Census 2001; Office of the Registrar General , India

1. The figures for India and Gujarat exclude the data for the entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to earthquake.

Table 2.2 : Percentage distribution of working children by educational level for each sex and sector in India during 1991

Educational level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Illiterate	72.38	82.63	76.38	56.10	68.38	59.34	70.37	81.59	74.59
Literate (without educational level)	11.39	7.90	10.03	15.21	13.26	14.69	11.86	8.30	10.52
Primary	12.60	7.74	10.70	20.68	13.94	18.90	13.61	8.19	11.57
Middle	3.32	1.63	2.66	7.14	4.01	6.32	3.79	1.80	3.04
Matriculation/Secondary	0.26	0.08	0.19	0.71	0.33	0.61	0.31	0.10	0.23
Higher Sec./Inter./Pre- University/NonTechnical/ Technical certificate/ Diploma	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.08	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number ¹ (million)	4.96	3.17	8.13	0.70	0.25	0.95	5.66	3.42	9.08

Source : Office of Registrar General, India.
Note : Data relate to age group 5-14 years.
1. Includes main workers only.

Table 2.3 : Working children (Main and Marginal) for each sex and sector in India during 1991

(in million)

Location	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Total Workers		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural	4.96	3.17	8.13	0.50	1.63	2.13	5.46	4.80	10.26
Urban	0.70	0.25	0.95	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.73	0.30	1.03
Total	5.66	3.42	9.08	0.53	1.68	2.21	6.19	5.10	11.29

Source : Office of Registrar General, India.
Note : Data relate to age group 5-14 years.

Table 2.4 : Age specific labour force participation rates¹ for each sex and sector in India

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Rural												
1977-78	13.10	86.10	99.00	95.90	64.60	63.70	9.10	39.70	49.20	41.10	16.00	30.50
1983	11.60	82.80	98.60	95.20	64.20	62.60	9.00	37.20	46.00	40.80	15.60	29.10
1987-88	7.40	79.70	98.70	95.70	64.90	61.40	6.30	36.90	47.60	42.20	16.30	29.20
1989-90	7.70	80.30	97.50	96.90	70.40	54.60	7.10	35.70	43.70	42.10	18.00	25.40
1990-91	8.30	74.50	98.10	95.90	71.10	54.90	5.10	37.70	39.90	40.40	12.50	24.30
July-Dec.91	8.00	77.30	98.40	96.70	72.70	54.80	7.50	34.60	42.80	40.70	17.40	24.70
1992	7.30	77.40	98.80	97.50	72.70	55.00	6.30	35.00	45.40	43.50	18.20	25.30
Jan-June 93	6.50	76.60	98.40	96.70	71.00	61.70	5.00	33.80	43.90	42.20	19.70	27.90
1993 -94	5.90	77.70	98.80	96.40	60.30	63.00	5.50	32.20	42.70	43.10	17.30	27.20
1994-95	5.80	77.00	98.40	96.60	72.10	55.30	5.30	31.20	43.20	39.60	19.60	23.80
July 95June 96 ^a	6.20	78.10	98.70	97.10	69.90	55.00	4.30	32.20	43.50	40.00	17.80	23.60
Jan- Dec, 97 ^a	5.80	77.00	98.80	97.20	67.30	55.00	4.30	30.00	40.40	38.50	18.00	22.40
Jan -June 1998 ^a	4.60	74.90	98.30	96.20	70.70	54.30	3.40	28.40	38.40	37.50	17.50	21.20
1999-2000	4.31	75.94	98.38	95.37	62.40	53.30	3.83	31.61	44.52	40.75	17.40	23.50
July 2000- June 2001	3.62	75.25	98.72	96.40	68.20	54.08	2.94	28.51	43.31	41.31	15.30	22.25
Urban												
1977-78	5.80	73.60	98.90	93.60	50.50	60.10	3.80	21.90	27.20	24.10	10.50	17.10
1983	5.60	72.90	98.60	92.80	48.80	60.30	3.00	17.20	23.90	23.00	11.60	14.80
1987-88	4.20	69.70	98.70	93.10	46.60	59.60	2.40	17.20	23.90	22.40	9.30	14.60
1989-90	4.10	66.20	98.00	92.90	44.90	52.40	2.40	16.70	23.80	22.70	10.40	12.90
1990-91	3.90	64.90	98.50	94.90	44.80	53.20	2.30	16.00	24.10	23.50	8.90	13.00
July-Dec.91	4.70	66.20	98.20	93.40	50.50	53.50	2.60	16.00	22.60	21.40	8.50	12.70
1992	4.50	65.30	97.80	90.60	47.90	52.60	2.70	17.00	22.20	25.40	9.90	13.40
Jan-June 93	4.20	65.70	97.80	93.00	45.90	59.00	1.40	14.50	21.40	21.50	8.20	13.30
1993-94	3.30	67.40	98.40	93.40	43.00	60.10	1.90	16.50	23.60	23.20	9.20	14.50
1994-95	3.70	64.50	98.40	92.80	43.70	53.40	1.90	14.80	20.50	19.60	6.80	11.70
July 95June 96 ^a	3.90	67.30	98.60	92.30	40.40	54.40	1.50	13.60	19.80	19.50	7.40	11.10
Jan- Dec, 97 ^a	3.60	66.40	97.10	92.50	41.50	53.70	1.70	14.30	21.40	19.30	7.70	11.70
Jan -June 1998 ^a	4.20	64.00	97.80	92.00	41.70	53.40	1.60	12.40	19.90	19.20	6.40	10.80
1999-2000	2.73	65.88	98.14	92.26	38.60	53.90	1.53	14.92	22.93	21.96	8.20	12.60
July 2000- June 2001	3.03	64.88	98.28	92.65	39.10	58.80	1.49	13.07	22.68	21.32	7.50	12.05
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation												
Note : The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status.												
a. The results are based on thin samples.												
1. Percentage of labour force in the population.												

Table 2.5 : Labour force participation rates by sex and sector for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1987-88				1993-94				1999-2000			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	60.4	48.6	52.9	22.5	63.5	52.1	56.0	20.7	61.1	48.0	53.2	18.4
Arunachal Pradesh	52.4	30.5	55.3	14.4	50.6	41.0	52.5	10.9	42.5	31.0	40.6	11.0
Assam	53.2	16.8	53.7	10.2	54.1	17.2	55.9	12.4	54.6	16.1	56.5	13.8
Bihar ¹	50.7	19.5	47.5	8.2	52.1	17.3	47.1	7.6	50.3	17.4	46.6	8.2
Goa	a	a	a	a	62.3	30.9	55.1	23.5	57.8	21.5	58.5	15.9
Gujarat	56.6	38.5	53.2	11.3	58.1	39.7	55.1	14.8	58.7	41.3	54.7	13.8
Haryana	49.2	30.2	57.5	12.9	47.0	27.2	53.2	15.7	48.1	20.2	x	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	54.7	48.2	49.5	17.1	59.5	52.0	50.5	20.2	54.6	47.4	53.3	14.2
Jammu&Kashmir	54.2	34.8	55.4	15.8	52.4	39.3	52.2	14.3	55.4	33.0	50.0	6.8
Karnataka	57.7	38.1	52.0	20.3	60.9	43.2	55.8	19.1	60.1	38.1	56.2	18.6
Kerala	55.8	33.6	59.0	26.1	56.8	26.4	59.9	25.0	58.7	27.3	59.1	25.4
Madhya Pradesh ¹	54.9	41.3	49.9	15.0	57.6	41.1	49.8	14.8	54.0	38.3	50.9	13.6
Maharashtra	55.2	46.6	52.6	16.7	55.8	47.8	54.9	17.7	54.2	43.7	56.3	14.6
Manipur	44.2	19.4	39.1	13.1	48.3	31.1	45.6	23.0	50.6	25.7	47.8	22.5
Meghalaya	58.3	51.2	52.5	35.6	62.2	49.3	50.5	19.6	55.9	41.9	40.7	21.1
Mizoram	59.1	40.9	51.0	35.9	53.7	31.8	48.6	26.6	56.3	44.1	48.7	26.5
Nagaland	b	b	60.5	7.7	44.8	21.6	40.6	10.5	53.2	45.1	43.3	21.7
Orissa	57.9	28.6	52.4	13.6	57.7	31.9	54.6	16.1	56.4	30.2	51.1	15.3
Punjab	57.1	32.1	56.5	13.3	55.4	22.3	57.1	9.9	54.3	28.2	56.5	12.8
Rajasthan	52.2	45.5	49.1	19.3	54.2	45.8	49.8	16.3	50.3	38.9	49.9	14.1
Sikkim	49.9	30.4	50.2	12.9	56.6	19.4	58.8	14.8	51.9	24.5	55.7	22.5
Tamil Nadu	60.4	47.7	59.5	24.3	61.3	48.1	60.1	24.7	61.0	43.4	58.5	22.7
Tripura	53.0	14.2	51.2	12.1	53.0	13.6	52.9	15.0	50.7	7.6	52.2	8.1
Uttar Pradesh ¹	52.4	22.1	50.4	9.6	52.7	21.9	49.8	10.3	48.6	20.1	51.2	9.7
West Bengal	56.0	20.7	58.3	14.5	56.7	18.9	58.7	16.7	54.9	16.5	61.2	12.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54.8	18.4	57.2	12.1	62.9	43.0	59.8	21.7	56.0	19.3	65.3	24.9
Chandigarh	62.8	12.2	54.3	19.5	55.0	11.9	65.8	20.9	79.0	12.8	56.6	15.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.0	49.0	c	c	55.8	54.6	61.8	28.0	59.2	35.4	66.4	11.2
Daman & Diu	53.9	25.0	51.4	16.4	61.6	26.6	51.5	13.9	66.5	30.0	55.7	20.3
Delhi	45.3	5.1	56.7	9.9	58.6	9.8	54.3	10.2	54.1	3.6	54.6	10.9
Lakshadweep	45.9	18.2	39.1	19.2	52.1	20.4	54.0	15.1	55.1	19.9	46.0	22.1
Pondicherry	54.9	36.9	52.6	19.0	52.1	28.2	55.4	19.0	58.7	29.4	57.4	18.1
India	54.9	33.1	53.4	16.2	56.1	33.0	54.3	16.5	54.0	30.2	54.2	14.7

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Labour force covers those involved in gainful activity regularly + those involved in gainful activity occasionally + those unemployed. The figures represent the size of labour force as percentage of population.

1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

a. Included with Daman & Diu. Figures for 1993-94 are exclusive of Goa.

b. No survey

c. No urban area

Table 2.6 : Percentage distribution of labour force by educational status by sex and sector in India

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural												
Illiterate	61.1	91.6	55.0	88.1	52.1	86.2	48.3	82.3	43.2	78.0	39.6	73.9
Literate but upto primary	29.0	7.1	30.8	9.1	29.2	10.2	29.6	12.0	28.2	14.2	27.4	15.7
Middle	6.3	0.8	8.5	1.6	10.8	2.1	11.6	3.2	13.9	4.4	16.0	5.8
Secondary	3.1	0.4	4.7	1.0	6.4	1.2	8.4	2.0	11.3	2.8	13.5	3.6
Graduate & above	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.6	3.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban												
Illiterate	24.8	67.4	22.1	58.2	21.7	56.5	19.6	51.8	17.8	45.9	15.9	41.2
Literate but upto primary	37.2	16.5	33.6	17.9	30.1	17.5	30.5	19.0	25.3	19.0	21.9	17.0
Middle	15.0	4.0	17.2	6.7	18.1	6.3	16.4	7.3	17.6	8.9	18.8	9.7
Secondary	16.6	8.0	18.4	10.8	19.9	11.6	21.8	12.3	24.7	14.0	26.4	15.7
Graduate & above	6.4	4.1	8.7	6.4	10.1	8.0	11.7	9.6	14.5	12.2	16.9	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation												
Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 , 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.												

Table 2.7 : Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) for educated persons by sex and sector in India

Year	Educational level	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1983	Literate below secondary	84.92	25.85	82.55	12.38
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.24	23.76	71.69	17.38
	Graduates & above	88.78	37.60	87.37	35.29
1987-88	Literate below secondary	83.80	26.35	81.25	12.78
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.20	26.30	70.70	16.20
	Graduates & above	91.10	89.90	86.40	37.70
1993-94	Literate below secondary	85.24	25.80	81.75	13.69
	Secondary & higher secondary	72.08	20.01	68.38	14.47
	Graduates & above	91.30	44.80	86.20	35.50
1999-2000	Literate below secondary	86.38	36.64	81.96	17.85
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.66	19.47	68.23	12.72
	Graduates & above	89.80	41.00	85.40	30.20

Source : National Sample Survey Organization

Note : 1. The LFPRs are for person of age 15 years and above.

2. The rates are according to the usual principal status.

3. The rates are based on the results relating to NSS 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88), 50th (1993-94) and 55th (1999-2000) rounds respectively.

Table 2.9 : Percentage distribution of workers by industry

Industry	1961	1971	1981	1991 ^P
Agriculture	71.5 ^a	71.6	66.5	66.5
Forestry & logging	0.2 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fishing	0.3 ^a	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mining & quarrying	0.5 ^a	0.5	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	9.5 ^a	9.4	11.3 ^b	10.0 ^c
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Transport etc.	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.8
Trade, hotels & restaurants	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.4
Banking & insurance	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
Real estate & business	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Public admn. & defence	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.1
Other services	7.7	5.7	7.4	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : - Figures for 1981 exclude Assam state where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

- Figures for 1981 are based on five percent sample data.

- Reference period of all the census is 1st March except for 1971 for which it is 1st April

a. The estimates of the number of workers in 1961 for these industry groups relate to adjusted figures based on 1971 Census concepts.

b. Includes community, social, personal services and activities not adequately defined

c. Including repair service

P : Provisional

Table 2.10 : Distribution of main workers by educational level for each occupation category in India

(Thousands)

NCO code	Occupation	Year	Educational Level											
			Illiterate		Literate up to primary		Middle		Secondary		Graduate and above		Total main workers	
			Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person
0-1	Professional, technical and related workers	1981	44 (3.04)	173 (2.46)	63 (4.36)	523 (7.42)	133 (9.20)	585 (8.30)	753 (52.11)	3212 (45.60)	452 (31.28)	2551 (36.22)	1445 (100.00)	7044 (100.00)
		1991	41 (1.62)	181 (1.78)	117 (4.62)	769 (7.57)	172 (6.80)	674 (6.64)	1172 (46.32)	4076 (40.13)	1028 (40.59)	4457 (43.88)	2530 (100.00)	10157 (100.00)
2	Administrative, executive & managerial workers	1981	12 (22.22)	131 (5.54)	7 (12.96)	452 (19.11)	4 (7.41)	345 (14.59)	13 (24.07)	859 (36.32)	18 (33.33)	578 (24.44)	54 (100.00)	2365 (100.00)
		1991	23 (17.97)	155 (5.30)	14 (10.94)	354 (12.11)	10 (7.81)	335 (11.46)	27 (21.09)	952 (32.57)	54 (42.19)	1127 (38.56)	128 (100.00)	2923 (100.00)
3	Clerical & related workers	1981	- (-)	11 (0.15)	30 (6.36)	1007 (13.74)	21 (4.45)	1034 (14.11)	245 (51.91)	3719 (50.74)	176 (37.29)	1559 (21.27)	472 (100.00)	7330 (100.00)
		1991	1 (0.11)	19 (0.19)	69 (7.54)	982 (10.05)	64 (6.99)	1356 (13.88)	367 (40.11)	4405 (45.10)	414 (45.25)	3005 (30.77)	915 (100.00)	9767 (100.00)
4	Sales workers	1981	530 (78.06)	2516 (24.68)	97 (14.29)	3374 (33.10)	22 (3.24)	1759 (17.26)	23 (3.39)	2145 (21.04)	7 (1.03)	400 (3.92)	679 (100.00)	10194 (100.00)
		1991	704 (64.47)	3576 (21.61)	204 (187.16)	4248 (25.66)	77 (70.64)	3241 (19.58)	76 (69.72)	4187 (25.30)	31 (28.44)	1299 (7.85)	1092 (100.00)	16550 (100.00)
5	Service workers	1981	959 (79.32)	2967 (43.96)	190 (15.72)	2052 (30.40)	39 (3.23)	866 (12.83)	18 (1.49)	778 (11.53)	3 (0.25)	86 (1.27)	1209 (100.00)	6749 (100.00)
		1991	1086 (67.00)	2940 (35.33)	311 (19.19)	2193 (26.35)	110 (6.79)	1374 (16.51)	94 (5.80)	1533 (18.42)	20 (1.23)	282 (3.39)	1621 (100.00)	8322 (100.00)
6	Farmers, fisherman & related workers	1981	33036 (90.47)	106749 (69.85)	2932 (8.03)	32336 (21.16)	437 (1.20)	8415 (5.51)	107 (0.29)	4934 (3.23)	3 (0.01)	383 (0.25)	36515 (100.00)	152817 (100.00)
		1991	44169 (85.12)	122375 (64.27)	5681 (10.95)	39961 (20.99)	1492 (2.88)	16169 (8.49)	509 (0.98)	10633 (5.58)	39 (0.08)	1304 (0.68)	51889 (100.00)	190422 (100.00)
7- 8-9	Production & related workers transport equipment transport operators & labourers	1981	3212 (74.56)	14115 (41.89)	795 (18.45)	10958 (32.52)	187 (4.34)	4381 (13.00)	106 (2.46)	3932 (11.67)	8 (0.19)	312 (0.93)	4308 (100.00)	33698 (100.00)
		1991	3663 (63.17)	15339 (34.55)	1306 (22.52)	12902 (29.06)	491 (8.47)	7732 (17.42)	293 (5.05)	7344 (16.54)	46 (0.79)	1079 (2.43)	5799 (100.00)	44396 (100.00)
X	Workers not classified by occupation	1981	234 (80.41)	1257 (54.18)	27 (9.28)	427 (18.41)	9 (3.09)	203 (8.75)	14 (4.81)	327 (14.09)	7 (2.41)	106 (4.57)	291 (100.00)	2320 (100.00)
		1991	228 (75.75)	1083 (32.09)	24 (8.31)	433 (12.83)	13 (4.32)	562 (16.65)	20 (6.64)	1053 (31.20)	14 (4.65)	244 (7.23)	301 (100.00)	3375 (100.00)
	Total	1981	38027 (84.56)	127919 (57.49)	4141 (9.21)	51129 (22.98)	852 (1.89)	17588 (7.90)	1279 (2.84)	19906 (8.95)	674 (1.50)	5975 (2.69)	44973 (100.00)	222517 (100.00)
		1991	49915 (77.66)	145668 (50.94)	7727 (12.02)	61841 (21.63)	2429 (3.78)	31443 (11.00)	2558 (3.98)	34183 (11.95)	1645 (2.56)	12797 (4.48)	64274 (100.00)	285932 (100.00)

Source : Office of Registrar General, India, 1981 and 1991 census.

Note : Excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu and Kashmir in 1991. Totals may not tally due to rounding off. Figures in parentheses are percentages.

NCO : National Classification of Occupation

Table 2.11 : Distribution of main workers by industry and occupation and sex during 1991 in India

(Thousand)

Industry		Occupation								Total
		0-1	2	3	4	5	6	7-8-9	X	
		Professional, technical and related workers	Administrative executive & managerial workers	Clerical & related workers	Sales workers	Service workers	Farmers, fishermen & related workers	Production & related workers, transport equipment operators & labourers	Workers not classified by occupation	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Male	113	1.5	217	158	112	138445	224	90	139361
	Person	122	1.6	231	187	118	190324	241	116	191341
Mining and quarrying	Male	50	28	81	9	36	1	1312	20	1537
	Person	54	29	85	10	39	11	1509	24	1751
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry	Male	11	23	12	53	54		4323	79	4555
	Person	13	26	13	72	86		6481	113	6804
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industries	Male	449	571	918	395	318	16	16581	167	19415
	Person	475	590	1002	422	337	18	18836	187	21867
Construction	Male	159	294	220	23	84	4	4298	40	5122
	Person	166	298	238	25	90	5	4677	44	5543
Trade and commerce	Male	503	974	1528	14592	1557	11	544	154	19863
	Person	533	1018	1715	15591	1681	12	578	168	21296
Transport, storage and communication	Male	110	167	1580	30	147	3	5688	84	7810
	Person	119	171	1685	32	163	3	5755	90	8018
Other services	Male	6231	738	4295	198	4393	73	5627	2440	23995
	Person	8676	787	4797	212	5809	79	6318	2634	29312
Total	Male	7627	2795	8852	15459	6701	138553	38597	3074	221658
	Person	10157	2923	9767	16550	8322	190442	44396	3375	285932

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir. Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 2.12 : Per thousand distribution of households by number of usual status workers (ps+ss) of age 15 years and above in India during 1999-2000

	No worker without any unemployed	No worker with unemployed	Only one male worker	Only one female worker	Only one male & one female worker	Others	All
Rural	44 (60328)	2 (2260)	277 (379431)	49 (66802)	278 (381323)	351 (480652)	1000 (1370797)
Urban	69 (35193)	7 (3566)	509 (261476)	36 (18545)	129 (66089)	250 (128395)	1000 (513264)

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation
 Note : Figures in brackets give estimated number of households in hundred.

Table 2.13 : Employment In organised sector over the years in India

Year (ending March)	Total employed (Figures in lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
1961	120.9	10.9
1966	161.9	11.3
1971	174.9	11.0
1976	201.7	11.8
1980	223.1	12.1
1981	228.8	12.2
1982	234.9	12.3
1983	240.1	12.5
1984	242.1	12.6
1985	245.8	12.9
1986	250.6	13.0
1987	253.9	13.2
1988	257.1	13.4
1989	259.6	13.7
1990 ^a	263.5	13.8
1991 ^a	267.3	14.1
1992 ^a	270.6	14.4
1993 ^a	271.8	14.8
1994 ^a	273.7	15.2
1995 ^b	275.2	15.4
1996	279.4	15.8
1997 ^b	278.0	16.8
1998 ^b	281.9	17.0
1999 ^a	281.1	17.2
2000	279.6	17.6
2001	277.89	17.8

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour
 a. Data as per "Quarterly Employment Review"
 b. Data as per Quick Estimates.

Table 2.14 : Employment in organised sector in States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territories	2000		2001	
	Total employed (Figures in lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment	Total employed (Figures in lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
Andhra Pradesh	20.7	20.3	20.8	20.2
Assam	10.8	32.4	11.2	31.3
Bihar ¹	16.1	8.7	16.1	6.8
Chhatisgarh	-	-	3.5	11.4
Goa	1.1	18.2	1.1	18.2
Gujarat	16.9	12.4	17.0	12.4
Haryana	6.5	13.8	6.5	13.8
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	16.1	3.0	16.7
Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	9.5	2.1	9.5
Jharkhand	-	-	a	a
Karnataka	18.6	29.6	18.8	30.3
Kerala	12.1	37.2	12.4	39.5
Madhya Pradesh	15.9	11.9	11.8	12.7
Maharashtra	37.6	14.9	36.9	15.2
Manipur	0.8	25.0	0.8	25.0
Meghalaya	0.8	25.0	0.8	25.0
Mizoram	0.4	25.0	0.4	25.0
Nagaland	0.8	12.5	0.8	12.5
Orissa	8.0	11.3	8.3	12.0
Punjab	8.5	15.3	8.5	15.3
Rajasthan	12.8	13.3	12.5	13.6
Tamilnadu	25.2	29.8	25.1	29.1
Tripura	1.2	25.0	1.2	25.0
Uttar Pradesh	25.5	9.8	22.2	9.5
Uttaranchal	-	-	2.7	11.1
West Bengal	23.5	10.6	23.2	10.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.4	25.0	0.4	25.0
Chandigarh	0.9	22.2	0.9	22.2
Daman & Diu	0.1	11.6	0.2	13.3
Delhi	8.5	14.1	8.4	14.3
Pondicherry	0.5	20.0	0.3	10.9
India	279.6	17.6	277.9	17.8

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour

1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

a. The state of Bihar include the data newly created state Jharkhand.

Note : Percentage calculated after converting figures in lakhs.

Table 2.15 : Employment in central government over the years in India

Year	No. of employees (Figures in lakhs)		Index of employment (Base 1971 = 100)		Women employment in government		Percentage of permanent employed to total regular employees	No. of non gazetted employees per gazetted employed
	Total	Regular	Total	Regular	Total no. of employees	Percentage of women to total		
1971	29.21	26.99	NA	NA	67369	2.51	74.0	49
1972	30.56	27.51	104.62	101.93	70874	2.58	75.0	48
1973	31.58	28.58	108.11	105.89	72879	2.55	76.0	46
1974	32.20	29.12	110.24	107.89	80371	2.76	77.0	45
1975	32.72	29.70	112.02	110.04	84051	2.83	77.0	44
1976	33.43	30.45	114.45	112.82	99272	3.26	77.0	42
1977	34.93	31.01	116.16	114.89	102321	3.30	77.0	41
1978	34.77	31.71	119.03	117.49	107172	3.38	77.0	39
1980	36.78	33.21	125.92	123.04	117139	3.53	78.0	38
1981	37.63	34.07	128.82	126.23	124032	3.64	78.0	36
1982	38.45	34.78	131.63	128.86	132010	3.80	78.0	35
1983	39.27	35.42	134.44	131.23	136598	3.86	79.0	35
1984	40.05	36.14	137.11	133.90	142011	3.93	82.0	33
1988	40.81	36.99	139.71	137.05	238984	6.46	86.0	30
1989	41.18	37.48	140.98	138.87	247158	6.60	89.0	30
1990	41.15	37.74	140.88	139.83	283380	7.52	92.0	27
1991	41.60	38.13	NA	NA	288999	7.58	93.4	27
1995	43.51	39.82	NA	NA	295721	7.43	84.0	20

Source : Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour.

NA : Not available

Table 2.16 :Percentage of employed person (15 years and above) who had changed the work status by each usual status, educational level and sex during 1999-2000 in India

Usual status	Male				Female			
	Not literate	Literate but below secondary	Secondary & above	All	Not literate	Literate but below secondary	Secondary & above	All ¹
Rural								
Self employed	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Regular wage/salaries	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5
Casual labour	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
All	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Urban								
Self employed	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Regular wage/salaries	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
Casual labour	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
All	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Source: Employment and Unemployment in India, NSS 55 th round, 1999-2000								
Notes : Figures relate to principal usual status of individuals. The change has been observed during the two years preceding the survey.								
1. Include education standard not recorded cases also.								

Table 2.17 : Job-seekers registered with employment exchanges over the years in India

Year	No. on live register, at the end of year (lakh)	Percentage increase over the previous year
1961	18.33	14.1
1966	26.22	NA
1971	51.00	25.4
1976	97.84	4.9
1980	162.00	13.0
1981	178.38	10.1
1982	197.53	10.7
1983	219.53	11.1
1984	235.47	7.3
1985	262.70	11.6
1986	301.31	14.7
1987	302.47	0.4
1988	300.50	0.7
1989	327.76	9.1
1990	346.32	5.7
1991	363.00	4.8
1992	367.58	1.3
1993	362.75	1.3
1994	366.91	1.1
1995	367.42	0.1
1996	374.30	1.9
1997	391.40	4.6
1998	400.90	2.4
1999	403.71	0.7
2000	413.44	2.4
2001	419.96	1.6
2002	411.77	-2.0

Source : Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour.
Note : All the job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
NA : Not available

Table 2.18 : Job seekers registered with employment exchanges by States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

State/Union Territory	No. on live register as at the end of the year					
	2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	2433.9	724.4	3158.2	2244.0	703.3	2947.3
Arunachal Pradesh	14.6	7.5	22.1	15.3	7.5	22.8
Assam	1166.0	320.6	1486.6	1219.8	327.5	1547.3
Bihar	1646.3	135.7	1782.0	1682.5	130.3	1812.8
Chhatisgarh	674.0	120.5	794.4	665.3	131.9	797.1
Goa	69.9	33.3	103.2	70.0	33.6	103.6
Gujarat	899.1	195.9	1095.0	861.5	191.3	1052.8
Haryana	552.2	117.4	669.6	667.2	134.9	802.0
Himachal Pradesh	611.0	285.1	896.1	616.7	289.1	905.8
Jammu & Kashmir	140.2	23.5	163.7	125.7	20.3	146.0
Jharkhand	1346.2	136.7	1483.0	1184.4	134.5	1318.9
Karnataka	1553.1	486.8	2039.9	1479.8	469.3	1949.1
Kerala	1974.4	2432.8	4407.2	1621.9	2122.2	3744.1
Madhya Pradesh	1480.0	334.6	1814.5	1534.7	335.7	1870.4
Maharashtra	3479.5	943.6	4423.1	3437.8	909.1	4346.9
Manipur	300.6	104.9	405.5	306.7	108.0	414.8
Meghalaya	23.0	15.3	38.4	22.0	14.2	36.2
Mizoram	60.0	24.6	84.6	29.1	12.3	41.4
Nagaland	29.1	8.5	37.6	26.5	8.9	35.5
Orissa	745.8	162.6	908.5	623.6	138.2	761.8
Punjab	398.2	138.5	536.7	375.1	131.3	506.4
Rajasthan	677.0	81.5	758.5	621.9	74.1	696.0
Sikkim ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3148.5	1777.0	4925.5	3151.8	1825.4	4977.3
Tripura	204.6	122.3	326.8	220.5	131.9	352.4
Uttaranchal	278.3	48.9	327.2	289.2	58.6	347.8
Uttar Pradesh	1680.7	168.4	1849.1	1667.8	159.0	1826.8
West Bengal	4607.9	1554.7	6162.6	4802.9	1648.2	6451.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.5	12.0	34.5	25.6	13.5	39.1
Chandigarh	66.7	22.4	89.1	61.5	20.8	82.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.8	1.5	5.4	3.9	1.6	5.5
Delhi	725.0	281.4	1006.3	763.5	296.5	1060.0
Daman & Diu	5.8	1.9	7.7	6.2	2.1	8.3
Lakshadweep	8.1	3.1	11.2	6.9	3.0	10.0
Pondicherry	85.4	56.8	142.2	90.2	61.4	151.6
India	31111.1	10884.8	41995.9	30521.6	10649.5	41171.2

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour

1. No employment exchange is functioning in Sikkim.

Table 2.19 : Number of enterprises and employment therein for India

(Hundred)

Industry	Enterprises (Figures in hundred)			Employment		
	Own account enterprises	Establishment	Total	Own account enterprises	Establishment	Total
A - Agriculture	31029	3719	34748	53539	13950	67489
B - Non-agriculture	182728	86012	268741	268861	496645	765506
Mining & quarrying	186	175	361	384	4529	4913
Manufacturing	38251	17112	55363	70474	154813	225287
Electricity, gas and water	74	307	381	109	4277	4386
Construction	2149	716	2865	2831	4926	7757
Wholesale trade	4137	3068	7204	6176	13466	19642
Retail trade	83648	23290	106938	111764	73610	185374
Hotels & restaurants	7446	4443	11889	11845	19139	30984
Transport	6836	2133	8970	7840	11946	19786
Storage & warehousing	356	441	797	462	2275	2738
Communication	1157	1328	2486	1767	6947	8713
Financing, Insurance, real estate & business services	3417	3481	6899	4844	25107	29951
Community, social & personal services	35011	29515	64525	50296	175591	225887
Other (unspecified) activities	60	4	64	70	18	88
All activities (A+B)	213757	89731	303489	322400	510595	832995

Source : All India Report of Fourth Economic Census - 1998; Central Statistical Organisation

Table 2.20 : Incidence rate and frequency rate of industrial injuries over the years in India

Year	All Injuries	
	Incidence rate (per thousand workers employed)	Frequency rate (per lakh man-days worked)
1961 ^a	45.67	16.18
1966	51.33	18.08
1971	75.67	26.53
1976	61.54	21.50
1980	65.59	22.02
1981	70.80	24.98
1982	64.18	21.61
1983	55.63	20.87
1984	54.36	18.96
1985	53.16	18.02
1986	49.56	15.35
1987	47.58	14.28
1988	35.73	11.98
1989	34.21	10.93
1990	33.11	8.10
1991	20.20	4.05
1992	23.12	6.34
1993	21.85	5.85
1994	21.71	15.42
1995	16.70	5.90
1996	16.61	3.93
1997	11.32	3.37
1998	11.27	2.87
1999 ^P	8.96	2.60

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour
a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir
P : Provisional

Table 2.21 : Man-days lost per thousand workers employed due to industrial disputes in manufacturing units in the public and private sector over the years in India

Year	Man-days lost per thousand workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1961	115	1179	1022
1966	548	2390	2041
1971	309	2746	2301
1976	404	2524	2102
1980	938	3008	2534
1981	4508	4490	4494
1982	4219	11309	9547
1983	1278	7142	5963
1984	1538	7855	6595
1985	390	4155	3379
1986	1189	4828	4108
1987	2527	4807	4354
1988	2556	4109	3796
1989	868	3903	3277
1990	730	2643	2246
1991	602	3275	2725
1992	772	3877	3400
1993	734	2363	2112
1994	264	2436	2016
1995	446	1488	1294
1996	514	2048	1782
1997	650	1964	1751
1998	419	1656	1464
1999 ^P	210	2531	2170
2000 ^P	522	2248	1979
2001 ^P	339	2658	2297
2002 ^P	5	1786	1509

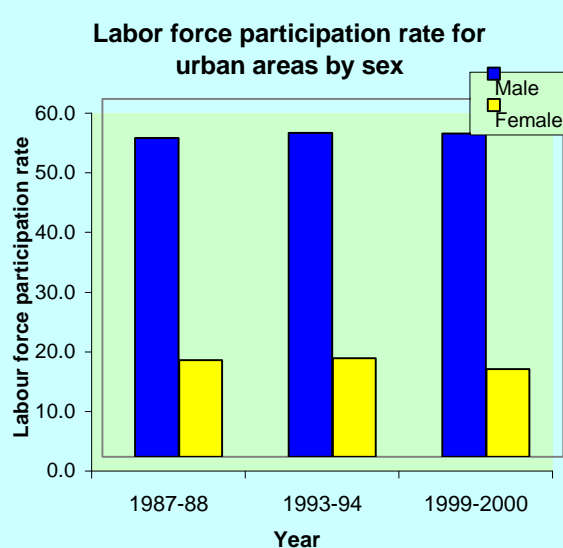
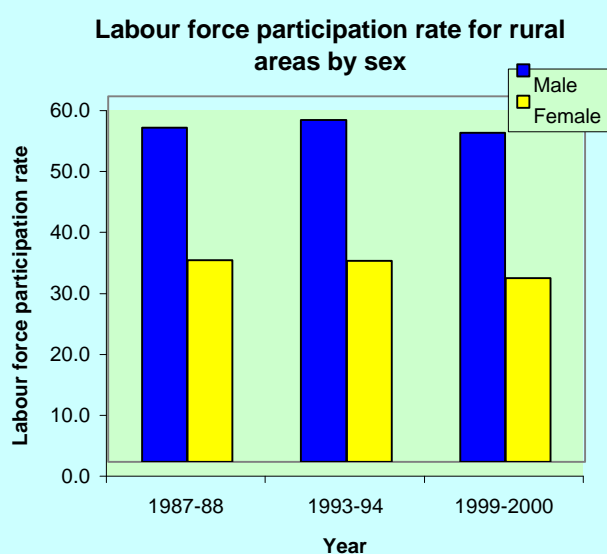
Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

P. Provisional and figures of estimated employment of the year 1998 have been used for working out the man days lost per thousand workers employed for the years 1998 to 2001.

Box 2. Labour and Employment

To get an idea about the participation in economic activities, in India, during 2001, about 39.2% of the population was in the workforce, with figure for male workforce being about 51.9% as compared to that of 25.6% for females. About 30.9% of women in rural areas and about 11.5% of women in urban areas were in the workforce as compared to about 52% of men in rural areas and 50.8% of men in urban areas. Among the states, Mizoram reported the highest figure for workforce of about 52.7%, the lowest figure of 25.3% being reported by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

As far as the size of labour force is concerned, in 1999-2000, in rural areas about 54.0% of males were in labour force as compared to about 30% of females. In urban areas, about 54.2% of males were in the labour force as against only about 14.7% of females. Further if we look at the educational status of the labour force, we observe that during 1999-2000, in rural areas, about 39% of the male labour force and about 74% of female labour force was illiterate. However, in urban areas, during 1999-2000, about 15.9% of male labour force and about 41.2% of female labour force was illiterate.



If we look at the employment in organized sector, in 2001, there were about 27 million people employed in the organized sector of which about 17.8% were females. A look at the number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges gives us an idea of the extent of unemployment. In 2002, there were about 41 million job seekers registered with employment exchanges, of which, about 30.5 million were males and about 10.6 million were females. Among the states, West Bengal has the highest figure of about 6.4 million job seekers, followed by 4.9 million in Tamil Nadu and 4.3 million in Maharashtra.

Table 3.1 : Literates per thousand population in India

Year	Number of literates per thousand population		
	Male	Female	Person
1901 ^a	98	7	54
1911 ^a	106	11	59
1921 ^a	122	18	72
1931 ^a	156	29	95
1941 ^a	249	73	161
1951 ^b	250	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	295
1981 ^c	469	248	362
1991 ^b	641	393	522
2001	759	542	654

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
Note : Population figures used in the table are as per census periods. Literates for 1991 & 2001 are based on population aged 7 years and above.
a. For undivided India.
b. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.
c. Excludes Assam.

Table 3.2 : Literacy rate for States, Union Territories and India through Census 2001

State/Union Territory	Literacy rate		
	Males	Females	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	70.85	51.17	61.11
Arunachal Pradesh	64.07	44.24	54.74
Assam	71.93	56.03	64.28
Bihar	60.32	33.57	47.53
Chhatisgarh	77.86	52.40	65.18
Goa	88.88	75.51	82.32
Gujarat ¹	80.50	58.60	69.97
Haryana	79.25	56.31	68.59
Himachal Pradesh ¹	86.02	68.08	77.13
Jammu & Kashmir	65.75	41.82	54.46
Jharkhand	67.94	39.38	54.13
Karnataka	76.29	57.45	67.04
Kerala	94.20	87.86	90.92
Madhya Pradesh	76.80	50.28	64.11
Maharashtra	86.27	67.51	77.27
Manipur	77.87	59.70	68.87
Meghalaya	66.14	60.41	63.31
Mizoram	90.69	86.13	88.49
Nagaland	71.77	61.92	67.11
Orissa	75.95	50.97	63.61
Punjab	75.63	63.55	69.65
Rajasthan	76.46	44.34	61.03
Sikkim	76.73	61.46	69.68
Tamil Nadu	82.33	64.55	73.47
Tripura	81.47	65.41	73.66
Uttar Pradesh	70.23	42.98	57.36
Uttaranchal	84.01	60.26	72.28
West Bengal	77.58	60.22	69.22
Andaman & Nicobar Island	86.07	75.29	81.18
Chandigarh	85.65	76.65	81.76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.32	42.99	60.03
Daman & Diu	88.40	70.37	81.09
Delhi	87.37	75.00	81.82
Lakshadweep	93.15	81.56	87.52
Pondicherry	88.89	74.13	81.49
India	75.96	54.28	65.49

Source : Office of Registrar General India.

Note : 1. The illiterates do not include the figures of the entire Kachi district, Marvi, Maliya - Miyara and Warkaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State, as these details are not available because the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted in these areas due to natural calamity.

2. The literates do not include the figures of Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh as these details are not available because the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted in this district due to natural calamity.

Table 3.3 : Literacy rates as estimated through sample surveys for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1993 ^a	1993-94 ^b	1994-95 ^c	1995-96 ^d	1997 ^e	1997-98 ^f	1999-2000 ^g
Andhra Pradesh	47	47	49	51	54	55	54
Arunachal pradesh	34	43	56	51	60	58	55
Assam	68	71	74	73	75	79	71
Bihar ¹	45	43	44	44	49	47	46
Goa	82	75	82	84	86	87	84
Gujarat	60	64	64	66	68	70	69
Haryana	58	61	63	62	65	64	65
Himachal Pradesh	67	68	71	71	77	73	75
Jammu & Kashmir	62	63	66	58	59	61	66
Karnataka	55	57	59	57	58	61	63
Kerala	90	92	91	91	93	92	91
Madhya Pradesh ¹	48	49	48	52	56	55	56
Maharashtra	68	68	73	72	74	73	74
Manipur	76	75	77	68	76	81	73
Meghalaya	73	67	83	80	77	86	78
Mizoram	92	90	90	85	95	94	94
Nagaland	84	85	88	83	84	84	86
Orissa	52	51	54	57	51	57	57
Punjab	63	62	62	66	67	70	68
Rajasthan	43	44	43	48	55	52	53
Sikkim	67	69	74	75	79	75	75
Tamil Nadu	65	67	65	66	70	72	71
Tripura	75	76	73	76	73	83	78
Uttar Pradesh ¹	47	49	49	50	56	54	55
West Bengal	60	64	66	66	72	71	66
Andman & Nicobar Islands	79	80	78	82	97	89	83
Chandigarh	86	82	84	82	83	83	82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56	51	61	70	49	71	62
Daman & Diu	78	79	79	65	86	85	84
Delhi	79	77	80	83	85	88	86
Lakshadweep	81	86	96	87	96	88	88
Pondicherry	85	78	90	77	90	87	81
India	56	57	58	59	62	62	62

Source : Various rounds of NSSO surveys.

1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

a. January - June 1993

b. July 1993 - June 1994

c. July 1994 - June 1995

d. July 1995 - June 1996

e. January - December 1997

f. January - June 1998

g. July 1999 - June 2000

Table 3.4 : Percentage of literates by age and sex for India

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981			1991 ^a		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	25.0	14.4	19.8	27.2	18.9	23.1	34.7	25.6	30.2	62.6	51.0	56.9
10-14	54.4	28.4	42.3	59.8	38.2	49.6	66.8	44.8	56.4	77.0	59.7	68.8
15-19	52.0	23.8	38.4	63.3	37.7	51.3	66.1	43.3	55.4	75.3	54.9	65.8
20-24	49.8	18.2	33.6	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.6	37.1	52.0	71.6	43.8	57.8
25-34	42.5	13.9	28.5	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.1	64.7	36.6	50.8
35 & above	35.3	7.7	22.2	38.0	10.7	25.2	44.7	14.5	30.3	52.6	22.0	38.1
All ages	34.5	13.0	24.0	39.5	18.7	29.5	46.9	24.8	36.2	64.1	39.3	52.2
5 & above	40.4	15.3	28.3	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.5	28.5	41.4	64.0	39.1	52.0
10 & above	43.6	15.5	30.1	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.6	64.1	37.8	51.5
15 & above	41.5	13.2	27.8	47.7	19.4	34.1	54.9	25.7	40.8	61.6	33.7	48.2
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India												
Note : For 1981, figures exclude Assam state where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time												
a. Based on population aged 7 years and above. Age group 5 & above also excludes age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.												

Table 3.5 : Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex for India

Year	Age (6-11 years)			Age (11-14 years)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.7
1955-56	68.2	31.0	50.0	24.6	6.6	15.9
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5
1965-66	96.3	56.5	76.7	44.2	17.0	30.8
1970-71	95.5	60.5	78.6	46.5	20.8	33.4
1975-76	100.4	66.1	83.8	48.6	23.9	36.7
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9
1982-83	103.0	69.7	86.8	58.3	31.8	45.5
1983-84	106.9	72.6	90.2	60.6	33.2	47.3
1984-85	110.3	76.0	93.6	61.3	34.1	48.1
1985-86	111.1	79.2	95.6	61.8	35.3	49.0
1986-87	111.8	79.2	96.0	66.5	39.0	53.1
1987-88	114.0	83.2	99.0	63.1	36.6	50.2
1988-89	109.2	80.3	95.1	61.4	35.8	48.9
1989-90	109.7	81.3	95.9	72.0	42.2	57.4
1990-91	113.9	85.5	100.1	76.6	47.0	62.1
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	61.4
1992-93	95.0	73.5	84.6	72.5	48.9	67.5
1993-94	89.6	73.1	81.7	67.1	49.2	58.2
1994-95	96.6	78.2	87.7	68.9	50.0	60.0
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	67.8	49.8	59.3
1996-97	97.0	80.1	88.8	65.8	49.2	58.0
1997-98 ^P	97.5	81.2	89.7	66.5	49.5	58.5
1998-99 ^P	100.9	82.8	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6
1999-2000 ^P	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8
2000-2001 ^P	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Figures for 1980-81 onwards are based on revised population estimates on the basis of 1981 Census supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, India

P : Provisional

Table 3.6 : Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education in India

Year	Classes		
	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/XII ^b
1950-51	28.1	17.1	13.1
1955-56	30.5	20.2	16.5
1960-61	32.6	24.3	18.7
1965-66	36.2	27.0	23.0
1970-71	37.4	29.2	26.0 ^a
1975-76	38.1	31.4	28.1 ^a
1979-80	38.2	32.4	29.2 ^a
1980-81	38.6	32.8	30.5
1981-82	38.6	33.0	30.0
1982-83	38.9	33.7	29.9
1983-84	39.0	33.9	30.6
1984-85	39.2	34.3	30.2
1985-86	40.3	35.1	30.6
1986-87	40.7	35.0	31.3
1987-88	40.8	35.5	31.5
1988-89	41.0	35.7	32.7
1989-90	41.2	35.8	34.1
1990-91	41.5	36.9	32.9
1991-92	41.9	38.2	33.8
1992-93	41.9	37.8	33.6
1993-94	43.2	39.6	36.2
1994-95	42.9	39.2	35.7
1995-96	43.2	39.5	36.2
1996-97	43.3	39.9	36.4
1997-98 ^P	43.6	40.1	37.1
1998-99 ^P	43.5	40.5	37.8
1999-2000 ^P	43.6	40.4	38.9
2000-2001 ^P	43.7	40.9	38.6

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

a. Includes enrolment in high /post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern),and 10+2 pattern

b.Includes enrolment in high/post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern), 10+2 pattern, intermediate and pre-university

P : Provisional

Table 3.7 : Number of female teachers per 100 male teachers at different levels of education in India

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/Sr.secondary	College & university
1950-51	20	18	19	9
1955-56	20	19	23	12
1960-61	21	32	27	14
1965-66	24	30	30	16
1970-71	27	38	33	18
1975-76	29	40	36	20
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	38	24
1981-82	34	44	40	25
1982-83	34	44	40	25
1983-84	35	45	41	26
1984-85	35	46	42	29
1985-86	37	46	43	28
1986-87	38	47	44	28
1987-88	40	48	44	NA
1988-89	40	49	45	NA
1989-90	41	49	45	NA
1990-91	41	50	46	NA
1991-92	43	51	48	NA
1992-93	45	53	49	NA
1993-94	46	56	52	NA
1994-95	46	55	50	NA
1995-96	47	56	50	NA
1996-97	48	56	51	NA
1997-98 ^P	52	56	54	NA
1998-99 ^P	53	57	49	NA
1999-2000 ^P	55	57	51	NA
2000-2001 ^P	55	62	49	NA

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
NA : Not available
P : Provisional

Table 3.8 : Pupil - teacher ratio in schools in India

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)
1950-51	24	20	21
1955-56	33	34	25
1960-61	36	31	25
1965-66	39	32	26
1970-71	39	32	25
1975-76	38	30	25
1979-80	38	33	27
1980-81	38	33	27
1981-82	39	34	27
1982-83	40	34	28
1983-84	41	36	28
1984-85	41	36	28
1985-86	42	35	29
1986-87	41	35	29
1987-88	41	35	31
1988-89	42	36	30
1989-90	41	36	31
1990-91	43	37	31
1991-92	44	38	32
1992-93	43	38	31
1993-94	41	37	30
1994-95	44	40	30
1995-96	43	37	32
1996-97	43	37	32
1997-98 ^P	42	37	31
1998-99 ^P	42	37	31
1999-2000 ^P	43	38	32
2000-2001 ^P	43	38	32

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
P : Provisional

Table 3.9 : Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in schools and colleges in India

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)	Colleges & universities for general education
1950-51	39	18	16	11
1955-56	44	25	21	14
1960-61	48	32	23	21
1965-66	57	37	30	25
1970-71	60	41	35	27
1975-76	62	46	39	39
1979-80	62	48	41	42
1980-81	63	49	44	42
1981-82	63	49	43	46
1982-83	64	51	41	46
1983-84	64	51	43	46
1984-85	65	52	44	49
1985-86	67	54	44	51
1986-87	69	54	46	51
1987-88	69	55	47	46 ^a
1988-89	70	55	50	46 ^a
1989-90	70	56	50	48 ^a
1990-91	71	58	50	50 ^a
1991-92	72	62	52	48 ^a
1992-93	72	61	51	50 ^a
1993-94	76	66	57	50 ^a
1994-95	75	65	57	52 ^a
1995-96	76	65	57	56 ^a
1996-97	76	66	57	56 ^a
1997-98 ^P	77	67	59	58 ^a
1998-99 ^P	77	68	62	63 ^a
1999-2000 ^P	77	68	65	64 ^a
2000-2001 ^P	78	69	64	58 ^a

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Secondary includes IX - X classes only.

a. Excludes professional, technical and special courses

P : Provisional

Table 3.10 : Enrolment trend of females (per hundred males) in university education in major disciplines of education in India

Year	Arts	Science	Commerce	Education	Engineering/Tech.	Medicine ¹
1950-51	15.4	-	0.5	45.5	0.3	18.5
1955-56	19.5	-	0.7	43.3	0.2	18.9
1960-61	22.3	-	2.8	48.1	0.4	25.6
1965-66	36.9	-	4.9	56.6	2.2	29.4
1970-71	50.2	21.2	2.8	52.8	1.1	26.5
1975-76	55.8	27.3	6.8	56.8	1.8	22.9
1979-80	61.1	38.3	15.2	95.3	3.7	28.3
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	98.8	4.6	29.9
1981-82	64.1	41.4	21.2	87.8	5.1	32.3
1982-83	63.4	42.2	22.9	94.8 ^a	5.3	34.8
1983-84	62.6	42.1	24.3	78.1 ^a	5.7	37.3
1984-85	66.7	45.8	25.9	90.5 ^a	7.5	39.7
1985-86	65.6	47.9	28.1	88.6 ^a	8.1	41.6
1986-87	65.6	47.5	29.2	86.9 ^a	8.4	43.4
1987-88	64.5	44.3	27.9	73.3 ^a	8.6 ^a	48.4 ^a
1988-89 ^P	63.9	47.1	28.5	79.9 ^a	8.6 ^a	48.6 ^a
1989-90 ^P	63.3	56.8	30.0	77.9 ^a	11.9 ^a	52.6 ^a
1990-91 ^P	65.5	58.3	31.6	79.2 ^a	12.2 ^a	52.1 ^a
1991-92 ^P	65.3	45.7	33.8	83.0 ^a	9.5 ^a	53.3 ^a
1992-93 ^P	64.7	48.0	35.9	78.0	11.9	52.4
1993-94 ^P	64.7	49.1	36.5	80.5	12.5	57.5
1994-95 ^P	66.7	49.8	39.5	76.0	15.1	51.2
1995-96 ^P	71.8	54.9	41.6	70.0	16.6	52.7
1996-97 ^P	71.2	53.4	41.4	76.0	17.4	54.8
1997-98 ^P	71.1	55.4	44.0	76.0	20.3	56.5
1998-99 ^P	81.0	55.3	46.1	74.0	24.2	62.1
1999-2000 ^P	81.3	60.0	50.7	74.2	28.3	61.0
2000-2001 ^P	61.2	61.4	52.3	74.8	28.7	68.2

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Arts and science figures are combined for the years 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1965-66

1. Excludes dentistry, public health, nursing, midwifery & pharmacy

a. Only for degree level not post graduate

P : Provisional

Table 3.11 : Number of educational institutions in India

Type of Institution	Year											
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1987	1991	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 ^P	1998-99 ^P	1999-2000 ^P	2000-2001 ^P
Pre-primary	303	1909	4174	10697	14490	14808	35822	37806	41788	51569	36495	37288
Primary/Junior basic schools	209671	330399	408378	494503	530728	566744	593410	603646	610763	626737	641695	638738
Middle/Senior basic school	13596	49663	90621	118555	138030	155926	174145	180293	185506	190166	198004	206269
High/Hr.Sec.schools	7288	17257	36738	51006	68639	82576	99274	103241	107100	112438	116820	126047
Univ./Instts.deemed to be Univ/Instt. of national importance	27	45	100	132	159	207 ^P	226 ^P	228	229	237	244	254
Degree standard and above general education	370	967	2285	3421	4135	5334 ^P	6569 ^P	6759	7199	7494	7782	7926
Degree Standard and above professional and technical institutions												
i. Agriculture & forestry	20	39	59	61	68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii. Eng.,Tech.& Architecture	33	81	107	120	258	299 ^P	367 ^P	418	458	540	635	680
iii. Medicine¹	39	133	179	249	295	133 ^P	354 ^P	655	769	755	685	709
iv. Veterinary	10	18	22	21	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
v. Teacher's Training	53	147	274	341	442	557 ^P	633 ^P	697	848	818	804	834
Below degree level professional/vocational and technical institutions²	2429	4383	4401	4946	5616	5407 ^P	675477 ^a	6513	6480	6556	6577	6855
<p>Source :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India for various years; - Ministry of Human Resource Development, A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics,1987; 1. Medicine includes allopathy,homeopathy,ayurveda and unani 2. Includes teacher training schools, polytechnic institutes and technical industrial arts & craft schools. a. Agriculture & forestry, medicine (nursing & midwifery), teachers training, industrial (arts & crafts), music fine arts for handicap, reformatory, oriental studies, social education & others. <p>P : Provisional NA : Not available</p>												

Table 3.12 : Progress of educational institutions for selected professional courses in India

Year	Engineering		Medical (Allopathy)	Dental
	Degree	Diploma		
1951	53	89	28	4
1961	111	209	60	11
1971	134	301	95	15
1981	171	363	109	16
1986	248	680	122	29
1987	272	763	125	36
1988	273	779	128	40
1989	321	879	128	43
1990	322	896	128	49
1991	351	910	128	54
1992	354	911	128	57
1993	370 ^b	988 ^b	146 ^a	63
1994-95 ^P	341	1107	303	NA
1995-96 ^P	367	1110	354	NA
1996-97 ^P	416	1029	655	NA
1997-98 ^P	450	1051	769	NA
1998-99 ^P	540	1066	755	NA
1999-2000 ^P	635	1082	685	NA
2000-2001 ^P	680	1155	709	NA
Source :				
- Ministry of Human Resource Development, Technical Education in India - Survey of facilities;				
- Medical Council of India;				
- Dental Council of India;				
Note : a. Including unrecognised colleges.				
b. Relate to Year 1994.				
P : Provisional				
NA : Not available				

Table 3.13 : Percentage of gross drop out in different stages of school education by sex in India

Year	Male			Female		
	Primary	Middle	High School	Primary	Middle	High School
1960-61	61.7	18.8	7.5	70.9	25.6	11.0
1965-66	63.2	19.0	11.1	70.5	23.1	16.1
1970-71	64.5	22.8	13.2	70.9	27.3	18.1
1975-76	60.7	21.1	10.8	66.2	29.1	15.8
1980-81	56.2	68.0	79.8	62.5	79.4	86.6
1981-82	51.1	68.5	79.4	57.3	77.7	86.8
1982-83	49.4	66.0	78.2	56.3	75.0	86.2
1983-84	47.8	66.1	76.4	54.0	75.3	84.8
1988-89	46.7	59.4	72.7	49.7	68.3	79.5
1989-90	46.5	61.0	71.0	50.4	68.8	77.7
1990-91	40.1	59.1	67.5	46.0	65.1	77.0
1992-93	43.8	58.2	70.0	46.7	65.2	77.3
1993-94	36.1	58.4	69.7	38.6	63.4	75.4
1994-95	40.7	56.5	69.7	42.5	62.2	75.5
1995-96	41.4	56.6	66.7	43.0	61.7	73.7
1996-97	39.7	54.3	67.3	40.9	59.5	73.7
1997-98 ^P	38.2	50.7	67.7	41.3	58.6	72.7
1998-99 ^P	40.6	54.4	65.4	44.7	60.1	70.2
1999-2000 ^P	38.7	52.0	66.6	42.3	58.0	70.6
2000-2001 ^P	39.7	50.3	66.4	41.9	57.9	71.5

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development; Education in India
Note : Total dropout during a course stage has been taken as percentage of intake in the first year of the course stage. Primary, middle and high school stages consist of classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-X
P : Provisional

Table 3.14 : Educational composition of population by number of years of schooling in India

Year	No education or less than three years		3-6 years		7-11 years		12-14 years		15+ years		Total	
	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person
Number (million)												
1971	214.7	386.8	36.9	110.5	9.0	33.0	2.8	14.6	0.7	3.3	264.1	548.2
1981	247.9	435.0	55.4	154.5	17.6	56.7	7.1	29.1	2.0	8.0	330.0	683.3
1991 ^a	278.7	480.2	78.5	200.9	29.1	92.8	16.9	57.6	3.9	14.8	407.1	846.3
Percentage distribution												
1971	81.2	70.5	14.0	20.2	3.4	6.0	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	100.0
1981	75.1	63.6	16.8	22.6	5.3	8.3	2.2	4.3	0.6	1.2	100.0	100.0
1991 ^a	68.4	56.7	19.3	23.7	7.1	11.0	4.2	6.8	1.0	1.8	100.0	100.0
<p>Source :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IAMR, National Manpower Accounts Part-III-Activity Description of Indian Population (1971-81); - IAMR, Estimates of stock of different categories of educated manpower <p>a. Estimated</p>												

Table 3.15 : Percentage allocation of total (centre+state) budget for education by sub-sector of education (revenue accounts) for India

Year	Percentage of total budget allocated for						Total
	Elementary education	Secondary education	Adult education	University education	Technical education	Other educational programmes	
1970-71	15.4	29.1	2.2 ^a	12.2	5.4	9.5	100.0
1975-76	46.2	31.3	0.8	13.4	4.4	3.9	100.0
1979-80	43.6	31.1	1.3	15.6	4.2	4.2	100.0
1980-81	45.5	30.7	0.8	14.3	4.1	4.6	100.0
1981-82	43.8	32.3	0.8	15.3	4.1	3.7	100.0
1982-83	45.6	31.8	0.8	14.3	4.0	3.5	100.0
1983-84	45.4	31.7	1.0	14.2	3.9	3.8	100.0
1984-85	45.0	31.8	0.7	14.5	4.1	3.9	100.0
1985-86	46.2	30.8	1.2	14.0	4.6	3.2	100.0
1986-87	45.9	30.8	1.2	14.2	4.5	3.4	100.0
1987-88	46.6	30.9	1.3	13.8	5.1	2.3	100.0
1988-89	44.6	32.1	1.6	14.7	4.6	2.4	100.0
1989-90	45.8	31.4	1.4	14.7	4.3	2.4	100.0
1990-91	46.3	32.2	1.6	13.4	4.4	2.1	100.0
1991-92	46.3	33.1	1.2	13.0	4.3	2.1	100.0
1992-93	45.2	34.3	1.0	12.9	4.3	2.3	100.0
1993-94	46.2	33.1	1.2	13.3	4.4	1.8	100.0
1994-95	46.4	33.2	1.2	1.0	4.4	1.8	100.0
1995-96	48.3	32.8	0.8	12.3	4.1	1.7	100.0
1996-97	49.1	32.3	0.6	11.8	4.0	2.2	100.0
1997-98	49.6	32.3	0.5	11.8	4.0	1.8	100.0
1998-99	49.1	32.6	0.4	11.9	4.1	1.9	100.0
1999-2000	45.6	34.0	0.3	13.5	4.0	2.6	100.0
2000-2001 ^b	47.2	30.5	0.4	15.4	4.1	2.4	100.0

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

a. Special education in 1970-71.

b. Revised estimates.

Table 3.16 : Educational expenditure as percentage of GDP (at current prices) for India

Year	GDP at factor cost (Rs. crores)	Total educational expenditure (Rs. crores)	Educational expenditure as percentage of GDP
1950-51	9547	114	1.19
1960-61	16220	344	2.12
1970-71	42222	1118	2.65
1975-76	75709	2105	2.78
1980-81	130176	3859	2.96
1985-86	249547	8812	3.53
1986-87	278258	9807	3.52
1987-88	315993	11751	3.72
1988-89	378491	13871	3.66
1989-90	438020	16905	3.86
1990-91	510954	19791	3.87
1991-92	589086	21914	3.72
1992-93	673221	24722	3.67
1993-94	781345	27530	3.52
1994-95	917058	32107	3.50
1995-96	1073271	37097	3.46
1996-97	1243546	43035	3.46
1997-98	1390148	49032	3.53
1998-99	1598127	62297	3.90
1999-00	1761932	70197	3.98
2000-01	1917724	80881	4.22
2001-02	2094013	NA	NA
2002-03	2236128	NA	NA

Source :
- Central Statistical Organization.
- Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.
GDP : Gross Domestic Product.
NA : Not available.

Box 3. Education

In the area of education, clear progress can be seen if one looks at the figures of literacy rates over the years. In 2001, the overall literacy rate was about 65% with male literacy rate about 75% as compared to that of about 54% for the females. The primary school enrolment has been also increasing steadily which was 95.7% in 2001 (104% for males and 85% for female in 2001).

Looking at the figures for number of females per 100 males in different disciplines of University education, a clear gender difference in the preference of subjects can be observed. For instance, during 2000-2001, the number of females per 100 males was highest of 74.8 in education followed by 68.2 in medicines, 61.4 in science and 61.2 in arts, at the bottom stands 'engineering and technical' with only 28.7 females per 100 males.

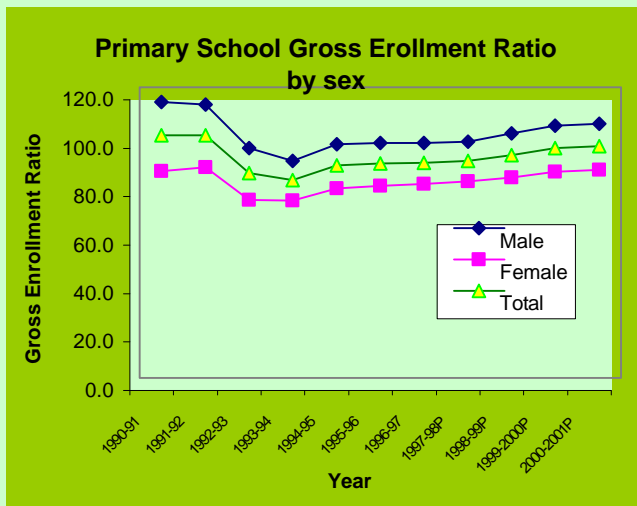
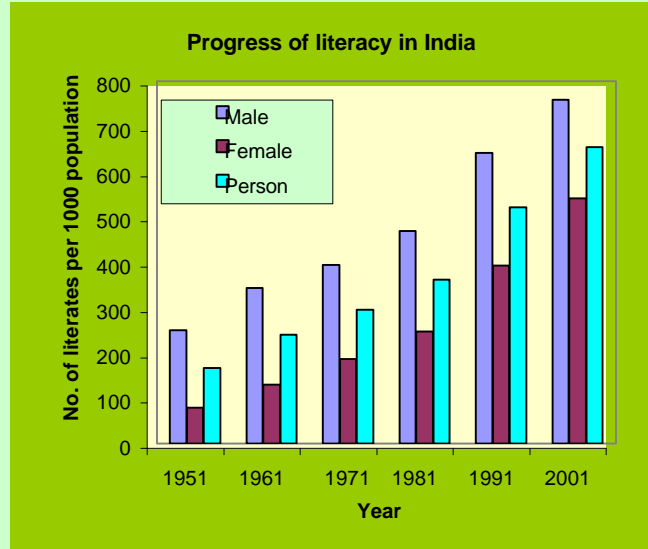


Table 4.1 : Percentage of couples currently protected under family planning methods in India

Year	Eligible couples (Figures in thousand)	Percentage of couples protected by		
		Sterilization	IUD	All methods
1970-71	94489	8.0	1.4	11.5
1973-74	100939	12.2	1.1	16.3
1976-77	107389	20.7	1.1	25.3
1979-80	113839	19.9	1.0	23.6
1980-81	116033	20.1	1.1	24.4
1981-82	118705	20.7	1.2	25.7
1982-83	121377	22.0	1.4	28.4
1983-84	124049	23.7	2.3	32.7
1984-85	126721	24.9	3.0	35.6
1985-86	129432	26.5	3.9	38.7
1986-87	132572	27.9	4.8	41.4
1987-88	135710	29.0	5.5	44.4
1988-89	138850	29.8	6.2	46.7
1989-90	141990	30.1	6.6	48.6
1990-91	145140	30.3	7.0	49.6
1991-92	148430	30.3	6.7	48.6
1992-93	151720	30.3	6.6	48.7
1993-94	155020	30.3	7.2	51.3
1994-95	158310	30.2	7.6	51.6
1995-96	161593	30.2	8.2	52.2
1996-97	164749	29.6	7.8	51.0
1997-98	165869	29.3	7.3	45.4
1998-99	168558	29.1	7.4	44.0
1999-00	171198	29.0	7.7	51.9
2000-01	176647	28.4	7.4	50.3
2001-02	180056	28.0	7.3	47.6

Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Table 4.3 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases in India

(million)

Year	Number of children immunised			
	DPT	DT	Polio	BCG
1975-76	2.41	1.28	NA	NA
1979-80	6.88	10.84	NA	NA
1980-81	7.15	10.23	1.61	NA
1981-82	9.23	10.81	2.93	NA
1982-83	10.34	10.25	4.55	4.12
1983-84	11.23	10.63	8.03	4.47
1984-85	12.43	11.45	9.89	5.36
1985-86	15.18	12.53	13.19	6.62
1986-87	12.99	10.85	11.14	11.81
1987-88	16.69	11.58	14.27	16.35
1988-89	16.81	12.99	15.90	17.44
1989-90	19.19	14.15	19.04	20.38
1990-91	22.50	13.94	22.68	23.01
1991-92	21.21	13.75	21.30	21.67
1992-93	22.00	14.13	22.12	23.46
1993-94	23.09	13.42	23.21	24.09
1994-95	23.40	14.56	23.58	24.66
1995-96	22.56	10.49	22.78	24.13
1996-97	23.25	13.77	23.55	24.95
1997-98	23.74	10.05	23.98	25.42
1998-99	23.55	NA	23.93	24.54
1999-2000 ^P	23.56	NA	23.71	25.18
2000-2001 ^P	24.13	NA	23.61	24.70

Source : Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

DPT : Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus

DT : Diphtheria and Tetanus.

BCG : Bacillus Calmette Geurin.

P : Provisional.

NA : Not available.

Table 4.2 : Effective Couple Protection Rates (CPR) under all methods as on 31st March for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andhra Pradesh	25.6	32.0	42.9	49.4	48.3	46.9	49.1	52.4	52.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	4.4	9.6	12.9	13.3	12.1	12.6	14.6	14.0
Assam	19.3	24.9	28.2	22.6	21.2	19.1	17.6	17.3	15.2
Bihar ¹	12.4	17.2	26.3	22.4	23.1	21.1	20.9	20.1	21.2
Goa	16.3	23.0	33.2	34.8	34.1	32.9	27.8	29.3	23.9
Gujarat	31.3	45.5	56.5	61.0	59.5	57.4	53.8	60.4	52.8
Haryana	29.1	45.8	58.9	56.0	54.7	53.9	50.7	55.8	49.4
Himachal Pradesh	24.4	35.7	50.1	57.9	57.4	55.3	50.3	51.5	46.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11.0	15.6	21.7	19.2	18.3	17.6	16.4	15.4	14.4
Karnataka	22.3	32.8	46.0	52.7	54.3	55.6	55.4	57.4	56.3
Kerala	28.9	38.1	54.4	50.7	48.8	46.7	41.3	42.4	39.6
Madhya Pradesh ¹	21.7	29.5	39.4	48.0	49.1	47.4	47.7	52.4	45.9
Maharashtra	34.5	51.8	54.4	54.1	53.5	51.0	50.7	52.5	49.3
Manipur	10.1	18.1	26.4	23.0	23.6	23.7	21.3	21.2	17.8
Meghalaya	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.7
Mizoram	11.5	23.8	39.1	47.3	46.0	44.2	38.2	35.3	34.3
Nagaland	0.9	2.3	4.6	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.2
Orissa	26.9	32.8	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.5	39.0	41.9	37.6
Punjab	23.5	48.9	73.2	79.1	81.2	76.9	68.9	73.1	65.5
Rajasthan	13.3	19.8	30.0	30.2	30.7	32.6	34.6	41.8	36.1
Sikkim	7.4	11.5	19.9	21.7	22.7	23.7	20.7	22.6	21.5
Tamil Nadu	28.2	36.1	57.1	54.8	53.5	51.7	50.8	52.1	50.4
Tripura	10.1	11.2	17.0	23.8	24.9	26.3	25.6	27.2	23.4
Uttar Pradesh ¹	11.5	17.1	33.3	37.1	40.7	37.2	39.1	42.4	38.0
West Bengal	21.4	27.3	33.1	35.7	35.2	34.2	33.8	34.4	32.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.4	27.1	40.4	44.0	43.5	40.9	40.8	41.9	38.4
Chandigarh	27.3	37.0	43.1	40.9	39.7	38.3	35.9	38.1	33.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.5	31.4	48.8	41.2	37.8	35.6	31.4	29.2	27.5
Daman & Diu	12.4	22.4	30.0	37.0	36.7	36.8	31.9	33.2	29.3
Delhi	34.8	35.6	41.7	40.6	37.4	33.9	29.5	34.2	27.0
Lakshadweep	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.0	8.2	9.6	7.8	12.1	7.2
Pondicherry	37.1	52.4	60.3	64.8	65.9	65.7	57.2	59.2	58.4
India	22.3	32.1	43.3	45.8	46.5	45.4	45.4	48.6	46.2

Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

1. Undivided states.

Table 4.4 : Doctors and nursing personnel in India

Year	Number of personnel per one lakh population			
	Doctors	Nurses	Auxiliary nurse/mid - wives	Health visitors
1971	27	14	5	0.81
1976	31	18	8	1.11
1981	39	21	10	1.35
1982	38	23	11	1.56
1983	39	22	12	1.53
1984	40	23	12	1.54
1985	41	26	13	1.63
1986	41	27	14	1.71
1987	42	28	15	1.80
1988	44	31	17	1.96
1989	46	32	17	2.03
1990	46	37	18	2.06
1991	47	40	18	2.03
1992	48	45	19	2.10
1993	49	52	23	2.55
1994	50	58	26	2.76
1995	51	63	31	2.90
1996	51	61	30	2.84
1997	52	64	32	2.61
1998	53	70	35	3.34
1999	54	NA	NA	NA

Source : Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Note : 1. Information given in this table is as at the end of given calender year.
2. Figures of doctors relate to allopathic doctors registered with the Medical Council of India. Similarly, figures of nurses relate to those who are registered with the Nursing Council of India.
NA : Not available.

Table 4.5 : Availability of hospital beds in India

Year	No. of beds per hundred thousand population ¹
1971	64.0
1976	78.9
1980	83.5
1981	83.0
1982	82.0
1983	82.0
1984	84.0
1985	88.0
1986	91.0
1987	91.0
1988	95.0
1989	97.0
1990	97.0
1991	95.0
1992	97.0
1993	96.0
1994	94.0
1995	93.0
1996	91.0
1997	94.0
1998	93.0

Source : Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Note : Information given in this table is as at the end of given calender year.
1. Relates to both government and private hospitals registered with health authorities.

Table 4.6 : Number of hospitals, dispensaries and public health centres in India

(Numbers)			
Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHCs
1971	3862	9087	5112
1976	5025	12274	5328
1981	6804	16751	5740
1986	8067	25193	12934
1989	11079	28304	18811
1990	11571	28321	18981
1991	11174	27431	20450
1992	13692	27403	20719
1993	14867	28279	21030
1994	15033	28200	21206
1995	15097	28225	21536
1996	15170	25653	NA
1997	15188	25670	NA
1998	15501	22967	23179

Source : Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 Note : Information given in this table is as at the end of given calender year.
 PHC : Primary Health Centers.
 NA : Not available.

Table 4.7 : Facilities under the Indian System of Medicine (ISM) & Homeopathy (H) as on 1.4.2002 in India

(Provisional) (Numbers)

	Facilities	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homeopathy	Total
1	Hospitals	2957	312	238	8	23	306	3845 ^a
2	Beds	43555	5023	1991	150	832	13593	65159 ^a
3	Dispensaries	14755	961	354	65	56	7405	23630 ^b
4	Registered Practitioners ¹	430263	43330	17392	-	482	200003	691470
5	(i) Under Graduate Colleges ²	209	36	6	-	6 ^c	180	437
	(ii) Admission Capacity	9250	1505	320	-	170	12035	23280
6	(i) Post- Graduate Colleges ^{2,3}	58	8	2	-	-	32	100
	(ii) Admission Capacity ²	866	76	90	-	-	969	2001
7	Licensed Pharmacies	7778	450	437	-	-	561	9226

Source : Department of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, New Delhi.

Notes : '-' Nil information

a. Includes one Amchi Hospital with 15 beds

b. Includes 34 Amchi Dispensaries.

c. These Colleges conduct 5 & 1/2 years BNYS Degree course.

1. Information as on 1.1. 2002

2. Information as on 31.12.2003

3. All these colleges are part of Under Graduate Colleges mentioned at Sl. No.5 (i) except two colleges under Ayurveda one each in Gujarat and West Bengal and two colleges under Homoeopathy one each in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh where only .Post Graduate courses are conducted.

As such total number of colleges under Ayurveda and Homoeopathy comes to 211 and 182 respectively. However, total number of colleges under Unani and Siddha remain 36 and 6 respectively.

Table 4.8 : Number of ISM and H doctors (IQ+NIQ registered practitioners) per lakh population as on 1.1.2002 in States, Union Territories and India

(Provisional)

State/Union Territory	Total population (as per 2001 census)	ISM & H doctors as on 1.1.2001 (IQ+NIQ)	ISM & H doctors per lakh of population
Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	29,238	38.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	-	-
Assam	26,638,407	1,284	4.8
Bihar ¹	109,788,224	161,010	146.7
Goa	1,343,998	-	-
Gujarat	50,596,992	22,425	44.3
Haryana	21,082,989	26,047	123.5
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	8,466	139.3
Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	505	5.0
Karnataka	52,733,958	18,792	35.6
Kerala	31,838,619	22,968	72.1
Madhya Pradesh ²	81,181,074	56,009	69.0
Maharashtra	96,752,247	83,167	86.0
Manipur	2,388,634	-	-
Meghalaya	2,306,069	229	9.9
Mizoram	891,058	-	-
Nagaland	1,988,636	1,997	100.4
Orissa	36,706,920	8,781	23.9
Punjab	24,289,296	33,542	138.1
Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,261	51.8
Sikkim	540,493	-	-
Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	37,053	59.7
Tripura	3,191,168	-	-
Uttar Pradesh ³	174,532,421	94,898	54.4
West Bengal	80,221,171	45,280	56.4
Andaman & Nicobar Island	356,265	-	-
Chandigarh	900,914	297	33.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	-	-
Daman and Diu	158,059	-	-
Delhi	13,782,976	10,221	74.2
Lakshadweep	60,595	-	-
Pondicherry	973,829	-	-
India	1,027,015,247	691,470	67.3

Source : Department of ISM & Homeopathy, New Delhi.

Office of Registrar General, India.

IQ : Institutionally Qualified

NIQ : Non-Institutionally Qualified

ISM & H : Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy

- : Nil information

Note : Figures of Jharkhand are included in Bihar, Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Uttranchal in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4.9 : Type of medical attention at birth in India

Year	Percentage distribution of births by type of medical attention at the time of birth											
	Rural				Urban				Total			
	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O
1979	11.1	13.0	55.4	20.5	38.8	25.9	26.2	9.1	18.0	16.2	48.1	17.7
1980	11.0	13.2	55.4	20.4	37.7	27.3	26.5	8.5	17.4	16.7	48.4	17.5
1981	10.6	15.7	52.4	21.3	38.8	27.0	24.6	9.6	17.7	18.5	45.4	18.4
1982	11.1	15.7	73.2	b	41.5	27.2	31.3	b	16.6	17.7	65.7	b
1983	12.6	16.3	50.9	20.2	45.4	25.4	21.5	7.7	19.2	18.1	45.0	17.7
1984	13.0	16.8	49.8	20.4	46.9	24.2	20.0	8.9	19.6	18.2	44.0	18.2
1985	13.3	17.2	50.0	19.5	47.4	24.9	19.5	8.2	19.9	18.7	44.1	17.3
1986	14.3	17.7	48.3	19.7	47.8	25.0	18.6	8.6	20.7	19.1	42.6	17.6
1987	14.7	17.8	49.7	17.8	48.7	25.5	18.1	7.7	21.2	19.3	43.6	15.9
1988	14.9	18.6	63.6	2.9	49.7	24.5	24.1	1.7	21.5	19.7	56.2	2.6
1989	15.2	19.3	62.1	3.4	51.0	25.7	21.8	1.5	21.8	20.5	54.6	3.1
1990	16.2	20.2	62.0	1.5	52.8	26.1	20.6	0.6	22.9	21.3	54.4	1.4
1991	17.6	20.8	61.5	b	53.8	26.9	19.2	b	24.3	21.9	53.7	b
1992 ^a	18.0	21.8	60.2	b	54.8	28.0	17.2	b	24.4	22.9	52.7	b
1993 ^a	20.2	23.3	56.5	b	56.5	31.6	11.8	b	24.5	24.3	51.3	b
1994 ^a	16.9	26.7	56.4	b	54.7	33.8	11.5	b	22.3	27.7	50.0	b
1995 ^a	17.4	27.6	49.8	5.2	59.6	30.9	7.8	1.7	25.2	28.2	42.1	4.6
1996 ^a	17.7	27.9	49.5	5.0	59.5	31.1	7.8	1.6	25.2	28.5	41.9	4.4
1997 ^a	17.8	28.1	49.2	4.8	59.6	31.2	7.7	1.5	25.4	28.7	41.7	4.2
1998	18.0	28.2	49.2	4.6	59.6	31.4	7.6	1.4	25.4	28.8	41.8	4.1
1999	18.2	28.3	49.3	4.5	59.7	31.5	7.7	1.4	26.6	28.9	40.9	3.9

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres etc.

T : Delivery conducted in the home by doctor, trained dai, trained midwife trained nurse etc.

U : Delivery conducted in the home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.

O : Delivery conducted in the home by relation and others excluding the above.

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

b. Included in category U.

Table 4.10 : Type of medical attention at death in India

Year	Percentage distribution of deaths by type of medical attention at death											
	Rural				Urban				Total			
	I	T	V	O	I	T	V	O	I	T	V	O
1979	6.9	26.7	23.7	42.7	18.7	49.8	9.0	22.5	9.3	31.3	20.7	38.7
1980	6.4	26.5	24.2	42.9	20.0	45.1	10.6	24.3	9.1	30.2	21.5	39.2
1981	6.5	25.6	25.1	42.8	20.4	44.2	11.4	24.0	9.2	29.2	22.4	39.2
1982	6.2	26.7	25.6	41.5	23.9	45.2	8.5	22.4	8.7	29.4	23.2	38.7
1983	7.4	27.8	23.8	41.0	25.0	44.5	9.2	21.3	10.2	30.5	21.5	37.8
1984	7.9	28.4	25.1	38.6	25.9	45.1	8.1	20.9	10.8	31.0	22.4	35.8
1985	8.1	29.4	24.6	37.9	26.3	44.8	8.1	20.8	10.9	31.7	22.1	35.3
1986	8.6	29.6	23.9	37.9	27.6	44.8	7.1	20.5	11.5	32.0	21.3	35.2
1987	8.9	30.4	23.1	37.6	27.7	44.8	6.7	20.8	11.8	32.7	20.5	35.0
1988	9.8	31.3	29.3	29.6	27.5	45.8	9.5	17.2	12.6	33.5	26.1	27.8
1989	10.3	32.5	27.7	29.5	28.5	47.5	7.8	16.2	13.2	34.9	24.5	27.4
1990	12.5	32.9	29.1	25.5	28.7	48.3	9.5	13.5	15.1	35.4	26.0	23.5
1991 ^a	12.4	37.3	50.2	b	31.1	51.7	17.3	b	15.5	39.6	44.9	b
1992 ^a	12.6	38.8	48.6	b	32.0	52.7	15.3	b	15.6	41.0	43.4	b
1993 ^a	13.3	40.0	46.7	b	34.0	51.9	14.1	b	15.8	41.4	42.8	b
1994 ^a	16.8	40.6	42.6	b	33.1	56.8	10.1	b	18.9	42.6	56.8	b
1995 ^a	16.5	41.4	27.9	14.2	35.7	54.9	4.5	5.0	19.8	43.6	24.0	12.6
1996 ^a	16.7	69.2	NA	14.1	35.7	59.5	NA	4.8	19.9	67.5	NA	12.5
1997 ^a	16.8	69.3	NA	13.9	35.8	59.6	NA	4.6	20.0	67.6	NA	12.4
1998	16.9	69.1	NA	14.0	35.8	59.5	NA	4.7	20.1	67.5	NA	12.4
1999	17.2	69.1	NA	13.7	35.8	59.7	NA	4.4	20.7	67.3	NA	12.0

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

I : Death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institution etc.

T : Death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

V : Death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

O : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended (others).

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

b. Included in category U.

For 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999 the following classification for type of medical attention is used.

I : Institution

T : Medical attention other than Institutes

O : No medical attention

NA : Not available

Table 4.11 : Expenditure (in rupees) incurred on education, health and social security and welfare services in India

(Rs. Crore)
(at current prices)

Year	Education		Health		Social security & welfare services	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
1980-81	3859	57	943	14	756	11
1981-82	4530	65	1157	17	955	14
1982-83	5419	77	1349	19	1259	18
1983-84	6282	87	1614	22	1722	24
1984-85	7330	99	1929	26	1885	26
1985-86	8812	117	2225	29	2008	27
1986-87	9807	127	2522	33	2468	32
1987-88	11751	149	2955	37	2852	36
1988-89	13871	172	3383	42	3301	41
1989-90	16905	206	3767	46	4060	49
1990-91	19791	236	4508	54	4873	58
1991-92	21914	256	4888	57	5459	64
1992-93	24722	283	5621	64	5994	69
1993-94	27530	309	6248	70	7005	79
1994-95	32107	353	6920	76	8570	94
1995-96	37097	400	7880	85	10569	114
1996-97	43035	455	9231	98	11443	121
1997-98	49032	508	10774	112	12715	132
1998-99	62297	634	13496	137	14262	145
1999-00	70197	701	15667	156	16046	160
2000-01	80881	793	17023	167	18549	182

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

Note : Mid year population figures are used for arriving at the per capita expenditure.

Table 4.12 : Estimated¹ number of disabled persons by types of disability

(in hundred)

Type of disability	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Any disability ²	83102	57748	140850	25811	18249	44060
Mental disability:						
Mental retardation	4434	2561	6995	1824	1128	2951
Mental illness	5022	3377	8399	1623	988	2611
Physical disability:						
Visual disability:						
Blindness	7494	8536	16030	1793	2311	4104
Low vision	2982	3563	6545	711	877	1588
Hearing disability	12516	11171	23687	3617	3313	6930
Speech disability	9495	6532	16027	3416	2102	5518
Locomotor disability	49987	29839	79826	16352	10162	26514
Estimated total persons	3923611	3711319	7634930	1545555	1391996	2937551
Source : NSS 58 th Round (July-December 2002), National Sample Surveys Organisation.						
1. Estimates are obtained by using survey proportions on the projected population.						
2. At least one of mental, visual, hearing, speech and locomotor disability.						

Table 4.13 : Percentage of adults (aged 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS in selected countries by end of 2001

Country	Percentage of adults (aged 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS
Botswana	38.8
Zimbabwe	33.7
South Africa	20.1
Kenya	15
Thailand	1.8
India	0.8
United States	0.6
United Kingdom	0.1
Pakistan	0.1

Source : UNAIDS and National AIDS Control Organisation estimates

Table 4.14 . HIV prevalence levels and officially reported AIDS cases

State/Union Territory	Percentage of patients testing positive for HIV at Sentinel Sites, 2002			Officially reported AIDS cases (as of 31 st August, 2003*
	Patients at sexually transmitted disease clinics	Pregnant women at antenatal clinics	Patients at intravenous drug users clinics	
Andhra Pradesh	30.4	1.3	NA	4339
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	NA	0
Assam	0.8	0.0	NA	171
Bihar	1.6	0.3	NA	155
Chhattisgarh	0.8	0.3	NA	NA
Delhi	3.2	0.3	7.2	821
Goa	11.3	1.4	NA	308
Gujarat	6.2	0.4	NA	3562
Haryana	1.1	0.4	NA	313
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.0	NA	114
Jammu & Kashmir	1.0	0.1	NA	2
Jharkhand	0.1	0.0	NA	NA
Karnataka	13.6	1.8	2.3	1790
Kerala	2.5	0.4	NA	267
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	0.0	NA	1024
Maharashtra	7.8	1.3	39.4	11829
Manipur	9.6	1.1	39.1	1238
Meghalaya	0.9	0.0	0.0	8
Mizoram	2.6	1.5	1.6	51
Nagaland	2.4	1.3	10.3	343
Orissa	0.8	0.3	NA	128
Punjab	1.6	0.5	NA	248
Rajasthan	6.0	0.5	NA	826
Sikkim	0.0	0.1	NA	8
Tamil Nadu	14.7	0.9	33.8	24667
Tripura	1.4	0.0	NA	4
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.3	NA	1083
Uttaranchal	0.3	0.2	NA	NA
West Bengal	0.5	0.0	1.5	930
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.6	0.0	NA	32
Chandigarh	0.8	0.3	NA	750
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	1.0	NA	0
Daman and Diu	NA	0.2	NA	1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	NA	0
Pondicherry	2.0	0.3	NA	157
Total	130	16	135	55169

Source : National AIDS Control Organisation
NA : Not available
*Experts believe these cases represent only a small portion of actual cases of AIDS in the country

Table 4.15 : Average daily intake of proteins and calories in India

Year	Proteins (in grams)	Calories (in Kilo Calories)
1975	63.6	2296
1976	65.4	2396
1977	61.9	2306
1978	62.6	2341
1979	62.3	2366
1980	62.8	2404
1983 ^a	63.8	2481
1988-90 ^b	61.8	2283
1991-92 ^c	54.1	2139
1993-94 ^d	55.8	2187
1994-95	55.8	2172
1996-97 ^e	54.0	2114
2001 ^f	50.7	1955

Source : Annual Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), Hyderabad.

Note : During 1981 and 1982, the NNMB surveys were incomplete and hence the results not reported.

a. During 1983 the surveys were conducted on a sub-sample of NSSO 'Central' sample in only four states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

b. Results are based on Repeat Surveys conducted earlier during 1975-79 to study changes in consumption and nutritional situation.

c. Report of NNMB(1993) During the years 1991 & 1992, surveys were conducted on a sub-sample of NSSO 'Central' sample in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal.

d. Report of NNMB (1996) represents the simple average at state level estimates of consumption for the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.

e. During 1996-97 Second Repeat Surveys were conducted in the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa (NNMB II Repeat Survey).

f. Figures are based on NNMB survey on "Diet and Nutritional Status of Rural Population" carried out in the year 2000-2001.

Table 4.16 : Per capita availability of foodgrains and other selected commodities in India

Year	Net availability of foodgrains per day (Figures in grams) ¹			Per capita availability of		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Edible oil ² (Figures in kilograms)	Sugar (Figures in kilograms) ^{3,4}	Cotton Cloth (Figures in Sq. mtr.)
1980-81	417.3	37.5	454.8	5.3	7.3	11.0
1989-90	431.5	41.1	472.6	6.5	12.3	14.6
1990-91	468.5	41.6	510.1	6.6	12.7	15.1
1991-92	434.5	34.3	468.8	6.4	13.0	13.7
1992-93	427.9	36.2	464.1	6.8	13.7	15.6
1993-94	434.0	37.2	471.2	7.1	12.5	15.9
1994-95	457.6	37.8	495.4	7.8	13.2	15.2
1995-96	443.4	32.8	476.2	8.0	14.1	16.3
1996-97	466.0	37.1	503.1	9.0	14.6	16.2
1997-98	414.2	32.8	447.0	7.6	14.5	15.9
1998-99	429.2	36.5	465.7	9.8	14.9	13.1
1999-00	422.7	31.8	454.4	10.3	15.6	14.2
2000-01	392.5	30.0	422.5	9.6	15.8 ^P	14.2
2001-02	463.7 ^P	33.4 ^P	497.2 ^P	10.1	16.53 ^P	14.8
2002-03	-	-	-	8.8 ^T	-	-

Source :

- Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Report of Agricultural Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture
- Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oil & Fats, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
- Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- Compendium of Textiles Statistics, Ministry of Textiles.

1. Production figures relate to agriculture year which is July-June.
2. Data related to per capita consumption of edible oil, for the period November to October, corresponding to given years.
3. Relates to actual release for domestic consumption
4. Upto 1965-66 the sugar season was Nov.-Oct. and after that it has changed to Oct.-Sept.

P : Provisional
T : Tentative

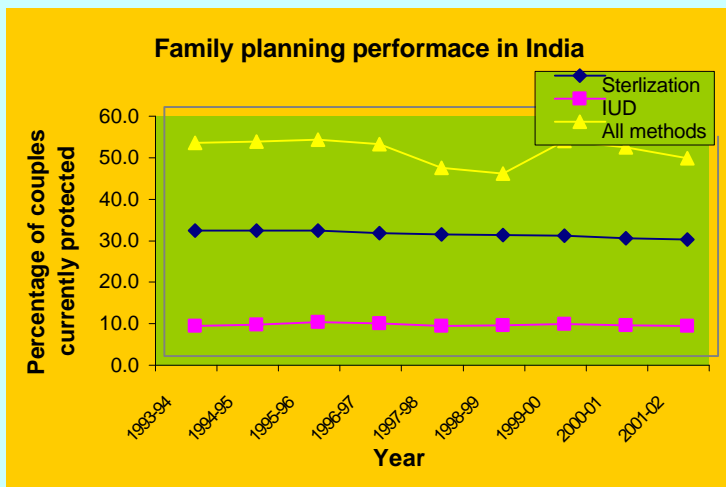
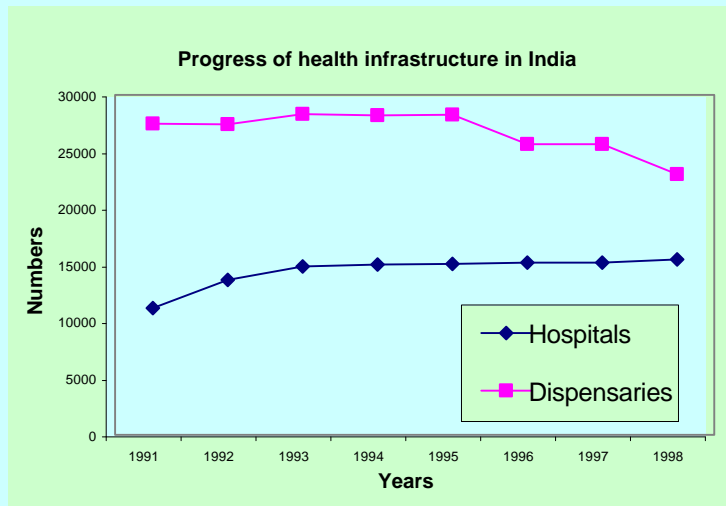
Table 4.17 : Per thousand distribution of households and population by MPCE class in India during 1999-2000

Rural			Urban		
MPCE class(Rs)	Households	Population	MPCE class(Rs)	Households	Population
000-225	44	52	000-300	38	52
225-255	42	50	300-350	37	50
255-300	87	100	350-425	75	96
300-340	90	100	425-500	86	101
340-380	93	103	500-575	86	99
380-420	92	97	575-665	91	100
420-470	100	102	665-775	96	101
470-525	96	93	775-915	103	100
525-615	111	103	915-1120	113	100
615-775	113	99	1120-1500	130	101
775-950	61	50	1500-1925	67	50
>950	71	50	>1925	77	50
All classes	1000	1000		1000	1000

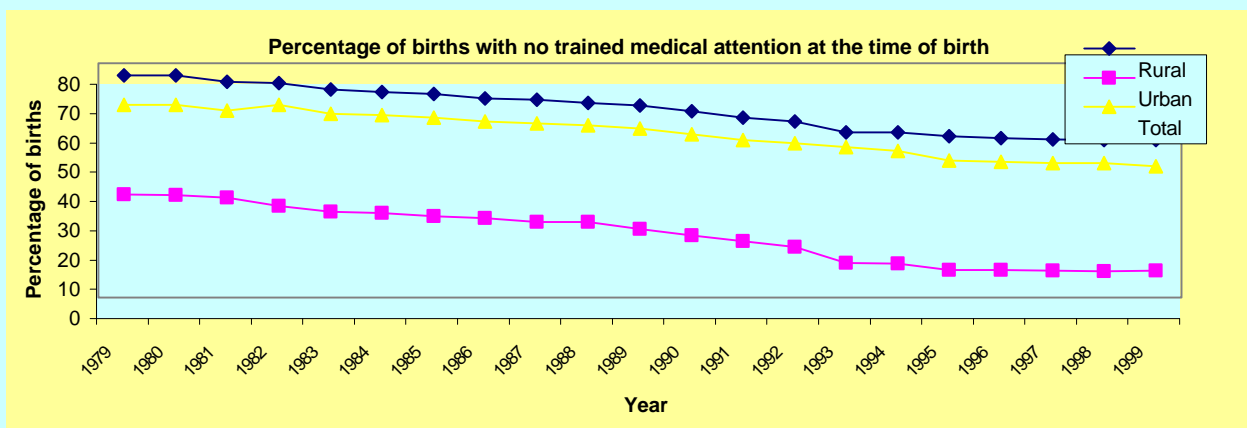
Source : Employment and Unemployment in India,1999-2000 ,NSS 55th Round.
MPCE : Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

Box 4. Health and Family Welfare

The progress of health infrastructure in the country can be judged by the availability of hospitals and dispensaries. Over the last one decade, the number of hospitals have increased, however, the number of dispensaries have shown a declining trend. Moreover, the figure for number of doctors per one lakh population has increased from 47 in 1991 to 54 in 1999. The facilities under the alternative systems of medicine also play an important role. The number of doctors under the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy per one lakh population was about 67.3 in 2001, the figure being highest in Bihar (146.7) followed by Himachal Pradesh (139.3) and Punjab (138.1).



An important indicator showing the performance of family planning programmes is the percentage of couples currently protected by various methods. The figure for all methods combined was 47.6 in 2001-02 as compared to 50.3 in 2000-01. In 2001-02, the same figure for sterilization was 28% and that for IUD was 7.3. Moreover, the effective couple protection rate for India was 46.2 in the year 2000. An important factor contributing to the number of maternal deaths is the fact that, at the time of about 45% of live births in 1999, no trained medical attention was received by the mother, the figure being much higher at 54% in rural areas as compared to that of about 9% in urban areas.



Box 5. Status of HIV/AIDS Prevalence

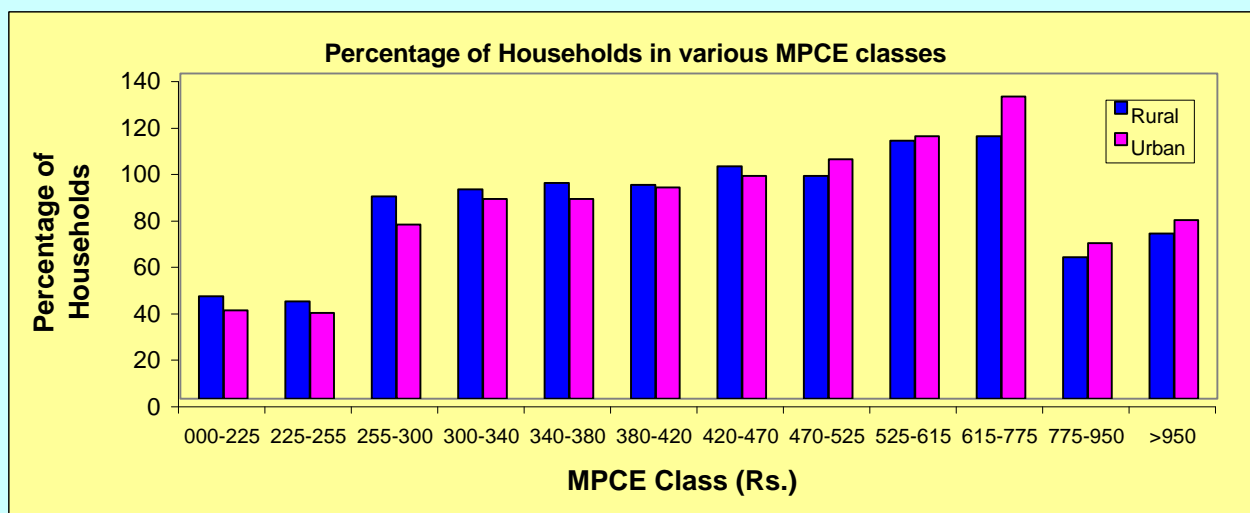
The AIDS epidemic has become a global health concern as the about 42 million people were living with HIV/ AIDS at the end of year 2002. With no available cure in sight, HIV/AIDS has now become a major threat to India as well. The figure of the number of people living with the disease has approached five million by 2002. HIV/ AIDS is spreading rapidly in India as the number of people infected rose to 4.58 million during 2002, up from 3.97 million in the year 2001, the increase in one year being as much as 610000.

Looking at the distribution of reported AIDS cases by sex in India, it is observed that in 2003, of the total reported AIDS cases, about 26% were females and 74% were males.

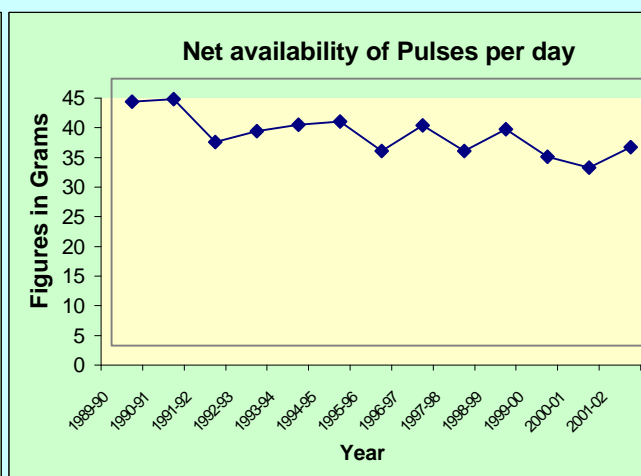
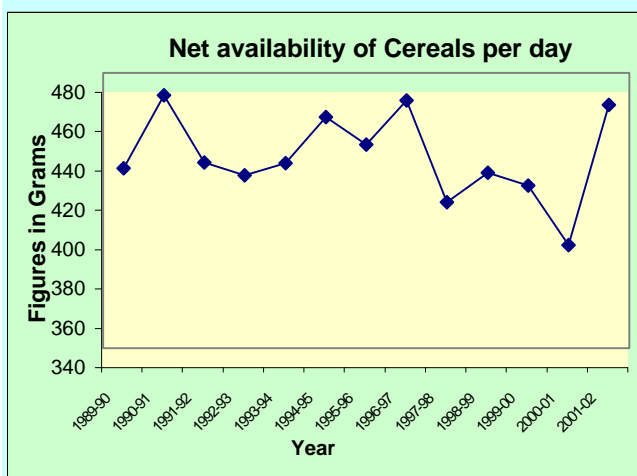
Among the worst affected states, Tamil Nadu continues to account for the largest share of officially reported HIV/ AIDS cases followed by Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh, accounts for nearly 10% of cases among the states. In all, the six hard-hit states have 80% of all reported HIV/AIDS cases in the country.

Box 6. Nutrition

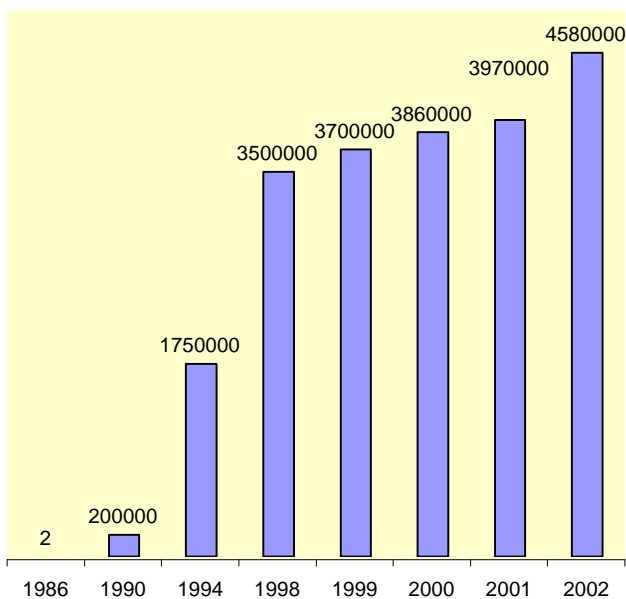
The nutritional status of the population, to an extent, is related to the amount of consumption expenditure. During 1999-2000, in rural areas, about 64.4% of the households were in the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class of less than Rs. 525, the same figure for urban areas being slightly less at 61.2%.



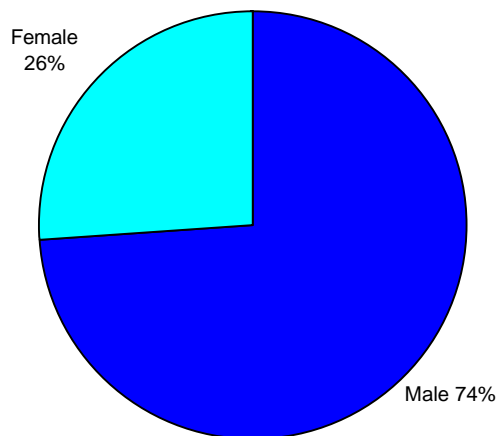
If one looks at the net availability of foodgrains per day over the years, the figures have remained more or less within a small range. For instance, in case of cereals the figure was 468.5 grams in 1990-91 and in 2001-02 it remains at 463.7 grams. Similarly, in case of pulses, the figure for net availability per day was 41.6 grams in 1990-91 and it has reduced to 33.4 grams in 2001-02.



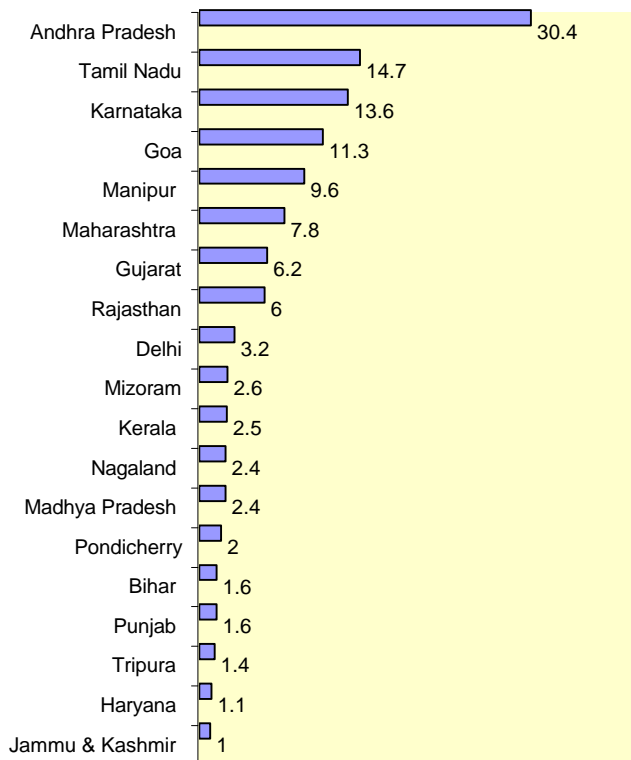
People living with HIV/AIDS in India 1986 - 2002



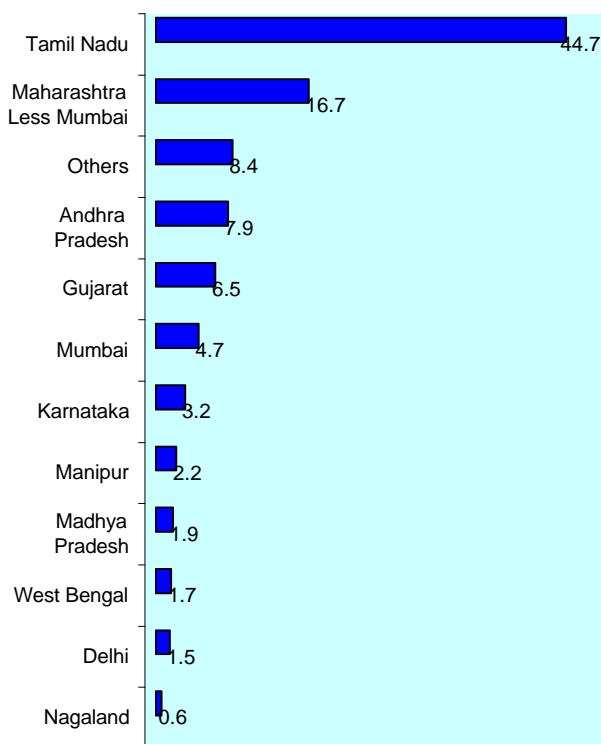
Distribution of reported AIDS cases by sex in India through August, 2003



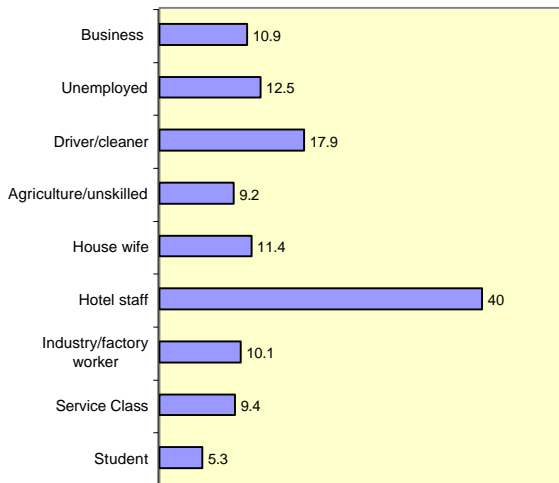
Percentage of STD patients testing positive for HIV/AIDS, 2002



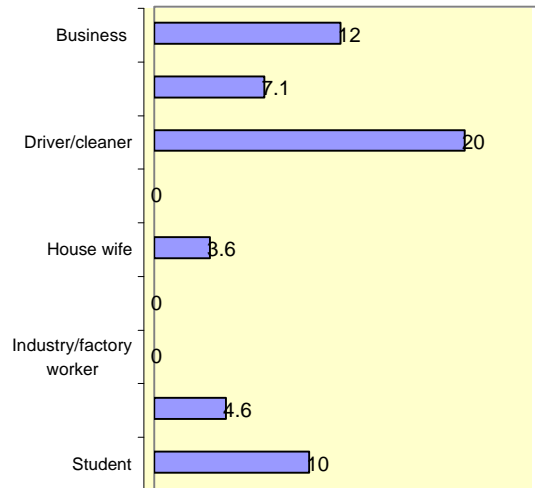
Distribution of reported AIDS cases by States through August, 2003



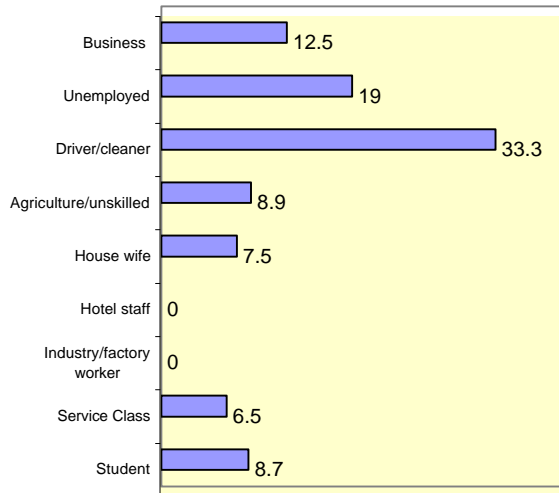
Percentage HIV positive case at STD Sites by occupation Tamil Nadu, 2001



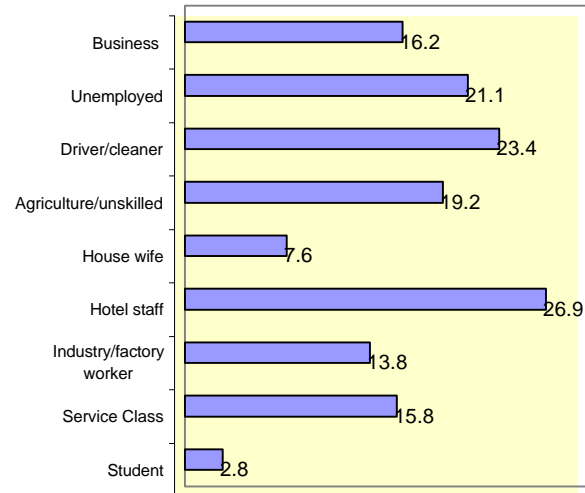
Percentage HIV Positive case at STD Sites by occupation Nagaland, 2001



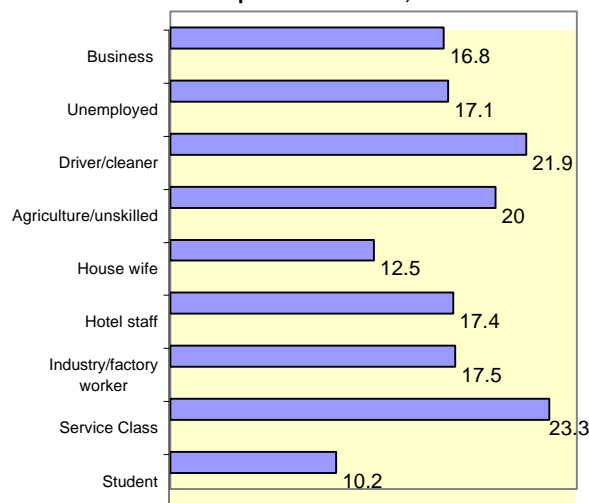
Percentage HIV positive case at STD sites by occupation Manipur, 2001



Percentage HIV positive case at STD sites by occupation Maharashtra, 2001



Percentage HIV positive case at STD sites by occupation Karnataka, 2001



Percentage HIV positive case at STD sites by occupation Andhra Pradesh, 2001

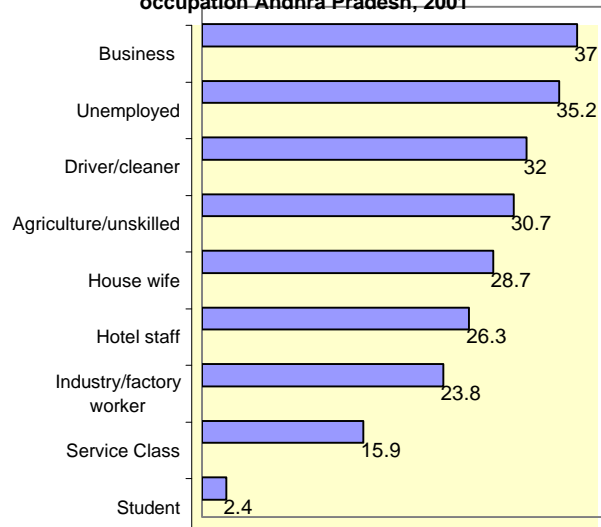


Table 5.1 : Disposal of crimes under the Indian Penal Code over the years in India

Year	Percentage of cases pending disposal at the end of the year		Conviction percentage
	At investigation stage	At trial stage	
1971	16.5	60.9	62.0
1972	17.6	62.6	62.7
1973	18.4	65.4	62.0
1974	19.1	66.4	62.7
1975	17.5	67.2	64.0
1976	17.2	66.9	61.3
1977	18.3	67.9	57.5
1978	17.5	68.8	55.9
1979	18.7	69.3	54.3
1980	18.8	69.8	53.6
1981	21.1	70.3	52.5
1982	18.3	70.4	51.9
1983	17.9	72.6	49.2
1984	19.0	72.0	49.4
1985	18.6	72.7	50.2
1986	18.4	75.0	49.0
1987	18.8	74.9	49.0
1988	20.4	74.3	51.1
1989	20.3	78.2	49.1
1990	19.6	77.5	48.9
1991	20.0	80.2	47.8
1992	21.9	79.5	46.4
1993	21.2	80.2	45.9
1994	22.0	81.4	42.9
1995	21.3	81.7	42.1
1996	22.1	80.3	37.8
1997	23.8	80.5	38.2
1998	23.5	81.0	37.4
1999	21.9	81.1	39.6
2000	20.9	81.7	41.8

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 5.2 : Juvenile delinquency

Year	Delinquents (IPC+SLL) (Figures in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of incidence of crime ¹ per lakh population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1971	98.0	5.4	103.4	5.3	4.9
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6	5.6
1973	122.2	5.6	127.8	4.3	6.4
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.1	6.9
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6	6.6
1976	124.6	9.4	134.0	7.0	6.0
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0	7.0
1978	151.2	9.7	160.9	6.0	6.9
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	5.7	7.1
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	5.0	8.3
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	4.6	8.9
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	6.3	8.4
1983	160.5	11.1	171.6	6.5	7.7
1984	149.8	12.5	162.3	7.7	5.8
1985	157.1	11.4	168.5	6.8	6.6
1986	160.0	10.1	170.1	6.0	7.3
1987	166.4	13.6	180.0	7.5	6.7
1988	33.1	5.1	38.2	13.4	3.1
1989	24.8	11.6	36.4	31.9	2.3
1990	25.3	5.5	30.8	18.0	1.8
1991	23.2	6.4	29.6	21.6	1.5
1992	17.4	3.9	21.3	18.2	1.3
1993	16.4	3.7	20.1	18.3	1.1
1994	13.9	3.4	17.3	19.5	1.0
1995	14.5	4.3	18.8	22.6	1.1
1996	14.1	5.0	19.1	26.3	1.1
1997	14.3	3.5	17.8	19.7	0.8
1998	14.0	5.0	19.0	26.2	1.0
1999	13.1	5.4	18.5	29.1	0.9
2000	13.9	4.1	18.0	23.0	0.9

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note : a. SLL stands for Special Acts and Local Laws.

b. Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier years due to change in the definition of juveniles

1. Crimes registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Table 5.3 : Suicide rate in India

Year	Rate (incidence of suicides per one lakh population)		
	Male	Female	Person
1971	9.2	6.5	7.9
1972	9.2	6.2	7.8
1973	8.4	5.6	7.1
1974	9.1	6.4	7.9
1975	8.3	5.8	7.2
1976	7.5	5.9	6.8
1977	7.2	5.4	6.3
1978	7.2	5.2	6.3
1979	6.7	4.8	5.9
1980	6.9	5.4	6.3
1981	6.7	4.9	5.8
1982	7.3	5.4	6.3
1983	7.3	5.6	6.4
1984	7.7	6.0	6.8
1985	7.9	6.2	7.1
1986	8.0	6.3	7.1
1987	8.6	6.5	7.5
1988	9.3	6.9	8.1
1989	9.6	7.3	8.5
1990	10.2	7.6	8.9
1991	10.5	7.9	9.2
1992	10.5	7.8	9.2
1993	10.8	8.1	9.5
1994	11.3	8.4	9.9
1995	11.0	8.4	9.7
1996	10.6	8.3	9.5
1997	10.9	8.6	10.0
1998	12.2	9.1	10.8
1999	12.8	9.5	11.2
2000 ^a	12.7	8.8	10.8

Source : Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note: To arrive at the suicide rate for a particular year, the corresponding projected population available from the Office of the Registrar General, India, is used.

a. Exclude Jharkhand statistics.

Box 7. Public Order and Safety

The performace of the disposal of crimes under the Indian Penal Code over the years can be judged by the figures of percentage of cases pending disposal. It is observed that the percentage of cases pending disposal, both at the investigation stage as well as at the trial stage have been increasing over the years with the conviction percentage showing a decreasing trend. However, during last two decaded, the figures have not changed much.

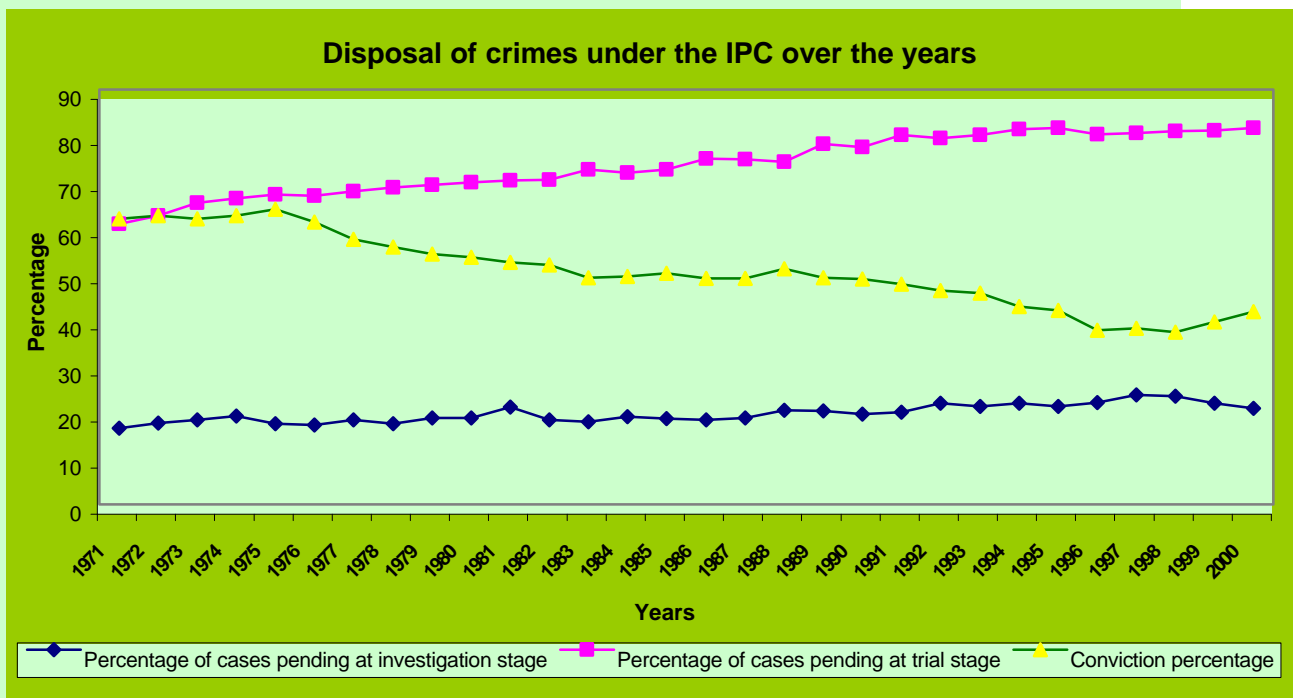


Table 6.1 : Circulation of newspapers and periodicals over the years in India

Year	Non-daily newspapers/periodicals			Daily newspapers		
	Number	Estimated circulation (Figures in thousand)	Circulation per thousand population ¹	Number	Estimated circulation (Figures in thousand)	Circulation per thousand population ¹
1961	6139	15920	35.99	484	5334 ^a	12.06
1966	8039	15367	31.17	601	6320 ^a	12.82
1971	11397	17523	31.78	821	9096	16.50
1976	12445	24737	40.08	875	9338	15.13
1978	14849	29608	45.86	992	11242	17.41
1979	16081	33356	50.61	1087	13033	19.74
1980	16967	36390	53.90	1173	14531	21.52
1981	17880	35847	51.94	1264	15255	22.10
1982	18603	35247	49.98	1334	14847	21.05
1983	19335	38660	53.66	1423	16731	23.22
1984	20175	42420	57.67	1609	18727	25.46
1985	20846	42177	56.55	1802	19804	25.59
1987	22478	34223	44.08	2151	22607	29.12
1988	23255	33310	42.08	2281	21563	27.24
1989	24516	35187	43.61	2538	23097	28.63
1990	25635	30523	37.13	2856	22637	27.54
1991	26985	29595	35.35	3229	24290	29.01
1992	28455	35575	40.74	3502	28092	32.17
1993	29872	38353	43.06	3740	29258	32.85
1994	31558	40743	44.85	4043	31559	34.74
1995	33018	43832	47.31	4236	35451	38.26
1996	34696	49209	52.17	4453	40225	42.64
1997	35986	59794	62.35	5719	45914	47.88
1998	38938	68482	70.26	4890	58367	59.88
1999	41498	71283	71.97	5157	58804	59.37
2000	43781	67835	67.44	5364	59129	58.78
2001	45974	56894	55.71	5659	58359	57.15

Source :Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

Note : 1. The figures of population are taken from the 'Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections' constituted by the Planning Commission, August, 1996

a. 'Daily' newspaper includes biweekly & triweekly

Table 6.2 : Films and cinemas in India

Year	Number of Indian feature films	No. of cinema halls ¹		
		Permanent	Touring ²	Total
1951	219	2394	844	3238
1956	295	2780	875	3655
1961	303	3174	1325	4499
1966	316	3808	1639	5447
1971	433	4482	2505	6987
1976	507	5650	3367	9017
1978	619	6030	3521	9551
1979	714	6216	3744	9960
1980	742	6405	4157	10562
1981	737	6667	4146	10813
1982	767	6991	4248	11239
1983	741	7145	4537	11682
1984	833	7522	4768	12284
1985	912	7677	4711	12338
1986	840	8069	4632	12701
1987	806	8221	4511	12732
1988	773	8469	4714	13183
1989	781	8559	4796	13355
1990	948	8689	4462	13151
1991	910	8838	4343	13181
1992	836	8886	4116	13002
1993	812	8947	4038	12985
1994	754	8930	4013	12943
1995	795	8972	3970	12942
1996	683	8946	3956	12902
1997	697	9032	3737	12776
1998	693	9060	3636	12696
1999	NA	9095	3453 ^a	12548
2000	855	NA	NA	11836

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. Figures are as on 31st March

2. Includes military

a. 6 non-commercial

NA : Not available

Table 6.3 : Radio and television in India

Year	No. of radio stations	No. of T.V relay centres	Percentage of population covered by T.V	Percentage of population covered by radio
1981	85	19	26	89
1982	85	40	26	89
1983	86	42	26	89
1984	86	166	30	89
1985	88	176	56	90
1986	93	185	67	91
1987	94	224	70	92
1988	96	274	72	93
1989	98	335	74	94
1990	104	520	76	95
1991	125	529	78	95
1992	143	535	81	96
1993	154	553	83	96
1994	173	564	84	96
1995	176	743	86	96
1996	185	792	86	97
1997	187	921	87	97

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Table 6.4 : Telephones and post offices in India

Year ended 31 st March	Population (Figures in millions)	Number of Telephones [Fixed+CPMs+Pvt. Basic+WLL] (million)							Availability of post offices per one lakh population
		Fixed lines (DELS)	Celluar mobile telephones (CMPs)	Fixed Lines (DELS) by Private Operators	Wireless in Local Loop(WLL) (Fixed +Ltd. Mobile)	Total Telephones	Per 100 population	Per Sq. Km.	
1951	361.10	0.10	NA	NA	NA	0.10	0.03	0.03	10.00
1961	439.20	0.33	NA	NA	NA	0.33	0.08	0.10	17.50
1971	548.30	0.98	NA	NA	NA	0.98	0.18	0.30	19.90
1981	683.20	2.15	NA	NA	NA	2.15	0.31	0.65	20.30
1991	846.30	5.07	NA	NA	NA	5.07	0.60	1.54	17.60
1992	863.20	5.81	NA	NA	NA	5.81	0.67	1.77	17.80
1993	880.40	6.80	NA	NA	NA	6.80	0.77	2.07	18.00
1994	898.00	8.03	NA	NA	NA	8.03	0.89	2.44	17.20
1995	915.90	9.80	NA	NA	NA	9.80	1.07	2.98	16.90
1996	934.20	11.98	NA	NA	NA	11.98	1.28	3.64	16.60
1997	949.40	14.54	0.34	NA	NA	14.88	1.56	4.53	16.40
1998	964.70	17.80	0.88	NA	NA	18.68	1.94	5.68	18.20
1999	980.40	21.59	1.20	0.02	NA	22.81	2.33	6.94	15.90
2000	996.90	26.51	1.88	0.14	NA	28.53	2.86	8.68	15.90
2001	1027.02	32.44	3.58	0.27	NA	36.29	3.58	11.04	15.10
2002	1048.06	37.71	6.43	0.64	0.24	45.02	4.29	13.70	15.12
2003	1068.98	40.02	12.69	1.31	0.60	54.62	5.11	16.62	NA

Source :

- Department of Telecommunication
 - Department of Posts
 - Population projection for India & States-1996-2016 O/o RGI.
 - For 1951,1961 & 1971 India: Towards population and Development goals UN population fund (UNDPA), 1997
 - For 2001, population census of India, 2001 and for 2002, 2003 projection based on percentage Average Annual Exponential Growth Rates
- NA : Not available

Table 6.5 : Number of electors and percentage voting in various general elections in India

General election	Year	Total number of electors (Figures in million)			Percentage of electors participating in the elections		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
First	1952	NA	NA	173.2	NA	NA	61.2
Second	1957	NA	NA	193.7	NA	NA	62.2
Third	1962	113.9	102.4	216.3	62.1	48.1	55.4
Fourth	1967	129.6	119.4	249.0	66.7	55.5	61.3
Fifth	1971	103.4	170.7	274.1	84.5	37.6	55.3
Sixth	1977	167.0	154.2	321.2	65.6	54.9	60.5
Seventh ¹	1980	185.5	170.7	356.2	62.2	51.2	56.9
Eighth	1984	208.0	192.4	400.4	68.4	59.3	64.0
Ninth ²	1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	61.9
Tenth ³	1991	268.9	242.6	511.5	60.5	50.4	55.7
Eleventh	1996	309.8	282.8	592.6	62.0	53.4	57.9
Twelveth	1998	316.7	289.2	605.9	65.7	57.9	62.0
Thirteenth	1999	323.8	295.7	619.5	64.0	55.6	60.0

Source : Election Commission of India

Note : Sex-wise break up of electors is not available for first and second General Elections.

1. Exclude data of 12 seats of Assam & one Meghalys where election not held.

2. Exclude data of 14 seats of Assam where election not held.

3. Exclude data of 9 seats { 6 in Jammu & Kashmir, one in U.P. (Meerut), two in Bihar (Purnea & Patna)} where election not held.

Table 6.6 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various general elections in India

General election	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total candidates contesting	Average number of contestants per seat	Male			Female		
					Total candidates contesting	Elected	Percentage winning	Total candidates contesting	Elected	Percentage winning
First	1952	489	1874	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Second	1957	494	1519	3.1	1474	472	32.0	45	22	48.9
Third	1962	494	1985	4.0	1919	463	24.1	66	31	47.0
Fourth	1967	520	2369	4.6	2302	491	21.3	67	29	43.3
Fifth	1971	518	2784	5.4	2698	497	18.4	86	21	24.4
Sixth	1977	542	2439	4.5	2369	523	22.1	70	19	27.1
Seventh	1980	529	4629	8.8	4486	501	11.2	143	28	19.6
Eighth	1984	542	5493	10.1	5322	499	9.4	171	43	25.1
Ninth	1989	529	6160	11.6	5962	500	8.4	198	29	14.6
Tenth	1991	534	8780	16.4	8466	491	5.8	314	43	13.7
Eleventh	1996	543	13952	25.7	13353	503	3.8	599	40	6.7
Twelveth	1998	543	4750	8.7	4476	500	11.2	274	43	15.7
Thirteenth	1999	543	4648	8.6	4364	494	11.3	284	49	17.3

Source : Election Commission of India

Note : Sex-wise break up of electors is not available for first and second General Elections.

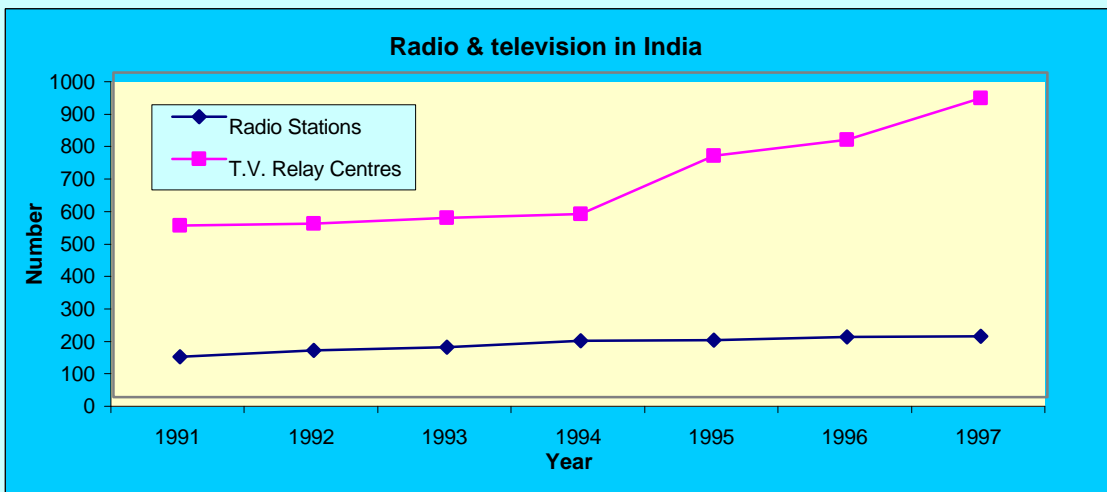
1. Exclude data of 12 seats of Assam & one Meghalys where election not held.

2. Exclude data of 14 seats of Assam where election not held.

3. Exclude data of 9 seats { 6 in Jammu & Kashmir, one in U.P. (Meerut), two in Bihar (Purnea & Patna)} where election not held.

Box 8. Mass Communication

To get an idea about the extent of mass media coverage in the country, it may be noted that number of radio stations and TV relay centres and consequently percentage of population covered by radio and TV have been increasing over the years. Where in 1981, about 19 % of the population was covered by the TV, in 1997, it has increased phenomenally to 87% of the population. Similarly, the number and circulation of daily newspapers have increased significantly over the years. The estimated circulation of daily newspapers per thousand population has increased to 58.7 in the year 2000 as compared to that of about 27.5 in the year 1990.



Similar progress has been observed in the field of communication as well. The number of telephones per 100 population, which was 0.60 in 1991, has increased to 5.11 in 2003, contributed largely by a sharp increase in the cellular mobile phones over the last couple of years.

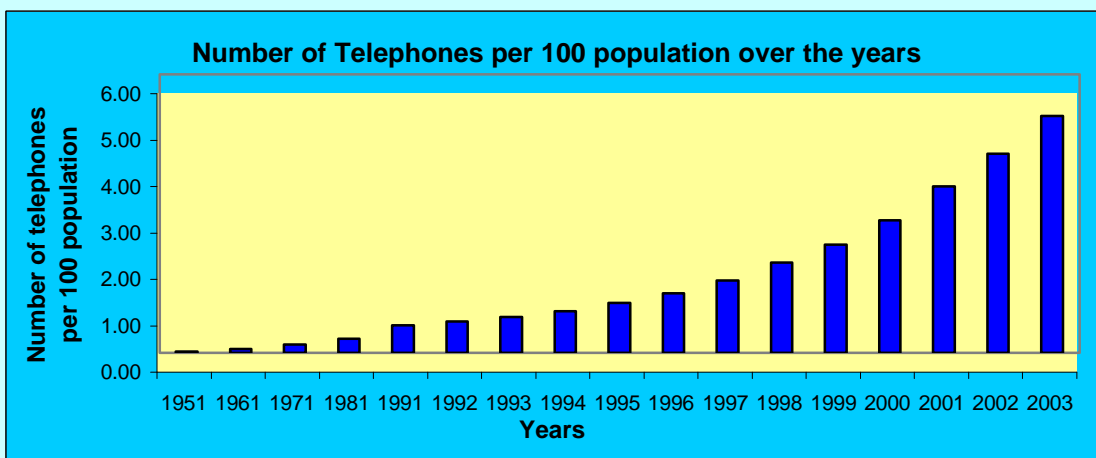


Table 7.1 : Housing amenities in India

Facility	Percentage of households with a specific facility					
	1998		1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source						
Tap	18.7	70.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tubewell & handpumps	50.1	21.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Well	25.8	6.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanks/ pond reserved for drinking	1.3	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other tank/pond	0.6	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
River/ canal/ lake	1.3	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spring	1.7	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanker	0.2	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
All	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Lighting						
No Lighting	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Kerosene	NA	NA	50.6	10.3	47.9	9.0
Other oil	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Gas	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Candle	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Electricity	NA	NA	48.4	89.1	50.9	90.6
Other	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	-	-
Not recorded	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Toilet facility						
No latrine used	82.5	25.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Service latrine	2.7	5.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Speptic tank	7.5	35.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pour flush	2.9	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sewerage system	0.8	22.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	3.5	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not recorded	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
All	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 50 th round (July 1993- June 1994), 54 th round (January - June 1998), 55 th round (July 1999 - June 2000), 56 th round (July 2000-June 2001).						
NA : Not available						

Table 7.2 : Households and housing stock in India

(in million)

Year	No of households	No of occupied residential houses	Deficit in houses
Rural			
1951	53.6	54.1	-0.5
1961	68.9	65.1	3.8
1971	79.6	72.7	6.9
1981	90.9	86.1 ^a	4.8
1991 ^b	111.6	107.9	3.7
Urban			
1951	12.3	10.3	2.0
1961	15.6	13.8	1.8
1971	20.9	18.0	2.8
1981	28.9	27.6 ^a	1.3
1991 ^b	40.4	39.1	1.3
Total			
1951	65.9	64.4	1.5
1961	84.5	78.9	5.6
1971	100.4	90.8	9.7
1981	119.8	113.7 ^a	6.1
1991 ^b	152.0	147.0	5.0
<p>Source : Population Census, Office of the Registrar General, India. Note : Deficit has been worked out on the assumption that each household requires a house, the difference between the number of households and occupied residential houses indicate the apparent gap in housing. a. Excludes Assam b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.</p>			

Table 7.3 : Number of households, during 1991 States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	No. of households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	10,326,962	3,610,493	13,937,455
Arunachal Pradesh	150,131	25,317	175,448
Assam	3,364,151	480,219	3,844,370
Bihar	12,175,277	1,836,794	14,012,071
Goa	135,816	98,781	234,597
Gujarat	4,804,255	2,688,348	7,492,603
Haryana	1,882,390	732,335	2,614,725
Himachal Pradesh	861,445	107,573	969,018
Karnataka	5,552,438	2,591,441	8,143,879
Kerala	4,102,167	1,411,033	5,513,200
Madhya Pradesh	8,945,374	2,769,571	11,714,945
Maharashtra	9,259,441	6,084,994	15,344,435
Manipur	215,790	80,899	296,689
Meghalaya	265,668	61,703	327,371
Mizoram	63,699	57,295	120,994
Nagaland	174,695	42,287	216,982
Orissa	5,168,221	831,226	5,999,447
Punjab	2,355,096	1,069,570	3,424,666
Rajasthan	5,573,981	1,715,858	7,289,839
Sikkim	69,213	7,116	76,329
Tamil Nadu	8,433,757	4,108,915	12,542,672
Tripura	440,789	85,870	526,659
Uttar Pradesh	18,024,435	4,353,385	22,377,820
West Bengal	8,909,515	3,604,899	12,514,414
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42,674	16,439	59,113
Chandigarh	18,215	128,306	146,521
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23,766	2,471	26,237
Daman & Diu	9,828	9,351	19,179
Delhi	177,428	1,699,618	1,877,046
Lakshadweep	3,742	4,553	8,295
Pondicherry	60,967	101,481	162,448
India	111,591,326	40,418,141	152,009,467

Source: Population Census 1991, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table 7.4 : Average size of household and average number of persons per dwelling in India

Year	Average size of household			Average number of persons per dwelling		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5
1971	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
1981 ^a	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8
1991 ^b	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
a. Excluding Assam.
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 7.5 : Number of households, population, number of living quarters, with rural-urban break-up in India

Year	Total population	Number of households	Number of living quarters	Average size of household	Average number of households residing per living quarter	Average number of persons per living quarter
1981^a						
Rural	507607678	90866596	91884618	5.6	1.0	5.5
Urban	157680171	28905949	29897491	5.5	1.0	5.3
Total	665287849	119772545	121782109	5.6	1.0	5.5
1991^b						
Rural	622812376	111591326	115907349	5.6	1.0	5.4
Urban	215771612	40418141	43518317	5.3	1.1	5.0
Total	838583988	152009467	159425666	5.5	1.0	5.3

Source : Office of Registrar General, India.
a. Excluding Assam.
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 7.6 : Female headed households and their average size in India

Year	Rural/Urban	Households (Figures in millions)	Female headed households (Figures in millions)	Percentage of female headed households	Average size of female headed households
1984	Rural	100.53	9.70	9.65	3.49
	Urban	33.99	2.95	8.68	3.72
1988	Rural	108.36	11.22	10.36	3.30
	Urban	34.28	3.40	9.92	3.50
1994	Rural	119.53	11.64	9.74	3.20
	Urban	43.45	4.59	10.56	3.20
1999-2000	Rural	137.41	14.33	10.40	3.50
	Urban	51.51	4.85	9.40	3.50

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, Report No. 458-I, 55th round (July 1999 - June 2000)
 Note : Data for 1984, 1988 and 1994 are based on 39th round (January-June, 1984). 43rd round (July 1987-June 1988) and 50th round (July 1993-June 1994).

Table 7.7 : Percentage distribution of households by type of housing structure

Characteristic	Percentage of households								
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1991 ^a	1992 ^b	1993 ^c	1993-94	1994-95	2000-01 ^d
Rural									
I Type of structure									
Pucca	17.2	19.5	27.1	26.5	26.7	32.3	29.2	29.6	38.4
Semi pucca	33.1	31.9	33.5	34.6	35.3	36.0	38.1	37.9	31.6
Kutcha	49.6	48.6	59.3	38.9	37.8	31.7	32.7	32.4	30.0
II Living in rented									
Dwellings	NA	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	NA	3.9	3.6	4.3
Urban									
I Type of structure									
Pucca	57.2	57.9	71.1	66.8	67.3	73.8	70.7	70.4	75.2
Semipucca	25.7	24.3	18.0	22.8	22.5	17.9	19.5	20.0	17.4
Kutcha	17.0	17.8	10.9	10.2	10.2	8.3	9.9	9.5	7.4
II Living in rented									
Dwellings	NA	36.1	37.0	36.6	35.1	NA	35.6	35.9	33.7

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
 Note : The total may not tally due to rounding
 a. Relates to July-December
 b. Relates to Jan-Dec., 1992
 c. Relates to Jan-June
 d. Relates to July 2000-June 2001
 NA : Not available

Table 7.8 : Number of households, population and living quarters with details of dwellings in India

Type of dwellings	Number of households	Population			Number of houses
		Male	Female	Person	
1981^a					
Rural					
Housing units	-	-	-	-	91,884,618
Conventional dwelling	90,866,596	260,054,020	247,553,658	507,607,678	86130595 ^c
Occupied	90,866,596	260,054,020	247,553,658	507,607,678	-
Vacant	-	-	-	-	5754023 ^d
Institutions	-	1,159,578	253,563	1,413,141	-
Urban					
Housing units	28,905,949	83,876,403	73,803,768	157,680,171	29,897,491
Conventional dwelling	28,905,949	83,876,403	73,803,768	157,680,171	-
Occupied	28,905,949	83,876,403	73,803,768	157,680,171	27604947 ^c
Vacant	-	-	-	-	2292544 ^d
Institutions	-	1,956,711	420,848	2,377,559	-
Total					
Housing units	119,772,545	343,930,423	321,357,426	665,287,849	121,782,109
Conventional dwelling	119,772,545	343,930,423	321,357,426	665,287,849	-
Occupied	119,772,545	343,930,423	321,357,426	665,287,849	113735542 ^c
Vacant	-	-	-	-	8046567 ^d
Institutions	-	3,116,289	674,411	3,790,700	-
1991^b					
Rural					
Housing units	111,591,326	321,279,405	301,532,971	622,812,376	115,907,349
occupied	-	-	-	-	107940429 ^c
Vacant	-	-	-	-	7966920 ^d
Institutions	-	1,457,635	388,500	1,846,135	-
Urban					
Housing units	40,418,141	113,936,953	101,834,659	215,771,612	43,518,317
occupied	-	-	-	-	39073337 ^c
Vacant	-	-	-	-	4444980 ^d
Institutions	-	1,893,949	512,892	2,406,841	-
Total					
Housing units	152,009,467	435,216,358	403,367,630	838,583,988	159,425,666
occupied	-	-	-	-	147013766 ^c
Vacant	-	-	-	-	12411900 ^d
Institutions	-	3,351,584	901,392	4,252,976	-
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.					
a. Excluding Assam.					
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.					
c. No. of occupied residential houses.					
d. No. of census houses vacant at the time of houselisting.					

Table 7.9 : Occupied housing units by number of rooms per housing units and average number of persons per room with rural-urban break-up in India

	Total occupied housing units	Occupied housing units by number of rooms ¹						Total number of rooms for all units	Average size (room per unit)	Average number of persons per room
		One room units	Two room units	Three rooms units	Four room units	Five or more room units	Unknown			
1981^a										
Rural	90072926	39973558	26001783	11011983	5677740	5225645	2182217	181871877	2.0	2.0
Rate	100.0	44.4	28.9	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4			
Urban	28541877	13072617	7947026	3484741	1804721	1626979	605793	60924094	2.1	2.1
Rate	100.0	45.8	27.9	12.2	6.3	5.7	2.1			
Total	118614803	53046175	33948809	14496724	7482461	6852624	2788010	242795971	2.0	2.1
Rate	100.0	44.7	28.6	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4			
1991^b										
Rural	111539448	45534665	34187149	15058274	7720272	7856347	1182741	-	-	-
Rate	100.0	40.8	30.7	13.5	6.9	7.0	1.1	-	-	-
Urban	39493450	15620078	11992915	5852191	3070829	2751947	205490	-	-	-
Rate	100.0	39.5	30.4	14.8	7.8	7.0	0.5	-	-	-
Total	151032898	61154743	46180064	20910465	10791101	10608294	1388231	-	-	-
Rate	100.0	40.5	30.6	13.8	7.2	7.0	0.9	-	-	-
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.										
Note : Unknown also includes households with no exclusive rooms										
a. Excluding Assam.										
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.										
1. Excluding houseless and institutional households.										

Table 7.10 : Number of homeless households and population by sex and rural urban break-up for India

	Numbers of homeless households	Homeless population		
		Male	Female	Person
1981^a				
Rural	420409	970358	753753	1724111
Urban	209520	406154	212689	618843
Total	629929	1376512	966442	2342954
1991^b				
Rural	305528	709291	572606	1281897
Urban	216917	471077	254515	725592
Total	522445	1180368	827121	2007489
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.				
a. Excluding Assam.				
b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.				

Table 7.11 : Identified / estimated slum population according to size class category of units / towns in India during 1991

(Population in lakhs)

Size-class category of cities/towns	No. of cities/towns	Total population	Slum population	Slum population as percentage of total population	Percentage of total slum population
>10 lakh population	23	709.97	188.66	26.60	41.30
5-10 lakh population	31	214.50	42.56	19.80	9.30
3-5 lakh population	39	151.24	28.60	18.90	6.30
1-3 lakh population	207	325.14	54.49	16.80	11.90
Total class-I	300	1400.84	314.30	22.40	68.80
50,000 to 99,999 population	345	236.29	47.15	20.00	10.30
<50,000 population	3052	520.58	95.23	18.30	20.90
Total	3697	2157.71	456.69	21.20	100.00
Source : A Compendium on Indian Slums ,1996, Town and Country Planning Organisation.					
a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.					

Table 7.12 : Identified / estimated percentage distribution of slum population according to size/class categories of cities/towns in States, Union Territories and India during 1991

State/Union Territory	Percentage distribution			Total slum population (in lakhs)
	Class I	Class II	Others	
Andhra Pradesh	63.30	15.50	21.20	43.13
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	100.00	0.22
Assam	62.50	16.10	21.40	4.48
Bihar ¹	68.40	18.60	13.00	26.91
Goa	NA	7.30	92.70	0.83
Gujarat	72.40	12.20	15.40	25.81
Haryana	52.50	22.40	25.10	6.84
Himachal Pradesh	27.20	NA	72.80	1.26
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	72.30	8.80	18.90	12.93
Kerala	50.40	2.70	46.90	12.22
Madhya Pradesh ¹	48.50	16.10	35.40	21.03
Maharashtra	82.50	4.50	13.00	78.72
Manipur	25.00	NA	75.00	0.85
Meghalaya	50.40	NA	49.60	0.83
Mizoram	48.80	NA	51.20	0.57
Nagaland	NA	46.90	53.10	0.42
Orissa	43.00	15.40	41.60	8.43
Punjab	65.30	18.70	16.00	14.14
Rajasthan	51.20	5.50	43.30	24.00
Sikkim	NA	NA	100.00	0.10
Tamil Nadu	67.80	13.20	19.00	35.71
Tripura	33.60	NA	66.40	0.74
Uttar Pradesh ¹	53.90	14.80	31.30	58.39
West Bengal	87.20	4.10	8.70	51.95
Total State	67.10	10.80	22.10	430.54
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NA	100.00	NA	0.35
Chandigarh	100.00	NA	NA	1.61
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	100.00	0.02
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	100.00	0.10
Delhi	100.00	NA	NA	22.48
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	100.00	0.06
Pondicherry	76.90	14.40	8.60	1.53
Total Uts	96.60	2.20	1.20	26.15
Total	68.80	10.30	20.90	456.69^a

Source : A Compendium on Indian Slums, 1996, Town and Country Planning Organisation.
a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.
1. Undivided states.
NA : Not available.

Table 7.13 : Per capita annual consumption of electricity and petroleum products

Year	Electricity (Figures in Kwh) (domestic)	Petroleum products (Figures in Kgs)			
		Motor spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1950-51	NA	1.8	0.5	2.5	2.7
1955-56	NA	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
1960-61	NA	1.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
1965-66	NA	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.8
1970-71	7.0	2.9	7.7	6.6	13.3
1975-76	9.7	2.1	11.0	5.2	13.5
1979-80	12.1	2.3	15.0	5.9	16.4
1980-81	13.5	2.3	15.5	6.3	16.4
1981-82	15.1	2.3	15.7	6.9	16.3
1982-83	17.0	2.5	17.2	7.5	16.1
1983-84	18.3	2.6	17.6	7.7	16.0
1984-85	21.0	2.9	18.7	8.2	16.0
1985-86	22.9	3.0	19.7	8.3	16.0
1986-87	25.1	3.2	20.6	8.6	16.1
1987-88	28.2	3.6	22.3	9.1	15.5
1988-89	30.9	3.9	23.8	9.8	18.4
1989-90	36.1	4.2	25.2	10.0	18.8
1990-91	38.2	4.2	25.0	10.0	26.0
1991-92	41.9	4.2	26.9	9.9	26.5
1992-93	45.6	4.2	28.7	10.0	26.3
1993-94	48.8	4.5	30.6	10.3	25.8
1994-95	53.0	4.9	33.4	10.6	26.5
1995-96	56.2	5.1	35.2	10.2	28.7
1996-97	58.6	5.2	36.0	9.6	29.5
1997-98	62.9	5.4	37.8	10.3	30.1
1998-99	66.7	5.7	38.0	10.9	37.8
1999-00	71.2	6.0	40.0	10.9	41.2
2000-01	75.2	6.4	36.9	10.4	43.8
2001-02 ^P	NA	6.8	35.6	9.8	45.3

Source : 1. Central Electricity Authority.

2. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Note : (i) Total consumption excludes imports by private parties upto 1997-98. Thereafter, it includes private imports also.

(ii) The population figures used for per capita consumption are taken from United Nations Population Division.

P : Provisional

NA : Not available

Table 7.14 : Road length and motor vehicles in India

Year (as on 31 st March)	Road length (Figures in kms) per 1000 persons			Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Two wheelers	Car/Jeep/t	Other vehicles	Total
1951	0.43	0.68	1.11	0.07	0.44	0.33	0.85
1956	0.53	0.68	1.21	0.10	0.51	0.46	1.08
1961	0.60	0.59	1.19	0.20	0.71	0.61	1.51
1966	0.70	0.87	1.57	0.46	0.93	0.85	2.24
1971	0.54	1.13	1.67	1.05	1.24	1.11	3.40
1976	0.90	1.14	2.04	1.73	1.27	1.41	4.41
1981	1.00	1.17	2.17	3.69	1.63	2.23	7.55
1982	1.03	1.16	2.19	4.23	1.72	2.40	8.35
1983	1.02	1.19	2.21	4.91	1.89	2.59	9.39
1984	1.02	1.20	2.22	5.80	1.95	2.98	10.63
1985	1.06	1.21	2.26	6.85	2.10	3.13	12.08
1986	1.08	1.18	2.27	8.10	2.28	3.28	13.66
1987	1.11	1.19	2.29	9.85	2.53	3.63	16.01
1988	1.12	1.21	2.33	11.61	2.84	4.00	18.45
1989	1.16	1.18	2.34	13.49	3.04	4.26	20.79
1990	1.21	1.15	2.36	15.03	3.21	4.59	22.83
1991	1.20	1.15	2.35	16.78	3.49	4.99	25.26
1992	1.21	1.13	2.34	18.39	3.76	5.45	27.60
1993	1.31	1.10	2.41	19.88	3.89	5.73	29.50
1994	1.32	1.09	2.41	21.32	4.03	5.86	31.21
1995	1.33	1.07	2.40	23.04	4.25	6.22	33.51
1996	1.40	1.16	2.57	25.22	4.56	6.86	36.64
1997	1.48	1.14	2.62	27.38	4.97	7.38	39.73
1998	1.44	1.09	2.53	29.98	5.38	7.94	43.30
1999	1.47	1.09	2.56	32.26	5.72	8.24	46.22
2000 ^P	NA	NA	NA	34.37	6.12	8.56	49.05

Source : Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
Estimates have been worked out on the basis of figures published by Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
Note : Mid year population figures as estimated by Registrar General of India for the respective years have been used to arrive at road length and vehicle for 1000 persons since 1993-94.
NA : Not available

Box 9. Housing

Progress made in the housing sector can be judged by looking at the total number of housing units over the years. In 1981, the total number of occupied housing units were about 118 millions of which about 90 million were in rural areas and about 28 million were in urban areas. In 2001, the figure for total number of occupied housing units has increased to about 191 millions out of which about 138 million were in rural areas and about 53 million were in urban areas. In 2001, out of the total occupied housing units, about 68% were either one or two room units and only about 32% of them have more than two rooms.

In 2001, there were about 191 million households, out of which about 138 million were in rural areas and about 53 million were in urban areas. Among the states, Maharashtra has the highest number of households (about 19 million) followed by Andhra Pradesh (about 16 million) and West Bengal (about 15 million).

To get an idea about the housing amenities available to the households, one may look at the percentage of households with a specific facility. For instance, in 2000-2001, about 0.2 % of households in urban areas and about 0.5% of households in rural areas had no lightning facility. Similarly, in 1998, about 18.7% of households in rural areas and about 70.1% of households in urban areas had the facility of drinking water supplied through taps. Moreover, in 1998, about 82.5% of households in rural areas and about 25.5.% of households in urban areas had no latrine in the household.

Table 8.1 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel in India

(in thousands)

Category	Stock of scientific & technical personnel				
	1991	1996	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
Engineering degree holders	546.7	704.5	798.4	845.6	969.5
Engineering diploma holders	873.9	1138.3	1255.5	1313.1	1456.0
Medical graduates ¹	310.3	358.4	380.4	391.7	403.4
Agricultural graduates	168.4	202.3	216.5	223.8	231.2
Veterinary graduates	34.4	40.2	42.7	44.0	45.3
Science graduates	2430.3	3154.8	3479.3	3655.4	3837.7
Science post graduates	482.0	626.1	695.5	730.6	767.1
Total	4846.0	6224.6	6868.3	7204.2	7710.2
Source: Insitute of Appled Manpower Research, New Delhi.					
Note: 1. Included dental surgeons					
a. Projected stock at the beginning of the year					

Table 8.2 : Scientific manpower in India

Year	Scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Scientists,engineers & technicians engaged in research & development, per thousand population	Scientists, engineers & technicians engaged in research & development as percentage of total no. of scientists, engineers & technicians
1976	3.80	0.09	2.37
1978	2.97	0.10	3.37
1980	2.63	0.10	3.80
1985	3.43	0.20	5.83
1988	NA	0.22	NA
1990	3.76	0.27	7.18
1992	NA	0.22	NA
1994	NA	0.23	NA
1996	6.91	0.25	3.62
1998	NA	0.10	NA
1999	7.27	NA	NA

Source : Research and Development Statistics, Department of Science & Technology.
NA : Not available.

Table 8.3 : Expenditure on scientific research and development over the years in India

Year	Total expenditure (in million Rs.)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure on research & development as percentage of GNP
1958-59	229.3	0.55	0.16
1965-66	683.9	1.41	0.27
1970-71	1396.4	2.58	0.33
1975-76	3566.9	5.88	0.47
1980-81	7605.2	11.20	0.58
1985-86	20687.7	27.55	0.83
1986-87	24354.0	31.77	0.88
1987-88	28530.7	36.45	0.91
1988-89	33472.6	41.88	0.90
1989-90	37257.4	45.67	0.86
1990-91	39741.7	50.28	0.79
1991-92	45128.1	52.74	0.78
1992-93	50046.0	57.41	0.76
1993-94	60730.2	68.40	0.79
1994-95	66224.4	73.27	0.73
1995-96	74838.8	81.16	0.71
1996-97	89136.1	88.73	0.72
1997-98	106113.4	110.65	0.77
1998-99	129015.4	132.36	0.81

Source : Economic Survey, 2001-02, Ministry of Finance

- Research and Development Statistics 2000-01, Department of Science and Technology.

Notes: - GNP : Gross National Product

- R&D : Research & Development.

- GNP figures are based on new series (base : 1993-94)

- R&D/GNP ratio have been revised as per the new series GNP figures.

- For calculating per capita expenditure, the population figures based on report of Standing committee on Experts on Population Projections, Office of the Registrar General, India are

Table 8.4 : National expenditure on research and development in India by sectors

(At constant prices)

(Rs. crores)					
Year	Central government	State government	Public sector industry	Private sector industry	Total
<i>Old series (base 1980-81 prices)</i>					
1980-81	494.12	59.34	86.37	120.69	760.52
1985-86	973.12	108.84	132.80	168.45	1383.21
1986-87	1091.01	102.97	147.49	182.49	1523.96
1987-88	1191.11	105.81	165.96	178.50	1641.37
1988-89	1241.61	135.17	182.04	222.21	1781.04
1989-90	1239.34	148.09	202.98	241.18	1631.59
1990-91	1172.03	162.21	183.77	241.82	1761.84
1991-92	1152.18	157.82	187.10	246.03	1743.13
1992-93	1121.54	179.22	182.94	297.66	1781.36
<i>New series (base 1993-94)</i>					
1993-94^a	3986.17	561.50	542.81	982.54	6073.02
1994-95^a	3915.06	540.48	377.85	1201.95	6035.34
1995-96^a	4001.72	550.94	358.55	1364.38	6275.59
1996-97^a	4102.94	563.55	416.42	1395.92	6478.83

Source : Department of Science and Technology.
a. New series (base 1993-94).

Box 10. Scientific Research and Development

To get an idea about the availability of technical manpower in the country, if one look at the stock of scientific and technical personnel, it has been increasing steadily over the years with figure being about 77 lakhs in 2001 as compared to that of 48 lakhs in 1991. Category wise, "science graduates" account for the largest share of about 38 lakhs followed by "engineering diploma holders" of about 14 lakhs.

Total expenditure on scientific research and development has been increasing over the years. In 1998-99, the expenditure on research and development was about 0.81% of the Gross National Product (GNP) as compared to that of about 0.77% in the year 1997-98.

Table 9.1 : Availability of forest and agricultural land in India

Year	Per capita availability of forest land (in hectare)	Per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas (in hectare)
1950-51	0.113	0.638
1955-56	0.131	0.557
1960-61	0.124	0.503
1965-66	0.127	0.455
1970-71	0.115	0.410
1975-76	0.110	0.388
1979-80	0.102	0.360
1980-81	0.099	0.356
1981-82	0.097	0.349
1982-83	0.095	0.343
1983-84	0.093	0.336
1984-85	0.090	0.332
1985-86	0.089	0.327
1986-87	0.087	0.342
1987-88	0.085	0.335
1988-89	0.083	0.328
1989-90	0.082	0.321
1990-91	0.081	0.315
1991-92	0.079	0.309
1992-93	0.078	0.302
1993-94 ^P	0.077	0.296
1994-95 ^P	0.076	0.290
1995-96 ^P	0.074	0.284
1996-97 ^P	0.073	0.279
1997-98 ^P	0.072	0.276
1998-99 ^P	0.071	0.271

Source : Estimates in this table have been worked out on the basis of area figures on land utilisation published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mid- Year estimates of population based on the reports of Standing Committee on Population Projections and Technical Group on Population

P : Provisional

Table 9.2 : Percentage distribution of area by land use in India

Year	Percentage of total area under							
	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Culturable waste	Fallow land & current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.0	7.0	8.1	9.9	41.8	11.1
1955-56	17.6	16.6	3.9	2.0	7.4	8.3	44.2	14.1
1960-61	18.1	17.0	4.7	1.5	6.4	7.6	44.6	14.7
1965-66	20.1	16.2	4.8	1.3	5.6	7.3	44.6	14.0
1970-71	21.0	14.7	4.4	1.4	5.8	6.5	46.3	18.2
1975-76	21.9	13.2	4.1	1.2	5.8	7.2	46.5	20.9
1980-81	22.2	13.0	3.9	1.2	5.5	8.2	46.0	23.3
1982-83	22.2	13.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	8.1	46.1	23.2
1983-84	22.9	13.3	3.9	1.2	5.2	7.5	47.0	25.7
1984-85	22.8	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.2
1985-86	22.0	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.2	26.7
1986-87	21.9	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.7	45.8	26.4
1987-88	22.0	13.5	3.8	1.2	5.1	10.4	44.0	27.3
1988-89	22.0	13.5	3.8	1.2	5.0	8.1	46.5	28.5
1989-90	22.1	13.4	3.7	1.2	5.0	7.9	46.7	28.1
1990-91	22.2	13.3	3.7	1.3	4.9	7.7	46.9	29.9
1991-92	22.3	13.4	3.7	1.2	4.9	8.1	46.5	28.7
1992-93	22.3	13.4	3.6	1.2	4.8	7.8	46.8	30.1
1993-94 ^P	22.4	13.4	3.6	1.2	4.7	7.9	46.7	31.1
1994-95 ^P	22.5	13.5	3.6	1.2	4.7	7.6	46.9	31.5
1995-96 ^P	22.6	13.6	3.6	1.1	4.6	7.8	46.6	31.8
1996-97 ^P	22.6	13.6	3.6	1.2	4.6	7.6	46.8	32.8
1997-98 ^P	22.6	13.8	3.6	1.2	4.5	7.9	46.5	34.3
1998-99 ^P	22.5	13.8	3.6	1.2	4.6	7.7	46.6	34.3

Source : Percentage figures have been worked out on the basis of area figures published by the Ministry of Agriculture

P : Provisional

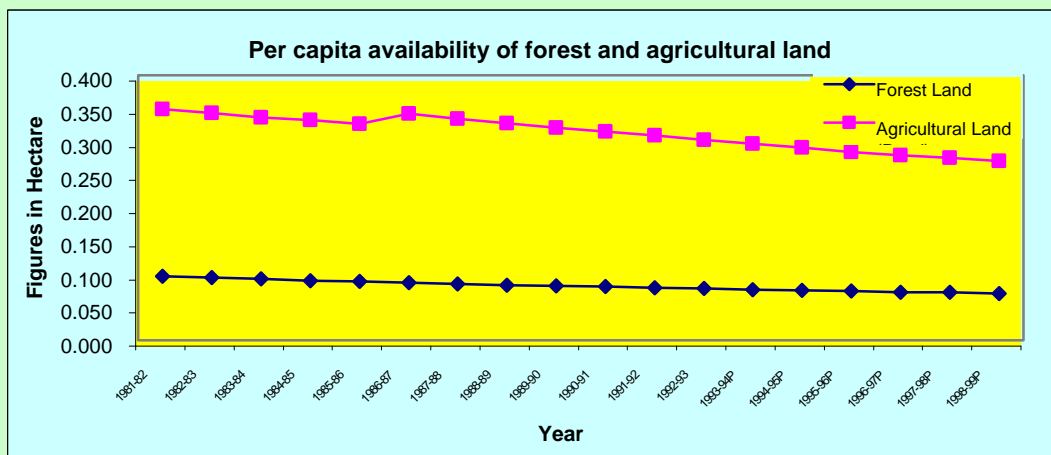
Table 9.3 : Per thousand distribution of rural households by size class of land cultivated in India during the agriculture year 1986-87, 1992-93 & 1998-99

Size class of land cultivated (Figures in hectare)	Households			Population		
	1986-87	1992-93	1998-99	1986-87	1992-93	1998-99
Up to 0.40	544	575	632	472	509	573
0.41-1.00	173	171	168	179	179	182
1.01-2.00	139	135	112	158	155	128
2.01-4.00	86	76	59	108	95	74
4.01-& above	58	43	30	82	61	43
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source : Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, NSS 55th round (July 1999 - June 2000) NSS Report No. 458-I

Box 11. Environment

The per capita availability of forest and agricultural land has been decreasing over the last two decades. The figure for per capita forest land stands at 0.071 hectare for 1998-99 as compared to 0.072 in 1997-98. Similarly the per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas was about 0.271 hectare in 1998-99 as compared to 0.276 in 1997-98.



If we look at the percentage distribution of total area by land use, we can observe that in 1998-99, only about 22% of the area was under forest and about 14% of the area was not available for cultivation. Moreover, net area sown contributed to about 46% of the total area and the area under permanent pastures & other grazing land and culturable waste was 4% and 5% of the total area, respectively.

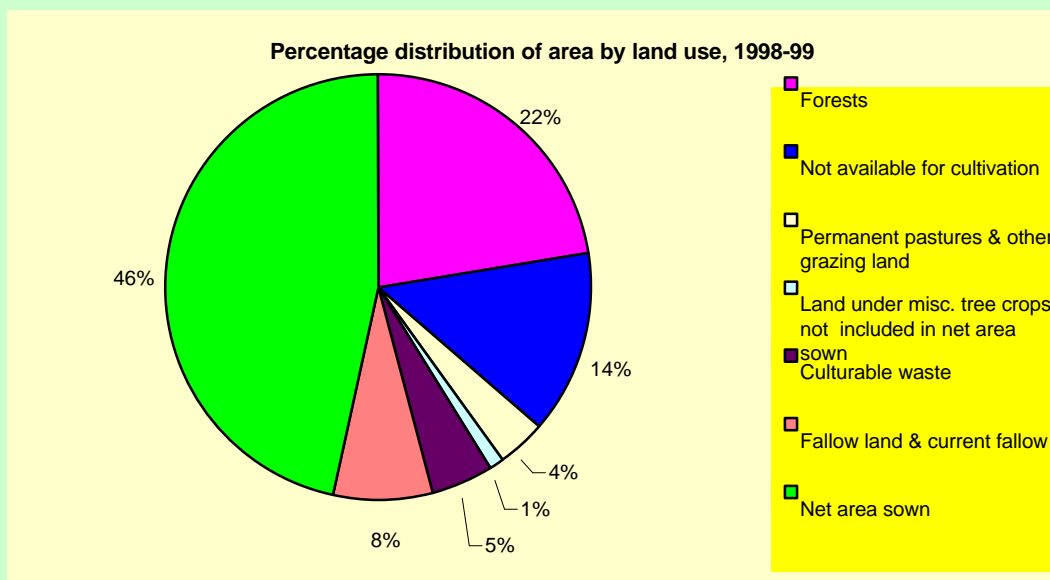


Table 10.1 : Per capita household consumption expenditure (in Rs.) over the years in India

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Food	Total	Food	Total
1954-55	9.9	15.0	13.7	24.7
1956-57	12.1	17.0	14.8	25.1
1959-60	14.1	20.0	16.9	27.5
1961-62	14.9	21.7	18.6	30.9
1964-65	19.3	26.4	22.7	36.0
1966-67	23.6	30.9	27.3	41.5
1969-70	25.6	34.7	33.1	50.4
1973-74	39.7	53.0	47.9	70.8
1977-78	44.3	68.9	57.7	96.2
1983	73.7	112.5	97.0	164.0
1986-87	92.6	140.9	129.0	222.0
1987-88	101.1	157.7	138.6	245.7
1988-89	111.8	175.1	152.5	266.9
1989-90	121.8	189.5	165.5	298.0
1990-91	133.3	202.1	185.8	326.8
July-Dec91	153.6	243.5	207.8	370.3
1992	160.6	247.2	223.6	399.0
Jan-June93	159.2	244.1	220.5	383.4
1993-94	177.8	281.4	250.3	458.0
1994-95	188.9	309.4	271.5	508.1
July 95 June 96 ^a	207.7	344.3	299.9	599.2
Jan- Dec 97 ^a	231.9	395.0	320.2	645.4
Jan- June 98 ^a	232.4	382.1	339.7	684.3
July 99 June 2000	288.8	486.1	443.2	971.6
July 2000-June 2001 ^a	278.6	494.9	400.6	914.6

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

a. The results are based on thin samples

Table 10.2 : Average daily wage rates (in Rs.) for agricultural and non- agricultural occupations from April 2002 to June 2002 for rural areas in India

Sr.No.	Occupation	Sex	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	Quarterly
001	Ploughing	Male	73.33	73.53	72.50	73.10
		Female	45.47	49.03	42.76	45.63
002	Sowing	Male	65.34	66.05	62.77	64.62
		Female	45.97	45.77	44.27	45.26
003	Weeding	Male	54.27	54.51	54.28	54.35
		Female	44.87	44.90	45.11	44.96
004	Transplanting	Male	54.64	58.29	63.00	58.90
		Female	47.15	48.13	50.12	48.54
005	Harvesting	Male	55.94	58.39	58.54	57.46
		Female	47.27	48.26	50.09	48.34
006	Winnowing	Male	53.28	54.25	54.30	53.89
		Female	45.98	47.44	47.41	46.86
007	Threshing	Male	54.59	57.06	55.81	55.83
		Female	45.58	47.97	48.90	47.27
008	Picking					
1)	Cotton	Male	46.00	41.30	57.03	48.67
		Female	32.50	37.16	45.73	38.96
9)	Others	Male	52.81	73.99	56.06	59.76
		Female	41.59	44.48	42.59	42.83
009	Herdman	Male	38.88	38.08	38.24	38.40
		Female	29.42	31.29	30.62	30.43
010	Well digging	Male	80.70	81.21	80.22	80.71
		Female	44.20	44.32	44.85	44.45
011	Cane crushing	Male	55.31	58.02	54.48	56.00
		Female	43.61	42.25	43.17	43.04
012	Carpenter	Male	104.12	103.72	104.75	104.20
		Female	-	-	-	-
013	Blacksmith	Male	82.05	82.83	82.51	82.47
		Female	-	-	-	-
014	Cobbler	Male	60.29	60.15	60.14	60.20
		Female	-	-	-	-
015	Mason	Male	113.44	113.62	114.78	113.95
		Female	-	-	-	57.50
016	Tractor driver	Male	81.90	83.73	82.51	82.70
		Female	-	-	-	-
017	Sweeper	Male	50.25	54.10	50.82	51.62
		Female	54.38	58.72	53.22	55.30
018	Unskilled labour	Male	56.28	57.21	56.87	56.79
		Female	42.76	43.00	43.04	42.93

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation.

Table 10.3 : Percentage distribution of total consumption per person for a period of 30 days according to broad group of items of consumption by sector for India

RURAL						
Item	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Food total	72.9	64.3	65.6	64.0	63.2	59.4
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9
Fuel and light	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.5
Clothing	7.0	8.7	8.6	6.7	5.4	6.8
Footwear	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Misc. goods & services ¹	8.7	10.3	12.5	14.5	17.3	19.6
Durable goods	2.2	7.0	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.6
Non-food total	27.1	35.7	34.4	36.0	36.8	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Rs) (consumption)	44.2	68.9	112.5	158.1	281.4	486.1
URBAN						
Item	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Food total	64.5	60.0	59.1	56.4	54.7	48.1
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.9
Fuel and light	5.6	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.8
Clothing	5.3	7.1	7.6	5.9	4.7	6.1
Footwear	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Misc. goods & services ¹	19.2	14.6	20.5	23.2	27.5	31.5
Durable goods	2.2	8.9	2.3	4.1	3.3	3.6
Non-food total	35.5	40.0	40.9	43.6	45.3	51.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total(Rs.) (consumption)	63.3	96.2	164.0	249.9	458.0	855.0
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation						
1. Includes rents and taxes						

Table 10.4 : Per capita expenditure on education and health as percentage of the total per capita consumption expenditure by sector in India

	1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Education	1.5	3.5	1.4	4.2	1.9	4.3
Health	4.2	3.3	5.3	4.6	6.1	5.1
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation						

Table 10.5 : Gross National Product (GNP) and per capita national income at current and 1993-94 prices over the years in India

Year	Gross National Product (Rs.crore)		Per capita national income (Rs.)	
	Current prices	1993-94 Prices	Current prices	1993-94 Prices
1950-51	9506	139912	255	3687
1955-56	10322	167535	249	4020
1960-61	16148	205196	350	4429
1965-66	25422	234934	490	4459
1970-71	41938	193933	720	5002
1975-76	75454	343173	1137	5167
1979-80	109080	374640	1485	5092
1980-81	130521	401970	1741	5352
1981-82	152096	425168	1985	5555
1982-83	168891	436577	2143	5555
1983-84	197686	469293	2464	5854
1984-85	221281	489206	2690	5956
1985-86	248118	511060	2932	6082
1986-87	276453	532021	3191	6189
1987-88	313374	551409	3546	6260
1988-89	373995	607207	4153	6777
1989-90	432289	648108	4693	7087
1990-91	503409	683670	5365	7321
1991-92	579009	691143	6012	7212
1992-93	661576	726375	6732	7433
1993-94	769265	769265	7690	7690
1994-95	903975	824816	8857	8070
1995-96	1059787	996961	10149	8489
1996-97	1230464	959360	11564	9007
1997-98	1376943	1005945	12707	9244
1998-99	1583159	1070774	14396	9650
1999-00	1746501	1136840	15626	10068
2000-01	1900310	1186246	16707	10306
2001-02	2081350	1257043	17978	10754
2002-03	2217816	1309917	18765	11014

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Table 10.6 : Percentage of population below the poverty line in India

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0
1999-2000 (30 day recall)	27.1	23.6	26.1

Source : Planning Commission
Note : The 1999-2000 estimates may not be strictly comparable to the estimates of earlier years because of some changes in the methodology of data collection with reference to reference period.

Table 10.7 : Number and percentage of population below poverty line for States, Union Territories and India during 1999-2000

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No. of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of persons
Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
Bihar ¹	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
Jammu & Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
Madhya Pradesh ¹	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
Uttar Pradesh ¹	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
India	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

Source : Planning Commission estimates.

1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

Note : Reference period used : 30 days recall period

Table 10.8 : Price indices over the years for India

Year	CPI(IW)	CPI(UNME)	CPI (AL)	CPI (RL) ^h	WPI
1961	104 ^a	130 ^c	NA	NA	126 ⁱ
1966	151	142	172 ^e	NA	144 ^j
1971	190	178	193	NA	105 ^k
1976	296	273	290	NA	172
1981	441	403	436	NA	278
1986	661	602	567	NA	372
1987	719	653	608	NA	396
1988	775	133 ^d	689	NA	429
1989	171 ^b	143	745	NA	457
1990	186	156	774	NA	177 ^l
1991	212	177	913	NA	201
1992	237	199	1070	NA	225
1993	252	212	1086	NA	242
1994	278	231	1215	NA	267
1995	306	254	1347 ^f	NA	292
1996	334	276	249 ^g	250	309
1997	358	297	262	263	326
1998	405	330	287	287	348
1999	424	348	304	304	360
2000	441	366	307	307	153 ^m
2001	458	386	307	309	161
2002 ⁿ	477	402	315	318	165

Notes:

CPI (IW)- Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers

CPI(UNME) - Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

CPI (AL) Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

CPI (RL) Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers

WPI- Wholesale Price Index

a. Base year 1960=100 for indices from 1961 to 1988

b. Base year 1982=100 for indices from 1989 onward (new series started w.e.f. Oct., 1988); Linking factor from base 1982 to base 1960 is 4.93

c. Base year 1960=100 for indices from 1961 to 1987

d. Base year 1984-85=100 for indices from 1988 onward (new series started w.e.f. Nov., 1987); Linking factor base from 1984-85 to base 1960 is 5.32

e. Base year July 1960-June 1961=100 for indices from 1966 to 1995

f. Average based on 10 months i.e. from Jan. 1995-Oct.1995

g. Base year July 1986 - June 1987=100 for indices from 1996 onward (new series started w.e.f. Nov., 1995); Linking factor from base 1986 - 87 to base 1960- 61 is 5.89

h. New CPI (RL) series on base July 1986 -June 1987 =100 started releasing from Nov., 1995

i . Base year 1952-53=100

j. Base year 1961-62=100;Linking factor from base 1961-62 to base 1952-53 is 1.251

k. Base year 1970-71=100 for indices from 1971 to base 1989; Linking factor from base 1970-71 to base 1961 -62 is 1.811

l. Base year 1981-82=100 for indices from 1990 to 1998; Linking factor from base 1981-82 to base 1970-71 is 2.813

m. Base year 1993-94=100 for indices from 2000 onward (New series started releasing from April 2000). Linking factor from base 1993-94 to base 1981-82 is 2.478

n. Based on monthly indices received from the Labour Bureau and Ministry of Industry.

NA : Not available

Box 12. Income and consumption

To study the economic prosperity of the people, one would like to look at the consumption expenditure alongside the income generated. The per capita household consumption expenditure has been increasing over the years with the figure for 2000-2001 for rural areas being Rs. 494.9 (out of which Rs. 278.6 was on food items) and that for urban areas being Rs. 914.6 (out of which Rs. 400.6) was on food items). If we look at the percentage distribution of total consumption per person for a period of 30 days according to broad groups of items of consumption, it can be observed that during 1999-2000, in rural areas about 59.4% of the total consumption was on food items whereas in urban areas, the figure was somewhat lesser at 48.1%. The share of food items in total consumption has been decreasing over the years both in rural as well as urban areas. In rural areas, the figure was 72.9% in 1972-73 as compared to that of 59.4% in 1999-2000. Similarly, for urban areas, the figure was 64.5% in 1972-73 as compared to that of 48.1% in urban areas.

However, in 1999-2000, about 27.1 % of population in rural areas and about 23.6% of population in urban areas was still living below the poverty line. If we look at the state-wise figures of percentage of population living below poverty line, it can be observed that during 1999-2000, the figure was highest in Orissa at 47.1% followed by Bihar at 42.6%. The percentage of population living below poverty line was lowest in Jammu and Kashmir with figure in 1999-2000 being about 3.48% followed by Goa at 4.40%.

Box 13. Prices

Various price indices have shown increasing trend over the years. For instance, the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI(IW)) was 477 in 2002 as compared to 458 in 2001. Similarly, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI(UNME)) was 402 in 2002 as compared to 386 in 2001. Lastly, the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers was 315 in 2002 as compared to 307 in 2001.

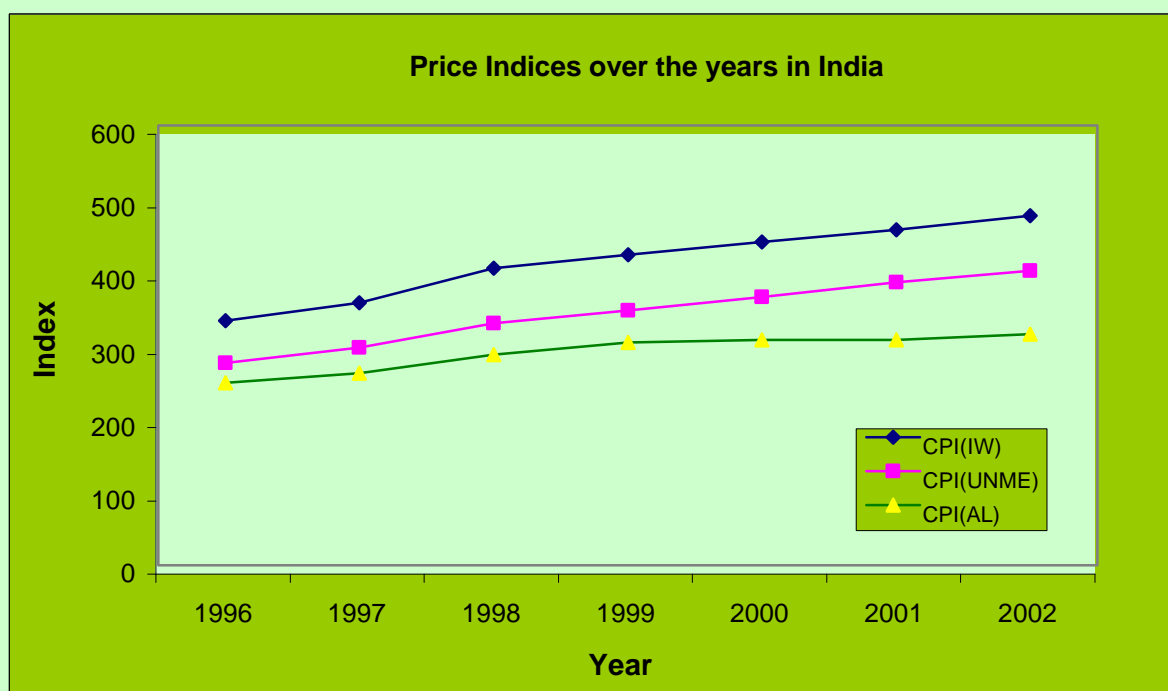


Table 11.1 : Human Development Index (HDI) for selected developed and SAARC countries

HDI rank ¹	Name of the country	Life expectancy at birth (Figures in years)	Adult literacy rate ²	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio ³	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human Development Index (HDI) value	GDP per capita (PPP\$) rank minus HDI rank ⁴
		2000	2000	1999	2000				2000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Developed countries										
3	Canada	78.8	a	97	27840	0.90	0.98	0.94	0.940	4
6	USA	77.0	a	95	34142	0.87	0.98	0.97	0.939	-4
9	Japan	81.0	a	82	26755	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.933	2
13	U.K.	77.7	a	106 ^b	23509	0.88	0.99	0.91	0.928	7
5	Australia	78.9	a	116 ^b	25693	0.90	0.99	0.93	0.939	7
17	Germany	77.7	a	94	25103	0.88	0.97	0.92	0.925	-2
60	Russian Federation	66.1	99.6 ^a	78	8377	0.68	0.92	0.74	0.781	-2
SAARC countries										
124	India	63.3	57.2	55	2358	0.64	0.57	0.53	0.577	-1
145	Bangladesh	59.4	41.3	37	1602	0.57	0.40	0.46	0.478	-5
140	Bhutan	62.0	47.0 ^{c,d}	33 ^e	1412	0.62	0.42	0.44	0.494	7
84	Maldives	66.5	96.7	77	4485	0.69	0.90	0.63	0.743	9
142	Nepal	58.6	41.8	60	1327	0.56	0.48	0.43	0.490	6
138	Pakistan	60.0	43.2	40	1928	0.58	0.42	0.49	0.499	-7
89	Sri Lanka	72.1	91.6	70	3530	0.79	0.84	0.59	0.741	19
	World	66.9	NA	65	7446	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.722	-

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002

1. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the sixth decimal point.

2. Figures of adult literacy rate correspond to persons aged 15 years & above.

3. Preliminary UNESCO estimates subject to further revision.

4. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)US\$) rank, a negative the opposite.

a. For purpose of calculating the HDI a value of 99.0% was applied.

b. For purpose of calculating the HDI, a value of 100% was applied.

c. UNICEF 2002

d. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

e. Human Development Report Office estimate based on national sources.

NA : Not available

Table11.2 : Gender - related development index of selected developed and SAARC countries

HDI rank	Name of the country	Gender related Development Index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate ¹		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio ²		Estimated earned income (PPPUS\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank ³
				2000		2000		1999		2000 ^a		
				Rank	Value	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Developed countries												
3	Canada	5	0.938	76.0	81.5	NA ^b	NA ^b	96	98	34349 ^c	21456 ^c	-2
6	USA	6	0.937	74.1	79.9	NA ^b	NA ^b	91	99	42246 ^c	26259 ^c	0
9	Japan	11	0.927	77.4	84.4	NA ^b	NA ^b	83	81	37345	16601	-2
13	U.K.	10	0.932	75.2	80.2	NA ^b	NA ^b	100	112 ^d	29264	17931	3
5	Australia	1	0.956	76.1	81.8	NA ^b	NA ^b	114 ^d	118 ^d	30449	20977	4
17	Germany	16	0.920	74.5	80.7	NA ^b	NA ^b	95	93	33653	16904	1
60	Russian Federation	52	0.780	60.1	72.5	99.7 ^b	99.4 ^b	75	82	10383 ^c	6611 ^c	2
SAARC countries												
124	India	105	0.560	62.8	63.8	68.4	45.4	62	49	3383 ^c	1267 ^c	-2
145	Bangladesh	121	0.468	59.4	59.5	52.3	29.9	41	33	2026 ^c	1151 ^c	1
140	Bhutan	NA	NA	60.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
84	Maldives	68	0.739	67.3	65.8	96.6	96.8	77	77	5582 ^c	3329 ^c	3
142	Nepal	119	0.470	58.8	58.3	59.6	24.0	67	52	1752 ^c	880 ^c	0
138	Pakistan	120	0.468	60.2	59.8	57.5	27.9	51	28	2884 ^c	916 ^c	-4
89	Sri Lanka	70	0.737	69.5	75.3	94.4	89.0	68	71	4724	2270	4

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002.

1. Figures of adult literacy rate correspond to person aged 15 years & above.

2. Preliminary UNESCO estimates subject to further revision.

3. The HDI ranks used in this column are those recalculated for the 146 countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite.

a. Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPPUS\$). Unless otherwise specified, estimates are based on data for the latest year available during 1991-2000.

b. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.

c. No wage data available. For purposes of calculating the estimated female and male earned income, an estimate of 75% was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage.

d. For purpose of calculating the GDI, a value of 100.0% was applied.

NA : Figures not available

Table 11.3 : Demographic trends in selected countries

Name of the country	HDI Rank	Total Population (Figures in million)			Annual population growth rate (percentage)		Urban population (as percentage of total) ¹			Population aged 65 and above (as percentage of total)		Total fertility rate (per women)	
		1975	2000	2015 ^a	Actual	Projected	1975	2000	2015 ^a	2000	2015 ^a	1970-75 ^b	1995-2000 ^b
					1975-2000	2000-2015							
SAARC countries													
Bangladesh	145	75.6	137.4	183.2	2.4	1.9	9.9	25.0	34.4	3.1	3.7	6.4	3.8
Bhutan	140	1.2	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.4	7.1	11.6	4.2	4.5	5.9	5.5
India	124	620.7	1008.9	1230.5	1.9	1.3	21.3	27.7	32.2	5.0	6.4	5.4	3.3
Maldives	84	0.1	0.3	0.5	3.0	2.9	18.1	27.6	35.2	3.5	3.2	7.0	5.8
Nepal	142	13.1	23.0	32.1	2.2	2.2	5.0	11.8	17.9	3.7	4.2	5.8	4.8
Pakistan	138	70.3	141.3	204.3	2.8	2.5	26.4	33.1	39.5	3.7	4.0	6.3	5.5
Sri Lanka	89	13.5	18.9	21.5	1.3	0.8	22.0	22.8	29.9	6.3	8.8	4.1	2.1
Other Asian and Pacific countries													
China	96	927.8 ^c	1275.1 ^c	1410.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.7 ^c	17.4	35.8	49.5	6.9	9.3	4.9	1.8
Indonesia	110	134.6	212.1	250.1	1.8	1.1	19.4	41.0	55.0	4.8	6.4	5.2	2.6
Malaysia	59	12.3	22.2	27.9	2.4	1.5	37.7	57.4	66.4	4.1	6.2	5.2	3.3
Philippines	77	42.0	75.7	95.9	2.4	1.6	35.6	58.6	69.0	3.5	4.9	6.0	3.6
Rep. of Korea	27	35.3	46.7	50.6	1.1	0.5	48.0	81.9	88.2	7.1	11.6	4.3	1.5
Thailand	70	41.1	62.8	72.5	1.7	1.0	15.1	19.8	24.2	5.2	7.8	5.0	2.1
Australia	5	13.9	19.1	21.9	1.3	0.9	85.9	90.7	94.8	12.3	15.2	2.5	1.8
Japan	9	111.5	127.1	127.5	0.5	-	75.7	78.8	81.5	17.2	25.8	2.1	1.4
New Zealand	19	3.1	3.8	4.1	0.8	0.6	82.8	85.8	87.5	11.7	14.5	2.8	2.0
Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002													
1. Data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.													
a. Data refer to medium -variant projections.													
b. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.													
c. Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China.													

Table 11.4 : Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Name of the country	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seat in parliament held by women (as % of total) ¹	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ²	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ²	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ³
		Rank	Value				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Developed countries						6	
3	Canada	7	0.777	23.6	35	53	0.62
6	USA	11	0.757	13.8	45 ^a	54 ^a	0.62
9	Japan	32	0.527	10.0	9 ^a	45 ^a	0.44
13	U.K.	16	0.684	17.1	33.0	45	0.61
5	Australia	10	0.759	26.5	26.0	48	0.69
17	Germany	8	0.765	31.0	27	50	0.50
60	Russian Federation	53	0.450	6.4	37	64	0.64
SAARC countries							
124	India ⁴	95	0.240	8.9	2.3	20.5	902
145	Bangladesh	66	0.223	2.0	5 ^a	35 ^a	0.57
140	Bhutan	NA	NA	9.3	NA	NA	NA
84	Maldives	62	0.361	6.0	15	40	0.60
142	Nepal	NA	NA	7.9 ^b	NA	NA	NA
138	Pakistan	NA	NA	^c	9 ^a	26 ^a	NA
89	Sri Lanka	64	0.274	4.4	4	49	0.48

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002

1. Data are as of 8 March, 2002. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's share of seats in both houses.

2. Data refer to the latest years available during the period 1991-2000. Those for countries that have implemented the recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).

3. Estimates are based on data for the latest year available during the period 1991-2000.

4. Figures for India in column number 1 and 5 are from the UNDP, Human Development Report, 2002 and for column number 3,4,6,7& 8 the figures are from UNDP, Human Development Report, 1999. The figures for India in column number 6 & 7 are calculated on the basis of data from UN 1994 and ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1993 and Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1994. The figure in column 6 for India is the number of female administrators and managers as % of total. For figure in column 8 for India, an estimate of 75%, the mean of all countries with wage data available was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage.

a. Data are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-68) as defined in ILO (2001).

b. Information for the most recent elections was not available in time for publication; data are based on previous elections.

c. Parliament has been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period.

NA : Figures are not available

Table 11.5 : Child survival and development

HDI Rank	Name of the country	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births)	Children under weight for age (% under age 5)
		1970	2000	1970	2000	1995-2000 ^a	1985-99 ^b	1995-2000 ^c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SAARC countries							
124	India	127	69	202	96	42	540	47
145	Bangladesh	145	54	239	82	12	350	48
140	Bhutan	156	77	267	100	NA	380	19
84	Maldives	157	59	255	80	NA	350	43
142	Nepal	165	72	250	100	12	540	47
138	Pakistan	117	85	181	110	20	NA	38
89	Sri Lanka	65	17	100	19	NA	60	33
	World	96	56	146	81	NA	NA	NA

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002

a. Definitions of skilled health staff may vary across countries. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified or to a running average for a series of year surrounding that period.

b. The maternal mortality data are those reported by national authorities. UNICEF and the WHO periodically evaluate these data and make adjustments to account for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths and to develop estimates for countries with no data. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

NA : Figures not available

Table 11.6 : Health profile of selected countries

HDI Rank	Name of the country	People living with HIV/AIDS			Tuber-culosis cases (per 100000 people) ¹	Malaria cases (per 100000 people) ²	Cigarette Consumption per adult (annual average)	Physicians (per 100000 people)	Health expenditure Public (as % of GDP)
		Adults	Women	Children					
		(% age 15- 49)	(age 15- 49)	(age 0- 14)					
		2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SAARC countries								
124	India	0.79	1500000	170000	123	193	119	48	NA
145	Bangladesh	<0.10	3100	310	62	40	232	20	1.7
140	Bhutan	<0.10	NA	NA	57	283	NA	16	3.2
84	Maldives	0.06	NA	NA	55	NA	NA	40	3.7
142	Nepal	0.49	14000	1500	117	33	604	4	1.3
138	Pakistan	0.11	16000	2200	14	58	620	57	0.7 ^d
89	Sri Lanka	<0.10	1400	<100	38	1111	392	36	1.7 ^d
	World	1.20	1,85,00,000^T	30,00,000^T	64	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002

1. Data refer to tuberculosis cases reported to the WHO and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete coverage by health services, inaccurate diagnosis or deficient recording and reporting.

2. Data refer to malaria cases reported to the WHO and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete reporting systems or incomplete coverage by health services, or both. Because of the diversity of case detection and reporting systems, country comparisons should be made with caution.

a. Data refer to the end of 2001. Aggregates are rounded estimates; regional totals may not sum to the world total.

b. Data refer to estimates of apparent consumption based on data on cigarette production, imports and exports. Such estimates may under- or overstate true consumption in countries where tobacco products are illegally imported or exported, where there is significant stock piling of cigarettes or where there are large transient populations. Estimates of apparent consumption cannot provide insights into smoking patterns in a population. Data refer to the most recent three year moving average available during the period specified.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

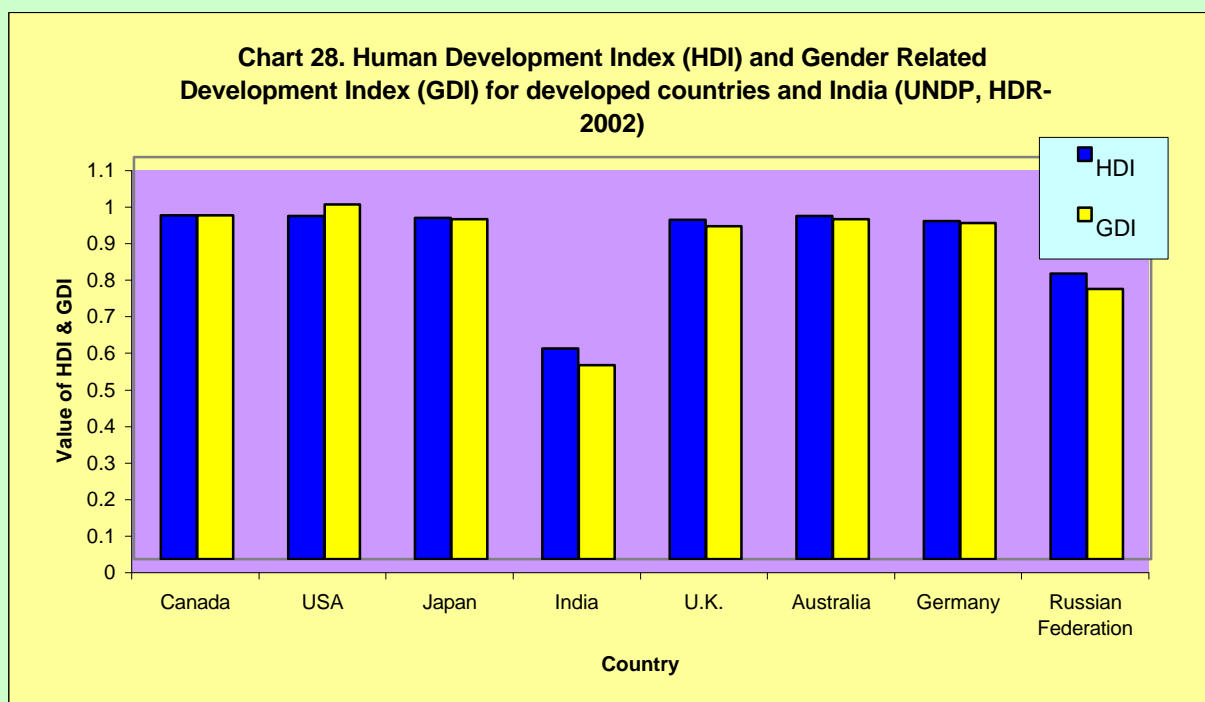
d. Data refer to 1999.

T. Total

NA : Figures not available

Box 14. International Comparison of Development Indicators

The Human Development Report, brought out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranks different countries of the world on the basis of various development indicators namely, Human Development Index(HDI), Gender related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). As per the report of the year 2002, India is ranked 124th among all the countries on the basis of HDI calculated for the year 2000. The value of HDI, which is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, for the year 2000 for India was 0.577. In terms of GDI, which takes gender disparity into account while measuring human development, India stood at rank 105 with the value of GDI for the year 2000 being 0.56 for India. Lastly, the GEM, which takes into account the gender wise participation in economic and political decision making, ranked India at 95 with value for GEM being 0.24



EXPLANATORY NOTES

POPULATION

Table 1.5 - The three types of growth rates have been calculated as follows:-

Annual arithmetic growth rate

$$(r_a) = \frac{P_{t+10} - P_t}{P_t} \times \frac{1}{10}$$

Annual geometric growth rate

$$(r_g) = \text{antilog} \left[\frac{1}{10} (\log P_{t+10} - \log P_t) \right] - 1$$

Annual exponential growth rate

$$(r_e) = \frac{[\log P_{t+10} - \log P_t]}{10}$$

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

Table 1.6 - the average annual percentage growth rate is calculated using the following formula ;

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{(P_{t+10} - P_t)}{P_t} \times 100 \right]$$

Table 1.7 - An urban area is defined as follows:

- (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within a municipality, corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
 - (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) a density of population of atleast 400 persons per square kilometre (1000 per sq. mile)

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses, in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated

as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

Table 1.13, 1.14 - The statutory lists of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. These lists have been modified, amended or supplemented from time to time. From the 1951 census onwards the census questionnaire contains items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to SC or ST and if yes, the name of the caste/tribe to which he/she belongs.

Table 1.15- Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer.

Table 1.16 - Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population.

Table 1.17, 1.18 - A person is considered to be a migrant if his/her place of enumeration (village/town) is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of census is taken to be the person staying continuously for a period of six months or more. However, the visit of married women (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parents house for child birth or for any other reason are not considered as migratory movement. Again, movement from one locality to another within the same town or village is not considered as migration.

Table 1.21, 1.22 - The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are full timers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

Crude Birth Rate(CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population in a given year.

Crude Death Rate(CDR) is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in any given year.

Natural Growth Rate = Crude Birth Rate- Crude Death Rate

Table 1.23-1.25 - Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.

Table 1.26 - Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age-group of women per thousand female population of that age-group.

Table 1.28, 1.29 - Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to 1000 live births.

Table 1.33 - The data given in this table are based on the survey conducted by the Office of the Registrar General continuously in selected sample villages having Primary Health Centre (PHC). It adopts the technique of lay diagnosis reporting employing paramedical personnel of the selected PHCs for the field work.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 2.8 - NSSO surveys have adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment. According to usual status approach, a person is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period. According to current weekly status, a person is considered to be employed if he/she pursues any one or more of the gainful activity for atleast one hour on any day of the previous week. On the other hand, if a person does not pursue any gainful activity but has been seeking or available for work, the person is considered as unemployed. According to current daily status, a person is considered as employed for the entire day of the reference period of one week if he/she had worked four hours or more during the day. If he had worked for one hour but less than four hours, he is considered for working as half day and seeking/available for work for other half of the day. If a person is not engaged in any work, even for one hour on the day, but was seeking/available for work for four hours or more, he is considered as unemployed for the entire day. The aggregate of day units, either half or full under different activity categories during the reference week divided by seven provides the estimates of average number of persons days by activity category during an average week over the survey period of one year.

Table 2.13, 2.14 - The data used in this table are based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The EMI covers on a statutory basis, all establishment in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or more in the private sector. From March 1966, the coverage was increased and establishments employing 10 persons or more in the private sector were added, though on a voluntary basis. The EMI programme does not cover employment in the unorganised sectors like agriculture, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.

Table 8.15 - Data given in this table is based on the census of government employees which is conducted every year by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET). The census cover all persons actually holding on the date of census, civilian post in and under the Central Government, whose pay and allowances, honorarium, or any other remuneration etc are paid out of the consolidated fund of India.

1. Regular staff:

- (i) Permanent employees : One who holds a Central or State Governments post substantively on the date of the census.
- (ii) Temporary employees: The employees who have not been declared permanent in the post he is holding or in any other substantial post.

2. Non-Regular staff:

This category of employees includes state government employees on deputation to Central Govt., Honorary employees, besides regular work - charged employees, part time employees of the Central Govt. employees paid out of contingencies and whole time or part time employees in Indian embassies and missions abroad including locally recruited staff subject to discharge on not less than one month's notice and employees of ad hoc committees set up by the Central Government.

Table 2.17, 2.18 - The day to day registration at employment exchanges and notification of vacancies by the employers generate comprehensive information which facilitates the appraisal of the organised labour market. The statistical returns from employment exchanges relating to various characteristics of job seekers fresh or otherwise, and the demand pattern of employment in industry and service sector provide only a broad indication of the unemployment situation in the organised labour market. However, as registration is voluntary and they are located in urban areas, they cannot be deemed to cover all job seekers. Further, there are known deficiencies arising from the fact that not all the registrants would be really without a job. Moreover, the number of job seekers is not necessarily the unemployed persons.

Table 2.20 - Under the Factories Act, information on injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the factory inspectors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of accidents and this number can be more than the actual number of accidents because one accident may result in injuries to more than one person. The data on injuries relate only to the factories submitting returns, as no estimates of injuries can be made for the defaulting factories.

The frequency rate of injuries is calculated by dividing the total number of injuries by the corresponding man-days worked. Incidence rate gives the injuries per thousand persons employed.

Table 2.21 - An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to press a demand or temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers in a unit in connection with matters

relating to employment or unemployment or terms and conditions of employment is also taken as an industrial dispute. Only those work stoppages which involve 10 or more workers whether directly and /or indirectly are included in these statistics. The figures of man-days lost are obtained by adding up the actual resultant vacancies caused directly and/or indirectly, during work stoppage in each shift of each potential working day (excluding weekly off and other scheduled holidays when the establishment would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

EDUCATION

Table 3.1 - A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed minimum educational standard. For calculating the literacy rate (literate per 1000 population) the denominator is the corresponding section of the total population. For all ages(both sexes) it is the total population.

Table 3.5 - Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

$$\text{Gross enrolment ratio at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} \times 100$$

Two stages are: primary (Classes I-V) and middle (Classes VI-VIII).

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-11 years and 11-14 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

$$\frac{\text{Total Enrolment in Classes I-V}}{\text{Total population in the age group 6-11 years}} \times 100$$

While interpreting these figures it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-11 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

Table 3.6 - This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 3.8 - The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.

$$\text{Pupil-teacher ratio for secondary school} = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in secondary school}}{\text{Total number of teachers in secondary school}}$$

Table 3.13 - Dropout rate in different stages of school education

Dropout rate:

Dropout rate at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (I-VIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Drop out rates at primary stage (I- V) during year = t} &= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.year = t-4) minus Enrolment in class V during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.year = t-4)}} \times 100 \\ \text{Drop out Rates at middle stage(classes I-VIII) during year = t} &= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.year = t-7) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.year = t-7)}} \times 100 \\ \text{Drop out rates at secondary stage(classes I-X) during year = t} &= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year (i.e. year = t-9) minus Enrolment in class X during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.year = t-9)}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Indices:

The indices in the table have been worked out for all the years by taking 1971=100 as base both for total (regular & non-regular) and regular employees of the central government.

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND NUTRITION

Table 4.2 - Taking into account the attrition due to aging (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

Table 4.11 - The figures used in this table are from National Accounts Statistics. Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services includes both current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure includes consumption expenditure subsidies, current transfer to local authorities and other current transfer payments. Capital expenditure includes gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks net investment in shares, capital transfer to local authorities, other capital transfer payments loans and advances to local authorities and domestic sector. The total expenditure excludes local authorities and consumption on fixed capital. The expenditure under education, health etc. include expenditure on administration, regulation and research also. Per capita expenditure has been worked out by dividing the total expenditure by mid year (as on 1st Oct.) population.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Table 5.1 - Percentage of cases pending investigation means cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending trial relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Conviction percentage refers to cases resulting in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.

Table 5.2 - Earlier Juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e. boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years)

Table 5.3 - Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Table 7.2 - A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mixed of both. Sample of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, asylums etc.. These are called institutional households.

Table 7.4

(1) Average size of households = Total population / No. of households

(2) Average No. of household = No. of living quarters / No. of households

residing per living quarter

(3) Average No. of persons = Total population / Number of living quarters
per living quarters

Table 7.10 - Houseless persons are those who were found to live on the roadside pavements, in hume pipes, under the staircases, in the open temples, mandamus, platforms etc. These persons are generally counted on the last day of reference period of the census.

Table 7.11 - Figures in this table are based on the report of the Task Force on Slums constituted by the Town & Country Planning Organization (TCPO). Briefly, following methodology has been followed for working out the slum population :-

In order to achieve a fairly good degree of accuracy the entire urban population in a State was distributed into different size classes of cities/towns on the basis of 1991 census population .

Table 7.14 - Road length per thousand persons has been worked out by dividing the road length figures published by the Ministry of Surface Transport with the annual estimates of population worked out for various years by the office of the Registrar General of India. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

ENVIRONMENT

Table 9.1 - Forest land available per person has been worked out by dividing the area under forest, as given by the Ministry of Agriculture by the population figures for the corresponding year. The figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture under permanent pasture and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area, cultivable waste land, fallow land and net area sown have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This is divided by the rural population figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural areas.

Table 9.2 - This table presents data regarding percentage distribution of the total reported area by land use. The different categories of land utilisation are as under:-

Forest: includes area actually under forest or land classified or administered as forests under any legal enactment.

Not available for cultivation:- is land which is absolutely barren for cultivation or uncultivable or covered by buildings, walls, roads, railways, mountains, deserts etc.

Permanent pasture and other grazing land:- cover all grazing land whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not any village common grazing land.

Land under, tree crops and groves not included in net area sown includes all cultivable land not included under area sown but put to some agricultural use.

Cultivable waste land :- includes all land available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not during the last five or more years.

Fallow land: all land which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period not less than one year and not more than five years.

Net area sown: for computing the net area sown area sown more than once has been counted only once.

INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND PRICES

Table 10.1 -Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipt like gifts, loan etc. The expenditure on household enterprises is excluded from consumer expenditure. While consumption out of transfer receipts is included, transfer payments of all kinds such as loans, gifts, charities in money or in kind like grain loan etc. are excluded. Expenditure on purchase and construction of residential houses are considered to be expenses on capital account and hence are excluded from the consumer expenditure; but the expenditure towards maintenance of residential building is included in the consumer expenditure of the household.

Table 10.5 - Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated mid-year population in that year. Since the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e. 1st October. The estimates of per capita income corresponding to the new series had been calculated after comprehensive review of both the data base and the methodology employed in the erstwhile old series. Efforts have been made to make use of as much as possible of the current data available through various all-India surveys. Revised procedures and methodological improvements had been adopted to derive the intermediate items. The coverage of the new series had also been enlarged so as to include the state of Sikkim.

Table 10.6, 10.7 - “The Percentage of population living below the poverty line is estimated by Planning Commission on the basis of large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure collected by NSSO once in approximately five years. The latest estimates of poverty for the year 1999-2000 have been calculated using 55th round data on household consumer expenditure. In the earlier large scale surveys, the NSSO estimated monthly per capita consumption expenditure on the basis of responses using 30-days reference period though data were collected for some of the non-food items using reference period of both 30 days and 365 days from the same household. During 55th round, consumption expenditure on clothing, footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods was collected by using a 365-

days reference period. In the case of all other non-food items, the 30-days reference period was used as earlier. The data on consumption of food items was collected by using two different reference periods of ‘last 30 days’ and ‘last 7 days’ from the same household. However, the estimates of poverty are based on ‘last 30 days’ reference period for these items.”

Table 10.8 – A Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a population under reference, acquire, use or pay for consumption. In practice, a CPI measures the cost of purchasing a representative market basket of goods and services. Four CPIs, namely ; CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI(IW); CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees CPI(UNME) ; for Agricultural labours, CPI (AL) and CPI for Rural labourers, CPI (RL), are compiled and released on monthly basis at national level. The CSO releases CPI (UNME), whereas the other three CPIs are brought out by the Labour Bureau. The base year of the current series of CPI (IW) is 1982 and is compiled for all- India (computed from the indices of 70 centres) and 76 centres. The base year of both the current series of CPI (AL) and CPI (RL) is 1986-87 and is compiled for 20 states and all -India. The current series of CPI (UNME) on base year 1984-85 is released for 59 selected urban centers and all - India. The current series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) on base 1993-94, is also released on weekly basis since April 2000 by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Table 11.1 - Human Development Index was released for the first time by the UNDP for 30 countries of the world in 1990. The UNDP has defined human development as the process of enlarging people’s choices. Income is one of those choices but it does not cover the totality of human life. Health, education, a good physical environment and freedom of action and expression are just as important. The Human Development Index (HDI), therefore, combines indicators of national income, life expectancy and educational attainment to give a composite measure of human progress. To derive the measure mathematically, first a measure of deprivation (I_{ij}) of each indicator

(X_i) relating to the country is defined as follows:-

$$I_{ij} = \frac{(\max X_{ij} - X_{ij})}{(\max X_{ij} - \min X_{ij})}$$

Then an average deprivation indicator is estimated by simply taking the average of three deprivation indicators defined above, i.e.

$$I_j = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 I_{ij} \right) / 3$$

and finally, HDI is defined as one minus the average deprivation index,

$$(HDI)_j = (1 - I_j)$$

Table 11.2 - The Gender related Development Index (GDI) measures achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI, but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its HDI.

Table 11.4 - The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) reveals whether women can take active part in economic and political life. It focuses on participation, measuring gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision making. It tracks the percentages of women in parliament, among administrators and managers and among professional and technical workers- and women's earned income as a percentage of men's. Differing from the GDI, it exposes inequality in opportunities in selected areas.