



National Human Development Report 2001



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While every care has been taken to reflect that data accurately in the report, oversights/errors if any, may please be conveyed to the NHDR Team, Planning Commission.

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Foreword

The process of development, in any society, should ideally be viewed and assessed in terms of what it does for an average individual. It has to be seen in terms of the benefits and opportunities that it generates for people and how these are eventually distributed — between men and women, the well off and deprived and across regions. Experience shows that, often, there is no direct correspondence between economic attainments of a society and the quality of life. Regions and nations with high levels of income and economic growth need not necessarily have similar social attainments that are desirable not only in themselves but also because of their role in supporting better opportunities for people. It becomes necessary, therefore, to have a framework and evolve development strategies that forge and strengthen the link between the two, and encourage the most effective and efficient use of available resources for furthering the well-being of the people. In this context, the human development framework developed and refined by the UNDP over the last decade deserves special mention.

For any approach or development framework to be meaningful and effective in directing public policies and programmes it has to be anchored in a social context. More importantly, it should reflect the values and development priorities of the society where it is applied. It is therefore necessary for countries like India to develop a contextually relevant approach to human development, identify and devise appropriate indicators to help formulate and monitor public policy. This is more so keeping in view many unique concerns and development priorities — in some sense tied with India's stage of development — as well as her social and economic diversity. It is also important that what is articulated, adopted and pursued is based on a broad consensus within the country. The Planning Commission has taken a lead in addressing these issues. I am very happy to present the National Human Development Report 2001 for India.

The National Report has broken fresh ground in quite a few areas in presenting the status of human development at State level in India. It has, for the first time, put together an extensive database for at least two and in some cases three points of time since 1980, covering nearly 70 distinct social indicators on various aspects of the quality of life and well-being of the people. These are in terms of gender, as well as the rural-urban dimension. In India there is a considerable difference in the level of attainments of people depending on their place of residence, whether it is in rural or urban areas, and on the sex of the person. The Report highlights this inequality by estimating the 'Gender Gap' and the 'Rural-Urban Gap' in all indicators where the data is available. The data has been presented in a unique manner, through 'development radars', which gives a snapshot view of the structure, the growth and the gaps vis-à-vis desired normative levels, in respect of eight different indicators covering attainments on education, health, economic well-being and access to amenities. It not only helps in simultaneously assessing attainments in different aspects of quality of life, but is equally useful in identifying the areas of gaps for facilitating an informed policy focus at the State level. The development radars overcome the criticism often directed at the use of subjective weighing techniques to combine diverse social indicators into composite indices of human development.

A core set of composite indices, namely the Human Development Index and the Human Poverty Index, has been estimated. For the first time, a Gender Equality Index has also been constructed. The indices present a quantitative estimate of attainments of the society as a whole, the extent of deprivation and the relative attainments of women as against men. The

identification of the indicators used in building these indices has been done keeping in view the societal values and the development priorities of the country.

One of the factors kept in mind while conceptualising this Report was the need to evolve a human development index that could adequately reflect inter-temporal changes and policy sensitivity in various dimensions of human well-being. We believe, we have succeeded to a significant extent in this endeavour and the index presented here will reflect the changing conditions in different parts of the country more sensitively and accurately than other such indices.

The human development approach cannot be limited to just building relevant indicators and indices. It is not always possible to assign a number to an attainment or a state of deprivation, nor is it always possible to quantify the processes that mediate between the inputs, on one hand, and the development outcomes, on the other. Human development has to reflect and address the social concerns and the processes that underlie the various outcomes. It has to also recognise the local constraints and aspirations of people. With this in view, the Report has explored a range of indicators on all aspects of development that are potentially available even at sub-State levels of disaggregation. The compilation of indicators extends beyond indicators on the economic attainment, educational attainment, health attainment and demographic concerns of society, to indicators on various aspects of the social environment, like the state of the elderly, the working children, the disabled, and violence and crime against women. Besides, aspects of the physical environment having a direct bearing on the well-being of people have also been highlighted.

The Report focuses on the issue of governance for human development. It is an imperative to analyse prevailing governance standards in the country, particularly the factors that are behind the deterioration, as well as the upturn wherever it has taken place, in recent times. It is of critical importance that we establish new benchmarks of efficiency in public management of available resources and direct them for achieving the collective goals of the nation most effectively. A country like ours can hardly afford mismanagement and poor governance. The Report suggests an alternative framework that, perhaps, succeeds in putting the issue in a perspective and takes it beyond the stage of analysis. It outlines the agenda ahead and identifies some instruments that need to be pursued for improving governance in the country.

I have no doubt that what has been presented in this Report will arouse considerable debate in the coming years which will help us to refine it further. Much still needs to be done to integrate this work into the planning framework, though I may add here that a beginning has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan by explicitly specifying monitorable targets covering economic, social and environmental dimensions of human development.

I commend the hard work that has been put in by the Project NHDR team in preparing this Report. I am sure this Report will prove useful to the academia, researchers, policy planners and administrators engaged in the development of this country.



Shri K C Pant
Deputy Chairman
Planning Commission

New Delhi
March 27, 2002

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// Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, ...”

“The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, ..., to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?”

“That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. ... We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell.”

“The future beckons to us. Whither do we go and what shall be our endeavour? To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to the peasants and workers of India; to fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease; to build up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation, and to create social, economic and political institutions which will ensure justice and fullness of life to every man and woman. //

Jawaharlal Nehru

Tryst with Destiny.

Address to the Constituent Assembly.

New Delhi, August 14 and 15, 1947.



The National Human Development Report-2001 is an attempt to map the state of human development in the country. The quality of life and the level of human well-being, in terms of changes in a range of indicators, have been tracked across States at different points of time over the last two decades. The choice of indicators has been governed by the need to evaluate the development process in terms of its overall impact on the quality of life and the standard of living of people. There has been, in recent years, a conceptual broadening in the notions of human well-being and deprivation. The notion of well-being has shifted away from just material attainments, or the means for development, to outcomes that are either desirable in themselves or desirable because of their role in supporting better opportunities for people. Similarly, poverty is viewed not only in terms of lack of adequate income, but as a state of deprivation spanning the social, economic and political context of the people that prevents their effective participation as equals in the development process. This has resulted in a renewed focus on development indicators in the area of education and health attainments — critical for capacity building — and other social and environmental consequences that have a direct bearing on the state of well-being.

There is, today, a broad-based consensus to view human development in terms of, at least, three critical dimensions of well-being. These are related to longevity — the ability to live long and healthy life; education — the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge; and command over resources — the ability to enjoy a decent standard of living and have a socially meaningful life. The exact measurement of these dimensions in terms of the specific indicators which are used cannot be value-neutral, and need to reflect the specific socio-cultural conditions that prevail in a particular country at a specific period of time. The Report identifies contextually relevant indicators that not only reflect the prevailing social values, but also the common development priorities of the States on each of these dimensions. There are indicators that capture the process of accumulation in the attainment(s) over time, as well as indicators that are more sensitive in reflecting changes in attainment levels at more frequent intervals of time. Such a mix of indicators on various dimensions of well-being facilitates inter-temporal analysis and improves the policy sensitivity in the summary measures. From among these indicators, a core set of composite indices, namely the Human Development Index (HDI) — reflecting the state of human development for the society as a whole — and the Human Poverty Index (HPI) — capturing the state of the deprived in the society, have been estimated for the early eighties and the early nineties for all the States and the Union Territories. These indices have been estimated, separately for rural and urban areas, in order to reflect the considerable disparities in human development that exist between the two regions. For selected major States, for which the data is available, the HDI has also been estimated for 2001. In addition, a Gender Equality Index (GEI) has been estimated to reflect the relative attainments of women as against men for the early eighties and early nineties.

Development process has to be ultimately assessed for impact on quality of life and human well-being.

State of Human Development in India

Overall, human development as reflected in the HDI has improved significantly between 1980 and 2001. At the national level, during the

Significant overall improvement in human development in last two decades; wide disparities across States.

eighties the index has improved by nearly 26 per cent and by another 24 per cent during the nineties. There has been an improvement both in rural, as well as in urban areas. Though the rural-urban gap in the level of human development continues to be significant, it has declined during the period. Inequalities across States on the HDI are less than the income inequality as reflected in the per capita State Domestic Product.

At the State level, there are wide disparities in the level of human development. In the early eighties, States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa had HDI close to just half that of Kerala's. The situation has improved since then. Besides Kerala, among the major States, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Haryana have done well on the HDI. In general, HDI is better in smaller States and Union Territories. In terms of the pace of development, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar improved their HDI significantly in the eighties. However, in the nineties the momentum was maintained, from among these States, only in case of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

It turns out that the economically less developed States are also the States with low HDI. Similarly, the economically better off States are also the ones with relatively better performance on HDI. However, the relation between the HDI and the level of development does not show any correspondence among the middle-income States in the country. In this category of States, some States like Kerala have high attainments on HDI, at the same time; there are States like Andhra Pradesh or even West Bengal where HDI values are not as high. Allocation of adequate public resources for furthering human development alone is not enough. It is equally important to use them efficiently and effectively. Human attainments appear to be better and more sustained in those parts of the country where there is social mobilisation for human development, and where female literacy and empowerment encourages women to have a say in the decision making process at the household level.

Status in Gender Equality

Slow improvement in gender equality in the eighties.

The index of gender equality measuring the attainments in human development indicators for females as a proportion of that of males has improved, but only marginally, during the eighties. At the national level, GEI increased from 62 per cent in the early eighties to 67.6 per cent in the early nineties. This implies that on an average the attainments of women on human development indicators were only two-thirds of those of men. At the State level, gender equality was the highest for Kerala followed by Manipur, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland in the eighties. Goa and the Union Territories, except for Delhi, had gender equality higher than the national level. In the nineties, Himachal Pradesh had the highest equality, whereas Bihar was at the bottom and witnessed a decline in absolute terms over the earlier period.

In general, women were better off in the Southern India than in the Indo-gangetic plains comprising mainly the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south and Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir in the north have made considerable

progress in improving the status of women vis-à-vis men on the human development indicators. States that have done well in improving their female literacy levels are also the ones that have substantially improved their gender equality. On the whole, gender disparities across the States have declined over the period.

Status in Human Poverty

Human poverty on the HPI has declined considerably during the eighties. The decline was from nearly 47 per cent in the early eighties to about 39 per cent in the early nineties. The decline has been marginally more in rural areas in comparison to urban areas, resulting in a narrowing down of the rural-urban gap. At the national level, the magnitude of human poverty on HPI and the Planning Commission's head count ratio anchored in a food adequacy norm are comparable. However, in terms of the rural and urban incidence, as well as at State level, there are considerable variations. The rural-urban ratio for the proportion of the poor on the HPI is nearly twice as high as that on the head count ratio of poverty. Given the conceptualisation of HPI in terms of the broader aspects of deprivation, covering accessibility to basic minimum services, such large differences in rural and urban areas imply that the availability of basic amenities that are virtually taken for granted in urban areas are, in fact, quite scarce in rural areas.

The inter-State differences in human poverty are quite striking. It was in the range of 55-60 per cent in the early eighties for the worse off States, namely, Orissa, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh, and between 32-35 per cent in the better off States like Kerala, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. It was only in the smaller, predominantly urban areas of Delhi and Chandigarh that had an HPI in the range of 17-20 per cent. The magnitude of HPI in early nineties had declined in all the States. However, the relative positions of different States remained quite similar to the earlier period. The decline in HPI was significant in case of Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala. In case of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the decline was only marginal.

In addition to the indicators that have been identified and used in building the core set of composite indices, for a country like India there are always issues and concerns that have a direct bearing on the well-being of people at local level and, therefore, need to be included in any meaningful framework for evaluating development. The compilation of indicators in the Report covers such aspects of social environment that influence individual and collective well-being. This includes indicators on the state of the elderly, the working children, the disabled; and violence and crime against women. Besides, physical environment also has a bearing on the quality of life. Accordingly, selective environment indicators have also been included.

The indicators on these other aspects of the social and physical environment of the people have implications for the process of development, for planning and policy formulation, and for building broad based evaluative standards for assessing the process of change. More importantly, they have a direct bearing on the issue of governance for human development and have

Considerable decline in human poverty, inter-State differences, however persists.

Efficient and effective governance is critical for improving the pace of human development in the country.

to be, therefore, kept in view while setting the agenda for improving governance in the country.

Augmentation in a country's resources and its material means is but one of the essential steps towards achieving human development. Equally important, is the process of transforming these means into valued outcomes. A critical element in this process is the quality of governance. As a process of intermediation, it touches almost all aspects of an individual's and collective social life. With substantial public and private resources being made available, particularly in the developing countries, to support strategies for human development, there is a concern that every bit of the effort should yield better results. This is possible when the processes that support such outcomes become more efficient and effective. The Report presents an alternative framework for conceptualising the issue of governance with the objective of taking the issue beyond the stage of prognosis. It also highlights the area of emphasis along with relevant instruments that need to be pursued for improving governance in the country.

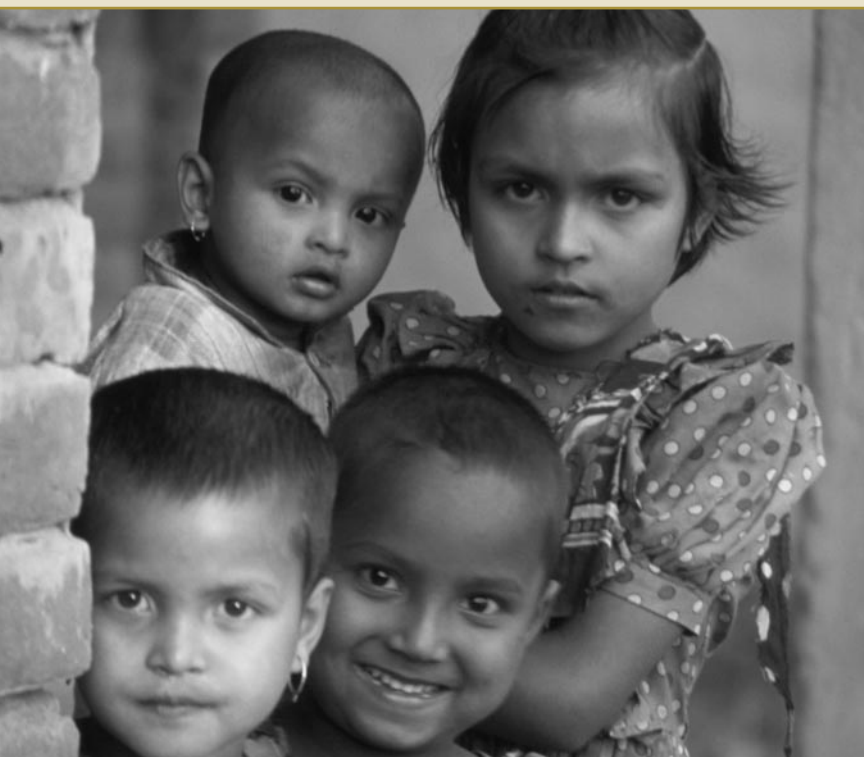
The Report has seven chapters including the Overview. Chapter 2 outlines the concept, methodology and the core indices. It also presents State-specific development radars giving a snapshot view of development in respect of eight different indicators. A closer look has been taken, in terms of indicators and some issues, on different dimensions of well-being. Chapter 3 discusses indicators on economic attainments and well-being. This is followed by indicators on educational attainments in Chapter 4. Health attainments and demographic concerns are covered in Chapter 5. Indicators on the social and physical environment that have a bearing on well-being and quality of life are covered in Chapter 6. Governance for Human Development is the issue discussed in Chapter 7. There is a brief Technical Appendix summarising the methodology used for building the composite indices. The assumptions that have been made to fill gaps in the database used for the Report have also been discussed. A detailed Statistical Appendix covering data on nearly 70 distinct indicators at State level and in terms of the rural-urban and gender dimensions, where available, is presented at the end.

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The last decade of the twentieth century has seen a visible shift in the focus of development planning from a mere expansion of production of goods and services and the consequent growth in per capita income to planning for enhancement of human well-being. The notion of human well-being itself is more broadly conceived to include, not only consumption of goods and services but also the accessibility of all sections of the population, especially the deprived and those who are living below the normative minimal poverty line, to the basic necessities of a productive and socially meaningful life. Such a conceptualisation of well-being encompasses individual attainments in areas of education and knowledge; health and longevity; as well as in the quality of overall social and physical environment of people. A specific focus on these aspects of development is necessary, as experience shows that economic prosperity measured in terms of per capita income does not always ensure enrichment in quality of life reflected in broader dimensions of well-being like in indicators on longevity, literacy or, for that matter, environmental sustainability. Attainments in these dimensions of well-being are desirable in themselves, hence, they are socially valued. They are also desirable because of their instrumental value in sustaining the development process and enlarging available opportunities and

choices for people. While equality in development outcomes may not be a feasible goal of equity and social justice, such an approach to human well-being emphasises equality in opportunities for all in the process of development.



Conceptualising Human Development

For over a decade the UNDP, through its global Human Development Reports (HDRs), has been in the forefront of an effort to generate, in the contemporary development discourse, a policy focus on the broader attributes of human well-being. It has defined human development as a process of enlarging people's choices, as well as raising the level of well-being. In principle, these choices can be infinite and vary over time and space. From among these, the HDRs identify the choice to lead a long and healthy life; the choice to acquire knowledge and be educated; and to have access to resources needed for a decent level of living as the three most critical and socially valuable. These choices in the well-being of people are reflected in a range of social outcomes, from among which the reports have focused on indicators on longevity, literacy and per capita income. Longevity and educational attainments are valued ends in themselves. They capture, in some sense, a quantitative, as well as a qualitative aspect of an individual's well-being. At the same time, these outcomes are important for furthering other aspects of well-being. The inclusion of income per capita has been explained as a 'catch-all' variable to incorporate aspects of well-being not captured by indicators reflecting a society's attainments on education, health and longevity of its people.

It is true that the process of realisation of these choices, for individuals, is mediated largely through personal means and access to public provisionings and transfers. However, in most cases the underlying social and political processes are, perhaps, as important for translating the available means to socially desirable outcomes, both at individual and at societal level. It, therefore, becomes necessary to view the process of development in terms of socially desirable outcomes and not merely in terms of material benefits. The conventional measures of well-being, such as GDP or per capita income and even their distributionally sensitive variants are inherently limited in capturing these wider aspects of well-being and the contingent process of development. The GDP or income, in general, is a means, though perhaps the most predominant one in obtaining valued outcomes in the course of development. On the other hand, the human development indicators are more appropriate in capturing desirable 'outcomes' for which the 'means' are ultimately engaged in the process of development. Some of these outcomes are desired because they are 'ends' in themselves and others because they extend opportunities available to people. Such an approach has not only made a useful distinction between means and the ends of development process, thereby highlighting the need to formulate and prescribe appropriate public policy and programmes, but it has also facilitated a move towards a more comprehensive evaluative and monitoring framework to guide the process of social change. It is equally important to recognise that indicators and alternative criteria for evaluating the development process can be meaningful and effective in directing public policy and programmes only when they are rooted in the concerned context and also reflect its social valuation and priorities. For instance, in undertaking comparisons at regional level for a country like India, it may not be appropriate to use the same set of indicators/indices developed for facilitating cross-country comparisons spanning countries from the least developed to the industrially matured economies, as is the case with the UNDP HDRs. Similarly, the approach to

build composite indices has to be different, if the objective is to map, on a set of human development indicators, the progress of a region or a country over time. It is these concerns and the need to build a State level database that has guided the preparation of the Human Development Report for India.

Objectives and Methodology

Following the UNDP's human development framework, the National Human Development Report seeks to put together indicators and composite indices to evaluate development process in terms of 'ex-post outcomes' rather than only in terms of available 'means' or 'inputs'. The Report, recognising the broad based consensus that exists on the three critical dimensions of well-being, focuses on identifying the various contextually relevant indicators on each of them. These dimensions of well-being are related to:

- Longevity — the ability to live long and healthy life;
- Education — the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge; and
- Command over resources — the ability to enjoy a decent standard of living and have a socially meaningful life.

For most individuals the choice to live a healthy life, free from illness and ailments, and of a reasonable life span are critical attributes in the notion of personal well-being. Longevity and a life free of morbidity is, thus, a valued end in itself and moreover, it is crucial for other valued human attainments. Similarly, apart from its intrinsic value, education in the present day context, is perhaps among the most important means for individuals to improve personal endowments, build capability levels, overcome constraints and in the process enlarge their available set of opportunities and choices for a sustained improvement in well-being. It is a critical means to empowerment and to bring about a social, economic and political inclusion of the marginalised segments in the mainstream of society. An individual's command over resources determines his/her sustenance, attainments on other aspects of well-being and the opportunities that these attainments facilitate.

The various indicators of these attainments and composite indices that they support could capture the process of development and well-being of people from two perspectives. The 'conglomerative perspective' — captures advances made by the society as a whole — and the 'deprivational perspective' assesses status of the deprived in a society. Both these perspectives are needed to adequately understand the process of development in any society. For the Report the compilation of indicators extends beyond the indicators on economic attainment; educational attainment; and health attainment and demographic concerns of the society to indicators on such aspects of the social environment that has a direct bearing on individual and collective well-being. This includes indicators on the state of the elderly; the working children; the disabled; and violence and crime against women. Besides the social context, the physical environment also has a bearing on the well-being of people. At the same time, the development process, as it unfolds, impacts the physical environment one way or the other, almost continuously. Attempt has, therefore, been made to include selected

Conglomerative and deprivational perspectives are both essential to assess the process of development adequately.

indicators to briefly highlight aspects of the physical environment having a direct bearing on the well-being of people.

The starting point for this Report has been the preparation of an extensive database. A State level database has been put together covering around 70 distinct indicators, in most cases, in terms of gender and rural-urban break-up and presented in over 150 tables. The entire data set has been compiled for, at least, two points of time, namely for early eighties (covering the period 1981-83), early nineties (covering the period 1991-93) and, where available, for the most recent year (including the available preliminary data from Census 2001). An important concern in building the database has been to also identify indicators that are readily available at sub-State level of disaggregation. This has prompted an extensive use of Census of India data. In addition, data from alternative sources, including the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) and other official and some independent sources has also been used. The data has been presented for all States and Union Territories. This, in some cases, has necessitated recourse to estimating data to fill-up gaps for a few States.

A major objective of the NHDR is to bring about a certain conceptual and methodological consensus on the use of human development approach in the country in general, and the framework for identifying indicators and building composite human development indices at the State level, in particular. It is expected that the present work may guide similar initiatives at sub-State level in future. Specifically, an attempt has been made to map the state of human development by putting together 'outcome' indicators and composite indices that are contextually relevant and reflect the collective social valuation and development priorities of the country. The indicators are seen as tools for guiding public policy and programmes towards the development goals of the society and at the same time provide criteria to evaluate the process of social change. Compilation and the mapping of various indicators have been done in two stages. In the first stage, the relevant indicators on the various dimensions of well-being have been presented. Indicators have been chosen to reflect not only the process of accumulation over time in the attainments on the different aspects of well-being but also, attributes such as sensitivity to tracking changes in well-being of people at more frequent intervals. Thus, for instance, educational attainment of the society is assessed in terms of the overall literacy rate, as well as by indicators based on current school enrolments of children in the age group 6 to 18 years. Similarly, health attainments have been captured in terms of life expectancy at age 1 as well as infant mortality rate.

In India, there is a considerable difference in the level of attainments of people on various aspects of well-being, depending on their place of residence (i.e., whether the area is rural or urban), the sex of the person and the social group or the segment of the population (i.e. Scheduled Castes/Tribes and others) that the person belongs to. In general, most indicators show a lower level of attainments for women and for people residing in rural areas. The attainment levels for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are also lower than others on the available indicators. This aspect of the development process has been captured both in the individual indicators, as well as in the composite indices. Depending upon the availability of data, for most indicators, the 'Gender Gap' and the 'Rural-

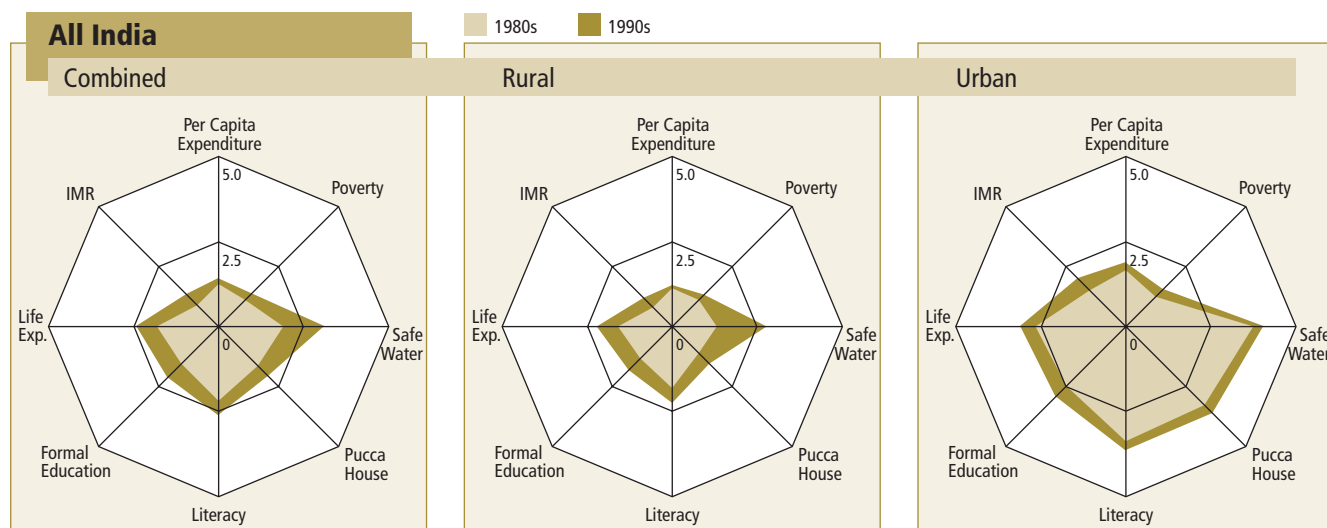
Urban Gap', reflecting the differences in the male-female and the rural-urban attainments respectively have been estimated.

In the second stage, from among these indicators, a core set of composite indices namely, the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Human Poverty Index (HPI), capturing the conglomerative and the deprivational perspective respectively, have been estimated. In addition, a Gender Equality Index (GEI) has been estimated to reflect the relative attainments of women against men.

State of Human Development — Development Radars

It would always be desirable to have a snapshot view of the status of human development in various States while analysing their respective strengths and weaknesses on some relevant human development indicators, as well as identifying areas for concerted policy focus. To meet this objective the NHDR introduces Development Radars. These are diagrammatic representation of progress of States, separately for rural and urban areas, on eight distinct social indicators for two points of time namely, early 1980s and early 1990s. The indicators that have been selected include per capita consumption expenditure, incidence of poverty as captured by the head count ratio, access to safe drinking water, proportion of households with *pucca* houses, literacy rate for the age group 7 years and above, intensity of formal education (indicator based on weighted enrolments in successive classes adjusted for non enrolled children in the age group 6-18 years; more details in chapter 4), life expectancy at age 1 and infant mortality rates. The selection of these indicators has been done with a view to reflect attainments on the three critical dimensions of well-being and at the same time highlight the progress in meeting the basic human needs of accessibility to safe drinking water and shelter.

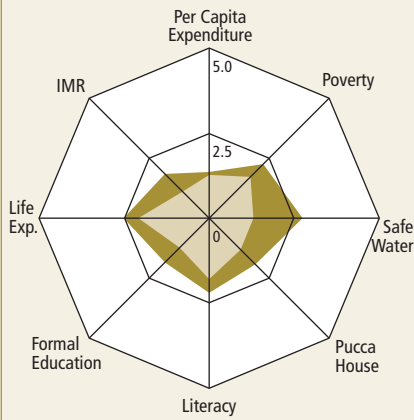
To ensure comparability in attainments on different indicators, the respective magnitudes have been scaled and normalised to take a value on a scale ranging from 0 to 5. As a result, on each indicator including the IMR



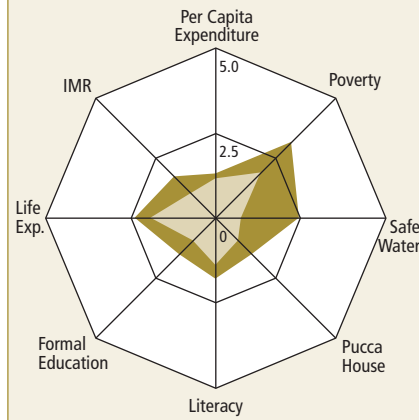
Andhra Pradesh

1980s 1990s

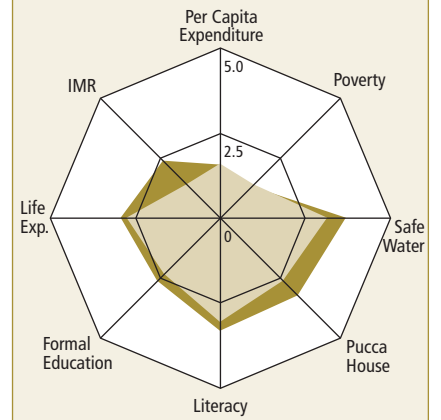
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Rural



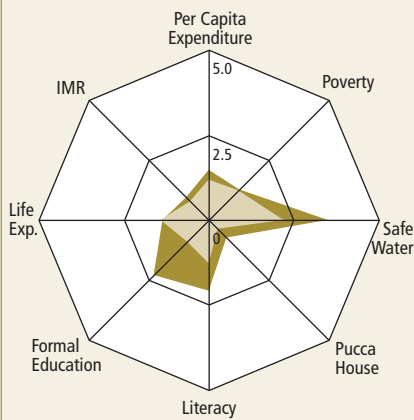
Urban



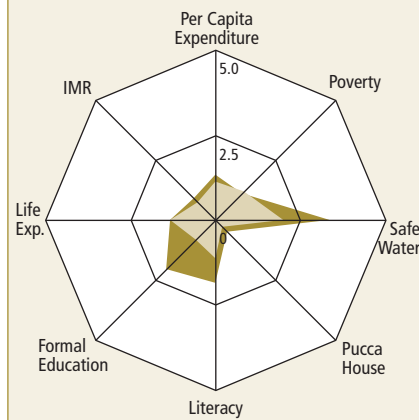
Arunachal Pradesh

1980s 1990s

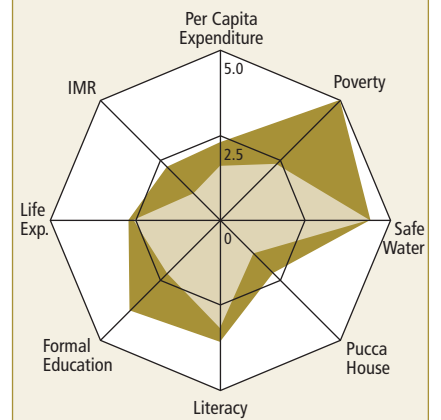
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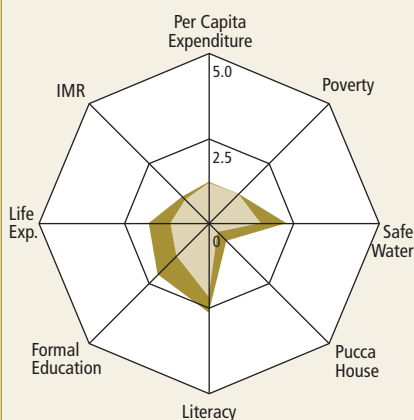
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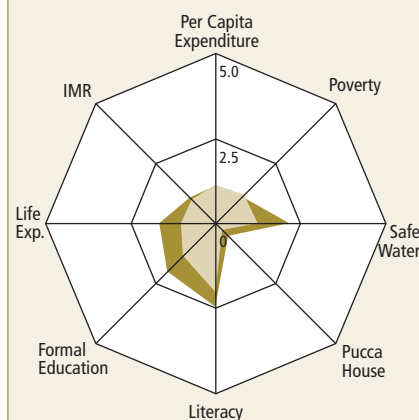
Assam

1980s 1990s

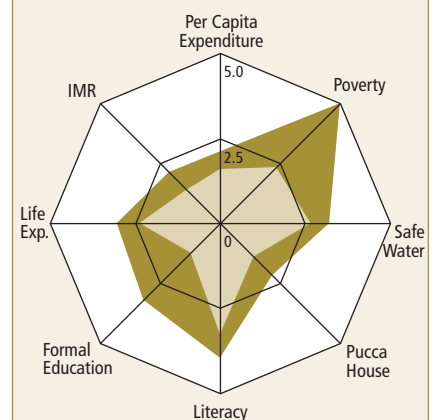
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Rural



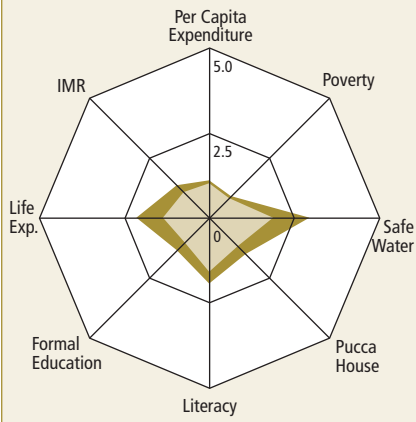
Urban



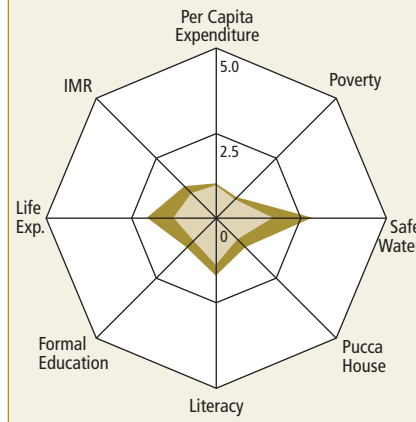
Bihar

1980s 1990s

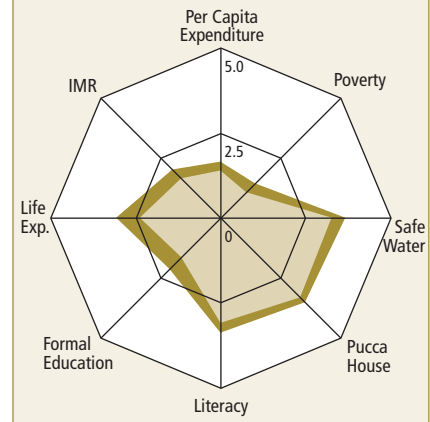
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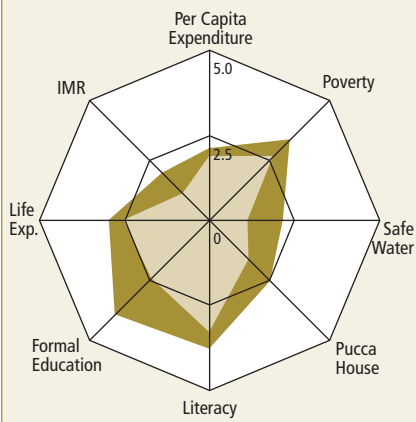
Urban



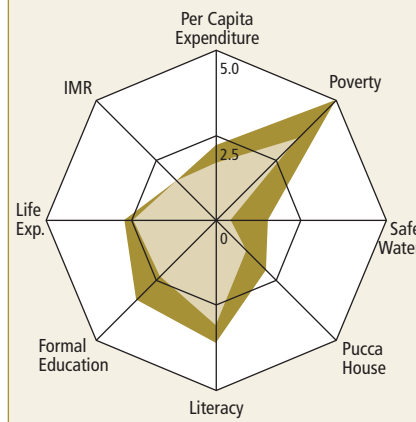
Goa

1980s 1990s

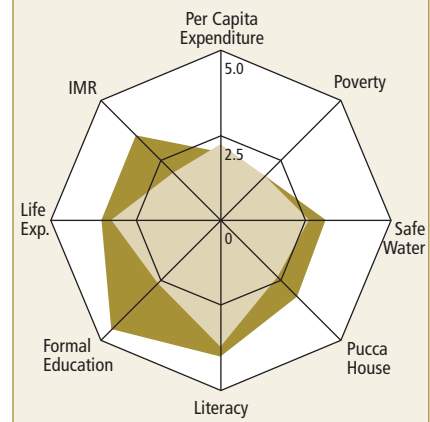
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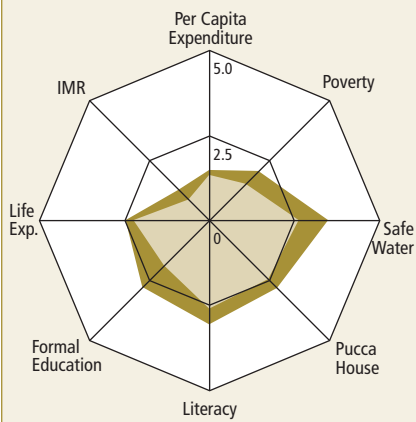
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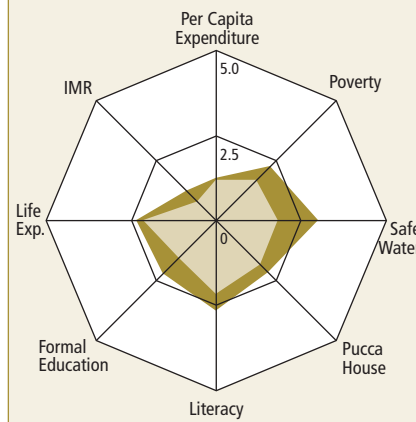
Gujarat

1980s 1990s

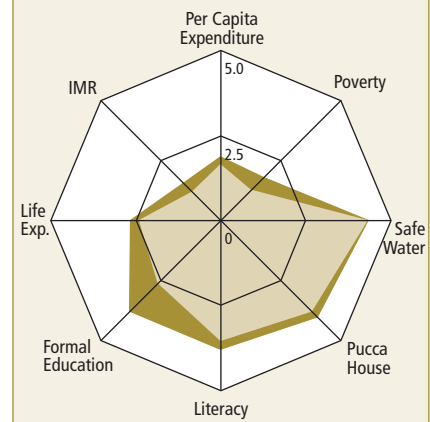
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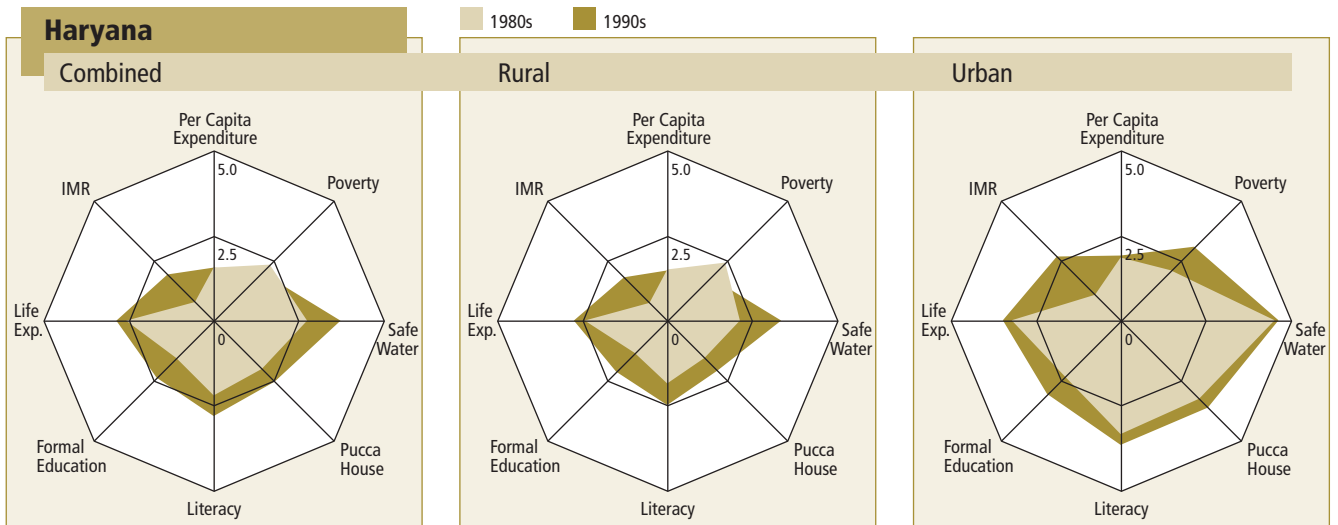


Rural



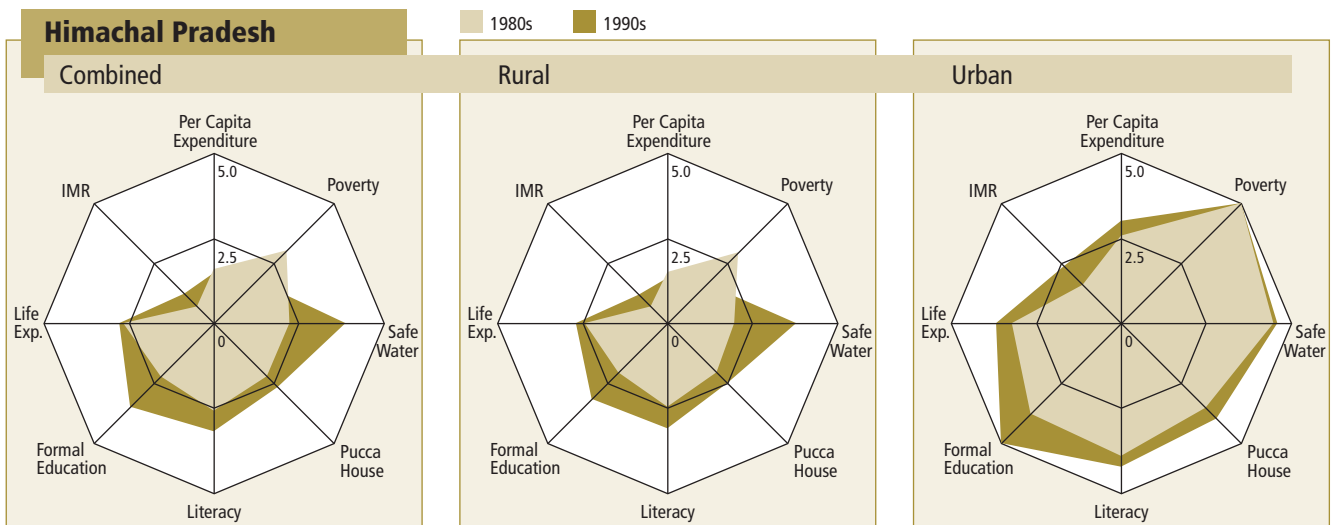
Urban

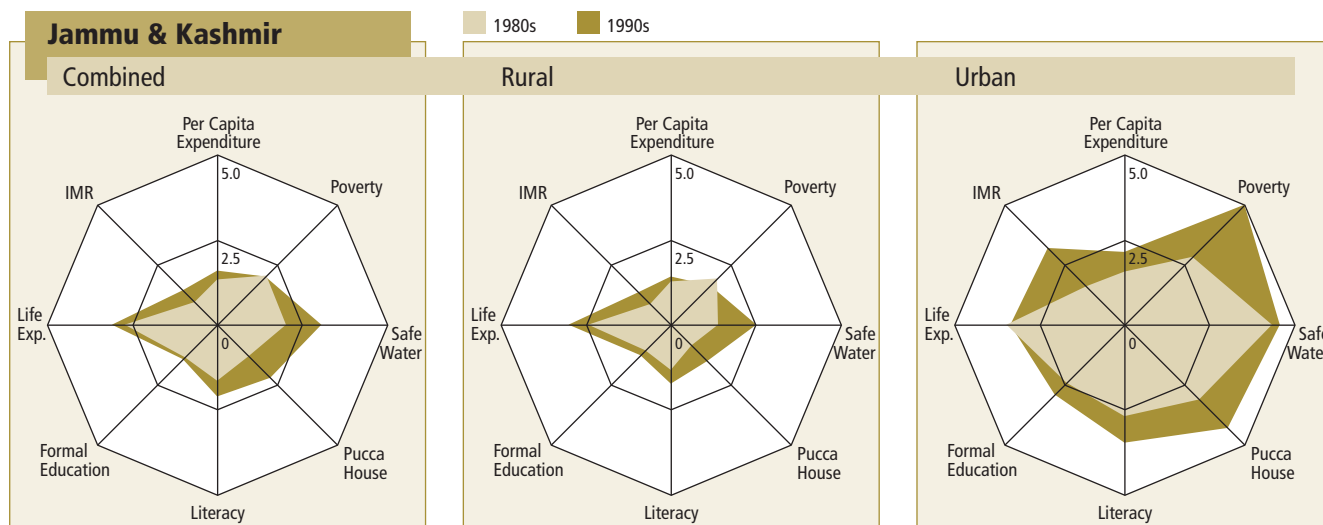




and poverty ratio, where the reciprocal of the indicator has been used, the scaled least achievement corresponds to 0 whereas the best achievement is closer to 5. In undertaking the said scaling procedure, desirable norms had to be adopted for the chosen indicators. In some cases the norms are self-selecting, as for instance, is the case with incidence of poverty or access to safe drinking water or literacy rate and in some others like per capita consumption expenditure or even infant mortality rate, there is an element of value judgment. In such cases the norms have been decided keeping in view attainments of the best performing State on the concerned indicator, the comparable international norms and the consideration of having norms that are relevant for a reasonable span of time starting from the base year 1980 (the norms used have been reported in the Technical Appendix). The indicators included in the diagrams are not weighted unlike the composite indices such as the HDI or the HPI.

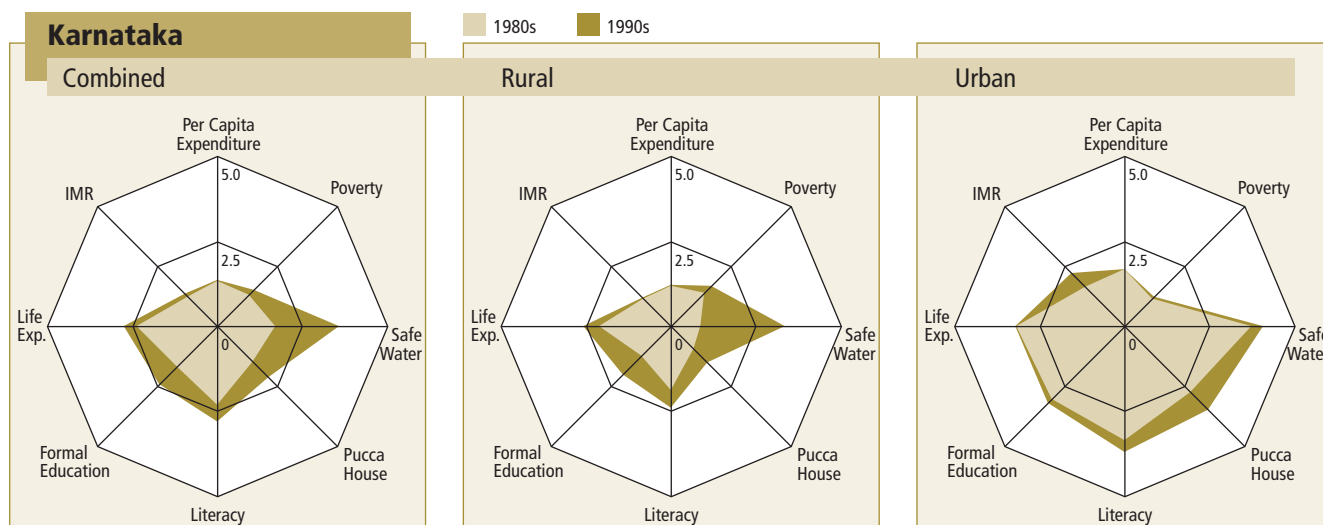
The Development Radars give a snapshot view of the structure, the pace and the gaps in human development across States separately for rural and urban areas. They capture the relative contribution of different dimensions in overall human development. The greater the shaded area of any indicator the better is the attainment on that indicator. Similarly, the more symmetrical the shaded portion of the radar, the more balanced is the attainments on different dimensions of well-being and, hence, development for the concerned State. At the same time, the more is the shaded area





corresponding to the 1990s vis-à-vis the area corresponding to the 1980s, the faster is the pace of human development for the State in the intervening period. Finally, the larger the gap between the periphery — representing the norms — and the shaded areas around the centre, the larger are the gaps on attainments of each indicators and, thus, larger is the distance that the concerned State needs to cover, in order to achieve the desired levels of attainment on the respective indicators.

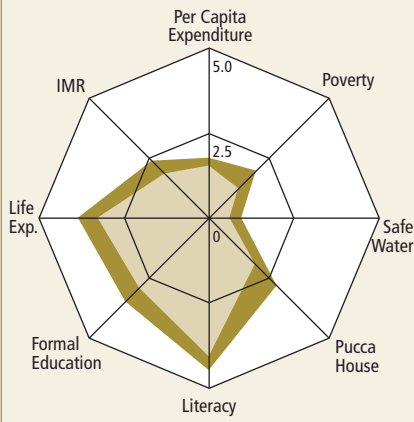
Consider the Development Radar for Andhra Pradesh. On the whole, the attainment on the indicators seems reasonably balanced, though the attainment levels are less than half the norms for most indicators even in the early 1990s. There are marked differences in the rural and urban attainments. Progress in alleviating poverty in rural areas is considerably better than in urban areas. In case of Assam, or even Arunachal Pradesh, the disparities between the rural and urban attainments are quite stark. The urban poverty is nearly alleviated (about 7 per cent only, the scaled maximum in this case corresponds to a poverty incidence of 5 per cent) whereas, in the rural areas it continues to be quite high. The disparity between the rural and urban areas in case of households having *pucca* houses is also significant. In this case, it could partly be on account of definitional problems in the Census definition of a *pucca* house. In rural areas of North East bamboo and wood is an important material in construction of houses, which is, however, not recognised in the definition of a *pucca* house.



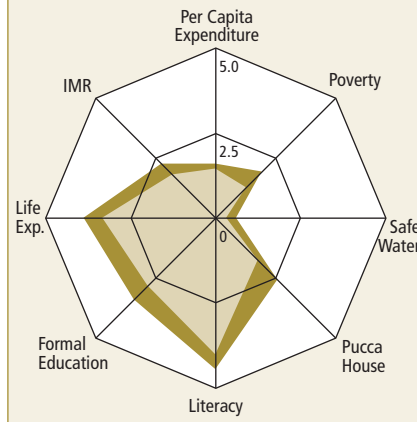
Kerala

1980s 1990s

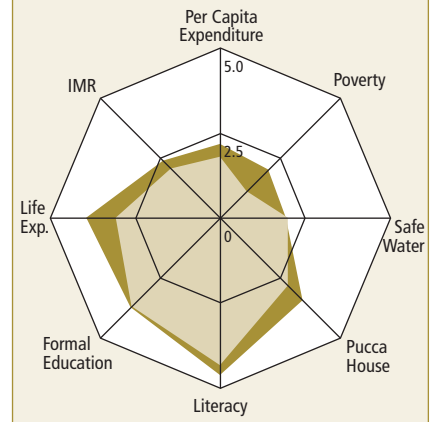
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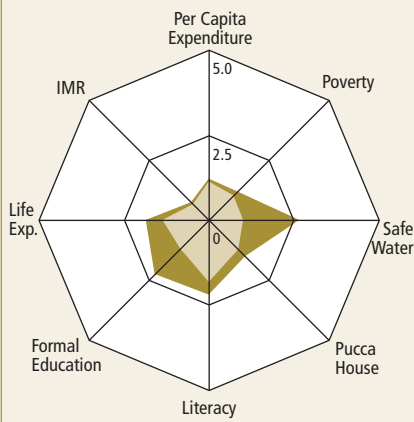
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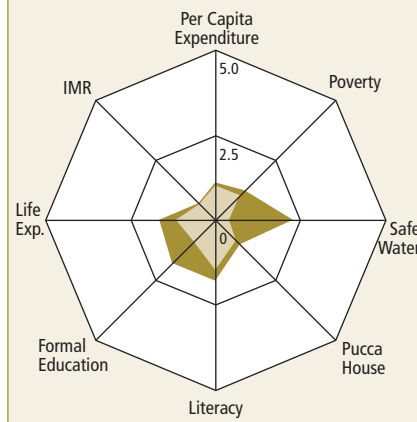
Madhya Pradesh

1980s 1990s

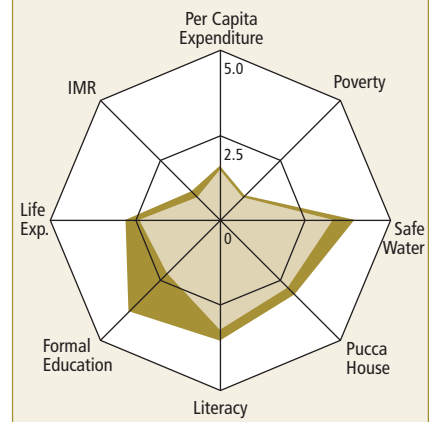
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Rural



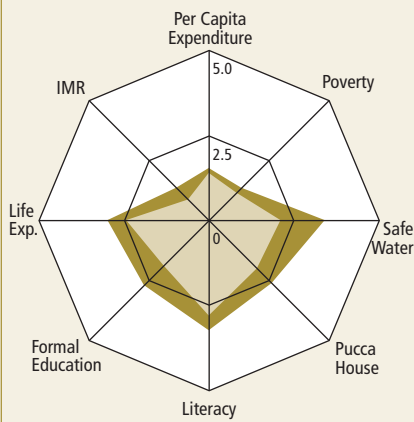
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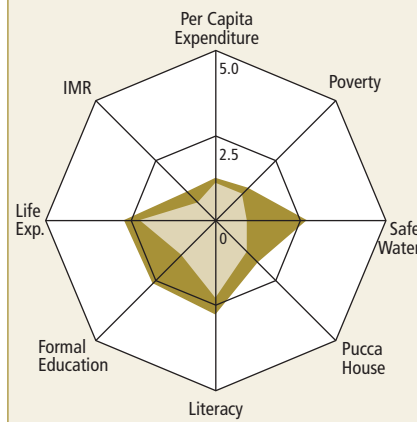
Maharashtra

1980s 1990s

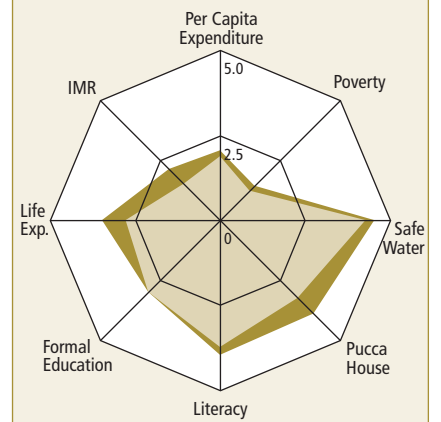
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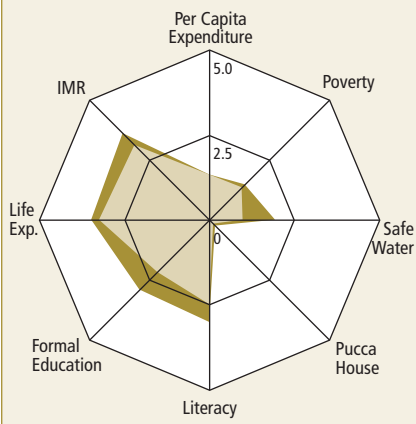
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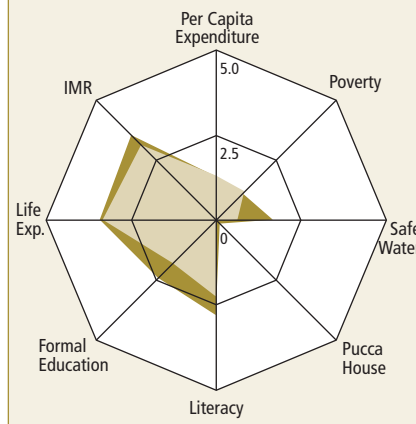
Manipur

1980s 1990s

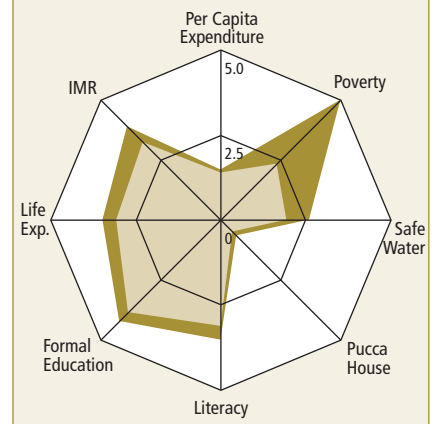
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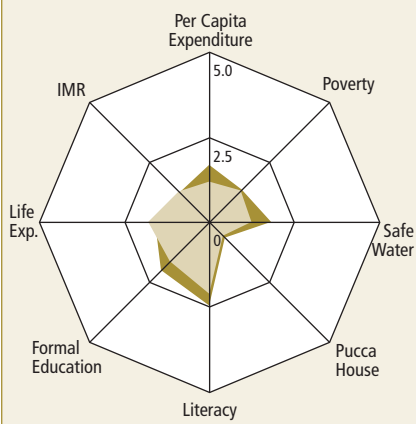
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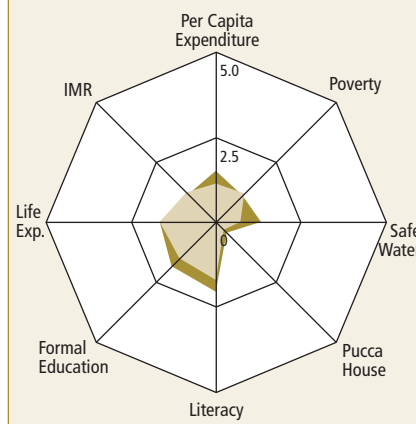
Meghalaya

1980s 1990s

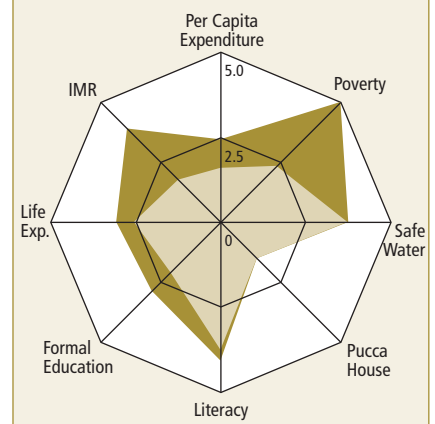
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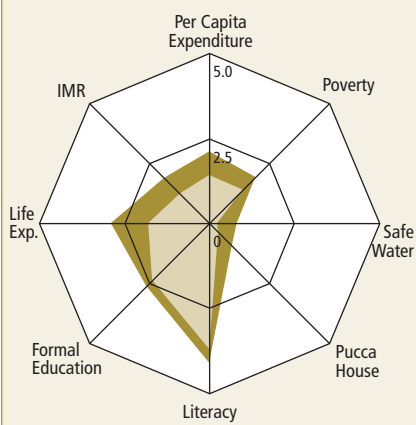
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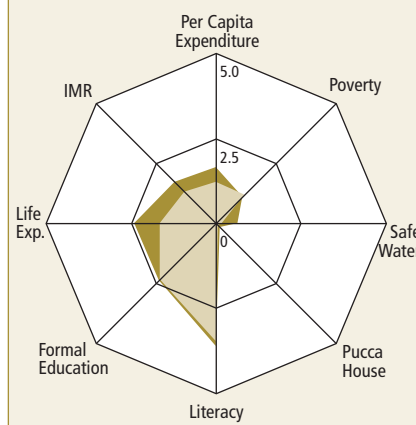
Mizoram

1980s 1990s

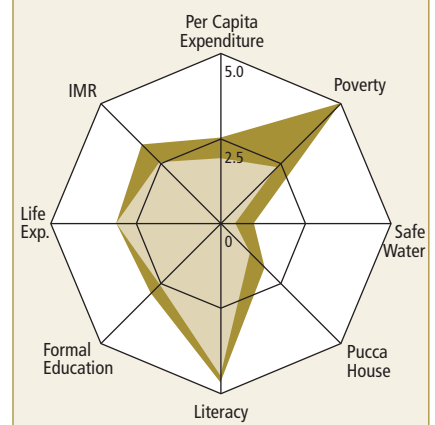
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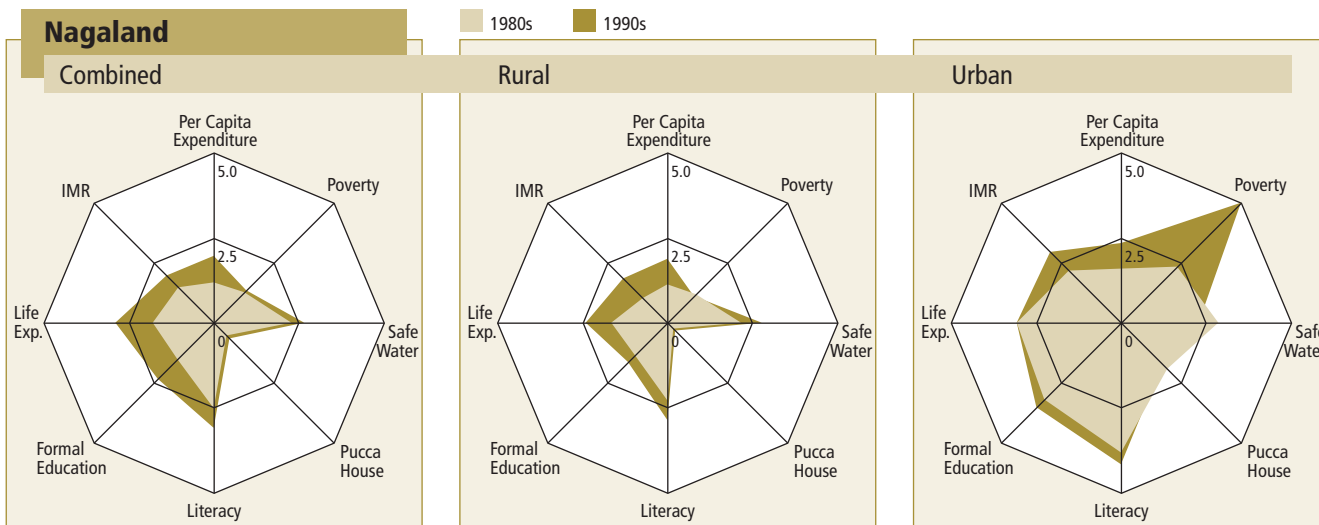


Rural



Urban

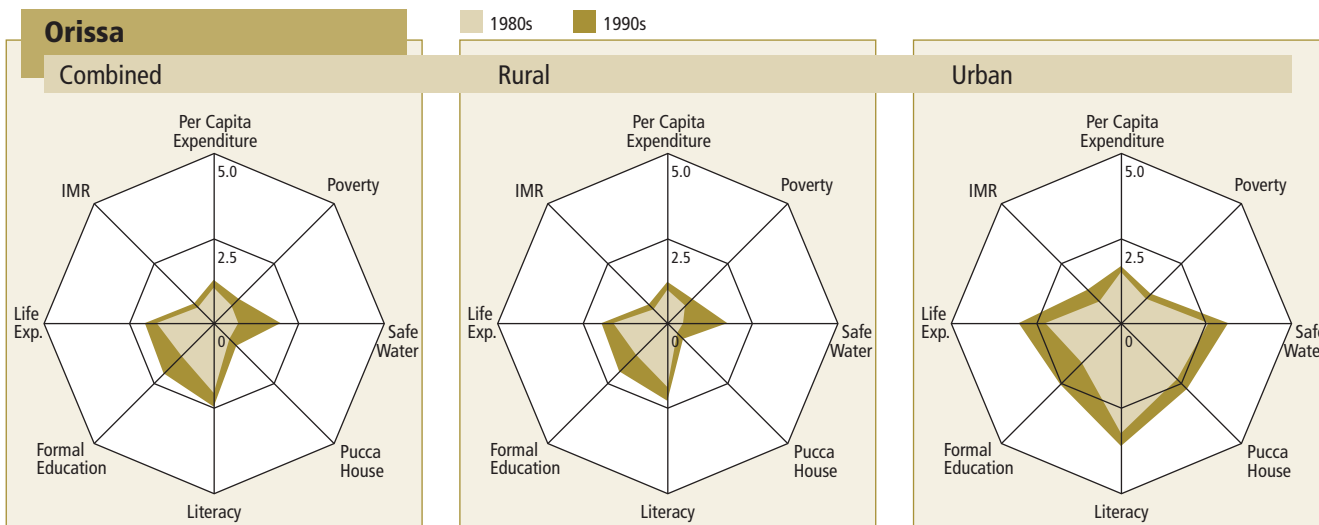


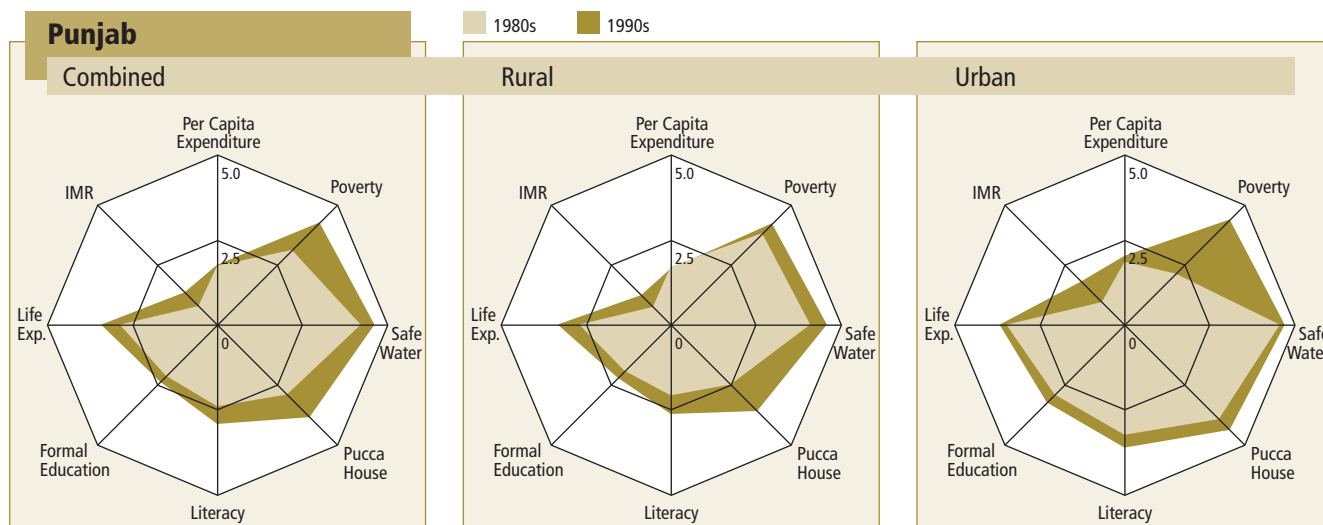


The development radar for Bihar reveals only a marginal progress during the eighties on all eight indicators of human development. In case of rural areas, the attainments are strikingly low, even in the early 1990s. In urban areas, though the status is better, it does not compare favourably with urban areas of other States. Finally, the failure of the education system in the State, even in the urban areas, to retain children for the complete or a substantial duration of the schooling, stands out in terms of low attainments. In addition the pace of progress on the indicator intensity of formal education has been quite slow.

In case of Goa, the human development seems fairly balanced and the State is among the better performers in the country. Attainments on two indicators, however, stand out. It has done well in alleviating rural poverty though hardly any progress has been recorded on this indicator in urban areas. Secondly, the State has shown significant gains in improving its attainments on intensity of formal education, as well as on reducing the IMR, especially in urban areas.

Gujarat also has a reasonably balanced attainment on human development indicators. However, like Jammu and Kashmir, for the period covered in the radar, it has significant rural-urban disparities on indicators capturing education, quality of housing and safe drinking water. For rural Gujarat the progress has been steady on most indicators but improvement in the accessibility to safe drinking water has been significant. In urban areas,

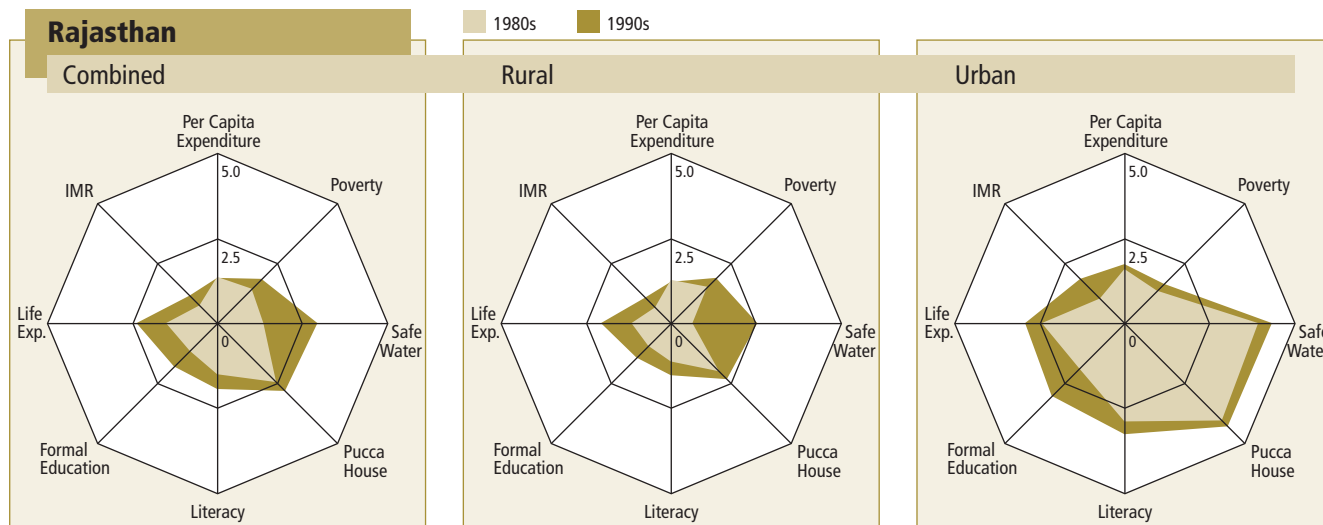




substantial gains have been made in improving performance on formal education. Urban Jammu and Kashmir has recorded significant improvement in all indicators except on life expectancy and, to some extent, on intensity of formal education.

The radar for Haryana reveals a balanced development. However, the fact that there are significant gaps in rural and urban attainments comes out clearly. Urban Haryana shows a significant improvement in reducing IMRs. In case of Himachal Pradesh the progress on most indicators, except the IMR is among the better-off States in the country. On the whole, urban Himachal in particular is perhaps the best performer on the social indicators in the country. For both rural and urban areas, the State has recorded substantial gains in its performance on the indicator intensity of formal education. In case of Karnataka, the pace of improvement during the period has been, by and large, slow on all indicators except in the accessibility of safe drinking water in rural areas and accessibility to *pucca* houses in urban areas.

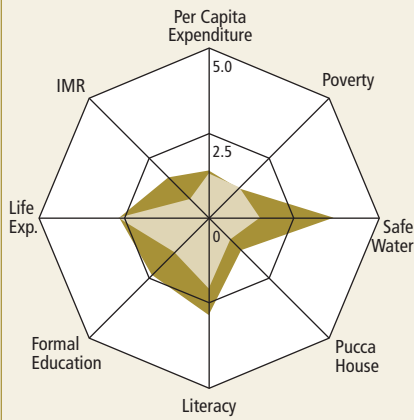
Kerala's impressive achievements on social indicators both in urban, as well as in rural areas come out very clearly in its development radar. It can be seen that rural-urban disparities in most of the indicators are, perhaps, among the least in the country. The State shows poor accessibility to safe drinking water both in rural and urban areas. This, however, is largely on account of definition followed in the Census data. As per the Census convention, only piped water or water drawn from tube wells is considered safe. In case of



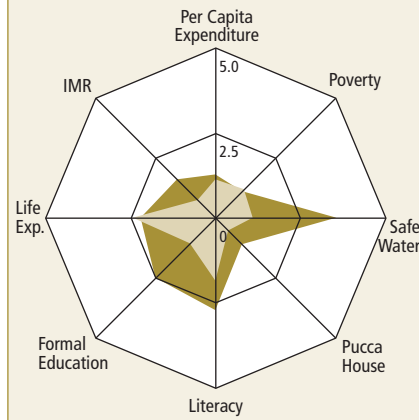
Sikkim

1980s 1990s

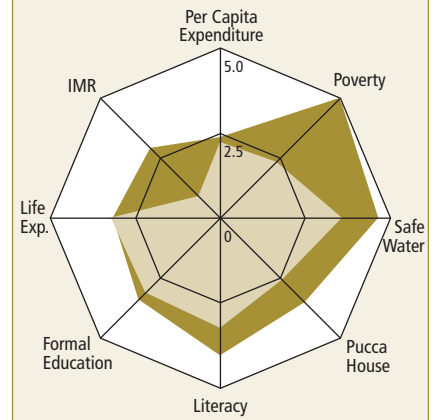
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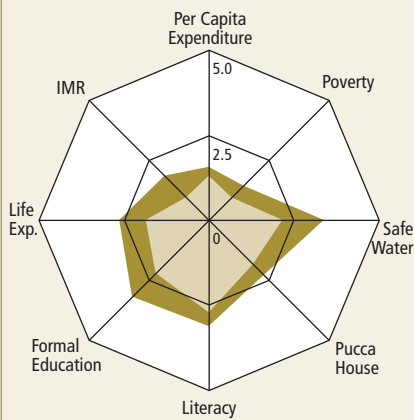
Urban



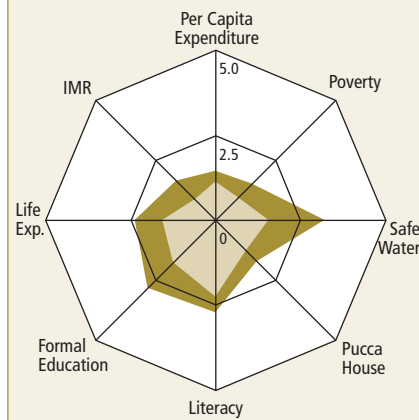
Tamil Nadu

1980s 1990s

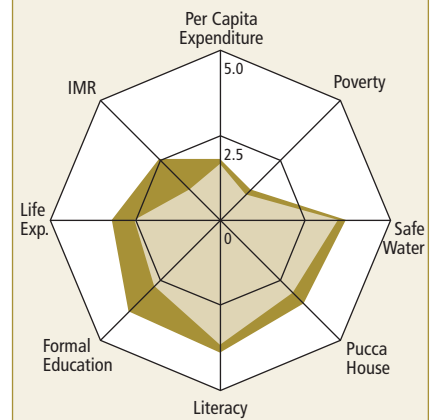
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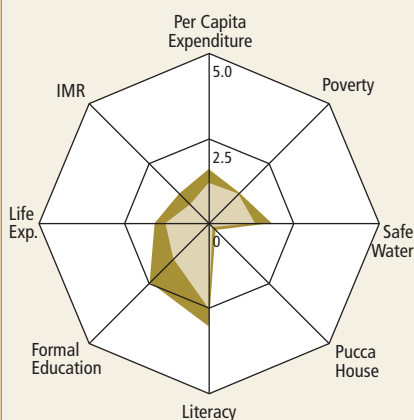
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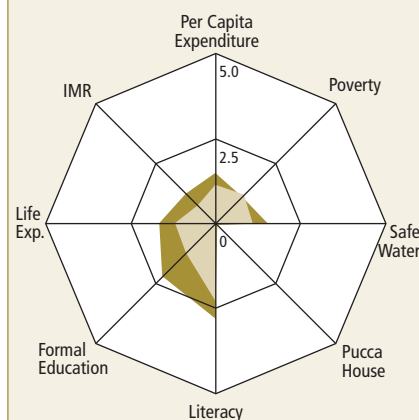
Tripura

1980s 1990s

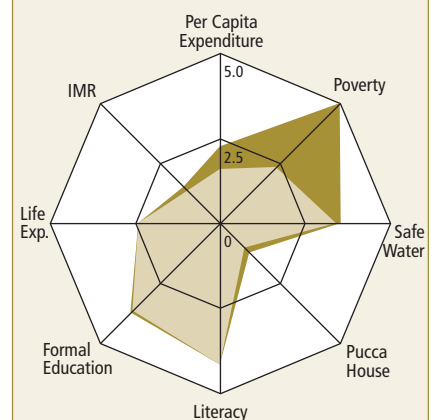
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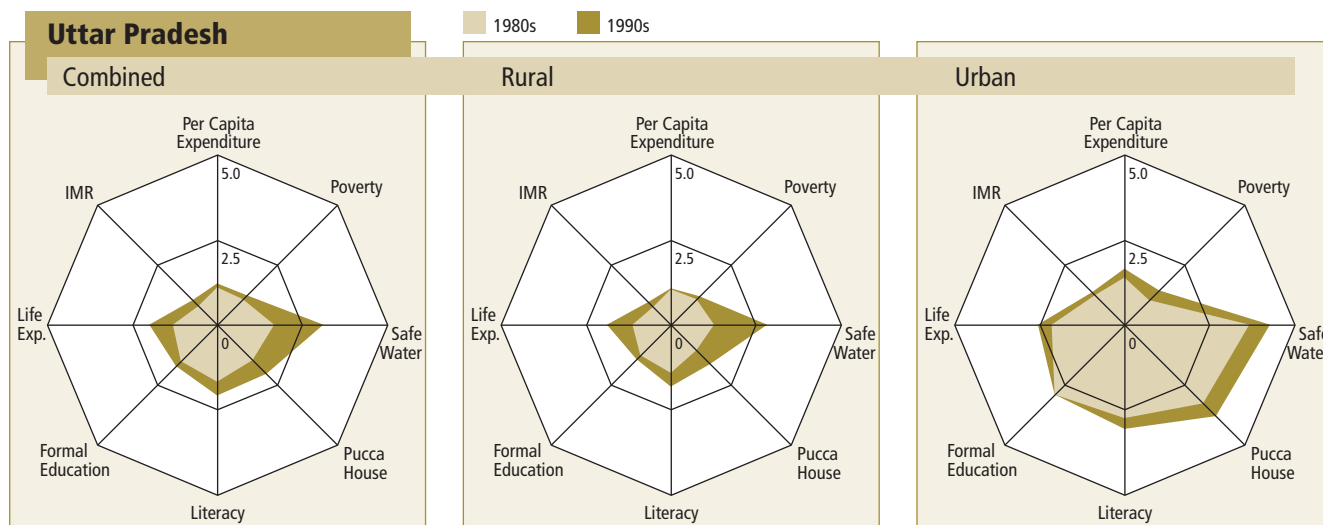


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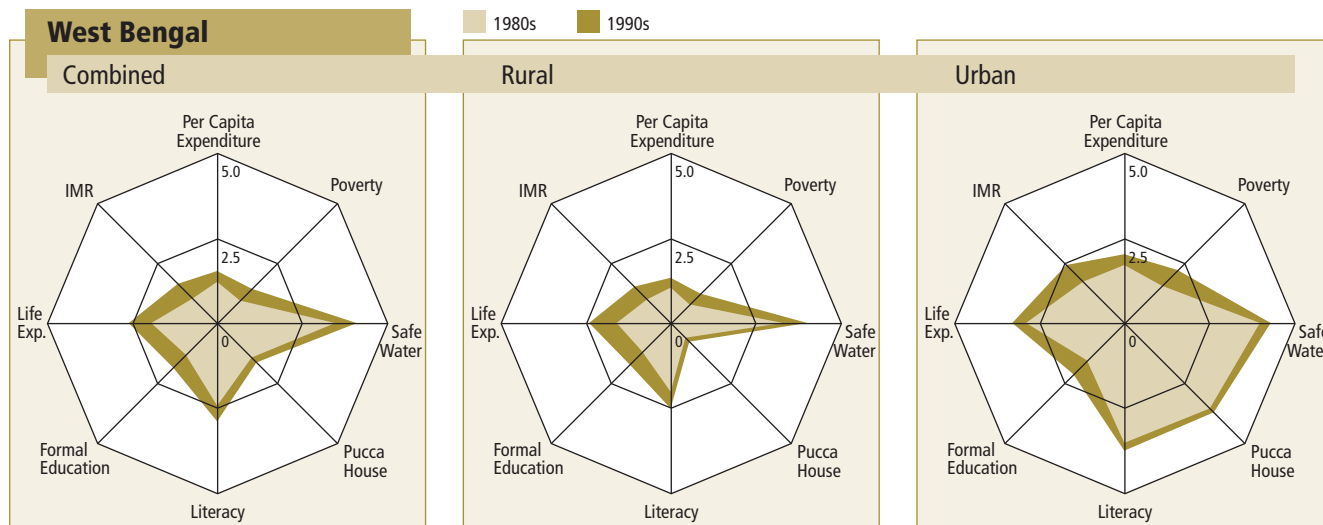


Kerala, particularly in rural areas, people access water mostly from private wells, that have been a source of safe water for many generations.

In case of Madhya Pradesh, the rural-urban disparities on all human development indicators considered in the development radar are quite stark. For rural Madhya Pradesh, the attainment levels are comparable with those of rural Bihar in the eighties, as well as in the nineties. In case of urban areas, during this period, there has been little progress in respect of most indicators, except in the coverage of formal education.

Maharashtra's performance on the lower quadrant social indicators capturing longevity, education and amenities is much better than on indicators like the IMR, consumption expenditure levels and poverty. While rural Maharashtra shows significant improvement in accessibility to safe water and formal education, in case of urban areas the progress is only gradual.

In the North Eastern States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and in Sikkim, the attainments on shelter and accessibility to safe water are relatively poor and not much progress seems to have taken place in the period for which the radar has been presented. This is also, by and large, true of their urban areas except in case of Sikkim. Urban Sikkim has recorded significant progress during the decade on almost all indicators. Like Assam, the access of the population to *pucca* houses is, perhaps, not appropriately reflected on account of the definition adopted by the Census.



The level of attainments and the general pattern of development for Orissa and Uttar Pradesh is similar to Madhya Pradesh both in rural and urban areas. It is also true of rural Rajasthan. Urban Rajasthan has however, better indicators on amenities and is also showing significant, improvements, much like urban Madhya Pradesh, on access to formal education. In case of Punjab, both in rural and urban areas, the radar reveals a balanced development on most indicators except on the IMR. It shows significant progress in bringing down urban poverty and improving access to *pucca* houses in rural areas. Moreover, rural-urban disparities are among the least in case of Punjab. This is unlike the agriculturally well-developed sister State of Haryana.

The development radars for Tamil Nadu reveal a more balanced development in urban areas than in rural. The progress during the period is significant in rural areas on most indicators except on accessibility to *pucca* houses. In case of urban areas, the improvement is significant in the coverage of formal education and health indicators namely, life expectancy and IMR.

In case of West Bengal, there are considerably large rural-urban disparities on accessibility to *pucca* housing. The coverage of population in terms of accessibility to safe drinking water is nearly same in rural and urban areas. The accessibility to formal education, health indicators and in alleviating poverty, the progress in rural and urban areas has been comparable. On the whole, the attainments in rural West Bengal on almost all indicators included in the radar, even in the early 1990s, is less than half of the norm on each one of them. In urban areas attainments are much better on access to amenities and literacy, though, progress has been slow.

At the national level, it can be seen that attainments in the human development indicators in urban areas are better than rural. The rural-urban gap for most indicators has, however, declined. A substantial gap remains to be covered, more so in the indicators relating to per capita expenditure and poverty.

Composite Indices

As a summary measure, a composite index of diverse indicators, even when it is conceptually and methodologically difficult to put together, is a useful tool in policy planning. It also helps in facilitating comparisons with other composite measures. While building composite indices from among the identified indicators for this Report, a major objective has been to develop a core set of indices that reflect, in some sense, the common concerns, social values and development priorities of all States. In the process it permits a meaningful comparison of the human development status across States. In this context, it was felt necessary to have core indices that are functionally decomposable at

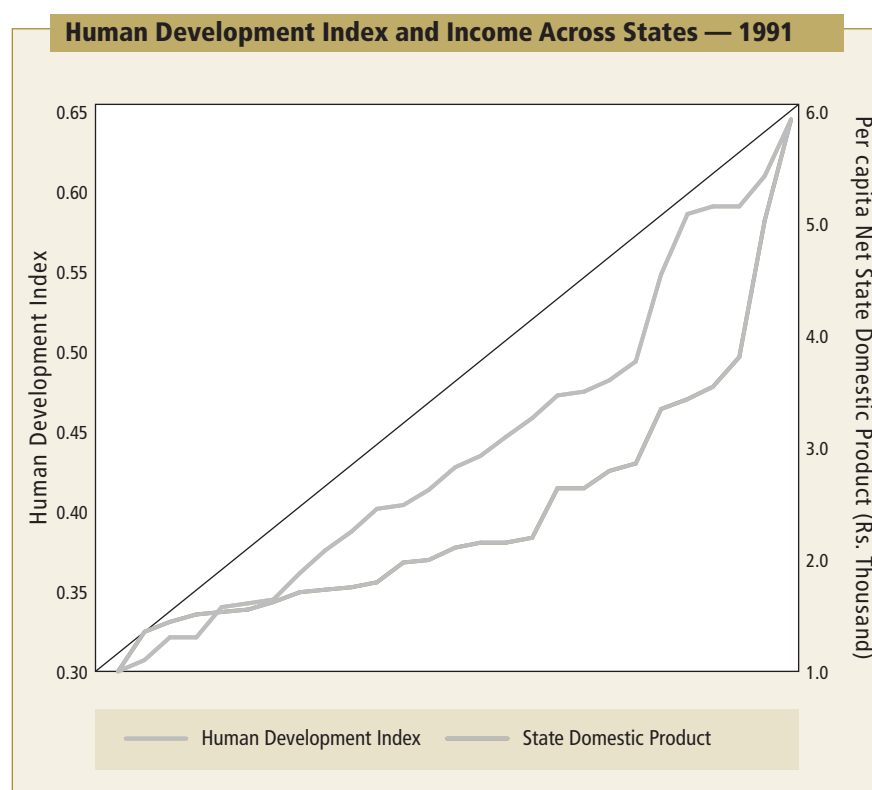
HDI and GEI — Departures from UNDP Indices

UNDP-Indicators	Attainments	NHDR-Indicators
Life Expectancy at Birth	Longevity	Life Expectancy at age 1 and Infant Mortality Rate
Adult Literacy Rate combined with Enrolment ratio	Educational Attainment	Literacy Rate 7+ and Intensity of Formal Education
Real GDP Per Capita in PPP\$	Economic Attainment	Per capita real consumption expenditure adjusted for inequality; Worker-population ratio in case of Gender Equality Index

State and sub-State levels. The other concern that had to be reflected in the indices relates to their amenability to inter-temporal and inter-spatial analyses, as well as their sensitivity to tracking developmental changes at more frequent interval of time. The latter implies, making use of such indicators also that are sensitive to capturing changes, for instance, on an annual basis, as against using only those indicators that primarily capture the accumulated attainments on each of the identified dimensions of well-being that is included in the summary measure. Such a consideration is important when the objective is to have composite human development indices where frequent or yearly changes are not on account of changes only in the income variable. This is not the case with the UNDP's HDI, which is presented annually in the HDRs. In their case the yearly changes in the value of the index is mostly on account of changes in the indicator on income per capita. The NHDR, like UNDP, also includes indicators that are sensitive to tracking gradual but continuous changes in such aspects of well-being that have conventionally been captured, largely, through the slow moving indicators like life expectancy at birth or even literacy rates.

While taking note of the social valuation and development priorities of the country, the scaling and weighting of diverse indicators into a composite index has been done keeping in view the objectives for which the composite indices are being built. In scaling the diverse indicators, the main consideration has been to make attainments on each of them comparable and at the same time ensuring that the selection of end points, i.e., the maximum and the minimum values on the scale for each indicator are such that they support inter-temporal comparison for a reasonable period of time starting from 1980. The issue of weights to combine the identified indicators on each of the three dimensions of well-being can be debated. This Report has adopted a predominantly normative approach, as against a purely empirical basis of deriving weights to club different indicators. Conceptually, there are good reasons to suggest that different aspects of well-being have to be co-

realisable for an individual to have a meaningful sense of well-being in today's context. It follows that attainments on each aspect of well-being are equally important and hence should be equally weighted. Thus, in both HDI, as well as in HPI composite measures reflecting health, educational and economic attainments/deprivation have been equally weighted. However, within the composite measure on educational, as well as on health attainments, based on a sensitivity analysis, indicators with somewhat distinct attributes have been clubbed using unequal weights so as to reflect appropriately the country's context, development priorities and the desired policy focus. Accordingly, in case of the composite index on health attainment, life expectancy



has been given a 65 per cent weight as against only 35 per cent for infant mortality rate. Similarly, in case of the composite index on educational attainment, while literacy rate has been given a weight of 35 per cent, the indicator capturing intensity of formal education (based on current enrolment rates in successive classes at school level) has been assigned 65 per cent. In case of indicator on economic attainment namely, inequality adjusted per capita consumption expenditure, an adjustment for inflation over the period has been made to make it amenable to inter-temporal and inter-spatial comparisons. As a result, the composite indices are capable of tracking development across the States and over the period of time for which they have been estimated.

The HDI has been estimated for all the States/Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, for early eighties, using data covering the period 1981 to 1983; for the early nineties, covering the period 1991 to 1993-94; and in case of selected major States for the year 2001, using data for the period 1999-2001. At the national level, HDI, which takes a value between 0 and 1, has improved from 0.302 in 1981 to 0.381 in 1991. The improvement for rural areas is from 0.263 to 0.340 and in case of urban areas, from 0.442 to 0.511. Though the rural-urban gap continues to be significant, it has declined. The ratio of urban to rural HDI has declined from around 1.7 in early eighties to 1.5 in early nineties. At the State level, Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were among the States with better HDI at both points of time. States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa were at the other end. In fact, in the early eighties, these States had HDI close to half that of Kerala. In general, HDI was better for smaller States and Union Territories. The rural-urban gap in the HDI was the least in case of Kerala and the highest for Madhya Pradesh in the early nineties.

Based on the latest available data the HDI has been estimated for 2001 for selected major States only. At the national level it has increased to 0.470. The HDI varies between 0.638 in case of Kerala and 0.365 in case of Bihar. Among the better-off States, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra had a HDI value of above 0.52. At the other end, States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh had values less than 0.400. The gap between Kerala and next best State, i.e. Punjab remains quite significant, though it has declined. By and large the States maintained their relative position between 1981 and 2001.

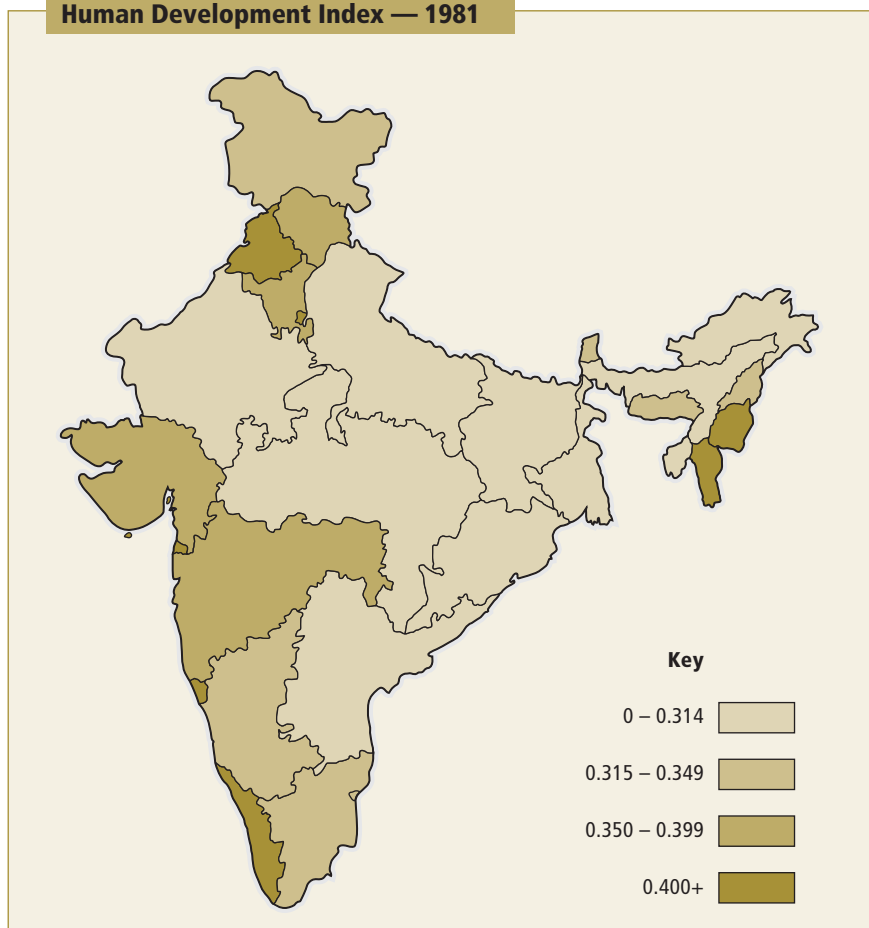
On the whole, while Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West

Human Development Index for India — Combined

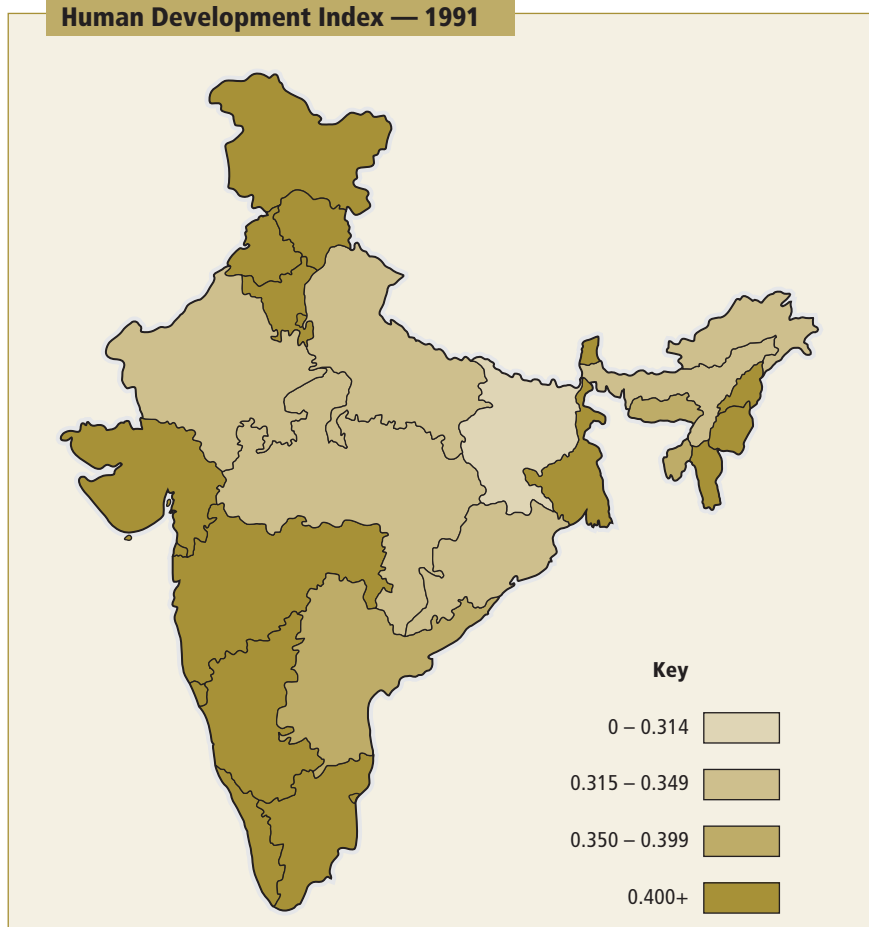
States/UTs	1981 Value	1981 Rank	1991 Value	1991 Rank	2001 Value	2001 Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8
All India	0.302		0.381		0.472	

Note The HDI for 2001 has been estimated only for a few selected States for which some data, including the Census 2001, was available. The assumptions that have been made for HDI 2001 are indicated in the Technical Appendix.

Human Development Index — 1981



Human Development Index — 1991

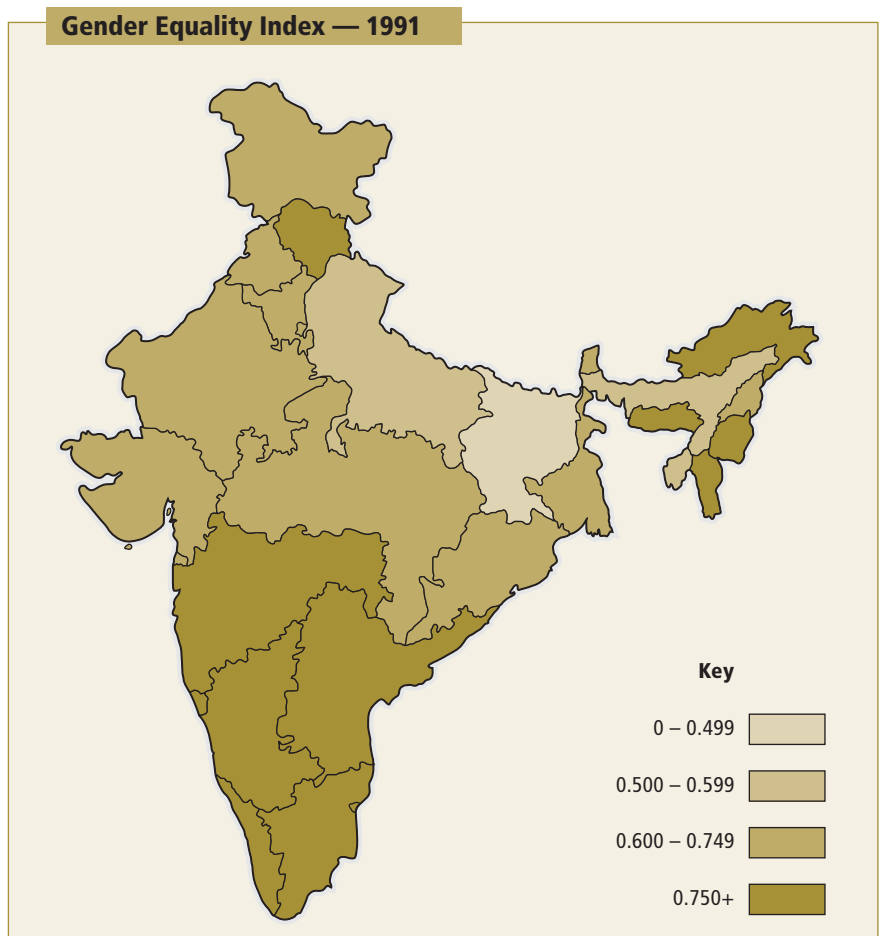
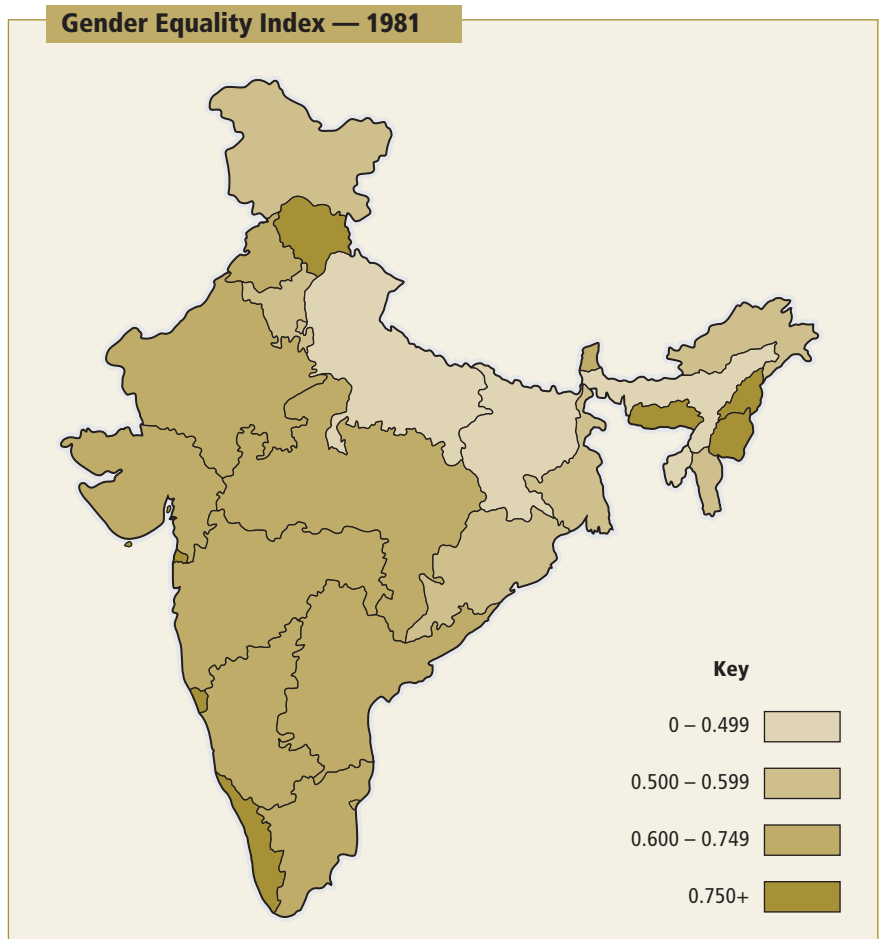


Bengal and Bihar improved their HDI significantly in the eighties, in nineties, the momentum was maintained only in case of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Tamil Nadu improved its ranking by 4 positions from 7 to 3, while Rajasthan from 12 to 9. On the other hand the position of Assam dropped from 10 to 14. Secondly, it turns out that for the economically better off States, as well as for the poor States, attainments on HDI and income levels show a direct correspondence. In other words, the poor States are also the States with relatively poor performance on HDI. Similarly, the economically better-off States are also the ones with relatively better performance on the HDI. However, the relation between the HDI and the level of development does not show any correspondence among the middle-income States in the country. In this category of States, some States like Kerala have high attainments on HDI, at the same time, there are States like Andhra Pradesh or even West Bengal where HDI values are not as high. Thirdly, though at the national level, the economic growth in the nineties was nearly one percentage point higher than the earlier decade, it has, perhaps, resulted in less human development in the nineties. This is primarily on account of performance of the outlier States and slower improvement in human development indicators for States already with higher HDI values. Finally, it turns out that inequality across States on the HDIs is less than the income inequality as captured in the per capita State Domestic Product.

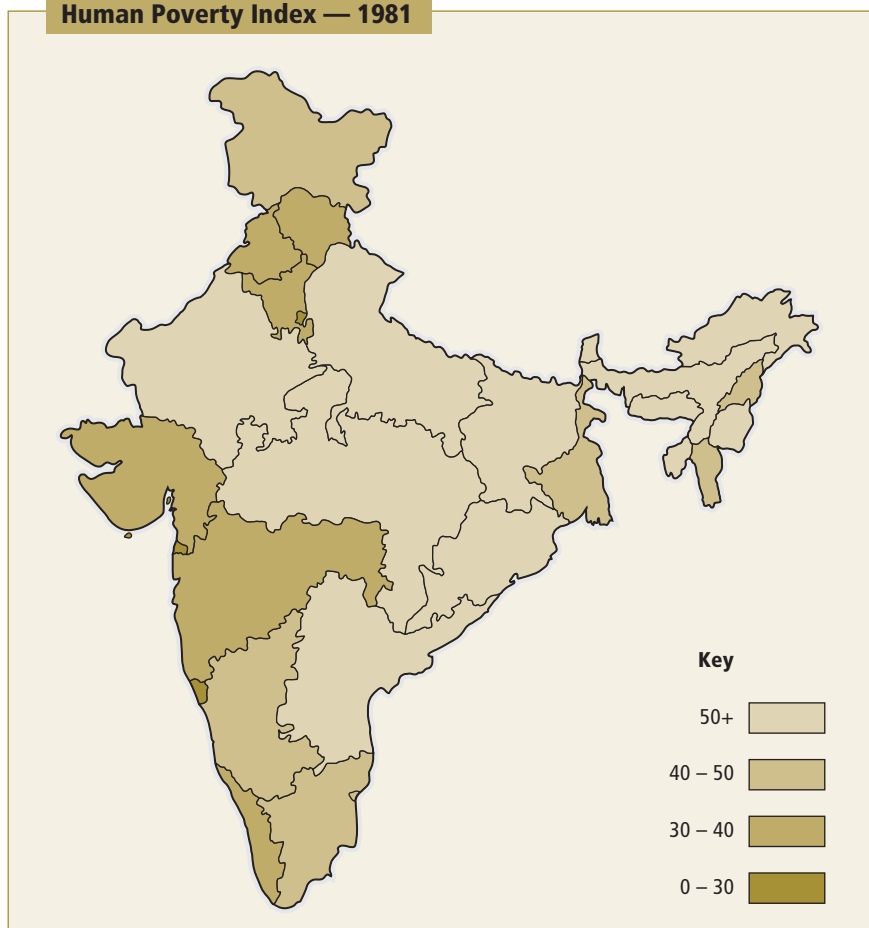
GEI has been estimated to measure the inequality in attainments on human development indicators between females and males. The index has been presented as a ratio of attainments for females

to that of males. Theoretically, the index can take values between zero and infinity, with a value of unity reflecting an absolute equality in the respective attainments of males and females. A value higher than unity would imply that females have better attainments than males. However, in reality, the index is likely to take a value between zero and unity. In estimating the index, the economic attainments for males and females have been captured by taking the respective worker-population ratio, unlike the use of per capita monthly expenditure in the HDI. This has been done, primarily, to avoid taking recourse to apportioning consumption or income, between males and females at the household or at an individual level, using criteria that could always be debated. Moreover, worker-population ratio, particularly for females in a developing society like India is, in some sense, a direct measure of the extent of empowerment that females have in a society. Educational and health attainments have been captured using the same set of indicators as in the case of HDI.

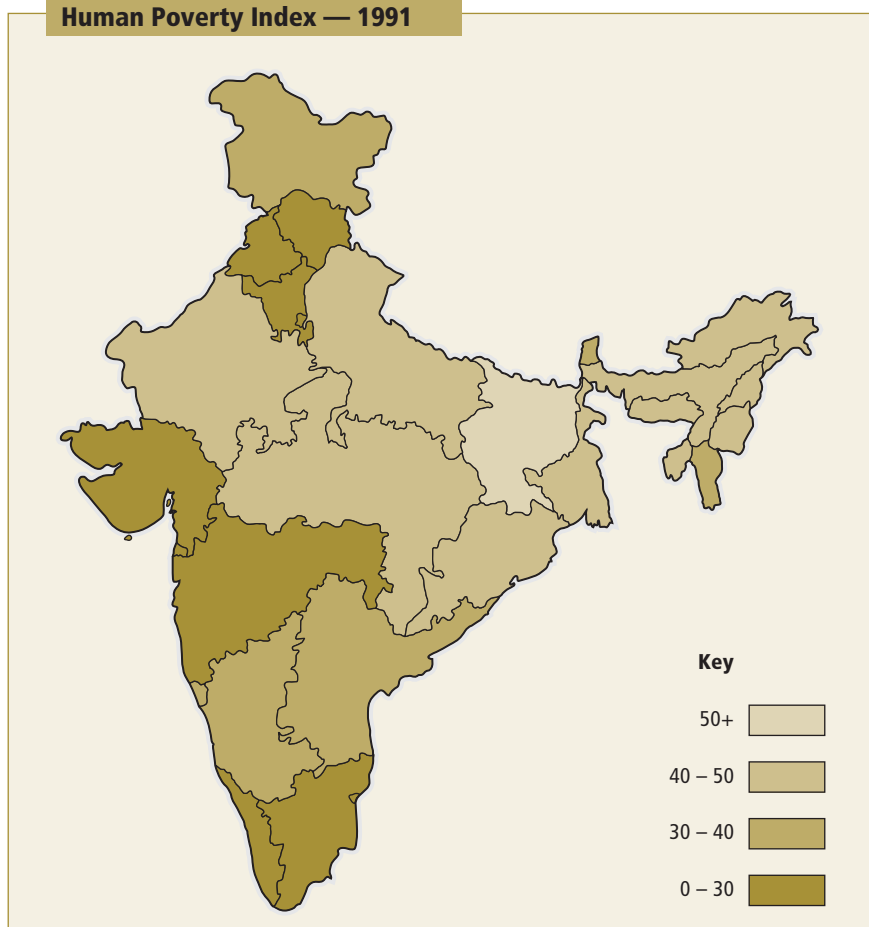
The GEI, at the national level, was 0.620 in the early eighties, improving marginally to 0.676 in the early nineties. At the State level, GEI was the highest for Kerala followed by Manipur, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland in the eighties. In the nineties, Himachal Pradesh had the highest GEI, whereas Bihar was at the bottom and had witnessed a decline, in absolute terms, over the earlier period. In general, women were better off in Southern India than in the Indo-Gangetic plain, comprising mainly the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. States that had done well on improving their female literacy levels were also the ones that have substantially improved gender



Human Poverty Index — 1981



Human Poverty Index — 1991



equality. On the whole, gender disparities have declined between the two points of time.

The HPI has been estimated to reflect the deprivational perspective on development. Indicators on three aspects of deprivation have been considered to construct the composite index. Deprivation in health and longevity was captured essentially through the proportion of population not expected to survive to age 40 years. In addition, proportion of population without access to basic medical services; proportion of deliveries not receiving medical attention; and proportion of children not immunised; were also included to reflect deprivation in health attainments. These indicators also reflect the economic inability of people to have access to the said services. Educational deprivation has been captured through illiteracy rates and children in the school going age group not enrolled in schools. For capturing economic deprivation, proportion of population below a poverty line anchored in a food-adequacy norm; proportion of the population living in *kutcha* houses; proportion of population without access to sanitation; proportion of population without access to safe drinking water; and proportion of population without electricity, have been used. While each of the three dimensions of deprivation, namely, educational, health and economic have been given a one-third weight in the composite index, for each of the dimension, the composite measure has been estimated as an average of the relevant indicators (the details are available in the Technical Appendix).

The HPI takes value between 0 and 100 such that a higher deprivation for a State means a value closer to 100. In this case, it

would imply that the entire population of the State is deprived of even the minimal attainments on each of the three dimensions. At the national level, the proportion of the deprived on the HPI was 47.33 per cent in the early eighties. The proportion was significantly higher for rural areas at about 53 per cent, as against about 27 per cent in urban areas. It declined to 39.36 per cent in the early nineties on the comparable HPI, and was a little less on the alternate HPI (with some changes in the included indicators) at 37.42 per cent. The HPI for rural areas, on the comparable index, was about 45 per cent and was less than half at 22 per cent in case of urban areas. Thus, the decline in the rural areas was a little higher than the decline in urban areas, resulting in a marginal decline in the rural-urban gap.

In comparison to the incidence of poverty on the head-count measure, where the rural-urban ratio for the proportion of people below the poverty line was 1.12 and 1.15 in 1983 and 1993-94 respectively, the rural-urban ratio in case of HPI was a little more than two for these points of time. Given the conceptualisation of the HPI in terms of the broader aspects of deprivation covering accessibility to basic minimum services, such large differences in rural and urban areas imply that the availability of basic amenities that are virtually taken for granted in urban areas are, in fact, quite scarce in rural areas.

The inter-State differences in the HPI are quite striking. It was in the range of 55-60 per cent in the early eighties for the worse off States, namely, Orissa, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh, and between 32-35 per cent in the better off States like Kerala, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. It was only in the smaller, predominantly, urban areas of Delhi and Chandigarh that had an HPI in the range of 17-20 per cent. The value of HPI in early nineties had declined in all the States. A surprising exception was Goa. The relative positions of different States remained quite similar to the earlier period. The decline in HPI was significant in case of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa. In case of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the decline was only marginal. The fact that in early nineties, urban areas in as many as 16 States and Union Territories had HPI lower than States having the least HPI in rural areas shows that deprivation as captured in HPI in rural areas is strikingly more than urban.

Summing Up

The Development Radars, as well as the composite indices are, no doubt, useful tools in policy formulation and mapping progress in human development over time and across States. However, by their very construct, they have a limitation in capturing human development in all its facets. Moreover, even for a relatively homogeneous space such as a country, a region or even a State, there are always local issues and concerns that have a direct bearing on the well-being of people residing in those areas and, therefore, need to be included in any meaningful framework for evaluating development at the said level of analysis. It is essential to look at other indicators, beyond the set of indicators that, for instance, have been

identified for this exercise. This is the area that has been addressed in the following Chapters. Nonetheless, the core composite indices, such as the HDI, HPI or the GEI have a certain universal relevance and are, perhaps, useful from the point of tracking developmental changes at the national level and for facilitating comparisons across States.

While it is possible to have the core set of composite indices at sub-State level, the data requirement is considerable. Most of the data that has been used in building these indices is from the Census of India, which potentially can provide indicators at district level. The variations in qualitative aspects of some indicators across States and regions, however, have to be addressed for building reliable and representative databases. Similarly, in case of the survey-based data there has to be an improvement in terms of coverage, methodology and, in some cases, definitions as well. A part of the problem, for instance, in case of the NSSO data could be solved by pooling national level sample frames with the available sample frames at State level to work out district level estimates of per capita consumption expenditure. The other part relates to synchronising independently carried out surveys and survey schedules of different agencies to check overlap, improve coverage of indicators by efficient use of available resources and in a manner that the data on selected major social indicators is made available at a regular interval of five years in-between two Censuses. This could, then, provide a time-series of social indicators, at a reasonable time-span, for tracking the process of development, facilitating meaningful planning and policy formulation for guiding the process of social change in the desired direction. Finally, there is also scope for improving the coverage and availability of data collected and released by various administrative ministries/agencies.

Economic Attainments and Well-Being



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Economic attainments of individuals and their well-being have conventionally been captured through indicators like per capita income or per capita GDP of an economy. This is also partly true of attempts that view development in terms of broader set of social indicators/attainments or for that matter even within the human development approach. While there are well known limitations in the use of per capita income in evaluating social well-being, its use to measure economic attainments and well-being of individuals is also not free of conceptual and methodological ambiguities. In the context of developing countries, the exclusive dependence of these indicators, which rely mainly on market-mediated transactions for capturing economic activity and, hence economic attainments, significantly undermines the reliability in capturing overall economic well-being of people. This is more so when one takes note of externalities in the process of production, distribution and consumption; the prevalence of inter-personal and inter-regional inequalities; as well as the issue of inter-generational sustainability of resources. Nonetheless, such indicators serve a conceptual purpose even in the human development approach, where an important concern is to identify indicators and build composite indices that capture social and personal well-being more directly and adequately.

The inclusion of economic indicator(s), such as per capita income or GDP of an economy, in composite human development indices is generally explained on the ground that they are indirect but good measures of other valued attainments. These economic indicators are also useful in capturing the stock of available resources or means that, in a sense, facilitate other attainments for individuals and the society at large. Thus, despite such indicators capturing only the means, though perhaps the most critical one, they are included with indicators capturing valued outcomes of development process or indicators that are ends in themselves for the majority of people.



To capture an individual's command over resources, as well as the opportunities and attainments that it facilitates in other aspects of well-being, this Report uses per capita consumption expenditure instead of per capita income. The choice of this indicator is governed as much by the consideration of having an indicator that is potentially available at State and sub-State levels of disaggregation, as by the conceptual requirement of having an indicator, which is a direct and better measure of economic well-being for the population. Moreover, for a population with low per capita income levels, a large segment of people living below a subsistence poverty line and with significant inter and intra-regional economic disparities, average consumption estimates at individual or household level are perhaps a better indicator of the economic well-being of people than income estimates for a number of reasons.

The first one, purely functional, relates the stated level of disaggregation desired for this Report. Income estimates are not directly available at sub-State level or for rural and urban areas. Though, in the recent past, attempts have been made, for instance, in case of the State Human Development Report of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka (and also some other States) to estimate district level estimates of per capita income, the conceptual, as well as the methodological approach followed in these cases is open to debate. Moreover, data on household consumption expenditure through the NSSO, is available at sub-regional level (at present at the level of NSS regions) separately for rural and urban areas on a regular basis and can be pooled potentially to generate more accurate district level estimates of per capita consumption expenditure.

Secondly, as an indicator of an individual's command over resources, per capita consumption expenditure has some advantages over per capita income in the context of developing countries like India. This includes considerations like:

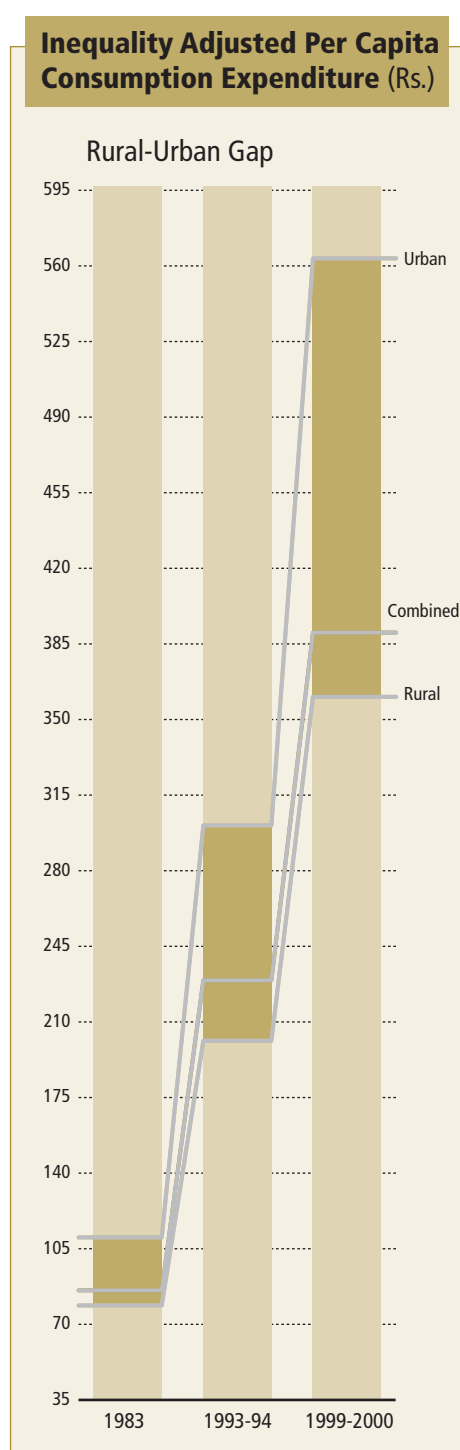
- the consumption data allows for smoothening of income fluctuations. This may be important when an overwhelming proportion of the workforce is engaged in the agriculture sector or in the informal (unorganised) sector, where income levels may fluctuate almost on a daily/seasonal basis;
- it allows inclusion of non-monetised transactions, which may have a significant weightage in the economies of poor, backward rural areas;
- inclusion of non-SNA (System of National Accounting) accounting transactions such as those involving common property resources in villages or transactions which, though are outside the National Accounts framework, may nonetheless influence a person's or household's consumption levels, and command over resources;
- depending on the nature of the survey, the consumption data covers, to some extent, the influence of social and public provisioning on an individual's availability of resources and economic attainments; and
- given large-scale under-reporting of income data in developing countries, use of consumption data may capture an individual's command over resources more accurately.

Average consumption expenditure is direct and better measure of economic well-being than per capita income.

Thirdly, the NSSO consumption data is based on a direct survey unlike the residually derived income estimates from the national accounting framework. This is an important property for an indicator in the context of the human development approach. Moreover, the average per capita consumption expenditure data is amenable to adjustments that correct for the prevailing level of inequality in consumption expenditure of the population even at sub-regional level.

In addition to the personal consumption expenditure, an individual's economic attainment and well-being is influenced by his/her access to social and public transfers, as well as access to and consumption of publicly provided goods and services. For poor developing areas and in certain social contexts, the latter could amount to significant proportion of the resources available to an individual. To the extent the estimates of average consumption expenditure through direct surveys are able to capture the influence of social transfers and public provisioning, they are better than income estimates in capturing overall economic well-being of individuals. However, such estimates could also be supplemented by indicators on access of the population to various amenities, particularly to those for which provisioning and access of the population is largely dependent on public effort. These could include indicators, such as those capturing access of population to basic amenities of life including shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation and a healthy living environment.

In this Report, an attempt has been made to put together indicators on economic attainments that reflect an individual's personal means, namely, per capita consumption expenditure or employment indicators, as well as outcome measures on the availability and access to basic amenities that capture the public development effort at improving the economic well-being of people. Indicators that have been put together to reflect the latter include, access to availability of shelter, sanitation, safe drinking water, electricity and road connectivity. The deprivational aspect of economic attainments has been presented through Head-Count estimates of incidence of poverty anchored in a basic food adequacy norm. In addition, estimates of households without electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation have also been presented.



Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

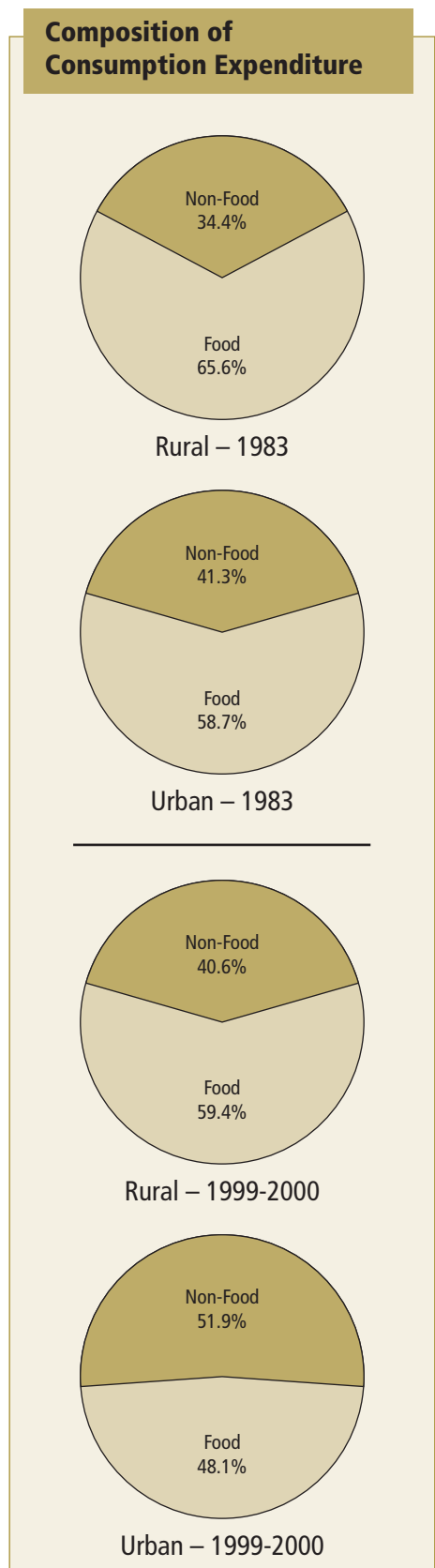
Per Capita Consumption Expenditure data has been taken from the NSSO quinquennial rounds for the years 1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. The estimates have been presented State-wise for rural and urban areas. The consumption expenditure has been adjusted for inequality using Gini Ratios estimated from the respective consumption distribution for each of the three years. It is not only the average level of expenditure that is important for assessing economic attainments, but it is also desirable to know how it is distributed across the population in the State or the region. A State may have high average per capita consumption expenditure only because of high expenditure levels in the top income decile of the population. On the other hand, the same average consumption level can be obtained from a more equitable distribution of expenditure levels, for instance, for the bottom 5

deciles of the population. The second case is more desirable from the point of human development. The adjustment for inequality allows this consideration to be incorporated in the indicator. Adjustments have also been made for inflation using deflators derived from State-specific poverty lines for each of the years to arrive at Inflation and Inequality Adjusted Per Capita Consumption Expenditure. It permits the use of this indicator for inter-temporal analysis.

At the national level, the inequality in consumption expenditure as captured by the Gini Ratio, has declined in rural areas from 0.298 in 1983 to 0.258 in 1999-2000. The decline has been faster between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 in comparison to the earlier period. In case of urban areas, the consumption inequality has increased marginally from 0.330 in 1983 to 0.341 in 1999-2000. There is, however, no uniform pattern over the period at State level. Among the major States, in case of rural areas, Gini Ratio has been on the lower side in case of Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa, whereas it has been high in case of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. For States like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Gini Ratio has been just below the national average. In the more recent years, inequality both in rural and urban areas has been the least in Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and in Jammu and Kashmir. Rural Rajasthan and urban Kerala have recorded a significant decline in consumption inequality, whereas in case of urban Tamil Nadu, there has been a significant increase.

Inequality adjusted monthly per capita consumption expenditure has increased, in real terms at national level, by nearly 25 per cent in rural areas from Rs.78.90 to Rs.98.49 and over 29 per cent in urban areas from Rs.111.01 to Rs.143.49 between 1983 and 1999-2000. Among the major States in rural areas, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had per capita consumption expenditure at levels lower than the national average for all the years, whereas in Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and even in Rajasthan it has been higher. There is no clear trend in case of other States. In urban areas, per capita consumption expenditure in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa has been significantly below the national average in all the three years. In case of Karnataka, it has been around or below the national average.

Distribution of consumption expenditure between food and non-food items also reflects the economic well-being of the population. In general, poor households are expected to spend substantially more on food items as against the non-food. One expects the proportion of expenditure on food to decline with development and economic prosperity. At the national level, the share of expenditure on food declined from 65.6 per cent in 1983 to 59.4 per cent in 1999-2000 in rural areas. There was a corresponding increase in expenditure on non-food items from 34.4 per cent to 40.6 per cent in this period. In States like Assam, Bihar and Orissa the share of food items in total expenditure continued to be over 65 per cent of the total expenditure even in 1999-2000. In case of urban areas, the share of expenditure on food declined from 58.7 per cent in 1983 to 48.1 per cent in 1999-2000 at the national level. In States like Bihar, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, this share continues to be over 50 per cent of their expenditure on food even in 1999-2000. The share of expenditure on food items among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is consistently higher than for the total population in both rural and urban areas in 1983 for which the data is available.



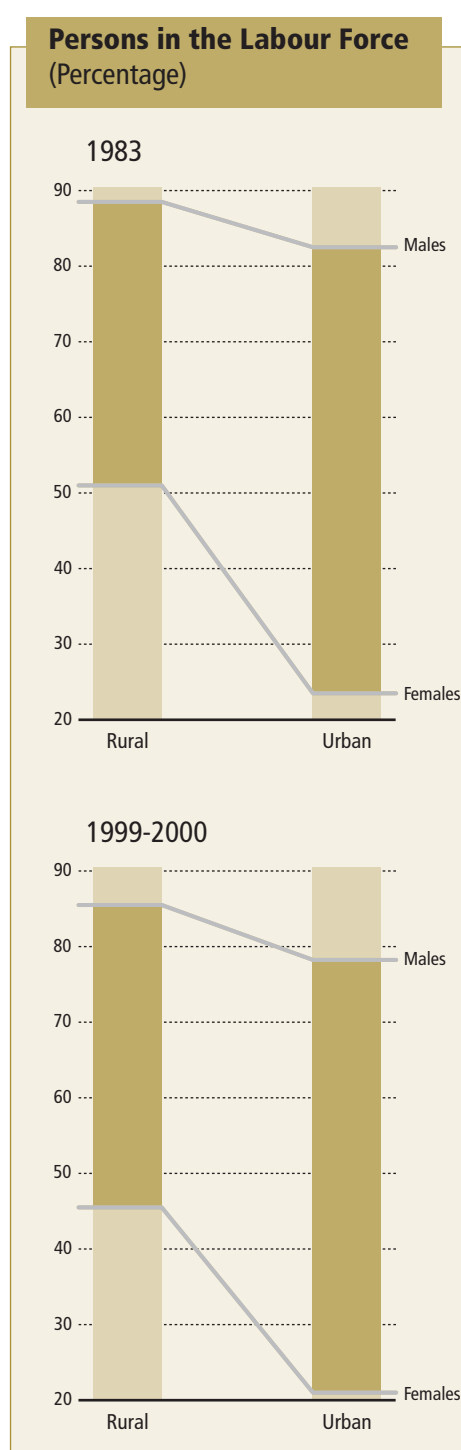
Employment Indicators

The level of employment, its composition and the growth in employment opportunities is a critical indicator of the process of development in any economy. It is also an indicator that, in most cases, directly captures the economic attainments and hence the level of well-being of individuals. In India, because of the nature of labour market, the data on employment is not entirely adequate or even reliable. Of the total employment in the country, nearly 90 per cent is in the unorganised or informal sector where the data on the magnitude and composition of employment, as well as the compensation to the employees is available only through surveys that are periodically mounted. This is unlike the data for the organised sector where most employment details are reported and are available. The employment data that has been presented in the Statistical Appendix includes information on labour force, growth in employment and the incidence of unemployment at State level, separately for rural and urban areas for the years 1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 from the respective NSS Rounds for these years. The estimates have been presented for the population in the age group 15 years and above.

Persons in the labour force or the labour force participation rates is the proportion of persons in the age group 15 years and above who are either working (i.e. employed) on the usual principal and subsidiary status or seeking or available for work. A person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for a relatively longer time during the preceding year in any one or more work related activities. The categorisation of the persons in any category is determined on the basis of time-spent criterion. The activity on which a person spends relatively longer time in the preceding 365 days from the date of survey is considered as the principal status of the person. A person categorised as a non-worker (i.e. unemployed or out of labour force), who pursued some economic activity in a subsidiary capacity is called a subsidiary status employed. The principal status workers and subsidiary status workers together constitute all workers as per the usual status classification.

During the period 1983 to 1999-2000, the percentage of persons in the labour force at the national level declined from 66.5 per cent in 1983 to 61.8 per cent in 1999-2000. For the males this declined from 87.1 per cent to 83.5 per cent and for the females from 44.4 per cent to 38.5 per cent during this period. While the labour force participation rates are expectedly higher in rural areas in comparison to urban areas, in both cases there has been a decline during this period. At the State level except for Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and the North Eastern States of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Manipur, where a marginal increase between 1983 and 1993-94 was followed by a decline subsequently, for all other States, there was a gradual decline in the labour force participation rates over the period 1983 to 1999-2000. These changes have to be seen in the context of the demographic transition in each of these States, as well as in terms of the proportions of persons delaying their entry into the work force for pursuing higher education.

The growth in employment for persons employed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status has declined significantly in the nineties vis-à-vis the eighties. At the national level for



the period 1983 to 1993-94, the growth in employment was 2.1 per cent on the whole. It was 1.8 per cent in rural areas and 2.9 per cent in urban areas. In the subsequent period (1993-94 to 1999-2000), the corresponding growth rates were 1.6 per cent on the whole and 1.3 and 2.4 respectively for rural and urban areas. The decline in the employment growth for females has been significantly higher than that for males. In fact, in both rural and urban areas, it has declined nearly by half. At State level, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh had an employment growth higher than the national average during the period 1983 to 1993-94. In the subsequent period, among the major States, only Punjab, Bihar and Assam have not only had growth rates higher than the national average but have also succeeded in significantly improving their performance over the previous period.

Given the increase in the labour force, a decline in the growth of employment in the nineties vis-à-vis eighties has increased the incidence of unemployment. The incidence of unemployment, defined as percentage of persons unemployed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status to the total number of persons in the labour force, has increased at the national level from 2 per cent in 1983 to 2.3 per cent in 1999-2000. There was an increase in the incidence of unemployment both for males and females on the whole and in particular for rural areas. In case of urban areas, however, there was a sharp decline between 1983 and 1993-94 from 5.1 per cent to 4.6 per cent, which has been somewhat, eroded by a subsequent increase to 4.8 per cent in 1999-2000. Among the major States, Kerala has the highest incidence of unemployment at nearly 8 per cent in each of the three years for which the data has been presented. In case of Haryana and Karnataka there is a secular decline in the incidence of unemployment during this period but for others there is no clear trend and in most cases (except Punjab and Tamil Nadu), the incidence of unemployment is higher in 1999-2000 than in 1983.

Poverty ratio has declined from 44 per cent in 1983 to 26 per cent in 2000; decline in nineties faster than in eighties.

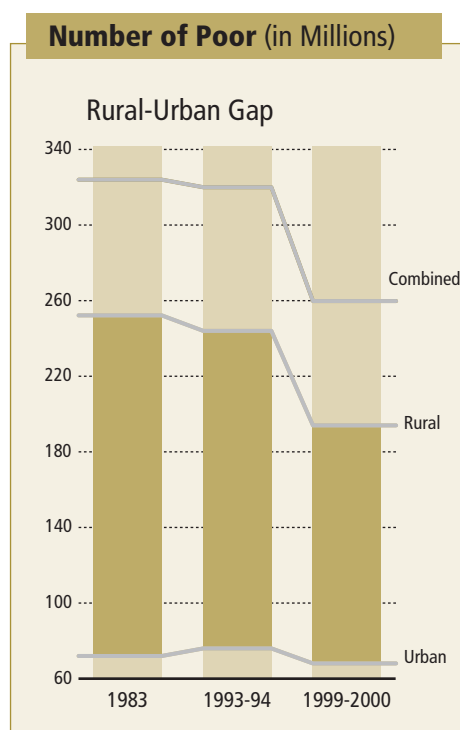
Incidence of Poverty

Poverty is a state of deprivation. In absolute terms it reflects the inability of an individual to satisfy certain basic minimum needs for a sustained, healthy and a reasonably productive living. Conceptually, any attempt at quantifying the incidence of poverty in any population requires taking into account the level and pattern of an individual's personal consumption expenditure, as well as their access to social transfers and public provisioning. However, it is not easy to measure the consumption shares of an individual in the publicly provided goods and services or the benefit he or she derives from the overall social contexts, for often it is not possible to price them or they are provided free of charge, even though it all adds up to the well-being of the concerned individual. In general, therefore, for identifying the poor one looks at the level of personal expenditure (or income) that enables the individual to satisfy a certain minimum consumption level. The proportion of population not able to attain the specified level of expenditure is then segregated as poor. Using such an approach the Planning Commission, Government of India has been

estimating the Head Count Ratio of the poor at State level, separately for rural and urban areas for over three decades. It currently uses a minimum consumption expenditure, anchored in an average (food) energy adequacy norm of 2400 and 2100 kilo calories per capita per day to define State specific poverty lines, separately for rural and urban areas. These poverty lines are then applied on the NSSO's household consumer expenditure distributions to estimate the proportion and number of poor at State level.

At the national level, the incidence of poverty on the Head Count Ratio declined from 44.48 per cent in 1983 to 26.10 per cent in 1999-2000. It was a decline of nearly 8.5 percentage points in the ten years period between 1983 and 1993-94 followed by a further decline of nearly 10 percentage points in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000. In absolute terms, the number of poor declined from about 323 million in 1983 to 260 million in 1999-2000. The decline has not been uniform either across States or across rural and urban areas. While the proportion of poor in the rural areas declined from 45.65 per cent in 1983 to 27.09 per cent in 1999-2000, the decline in urban areas has been from 40.79 per cent to 23.62 per cent during this period.

At State level, among the major States, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu had more than 50 per cent of their population below the poverty line in 1983. By 1999-2000, while Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had reduced their poverty ratios by nearly half, Orissa and Bihar continued to be the two poorest States with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 per cent respectively. Among others, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have also succeeded in significantly reducing the incidence of poverty. Rural Orissa and rural Bihar continued to be the poorest among rural areas both in 1983, as well as in 1999-2000. In urban areas, the poorest three States in 1983 were Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa whereas in 1993 it was Orissa followed by Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.



Shelter and Quality of Housing

The available data permits analysis of two aspects of quality of housing and shelter namely, living space or the number of rooms available to a household and the quality of construction of the residence i.e., whether a household resides in a *pucca* or a *kutcha* construction. The proportion of households living in one room declined both in rural and urban areas, while those living in two or more rooms increased in each of the Census conducted since 1961. In 1981, at the national level, nearly 73 per cent of the households were living in houses with two or less rooms. The proportion was identical for rural and urban areas. In 1991, the proportion of households living in houses with two or less rooms declined marginally to 71 per cent, at the national level. This proportion was marginally higher in rural areas in comparison to urban areas.

The Census also presents data on quality of houses based on the material used for construction of walls and roof separately. If both the walls and roof are made of *pucca* material, a house is classified as *pucca*. If wall and roof are made of *kutcha* material the house is classified as *kutcha*. In all other

cases the house is classified as *semi pucca*. A wall is considered *kutcha* if the material used includes grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, un-burnt brick or wood. It is *pucca* when the material used in is burnt brick, G.I sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement concrete. Similarly, a roof is considered *kutcha* if the material used is grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt brick or wood. It is *pucca* when the material used includes, tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.

At the national level, while the share of households living in *kutcha* and *semi pucca* houses declined by around 9 percentage points between 1981 and 1991, those living in *pucca* houses increased from around 33 per cent to 42 per cent. Nearly 30 per cent of rural households and 73 per cent of urban households lived in *pucca* houses in 1991 as compared to 23 and 65 per cent respectively, in 1981. At State level, the differences in the quality of houses, in terms of material used in their construction are quite significant. Among the major States, at one end, in Punjab nearly 77 per cent of the households lived in *pucca* houses in 1991. This proportion was 72 per cent for rural households and 88 per cent in case of urban households. At the other end, in case of Orissa, the corresponding figures were 19 per cent-13 per cent for rural households and 55 per cent for urban households. For Assam only about 11 per cent of the rural households, and 43 per cent of urban households had *pucca* houses. An interesting pattern was observed in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and, to some extent, in Maharashtra where though the proportion of households living in *pucca* houses was much lower than in Punjab, even the proportion of those who lived in *kutcha* houses was considerably lower. It indicates that the proportion of households living in *semi pucca* houses was quite large in these States. In interpreting these categorisation one needs to also keep in mind the local topographical and climatic conditions, as well as preferences of the people. Thus, for instance, in case of Himachal Pradesh, households may prefer to use mud plastering on un-burnt bricks as the material to construct walls for the sake of better insulation to counter high altitude cold climate, instead of concrete or metal sheets even when the latter are affordable. Similar considerations operate in case of the North-Eastern States where local preferences may favour the use of bamboo/wood in the construction of houses.

The data on quality of housing is also available in the NFHS-II. For 1998-99 nearly 32 per cent of the households lived in *pucca* houses, at the national level. It was one-fifth of the households in rural areas and two-third of the households in urban areas. At the all India level, these estimates are

Distribution of Households According to Rooms Occupied — 1981-1991

(Percentage)

No. of Rooms	Rural Areas		Urban Areas		All Areas	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1 Room	44.28	40.82	45.80	39.55	44.72	40.49
2 Rooms	28.87	30.65	27.84	30.37	28.62	30.58
3 Rooms	12.23	13.50	12.21	14.82	12.22	13.85
4 Rooms	6.30	6.92	6.33	7.77	6.31	7.14
5+ Rooms	5.80	7.05	5.70	6.97	5.78	7.02
No exclusive room & unspecified	2.42	1.06	2.12	0.52	2.35	0.92

considerably lower than those reported in Census 1991, the picture is, however, different at the State level. For instance, in case of Kerala the proportion of households living in *pucca* houses was 56 per cent as per Census 1991 and it was nearly 80 per cent as per NFHS-II. For Punjab it was 77 per cent as per Census 1991 and only 53 per cent as per NFHS-II. These variations could be on account of sampling errors and differences in definition of *pucca* houses in the latter.

Sanitation — Access to Toilet Facilities

A majority of India's population does not have access to toilet facilities in their dwellings and lacks sanitation facilities for the disposal of waste water. Apart from the availability of safe drinking water, lack of sanitation, particularly sewage and disposal of solid waste including 'night soil' has been observed as among the main reasons for prevailing ill health and morbidity levels in the country. As per the 1991 Census, less than one-fourth of the households in the country had toilet facility within the premises of their residence, the proportion was less than 10 per cent for rural households and around 64 per cent for urban households.

There are significant inter-State variations in access to toilet facilities. Among the major States, at one end in Kerala 51 per cent of the households had access to toilet facilities and at the other end it was less than 10 per cent in case of Orissa. The proportion was higher only in case of Delhi, Tripura, Mizoram, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep. For the most populated States in the country including, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan the proportion was well below 20 per cent. Even in the relatively developed States like Gujarat and Maharashtra, the proportion of households with access to toilet facility was around 30 per cent. In all States, the proportion was significantly lower for households in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. Among the various population segments, access to toilet facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households was lower than that of other households in almost all States.

NFHS-II also provides data on access to toilet facilities. As per the Survey, 64 per cent of the households in the country had no access to toilet facilities in 1998-99 in comparison to 76 per cent in 1991 reported by the Census. Less than one-fifth of rural households and over four-fifth of urban households had access to such facilities. At the State level, the data indicates that the proportion of households having access to toilet facilities in larger, more populated and poorer States was much lower than the national average. These include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Among the smaller States only Himachal Pradesh followed this pattern. In case of Kerala the proportion of households with access to household facilities at 85 per cent was much above the national average of 36 per cent.

The problem of sanitation for the majority, at household level, is essentially of awareness and education and not really of resources. The resources, technology and management aspects of the problem are important,

more in the context of urban sanitation and solid waste management. Many cities and small towns generate more solid wastes than they can possibly collect or dispose under present institutional arrangements. A major problem in urban solid waste management relates to sewage disposal. With a large number of towns without sewage systems and inadequate and often malfunctioning systems in some others, the threat to the availability of safe drinking water is quite serious in most urban areas in the country.

Access to Safe Drinking Water

As per Census of India, if a household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to safe drinking water. Millions of people in the country suffer from water borne diseases on account of lack of access to safe drinking water. It is the poor who suffer from higher prevalence of disease as compared to the rich. Studies undertaken in many metropolitan

Sulabh Sanitation Movement — A Low Cost Solution to Success

Nearly 80 per cent of the country's population still either defecate in open or use unsanitary bucket latrines or smelly public toilets as per one estimate. This is true even in urban areas where hardly 20 per cent of the population has access to water/flush toilets connected to a sewerage system and only 14 per cent enjoy water-borne toilets connected to septic tanks or leach pits. In rural areas a mere 3 per cent of the population has access to sanitary toilets. This lack of adequate sanitation is responsible for severe health problems. Cholera, dysentery, typhoid, para-typhoid, infectious hepatitis and many other diseases can be traced to the unsanitary disposal of human excreta. Lack of sanitation also has grave social consequences, the need to have 'night soil' removed has given rise to the profession of 'scavenging' or collecting it from bucket latrines, the streets and other locations. Though, this practice has been banned and the Indian Constitution bans the segregation of those who service this profession, there are many pockets in the country where the practice continues unabated.

Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, a non-governmental organisation, founded by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, has in partnership with local Governments demonstrated the success of low cost sanitation technology throughout the country. Their solution called the *Sulabh Shauchalaya* is a low cost, pour flush, water-seal toilet with twin leach pits for onsite disposal of human waste. The technology has many advantages. It is affordable, even by the economically weaker sections of the society, and is designed to suit different levels of income. Flushing requires only two litres of water, instead of 10 litres needed by a conventional toilet. The toilet can never be out of commission, since, one of the two pits can always be used while the other is being serviced. The latrine can be built with locally available material. It can be conveniently upgraded as it is a stand-alone, on-site unit that can be connected to a sewer system as and when the latter is introduced in the area. So far, more than 700,000 units have been constructed or substituted for existing latrines in houses and more than 3000 have been installed as pay-and-use public toilets. The latter are staffed by full time attendant and provide facilities including soap powder for washing hands, for bathing and for laundry and offer free services to children, disabled and poor. Thus, nearly 10 million people have been provided with improved, low cost sanitation and at the same time nearly 50,000 employment opportunities have been created in a commercially viable enterprise. As a social spin-off the enterprise has resulted in liberating about 50,000 scavengers from their enforced profession.

A key to the success of *Sulabh Shauchalaya* lies in creating public awareness and seeking community participation in implementing and maintaining the infrastructure. The organisation is also working with local groups on production of biogas from human excreta accessed from community toilets, and on generation of electricity. Its research and development activities are geared to seeking practical, low cost solution for solid and liquid waste disposal, including re-cycling in a financially sustainable manner.

Source Sulabh International Social Service Organisation.

cities show a higher rate of diseases and longer duration per illness due to poor quality of drinking water supply in the slum areas.

In 1991, the Census reported nearly 62 per cent of households in India as having access to safe drinking water as compared to about 38 per cent in 1981. Over 81 per cent of urban households and around 56 per cent of rural households had access to safe drinking water in 1991. The corresponding figures for 1981 were 75 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively. There are widespread inter-State differences, though these differences have declined in the eighties, both in rural and urban areas. The rural-urban gap has also

declined by nearly half, from about 49 percentage points in 1981 to 26 percentage points in 1991. Among major States, the situation is worst in Kerala, where less than one-fifth of households had access to safe drinking water. Much of Kerala's drinking water requirements are met from wells, which is not considered a safe source of drinking water. Perhaps, there is a case for looking at the high morbidity levels in Kerala in this context. There are many other States (notably the smaller States particularly in the North East) where proportion of households having access to safe drinking water is much lower than the national average. Among the bigger States, proportion of households having access to safe drinking water was lower than the national average in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. On the other hand, nearly 92 per cent of rural households and 94 per cent of urban households in Punjab had access to safe drinking water. Similarly over 95 per cent of households in Delhi and Chandigarh had access to safe drinking water.

In terms of population segments, the access to safe drinking water varies between the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. While the access of the Scheduled Caste households is almost the same as that of the other households in both rural and urban areas at the national level, in case of Scheduled Tribes the access to safe drinking water is considerably lower. There

Swajal — A Revolution in Rural Water and Sanitation

The Uttar Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project, commonly known as *Swajal* Project, is being implemented by the Government with World Bank assistance since 1996 in 12 districts of Uttaranchal and seven in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. It is a need based and demand driven programme with the objective of addressing water shortages and help inculcate sanitation practices in day-to-day life. The approach of the project is to manage water resources as a commodity, with the help of local institutions, taking into account the demand and willingness to pay. The programme is built on the community based, decision centred model, wherein the user group is at the helm of affairs from planning to implementation and eventually to maintenance of the project. Committees constituted from amongst the user groups have the overall responsibility for undertaking the project at village levels.

The nearly 1000 villages that have been covered in 12 districts of Uttaranchal were selected on the basis of transparent criteria including demand, need and technical feasibility. Support organisations, namely short listed NGOs have been helping the local community in planning and construction of the project. The cost of project varies from village to village from about Rs. hundred thousand in a village where only a hand pump was laid, to nearly Rs. 6.5 million in a village where overhead water storage tanks were constructed as a part of the water supply system. The project cycle from pre-planning to project completion, on an average, has been around 33 months, in some cases, much less. The duration of the project is six years from 1996-2002

The project not only aims at providing drinking water in rural areas but at the same time it seeks to bring community empowerment by converging a range of development initiatives including Non-formal Education (NFE); Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation Awareness (HESA); and Women's Development Initiatives (WDI). The NFE component aims at providing the community with information and functional literacy according to the need expressed by them. The objective of HESA component of the project is to reduce morbidity by generating a demand for safe water and sanitation. The community itself decides the status by evaluating their behaviour in personal, domestic, environmental hygiene and sanitation by fixing certain performance indicators for themselves. The WDI component is aimed at empowering women — the main stakeholders in rural water and sanitation — by enhancing their capacities by formation of grass root bodies and self-help groups that would facilitate specific activities for women. The villages where the project has already been completed the results have been unprecedented. It has succeeded in generating positive developmental forces of self-reliance and selfhood among the local communities and at the same time bringing about a change in the thinking of the agencies involved in the project.

are, however, considerable differences at State level. In some States, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh, the Scheduled Tribe households fare better than the Scheduled Caste households in terms of access to safe drinking water. Interestingly, in case of Karnataka, both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in rural as well as in urban areas have better coverage of safe drinking water than the other households.

The NFHS Surveys provide more recent information on the accessibility of the population to safe drinking water. As per NFHS II, the share of population having access to safe drinking water was nearly 78 per cent in 1998-99 as against 62 per cent in 1993-94. As with the Census data, the proportion of population having access to safe drinking water was significantly higher in urban areas at nearly 93 per cent as against rural areas where it was around 72 per cent. The accessibility to safe drinking water was quite low in Kerala and in parts of North-East. In all other States, over two-third of the population had access to safe drinking water. Nearly all households in Punjab and Delhi have access to safe drinking water.

The NSS 52nd Round 1995-96 gives the distribution of households by major source of drinking water at State level separately for rural and urban areas. At the national level, nearly 77 per cent of the households had access to water from tap or tube-well/hand-pump and about 18 per cent of the households had access to *pucca* well. In case of rural areas, at the national level, the proportion of households dependent on *pucca* well was a little higher at 22 per cent and expectedly it was significantly less at about 5.5 per cent in urban areas. For most States, the dependence of households on tube-well/hand-pump for safe drinking water was considerably more as against tap water. In case of the hilly States, however, tap water was the predominant source of safe drinking water.

Access to Electricity

Access to electricity is a basic amenity in today's context. In India, successive five year plans have laid specific targets for extending the coverage of electricity to households. However, the progress has been far from satisfactory. As per the 1991 Census, only 42 per cent of households had access to electricity in their homes as against 26 per cent in 1981. There are large inter-State variations in the availability of electricity to the households, both in urban and in rural areas.

In the better off States, including Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra, a larger proportion of households had access to electricity in 1991. The proportion of households with access to electricity was also high in case of small States. In case of economically less well-off States and geographically larger States, the coverage of electricity among the households was low. In case of Bihar, only one-eighth of the households had access to electricity in 1991. The proportion was also quite low in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. The rural-urban gap in access to electricity is quite striking. At the national level in 1991, three-fourth of the urban households in the country had access to electricity, whereas only 30 per cent of those living in rural areas had access to this facility. At one end, only 5.6 per cent

of rural households in Bihar and 17.5 per cent in Orissa had access to electricity, whereas this proportion was nearly 77 per cent and 86 per cent in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, respectively.

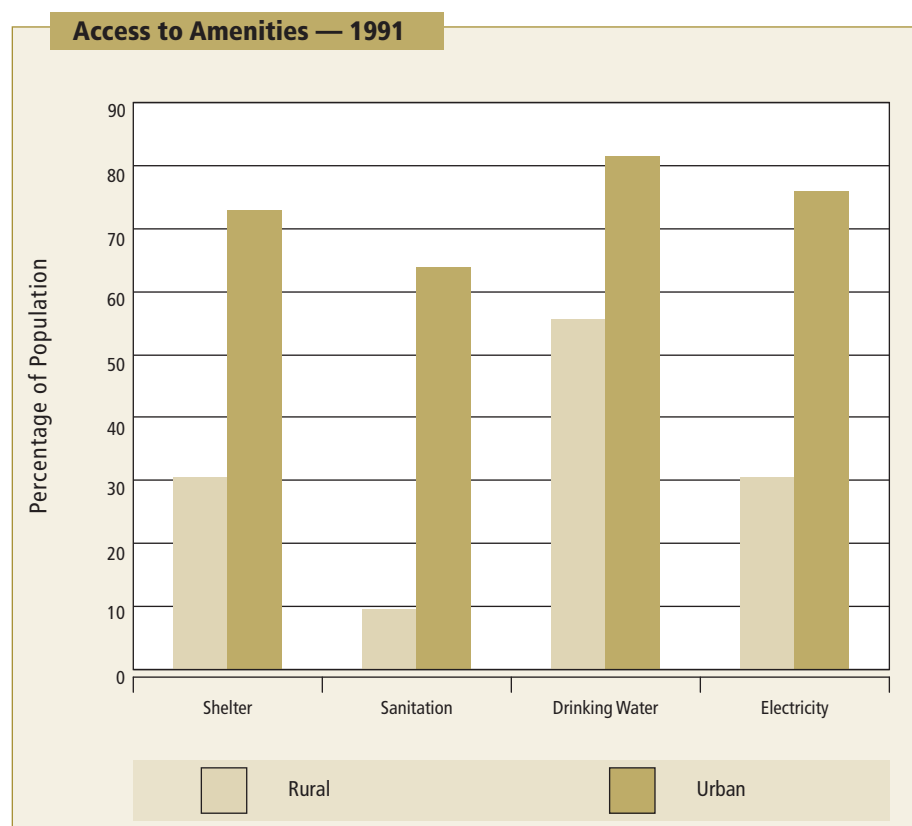
Among the population segments, the coverage of electricity at household level varies significantly between the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and the other households. At the national level, nearly 23 per cent of Scheduled Tribe and 28 per cent of Scheduled Caste households had access to electricity against 48 per cent for other households in 1991. The variations across States are even more striking. For instance, in rural Bihar, only 2.9 per cent of Scheduled Tribe and 4.9 per cent of Scheduled Caste households had access to electricity, as against over 14 per cent in case of other households. In case of Punjab, nearly 68 per cent of rural and 87 per cent of urban Scheduled Caste households had access to electricity. The corresponding figure in case of other households was 84 and 97 per cent respectively.

The data from NFHS-II indicates that there has been a considerable improvement in the pace of coverage of electricity at household level in the nineties. At the national level the proportion of households having access to electricity was 60 per cent in 1998-99, it was 91 per cent for urban areas and 48 per cent for rural. This proportion was 18 per cent for Bihar and between 25 and 36 per cent for Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. At the other end, over 90 per cent of the households in case of Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Delhi had access to electricity. The proportion was over 80 per cent in case of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

As a result of low rates of penetration of electricity at household level, the per capita consumption of electricity in the country is quite low in comparison to other countries. Moreover, there are significant inter-State variations in the per capita electricity consumption. At the national level, the per capita electricity consumption was 334 kWh in 1996-97 as against 191

kWh in 1986-87. The consumption level was quite low in the North-East region (less than 100 kWh), Bihar (138 kWh), Uttar Pradesh (197 kWh) and West Bengal (194 kWh) in 1996-97. On the other hand, the per capita consumption was more than 500 kWh in Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Haryana, among the major States.

The 1991 Census also presents a cross-tabulation of access of households to electricity, safe drinking water and toilet facility (sanitation) within their living premises. It turns out that nearly one-fourth of the households in the country had no access to any of these facilities. The proportion was 31 per cent in case of rural areas and 5 per cent in case of urban areas.



In terms of population segments, about 28 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and over 45 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households as against nearly 21 per cent of other households had no access to these services. At State level, nearly half the households of Orissa and Meghalaya and around one-third of the households in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had no access to any of these facility. In case of Punjab and some smaller States, the corresponding proportion was between 2 to 5 per cent. On the other hand, less than one-sixth of the households in the country had access to all the three amenities within their premises. The proportion was 4 per cent in case of rural areas and 50 per cent in case of urban areas. Even in case of urban Punjab, only two-thirds of the households had accessibility to all three amenities at their premises.

Road Connectivity

A good road connectivity of habitations, particularly of rural areas, with sub-divisional towns and district headquarters, is often the primary means of supplementing the public effort directed at providing basic health and educational services, as well as infrastructural support for production, trade and commerce at the local village level. In many cases, particularly in sparsely populated areas and towns with large hinterland, good road connectivity may altogether obviate the need for public provisioning of some of these services in each and every village and, at the same time, help forge durable economic linkages of such habitations with rest of the economy. Road connectivity is, therefore, a useful indicator of 'inclusionary' aspect of development process and, perhaps, reach of the market as well. It is particularly relevant in the Indian context where over 70 per cent of the population continues to live in rural areas and where over 50 per cent of villages with population of less than 1000 are yet to be connected by roads.

The Planning Commission has been tabulating data on State level coverage of roads. The coverage of all categories of roads, both surfaced and non-surfaced including, National Highways, State Highways, District and rural roads has been improving in terms of area as well as population serviced, at a faster pace in the nineties than in the eighties. The road length per hundred square kilometres has increased at the national level from about 45 kilometres in 1981 and 61 kilometres in 1991 to about 75 kilometres in 1997. During the same period, road length per million population has increased from 21.68 kilometres to 25.82 kilometres. There are wide differences in the coverage of roads at State level. Among the major States, Kerala had the highest road length per hundred square kilometres. It was nearly 268 kilometres in 1981 and 375 kilometres in 1997. Tamil Nadu closely followed by Punjab with about 35 per cent of Kerala's road coverage were the next best States in terms of road coverage per hundred square kilometres. Kerala's road coverage has created a rural-urban continuum that has been often cited as a factor behind its unique attainments on human and other indicators of development. Orissa and Maharashtra have significantly improved their respective coverage of roads during the nineties. In case of road coverage per million population, Orissa had the highest coverage at 45 kilometres in 1981 followed by Kerala at about 41 kilometres. It increased considerably in Orissa

to 75 kilometres in 1997. The pace of improvement was also impressive in Maharashtra. In Bihar and West Bengal there was a decline in coverage of road per million population during this period.

The road connectivity of villages with population less than 1000 was under 50 per cent at the national level in 1996-97. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with 22 per cent and 38 per cent of their villages connected by roads, respectively, were at the bottom whereas, Kerala, Karnataka, Haryana and Punjab had near hundred per cent connectivity of such villages by roads. Except for States like Bihar and West Bengal, most of the villages with population more than 1500 have been connected by roads. The data, however, does not reflect the level of maintenance of the roads. In most cases, because of limited public provisioning for the maintenance of roads, particularly for the village and district level roads, the road conditions are often poor.

Summing Up

The availability of data giving cross tabulation of access of households/persons to various amenities is of critical significance in any attempt at capturing rigorously the broader dimensions of well-being and deprivation of people. In general, it may not be possible to rank normatively the importance of various amenities to households, particularly in the modern day context. Also, there are certain amenities, the provisioning and consumption of which adds to well-being or at least makes sense only when they are availed by individuals in a mutually non-exclusive manner. For instance, a household having access to sanitation (safe disposal through sewer) may value the attainment only when it also has access to safe drinking water. Further, it is not necessary that all households having access to sanitation also have access to safe water. In such cases it becomes necessary to have a cross tabulation of household that have access to sanitation, as well as safe water or for that matter access to other amenities if the overall attainment of the society on these dimensions has to be accurately reflected. It is this aspect of data generating mechanism and procedures that may have to be emphasised and coordinated if well-being and deprivation of people have to be evaluated in their broadest sense under the human development approach.

Educational Attainments and Well-Being

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Education, in the present day context, is perhaps the single most important means for individuals to improve personal endowments, build capability levels, overcome constraints and, in the process, enlarge their available set of opportunities and choices for a sustained improvement in well-being. It is not only a means to enhance human capital, productivity and, hence, the compensation to labour, but it is equally important for enabling the process of acquisition, assimilation and communication of information and knowledge, all of which augments a person's quality of life. Education is important not merely as means to other ends, but it is an attribute that is valued in itself, by most individuals. More importantly, it is a critical invasive instrument for bringing about social, economic and political inclusion and a durable integration of people, particularly those 'excluded', from the mainstream of any society.

The process of education and attainments thereof has an impact on all aspects of life. It captures capability of acquiring knowledge, communication, and participation in community life. It alters an individual's and even community's collective perceptions, aspirations, goals as well as the ability and the means to attain them. The level and spread of education has not only been an important precondition for sustained economic growth, both in the

developed and the developing countries, but it has also played a critical facilitative role in the demographic, social and political transition of these societies. Creation, application and adaptation of new technologies; lower fertility, infant and child mortality rates; better nutritional, hygiene and health status of children, reproductive health and empowerment of women; social mobility and political freedom, all have visible linkages with educational attainments of people. It is, undoubtedly, a basic component of human development.



There is ample evidence to substantiate this claim. Improvements in educational attainments have invariably been accompanied by improvement in health and longevity of the population and in their economic well-being. Educated people are likely to be more productive and hence better off. They are also likely to contribute more to a country's economic growth. At the same time, education reinforces the socio-economic dynamics of a society towards equality in attainments and opportunities for its people. Though, the returns to education may vary across individuals, regions, level and nature of education, in general, they are significantly higher for poor developing areas than for the rich. Education is therefore, the best social investment, given the synergies and the positive externalities that it generates for people in their well-being. It is also a priority for countries seeking to develop and sustain their level and pace of development.

The UNDP in its HDR 1990, pointed out, and rightly so, that literacy is a person's first step in learning and knowledge building and, therefore, literacy indicators were essential for any measurement of human development. There can be many indicators such as literacy rate for population as a whole or a part of the population, including, those for adults, females, the deprived and the backward. Other indicators like enrolment, attendance and dropout rates of the school going children or the girl child; or the proportion of population having higher and technical qualification, etc. could also be used to capture the level of educational attainment in a society. Each of these indicators, however, focuses on a particular aspect of the education and, to that extent, captures only a limited dimension of educational attainment. For instance, adult literacy rate (that has frequently been used as an indicator to reflect educational development in human development indices) may measure only a superficial capacity to read and write one's name or a simple sentence and, hence, may not be a good indicator in itself for capturing educational attainment of a society, particularly when it is a result of mass adult literacy

Productivity Benefits from Education — Some Cross Country Evidence

In agriculture, for example, studies covering 31 countries concluded that if a farmer had completed four years of elementary education, his/her productivity was on an average, 8.5 per cent higher than that of a farmer who had no education at all. In case of India there is evidence that adoption and spread of 'green revolution', in the early years, was faster among the educated farmers. In industry, most evidence suggests that at enterprise level educated workers are more productive. More strikingly, the skill and knowledge intensive sectors have been the fastest growing service sector in India in recent years. A study for 88 countries for the period 1960-63 and 1970-73 found that an increase in literacy from 20 per cent to 30 per cent were associated with an increase in real GDP of between 8 and 16 per cent. Another study of 37 middle-income and 29 low-income countries indicated that a 1 per cent difference in the primary enrolment ratios was associated with 0.035 per cent difference in per capita income growth rates.

Education increases equality as well. A study of 49 countries showed that about a fifth of income-inequality could be explained by educational inequality. Another has shown that an increase in literacy rate from 10 to 60 per cent has been associated with a 2.8 per cent increase in the income share for the poorest 40 per cent of the population. At lower levels of development, in some cases, expanding education could possibly increase inequality, but with development, education does seem to generally have an income levelling effect.

The poor countries get much higher rates of return than the rich countries from investing in education. For the poorest countries, the highest returns are from primary education. For instance, in case of African countries the estimated rate of return on primary education was 26 per cent in comparison to 17 per cent for secondary education and 13 per cent for higher education.

In case of India, as per one study, the private rate of return per year of education increases as the level of education increases up to the secondary level. The returns to primary education were rather low and, in general, returns per year at secondary level were the highest. It was also seen that returns to women's education exceeded that of men at middle, secondary and higher secondary levels. Though, between 1983 and 1994, the returns to women's education for primary and middle levels declined, there has been an increase in returns for secondary and college levels during the same period. For rural areas, there were higher returns for primary and secondary levels as well as for technical diploma, whereas returns for higher secondary and college education were higher in urban areas.

Source Adapted from UNDP, Human Development Report, 1992, page 69; P Duraisamy (2000), Yale University: Centre Discussion Paper No. 815.

programme and not an outcome of a formal education system. Even in the case where adult literacy or, for that matter, literacy rate is a result of a formal education system, it is at best an indicator of stock of educational attainment for the society — reflecting the social effort for education over a number of years in the past — rather than a flow-variable, that captures the current spread of education. More importantly, it may not be a good indicator if one is looking at the qualitative dimension to an individual's or a society's educational attainment. In addition to such conceptual considerations, the choice of indicators could also be influenced by the context and social valuation reflective of a particular area, society or a country that may have to be incorporated in the process of identifying and selecting relevant indicators and in building the composite indices.

For a developing country like India, where literacy levels are comparatively low, where there are critical gaps in educational attainments across regions, population segments and, more importantly, there are significant returns to education — economic, social and political — to be reaped, it may be desirable to select educational indicators reflecting, for example, a social preference that lays greater value on acquiring literacy early on in an individual's life. Among other considerations, this would enable an individual and society to benefit for a longer duration from cumulation of spill-over effects of his/her educational attainments. Thus, indicators like literacy rate in the age group 7 years and above, or in the age group 7 to 18 years, could be preferred to adult literacy rate solely on this count. It may also be argued that for a society's development, in general, and for human development, in particular, the quality of education is as important as an individual becoming literate. If, in identifying an indicator this consideration has to be reflected, a distinction can be made between informal education and education imparted formally through structured curriculum at schools. Some other indicators that capture the qualitative aspects of education could include variables covering the quality of educational infrastructure, such as accessibility to schools, availability of sports and recreational facilities, school ambience and building, teaching equipments and instruction material. In addition, indicators like teacher-pupil ratio, public spending on education, frequency of undertaking training and review of curricula and teaching practices could also be used to capture the qualitative and quantitative aspects of educational development in the country.

Thus, there could be alternate indicators or combination of indicators that could be suggested to reflect some or most of these considerations in capturing the educational attainment in the country. Some of the indicators that were amenable from the point of the format adopted for this Report, as well as from the point of data availability have been discussed here. The data has been presented in the Statistical Appendix. From among these, it was felt that a combination of literacy rate for the age-group 7 years and above and the constructed variable — 'intensity of formal education' — based on school enrolment rates could be used to capture educational attainment in the HDI estimated for this Report. Together, these variables capture not only the stock and the flow aspect of learning and acquiring education, but they also reflect a certain qualitative aspect of the educational system and its importance for an individual's and a society's well-being. A similar set of variables, namely the illiteracy rates in the age group 7 years and above and the proportion of children not enrolled in school going age group are used to reflect the deprivation in educational attainment for use in the HPI.

Some Educational Indicators — Magnitude and Pattern

India's educational development is a mixed bag of remarkable successes and glaring gaps. In the post-independence period, the pace of educational development was unprecedented by any standards. At the same time, perhaps, the policy focus and public intervention in the provisioning of educational services was not adequately focused or, even misplaced, to the extent that even after 50 years of planned effort in the sector, nearly one-third of the population or close to 300 million persons in age-group 7 years and above are illiterate. There are critical gaps in the availability of infrastructural facilities and qualitative aspects of education including, teachers training, educational curricula, equipments and training materials, particularly, in the publicly funded schooling system of the country. The attainments, as also the failures have not been uniform across all regions. Though, the regional differences are indeed striking, there has been a significant reduction in inequalities in educational attainments across gender, population segments by castes, income levels and the rural-urban divide.

There has been significant reduction in inequalities in educational attainments across gender, population segments by castes, income level and between the rural-urban divide.

Literacy Rate

The Census of India, currently defines the literacy rate as proportion of literates to total population in age group 7 years and above. It was merely 18.3 per cent (for the age group 5 years and above) in 1951, 43.6 per cent in 1981 and is 65.2 per cent as per the Census 2001. In the decade 1991-2001 the number of illiterates declined, for the first time since the Census of 1951, by almost 32 million in absolute terms. There are, however, large inter-State variations in literacy rates in the country. At one end, proportion of literates was the highest in Kerala, at over 90 per cent, and at the other it was less than 50 per cent in Bihar for the year 2001. The regional variations in literacy rates have declined since 1981, though the disparities become more pronounced if one takes into account rural-urban differences or the differences between male and female literacy rates.

The literacy rate in rural areas increased from about 36 per cent in 1981 to 59 per cent in 2001. The corresponding rates in urban areas were about 67 and 80 per cent, respectively. Thus, rural-urban gap has declined from about 31 to 21 percentage points. During this period, literacy rate for males increased from about 56 per cent in 1981 to nearly 76 per cent in 2001. The corresponding change in female literacy rate has been from around 30 per cent to 54 per cent. On the whole, the decline in gender gap, which peaked in 1981 at 26.6 percentage points, and was 21.7 percentage points in 2001, is less impressive than the decline in rural-urban gap. For rural areas, gender gap declined from 28 to 24 percentage points, whereas in case of urban areas the decline was a little higher at 7 percentage points. The inter-State variations in literacy rate for males were much lower in comparison to females. Of the larger States, while Kerala is among the best performers in terms of literacy rate — both for males and females — Bihar continues to be at the bottom.

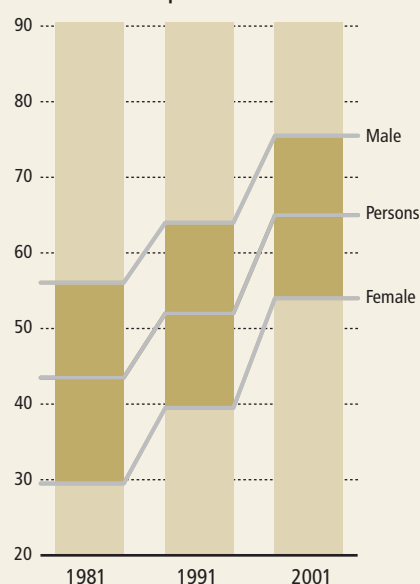
The literacy rate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population has been much lower than the rest of the population. As against the overall

literacy rate of 52.2 per cent in 1991, the literacy rate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 37.4 per cent and 29.6 per cent, respectively. For others, the literacy rate was 57.7 per cent. Less than one-fourth of Scheduled Caste females and less than one female in every five among the Scheduled Tribes were literate. In case of Bihar less than 10 per cent of Scheduled Caste females and in case of Rajasthan less than 5 per cent of Scheduled Tribes females were literate in 1991. The situation was much worse in 1981, when only about 1 per cent of Scheduled Tribe females in Rajasthan were literate. At the other extreme, nearly three-fourths of the females from among Scheduled Caste population in Kerala were literate in 1991. The disparities in male and female literacy rate among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were much higher than those for the rest of the population.

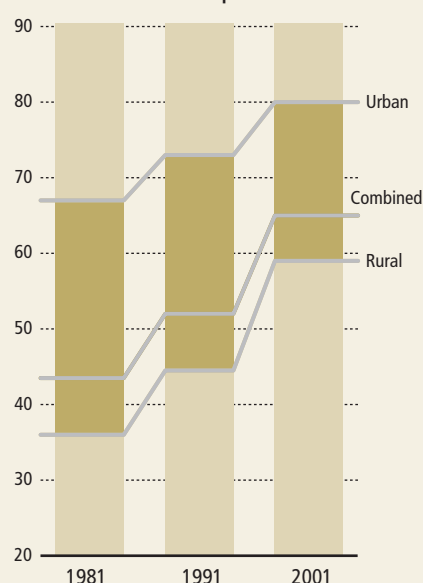
Notwithstanding the disparities in attainments on literacy across States, regions and population segments, there is a definite transition taking place in respect of literacy rates across States in India. For instance, in 1991, there were number of States with literacy rate less than 50 per cent, but in 2001, it is only in case of Bihar that literacy rate is less than 50 per cent.

Literacy Rate (Percentage)

Gender Gap



Rural-Urban Gap



Adult Literacy Rate

The adult literacy rate, in India is defined as the proportion of literate population in age group 15 years and above. Like literacy rate, adult literacy rate gives an indication of the stock of human capital in population. More particularly, it is a prevalence measure of education that reflects average social effort, in a society, over many years. Such a measure is relatively insensitive to current spread of education among children and underplays the importance of social investment in educating the young in a society. In addition, to the extent spread of adult education is significantly dependent on non-formal education system, adult literacy rate, in India, may not be a good indicator for capturing educational attainments of the population.

The proportion of adult literates in the population increased from about 41 per cent in 1981 to about 49 per cent in 1991. During this period, the increase in proportion of female adult literates was marginally more than that of males, thus, reducing gender disparity in adult literacy. For rural areas this ratio increased from 33 per cent to 40 per cent over this period. In case of urban areas, the increase was from 65 per cent to 71 per cent. As per the NSSO 54th Round (Jan-June 1998), adult literacy rate was 57 per cent for the country as a whole. It was 50 per cent for rural areas and 78 per cent for urban areas. The proportion of adult literates among females in urban areas of nearly 68 per cent was more than twice that of the ratio prevailing in rural areas. This difference in case of males was much less. The urban adult literacy rate for males was 86 per cent, whereas in case of rural areas it was 64 per cent. For a number of States, adult literacy rate for females in rural areas was 25 per cent or less. Among the larger States that fall in this category, include Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Overall, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had an adult literacy rate of less than 50 per cent in the first half of 1998.

Enrolment in Schools

The enrolment of children in schools depicts the current flow or the spread of education. There are alternate measures that can be considered

The Literacy Transition of Indian States-Census 1991 and 2001

Literacy Rates	Males	Females	Persons
> 80%	Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttaranchal, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Gujarat	Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram	Kerala, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Goa, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Daman & Diu
2001			
1991	Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Chandigarh	Kerala	Kerala, Mizoram, Lakshadweep
70-80%	Haryana, Manipur, Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Chandigarh, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Delhi, Pondicherry, Daman & Diu	Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal
2001			
1991	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Is.	Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Chandigarh	Goa, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Daman & Diu
60-70%	Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar	Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Nagaland, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, West Bengal	Gujarat, Punjab, Sikkim, West Bengal, Manipur, Haryana, Nagaland, Karnataka, Chattisgarh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
2001			
1991	Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, West Bengal	Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Delhi, Pondicherry	Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Nagaland
50-60%		Manipur, Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana, Assam, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand
2001			
1991	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Daman & Diu	Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim, West Bengal
< 50%		Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Bihar	Bihar
2001			
1991		Sikkim, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Manipur, Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

while analysing enrolment of children in schools. Among the more commonly used measures, gross enrolment ratio, age-specific enrolment ratio, net enrolment ratio, dropout rates and school attendance rates, are relevant for capturing the flow aspect of the educational attainment of the population.

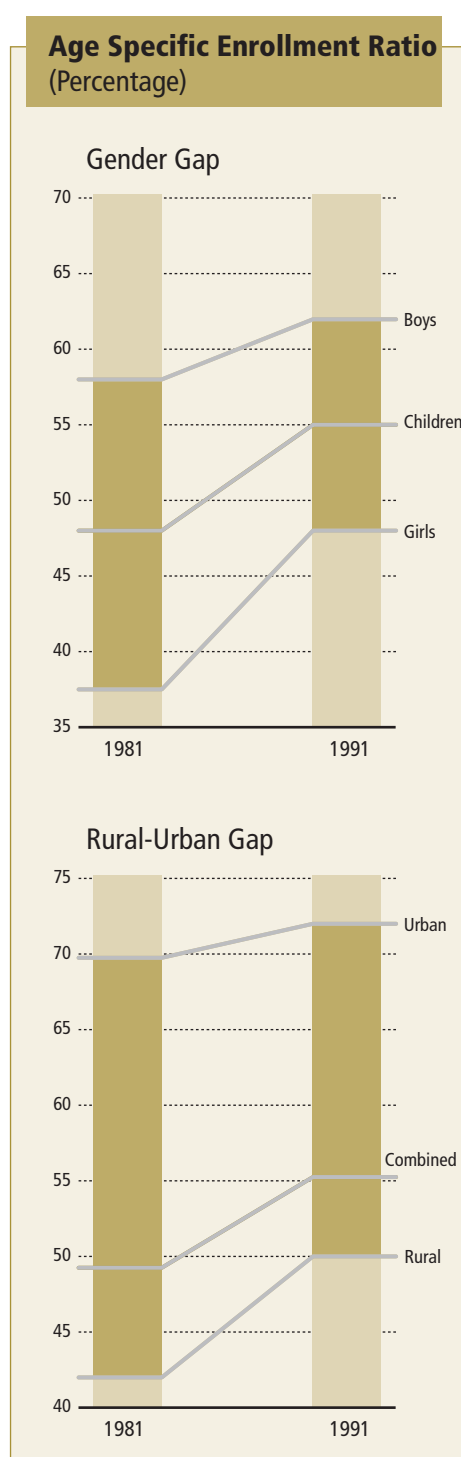
Gross Enrolment Ratio refers to enrolment at a specified level of schooling, irrespective of the age of student enrolled, to the population of children in the age group expected to be at that level of schooling as per prevalent norms on school enrolments. Thus, for instance, gross enrolment ratio at primary school level, i.e. for classes I to V, would be the percentage of children in classes I to V to total number of children in age group 6 to 11 years. This ratio is indicative of the general level of participation at a given school level. It captures, to some extent, accessibility and capacity of the education system to enroll students. The ratio, often, exceeds 100 per cent due to inclusion of over-age, under-age, as well as repeat students for the concerned class.

The gross enrolment ratio in classes I-V was 94.9 per cent in 1999-2000 as per the Annual Report of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. In case of many States this ratio exceeded 100 per cent, more so in case of boys. It declined to 58.8 per cent for children in classes VI-VIII. A lower ratio in the latter years as compared to earlier years is not only on account of lower enrolments or higher drop out rates but possibly also on account of there being a large number of students in age group other than 6-11 years in classes I-V and at the same time there being a greater proportion of students of the specified age group in classes VI-VIII.

Age Specific Enrolment Ratio refers to percentage of children enrolled in a particular age group, irrespective of the level/class of enrolment, to the total population of children in that age group. Like gross enrolment rate, a higher ratio on this measure implies a higher educational participation. However, it suffers from a limitation that it does not give the schooling level/class at which the students are enrolled.

The age-specific enrolment ratio for age group 6-14 years registered an increase from 48.3 per cent in 1981 to 55.3 per cent in 1991 as per the Census figures. For rural areas, it increased from 42.2 to 49.9 per cent while for urban areas the corresponding ratios were 69.7 and 72 per cent respectively. The ratio for boys increased from 58 per cent in 1981 to 62.1 per cent in 1991. For girls, the ratio increased from 37.8 per cent in 1981 to 47.9 per cent in 1991. Thus, the rural-urban gap, as well as gender gap declined during the period 1981 to 1991. A break up of age group 6-14 years into 6-10 years and 11-14 years shows that age-specific enrolment ratio is significantly lower in age group 6-10 years than in age group 11-14 years in 1991, as well as in 1981. Much of this difference in age-specific enrolment between the two age groups disappears, if one drops enrolment ratio of children at age 6 years, which is considerably lower vis-à-vis other age groups in both rural and urban areas. At State level, age-specific enrolment ratio in age group 6-14 years was low at close to 40 per cent in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and was over 70 per cent in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, as well as in a number of smaller States and Union Territories. The ratio was lower in rural areas, more so for girls, and with large inter-State differences. In urban areas, the inter-State differences, as well as gender differences were much lower.

There are some other sources of data on age-specific enrolment ratios. According to the All-India Educational Surveys conducted by the National



Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) this ratio for age group 6-14 years was 63.2 per cent in 1993 as against 56 per cent in 1978. While the ratio increased marginally from 64.1 per cent in 1978 to 66.4 per cent in 1993 for age group 6 to below 11 years, the increase in age group 11 to 14 years was quite significant from 41.7 to 57.1 per cent, during this period. There are, however, certain inconsistencies between the age-specific enrolment ratios derived from the Census and that reported in the Educational Surveys. The Census data shows that this ratio is higher for age group 11-14 years as compared to age group 6-10 years in the year 1991, unlike the estimates derived for these age groups, from the Educational Surveys for the year 1993. Also, for a number of States age-specific enrolment ratio is lower in 1993 as compared to 1978 as per the Educational survey. The 52nd Round of NSSO gives age-specific enrolment ratios for the year 1995-96 for age groups 6-10 years and 11-13 years. It has estimated the ratio at 69 per cent for age group 6-10 years and 72 per cent for age group 11-13 years. A study based on survey conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research, reports enrolment rates according to income classes for rural areas. According to this survey, 67 per cent of children in age group 6-14 years were enrolled in schools. The ratio was 60.6 per cent for those belonging to households with annual income less than Rs.20,000. It was 84.4 per cent for those with household income of over Rs.62,000. This gave an income gap of 1.39. The income gap is defined as ratio of enrolment rates in the highest to the lowest income categories. At the State level the survey shows not only lower enrolments in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh across all income classes but a generally higher income gap in these States than in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Maharashtra.

Net Enrolment Ratio refers to proportion of the population, of a particular age group, enrolled at a specific level of schooling, to the total population in that age group. The ratio overcomes the shortcoming of both gross enrolment ratio and age-specific enrolment ratio, as it captures age-specific enrolment of students in the classes they ought to be as per the prevailing norms for school enrolments. It is well known that students who start early or late, as per the prevalent school enrolment norms, constitute a large proportion of the total enrolment in schools in the developing countries. In some countries information on the actual age of a child, particularly in rural areas is also, often, not available or is inaccurate. In such circumstances the use of net enrolment ratio as an indicator for school enrolments may not be reliable.

Information on net enrolment ratio is available from two sources namely, the Sixth All-India Educational Survey with 30th September, 1993 as the date of reference and the 52nd Round of the NSSO for the year 1995-96. As per the Educational survey, net enrolment ratio for children in age group 6 to below 14 years was 57.5 per cent. In other words, of the children in age group 6 to below 14 years, 57.5 per cent were enrolled in classes I-VIII. The ratio was 64 per cent for boys and 50.4 per cent for girls. The ratio was 62.2 per cent for children in age group 6 to below 11 years and 44.8 per cent for ages 11 to below 14 years. However, at State level net enrolment ratio for boys in age group 6 to below 11 years in Kerala was seen to be lower than or close to that prevailing in a number of States like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. This is surprising, given the educational attainments in the State of Kerala. The NSSO data for 1995-96 gives a net enrolment ratio of 66 per cent for

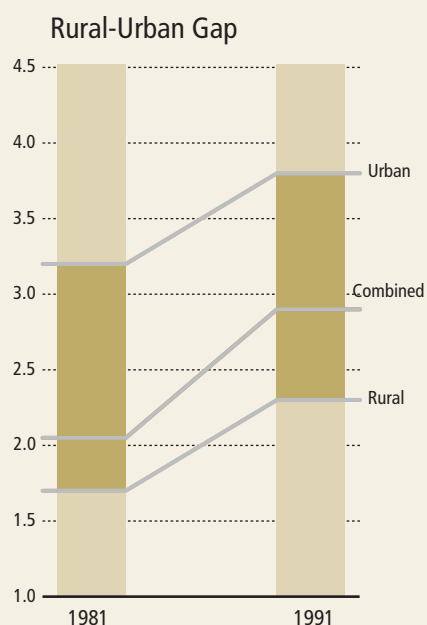
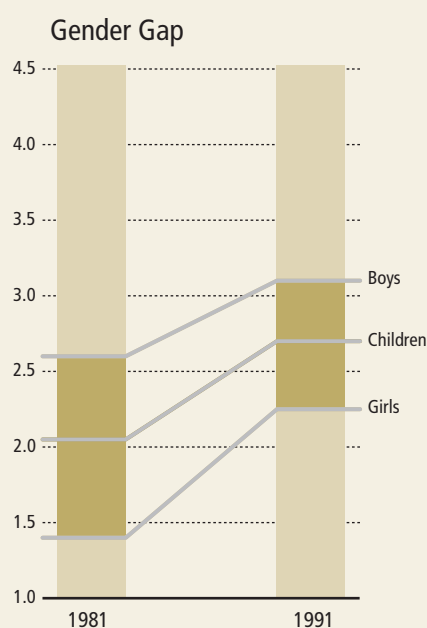
Only when enrolled students are retained over successive classes the indicator on enrolment becomes useful for capturing educational progress of a society.

classes I-V and 43 per cent for classes VI-VIII. In rural areas this ratio was 63 and 39 per cent, respectively, for these classes. The corresponding ratios for urban areas were higher at 78 per cent for classes I-V and 58 per cent for classes VI-VIII. Moreover, while gender gap in the ratios for rural areas was significant, more so for classes VI-VIII, it was not so in urban areas. At State level, for classes I-V the ratio was significantly lower than the national average for Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Apart from these three States, for classes VI-VIII, the ratio was also lower than the national average in the States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Drop Out Rate is the percentage of students dropping out of a class/classes in a given year. Along with students repeating a class, the drop out rate gives an indication about the wastage of school education and tends to undermine benefits of increased enrolments. Indicators such as drop out rate or school attendance rates can therefore, qualitatively supplement the use of enrolment indicators, such as the one discussed here, to capture the flow aspect of educational attainment in any context. Though, the drop out rate at national level for India has been declining, there is considerable regional disparity in the magnitude. As per the latest estimates available from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, of students enrolled in classes I-V, over 40 per cent dropped out in 1999-00, as against 58.7 per cent in 1980-81 and 65 per cent in 1960-61. Similarly, nearly 55 per cent of students enrolled in classes I-VIII dropped out in 1999-00 as against nearly 73 per cent in 1980-81 and 78 per cent in 1960-61. The drop out rate has been higher for girls. It was 42.3 per cent for classes I-V and 58 per cent for classes I-VIII in 1999-00 as against 62.5 per cent and 79.4 per cent, respectively, in 1980-81. At State level, the drop out rate has been quite high in Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan, UP, West Bengal and most of the States in North East for classes I-V and in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal, apart from the North Eastern States for classes I-VIII in 1999-00. The drop out rate in classes I-X was over 68 per cent for the country.

A NSSO survey for the year 1995-96 showed that drop out rate increases cumulatively with level of education. It was estimated that of the ever enrolled persons in the age group 5-24 years 21 per cent dropped out before completing primary levels. Half the children dropped out attaining middle level, over three-fourths dropped out before attaining secondary levels and 9 out of ten persons ever enrolled could not complete schooling. The drop out rate was least for those belonging to the highest expenditure class and maximum for those from the lowest expenditure class. The survey also found that the ratio of those dropping out by secondary school level to those dropping out by primary level was the least in the lowest class, increasing with every quintile and was maximum for the highest quintile. This implies that children from poorer sections of the society drop out in the early stages of education, while those from the better off sections drop out at later stages. Among reasons for dropping out from schools, it was found that one-third of the drop outs were because either the children or their parents were not interested and nearly as many were on account of economic considerations, such as the compulsion to work for wages or looking after younger siblings. About 26 per cent cited, school and teaching curricula related factors such as unfriendly atmosphere in schools, doubts about the usefulness of schooling and inability to cope with studies as reasons for their dropping out. Among girls in rural areas, these factors accounted for over 75

Adjusted Intensity of Formal Education (Years)



per cent of the dropouts. Similar findings were reported in the 'PROBE' report. They found that of the boys who dropped out, 35 per cent did not want to continue and 47 per cent were withdrawn from schools by parents who cited factors such as schooling being too expensive, requirement of children in other activities and poor teaching standards as the main reasons for their decision. The corresponding proportions for girls were 16 and 66 per cent respectively.

With such a magnitude of drop out rates and, often, poor attendance rates in some schools as well, the use of school enrolment rates as indicators to capture the flow or spread of education in the country may not be accurate in capturing the current educational attainment of people. A child may be reported as enrolled in a certain class, but he/she may not attend school on a regular basis and in some cases when attending may be dropping out before the end of the year. It is only when the enrolled students are retained over successive classes that the indicator on enrolment becomes useful from the point of capturing the current educational progress of a society. It is this concern that makes it necessary to look at indicators like the 'mean year of schooling' or for that matter the indicator 'intensity of formal education' that has been specifically constructed for use in this Report.

The indicator **Intensity of Formal Education** is based on class-wise enrolment rates and it attempts to capture current progress in spread of formal education among school going children. This indicator not only values education in early years of an individual's life (as it looks at children in the school going age-group) but it lays importance on a structured formal system of education (unlike non-formal education as is generally the case with adult literacy) and, more importantly, weighs progressively the capacity of the education system to retain enrolled students over successive classes from class I to XII. As a result, it implicitly takes care of the drop out rates across all classes. In constructing this indicator, a weighted average of the share of class-wise enrolment in the total enrolment in classes I-XII is taken, the weights increasing over successive classes from 1 to 12. This is then adjusted by the gross enrolment ratio for the population of children in age group 6-18 years, to correct for the children in the school going age group who are not enrolled. The indicator so estimated, namely the **Adjusted Intensity of Formal Education**, has a higher value for States that are able to have higher level of enrolments in higher classes or in other words are able to retain children in schools for a longer duration without dropping out and at the same time have a larger proportion of children, of school going age-group, enrolled in schools.

For a State that is indifferent to enrolments or to children dropping out early, or in other words, those having large number of children outside the schooling stream, the magnitude of the indicator — intensity of formal education — may give an erroneous picture, as it ignores the children who are not enrolled. It, therefore, becomes necessary to adjust it for gross enrolment ratio and estimate the adjusted intensity of formal education. In making this adjustment, importance is placed on school enrolments — irrespective of whether it is early or delayed from the point of prevalent norms on age-specific enrolments — and at the same time, the capacity of the system to retain those who are enrolled over successive classes.

At national level, the intensity of formal education was 4.03 years for students enrolled in 1978. It increased to 4.64 years in 1993. For both the years it was lower for girls in comparison to boys. For boys, it increased from

'Intensity of Formal Education' values education in early years of an individual's life; structured formal system of education; and weighs progressively the capacity of the system to retain enrolled students over successive classes.

4.19 years in 1978 to 4.77 years in 1993, while for girls it increased from 3.76 years to 4.46 years. Thus, during this period gender gap declined from 0.43 to 0.31 years. In rural areas this decline was modest from 0.56 to 0.42 years, whereas in urban areas it was proportionately more from 0.48 to 0.27 years. The rural-urban difference was significant in both years at 1.33 and 1.26 years, respectively. In other words, intensity of formal education in 1978 for rural areas was about 73 per cent of urban areas rising marginally to about 77 per cent in 1993. The adjusted intensity of formal education, at national level, was estimated at 2.04 years in 1978 and 2.70 years in 1993. For boys, it increased from 2.61 to 3.10 years and for girls, the increase was from 1.42 to 2.26 years. Between the two years, while gender gap declined from 1.19 to 0.84 years, rural-urban difference remained stagnant at 1.5 years. In 1978 it was 1.68 and 3.20 years for rural and urban areas, respectively and in 1993 the corresponding figures were 2.31 and 3.81 years.

The unadjusted, as well as adjusted intensity of formal education vary significantly across States. In 1993, among the major States, the former varied between 3.97 years for Bihar to 5.44 years for Kerala. However, the range for adjusted indicator increased from 1.69 years for Bihar to 3.94 years for Kerala and 4.3 years for Himachal Pradesh. This was on account of there being a larger proportion of children in age group 6-18 years not enrolled in schools in Bihar unlike in Kerala or Himachal Pradesh.

Polices, Interventions and Prospects

In India, the responsibility of educational development and spread of literacy rests largely with State Governments. The Central Government has also been taking initiatives, under its Constitutional obligations, to supplement the efforts of State Governments by meeting some critical gaps in public provisioning for literacy improvement, particularly in the educationally backward States. These efforts have taken the shape of an enabling policy framework — for instance, the National Education Policy 1986, and the more recent step of introducing the bill for making primary education compulsory in the Parliament, as well as specific programmes including the Total Literacy Campaign, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), *Mahila Samakhya* or the present initiative on *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* embodying some of these past programmes.

In the nineties, there has been a visible improvement in educational attainment of people in some States. It is encouraging to see States that were so far considered educationally backward making significant progress in their literacy levels. As per the Census 2001 Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh followed by Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have made unprecedented improvements in raising their respective literacy rates. The increase in literacy rate of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is by more than 20 percentage points in 2001 vis-à-vis 1991 as against an increase of 12 percentage points at the national level. The performance of these States along with that of Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and some North Eastern States shows that no unique 'education model' explains the results in each of these States. There are, however, some elements common in the strategy for improving literacy level in most of these States.

Improving accessibility of children, in school going age group, to schools and increasing enrolment rates have been backed in some cases by visible measures to improve qualitative aspect of schooling. This has led to improvements in student retention rates (i.e., decline in drop out rates) in schools and, hence, better performance on educational indicators. For instance, though the proportion of children with access to primary school — within the habitation or within a distance of half a kilometre — remained the same during the Educational Surveys of 1978 and 1993, this proportion in case of access to upper primary schools (middle schools) — up to a distance of one kilometre — increased by more than 10 percentage points from 46.6 per cent in 1978 to 56.9 per cent in 1993 at national level. The proportions for States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh were considerably lower than for Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra. At the same time, over this period, despite changing demographic profile and pace of population growth, availability of schools for school going population has not undergone much change. There were 5.7 primary schools per thousand school going children in age group 6-11 years in 1982-83 as against 5.04 schools in 1997-98. This marginal decline was some what made up by improved availability of middle schools from 2.44 schools per thousand children in 1982-83 to 2.75 schools in 1997-98. A number of primary schools may have been upgraded to middle schools during this period, partly accounting for the decline in availability of primary schools. For Madhya Pradesh, as well as Rajasthan the availability of middle schools, in particular, has shown significant improvement in the nineties.

A similar trend was noticeable in case of 'teacher-pupil ratio' — an indicator having a bearing on quality of education and, hence, on retention of enrolled children in schools. The ratio refers to number of students enrolled for every teacher appointed. This ratio has not changed significantly in the fifteen years between 1982-83 and 1997-98. During this period it increased from 40 to 42 students in primary classes, from 34 to 37 students in middle classes and remained same at 29 students per teacher for secondary classes. Thus, at the national level, the appointment of teachers kept pace with increasing enrolment in schools. At State level, there are no clear trends

Constitutional and Legal Framework for Educational Development in India

Several articles in the Constitution of India outline the general principles for guiding and governing the educational development in the country.

- Article 45 of the Constitution enjoins that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of 10 years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. This Constitutional obligation has been time and again deferred successively to 1970, 1980, 1990 and then to 2000. The Approach to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) has set the target of all children completing five years of schooling by 2007.
- Article 29(1) provides that any section of the citizens, residing in the territory of India and any part thereof, having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.
- Article 29(2) lays down that no citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
- Article 31 enjoins that all minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- Article 32 lays down that the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.
- Article 350-A lays down that it shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.
- Under Article 46 the State is obliged to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

because of year-to-year fluctuations. However, in most educationally backward States these ratios have either remained same or they have improved in the nineties except in case of Bihar and to some extent in West Bengal where there is a consistent and significant deterioration over the years.

Public support by way of allocation of resources for creation and maintenance of education infrastructure has a direct bearing on some of these indicators. Over the period 1980-81 to 1998-99 'education expenditure ratio', i.e., the percentage of public expenditure on education to the total public expenditure has increased consistently at both Central and State level (Statistical Appendix Tables 7.5 to 7.8). In case of the former, the ratio increased from 2.7 to 3.9 between 1980-81 and 1998-99. Together for all the States, (for which the data has been presented) the Education Expenditure Ratio increased from 13.89 in 1980-81 to 17.36 in 1991 and further to 17.39 in 1998-99. In the 1990s, this ratio increased considerably in Rajasthan, Orissa and also in Bihar but declined significantly in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal. The ratio of public spending on education to Gross State Domestic Product at State level in the period 1990-91 to 1998-99 showed no clear trends. It was mostly between 2.5 per cent to a little over 3 per cent

with some smaller North Eastern States touching even 8 to 10 per cent. Interestingly, it was 4.53 and 4.02 per cent for Bihar in 1990-91 and 1998-99, respectively, when the performance of the State on literacy rate, as well as on the adjusted intensity of formal education was much below the national level.

The increase in share of public expenditure on education to total public expenditure has also been mirrored in the growth in private expenditure on education. In the last two decades, as per the National Accounts Statistics for India, the share of private expenditure on educational services to the total private consumption expenditure increased from around 2.5 per cent, in the early eighties to over 3.5 per cent in the late nineties. An aspect of this is reflected in the growing presence of private and missionary schools from the kindergarten level to the vocational and professional colleges throughout the country. They have become important in bridging the gap between the demand and the supply of quality education in the society. In many instances, they are a result of specific demands of the market, for instance, institutions imparting computer

***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* — A Programme for Universal Elementary Education**

The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government, in partnership with the States, the local governments and the community, to provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years by 2010. It recognises the importance of community owned system organised in a mission mode for improving reach and performance of the school system. In particular, its objectives are:

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back to School' Camp by 2003;
- All children to complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;
- All children to complete eight years schooling by 2010;
- Focus on quality elementary education with emphasis on education for life;
- To bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010; and
- Universal retention by 2010.

The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* seeks to bring about convergence of existing institutional effort for elementary education at State and district level. The Programme seeks functional decentralisation right down to the school level in order to improve community participation. Besides involving the *Panchayati Raj* Institutions/Tribal Councils in Schedule Areas, the States would be encouraged to strengthen the accountability in implementation of the Programme by involving NGOs, teachers, activists and women's organisations. The Programme would cover the entire country before March, 2002. The duration of the Programme in every district will depend on the District Elementary Education Plan reflecting the specific needs of each district.

According to broad assessments made by the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Government of India, nearly Rs.60,000 Crore additional budgetary resources are required from the Central and the State Governments over the next ten years for implementing this initiative. The actual requirement of funds is to be worked out when the District Elementary Education Plans are finalised.

literacy and skills. The issue that is increasingly becoming important, in this context, is the need to have sensitive and progressive regulatory framework for maintaining and improving educational standards, ensuring consumer protection, as well as making such institutions an integral part of the educational system in the country.

An important feature of the strategy in States that have made rapid strides in raising their literacy rates, apart from improved enrolment rates of children in school going age group, relates to the success in bringing down their drop out rates. States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Maharashtra have been able to bring down their drop out rates significantly. In case of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh these rates have, however, stagnated. In some States, the involvement of *Panchayati Raj* Institutions in the management of local schools at primary and upper primary levels and schemes aimed at providing nutritional supplements in the schools, such as the mid-day meal scheme particularly in case of Tamil Nadu, have also contributed in improving enrolments and retention in schools. Innovative changes in curriculum, including exposure to vocational training; flexibility in scheduling of school terms, particularly in rural areas, keeping in view the requirement of large segment of children who are, invariably, drafted to meet seasonal demand for labour in agriculture sector; and evening/night schools in urban areas have been seen to be helpful in improving enrolments and retaining children in schools for longer duration.

An aspect of the current policy focus in education that has a bearing on the future prospects of educational attainment for the society at large relates to the education of the girl child. Though, the Approach to the Tenth Plan aims at bringing down gender gap in literacy by 50 per cent over the plan period, the target seems ambitious, unless significant headway is made in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Haryana. Initiatives like the *Mahila Samakhya* that focus on creating a greater access to education, generate demand for education, build capacities and strengthen women's abilities to effectively participate in village level processes for educational development have to be pursued vigorously in these States having significant differential in male-female literacy rates.

***Mahila Samakhya* — Education for Women's Equality**

The *Mahila Samakhya* Project was initiated in 1987-89 for education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly of women from socially and economically marginalised groups. The programme recognises the centrality of education in empowering women to achieve equality and endeavours to create an environment for women to learn at their own pace, set their own priorities and seek knowledge and information to make informed choices. This involves enabling women to address and deal with problems of isolation and lack of self-confidence, oppressive social customs, struggle for survival, all of which inhibit their learning. The initiative focus on enabling a greater access to education, generating a demand for education, build capacities and strengthen women's abilities to effectively participate in village level processes for educational development.

Summing Up

To sum up, the policy for universalisation of elementary education has to focus on a universal access and enrolment; universal retention of children up to 14 years of age; and policy framework for bringing about substantial improvement in the quality of education including — improvement in

Towards a Fundamental Right to Free and Compulsory Education

The Constitution of India envisages provision for free and compulsory education for children. The Central Government has recently introduced the Constitutional 93rd Amendment Bill 2001 for enacting the fundamental right to free and compulsory education for the children in the age group 6-14 years. Till this initiative there was no Central Act on compulsory education, though, 14 States and 4 Union Territories had passed Acts making elementary education compulsory either in their entire State or in certain notified areas. These States are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal. The Union Territories that have also enacted Acts on compulsory elementary education include Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

The Compulsory Education Act where enacted in the States and Union Territories has largely remained un-enforced, perhaps, due to socio-economic compulsions. At the same time, some North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh, in particular, have made rapid strides in improving their literacy rates without having the support of such an Act. All State Governments have, however, abolished tuition fees in Government schools up to upper primary level. Education in schools run by local bodies and private aided institutions is also mostly free. Other costs of education such as text books, uniforms, school bags, transport fees, etc. are not borne by States except in a few cases by way of incentives for children from poor and deprived segments of population including in some cases for the girl child.

educational infrastructure, standardisation and regular review of curricula, improvement in teaching aids, practices and training — to enable children to achieve essential levels of learning. To the extent that the legislative support helps in bringing these elements of the educational strategy into a sharper public focus, the initiation of the process for enactment of a Central law making elementary education compulsory is a step in the right direction. More specifically, the importance of having a law is based on the assumption and a hope that it would result in adequate provisioning of public resources for improving accessibility of children to schools, increase resource availability and policy focus for qualitative upgradation in the level and content of education and mitigating costs of school attendance. This could increase school enrolments and retention

over successive classes by acting as a deterrent to parents from premature withdrawal of their children from schools, as well as motivate the social interest groups and administrative machinery to encourage children to attend schools. Above all, the legislation is seen as an enabling framework for bringing about attitudinal changes — the attitude of parents towards their children's education, the States attitude towards children not in school and towards improving the quality of educational system.

Health Attainments & Demographic Concerns

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For most individuals the choice to live a healthy life — free from illness and ailments — and a reasonable life span, are crucial attributes in the notion of personal well-being. Similarly, for a society, a transition from high incidence of morbidity and mortality to a state where people generally enjoy long and disease free lives is considered a desirable and valued social change. It is only natural, then, that indicators on health and longevity, as well as indicators that variously capture demographic concerns of a society are important constituents in the framework for evaluating the development process under the human development approach.

Good health and a long life is a valued attainment in itself, but living a long and a healthy life may not be the only objective in life. Yet, for most people, the realisation of other goals and ambitions would very much depend on having a reasonable life span and robust health. It would provide opportunity to develop abilities and use the innate potential in pursuit of personal goals. Being healthy and being able to live long also brings some indirect benefits to individuals or to the society as a whole. It enables release of resources that, otherwise, would be spent on treatment of ill health and ailments, at least, at household level and, perhaps, also at the level of public provisioning for some health care services. In the process, it influences distribution of resources and equity in well-being among people. Apart from the possibility of deploying

such resources to meet other personal needs and pursuing development in other areas at a collective level, being healthy gives a head start to a person's well-being. Individuals suffering from ill health or ailments may have to devote a part of their resources to mitigate their suffering and only then may have well-being levels that can be compared with attainments and well-being of healthy persons. Better health, also contributes directly to economic growth as it reduces production losses on account of illness of workers or, potentially, also in terms of higher work productivity for healthy workers. Thus, besides its intrinsic value, a healthy and long life has an

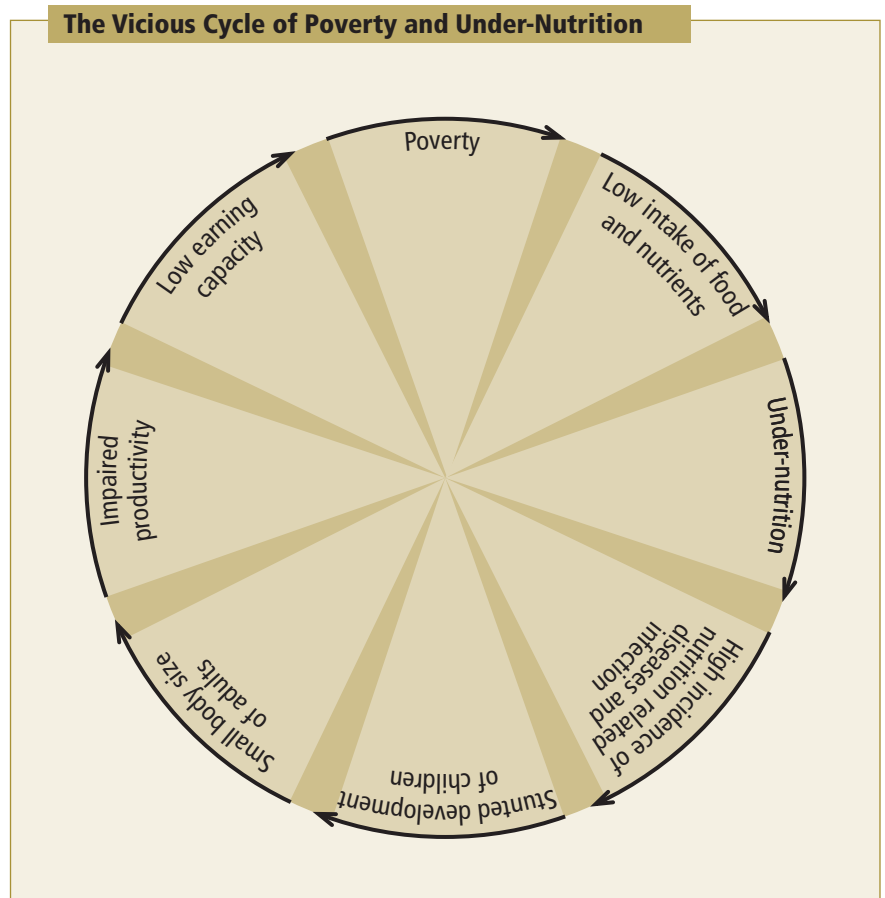


instrumental value in attainment of other valued goals in enhancing personal and social well-being.

The relationship between health and poverty or health and development is complex, multi-faceted and multidirectional. Poverty in its various dimensions could be a manifestation, as well as a determinant of an individual's health. In its most basic form — as a state of food deprivation and nutritional inadequacy — poverty has a direct bearing on the morbidity and longevity of people. Starvation deaths are a stark example of this reality. Similarly, nutritional deficiencies have been observed to affect physical and mental development of children, impairing health and productivity of work. Data on 'wasting' and 'stunting' as well on other nutritional deficiencies disorders such as those related to vitamin-A deficiency (nutritional blindness), iron deficiency (anaemia), iodine deficiency (goitre) or other micro nutrient deficiencies capture some of these aspects of poverty-health linkages. The other aspects of deprivation such as lack of access to critical amenities including safe water, sanitation, non-polluting domestic fuels, connectivity to life support services and most importantly to education and general awareness, contribute to reinforcing ill health and morbidity even leading to higher mortality levels. High child mortality levels on account of supervening infections, particularly diarrhoea and respiratory infections, are fairly widespread among people deprived of these basic amenities of life. These commonly seen childhood infections often exacerbate malnourishment and at the same time prevalence of under nourishment in children reinforces the consequences of such infections. Adequate nutrition is thus critical for child health and survival, as well as for overcoming the potential vicious cycle of poverty and under-nutrition.

Attainments on other dimensions of human development, especially educational and economic well-being, reinforce the transition towards better health and longevity. Better purchasing power through a more equitable distribution of employment opportunities and resources can help bring about nutritional adequacy and food security for the poor. This, coupled with public provisioning of basic amenities including water, sanitation, shelter and access to education and life support services can ensure significant improvement in health and longevity of the population.

Historically, it has been observed that in response to socio-economic development, high birth and death rates in the early stages of development, yield ultimately to low levels of births and deaths, thereby stabilising the population growth. This has been postulated as the theory of demographic transition.



The transition is, however, not simultaneous in the sense that in the early stages a more rapid decline in mortality is accompanied by a gradual decline in fertility. As a result, in the initial stages of development there is a rapid population growth. The decline in population growth comes only when the fertility rates decline appreciably. The demographic transition is, often, growth mediated, as the outcome depends on utilisation of improved economic prosperity in expanding social services including those related to nutritional security for the population, spread of education, availability of community and public health, advancement in medical services, improvement in sanitation and availability of safe drinking water. It also depends on social factors such as those that influence average age at marriage, acceptability of family planning practices, work participation rates for women, family structures, urbanisation, religious consideration, etc. The demographic transition is generally accompanied by an epidemiologic transition. The latter relates to the changing mortality and morbidity characteristics of the population. As a society develops and undergoes demographic transition there is a shift in distribution of major causes of death. It has been observed that population with high mortality rates suffers predominantly from infectious diseases, malnourishment and reproductive

health hazards. On the other hand, populations where the mortality is low, experience health problems of affluence and urbanisation such as chronic cardio-vascular diseases, cancer and diabetes. The outbreak of AIDS has lately broken this categorisation somewhat. It has affected the poorest in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the more affluent in the developed countries.

In mapping these transitions to ascertain the health status of individuals and societies, at any point of time, it becomes necessary to look at the relevant health and demographic indicators. The data on mortality, hence, longevity and other demographic characteristics of the population are, by and large, free of conceptual ambiguities, relatively easily quantifiable, as well as available. The same cannot be said of the information, for example, on nutrition and morbidity indicators, particularly in the Indian context. The data on nutritional status of the population is quite inadequate in coverage and comparability over time. Even when some data is available, one has to also reckon with the issue of nutrition adaptation and inter-individual

Correlates of Health Attainments — Some Evidence

The importance of health and longevity in the well-being of an individual and their instrumental significance in attaining other personal and socially valued outcomes is not always easy to present. Often the outcomes and efforts involved may not be quantifiable. For instance, healthy children are more easily able to attend school, pursue education and are likely to be better learners. Healthy adults are, perhaps, more likely to find work and be productively engaged in economic activity. As a result, they are likely to be better off than those who suffer from ill health. There is, however, ample quantitative evidence on the importance of attainments in other aspects of development in improving health sector indicators.

The data collected for this Report shows that adult literacy, particularly adult female literacy, as well as average consumption levels are significantly correlated with life expectancy at age one, the correlation increasing between 1981 and 1991. Infant mortality rate is also correlated with adult female literacy rate, though not as significantly as in case of life expectancy at age one. It is also observed that adult literacy has a strong positive correlation with the kind of medical attention that is sought at the time of delivery.

Based on analysis of data from 115 low and middle-income countries, it turns out that educational level of adult females as well as generation and utilisation of new knowledge has a significant impact on improving health, longevity and demographic indicators. For instance, in explaining the reduction in under-5 mortality rate, improvement in female life expectancy at birth and reduction in total fertility rate (TFR), the percentage contribution of gain in income levels is less than 20 per cent, whereas improvement in educational levels accounts for more than 30 per cent in case of first two indicators and nearly 60 per cent in case of TFR. The contribution of generation and utilisation of new knowledge is 45 per cent or above in case of the first two indicators and just under 30 per cent in case of TFR.

Source Estimates made for the Report and Wang et. al, the World Bank, 1999.

variability, which brings out the complexities involved in the measurement of under-nutrition. It is, in fact, even argued that a person's capacity for work and productivity is not determined by his/her intake of nutrients but by efficiency with which the food energy is converted into metabolisable energy over the person's homeostatic range of intake. Similarly, in case of morbidity data, the primary source, namely, the records maintained by medical institutions and public health agencies is practically non-existent and, if available, for limited urban pockets or for some specific public health initiatives are inadequate in coverage and quality. Most of the available information on morbidity in India is based on surveys that rely on recall factor of the sample households. For rural backward areas and among illiterate households, it may not always be the best mechanism to collect information. Moreover, to the extent morbidity in the population gets reflected in mortality and longevity outcomes for people, from the point of a country still in the middle of its demographic transition — with mortality rates quite high vis-à-vis the prevalent rates in developed countries — the exclusion of morbidity indicators from composite indices on health attainments may at best make only a limited qualitative difference. It is possible though, and there is cross-country evidence to support, that low mortality rates and, hence, higher longevity may co-exist with higher levels of morbidity for countries and regions that have completed their demographic transition or are in the midst of it but have already attained low mortality levels. In such cases, morbidity indicators may have to be necessarily incorporated in composite indices on health attainments. The direct relevance of morbidity indicators lies more in policy planning, programme designs, and in provisioning of public resources to support the transition towards better health indicators in the society. To that end it is imperative to track the morbidity indicators.

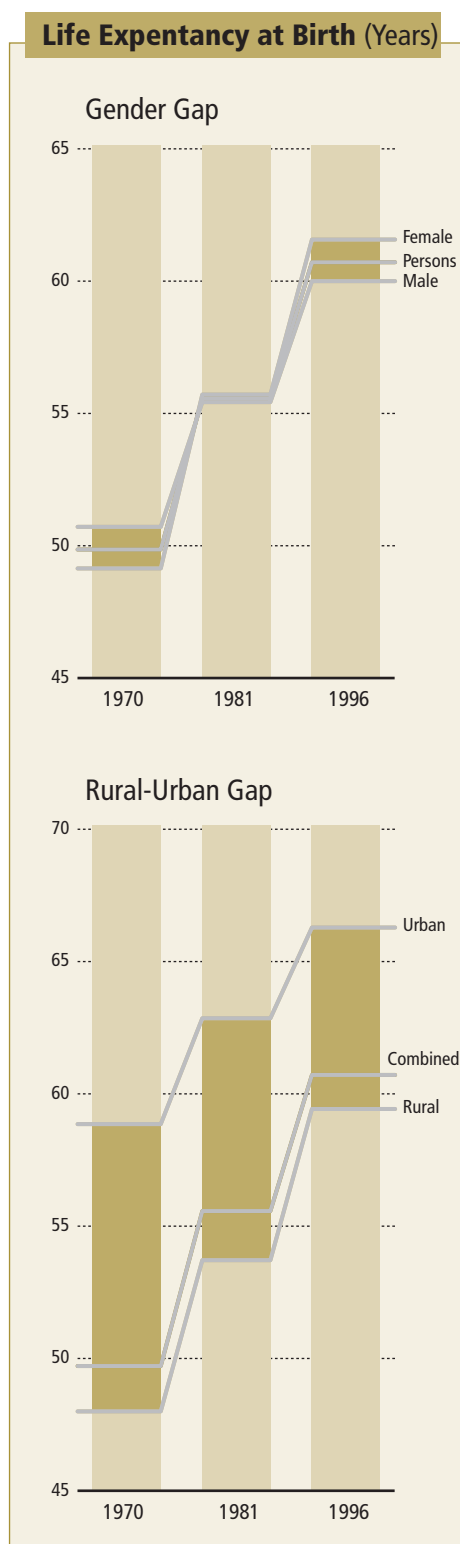
In the Report, a range of health indicators covering longevity, mortality — including age specific mortality rates for children, maternal mortality ratio, sex ratio, anthropometric measures, coverage of immunisation, health care infrastructure and some indicators on population characteristic have been presented. From among these, expectancy of life at age one along with normalised infant mortality rate (q1) have been used in building the index for health attainments for use in the HDI. Life expectancy is an indicator of general mortality. In using life expectancy at age one, the influence of infant mortality rates and their trends, which may often be at variance with the trends in adult mortality rates, is being separated. This is important in the Indian context, as the prevalent infant mortality rates are fairly high by international standards across most States. More importantly, by using life expectancy at age one (which is more sensitive to adult mortality rates and reflects cumulated attainments of the population), in conjunction with the infant mortality rates (which is perhaps a better indicator of the momentary changes in the overall health attainment of any population) an index is generated that balances, some what different aspects of health attainments for a population. For the HPI, the indicator 'persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years' has been used to reflect the deprivational aspect in longevity. In addition, some of the correlates of ill health namely, proportion of population below poverty line, proportion of population without access to safe drinking water/sanitation/electricity, immunisation coverage/medical attention at birth have also been used in the HPI. Some of these indicators, reflecting longevity and health status of the

Life expectancy at birth has more than doubled in the last fifty years.

population have been discussed here, followed by a brief analysis of India's demographic transition and some concerns thereof.

Mortality and Health Indicators — Magnitude and Pattern

Much like its educational development, India's post-independence achievement in longevity and health of the population is a story of some successes and some embarrassments — perhaps in equal measures. For an average Indian the life expectancy at birth, in the last five decades, has more than doubled to over 60 years. Yet the pace of improvement does not compare favourably with most developing countries in East Asia and Latin America, where life expectancy are approaching levels of the developed world. Moreover, morbidity due to common communicable and nutrition deficiency diseases continue to be high and morbidity due to non-communicable diseases is showing a progressive increase as a result of improving longevity and changes in life styles. The national level health attainments hide the large inter and intra-State differences, as well as persisting vulnerabilities of some segments of the population. For some States, indicators on health attainments are comparable with the middle-income countries, and in parts of others mortality levels are as high as in poorest regions of sub-Saharan Africa. The differences across the rural — urban areas and the gender divide, as well as across population segments on caste and class lines are quite striking. There are some aspects of the development process that reflect poorly on the health of country's population. Despite mounting publicly held food stocks, food and nutritional security at the household level continues to be a distant dream for a substantial section of population. With all the resources, trained manpower and even a reasonable health infrastructure at its command, a large part of the country continues to suffer from disease burden, morbidity, as well as high mortality reflective of early stages of epidemiological transition.



Life Expectancy

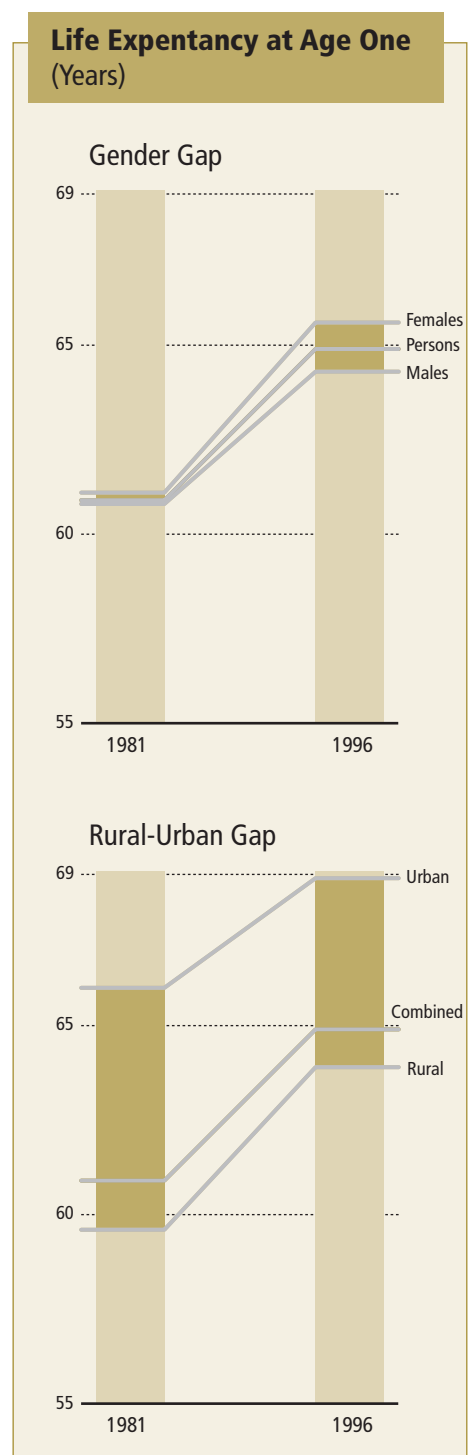
Life expectancy of an individual (at any age) is the number of years the person is expected to live given the prevailing age specific mortality rates of the population to which he/she belongs. It is a general measure of mortality that captures prevailing mortality rates of a population at different age groups. The need to have a measure like life expectancy arises because often the age specific mortality rates are not well correlated. This is particularly true of the infant mortality/child mortality rates and other age specific mortality rates. Besides there is a conceptual appeal in having a summary measure that provides some indication on the longevity that a person is likely to enjoy in any society. It has an intrinsic value for people and its value also lies in its instrumental attribute of enabling the pursuit of other valued personal and social goals. Moreover, the indicator life expectancy is closely related with other aspects of health attainments namely nutrition adequacy and a relative lack of morbidity.

Besides the more commonly used life expectancy at birth, in this Report, life expectancy has also been presented at age one. Often, when the infant mortality rates are comparatively high, life expectancy at birth is influenced by that. As a result it may not adequately reflect the trends in adult mortality rates which may, in fact, run counter to the pattern of infant/child mortality. Moreover, with the success of immunisation programmes and rehydration therapy for diarrhoea in the developing countries, the link between child mortality and mortality at other ages may have been further weakened. In addition, the indicator persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years, based on the life tables, has been presented to reflect the deprivation aspect of longevity for use in the HPI.

Life expectancy at birth has more than doubled in the last fifty years. It increased from around 30 years at the time of independence to over 60 years in 1992-96. In the period 1970 to 1996, the life expectancy at birth, at the national level improved from 49.7 years to 60.7 years as per the estimates based on the Sample Registration System (SRS), Registrar General of India. The increase in rural areas of 11.4 years outstripping the improvement in urban areas by 7.4 years. As a result, the rural-urban gap declined from 10.9 years to 6.9 years. During the period life expectancy at birth for males increased from 50.5 years to 60.1 years, whereas in case of females it was from 49 years to 61.4 years. Till about 1970s males, at the time of birth, were expected to live longer than the females. The trend has reversed since then. Though, the females outlived males in urban areas even in early 1970s, in rural areas this has happened only in 1990s.

There are significant differences in life expectancy at birth across States. In Kerala, a person at birth is expected to live for over 73 years (70 years for males and 76 years for females), followed by Punjab at 67.4 years (66.4 years for males and 68.4 years for the females). On the other hand, life expectancy at birth in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has been in the range of 55-60 years. Among the larger States, males are still expected to outlive the females in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The rural-urban difference in life expectancy at birth is less than a year in Kerala whereas, in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa this difference is around 8-10 years. For males it varies from 0.8 year and 1.7 years for Kerala and Punjab respectively, at one end, to 8-9 years for Assam and Madhya Pradesh on other. For females this difference is 1 and 4 years respectively for Kerala and Punjab, whereas it is nearly 10 years for Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the upper end.

Life Expectancy at age one, at the national level has improved from 60.9 years to 64.9 years over the period 1981-85 and 1992-96. The increase in case of females was marginally more than that for males. In case of rural areas this increase was from 59.6 years to 63.9 years, whereas for the urban areas it was from 66.0 years to 68.9 years. Thus, there has been a decline in the rural-urban gap in life expectancy at age one from 6.4 years to 5.0 years during this period. At the State level, Kerala and Punjab have a life expectancy at age one of over 70 years, while Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have less than 63 years. In comparison to life expectancy at birth, where the difference between the best and the worst performing States namely, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh was 15.1 years and 21.1 years for males and females, respectively in 1992-96, the difference in case of life expectancy at age one is considerably less. In 1992-96, for life expectancy at age one, the difference between the best and the worst



There are far too many 'premature' deaths of children, expectant mothers and young adults in the country.

performing States namely, Kerala and Assam was 9.7 years and 14.8 years for males and females, respectively.

Persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years reflect the deprivational aspect of longevity in population as it presents the proportion of population that is not likely to live even to an age which is just about half the expected life span of people in developed world. The choice of age 40 is, however, arbitrary and is governed more by the functional convenience of using the available data, as well as the consideration that this is the break-off age in most international studies, including the UNDP's HDRs that use such an indicator. The proportion of persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years, at the national level, was 23 per cent in 1981. It declined to 18 per cent in 1991. In both the years proportionately more females than males were expected not to survive beyond age 40 years. The gender gap, though, declined from 3 per cent in 1981 to 2.2 per cent in 1991. Among the persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years, higher proportion are from rural areas in both the years. However, the rural-urban gap declined from 11.1 per cent in 1981 to 8.2 per cent in 1991. At State level the differences are striking. In case of Kerala the proportion of persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years in 1991 was about 5 per cent; it was more than twice as much at over 13 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab; nearly four times in Bihar and Rajasthan; more than four times at over 20 per cent in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa; and over five times in Madhya Pradesh at 25.3 per cent.

Infant and Other Mortality Indicators

There are various indicators of infant and child mortality. Among the more commonly used, infant mortality rate [IMR or $q(1)$] refers to the number of deaths per thousand live births in the first year of a child's life. It reflects the probability of a child dying before attaining the age one year. Similarly, under five mortality rate [$q(5)$] refers to the probability of child dying before the fifth birthday. Unlike the indicators on life expectancy that are relatively stable and slow moving, the infant and child mortality indicators are likely to be more sensitive to changes that have a bearing on the quality of life, particularly, to the health and longevity of people. These could be sudden adversities or non-availability of critical public health and life support services. They are, thus, more useful from the point of policy targeting and tracking changes in health attainments of a population at more frequent intervals, particularly when the population is yet to complete its demographic transition.

As per the 1981 Census, IMR is estimated at 115 per thousand live births. It was 122 for males and 108 for females. The IMR declined to 77 infants per thousand live births by 1991. While there was an absolute decline in the IMR in 1991 as compared to 1981, unlike 1991 the infant mortality for females was lower than for males in 1981. Under five mortality, $q(5)$, was 152 children per thousand live births in 1981 as compared to 94 children per thousand live births in 1991. The decline in case of males was from 147 to 91 and for females from 157 to 101, during this period. For 1981 the difference between $q(5)$ and $q(1)$ for females was 49 per thousand live births as compared to 25 per thousand live births for males. This difference declined to 17 and 22 for males and females respectively for the year 1991. Much like the other health indicators, there are large inter-State variations. For the

major States, IMR varied between 52 per thousand live births for Kerala to 150 per thousand live births in Madhya Pradesh for the year 1981. Among other States, it was well above hundred for Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In 1991, the infant mortality declined to 42 in Kerala. A number of States where the IMR was close to 90 in 1981, brought it, down to around 50 per thousand live births. These included Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. It was close to hundred for Uttar Pradesh and continued to be well above hundred for Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

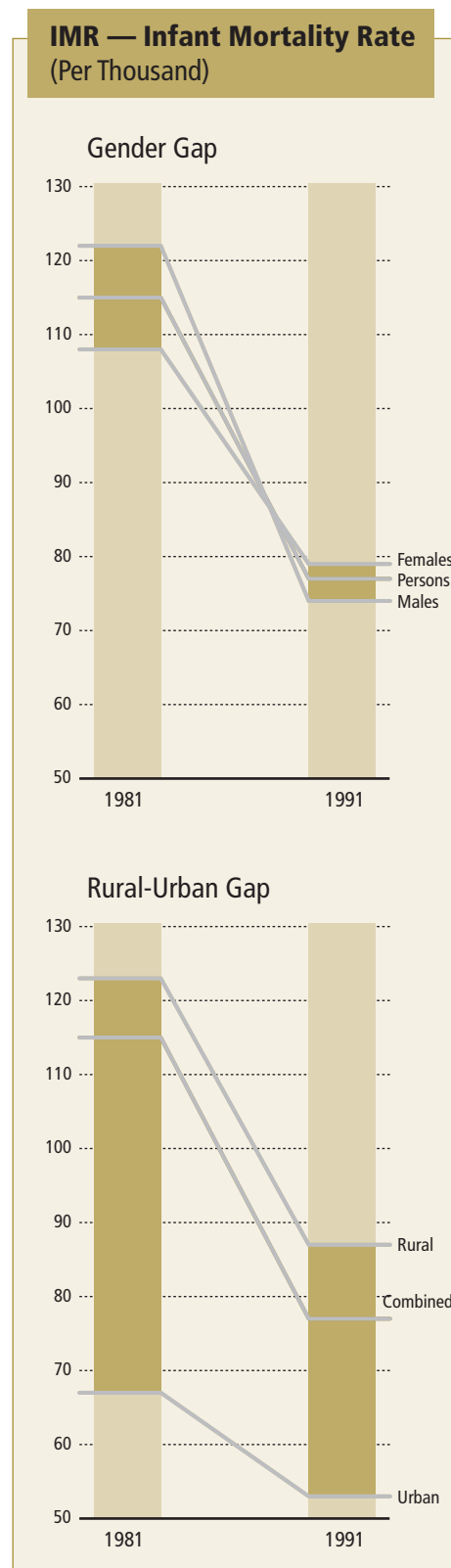
The under five mortality $q(5)$, varied between 51 per thousand live births in Manipur to 220 per thousand live births in Arunachal Pradesh in 1981. Among the major States, it was least in Kerala at 80 per thousand live births. On other hand, it was in the range of 175-200 per thousand live births in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. During the period 1981 to 1991 there has been a visible transition from higher to lower mortality rates in most States. By 1991 $q(5)$ declined to 60 in Kerala and was in the range of 130-150 per thousand live births for Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Information on infant and under five mortality is also available from SRS, Registrar General of India and the NFHS.

Infant mortality accounts for the bulk of under five mortality. The Census 1981 and 1991 show that nearly three-fourth of the under five mortality is accounted for by the infant mortality. For the NFHS-I & II, this proportion is estimated at around 72 per cent. As per the information available from SRS, within infants, neo-natal mortality accounted for 60-65 per cent of the infant mortality during 1981-97. In the urban areas the proportion of neo-natal deaths has been marginally lower than in the rural areas. Similar results are also reported in NFHS-I & II.

Among other mortality indicators, the age-specific mortality rate for age group 0-4 or 5-9 years, maternal mortality rates (defined as the number of maternal deaths per hundred thousand women in the age-group 15-49 years) and the death rate (defined as the number of deaths per thousand persons) can also be used as indicators to track premature mortality of infants, children as well as the young and middle-aged adults. Of particular interest among these indicators is the maternal mortality rate, which like the infant mortality rate, continues to be high even while the death rate for the population, on the whole, is showing a steady decline over most of the last century.

Maternal deaths due to complication in pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of death among women in a number of States in India. As per the World Health Organisation, maternal death refers to death of woman, while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of the duration and the site of pregnancy, from any causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. The maternal mortality ratio, defined as the number of maternal deaths per hundred thousand live births, was 408 at the national level for 1997 as per the estimates of Registrar General of India. The ratio at State level varies from 707 in Uttar Pradesh to 29 in Gujarat.

The causes for maternal mortality include haemorrhage, sepsis, puerperal complications, obstructed or prolonged labour, unsafe abortion, toxæmia, anaemia, etc. In addition, the chances of dying increase if complications arise in deliveries that do not take place in health institutions or if they cannot be quickly transported to a referral unit in case the need arises. A large number of these deaths are preventable, if attention is paid to some of the conditions prevailing in India from which women often suffer.



Transition in Infant Mortality Rates

Range per Thousand	Persons		Males		Females	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
<30		Manipur		Manipur		Manipur
30-60	Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Chandigarh.	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Pondicherry.	Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Chandigarh.	Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry.	Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu.	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Pondicherry.
60-90	Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Delhi, Pondicherry.	Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Delhi, Pondicherry.	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu.	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Delhi, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Lakshadweep, Pondicherry	Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep.
90-120	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep Arunachal	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan. Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh
> 120	Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.	Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep.	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh.

These include poor health care, often, on account of lack of awareness of good health practices; poor nutrition; early marriage of women, particularly in Northern and Central parts of the country; high and closely spaced fertility that often stretches from adolescence to menopause; and the low status of women that marginalises them in decision making process at all levels.

Nutrition

Over half of the children under age of five years in India are moderately or severely malnourished, 30 per cent of newborn children are significantly underweight and nearly 60 per cent of women are anaemic. This is despite the country having attained self-sufficiency in food production for well over a decade, with mounting public food stocks at its command. The food security at the national level has not percolated to poor households. The prevalence of under-nutrition — a condition resulting from inadequate intake of food or essential nutrients resulting in deterioration of physical growth and health — is widespread. Protein/energy malnutrition is the most common form of malnutrition among children in age-group 0-4 years. Iron deficiency anaemia is quite common in children, as well as women, particularly pregnant women. A critical consequence of widespread incidence of malnourishment is the impact it has on cognitive development and learning achievements, reducing capacity to work and productivity among adults and enhancing mortality and morbidity among children.

As per NFHS-II for the period 1996-98, 47 per cent of children under age 3 years were classified as undernourished (below 2-SD) on weight-for-age basis. Similarly, percentage of undernourished on height-for-age and weight-for-height basis was 45.5 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively. These proportions, though for children under age 4 years, were 53.4, 52 and 17.5 per cent respectively for the period 1990-92 as per NFHS-I. The Body Mass Index (BMI) was less than 18.5 kg./sq. m. in nearly 36 per cent of women. Over half of the ever-married women and three-fourths of the children suffered from anaemia as per the NFHS-II. At State level, the disparities were quite widespread. The underweight children were in the range of 25-35 per cent in some Northern States, namely, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab; most of the North-Eastern States; Kerala and Goa. On the other hand, the proportion was nearly 50 per cent or above in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The regional pattern of undernourishment on the basis of height-for-age and weight-for-height were not very different over the two NFHS rounds. Nearly 48 per cent of women in Orissa had BMI less than 18.5 Kg./sq.m. This proportion was

Maternal Mortality — Some Evidence from Field Studies

A field investigation of deaths among women of reproductive ages, conducted in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85, estimated maternal mortality ratio of 830 in rural areas, and 545 in urban areas, per hundred thousand live births. The maternal mortality rate was 142 and 42 per hundred thousand women aged 15-49 for rural and urban areas respectively. The maternal mortality ratio in a 'poorly developed' village was nearly 4 times higher than in a 'highly developed' village. Over 80 per cent of maternal deaths in rural areas of Anantpur were of those women who had not made even a single visit for ante-natal check-up. In contrast, none of the women who had made 5 or more visits for ante-natal check-up died. According to this Study, 41 per cent of deaths were definitely preventable, 37 per cent possibly preventable and remaining unavoidable. Control of infection and early transfer of patients to hospitals for skilled care could have prevented most of these deaths. Similar results were reported in another Study that took into account data of 41 medical teaching institutions. It found 4,707 maternal deaths with maternal mortality ratio of 721 per hundred thousand live births during 1978-81. Only 5 per cent of deaths were booked cases, while 85 per cent were emergencies and were, often, late arrivals. According to this Study, nearly 69 per cent of deaths could have been avoided.

Source Bhatia (1988), and WHO (1991).

nearly 44 per cent in West Bengal; in the range of 37-40 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; and less than 25 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Delhi.

Among other sources of data on nutrition, the Report of Second Repeat Survey 1996-97 undertaken by the National Institute of Nutrition covering households in eight States, namely, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa found that, in all, 40 per cent of the households had adequate energy levels, whereas 80 per cent had adequate proteins. In general, households with lower per capita income had lower calorie and protein intake. NSSO's 50th Round Survey on Nutritional Intake in India had similar results to report. It also found that nearly 37 per cent of rural households and 42 per cent of urban households were consuming less than the recommended average energy levels. In the poorest category — both in rural and urban areas — this proportion was 93 per cent. The Department of Women and Child Development had also brought out a report in 1998 on India's nutrition profile covering 18 States and Union Territories. It found that nearly one-third of rural children in age-group 1-5 years were underweight in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as compared to 44 per cent in Rajasthan and around 57 per cent in Bihar. Though there were not much variation in the nutritional status of male and female children, but there were considerable rural-urban differences.

Morbidity Indicators

There is some evidence, even in the Indian context, indicating that mortality and morbidity patterns may often run counter to each other. Considering that loss of life and sickness are, perhaps, equally important for individual and social well-being, this aspect becomes important in the process of evaluating development outcomes. For instance, Kerala, which has the lowest mortality rate, has the highest incidence of morbidity in the country for acute, as well as chronic ailments. It, therefore, becomes necessary, particularly at low levels of mortality that indicators for morbidity are reflected in assessment of health attainments.

Illness is generally categorised into short-term or acute morbidity — such as infectious diseases affecting children, viz. measles, influenza, diarrhoea; long term morbidity with limited duration such as tuberculosis; and permanent or chronic morbidity such as diabetes, arthritis, blindness, deafness, etc. Some of the increase in morbidity, particularly of chronic variety is on account of ageing of population.

As per the 52nd Round of the NSSO, nearly 5.5 per cent of rural persons and 5.4 per cent of urban persons reported ailment during 15 days period prior to the survey. Females reported higher ailments than males. Nearly 12 per cent of the persons in rural areas of Kerala reported ailment. This proportion was also high in rural areas of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. The urban areas of Assam, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura and Chandigarh also reported higher proportion of ailments among people. The number of those who reported acute ailment was nearly thrice as high as those reporting chronic ailment in rural as well as urban areas. In Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, the proportion of persons reporting acute ailments was nearly twice the proportion reporting chronic ailments. In Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka,

Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the proportion of those reporting acute ailments was 2.5-3.5 times higher than those reporting chronic ailments. In some other States like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, this ratio was between 5-9 times. A look at age profile of persons reporting acute ailments reveals that among major States, only in Kerala, the proportion reporting such ailments is higher in age group 0-14 years as compared to those belonging to age group 60 and above. In Punjab, this proportion is more or less same among rural males for both these age groups. In all other States, the proportion reporting acute ailments in age group 0-14 years is much lower than in age group 60 and above. For age groups in between these two groups, much lower proportion of persons reported acute ailments. Similarly in urban areas, in case of persons in Kerala and for males in Punjab, the proportion reporting acute ailments is higher in age group 0-14 years as compared to those in age group 60 and above. In urban areas of other States the situation is the same as that prevailing in rural areas. The chronic ailments were seen to increase with age both in rural, as well as in urban areas.

Among other source for data on morbidity, a survey done by National Council for Applied Economic Research, 1995 shows that morbidity prevalence rate (defined as number of cases of a disease present in a community at one time) was 103 persons per thousand at the national level. It was marginally higher in urban areas in comparison to rural. It was also higher among females than males both in rural and urban areas; higher for those in age groups less than 5 years and more than 60 years; and higher for females in age group 15-59 vis-à-vis females in other age groups. It was seen that morbidity declined with increase in education level of the head of a family, as well as with an increase in household income, but increased with the level of per capita income. The survey found prevalence of morbidity among the highest in the States of Kerala, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. It was lowest among Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Haryana. In almost all States prevalence of infectious diseases exceeded non-infectious diseases in rural areas except in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. In urban areas, prevalence of infectious diseases was higher except in case of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The NFHS-I and II have also reported morbidity among children, though, the two surveys are strictly non-comparable as the children covered in the first survey were in the age group 0-4 years while it was 0-3 years in the second.

Demographic Transition — Patterns and Some Concerns

India continues to be in the middle of its demographic transition. For the country as a whole, the Crude Death Rates have been declining since 1921, but decline in Crude Birth Rates has been with a considerable lag and remarkably slow, beginning only after 1941. The gap between the fertility and mortality has resulted in rapid growth of India's population over the last five decades. The country's population as per the latest Census is 1,027.02

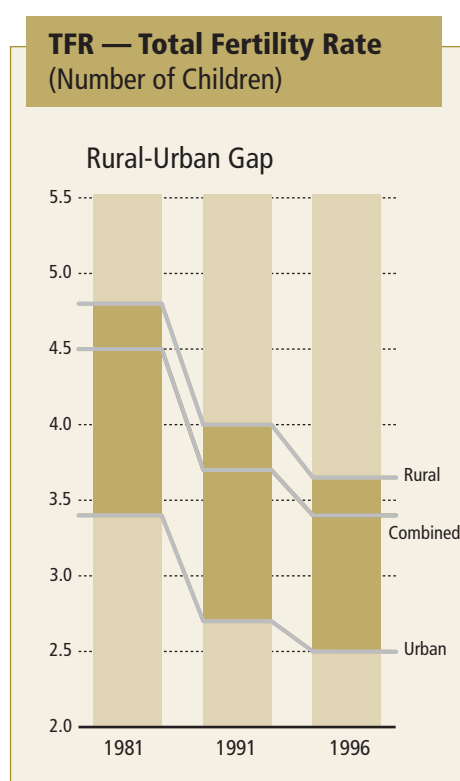
million as on 1st March 2001. There has been an increase of nearly 181 million in the decade of nineties alone. The figure is quite striking when one compares it with the population of Brazil (168.2 million), Russian Federation (146.2 million), Pakistan (137.6 million), Bangladesh (134.6 million) or Japan (126.8 million) for the year 1999, as indicated in UNDP's HDR for 2001. India is, in fact, adding nearly the equivalent of Australia's population to its own population every year.

The annual average growth in population has been declining since the 1971. It was 2.26 per cent in the period 1971-81, 2.13 per cent in the period 1981-91 and has declined to 1.95 per cent in 1991-2001. Though, there is a visible reduction in the population growth rate and it now seems to be on a secular decline, the future pace of deceleration in fertility and mortality is by no means certain. Much of this uncertainty comes from the fact that there are considerable differences in fertility across States and while there are States that have already attained replacement level of fertility or are close to attaining it, five States namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa, accounting for nearly 40 per cent of country's population in 2001, will contribute well over 50 per cent of the population growth in the next decade. The performance of these States will determine the time and the magnitude at which the country's population stabilises.

Three factors, namely, a large segment of the population in the reproductive age group (estimated contribution 60 per cent); high fertility due to considerable unmet need for contraception (estimated contribution 20 per cent); and high desired level of fertility due to prevailing high IMRs (estimated contribution about 20 per cent) have been found to influence the population momentum and, hence, its current growth rate. **Total fertility rate** (TFR) is an indicator, which is useful in this context for undertaking an analysis on the prospects of population stabilisation. It is defined as number of live births a woman would expect to deliver, if she were to live through her reproductive years (age 15 to 49 years) and to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. This indicator pertains to the number of live births and not pregnancies. As against the replacement level of fertility, i.e. corresponding to a TFR of 2.1, the TFR in India at national level was 4.5 in 1980-82, 3.7 in 1990-92, declining to 3.4 in 1995-97. During the period 1980-82 and 1995-97, the TFR declined from 4.8 to 3.7 in rural areas and from 3.4 to 2.5 in urban areas. The rural-urban gap declining only marginally from 1.4 to 1.2.

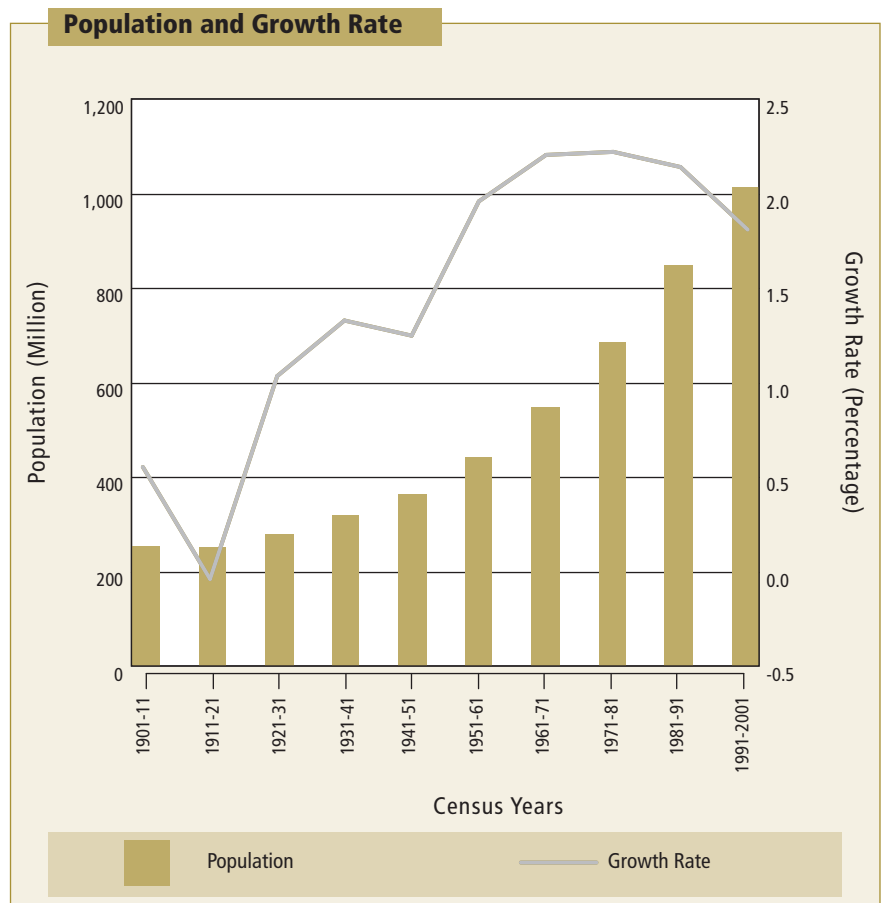
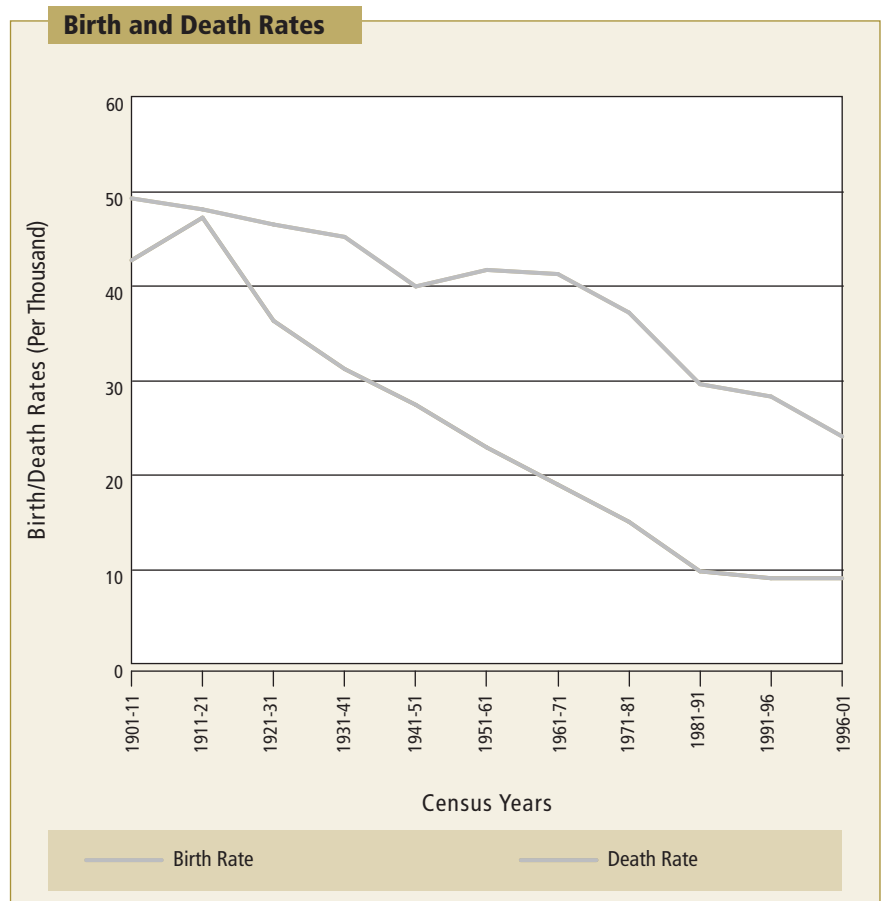
There are, however, large inter-State differences in the TFR. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, along with some other smaller States and Union Territories, accounting for nearly 12 per cent of the country's population have already attained TFR of less than 2.1 by 1995-97. There are other States and Union Territories that have TFR between 2.1 in and 3.0 and account for nearly 42 per cent of the total population. These include Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. For other States that account for nearly 48 per cent of the country's population, TFR is more than 3. For Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, it is over 4. With the exception of Kerala, in all States the birth rates in rural areas are much higher than those in urban areas, as a result, there is a considerable gap in rural and urban TFRs.

While looking at factors that explain the varied performance of States in India in bringing down their respective TFRs, it turns out that economic development and social sector attainments in education and health have



played a significant role. It also appears that factors influencing the decision-making process at household level, such as participation of women in decision-making due to their empowerment brought about by spread of education or other specific factors, have had a decisive role to play. These influences stand out in the success of demographic transition in the States of Kerala, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. However, in each of these cases, as well as in case of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, there are other specific and contextual factors that may have also helped in bringing about a decline in TFRs and, hence, in population growth rate. While there cannot be a single model of successful demographic transition, particularly from the point of its application to other States of the country, there is much to be learnt from each of these success stories.

The level of fertility has been, generally, found to be higher at lower education levels of the parents. According to a study undertaken by the Registrar General of India for the year 1984, it was found that the TFR declined progressively with the level of education of the mothers. It was the highest (5.1) for illiterate women and lowest (2.4) for women who had studied at least up to matriculation. The TFR initially increased with the level of household income and declined after a certain level. It was also seen that at the national level the TFR was least among the Sikhs and Christians and the highest for Muslims. The TFR was higher for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in comparison to the others. Overall, TFR was lower in urban areas than in rural areas. Similar findings were reported by the NFHS-I and II. They reported that fertility was higher among rural, less



Towards Population Stabilisation — Models of Successful Demographic Transition

In India, apart from Kerala — the most frequently quoted State for not only recording impressive attainments on a number of social indicators — the States of Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh present successful models of demographic transition. While there are some common elements across these States, each of them has some unique characteristics that explain their recent performance.

Kerala

Kerala's birth, death, infant mortality and literacy rates compare favourably even with countries having much higher income levels. It is all the more creditable that these have been achieved in a democratic set up without any coercive measures. There are several factors that explain Kerala's performance but most of these are not easily replicable in other States. Historically, the benevolent rulers of Travancore and Cochin had enlightened policy towards health and education that paved the way for a human development strategy for the State. Several mass movements led by social reformers and visionaries helped mobilise the masses and empowered them to fight for their rights. This led to a high degree of political consciousness and social awareness. Christian Missionaries have played a pioneering role in promoting health and education. They continue to manage accessible and affordable hospitals, schools and colleges in the State. Effective implementation of land reforms under the Communist Governments created a high degree of motivation for education, which has yielded long-term social dividends to Kerala. As a result of the land reforms, those who lost land and those who got small parcels of land realised the need for alternate source of income and, hence, turned to education in a big way. Matrilineal System, though confined to certain higher castes, created a helpful social environment and a higher status of women compared to other States in India. The marriage age of girls and boys increased continuously and this made a significant impact on birth rate. Late marriages and educated mothers resulted in lower rates of maternal, infant and child mortality and higher practice of contraception. Massive investment in health and education combined with good administration, private and civil society participation helped in enriching the human resource development strategy, yielding better health standards and adoption of small family norms. Effective management of Government's family planning programme

and contribution of private doctors and charitable hospitals have played a significant role in reducing mortality and fertility rates. The widespread coverage of print and electronic media along with cinema in the State helped improve communication and publicity for the spread of family planning concerns and practices. A rural-urban continuum in human habitations and well developed transportation network — by road and water — improved accessibility to health services and education. Finally, migration in large number has always been a feature of Kerala's development. Apart from easing population pressure and unemployment, migration has brought in considerable monetary remittances to families in Kerala, which has improved the living standards.

Manipur

Even in 1981, Manipur had the distinction of having the lowest infant mortality rate in the country, even lower than Kerala and yet, not much is known about the Manipur model. There are many similarities in social and institutional context facilitating such outcomes in the two States, but there are also many differences. Both Kerala and Manipur have better availability and a more equitable distribution of health services in comparison to rest of the country. While, the physical provisioning and access to health services is perhaps better in Kerala than in Manipur, the proportion of current expenditure (both public and private) on health care and related facilities is far more in Manipur than in present day Kerala. Like Kerala, Manipur is not among the more economically prosperous States in India. In fact, its per capita Net State Domestic Product, which was around 85 to 90 per cent of the national average in early eighties, declined to about 65 to 70 per cent of the national average, in the second half of nineties. However, the NSSO per capita consumption expenditure for the State fares well in comparison to the national average, particularly for rural areas. It is important to note that among the States (and data problems notwithstanding), the inequality in per capita consumption expenditure, as measured by the Gini Ratio, for Manipur is among the lowest in India. Both Manipur and Kerala have a far more equitable distribution of landholdings than the so called 'BIMARU' States. What is striking that, unlike Kerala, the level of female literacy in Manipur is not significantly high, it is in fact around the national average. Women's empowerment brought about by its unique socio-cultural context, and not so much by female literacy, explains the impressive health attainments of the State. Greater women's freedom; increased political consciousness and participation facilitated, in part, by the

matrilineal structure of the society; higher levels of maternal advancement; stronger social organisations and, perhaps, overall system of entitlement protection and relative equality reinforce each other to lower infant mortality rate in Manipur. Work participation rates for women in Manipur, in different categories of work, are much better than the national average as per Census 1981 and 1991. The participation rates are consistently high across all age groups. In Manipur, the mean age of women at marriage, 23.3 years in 1981, is even higher than in Kerala. It turns out, from Manipur's experience, that child survival or lower infant mortality is not just a result of medical and life saving support services, it is significantly connected with maternal capabilities which in turn are not necessarily contingent on higher female literacy. They, in this case are a result of a unique socio-political and economic context that has brought about empowerment of women and higher levels of maternal advancement in the State.

Himachal Pradesh

A critical element in case of Himachal Pradesh is the self-empowerment of women. This has been brought about by a host of factors working synergistically over the last few decades. The school participation rates for girls are almost as high as for boys. Himachal Pradesh is second only to Kerala in terms of school participation and literacy rates in the younger age groups. The State has a high level of female labour force participation. In a hill economy, where natural resources, such as, forests and pastures are relatively abundant, there is greater scope for labour absorption and women labour tend to be mobilised on a larger scale. A considerable proportion of males are engaged in public services in towns or district headquarters or have been deployed in public programmes/projects, thereby making it, perhaps, necessary for female to take to work outside their homes. This aspect has been reinforced by the transition in agricultural economy from cultivation of food grains to fruits and flowers, which require 'delicate labour'. Higher female labour-force participation has had a number of positive social influences including a reduction in female discrimination within the family; greater participation in decision making at household and at local village level; improved economic returns to female education; increase in the marriage age for girls; and more gender symmetric nature of marriage practices. Higher female education and work participation rates have encouraged females to take to a variety of jobs including teaching. The proportion of female teachers in Himachal Pradesh at primary level at above 40 per cent is much higher than its neighbouring

States. This, in turn, facilitates school enrolment among even adolescent girls. Public and social action at village level is much less male dominated than other parts of the country. Unlike the States in North India, the division of class, caste and gender are less pronounced. This, in turn, may have prevented alienation of social and political leadership from the masses and checked the emergence of politics of vested interests organised on lines of caste or communities as in the 'Hindi heartland'. A history of good political leadership, a reasonably responsive administration with comparatively low level of corruption has helped in identifying development priorities and implementing programmes fairly efficiently. There is a near complete coverage of the population in terms of safe drinking water, electricity, road-connectivity and telecommunication facilities. The availability of some of these services at the doorstep, releases labour, particularly the child labour, from the household chores of collecting water and fuel wood, in turn enabling them to attend schools. Community, public health and medical services are better organised and have a fairly high credibility. The modernising influence of rural-urban interaction, facilitated by a good network of roads and public transport service and the desire to visit larger markets in the towns has also increased exposure, awareness and encouraged the process of women-empowerment. Finally, improvements in rural living standards brought about by diversification of agricultural activities into horticulture and now floriculture and sericulture — activities with far better economic returns — is reinforcing the dynamics of demographic transition at a greater pace.

Tamil Nadu

The demographic transition in Tamil Nadu has been largely a result of cumulation of gradual improvement over time in the driving variables of population growth, literacy rates along with the process of social mobilisation. The State has, historically, been a hot bed of social reform movements, often precipitating political action in the desired direction. Social consciousness inspired by leaders such as Ramasami Naicker 'Periyar' has influenced the people to become responsible parents, among other things, to adoption of family planning as a means to bridge the gap between increasing aspirations and availability of resources to meet these aspirations. It is quite common in the State to invite political leaders to preside over marriage ceremonies who, invariably, advise young couples to adopt a small family norm. Tamil Nadu was among the first States, in independent India, to launch family planning programmes.

The male sterilisation (vasectomy) programme was taken up in the State as early as in 1950s, coupled with good administration, it meant an early start and acceptability to a practice that took much longer time in getting known and accepted elsewhere in the country. There has been a steady improvement in literacy rates in the State. The nineties have seen an increase in school enrolment rates and at the same time there has been a considerable decline in the school drop out rates. The mid-day meal programme for school children, started on a large scale for the first time in Tamil Nadu, has been a success. It has improved school attendance and contributed to the nutritional level of children, besides, perhaps, helping in overcoming some social rigidity of caste and class among the children. This programme has also helped women, mostly widows, engaged for cooking hot meals for the school children. All this has had a positive impact on the family planning programme of the government. The spread and reach of mass media, in particular the films have helped in reinforcing the social message for family planning.

Andhra Pradesh

The decline in fertility rate in Andhra Pradesh has not been accompanied by any significant improvement in social indicators. The female literacy rate has been lower and infant mortality rate much higher than in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The percentage of urban population in the State is almost same as that of all-India. Access to electronic media seems to have played some motivational role in acceptance of family planning practices and, hence, in engineering a

decline in fertility. The exposure to mass media is considerably higher than many other parts of country. This would have also helped in spreading the message of family planning. A large percentage of mothers — literates, as well as illiterates — have accepted antenatal care, a majority of them from a medical doctor, both in urban and rural areas. There has been an improvement in living standards of people and a considerable reduction in population living below the poverty line. In part, this is due to substantial subsidies provided by the State Government on food, particularly on rice (the Two Rupees Rice Scheme), that has helped in raising living standards of people. The relatively well managed public distribution system for food grains through which subsidised rice is distributed and the Integrated Child Development Services programme that integrates supplementary nutrition with primary health care and informal education have made an impact on poverty alleviation and on family planning. On a per capita basis, Andhra Pradesh spends much more money on anti-poverty programmes than many other States. There has been a significant reduction in the rural unemployment, particularly among females, along with increase in real wage rates. In general, in the nineties, a pro active Government, guided also by a competitive urge to do as well as the neighbouring States, has helped focus the public policy and improve effectiveness of delivery mechanism in the State. These factors could have created a favourable climate for a decline in fertility, even with a low level of social development as reflected in some indicators.

*Source Adapted from Ashish Bose (2000),
A K Shiva Kumar(1995).*

educated women, Muslim and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe women in the period 1990-92 and 1996-98.

An important concern in the present stage of India's demographic transition relates to persisting adverse **Sex Ratio**, defined as number of females to thousand males. It has fluctuated between 927-934 between the period 1971 to 2001. This is much lower than the sex ratio of 980 that prevailed in the early part of the 20th century in the country. It is despite medical evidence that suggests that women have a distinct advantage over men in terms of lower mortality and, therefore, longer life spans if they are symmetrically placed in terms of availability of nutrition, access to health care and medical life support.

There is a significant variation in sex ratio across States. In general the female to male ratios are more favourable in the Southern and Eastern regions in comparison to the Northern and the Western regions. In 1991, the sex ratio in the four Southern States ranged between 960-1036 females for every thousand males as against close to 900 in the Western region and even lower ratio in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The sex ratio also varied between the rural and urban areas, as well as among different sections of the society.

For the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and the rest of the population it was 922, 972 and 923 females for every thousand males, respectively, as against the overall sex ratio of 927 for the country in 1991. As per one estimate it amounts to nearly 31.8 million 'missing females' in the country, if the observed Sex ratio for 1991 was closer to the expected sex ratio.

Before one looks at factors that explain prevailing patterns in sex ratio in the country, it is quite instructive to look at **juvenile sex ratios**, i.e. sex ratio in the age group 0-9 years. The juvenile sex ratios are free from sex selective migration and can be directly associated with pattern of mortality among children by sex. An improvement in the sex ratio in age group 5-9 years vis-à-vis the sex ratio in 0-4 years in favour of females, would be in keeping with expected biological trends. On other hand, a reduction in this ratio would imply higher female mortality in comparison to males, indicating discrimination against girl child in availability and access to food, nutrition, health care and, perhaps, even medical support services.

Between the population Census of 1981 and 1991, juvenile sex ratio declined from 958 to 946. The decline was in age groups 0-4 years, as well as in 5-9 years. At the national level, difference between rural and urban areas was marginal, although it widened somewhat in 1991 in comparison to 1981. The ratio was more favourable for females in age group 0-4 years than that prevailing in age group 5-9 years for both the Census years. However, the inter-State variations were quite striking. The sex ratio was relatively more favourable for females in Southern, Northeastern and Eastern States and was particularly adverse in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. For a majority of States both in rural and urban areas, the sex ratio was lower in age group 5-9 years than in age group 0-4 years though the differences declined over the period. The preliminary results from Census 2001 for sex ratio in age group 0-6 years was 927 females for thousand males, with a similar pattern at State level.

Among the factors that explain these patterns in the sex ratios, it turns out that while female mortality was 10.5 per cent higher than male mortality in the age group 0-4 years, it was higher by 19 per cent in the age group 5-9 years in 1981. These differences in female and male age specific mortality were much higher for rural areas than for urban. In 1991, mortality differences narrowed down considerably, to the extent that male mortality marginally exceeded female mortality in urban areas for age group 5-9 years. There are, however, wide differences in the female-male mortality at State level. For a few States, namely, Bihar, Haryana (in 1981), Madhya Pradesh, Punjab (in 1991), Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the female mortality was higher than the male for both age groups.

Another factor that has a bearing on female to male ratio in the population is the sex ratio at birth. The world over, proportion of male

Sex Ratios in the Age Groups 0-4 and 5-9 years

(Females per Thousand Males)

Age Group	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0-4	979	973	978	959	943	955
5-9	941	942	941	937	939	938
0-9	959	957	958	948	940	946

Source Estimated from Registrar General of India (1999)

Variations in Sex Ratio in Age Groups 0-4, 5-9 for 1981 and 1991

	Sex Ratio in age group 5-9 greater than Sex Ratio in age group 0-4	Sex Ratio age group 5-9 not significantly different than Sex Ratio in age group 0-4	Sex Ratio in age group 5-9 less than Sex Ratio in age group 0-4
1981 (Rural)	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Pondicherry.	Goa, Kerala, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Lakshadweep.
1981 (Urban)	Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	Kerala, Pondicherry	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep.
1981 (Combined)	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Pondicherry.	Goa, Kerala, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Lakshadweep.
1991 (Rural)	Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Is.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Lakshadweep.
1991 (Urban)	Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Is.	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chandigarh	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep Pondicherry.
1991 (Combined)	Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Is.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry.

children at birth is more than that of female. The sex ratio at birth varies on an average between 943 to 952 females for every thousand males. It tends to progressively become favourable for females on account of higher mortality for males. In India, however, the sex ratio at birth has generally remained in the range of 900-910 females for every thousand males in 1980s, declining to 878 in 1993-95, improving marginally thereafter to 901 in 1996-98. At sub-national level, for Southern States, it is by and large, in line with prevailing

trends in the developed world, but is adverse for females in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. For Haryana and Punjab, the sex ratio at birth, in urban areas was at sub-800 levels in 1996-98. This points to the possibility of widespread prevalence of pre-natal sex determination and sex selection practices. It highlights the impact of perverse social and cultural factors related to marriage practices and dowry, as well as role of women in household level decision making in an essentially patriarchal social context in these States.

Two other demographic concerns that are particularly important from the point of a human centric approach to the development process relate to the issue of 'greying of the population' and the incidence of disability in the population. These have been discussed in the Chapter 6.

Policies, Interventions and Prospects

It would not be entirely incorrect to suggest that India's approach to health sector development has not been sufficiently integrated with overall process of development. This is reflected, for instance, in the absence of an adequate policy framework that conceives and exploits inter and intra sectoral synergies between development processes directed at improving availability of drinking water, sanitation and public hygiene, access to elementary education, nutrition and poverty alleviation, on one hand, with awareness and access to public health and medical services, on other. There has been a misplaced emphasis on maintenance and strengthening of private health care services, perhaps, on account of the inertia of colonial inheritance, at the expense of broadening and deepening of public health care system targeted at controlling the incidence of disease, particularly of the communicable diseases, in rural areas. There are significant rural-urban disparities in various mortality, morbidity and nutrition indicators. Moreover, there is multiplicity of public programmes and interventions in health sector resulting in a thin spread of available resources, manpower and infrastructure. In States where inter-sectoral linkages that influence health attainments of people, have existed either for historical reasons, or have been consciously forged as a part of planned effort, and where the health concerns of the rural population have been reasonably addressed, results on health attainments, as well as demographic transition have been quite impressive.

The National Health Policy 1983 and the draft National Health Policy 2001 recognise these concerns. The Statements have highlighted a need for time-bound programme for setting up network of comprehensive primary health care services, linked with extension and health education. It talked of intermediation through 'health volunteers' having appropriate knowledge and skill. It emphasised establishment of a referral system to prevent needless load on higher levels of health care hierarchy, at the same time creating a network of super-specialty services by also encouraging private health care facilities for patients who can afford. While there has been noteworthy success in eradication of some communicable diseases and some are expected to be eliminated in near future, the sustainability of India's health care system, as it stands today, is uncertain. Moreover, there is far greater urgency to ensure an equitable access to health care services and

The approach to health sector development in the country has not been sufficiently integrated with the overall process of development.

attain acceptable standards of good health for the population in the country.

As per the Constitutional allocation of responsibilities between the Central and State Governments, health and family welfare has been identified as a State subject. The main responsibility of infrastructure and manpower building rests with the State Governments. However, the Central Government has over the last five decades provided supplementary funds for control of major communicable, as well as non-communicable diseases, by initiating national level programmes, in some cases, with the help of assistance from foreign agencies.

At the time of independence, communicable diseases were a major cause of morbidity and mortality in India. Initial efforts in public health care were, therefore, directed to their prevention and control. Among the initiatives, at national level, the National Anti Malaria Programme (launched in 1953); Kala Azar which is confined to 36 districts in Bihar and 10 districts in West Bengal covering a population of about 7.5 million; the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (launched in 1962); National Leprosy Eradication Programme (launched in 1983); National AIDS Control Programme (launched in 1992) are important interventions that have contributed considerably in bringing down the crude death rate per thousand, from about 25 in 1951 to under 9 in 1999. However, morbidity due to communicable diseases continues to be high in spite of renewed effort at extending the immunisation coverage of the population. Deteriorating urban and rural sanitation, poor solid waste management and overcrowding have escalated the prevalence of communicable diseases. The emergence of drug-resistant pathogens and insecticide-resistant vectors has compounded the problem of controlling communicable diseases. National initiatives, on some non-communicable diseases that were perceived as major public health problems, have also been taken. Among these the National Goitre Control Programme (launched in 1962), the National Blindness Control Programme (launched in 1976), the National Cancer Control Programme (launched in 1975-76), National Mental Health Programme (launched in 1982) and Integrated Non-Communicable Disease Control Programme (launched on a pilot basis in the Ninth Plan) are some of the major initiatives of the Central Government. In addition, the Central Government supports bio-medical research in a number of areas. The Indian Council for Medical Research is the nodal organisation for undertaking and supervising this work.

At State level, apart from the overall responsibility of providing preventive and curative health care, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme, the National Mid Day Meals Programme (NMMP), various micro nutrient schemes, including those targeted for improving intake of iron-folate, vitamin A and iodised salt, as well as food for work through various anti poverty programmes are some important initiatives aimed at addressing the problem of malnutrition and women and child health. The ICDS programme providing services like supplementary feeding, immunisation against preventable childhood diseases, health checkups, health and nutrition education to women and pre-school education for children has recorded significant success in many areas, particularly in States where the primary level health care infrastructure is relatively well developed. The States that have done well include, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the South, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the West and West Bengal in the East. Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab have also done well but it is Rajasthan and Madhya

Pradesh that have of late made significant strides in improving the implementation of ICDS programme in their State. The National Mid Day Meal Programme (NMMP) was initiated in 1995 to improve nutritional status and learning achievements of school-going children and, more importantly, their enrolment and attendance in schools. The programme has been modelled after a similar initiative in Tamil Nadu showed considerable success in attaining the stated objectives of the programme. The availability of cooked meal in schools has been found to not only improve enrolment and attendance levels of the school going children but has provided critical nutrition supplements to the children. In the States where cooked meals were substituted by dry rations as, for instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the results have not been as encouraging. In fact in a recent judgement of the Supreme Court it has been directed only cooked meals are to be given under this programme.

Much of the success of these initiatives, both for preventive, as well as curative health care services depends on availability of health care infrastructure, trained manpower and public provisioning of resources. At the national level, the functional primary healthcare infrastructure, including Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres nearly meets the existing norms (for 1991 population) formulated, taking into account population, density and terrain. At present, the national norms envisage a Sub-Centre for population of three to five thousand; a Primary Health Centre for population of twenty to thirty thousand; and a Community Health Centre for four Primary Health Centres. The number of Primary Health Centres doctors at the national level exceeds the requirement as per the norms. There are, however, shortages in the availability of para-medics, as well as specialists at the Community Health Centres, which undermines their functioning as referral units. The disparities across States and within States between regions for infrastructure, as well as for manpower are quite striking. For instance, the indicator — births

A Diagnosis of India's Health Care Services

India's has a large network of public, voluntary and private health care infrastructure manned by an equally large number of medical personnel and paramedics. Some ailments of India's health care system includes:

- Persistent gaps in manpower and infrastructure, with wide inter-State differences, especially at the primary health care level, disproportionately impacting less developed and rural areas;
- Sub-optimal functioning of the existing infrastructure, poor referral services;
- Significant proportion of hospitals not having appropriate manpower, diagnostic and therapeutic services and drugs, particularly in public sector;
- Increasing dual disease burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases because of persisting poverty along with ongoing demographic, lifestyle and environmental transitions;
- Increased dependence of people on private health care services, often leading to indebtedness in rural areas;
- Escalating costs of health care, ever widening gaps between what is possible and can be afforded;
- Technological advances, though, widen the spectrum of possible interventions but are well beyond the financial reach of majority;
- Inadequate integration of indigenous and alternative system of medicines with the allopathic stream;
- Inadequate integration of public interventions in the area of drinking water, sanitation, urban waste disposal with public health programmes thereby failing to exploit potential synergies that reinforce health attainments of people;
- There is, perhaps, a misplaced emphasis on development and maintenance of private health care services at the expense of a broadening and deepening of public health care system targeted, essentially, at controlling the incidence of communicable diseases in rural areas;
- In case of preventive health care, among the five levels of prevention, namely — health promotion; specific protection; early diagnosis and prompt treatment; disability limitation; and rehabilitation — there is little that has been done by way of strengthening the institutional and delivery mechanism of public policy and programmes, at least, in case of the last two; and
- Continuation of a universally free public health care system — preventive as well as curative — is unsustainable in its present form. Moreover, there is inadequate policy movement on creating an alternative, accessible, affordable, viable and dependable health care system for majority of the population.

attended by health professionals — shows not only a striking rural urban disparity at national level but also significant disparities across States. For Kerala proportion of births attended by health professionals was nearly 88 and 96 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively, whereas, the corresponding figure was only 11 and 44 per cent for rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh in 1992-93, as per NFHS-I. The data for NFHS-II (1998-99) shows improvement in almost all States with some decline in rural-urban disparities. On the whole, at national level, as against 34 per cent births attended by health professionals in 1992-93, the proportion increased to 42 per cent in 1998-99. Similarly, the proportion of fully vaccinated children between ages

12 to 23 months improved from 35 per cent to 42 per cent in the country as per NFHS data for 1992-93 and 1998-99. This proportion for Bihar was just about 10 per cent in 1992-93, whereas, it was well over 60 per cent for Goa, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The coverage has remained the same in Bihar in 1998-99 but it is above or close to 80 per cent in case of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

The public provisioning of resources for development and maintenance of health care infrastructure has had a direct bearing on the health attainments of States. At the national level, the health expenditure ratio i.e., the ratio of public expenditure on health to total public expenditure increased for the Central Government from 1.4 per cent in 1980-81 (Statistical Appendix Tables 7.5 to 7.8) to 1.5 per cent in 1990-91 and, subsequently, to 1.8 per cent in 1998-99. The corresponding figures for major States, however, declined from 7.1 per cent in 1980-81 to 5.9 per cent in 1990-91 and further to 5.8 per cent in 1998-99. At State level, except for Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, which have recorded impressive improvement in health expenditure ratio between 1980-81 and 1990-91, for all major States there has been a decline. Among the major States the ratio of public spending on health — both revenue

Rural Medical Care — Alternative Low Cost Health Care Models

The rural-urban disparity in accessibility to modern health care services is quite striking in India. The accessibility of the impoverished population is even more. According to a survey undertaken by Voluntary Health Association of India not more than 20 per cent of the population has any access to allopathic medicine, leave alone basic surgical services like life-saving caesarean section, or a life saving repair of typhoid perforation. The trickle down effect of technology-intensive medical care, which in most cases is unaffordable for the majority, is limited. It is against this background that initiatives such as the networking of rural surgeons through Association of Rural Surgeons of India (launched in 1993) is providing viable models of rural health care that is accessible and affordable to a common person. In addition to the stated objectives of providing a second level health care in areas where it does not exist at present; initiate and provide primary health care within the community; and support tertiary health care, the network is supporting a platform for dissemination of modern health care technology and research, adapted/modified to meet local needs and constraints, in rural areas.

The Small Scale Rural Surgical Clinics in West Bengal is one such initiative that has been successful in extending affordable basic surgical health care at the level of sub-division. It is estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the operation load is being shared by these small clinics while the State-run sub-divisional hospital absorbs the remaining 40 per cent. These clinics are usually run by a single experienced doctor who builds up a team of paramedics locally, and often without the help of a trained anaesthetist is able to provide medical service at a fraction of the cost. A similar effort by the Rural Medicare Society in the suburbs of Delhi is extending both preventive and curative health care to those who otherwise would have been bypassed altogether because of lack of affordability.

There are at least 300 such hospitals registered with the Association of Rural Surgeons of India through out the country and many more that are yet to take advantage of the forum. The reasons for the success of these hospitals includes, inadequate availability of resources, lack of basic equipment, medicines and essential manpower in the public health care system in rural areas. Ultimately, how well such initiatives fare and the extent to which they are able to supplement the Government's efforts in providing a universal health cover to all, depends on the institutional support — including training and skill upgradation — that is extended to these hospitals and the medical practioners. They have to be viewed as partners in the health sector development plans of the country.

Source Rural Medicare Society, New Delhi and Banshree Clinic Jhargram, Midnapur, West Bengal.

and capital expenditure — to Gross State Domestic Product was above 4 per cent in case of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, between 2-2.5 per cent in case of Rajasthan and Kerala, between 1.5-2 per cent in case of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and less than 1.5 per cent for the rest in 1980-81. In 1998-99, it was about 2.5 per cent in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, 1.6 per cent for Andhra Pradesh and between 1 and 1.5 per cent for Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Karnataka and less than 1 per cent for the rest. It turns out that the proportion of public resources for health at the State level declined in the last two decades for almost all States. The share of Central Government allocations to the health sector, however increased, though only marginally in the nineties.

The private expenditure on health has shown a significant increase in the nineties. The data from National Accounts Statistics shows that as against an average growth of a little over 2 per cent in the expenditure on health in the eighties, when the growth in private final consumption expenditure was around 4 per cent per annum, the growth in health expenditure, in the nineties, was over 7.5 per cent per annum as against the growth of 4.6 per cent in the total private final consumption expenditure. The growing dependence of the population on private health care facilities is also reflected in indicators capturing the growth of health care infrastructure in the private sector.

National Population Policy 2000

In 1952, India was the first country to launch a national programme, emphasising family planning, to the extent necessary, for reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at a level consistent with the requirement of national economy. But it was only in 2000 that a National Population Policy was adopted in the country. The Policy has the long-term objective of achieving a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection. The Policy has set the following goals for 2010:

- Universal access to quality contraceptive services in order to lower the Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 and attaining two-child norm.
- Full coverage of registration of births, deaths and marriage and pregnancy.
- Universal access to information/counselling services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
- Infant Mortality Rate to decline below 30 per thousand live births and sharp reduction in the incidence of low birth weight (below 2.5 kg.) babies.
- Universal immunisation of children against vaccine preventable diseases, elimination of Polio by 2000 and near elimination of Tetanus and Measles.
- Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.
- Achieve 80 per cent institutional deliveries and increase in the percentage of deliveries conducted by trained persons to 100 per cent.
- Containing Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio to less than 100 per 100,000 live births.
- Universalisation of primary education and reduction in the dropout rates at primary and secondary levels to below 20 per cent both for boys and girls.

The National Commission on Population has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as Vice Chairman on 11th May 2000 to review, monitor and give directions for implementation of the National Population Policy. A Strategic Support Group consisting of Secretaries of concerned sectoral ministries has been constituted as Standing Advisory Group to the Commission. Some Working Groups have been constituted to look into specific aspects of implementation of the Policy.

Summing Up

Stabilisation of population is an essential requirement for promoting sustainable development and a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities in a developing society characterised by range of scarcities and multiple constraints on the ability to transform its endowments into desirable development outcomes. In spite of being among the first in the world to recognise the importance of and initiate family planning and

welfare programmes in its development strategy, as early as in 1952, India's population has grown nearly three times from about 361 million in 1951 to 1027 million in 2001. It has taken the country five decades to have a National Population Policy and have it adopted by the Parliament to reflect a national consensus. Some States including Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Kerala have also presented or taken steps to formulate their respective population policies. These policy statements affirm the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while extending reproductive health care services. Moreover, there is a continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. The national policy provides a framework for advancing goals and prioritising strategies during the next decade to meet reproductive and child health needs of the population and to achieve replacement levels (TFR) by 2010. While it is based on the need to simultaneously address issues of infant mortality and maternal mortality, meeting unmet needs of contraception and increasing the coverage of reproductive and child health services by Government in partnership with industry and voluntary health organisations, in the ultimate analysis, the success of the effort rests critically on forging an inter-sectoral development strategy that improves the accessibility of the population to primary and secondary education, extending basic amenities including sanitation, safe drinking water, housing and connectivity and most importantly catalysing empowerment of women in all walks of their life.

Some Other Aspects of Well-Being

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Societies, cultures and nations have often been evaluated on the basis of how they have been treating their elderly, the children, the disabled and the deprived in course of their development. This is all the more relevant for developing countries that are yet to complete their demographic transition and where the number of people in each of these population segments is likely to be quite large. In multi-cultural, multi-religious, linguistically and ethnically pluralistic societies an additional consideration has been the well-being of the minorities and the excluded. In the human development framework, the focus, particularly on variables capturing educational, health and demographic attainments/deprivation may, perhaps, make it unnecessary to look at development outcomes for each of these population segments separately. This is because, the strategies to improve outcomes on the educational and health dimension of human well-being are also the means to sustain an improvement in overall attainments of these population segments. However, indicators capturing absolute or relative attainments at an individual as well as the collective social level for some of these population segments may still be required, particularly, if there are significant gaps between the attainments of these segments and the rest of the population. Such specific indicators may be important for evaluating the qualitative aspect of the process of social change, more so for determining the

policy framework and public interventions for hastening the process towards attaining the socially desired ends.

Besides the social context, the physical environment also has a direct bearing on the well-being of individuals. At the same time, the development process, as it unfolds, impacts the physical environment, one way or the other, almost continuously. It is only natural then that appropriate environmental indicators are also included in any assessment of human well-being and the process of development.



Elderly

Magnitude and Regional Pattern

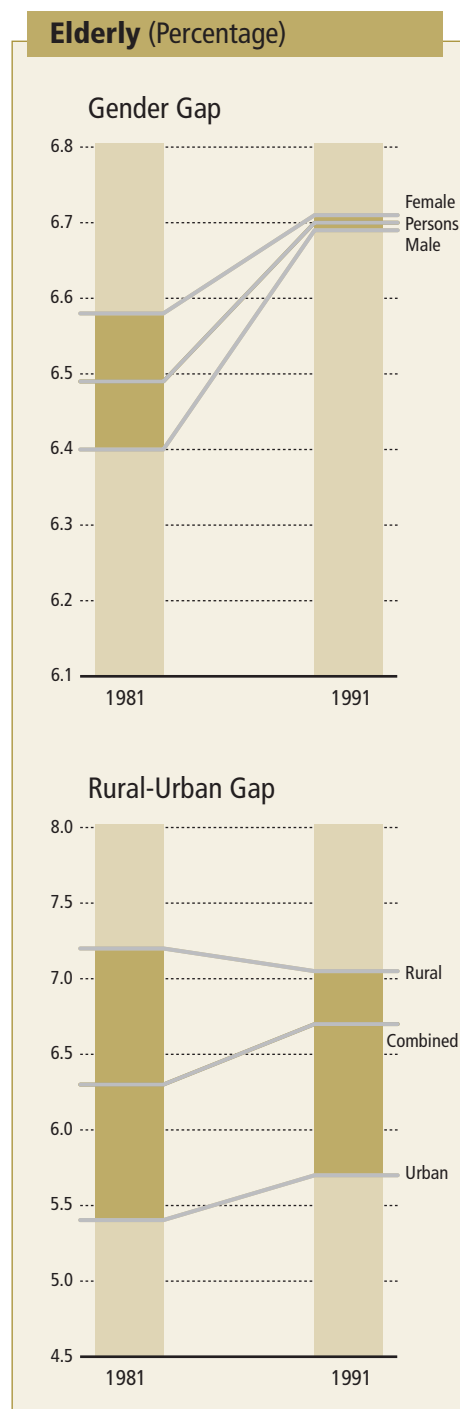
India has the second largest number of elderly persons after China. In a number of countries, as well as in most international fora, an elderly is a person in the age group 65 years and above. However, in India elderly constitutes persons in the age group 60 years and above. There were about 43 million elderly, comprising 6.5 per cent of the population in 1981, 57 million or 6.7 per cent of population in 1991. The Technical Group on Population Projections, set-up by the Planning Commission, had projected the number of elderly to be around 113 million accounting for nearly 9 per cent of the population in 2016.

The proportion of elderly to the total population in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas for the Census years 1981 and 1991 for which data has been presented in the Statistical Appendix. However, the proportion of urban elderly increased, from 5.37 per cent to 5.70 per cent between 1981 and 1991, while in rural areas it has shown a decline from 7.23 per cent to 7.04 per cent. Overall and for urban areas, the proportion of elderly females has been marginally higher than that of males for both the years, but the reverse is true in case of rural areas.

At State level, the proportion of elderly to total population is the highest in Kerala. In general, the share of elderly in the population is higher in the Southern States and relatively lower in the Eastern and North-Eastern region. It is also higher in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, which are relatively better off States. This is on expected lines as some of these States have done well on a number of socio-economic indicators and have also been successful in bringing down their population growth rates. Surprisingly, the proportion of elderly to total population is also high in Orissa, which is among the poorest States in the country. The regional pattern is more or less similar for both rural and urban areas.

Issues and Concerns

Until a few decades ago, the issue of the elderly was not in the forefront of the development agenda in the country. High birth rates accompanied by high death rates kept the proportion of India's elderly at low levels. At the same time, the traditional family structure including the prevalence of joint family system and the significant role of the elderly in decision making at household level ensured that most of the elderly in the society were looked after by the members of their respective families. Since the 1960s, the proportion of the elderly has increased due to a steady decline in mortality rates and consequent improvement in life expectancy, as well as due to decline in the fertility rates, which reinforces aging of the population. While technological advancements and improvement in health services is reducing death rate among the elderly, there is a considerable change in the physical and socio-economic circumstances of the older people with the transformation of traditional joint family system into nuclear families. The gradual marginalisation of the elderly in the decision making process in an average family and the break down of the family as a traditional social unit that took care of the elderly, sick, widows and orphans has brought forth problems of the elderly in the society. It is also important to recognise that



Women surviving their spouses are likely to live about 6.5 years as widows. At present, this is one-tenth of the female life expectancy at birth.

with the rising number of the old persons and their changing socio-economic and physical context, the proportion of the destitute among them may also, perhaps, be rising. Unfortunately, despite destitution being a critical social dimension of the problem of aging, the database on it is quite inadequate at present.

Elderly Widows

An aspect of the aging problem, on which some data is available relates to the widows among the elderly females. The number of widows among the elderly is about three and a half times more than the number of widowers. While the percentage of widowers among the elderly males was about 15 per cent, the widows among the elderly females were as high as 54 per cent as per the 1991 Census. More importantly at present, on an average, women of age 60 years are expected to live 1.8 years longer than males. This, coupled with the average age difference between men and women at the time of marriage, results in a situation where women surviving their spouses are likely to live about 6.5 years as widows. This is about one-tenth of the prevalent female life expectancy at birth and, more importantly, about 40 per cent of life expectancy of an elderly woman in the country. Thus, the time spent by the elderly women as a widow is considerable. The women in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal are likely to spend more years as widows than in other States, as differences in the male-female marriage age in these States are much larger.

Old-Age Dependency Ratio

The old age dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons in the age group 60 years and above, per 100 persons in the age group 15-59 years is a useful indicator for looking at the elderly within the population. The old age dependency ratio has increased marginally from about 12.04 per cent in 1981 to 12.19 per cent in 1991, being somewhat higher for females than for the males. This ratio is much higher in rural areas at 13.16 per cent in comparison to 9.66 per cent in the urban areas. It could, partly, be explained by the migration of individuals in the age group 15-59 to urban areas, leaving the elderly in the villages. At the State level, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab have a high old age dependency ratio. It is relatively lower in the North-Eastern region, the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Any increase in the old age dependency ratio implies that an increasing number of the elderly, generally with altered physiological, psychological or sometimes even professional capabilities and with reduced work participation rates have to depend more and more on the population in the working age group for support. This could have serious implications for the well-being of the elderly at household level. A survey conducted by the NSSO on the elderly in 1995-96 estimated that 30 per cent of the males and 70 per cent of the females were economically fully dependent on others. This incidence of old age dependence was significantly higher in case of females in West Bengal, Punjab, Assam, Haryana and Gujarat and marginally more for males in Karnataka, Punjab, and Andhra Pradesh in comparison to the national average.

Polices and Interventions

The inter-State and rural-urban differences in the magnitude and pattern of the elderly have a bearing on the formulation of a policy framework, including legislative support and public and civil society interventions. An important aspect of addressing and mitigating some of these concerns, for the elderly, involves building income-financial security either on an individual basis or through broad based public and social provisioning. A survey conducted by NSSO in 1995-96 reveals that nearly 53.5 per cent of the elderly in urban areas and only 37 per cent of the elderly in rural areas possessed some financial assets. Expectedly, the proportion of females having financial assets was significantly less than that of the males. While the male-female disparity in possession of financial assets was 3.2:1 in rural areas, it was less than half, i.e. 1.5:1 in the urban areas. This highlights the necessity of having adequate but differentiated strategy for extending financial security to the elderly in rural and urban areas. Instruments such as pension funds, insurance and other means of extending old age social security, such as concessions on travel and medical care have to be identified, packaged and deployed to meet the diversity of needs of the aged.

Elders are often forced to work in the absence of adequate social security or post retirement benefits or when they cannot depend on the traditional family support systems. Most of this work is confined to the informal-unorganised sector, which makes the economic vulnerability of the elderly even greater. The Census of India 1991 shows that the work participation rate was as high as 60 per cent for the males and 16 per cent for the females. As against 65 per cent of the elderly males and 19 per cent of the elderly females working in rural areas, the corresponding figures were 43 per cent and 6 per cent respectively in the urban areas.

Besides the lack of income security, the problems of health care and adequate shelter have a direct bearing on the well-being of the elderly. Studies have shown that it is the fear of physical dependency (including being sick or disabled) rather than economic insecurity, which is a major cause of worry for the elderly. Both in rural and urban areas, the elderly are largely dependent on the public health care system to meet their preventive, curative, restorative and rehabilitative needs. In most States, the government's ability to provide quality health care services or medical care especially for meeting the needs of rural segments of population are extremely limited. The medical facilities, where available, are overcrowded, overstretched, poorly maintained, indifferently serviced due to paucity of funds and non availability of doctors and trained para-medics in rural areas. In most cases, the elderly have to depend on their limited savings or on support of their children and family members. There are some exceptions. The State of Kerala has demonstrated that the civil society institutions — charitable trusts and community health care foundations — the public health care system, and

Legislations for the Elderly

The States of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have introduced specific legislation to protect the elderly. The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents Dependents Act, 1996 includes in its definitions 'Dependent', the wife, parents and grand parents who are unable to maintain themselves. Tribunals are being set up in every district for clearing and determining claims for maintenance under this act. All proceedings including appearances are to be completed within nine months of the filing of the case. The Maharashtra Maintenance of Parents and Dependents Bill, 1997 is another such Act.

Some laws that are for the benefit of the older people and which generally confer some advantages on them include the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, The Hindu Succession Act, The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, The Payment of Gratuity Act, the Pension Act, The Income Tax Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

National Policy for Older Persons

The National Policy for Older Persons was announced by the Government in January 1999. The goal of the policy is the well-being of the older persons. It aims to strengthen their legitimate place in society and help them live their life with purpose, dignity and peace. The policy, inter alia provides for:

- State to extend support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of older persons; provide protection against abuse and exploitation; make available opportunities for development of the potential of older people; seek their participation and provide services to improve quality of their life.
- Affirmative action in favour of the elderly, especially elderly females to prevent their becoming victims of neglect and discrimination on account of gender, widowhood and age.
- Empowerment of older persons to enable better control over their lives and participation in decision-making.
- Increased budgetary support from the State with equal attention to the rural and urban poor.

private medical practitioners can collectively provide a reasonably effective, accessible and affordable medical health care system to most people, both in rural and urban areas. States like Himachal Pradesh have shown that public health care system can deliver basic medical and health care services even in rural areas.

The issue of shelter for the elderly, outside the traditional family system, in the form of old age homes, community and recreational centres for the aged, have not been addressed systematically both by the public agencies as also the civil society initiatives in most of the States. There are critical gaps, which are going to widen further, in the demand and supply of such services.

There is a considerable scope for extending legislative and policy support to improve coverage and access of the elderly to these services. It is also important to address the issue of regulating and introducing standardisation in the services through better enforcement of the rules and regulations governing such services.

In the coming years with increasing number of the elderly, more so of elderly women, makes it necessary to suitably reflect the economic, social and physical concerns of the older people in public policies, programmes and interventions as also in the mobilisation of the civil society. The operationalisation and careful implementation of the National Policy for Older Persons could be a useful starting point.

Children

Child Labour-Conceptual Ambiguities and Magnitude

In India, despite acceptance of international standards and commitments on restricting the use of child labour, the existence of a national child labour policy, wide-spread national and State level laws and regulations, millions of children are engaged in work, often under hardship or hazardous conditions. It deprives them of their childhood and their dignity and is detrimental to their health, education, and more importantly, in developing capabilities and availing opportunities as normal individuals in the society.

As per the Census of India, there were 10.75 million child workers in the age group 5-14 years in 1971, 13.64 million in 1981 and 11.28 million in 1991. In absolute terms, there is no trend in the number of working children at the national level, though there is some decline in the incidence of child labour. This is only expected considering the period 1971-1991 has recorded the highest decadal population growth in independent India. It is only in the

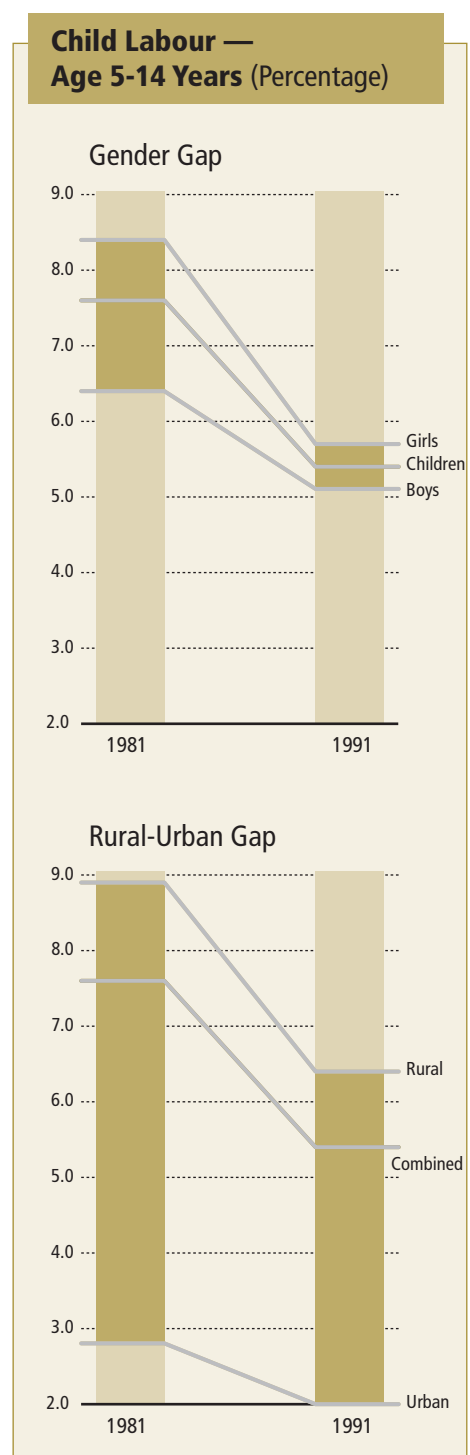
1990s that with a significant decline in the population growth rate along with improvement in over-all literacy rates, in general, and school enrolment/attendance in particular that one would expect a decline in the absolute number of child labour.

A child is classified as labourer if the child is in the age group 5-14 years and is 'economically active'. A person is treated as economically active or gainfully employed if he/she does work on regular basis for which he or she receives remuneration or if such labour results in output for the market. This is the definition used by International Labour Organisation and also by the Indian Census to estimate number of working children in India.

The definition of child labour is far from being unambiguous or precise, particularly in the Indian context. To begin with, such a narrow definition of child labour runs into problems if a child is involved in any unpaid work, for example, in day to day household chores or looking after the younger siblings in the family; or for that matter, in small family enterprises like retail business, or in seasonal agricultural work on the household farms. The problem becomes particularly serious when all this work on which children are deployed, is at the expense of acquiring education and becoming literate. The second set of problem arises when one looks at number of children in the age group 5-14 years, who are categorised neither as child labour nor as students enrolled or attending schools. This segment of the child population, often categorised as the 'no where children' is sizeable and comprises children who, though generally working, are not counted as part of the work force perhaps because of conceptual narrowness of the definition of child labour or because of difficulties in accounting the work performed as per the system of national accounting or because of the sporadic nature of their engagement in the labour market. Such children in any case provide a ready pool, both in rural and urban areas, from where the prospective employer can engage a more easily manageable labour, often, at a fraction of the going wage rate.

At the national level, for both boys and girls, incidence of child labour as per the 1981 Census was 7.6 per cent whereas incidence of 'no where children' was as high as 52.9 per cent or nearly 7 times. In 1991 the corresponding ratios were 5.4 per cent and 45.2 per cent respectively i.e. more than 8 times. This order of difference in the target group cannot be wished away, and certainly not from the point of designing public policy or from considerations of devising effective strategy of public intervention for mitigating the problem. Moreover, on normative considerations, in any developing society there is hardly any scope for not treating symmetrically all such children (in the age group 5-14 years) who are neither enrolled nor attending school or not studying with a view to acquire knowledge/skills, on a regular basis.

It is implicit in such an approach that, ultimately, development has to be seen as a process that enlarges the set of choices available to individuals in a society. This in turn involves guaranteeing, if need be through public intervention, a certain capability level and its actualisation through availability of a growing set of opportunities for all. Education, in the context of such an approach, is a critical dimension of building an individual's capability and ultimately his/her well-being. And so is the need to have a healthy childhood that lays the foundation for living a normal expected life-span and a potentially productive life, none of which is eroded by working prematurely when physically the body is not ready, or because



the childhood has been spent getting exposed to working conditions that are hazardous and strenuous.

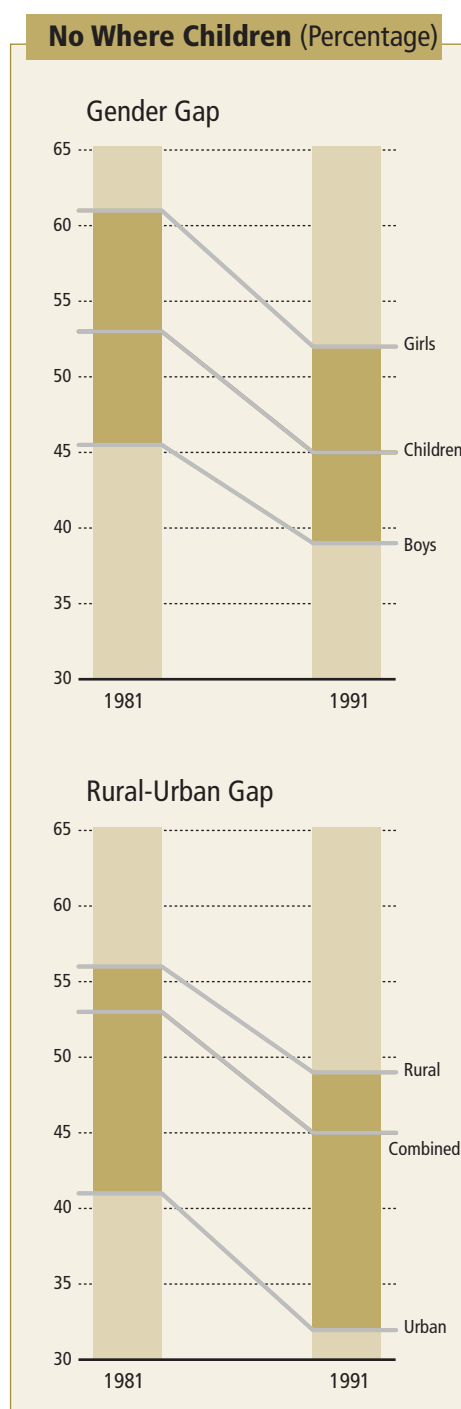
Notwithstanding these conceptual and definitional ambiguities in identifying and estimating the incidence of child labour, almost every estimate of child labour suffers from under reporting. In most countries, including India, there are stringent laws that either totally ban the use of any form of child labour or place a range of restriction on the use and deployment of child labour based on age of a child or on the type of activity that could be supported by such labour. It is only expected that in the face of such legislations and laws and, more importantly, their inadequate enforcement in the country, there is a fairly wide spread tendency among the employers, as well as the parents/guardians, to hide information or under report work being done by children.

Regional Pattern

The incidence of children who are participating in the labour market along with those who are neither enrolled/attending school nor are categorised as working, declined from 60.4 per cent (65.1 per cent for rural areas and 44 per cent for urban areas) in 1981 to 50.6 per cent (55.8 per cent in rural areas and 34.3 per cent for urban areas) in 1991. The proportion of such girls was 67.2 per cent in 1981 declining to 57 per cent in 1991. Though, the proportion of working girls is lower than that of boys, the proportion of girls who are neither working nor going to schools is higher than that for the boys. This is, perhaps, because the girls are expected to perform more household chores and provide seasonal labour on the farms as well. The gender gap declined very gradually between 1981 and 1991 in urban areas, and stagnated in rural areas.

The State-level information for 1981 reveals that working children and the 'no where children' together, account for nearly two-thirds of the total children (over 75 per cent for girls) in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This proportion was over 70 per cent (over 85 per cent for girls) in these States in rural areas. In the better off States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, this ratio was between 40-45 per cent but was just 19.2 per cent in Kerala. With the exception of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which achieved a fairly reasonable decline of 'no where children', the pace of improvement was very slow in most States in 1991. The proportion was in the range of 60-65 per cent (72-75 per cent for girls) in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It was 65-70 per cent in rural areas (close to 80 per cent for girls) in these States. Even in urban areas, the combined proportion for these States was in the range of 40-50 per cent, and between 45-55 per cent for girls. This proportion was much lower than the national average in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In 1991, there was significant rural-urban difference of over 20 per cent and gender differences of over 15 per cent in rural areas.

As per the 1991 Census, nearly 91 per cent of the total working children (excluding 'no where children') were in rural areas. This is partly explained by the lower proportion of the children in rural areas attending schools as compared to urban children. It is also, perhaps, on account of difficulty in enforcing minimum age for working as well as the minimum years of schooling in rural areas. The seasonal nature and bunching of agricultural



operations generate a fluctuating demand for labour that is seen to be best met by household hands, including the children. Most of the children are pushed into work because of this nature of rural economy. In addition, there is always the consideration of augmenting family incomes.

As per the 1991 Census, over 90 per cent of boys and girls among the working children in the rural areas were engaged in agriculture and related activities. While boys were equally likely to work in own cultivation and as agricultural workers, the proportion of girls working as agricultural workers was much higher. The employment structure of the urban child worker has been quite different and more diversified. Only 20 per cent of urban boys and 30 per cent of urban girls were employed in agriculture. Around 35 per cent of urban boys and girls were engaged in household and non-household industries. Within this group boys were likely to work more in non-household industries vis-à-vis girls who worked mainly in household/domestic work. Much larger proportion of boys worked in trade and commerce than girls. Nearly one-fourth of the working girls and one-sixth of the working boys in urban areas were engaged in service sector, including domestic work.

Correlates and Concerns

There is an extensive evidence though largely at micro/village level, that identifies a range of variables for explaining the phenomenon of child labour in India. Poverty is stated to be the most important reason for children to enter and work in labour market. They work to ensure their own survival and that of their family. Children are often prompted to work by their parents, as they help augment the resources available to a household. Girls are invariably seen as an additional hand for household chores including looking after of younger siblings. This is often reinforced in cultural and social context, particularly in rural, backward areas. The NSSO data on child labour supports this observation. It is seen that generally, with increase in monthly per capita expenditure, as one moves up from lower to higher expenditure levels, there is a decline in child work participation rates. The data for 1993-94 shows, that for most expenditure classes the incidence of child labour amongst females is higher in rural areas. The converse is the case in urban areas. Secondly, children belonging to bottom 30 per cent of the households, account for 36 per cent of the working children (37 per cent for males and 35 per cent for females) in rural areas. In urban areas this ratio is 49 per cent (48 per cent for males and 52 per cent for females).

Schooling problems also tend to result in child labour. Often, children seek employment simply because there is no access to schools. Even if there is an access, the quality of education is poor, and perhaps seen as not relevant, that it makes attendance a waste of time. In many locations, there are problems like over-crowding, inadequate sanitation and apathetic teachers. In such cases, many parents may not find it worthwhile to send their children to schools and engage them instead in work for supplementing family income.

Child labour is closely related to the school dropout rates. Wherever dropout rates are high at the primary and middle levels, incidence of child labour is high. Cumulative dropouts are the highest in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, which also have a high incidence of child labour. Kerala has the lowest dropout rates and it has the lowest incidence of child labour.

Incidence of working children and NWC is higher in States with higher incidence of poverty and lower adult literacy rates.

Migration from rural to urban areas also encourages child employment. With growing population, small or no agricultural holdings, mechanisation of agriculture operations and in general the limitation of agriculture sector to absorb the growing labour force productively, a large number of farm workers (who are unemployed or underemployed) are forced to migrate to cities. The migration is more visible from the areas of dry land farming, when droughts and failure of crops reduce work opportunities on the farms. Most of these workers are engaged in low paid work in urban informal sector, particularly in construction and other unskilled activities. Given the unfamiliar environment and deprivation, children of these migrant families often end up in the work force as rag pickers and domestic helps. There are many studies that provide evidence of wide spread ill health, including incidence of tuberculosis, bacterial and parasitic diseases, among children engaged in urban waste picking.

The quantitative analysis undertaken for this Report indicates that States where income/consumption levels are lower, that have greater prevalence of poverty—whether measured in terms of HPI or head count ratio—and/or where adult literacy rates are lower, are generally, the States with higher incidence of child labour and ‘no where children’.

Policies and Interventions

The policy framework and the resulting interventions for addressing the issue of child labour, in most States, ranges between what could be termed as the ‘preventive approach’, involving suitable legal interventions — for checking and regulating the entry of children in the labour market — on one hand, and the ‘facilitative public interventions’ for creating an environment, particularly economic, for encouraging withdrawal of children from the labour market, on the other. The basic objective has been to create conducive social and economic atmosphere for discouraging the entry of children in the target age group of 5-14 years in the labour market. At the same time, States have taken recourse to publicly funded programmes that are aimed at improving accessibility and enrolment of children in schools, for instance, by providing mid-day nutrition supplements to school children or there are policies for regulating (i.e. mostly increasing) wage rates for adults

Correlates* of Child Labour — Including ‘No Where Children’

Variables	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Child Labour Broad						
Adult Literacy	-0.91	-0.89	-0.93	-0.85	-0.75	-0.85
Female Adult Literacy	-0.84	-0.89	-0.91	-0.81	-0.75	-0.83
Net State Domestic Product	-0.63	-0.50	-0.67	-0.52	-0.39	-0.56
Average Consumption	-0.63	-0.69	-0.72	-0.63	-0.46	-0.58
Gini Adjusted Consumption	-0.62	-0.62	-0.68	-0.57	-0.52	-0.58
Human Poverty Index	0.83	0.69	0.85	0.77	0.79	0.80
Head Count Poverty Ratio	0.28	-0.41	0.26	0.40	0.25	0.52

*Source** Correlation Coefficients are from Sachdeva, Malhotra & Murthy (2001)

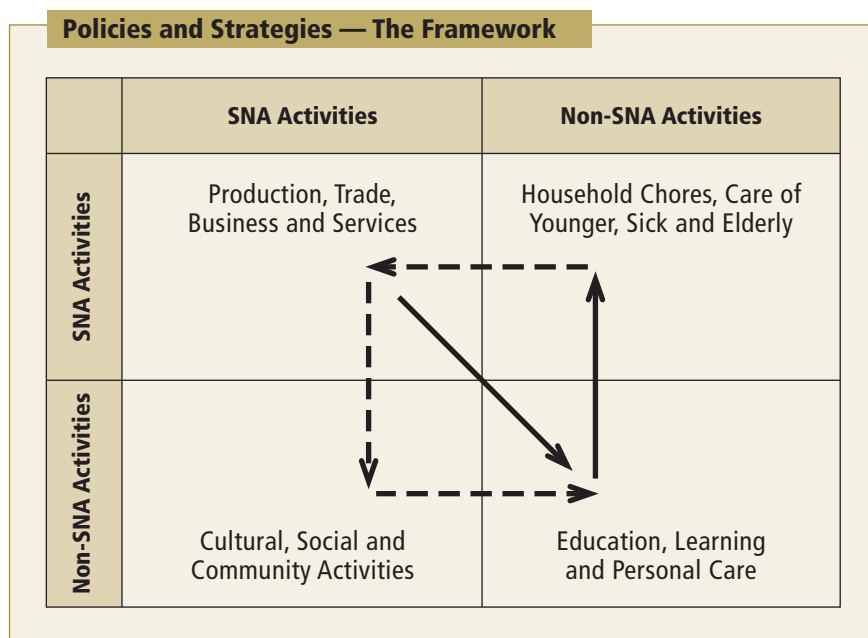
through measures such as minimum wage legislation that permit higher household incomes, thus, easing pressures on pushing children into the labour market. Though most of these measures have also been adopted universally across the States, the success in implementation varies from State to State.

In addressing the issue of child labour, the policy framework, public interventions and civil society initiative has to necessarily focus on bring about a decline in the proportion of time spent by children in providing labour in activities that are captured in the system of national accounting, such as those

involving production, trade, business or services and those activities that broadly come under the category of household chores. It is all the more important to bring about such a shift, if the deployment of children in these activities is at the expense of their enrolment and attendance in schools. At the same time, the time spent by an average child on education and becoming literate as also participation in cultural, social and community services has to increase.

Despite the Constitutional provisions and the Acts that emanate from it, there are obvious problems both in the reach and operation of the preventive framework of laws and regulations that regulate the market for child labour in the country. A major factor behind the limitation of the regulatory regime in India in preventing entry and participation of children in labour markets is the structure of the economy, in general, and the distinct segmentation of labour market, in particular. More than 90 per cent of labour market is unorganised or informal, engaged mainly in household and marginal/tiny segments of the agricultural and industrial sector respectively. This makes it difficult to administer, monitor and implement provisions under various Acts covering labour market.

There is no doubt that some minimal restrictions such as prevention of children from being engaged in hazardous occupations or under difficult working environments, or even for that matter as bonded labourers, are implementable and should definitely be enforced by strengthening the necessary administrative machinery. For instance, in more recent times, there has been considerable reduction in the reported cases of bonded child labour. While the sceptics may well argue that this is a case of information gap the preventive, rescue and punitive operations of public agencies and some voluntary organisations, have most certainly played a part in bring about this decline. However, a stringent implementation of the laws is, perhaps, not possible or even entirely desirable. An across-the-board ban on all kinds of child labour, even if feasible, could in fact, push the working children into a far worse state of hunger, destitution and starvation. More importantly, if some work is not at the expense of acquiring education and skills for enhancing capabilities and productivity, it may in fact be a desirable part of child hood training.



Constitutional Provisions and Regulations on Child Labour

The Constitution of India explicitly address the issue of child labour Articles 24, 39 (e) & (f) and 45 incorporate specific provisions to secure compulsory education and labour protection for children. Article 24, on prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. states that no child below the age of 14 shall be employed in any work in any factory or in mining or be engaged in any hazardous employment. Article 39(e)&(f) directs the State to ensure, through suitable policies, that individuals are not forced, by economic necessity, to enter vocations unsuited for their age and strength. It also states that children should be given opportunities and facilities to be able to develop in a health manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Further, Article 45 on provision of free and compulsory education for children says that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

Flowing from the Constitutional provisions and directives, a number of Acts including The Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Factories Act, 1948 (Section 67), The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 (Section 24), Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Section 10-9), Mines Act, 1952 (Section 45), Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 (Section 21), Apprentices Act, 1961 (Section 3), *Beedi* and Cigar Workers' (conditions of employment) Act, 1966 (Section 24), have been enacted, and modified from time-to-time. The first of these, namely, the Child Labour Act 1986, is a comprehensive statement that prohibits employment of children in certain occupations and processes. Through subsequent amendments, the working conditions of children have been regulated in all employment categories and the schedule also has been substantially enlarged to cover in all 13 occupations and 51 processes.

On the issue of using public policy and direct interventions to create and improve the economic environment conducive for withdrawing the children from labour market or not pushing them into participating in the market, the most important set of policy imperatives relates to enrolling the 'no where children' and retaining them in the schools till at least the age of 14 years. States that have higher literacy levels and, hence, have the requisite infrastructure have been able to enroll and retain children in the targeted age group of 5 to 14 years effectively. In this context, schemes like the Mid-day Meal Schemes, which provide a nutrition supplement to children in schools, have been found to be useful, for instance in Tamil Nadu in increasing enrolment rates and bringing down drop-out rates. A factor that has been seen to be important in retaining the children in schools is the quality of education. Besides improving the teacher-pupil ratios, studies point out that a more innovative curriculum, including exposure to

information technology and vocational training, are important elements in improving the quality of education. Some specific steps, in this context, that could be considered and easily implemented include bringing in flexibility in the scheduling of school terms, particularly in rural areas where a large segment of child population is invariably drafted to meet the seasonal demand for agriculture labour. In urban areas, this could take the form of evening/night schools that permit such children who otherwise have to work to supplement their household incomes to acquire education and, hence, the opportunity to be more productive and better off later in their lives.

The failure to make even the elementary education compulsory has been a serious lacuna in the approach to addressing the problem of 'no where children'. It is, in fact, the other side of implementing a universal ban on child labour but its relative feasibility in terms of implementation has to be considered a little more seriously. Moreover, it is compatible with a certain amount of part-time work and is, therefore, a good way of preventing full-time work for children in the age group of 5-14 years. The social, economic and administrative feasibility of implementing compulsory education at least till primary and, preferably, till middle level, has adequately been demonstrated by some major States in the 1990s. States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh had a head start. These are now being joined by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and most of the North-Eastern States. It may,

however, be mentioned here that the Bill to make education a fundamental right for the children in the age group 6-14 years has already been introduced in the Parliament.

Given the magnitude of child labour (in its broader ambit) across regional and gender dimension and the success of some States in addressing the issue more effectively than others, indicates that there cannot be a uniform policy framework and strategy for success in all States. Clearly, local factors have a bearing on the effectiveness of any approach that is adopted to tackle the incidence of child labour. More importantly, both measures, namely, the preventive approach, on the one hand, and the policy framework for building a conducive environment to address the issue of child labour, on the other, have to be pursued in tandem, one supporting and complementing the other. Only then can one expect the development and sustenance of such socio-economic synergies in the society that can effectively address the problem of child labour.

Disabilities

Nature and Magnitude

In India, as per NSSO survey on disability, there were nearly 16 million persons with some physical disability in 1991 as against nearly 12 million persons in 1981. Disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. The disabilities covered in the survey included visual, hearing, speech, hearing and/or speech and loco-motor disability. Loco-motor disability refers to the inability of an individual to execute distinctive activities associated with moving both self and objects from one place to place.

As per the NSSO survey conducted in 1981, the number of disabled persons was 1.8 per cent of the total population. Males accounted for 57 per cent of the total disabled persons and only 41.5 per cent of the visually disabled. About 10 per cent of the disabled suffered from more than one type of physical disability. The rural-urban divide on disability was quite significant with rural areas accounting for 81 per cent of disabled persons in the country and about 84 per cent of those who were visually disabled. As against this, the 1991 survey showed that nearly 1.9 per cent of the country's population suffered from some kind of disability. Of the total disabled persons nearly 12.5 per cent suffered from more than one type of disability. Though the rural-urban divide on disability declined somewhat with rural areas accounting for about 78 per cent of the disabled population in the

The Third Sector Initiatives on Bonded Child Labour — MV Foundation

Among the many third sector initiatives, supported by preventive and rescue action of public agencies, the work of Mammipuddi Venkatarangaiya or the MV Foundation in the Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh has been quite encouraging in tackling the problem of bonded child labour in the region. Children suffering from malnutrition and hard labour, mostly under hazardous and exploitative conditions, have been weaned away from their employers merely on the promise of three meals a day and some time to play in the residential camps run by the Foundation. The children at the camp have a similar story to share. Most of them were pushed into bonded labour be it in the fields of the local landlord or with the small time factory owners to pay for their father's debt. In return for long hours of hard work most received only one warm cooked meal a day and had to do with the left overs for the other. The children opted out of child labour with the hope of joining formal school system voluntarily and without cash or other incentives to the respective families.

country, the proportion of visually disabled in rural areas was stagnant at a little over 83 per cent. The proportion of the males among the disabled, as also the proportion of males who were visually disabled increased to 59 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively.

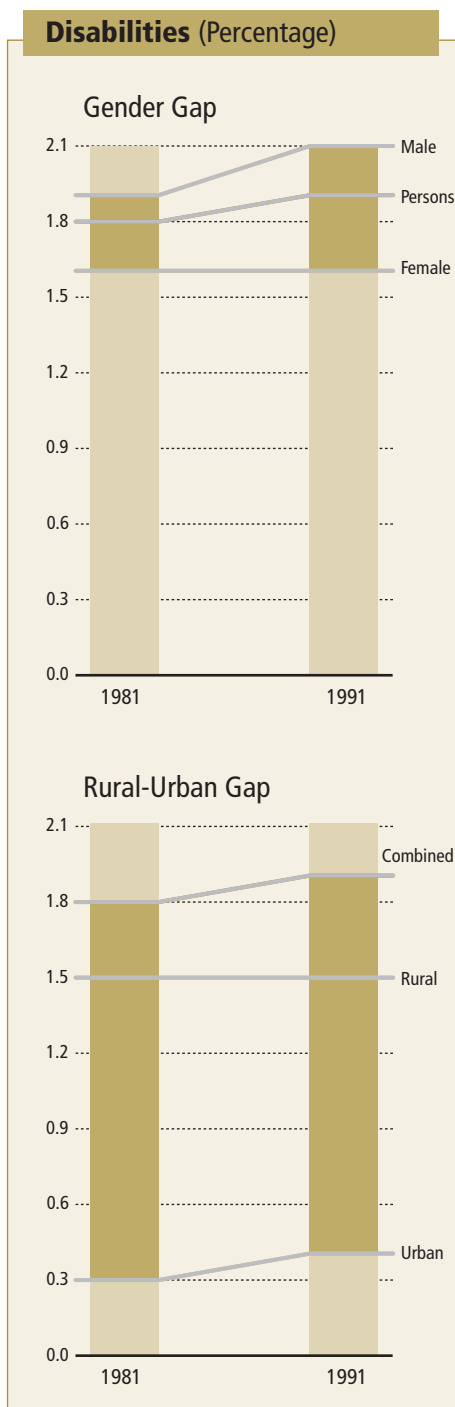
The prevalence of disability, defined as the number of physically disabled persons per hundred thousand persons varied across States. As against a 1.8 per cent prevalence of disability in rural areas at national level in 1981, the prevalence rate was over 2 per cent in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In 1991, the prevalence of disability in rural areas of Punjab was close to 3 per cent, between 2.5-3 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and between 2-2.5 per cent in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu as against the national average of 2 per cent. Rural Assam recorded the lowest prevalence of disability. In urban areas, Haryana recorded the highest prevalence of disability in 1981 at 2.2 per cent as against the national average of 1.4 per cent. It was also high in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In 1991, Orissa reported the highest prevalence of disability in urban areas, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Kerala.

The NSSO survey data reveals that in nearly 28 per cent of the cases in rural areas, loco-motor disabilities started at age 45-59 years and in 54 per cent of the cases it started after the age of 60 years. For urban areas, this proportion was 28 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively. It was seen that polio and injuries were major causes for loco-motor disability both in rural and urban areas. Polio was the major factor in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, rural Haryana and urban Andhra Pradesh. Cataract and old age were found to be main causes of visual disability. Most of the hearing disability was age related, the onset being mostly at the age of 60 years and above. Males had a higher prevalence of loco-motor and speech disabilities, whereas, females suffered from higher visual disability.

The issue of disability is not so much about the numbers and its distribution across States but about quality of life as it affects the capability of an individual to function in a normal manner. This is, particularly, true of individuals with disabilities from birth or early childhood. In such cases, the access and means to acquire literacy, education and skills may be significantly reduced, thus, affecting their capability to participate effectively and perhaps as productively as a normal individual. Not only does a disabled person require resources to overcome handicap(s), but he or she may also require additional resources to meet their specific needs of education, training and skill formation. The on-setting of disabilities with age, such as, the commonly seen visual, hearing and loco-motor disabilities have in most cases a direct bearing on the economic well-being of the person through reduced work participation rates and a decline in productivity of the affected person. As a result, the employment and income levels tend to be a fraction of the non-disabled persons. The problems for a disabled are compounded by many physical, social and attitudinal barriers that may restrict their livelihood opportunities and access to basic public services or social transfers.

Policies and Preventive Interventions

Many of the more commonly seen disabilities are curable and can be addressed through an appropriate preventive, curative and a rehabilitative health care system. The implementation of child immunisation programmes



— the national pulse polio campaign in the more recent years — eradication of leprosy, blindness control and treatment of cataract have all contributed towards addressing the visual and loco-motor disabilities, particularly in the working age group population. The coverage and reach of health care system is, however, a serious constraint on addressing the problem of disability in the country, especially, in rural areas. More importantly, a critical element of public and social intervention, namely, physical and social rehabilitation programmes for disabled suffers on account of inadequate resources, lack of integration with medical and other treatment and often also from social insensitivity.

The enactment of 'The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995' which came into effect in 1996 and the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) Act 1992 provide the basic policy framework for addressing the issue of disability. The 1995 Act defines the responsibilities of the Central and State Governments with regard to the publicly provided services for the disabled persons. The Governments are expected to ensure that every child with disability has access to free and adequate education till the age of 18. It also requires setting up of integrated education and special schools to meet the educational needs of children with disabilities. The RCI Act regulates the manpower development programmes in the field of education and skill formation for children with special needs.

Building Synergies in Public Action for Addressing Disability

There are more than half a dozen Government Departments, which are directly engaged in addressing the problem of disability in India. A coordinated approach to build synergies across the various interventions could substantially improve the effectiveness of public action in this area. Some of the public programmes on addressing disability issues are described here.

Health & Family Welfare

- Child immunisation programmes;
- Leprosy eradication programme;
- Blindness control programme and curative treatment of cataracts;

Department of Education

- Integrated education for disabled in special schools;
- Teachers training programmes for persons with disabilities;
- Provision of books, uniforms and other materials to school going disabled;

Ministry of Labour

- Vocational rehabilitation centres for the disabled;
- Training for promotion of employment of disabled;

Ministry of Urban Development

- Model norms and space standards for barrier-free in-built environment;

Ministry of Rural Development

- Reservation of 2-3 per cent benefits in all poverty alleviation schemes for the disabled and for improving their environment by building barrier free infrastructure;

Department of Personnel & Training

- Implementation of 3 per cent reservation of Government jobs for disabled;

Department of Women and Child Development

- Training of *Angadwadi* workers and ANM for early detection and timely prevention of disabilities;

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

- Monitoring implementation of Persons with Disability Act 1995;
- National programme for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in States;
- Setting up composite resource centres, rehabilitation centres and national trust for persons with various disabilities, viz. Spinal Injuries, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, etc.

Law and Order, Crime and Violence Against Women

Nature and Magnitude

It has always been recognised that rule of law and a social order based on principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity is a critical

Legislative Framework for Addressing Disability

The Persons with Disabilities Act 1995 seeks to, inter alia, achieve the following objectives.

- To spell out the responsibility of the State towards the prevention of disabilities, protection of rights of persons with disabilities and medical care, education, training, employment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;
- To create, barrier free environment for persons with disabilities;
- To remove any discrimination of persons with disabilities in sharing of development benefits, vis-à-vis, non-disabled persons and to counteract any situation of the abuse and the exploitation of persons with disability;
- To lay down a framework for comprehensive development of strategies, programmes and service for equalisation of opportunities for disabled and to make special provisions for their integration into the social mainstream; and
- To provide for better protection of rights of persons with disabilities and for their social security and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The major features of the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 are:

- To regulate the training policies and programmes in the field of rehabilitation of people with disabilities and bring about standardisation of training courses for rehabilitation professionals/personnel dealing with people with disabilities;
- To prescribe minimum standards of education and training institutions in the field of rehabilitation, and their regulation, uniformly throughout the country;
- To recognise institutions/universities running degree/diploma/certificate courses in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled, including foreign institutions on a reciprocal basis;
- To maintain a Central Rehabilitation Register of persons possessing recognised rehabilitation qualification;
- To collect information on regular basis, on education and training in the field of rehabilitation of people with disabilities from institutions in India and abroad; and
- To encourage continuing rehabilitation education by way of collaboration with organisations working in the field or rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

determinant in building and sustaining social systems, in general, and economic prosperity, in particular. In more recent times, societies that have given equal access to women and men in availing social, economic and political opportunities have generally progressed much faster than those where these have been denied or deferred. Societies, where property rights are unambiguous, enforced in a transparent, non-discriminatory and efficient manner and where the incidence of crime and violence is minimal — more so against vulnerable social groups or segments of population including women — are places where the individual and collective social well-being is best realised. Any attempt, therefore, at assessing the level of development, even when the conventional and the human development indicators are impressive, cannot be complete unless an assessment is also made of the social environment, particularly with regard to the extent of crime and violence that an average individual faces in that society. It is all the more important as it has been often seen that the more prosperous or developed regions are not necessarily the safest for all segments of population. In India too, the more

prosperous places are the ones where incidence of crime, in some form, is perhaps the highest — where organised crime and extortion is an unfortunate reality. However, the data on crime and violence is generally not available easily and at least could not be marshaled, in the desired format, for this Report. Nonetheless, it was felt that some crucial aspects of the issue should be highlighted in a report on the human development in the country. The gender specific crime and violence directed at women and the role of effective and efficient governance (Chapter 7) in well-being of people are some of the important aspects that have been considered in this Report.

The nature and the extent of violence directed at women vary according to class, region, culture and the strata of the society across the country. However, it impacts women in all age groups and is deeply embedded within the family context of the women. The women are often subjected to violence from their husbands and from relatives in their natal as well as marital homes. The violence against women includes not only physical aggression but sexual, psychological and emotional abuse as well, all of which may not

be easy to capture in terms of data as such incidences are often not reported or, if reported, the cases may not be registered for various reasons. Some data on cognisable crime against women, children and some other segments of the population, i.e., Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has been presented in the Statistical Appendix. It can be seen that the incidence of some major crimes against women, such as rape, molestation, kidnapping and abduction, eve teasing, dowry deaths and ill treatment by husband and his family, for which cases were registered, has shown a significant increase over the years. The fact that domestic violence is quite widespread is clearly evident from the findings of some survey-based studies from different parts of the country. Moreover, at an aggregative level, the data on suicide by women manages to capture some aspects of the psychological and emotional abuse, particularly when women who are subjected to such violence see in the act of killing themselves, the ultimate escape from their miseries. It comes out as a surprise that, for instance, in 1997 the rate of suicides (defined as number of self killing per million population) in some of the better off States and UTs, such as Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Tripura were well above the national average. Clearly, development whether captured through conventional indicators or through human development indicators, does not necessarily imply better social environment, in terms of less crime and violence, for women in particular.

Discrimination against women in our society and some similarly placed societies in south Asia could begin as early as conception — in the act of deliberately selecting the sex of a child. It becomes visible in the early childhood itself, in upbringing of girls vis-à-vis boys in the family, in terms of opportunities for education, skill formation and in terms of household work that the girl child is expected to share. This discrimination and neglect of the girl child is reflected in the significantly adverse and even declining sex ratio of women to men in many States. The differences become pronounced in the early adulthood when women are often subjected to covert and overt acts of physical and emotional abuse, sexual exploitation and even violence. The problem for the women could continue in the marital relationships that are forced on them or those that involve incompatible and socially maladjusted relations. In fact, the physical abuse of women in most cases enjoys some kind of social sanction, compounded further by the

Domestic Violence in India — Some Evidence

International Clinical Epidemiologists Network (INCLIN) undertook a multi-site study between 1997 and 1999 covering the cities of Bhopal, Chennai, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur, Thiruvanthapuram and Vellore in collaboration with research teams from medical colleges of these cities. The study attempted to address the measurement of physical and psychological violence by focusing on commonly understood behaviours. In addition, the study attempted an estimate of socio-economic costs of domestic violence at household level.

Overall, the study found that domestic violence is prevalent in all setting, regions and religious groups. Nearly, 50 per cent of women reported experiencing some kind of domestic violence at least once in their married life, about 44 per cent reported experiencing at least one psychological abusive behaviour and nearly 40 per cent reported experiencing at least one form of violent physical behaviour. The reporting of any form of violence was highest by rural women followed by women in urban slums. In comparison to rural and urban slum women, significantly fewer urban non-slum women reported either psychological or physical violence. There was no clear north-south divide in the prevalence rates of violence against women at different sites. It was found that the abused women predominantly sought the help of members of their natal family and 91 per cent considered this source helpful. Seeking help from institutions such as women's organisations, the police, mental health care or local officials were rarely reported by women. While women perceived violent behaviour as 'normal' in marital life, disparity in the education level and marriage age of spouses, dowry related pressures, unemployment, alcoholism, childhood abuse and poverty are factors found to be linked to high rates of domestic violence in India.

Source Domestic Violence in India-A Summary Report of a Multi-Site Household Survey; International Centre for Research on Women, May 2000.

tolerance and resignation of the individual on grounds that it is only expected of married women. The dowry deaths are an unfortunate and hideous manifestation of these incompatibilities in marital relations and acceptance of perverse social norms. Ultimately, the ill treatment of women is reflected in the deprivation of elderly and economically dependent widows.

Moreover, throughout her life cycle, a women's dignity, self-esteem and emotional well-being are compromised by some less overt, but widespread form of discrimination such as personal confinement and restriction on mobility, particularly in rural areas; almost complete marginalisation in the decision making process at the household level; responsibility for household work including, looking after younger siblings; sexual abuse by the family members, even incest; childhood/forced marriage and verbal abuse. Most of these are not even recognised as a form of violence and are often condoned or justified on grounds of religious, cultural and traditional social norms or on grounds of attracting social stigma and thus jeopardising the social status of the concerned family.

It may well be argued that women attainments such as those captured by the Gender Development Indices or the GEI as estimated in this Report may be adequate tools in reflecting the well-being of women. It may not, however, be so because a woman even while doing well in terms of development attainments may be facing violence and abuse at home and at places of work.

Policies and Interventions

The public policies and civil society interventions to bring about an improvement in domestic and work environment of women have to be seen essentially in terms of strengthening such process that are conducive to bringing about attitudinal shifts in individuals, particularly among the men, and evolving social norms supportive of gender specific concerns. The implementation of Constitutional provisions for women through appropriate legislation and a supportive framework of rules and procedures is a natural

starting point. However, even the legal and judicial institutions, in the country, have failed to provide adequate deterrents for violence directed at women. The procedural requirements and the slow pace of justice have eroded the enshrined and the enacted safeguards against violence and physical abuse of women. Thus, for instance, the criminal law on rape has been amended on more than one occasion and yet it has not acquired the necessary potency to become an effective deterrent for such acts in the country. Similarly, the rights to inheritance and property and the supportive legislative framework for enforcing them is far from being sensitive or effective in addressing the needs and the concerns of

National Commission for Women

The National Commission for Women, a statutory body, was set up 1992 to safeguard the rights and interests of women. It has been reviewing women-specific and women related legislations and advising the Government to bring forth necessary amendments from time to time. The Commission has been going around the country to investigate problems of women belonging to socially and economically disadvantaged groups specially those from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other target groups such as women/child-sex workers, women in custody/asylum, women with disabilities, etc.

The Commission has adopted open public hearings (open *adalats*) to enquire into cases of grievance and abuse. In the process, it has taken the system of justice to the doorsteps of the women.

It has started reviewing legislations that have a bearing on women. Based on their recommendations, the Government has already initiated action to amend the Commission of *Sati* (Prevention) Act, 1987; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Guardians and Wards Act; Family Codes Act; Foreign Marriage Act; and Amendment in Indian Penal Code relating to rape.

women. There is significant scope for improving implementation and enforcement of all such legislations that have a direct bearing on the empowerment and well-being of women. In this context, the work of the National Commission for Women has been quite encouraging.

Spread of education and literacy along with greater economic independence are some of the durable ways to bring about the necessary attitudinal changes in the society to support the concerns of women and to check the abuse and violence directed at them. It is also the prime means to empower women. To instill dignity, confidence and the ability to stand up for their rights and sustenance, girls have to be given equal opportunities in education, skill

acquisition and the process of decision-making. Parents have to be sensitised for their attitudes towards their children, particularly towards the girl child. There has to be a continuous review of curricula at all levels to ensure that the content and process of education reflect gender equality. Women have to be given a chance to speak for themselves and their perspective and specific interests have to be reflected in decisions that have a direct bearing on their well-being. Much of this would come through with the spread of education, but some of it could be brought about by well-directed public spirited and socially responsible actions on part of civil society organisations including interest groups and voluntary organisations.

Constitutional and Legislative Provisions for Women in India

The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women:

- Equality before the Law — Article 14;
- No discrimination by the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of these — Article 15(1);
- Special provision to be made by the State in favour of women and children — Article 15(3);
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State — Article 16;
- State policy to be directed to securing for men and women equally, the right to an adequate means of livelihood — Article 39(a);
- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women — Article 39(d);
- Provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief — Article 42;
- To promote harmony and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women — Article 51(A)(e).

In addition, Articles 243D(3), 243D(4), 243T(3) and 243T(4) of the Constitution makes provision for reserving not less than one-third of the total seats for women in the direct elections to local bodies, viz. *Panchayats* and Municipalities.

Physical Environment

Issues and Concerns

The relationship between physical environment and the well-being of individuals and societies is multi-fold and multi-faceted with a qualitative as well as a quantitative aspect to it. The ambience aspect of the environment, be it the quality of water, air or noise pollution, has a direct impact on an individual's sense of well-being. The availability and use of natural resources has a bearing on the outcome and the pace of development process and, hence, on the collective and individual attainments in any society.

The sustainability of the growth process could often be constrained by the supply of non-renewable natural resources — the most common and, perhaps, also the most critical being the hydrocarbons — and by indiscriminate use of some of the renewable natural resources. Although, the much publicised concerns regarding the running out of global supplies of such non-renewable resources as fossil fuels and minerals have proved to be

misplaced, the mounting wastes, both toxic and non-toxic — a byproduct of the development process — are posing a serious threat to the quality of life. For instance, the global reserves of oil are not running out, they have in fact increased, on account of new discoveries and technological improvement in extractions. However, their use in excess of the planet's sink capacity to absorb emission, could result in global warming, thereby creating a serious threat to the eco-system. At the same time, there is a rapid deterioration in quality of certain ecological resources — water, soil, forest, marine and aquatic life and bio-diversity. These could acquire severe dimensions, particularly, in the developing countries that lack resources and technology to address these concerns.

This environmental consequence of development tends to offset the benefits that may be accruing to individuals and societies on account of rising incomes. There are direct costs on the health of individuals, their longevity and on quality of life on account of deterioration in environmental quality. More importantly, the environmental damage can also undermine future attainments and productivity if the factors of production, are adversely affected. For the sake of maximising current incomes and the pace of growth, degraded soil, depleted aquifers, diminishing forest cover, deteriorating urban environment and destroyed eco-systems can scarcely support better living standards and quality of life in future. This is all the more true for countries where the population is large and yet to stabilise.

An attempt has been made here to identify and assess environmental indicators that have a direct bearing on the quality of life and at the same time affect sustainability of growth process and hence well-being of people over time. Some major environmental concerns have been flagged by looking at data on indicators that are amenable to analysis at State level in conformity with the format adopted for this Report.

Forest Cover

Forests provide a number of services. This includes timber and non-timber forest produce, environmental benefits such as, watershed protection, prevention of soil and water run-off and ground water recharge, purification of air and water by acting as a sink for green house gases like Carbon dioxide, conservation of genetic resources and bio-diversity, recreational services and aesthetic value. Forest in India are a source of sustenance by way of providing non-timber forest produce, fuel wood and fodder to a large number of forest dwellers, more than half of them tribals. The role of forest in providing soil and moisture conservation services is often critical for agricultural and watershed development activities in many areas.

At the national level, a little less than one fifth of the land area is under forest and has remained so for nearly two decades. In the last two decades the dense forest cover in India has stabilised around 36 million hectares. There are, however, large inter-State variations. The forest cover in the North Eastern States varies from around 30 per cent in Assam to around 80 per cent or more in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. On the other hand, forests account for only 2 to 6 per cent of the total land area in States like Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The National Forest Policy of 1988 lays down that one third of the total land area of the country should be under forest cover. This is a tall order and cannot be realised till bigger States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra

Pradesh are able to increase their area under forest cover. Most of these States have large tracts of land that are classified as 'Non Forest Wastelands'. It is these areas that need to be brought under forest cover. In recent years, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have shown a significant improvement in their forest cover.

An important development in the management of forest in the country has been the strengthening of Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme. The principal feature of the JFM programme is to enhance environmental stability and the benefits to local people in active participation with them. By 1997, 18 State Governments had issued enabling resolutions permitting partnership with local people for managing the forests. These States have 80 per cent of the country's forestland and 92 per cent of its tribal population. However, only about 17 per cent of forest cover in India is presently under JFM. The results of this approach vary considerably across States. In case of Bengal where JFM was first applied in 1970s, there are some tangible improvements in forest management.

Water Resources

The total water resources in the country comprise replenishable ground water resources and river water resources. Of the total replenishable ground water resources 432 Cubic KM, nearly 92 per cent are estimated to be utilisable. So far, only about 32 per cent of the ground water has been developed. The total river water resources are estimated at 1953 Cubic KM. Despite these water resources, the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has estimated that the country's total water requirement in the year 2050 barely matches the estimated utilisable water resources. While there may not be a need to take an alarmist view on such a scenario, it certainly highlights a need for having an integrated approach to development and management of water resources in the country. It is important to bring about utmost efficiency in water use if the balance between requirement and availability of water resources has to be comfortably maintained. More importantly, there is a need to strike a balance between the availability and requirement across basins, regions and between sections of the population.

The quality of water is a critical issue that has to be addressed on a continuing basis. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards has been monitoring water quality of national aquatic resources. The results indicate that organic and bacterial contaminations are the predominant sources of pollution in aquatic resources in the country. A large flow of untreated municipal sewage into

Pollution in Yamuna

Yamuna is the most polluted river in the country with high BOD coliform levels in the 500 KM stretch between Delhi and Etawah. The main cause of pollution is industrial discharge, irrigation run-off and untreated sewage. The sewage system in Delhi has lost 80 per cent of its carrying capacity on account of age, siltage and poor maintenance — a fact that has come to light only after setting up of sewage treatment plants for the city. As a result, only 20 per cent of the domestic waste water is being treated, the rest flows through storm water drains into the river. The treated effluent is being put back into filthy drains as cent per cent interception of sewage at the treatment point has not been achieved. The treated waste water is carried along with the untreated into the Yamuna. In addition, the over extraction of water from the water for irrigation brings down the water flow below the minimum required for maintaining ecology of the river and for diluting pollutants that flow into it. A number of slums and shanties, unserved by sewage system also add to the pollution in the river.

Source Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan, Planning Commission, GoI 2000.

Quality of environment has a direct bearing on longevity and productivity, particularly of the poor.

these bodies reduces the level of dissolved oxygen required to support aquatic life and tends to increase pollution level in terms of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), as a result of which aquatic life is getting destroyed and disease causing organisms in water are increasing. While the level of water quality parameters vary across States, studies have found that sewage waste pollution is pre-dominant in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Assam and even Delhi. Gujarat followed by Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have high levels of chemical pollution in their water resources.

There is ample evidence that establishes domestic sewage to be the primary source of water pollution in India, especially, in and around large urban centres. The sewage treatment facilities are inadequate and often under utilised in most cities and almost absent in rural areas. At the national level, 90 per cent of the urban population has access to safe drinking water but only 49 per cent has access to sanitation services. The latter poses a threat to the continued availability and improvement in the supply of safe water to households. Only 25 per cent of Class-I cities have base water collection, treatment and disposal facilities. Fewer than 10 per cent of 201 smaller towns have wastewater collection systems. As a result, not more than 20 per cent of all wastewater generated in Class-I cities and 2 per cent in Class-II towns is treated. Access to safe drinking water, therefore, continues to be a challenge for a large part of the country and its inhabitants.

Air Pollution

Deterioration in air quality is globally one of the major and the more wide spread environmental problem in urban areas. The ambient air quality has deteriorated all over the country, especially, in semi-urban and urban areas. Anthropogenic activities result in air pollution on account of three broad sources, viz., stationary sources (use of fossil fuels in industries and thermal power plants), mobile sources (vehicles) and in-door sources (burning of bio-mass). The relative contribution of these sources varies across cities depending upon vehicle ownership, type of industry and dependence on commercial vis-à-vis bio-mass sources for cooking and heating as well as the enforcement of pollution control norms for some of these sources. The air pollutants are generally categorised into Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) and gaseous pollutants.

A study on the ambient air quality recorded for 23 cities in the country reveals that SPM levels remains critical in many cities. More importantly, small to medium towns such as, Indore, Ahmedabad, Patna and Ludhiana have higher SPM levels than those prevailing in metro cities. Though, Sulphur-dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen levels have registered an upward trend, they remain well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in all the cities. In addition to these common air pollutants, some of the toxic and carcinogenic chemicals are being detected in urban air. Very little monitoring, if any, of these pollutants is currently being done.

A major source of air pollution, particularly, in rural areas is caused by burning of unprocessed cooking fuels in homes. Rural households mostly rely on bio fuels such as cow dung, fuel wood, crop residues and in some cases mineral coal for meeting their fuel and energy requirements. The indoor pollution on account of the pollutants released in closed and unventilated places is, perhaps, more dangerous than the air pollution outdoors. It is

estimated that indoor pollution in India's rural areas is responsible for five hundred thousand premature deaths annually, mostly of women and children under 5. This accounts for 6-9 per cent of the national total measured in terms of Disease Adjusted Life Years. These estimates make the health impact of indoor exposure larger than the burden from all but two of the other major preventable risk factors that have been quantified, malnutrition (15 per cent) and lack of clean water and sanitation (7 per cent).

Much of the air pollution is a result of faulty planning of civic amenities, inappropriate technology and above all indifferent enforcement of pollution control norms. An integrated approach involving each of these elements has become an imperative for public policy and administration in most of the urban and rural areas in the country. An additional requirement, especially for the rural areas is the urgent need to make it possible for the people to move up the energy ladder with a view to address the adverse health impact of indoor pollution on account of the use of unprocessed cooking fuels.

Urban Solid Waste and Noise Pollution

The levels of urban solid wastes being generated in different cities poses a serious threat to environmental quality and human health. Many cities generate more solid wastes than they can collect or dispose of. Even when there are adequate resources available by way of public provisions to the municipal authorities, the safe disposal of solid waste often remains a problem. Open dumping and uncontrolled land filling are in most cases the main disposal methods. The organic material (garbage) is a fertile breeding ground for bacteria and viruses that cause disease. Due to inadequate collection, improper disposal and lack of proper storage facilities, solid waste get into open drains and obstruct free flow of water. This in turn becomes an ideal breeding ground for diseases. The municipal solid waste sites often receive industrial and hazardous waste including those from hospitals and laboratories adding to the problem of disposal and serious consequences for environment and health of individuals. The system for disposing non-biodegradable urban solid waste is practically non-existent. There is tremendous scope for improving technological input and institutionalisation of responsible social practices such as, the practice/requirement of segregating household solid waste into distinct categories for facilitating an efficient and environmentally safe disposal.

A major problem in urban solid waste management relates to sewage disposal. With inadequate and often inappropriate and malfunctioning systems of sewage disposal, the threat to the availability of safe drinking water is quite serious in most urban areas in the country. There is an urgent need for revamping and maintaining the sewage system in almost all cities and more importantly increasing its coverage to slums and the shanties that are entrenched in most metro cities.

Noise pollution is perhaps, the most under rated and under emphasised aspect of urban environmental hazard to human well-being. The noise pollution refers to presence of sound in the environment at levels that are injurious to human health, especially, when exposed on a sustained basis. Persons regularly exposed to loud sounds are likely to suffer more from hearing impairment, sleep disturbance and general stress than those who live in more salubrious environment. The vehicular traffic is the most wide spread source of noise pollution. In most Indian cities, the average noise level

in residential, commercial and sensitive areas (silence zones including, hospitals, educational institutions and courts) exceeded the prescribed standards of CPCB during the day as well as the night-time. Only in industrial areas and that too in the night, the noise levels were within the prescribed limits in case of most cities. In some places, the noise levels in residential areas and in silence zones exceeded even those prevailing in industrial areas. This is one area of environmental concern that has practically been unaddressed, where existing legal provisions have largely remained un-enforced and adequate social awareness is yet to surface.

Governance for Human Development

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Governance for human development relates to the management of all such processes that, in any society, define the environment which permits and enables individuals to raise their capability levels, on one hand, and provide opportunities to realise their potential and enlarge the set of available choices, on the other. These processes, covering the political, social and economic aspects of life impact every level of human enterprise, be it the individual, the household, the village, the region or even the nation as a whole. It covers the state, the civil society and the market, each of which is critical for sustaining human development. The state is responsible for creating a conducive political, legal and economic environment for building individual capabilities and encouraging private initiative. The market is expected to create opportunities for people. The civil society facilitates the mobilisation of public opinion and peoples' participation in economic, social and political activities for sustaining an efficient and productive social order. In order that these processes lead towards the desired social ends, governance requires the exercise of legitimate political power, by the designated bodies, in a manner that is perceived as equitable, non-discriminatory, socially sensitive, participatory, and above all accountable to the people at large. While these are generic, universally relevant and accepted features of good governance, there

are always aspects of governance that are contextually driven, geared to address the local concerns and reflect the aspirations of the people. In some sense then, the process of governance is, perhaps, unique to every society.

In recent times, the issue of governance has emerged at the forefront of the agenda for sustainable human development. A development that, while being sustainable in terms of resources over generations and across space recognises, the legitimate claim of each person in a society to be an active and a productive participant in the development process. Augmentation in a country's resources and its material means is but one of the essential steps towards



achieving human development. Equally important, if not more, is the process of transforming these means into valued outcomes. A critical element in this process of transformation of the available means — the natural endowments and the acquired — into socially desired outcomes, is the quality of governance. As a process of intermediation, it touches almost all aspects of an individual's and collective social life. Quality of governance is increasingly being recognised as among the primary factors behind the most remarkable development successes of human history. It is also the factor, or rather lack of it, which explains the most glaring disappointments and missed development opportunities for many nation-states in the twentieth century. Moreover, as substantial public and private resources are being made available, particularly in the developing countries, to support strategies for human development, there is a concern that every bit of the effort should yield better results. This is possible only when the processes that support such outcomes become more efficient and effective in achieving the desired objectives.

Experience from many countries shows that while good governance can help secure human well-being and sustained development, it is equally important to recognise that poor governance could well erode the individual capabilities, as well as institutional and community capacities to meet even the basic needs of sustenance for large segments of the population. This is particularly so for the poor, the disadvantaged and the marginalised sections of the society, more so, in the developing world. There is a general acceptance now that human deprivation and inequalities are not merely for economic reasons; rather they go hand-in-hand with social and political factors rooted in poor governance. In the case of India, one can find any number of regions in the country, or States within a region or even districts within a State, where development outcomes, in terms of social indicators, do not match with the

Conceptualising Governance — Some Approaches

The World Bank

Governance is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources. The World Bank has identified three distinct aspects of governance (1) the form of political regime; (2) the process by which authority is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development; and (3) the capacity of governments to design, formulate and implement policies and discharge functions.

United Nations Development Programme

Governance is viewed as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

The concept of governance denotes the use of political authority and exercise of control in a society in relation to the management of its resources for social and economic development. This broad definition encompasses the role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic operators function and in determining the distribution of benefits, as well as the nature of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.

Commission on Global Governance

Governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken. It includes formal institutions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.

Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre

Humane Governance is governance dedicated to securing human development. It must enable the State, civil society and the private sector to help build capacities, which will meet the basic needs of all people, particularly women, children and the poor. It requires effective participation of people in state, civil society and private sector activities that are conducive to human development.

Source Adapted from Human Development in South Asia, 1999 — The Crisis of Governance, Oxford, Page 29.

Deprivation and inequality is almost invariably rooted in poor governance.

available resources and the inherent potential of the people. States that are rich in minerals are not necessarily industrially developed, and those with rich cultivable lands and assured irrigation are often lagging behind in agricultural development. There are States in the country that, in the recent past, have seized the governance initiatives to register important gains in human development, while others have squandered opportunities despite their natural advantage and favourable initial conditions. On the whole, the country and its constituent States have done reasonably well, given its colonial past and the initial conditions at the time of launching state-sponsored planned development in the country. There are attainments in all aspects of governance that one could legitimately be proud of and yet there are as many challenges. Even in States where development has been relatively better, there are instances of loose or even poor governance that have contributed to gaps between inherent potentialities of people and the actual realisations. These are manifested, for example, in:

- Poor management of economies, persisting fiscal imbalances, disparities in the pace and level of development across regions and across districts;
- Denial of basic needs of food, water and shelter to substantial proportion of the population;
- Threat to life and personal security in the face of inadequate state control on law and order;
- Marginalisation, exclusion or even persecution of people on account of social, religious, castes or even gender affiliations;
- Lack of sensitivity, transparency and accountability in many facets of the working of State machinery, particularly those that have an interface with the public;
- Lack of credibility — the gap between the intent and the actions — of some institutions in the society;
- Perverse system of incentives/disincentives for people (particularly for a civil servant), subversion of rules, evasion of taxes and failure in getting timely justice;
- Despite a visible movement towards decentralisation through the *Panchayati Raj* institutions, a significant number of voiceless poor with little opportunities for participating even in institutions of local self-governance; and
- Deterioration of physical environment, particularly in urban areas.

All such outcomes can easily be related to the failure of one or more aspects of governance, political, economic or the civic. In most cases, it is equally easy to diagnose and define what could be the ideal requirement or institutional arrangement for addressing the specific concerns. What is, however, important is the need to undertake an analysis of changing governance standards as against a purely static cross-sectional study of ailments in the system. It necessitates confronting and addressing questions such as, why is it that governance standard may have declined in some regions, States or countries over time? Why, for instance, some States have succeeded in turning around their institutional capacities to govern effectively while others have failed? Why has the gap between the developed and the developing world not narrowed down at an adequate pace or in some cases even widened; and why is it that only a handful of countries or States/regions have been able to break through from a developing status to a

India's Governance — Recent Score Card

Achievements

Concerns and Challenges

Economic Governance

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is among the ten fastest growing economies of 1990s; • Substantial forward movement in industrial, trade and aspects of fiscal policy reforms; • Tax reforms — rationalisation of tax rates, exemptions and simplification of tax administration; • Reasonable price stability; • Comfortable balance of payments, growing foreign exchange reserves; • Significant decline in incidence of poverty; • Self-sufficiency in food grains with unprecedented public food stocks; • Steady improvement in most social indicators; • Impressive gains in demographic transition for many States. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth disparities across States have increased in 1990s as compared to 1980s; • Implementation problems remain in many areas and parallel action is needed in most States; • Less than 0.5 per cent of population pays income tax, under reporting of income widespread; • Stagnating tax — GDP ratio; • Central and State Governments running unsustainable Fiscal Deficits; • About 260 million persons or about 26 per cent of population still below the normative poverty line; • Pockets of hunger and acute deprivation still an unfortunate reality; • Critical gaps remain, a little less than half of women still illiterate, high infant mortality rates; • Population growth still high, unsustainable and persisting adverse sex-ratios in some States. |
|---|---|

Political Governance

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resilient democracy supporting the emergence of a multi-party polity at various tiers of government; • Politics of coalition and consensus is beginning to find its feet; • Broad political consensus on nature and direction of economic reforms and national foreign policy; • Movement on decentralisation of power from the Centre to States, districts and villages; • Positive discrimination, reservation in political bodies at grass-root level, social mobilisation of the marginalised and competitive elections have created opportunities for popular participation in decision making; • Independent and a proactive judiciary on issues of larger public interest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recourse to competitive populism, the use of money-power, particularly during elections, compromising decisive political action; • Absence of institutional framework for sustaining (coalition) governments for their term, once elected to office; • Disruptions in parliamentary proceedings delaying timely and informed legislative work; • Excessive compartmentalisation of the executive, into ministries resulting in a narrow development perspective, vested interests and preventing the rightsizing of a bloated bureaucracy; • Criminalisation of public life, politics of vote bank, communal violence, and corruption are major challenges for improving governance in the country; • Too much state presence in some areas, too little in others. |
|--|---|

Civil Governance

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primacy of basic human and civic rights; • Rule of law; • Freedom of expression, free press and electronic media; • Considerable non-governmental and civil society initiatives in various spheres of social and public life; • Institutional framework/agencies for checking corruption in high public offices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In practice, some like women and deprived are less equal than others, particularly, in their social and economic rights; • Persisting law and order problems in some areas; • Mobilisation of people for better work ethics, civic responsibilities and environmental protection; • Poor conviction rates, delayed justice, backlog of cases, particularly in subordinate judiciary; • Distorted, perverse incentive structures in civil services encouraging mediocrity and corruption. |
|--|--|

developed one? An attempt has been made in the rest of the chapter to address these issues. An alternative framework for conceptualising the issue of governance has been presented with some illustrations from the Indian context. The objective is to take the debate on the issue beyond the stage of prognosis to the actual treatment. This is followed by a section that outlines the area of emphasis and some relevant instruments that need to be pursued for improving governance in the country.

Conceptualising Governance — An Alternative Framework

A useful approach to analyse the issue of governance, whether it is restricted to political, economic or civic governance or looks at the system in its entirety, is to view the process of intermediation as involving a continuous interplay of three elements, each representing a specific set of deliberate arrangements. These include:

- **institutions** — adopted or created arrangements, both formal and informal, to bring about predictability, stability and efficiency in managing the social, economic or political transactions in any society;
- **the delivery mechanism** — including the executive apparatus adopted or evolved by the institutions for implementing the agenda and the objectives for which the said institutions have been created; and
- **the supportive and subordinate framework of rules, procedures and legislation** — formulated for delivering and meeting the stated responsibilities of the concerned institutions.

Efficient governance requires efficient institutions. The efficiency and effectiveness of institutions, in turn, depends on its adopted delivery mechanism and the supportive framework of rules and procedures, each of which has to work in harmony with the other to discharge the functions and roles for which the institutions have been created. Only then would one expect the institutions to meet their stated objectives and fulfil their assigned responsibilities in managing the affairs of society. More importantly, with changing context — domestic as well as global — a change in the profile and requirement of the society, and with development, there has to be a capacity for evolution, a continuous adaptation in each of these elements. In the absence of such a capacity in the institutions, the governance invariably suffers.

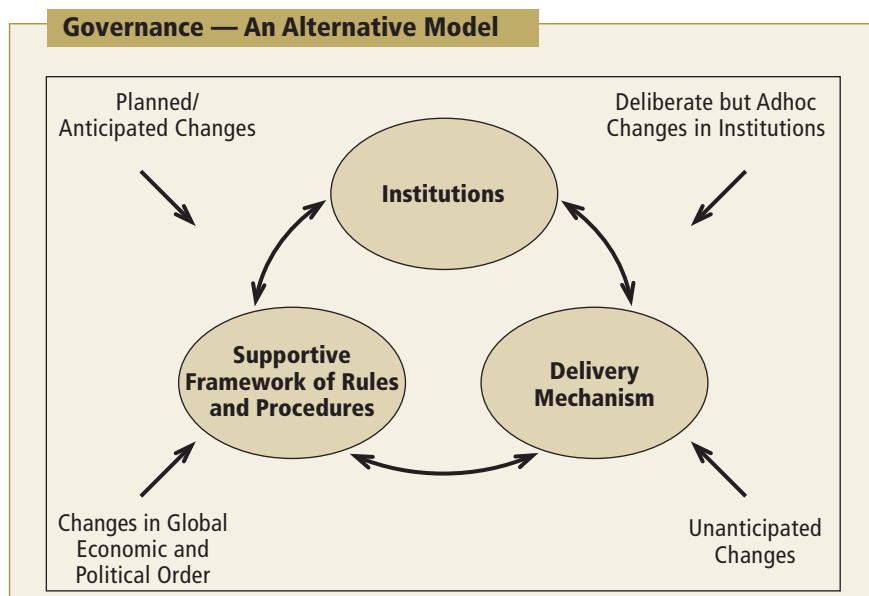
Some of these changes in society are only natural and should normally have been factored in, while creating the institutions and their framework. Population growth and planned developmental changes will fall in this category. However, even such changes, which are only expected, are not adequately reflected while building institutions and their capacities for want of adequate perspectives and vision in the sponsoring agencies — be it the bureaucracy or the non-governmental bodies. The failure to take a holistic

perspective results in institutional inadequacies, which get compounded over time. A good example to highlight this aspect of governance relates to the administrative machinery created to maintain law and order in the country. Considering that India is adding nearly the equivalent of Australia's population to her own population every year, the demand that it imposes on infrastructure for maintaining law and order and, for that matter, on other publicly provided services has to be suitably reflected in the policies and programmes of the state, even if it is only to maintain the prevailing standards in governance.

Some changes could be rooted in the global context and developments elsewhere. These are likely to have an impact in most societies and, hence, require anticipation. In such cases, a capacity for anticipating, continuous scanning, analysis of the relevant information, as well as the deployment of requisite expertise has to be inbuilt in the institutions. Rigid ideological positions and political divide in society may, somehow, hinder such capacities to be developed. The case of planning institutions and policy 'think tanks' are good examples for illustrating this point. It has been argued by some that such institutions have erred in anticipating and timely initiating the need for economic reforms in the country. It has meant that the nation may have lost out on opportunities that, for instance, became available to the East Asian 'tiger' countries in the seventies and eighties.

There are also some changes, though confined largely to the state machinery, that are deliberate but ad-hoc in nature. By their very definition such changes affect the working of the institutions in a manner that may turn out to be counter-productive, undermining the very capacity of the institutions to deliver on their assigned functions, in the long run. The ad-hoc interpretation and changes in civil service rules, promotional policies and job responsibilities are examples of such changes. These have had detrimental effect on morale, incentive structures and the overall work ethos, in the process, encouraging mediocrity and corruption in the state machinery.

Similarly, without adequately evaluating similar or related initiatives in a given sector or across sectors and at different tiers of government, introduction of new plan programmes and schemes have been undermining the capacity of the government to effectively realise the plan objectives. It has meant a thin spread of scarce resources and stretching of the administrative machinery for implementing and supervising often competing public initiatives and responsibilities. As a result of such an approach, when the Government is launching its Tenth Five Year Plan, it turns out that, for just 51 Central Ministries/Departments, there are as many as 1,000 Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes that are going to spill over from the earlier Plans. In addition, new plan initiatives are also being taken up in almost all Ministries/Departments. Often, such ad-hoc measures have been a product of exigencies, administrative or



political, that generally have not been thought through for their subsequent impact on the institutions and the system as a whole. Eventually, they are likely to be a drag on the system even though they are appealing and seem successful in the short run.

In all such cases, if institutions fail to keep up with the changing context and if the supportive framework of rules and procedures become out of tune with the prevalent delivery mechanism, the institutions, may fail to deliver on their objectives satisfactorily. This applies equally to the executive, the judiciary and the legislature and the bodies under them in the country.

Consider the case of judiciary in India. There is little doubt that as an institution the judiciary has always delivered, be it the case of upholding the Constitution or directing the executive in the larger public interest or for that matter delivering and enforcing justice to a common person. However, when one looks at the backlog of judicial cases in courts at all levels one is reminded of the old dictum 'justice delayed is justice denied'. Similarly, for that matter, if one were to look at the poor rate of conviction even in such cases that shake the sensibilities of an average individual, his/her faith in the ability of the said institution to govern would be considerably lost. It is useful to look at these apparent anomalies in terms of the framework developed. Here is a case where the delivery mechanism, involving the number of courts and judges, on one hand, and the framework of supportive rules and procedures (for instance, the Civil Procedure Code) that have been adopted to discharge the functions of administering justice, on the other, are clearly out of tune with each other. The magnitude of the task at hand brought about by the changing context in society — in this case the growing awareness that makes people conscious of their rights and the sheer magnitude of the numbers has also contributed to it. In such a case the

solution, perhaps, lies in augmenting and strengthening the delivery mechanism. At the same time modifying and reforming the supportive framework of rules and procedures will help to bring them in tune with contemporary reality, contexts and the changing social ethos of the people. This could expedite the process of administering justice.

Successful implementation of development programmes requires adequate funds, appropriate policy framework and effective institutional capacity to deliver. Past experience, in the country has shown that availability of resources is no panacea for tackling poverty, disparities and backwardness. It is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition. The determining factor, it turns out, is the institutional capacity to formulate viable need-based schemes with efficient

A Crisis of Civic Governance — Delayed Justice

A major crisis of the judicial system in India relates to the backlog of cases in courts at various levels in the country. While there has been a considerable improvement in bringing down pending cases in the Supreme Court of India, the situation in case of the High Courts and the subordinate courts in most States continues to be alarming. In case of the Supreme Court, from about 105 thousand cases in 1990 the number of pending cases has declined to 21,600 in July, 2000. However, in case of the High Courts, the pending cases have increased from about 1900 thousand cases to 3400 thousand cases during this period. In case of subordinate courts, though there are nearly 20 million pending cases, the number seems to have stabilised.

These arrears in the disposal of cases have mounted, both on account of inadequate number of courts and judges in the country in the face of growing workload — the delivery mechanism for administering justice — and inadequacy in the Civil Procedure Code — the procedural framework of rules and procedures supporting the institution of judiciary.

A number of measures to address both these concerns have already been initiated. Specific suggestions have been made for bringing amendments in the Civil Procedure Code to address the procedural bottlenecks. At the same time, steps have been taken to set up fast-track courts in some States, professionalise the court registry using Information Technology and such measures that effectively increases the availability of judges to tackle the backlog of cases.

delivery systems to utilise optimally the available resources. Consider the case of rural development programmes in the Central Government. Excessive compartmentalisation of the executive into Ministries/Departments has ensured that such programmes are not only spread over a host of Ministries encouraging a narrow sectoral approach to conceiving, formulating and implementing the schemes, but also prevents mutual synergies that are inherent in most social sector programmes to benefit the plan initiatives. The duplication of delivery structures and the procedural hurdles invariably curtail the flow of assistance to the targeted beneficiaries. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan, for instance, points out that an amount of at least Rs. 400 billion per annum flows for rural development by way of Central and State schemes in sectors like health and family welfare; social justice and empowerment; watershed development through agriculture; tribal development; subsidies on food and kerosene; and through schemes of rural development. This is in addition to public investment in infrastructure like roads and power which also directly benefits the rural poor. This is directed at about 50 million poor families who, on an average, are thus being allocated roughly Rs.8,000 per annum. This amount is sufficient to buy nearly 3 kg. of foodgrain per day at the average rate of Rs.7.50 per kg. potentially permitting them to overcome significantly their state of deprivation. The reason that this money is not being directly transferred to the targeted poor, and is being spent on state run development schemes, rests on the assumption that such initiatives, are likely to build capacities, raise income levels and have multiple spin-off effects in the long run. The fact that benefits are not percolating at the desired pace is a reflection on the governance of these schemes. There is significant scope for improving administrative and delivery mechanism by involving people and the participatory bodies at the local level. Similarly, much more can be achieved by releasing private initiatives and the latent entrepreneurial energies of the individuals by addressing the procedural and legal hurdles that come in the way of local level economic activities. States, where institutional changes have been made to decentralise delivery mechanism, have started showing better results in building individual and community capacities for tackling the incidence of poverty and deprivation.

The macro-economic management of the economy at the Centre and in the States, in general, and that of public expenditure, in particular, also highlights the deficiencies in governance practices resulting from the inertia in the relevant institutions and their practices to keep pace with the changing contexts. Constitutionally, the federal structure of Indian polity places greater responsibilities on the Central Government to raise and allocate the resources needed for undertaking, among others, regionally balanced development in the country. These resources are allocated among the States on the recommendations of the Finance Commission — a statutory body for assessing and recommending the flow of resources to meet the non-plan or the revenue requirements of the States — and the Planning Commission, which has been assigned the responsibility of preparing the medium-term national plans in consultation with the Central and State Governments and allocate resources to undertake planned activities. In the past, with the elected governments lasting their full terms, there has been an overlap in the five-year plans, the tenure of the Government and the term of the Finance Commission. With the changing political environment — premature dissolution of lower house of the Parliament, coalition

Fiscal Responsibility Bill — 2000-01

The Central Government has introduced the Fiscal Responsibility Bill in the Parliament in the Winter Session in 2000. It is, presently, under examination before it is taken up in the Parliament for enactment. Though Article 292 of the Constitution already provides for fiscal austerity, an explicit legislation is, perhaps, necessary in an era of coalition politics. The key features of the Bill are:

- The fiscal deficit, defined as the excess of total expenditure — including loans, net of repayments — over revenue receipts plus certain non-debt capital receipts, to be 2 per cent of the GDP by 2006 from 5.1 per cent of GDP budgeted for 2000-01;
- The revenue deficit, defined as the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure, to be zero by 2006 from 3.6 per cent of GDP budgeted for 2000-01;
- Total internal and external liabilities at 50 per cent of GDP by 2011 from the present level of about 56 per cent of GDP;
- Prohibition of borrowings by Central Government from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) after 2004, except under special well-defined circumstances; and
- Expenditure cuts, whenever there is a shortfall of revenues vis-à-vis the budgeted expenditure;

governments and different political parties forming governments in the States and the Centre — the working together of such institutions concurrently and in consonance with each other cannot be taken for granted any more. For instance, the tenure of the Thirteenth *Lok Sabha*, hence the Government, the Tenth Five Year Plan of the country and the term of the award of Eleventh Finance Commission are only loosely overlapping. Institutional changes have to be, therefore, thought of to allow continuity and harmony in the working of these bodies. Similarly, there are good reasons to devise new instruments that ensure continuity of basic policies on which there is consensus across political parties. An important example, in this context,

is the Bill on Fiscal Responsibility that binds the Government of the day to follow the accepted principles on fiscal consolidation. It has already been introduced by the Central Government in the Parliament, and there are good reasons for similar bills to be introduced in the State legislatures

Corruption is the most endemic and entrenched manifestation of poor governance in the Indian society, so much so that it has almost become an accepted reality and a way of life. Klitgaard has reduced the underpinnings this social phenomenon, which afflicts most developing societies as well as the developed ones, into a formulation that equates corruption with monopoly power plus discretion minus accountability and low government salaries. In other words, it suggests that when a relatively low paid Government servant enters a situation where he enjoys both monopoly and discretionary power without any or limited accountability, he/she has an incentive to restrict his/her assigned functions and duties, in the process, seek and charge a monopoly price for services rendered.

There are many public activities, given that the country till very recently has had an administered and a regulated economy, where institutional arrangements are such that state officials have monopoly, as well as, discretionary powers vested in them. This includes a range of activities involving interface with state utilities; state agencies responsible for licensing, including motor vehicle licenses, passports, trade licenses; and tendering of publicly instituted works. The problem is compounded by procedural and legal hurdles that an individual has to confront in almost every interface with the public authorities.

The solution to the problem of corruption has to be more systemic than any other issue of governance. Merely shrinking the economic role of the state by resorting to deregulation, liberalisation and privati-

Corruption

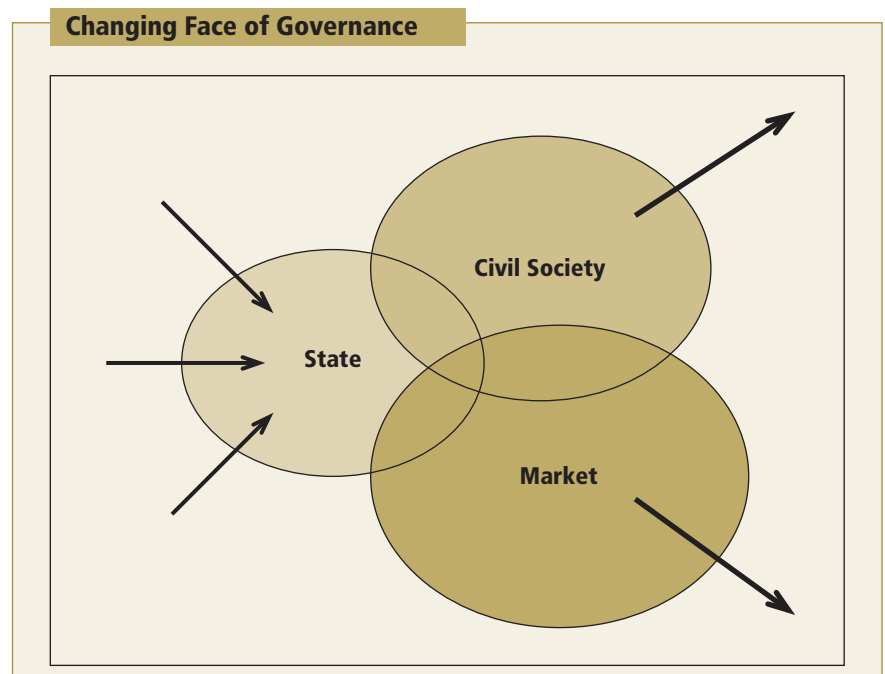
$$\text{Corruption} = \text{Monopoly Power} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability + Low Govt. Salaries}$$

Source Klitgaard 1998, *Controlling Corruption*; Berkeley, University of California Press.

sation is not necessarily the solution to addressing the problem. Prevalent institutional arrangements have to be reviewed and changes made where those vested with power are also made accountable, their functioning made more transparent and subjected to social audit, with a view to minimise the discretionary decisions. All such procedures, laws and regulations that breed corruption and come in the way of efficient delivery system will have to be eliminated. The perverse system of incentives in public life, which makes corruption a high-return-low-risk activity, need to be addressed. In this context, public examples have to be made out of people convicted on corruption charges and the legal process in such cases has to be expedited. This, hopefully, will also address the growing permissiveness in the society, in the more recent times, to the phenomenon of corruption. In addition, with changes in economic policy regime, regulatory bodies that guide and monitor the functioning of the relevant economic agents, lays down the rules of conduct in the interest of consumers and devises such practices that help in efficient functioning of the system will have to be established in many sectors of the economy that are now being opened up. At the same time, social monitoring through empowered, autonomous and credible structures will have to be established even for the highest of the public offices. Right to information has to be the starting point for some of these changes.

It turns out that efficient and effective governance, be it in the case of the executive, the judiciary or the legislature, requires the institutions, the delivery mechanism that they adopt and the framework of supportive rules, regulations and procedures to continuously evolve in harmony with each other and in response to the changing context. It makes the issue of governance context specific to time and the stage of development in any society. The necessity of a continuous adaptation in governance practices, is also reflected in the changing role and scope of the State, the market and the civil society vis-à-vis each other. With the acceptance of market liberalism and globalisation,

it is only expected that state yields to the market and the civil society in many areas where it, so far, had a direct but distortionary and inefficient presence. It includes areas where the State, for instance, had entered as a producer of such goods and services that are also produced in the private sector. It also includes the role of the State as a development catalyst where, perhaps, the civil society presently has better institutional capacity. At the same time, with the growth of markets and presence of an aware and sensitive civil society, many developmental functions as well as functions that provide stability to the social order have to be progressively performed by the market and the civil society organisations. It means extension of the market and the civil society domain at the expense of the State in some areas. It also implies an increase in the area of their respective overlaps.



The Agenda Ahead

The issue of improving governance in the country has to be addressed at multiple levels. The relevance and the operations of institutions concerning the social, economic and political processes towards the goals of human development will have to be re-examined, particularly in view of the current context, which, in many cases, is vastly different from the context that may have led to their creation. In particular, the role of the state has to be conceptually repositioned. It can neither be a completely minimalist role nor an entirely proactive one. It has to be directed at building personal capabilities and community capacities for human development through the use of all the means at its command. There are, however, aspects of governance and the contingent instruments that have to be taken up on priority. These include the need to undertake:

- devolution of power to manage local affairs and decentralisation of decision making;
- civil service reforms aimed at improving transparency, accountability, efficiency and sensitivity in public administration at all levels;
- enforcing incentive/disincentive structures that truly reflect social values and norms;
- procedural reforms covering all aspects of government's interface with public; and
- empowerment, particularly of women, the marginal and the excluded.

The enactment of the Constitutional 73rd Amendment Bill, 1992 has paved the way for the creation of statutory institutional structures for realising the goals of self-governance under the *Panchayati Raj* system. The explicit objective of this initiative for democratic decentralisation of governance is to accelerate the socio-economic development of the rural

Role of State				
	Addressing Market Failure			Improving Equity
Minimal Functions	Providing pure public goods Defence, Law and order, Property rights and Public health, Macroeconomic management, Building perspectives, Anticipatory and prospective tracking of global economy			Protecting the poor Anti-poverty programs, Disaster relief
Intermediate Functions	Addressing externalities Basic education, Environmental protection	Regulating monopoly Utility regulation, Anti-trust policy	Overcoming imperfect information Insurance (health, Life, pensions), Financial regulation, Consumer protection	Providing social insurance Redistributive pensions, Family allowances, Unemployment, Insurance Direct subsidies
Activist Functions	Coordinating private activity Fostering markets, Cluster initiatives State as an entrepreneur and producer of goods and services			Redistribution Asset redistribution

Source Adapted from World Development Report 1997, Page 27.

areas within a participatory framework at the grass-root level. The amendment has given statutory recognition to a three-tier system of governance with *Panchayati Raj* Institutions (PRIs) at the District (*Zilla Parishad*), Intermediary (*Mandal Panchayats*) and Village levels (*Gram Sabha/Panchayats*). Most of the bodies constituted under the Act are now completing their first five-year tenure. A review of the status has been undertaken in terms of indicators like the conduct of *Panchayat* elections; constitution of District Planning Committees; status in respect of recommendations of the respective State Finance Commissions on devolution of funds to PRI bodies; status in respect of devolution of funds, functions and functionaries for 29 subjects listed under the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243 G) of the Constitution; and status of the linkage between District Rural Development Agency and *Zilla Parishads*. In addition, performance of village, district level *panchayats* and urban local bodies has been reviewed in terms of their performance in mobilisation of revenues and undertaking public programmes in the core services of water supply, street lighting, sanitation and roads. Most States have held elections to their *Panchayats* with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Pondicherry and Jharkhand where they are due in the near future. The progress in respect of other indicators is, however, limited and much needs to be still addressed before the PRIs become vibrant, effective bodies of local self-governance.

A major area of concern is that respective State Acts have, by and large, failed to take adequate cognisance of the implication of Constitutional status of the *Panchayats*. Under the State laws, wide powers of suspension and dismissal have been vested in the State bureaucracy. This straight away places PRIs in a position of disadvantage vis-à-vis even the middle rung functionaries of the State Government. Most State Governments have retained adequate financial and administrative powers to deal with PRIs. This directly affects the concept of democratic decentralisation, on the one hand, and autonomy of PRIs, on the other. Instances have also been reported where *Gram Panchayat Sarpanchas* have to spend considerable time in visiting block level functionaries for technical and administrative approvals.

In spite of various drawbacks and lacunae in the constitution of PRIs, there are many instances of commendable work done by the village level bodies within a short span of time. The performance of the PRI bodies at the block and district level is somewhat mixed. There is a feeling that there are too many tiers resulting either in ineffectiveness or excessive control. The financial condition of local bodies is also precarious as in many cases neither is there adequate devolution of resources nor adequate revenue raising powers. In fact, in the absence of the latter, in many cases, there is a sense of dependence rather than empowerment. Although, the PRIs provide a framework of decentralised rural development, the performance so far suggests that their operation in most States has not been able to enhance participation and empowerment adequately and effectively.

The scope of the *Panchayati Raj* Act has been extended to *Panchayats* in the scheduled tribal areas of 9 States. Under the provisions of the *Panchayat (Extension to the Schedule Areas) Act, 1996*, power has been vested in *Gram Sabha* for controlling of institutions and functionaries in all social sectors, including activities like ownership of minor forest produce; selection of beneficiaries under various programmes; management of minor water bodies; and minor mineral leases.

Status of *Panchayati Raj* Institutions — Selected Indicators (February 2002)

States/UTs	Holding of <i>Panchayat</i> Elections	Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC)	Status of State Finance Commission Recommendation	Devolution of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries in Respect of 29 Subjects (At.243G)	Status of DRDA/ZP linkage
States					
Andhra Pradesh	GP elections held in August 2001, while Intermediate & District <i>Panchayats</i> elections held in July 2001.	Not constituted.	Accepted 54 recommendations fully, 11 with some modifications & 19 not accepted at all. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 05 Functions — 17 Functionaries — 02	DRDA & ZP not merged, Collector is Chairperson of DRDA & President of ZP is Vice-Chairman.
Arunachal Pradesh	Elections not held.	Constituted.	Not constituted.	Not applicable yet.	Not yet.
Assam	Elections held in January 2002.	Not constituted, so far.	Recommendations accepted in part.	No action taken yet.	Not transferred.
Bihar	Elections held in April 2001.	No	Report awaited.	Funds — Functions — 20 Functionaries —	Not merged.
Goa	GP — in 1997. DP — in 2000.	No information.	Report under consideration.	No information available	Merger under consideration.
Gujarat	GP — December 2001. PS & DP — in December 2000.	Not constituted.	Received but not yet been placed before Legislature for consideration.	No information available	Not merged.
Haryana	Elections held in March 2000.	Only in 16 districts.	Accepted major recommendations.	Funds — 0 Functions — 16 Functionaries — 0	Not merged.
Himachal Pradesh	Elections held in December 2000.	Only in 5 districts out of 12.	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 2 Functions — 23 Functionaries — 7	Merged and headed by President of <i>Zilla Parishad</i> .
Jammu & Kashmir	73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has yet to be extended to State. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the Government of J&K to seek the views of the State Legislature to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 to the State. <i>Panchayat</i> elections in some part were held in January-February, 2001 according to State <i>Panchayati Raj</i> Act.				
Karnataka	GP — February 2000. PS & DP — July 2000.	Only in 5 districts.	Accepted major recommendations.	Funds — 29 Functions — 29 Functionaries — 29	Merged.
Kerala	September 2000.	Yes	Accepted and implemented. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 15 Functions — 29 Functionaries — 15	Merged and headed by President of <i>Zilla Parishad</i> .
Madhya Pradesh	January 2000.	Yes	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 10 Functions — 23 Functionaries — 9	Merged.
Maharashtra	GP — October 1997. PS & DP — March 1997.	No	Major recommendations accepted.	Funds — 18 Functions — 18 Functionaries — 18	Against merger of DRDA with ZP.
Manipur	GP & DP — January 1997.	Yes in 2 out of 4 districts.	Accepted.	Funds — 0 Functions — 22 Functionaries — 4	No information available.

Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions — Selected Indicators (February 2002)

States/UTs	Holding of Panchayat Elections	Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC)	Status of State Finance Commission Recommendation	Devolution of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries in Respect of 29 Subjects (At.243G)	Status of DRDA/ZP linkage
States					
Meghalaya					
Mizoram	73rd Constitutional Amendment Act does not applicable as the traditional system of local self government exist in these States				
Nagaland					
Orissa	January 1997. Elections in Schedule V area invalid.	Only in 6 districts.	Accepted.	Funds — 5 Functions — 25 Functionaries — 3	Merged and headed by Chairperson of ZP.
Punjab	GP — June 1998 PS & DP — election are due.	Not yet.	Accepted.	Funds — 0 Functions — 7 Functionaries — 0	Not merged.
Rajasthan	January 2000.	Yes	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 0 Functions — 29 Functionaries — 0	Merged.
Sikkim	October 1997.	Yes	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 24 Functions — 24 Functionaries — 24	Status not reported.
Tamil Nadu	October 2001.	Yes	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 0 Functions — 29 Functionaries — 0	Status not cleared.
Tripura	July 1999.	Yes	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 0 Functions — 12 Functionaries — 0	Status difficult to define.
Uttar Pradesh	June 2000.	Yes	Accepted. Second SFC constituted.	Funds — 12 Functions — 13 Functionaries — 9	Merged and headed by President of ZP.
West Bengal	In 1998.	Yes	Accepted.	Funds — 12 Functions — 29 Functionaries — 12	Merged and headed by President of ZP.
Chattisgarh	January 2000.	Yes	Not set up.	Funds — 10 Functions — 23 Functionaries — 09	Merged.
Jharkhand	Election due. Reported that election will be held in Sept. 2002.	Not Constituted.	Not set up.	No information available	
Uttaranchal	Term of Panchayat expired in December 2001. State Panchayati Raj Act has yet to be notified.	Not Constituted.	Report awaited.	Funds — 12 Functions — 13 Functionaries — 9	
Union Territories					
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	September 2000.	Yes	Under consideration.	Funds — 6 Functions — 6 Functionaries — 6	Merged and headed by Chairperson of ZP.
Chandigarh	GP — January 1999. ZP — July 2000. PS — not held so far.	No	SFC Report awaited.	No information available	Not Applicable.

Status of *Panchayati Raj* Institutions — Selected Indicators (February 2002)

States/UTs	Holding of <i>Panchayat</i> Elections	Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC)	Status of State Finance Commission Recommendation	Devolution of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries in Respect of 29 Subjects (At.243G)	Status of DRDA/ZP linkage
Union Territories					
Daman & Diu	September 2000.	Yes	Under consideration.	Funds — 5 Functions — 9 Functionaries — 3	Merged and headed by ZP President.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	October 2000.	Yes	Under consideration.	Funds — 0 Functions — 3 Functionaries — 3	No DRDA exists.
Delhi	NCT Delhi had repealed the <i>Panchayati Raj</i> Act and sought abolition of the <i>Panchayati Raj</i> Institutions (PRIs) System. However, it is now considering adopting the 73rd Amendment Act and reviving the <i>Panchayats</i> .				
Lakshadweep	December 1997- January 1998.	Yes	Under consideration.	Funds — Functions — 6 Functionaries —	No DRDA exists.
Pondicherry	Elections have not been held in the UT, as the matter relating to the validity of provisions pertaining to reservation for backward classes in the Pondicherry <i>Panchayati Raj</i> Act was subjudice. The Judgement of the Chennai High Court had become available and the UT Administration filed a clarificatory application in the Chennai High Court. On a similar issue pertaining to Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble High Court at Chennai had passed Orders making it possible for Tamil Nadu Government to hold elections. The Ministry of Rural Development has advised the UT Administration to take appropriate action to hold <i>panchayat</i> elections at the earliest on the same lines.				

Source Planning Commission

There is an urgent need to re-look at the structure, composition, functioning and the role of civil administration in the development of the country.

The lessons learnt, so far, necessitate certain steps need to be taken on a priority if the PRIs have to deliver on their promise and potentialities. These include:

- amendment of the Constitution to enable States, if they so wish, to abolish either the district or the block level tier of the *Panchayats* and retain only one out of these two in addition to the village level body;
- restrictions need to be imposed on the devolution of Central Finance Commission funds and from other sources to the States unless administrative and financial powers are effectively devolved to the PRIs;
- strengthen PRIs with revenue raising powers of their own in order to reduce their excessive dependence on State and Central Government. PRIs have to be encouraged to mobilise local resources for availing matching grants from the Central/State Government;
- improving accountability of local bodies and their standing committees and the need to help evolve a code of conduct for all functionaries working in the PRI; and
- provide orientation to newly elected members, simplify rules and procedures to make transactions simple and strengthen financial management and audit procedures.

The success of the PRIs hinges critically on the reform of civil administration at all levels in the State Government. Effective *Panchayats* require effective block and district level administration. The reforms of the civil services in the Central Government are equally important. Almost the

entire social sector programme of the Central and the State Governments rests largely on the ability of the civil administration to deliver. It will continue to be so till the PRI bodies find their feet under the new Constitutional provisions. More than the increase in resources, social sector development needs major reforms in the delivery systems.

In the area of civil service reforms, the Government faces many critical challenges. At the base of it, there is a need to review the very structure, the composition, the functioning and the ultimate role of civil administration system in development of the country. It has to be realised that a system that had roots in the requirement of a colonial polity and entrusted with the task of maintaining status-quo in the society cannot be entirely suitable for initiating, formulating, implementing and even catalysing developmental activities in a growing economy. A control-oriented system has to give way to a growth-oriented set-up. This requires clear demarcation of responsibilities between the law and order machinery and the machinery entrusted with the task of catalysing development in partnership with local level self-governing bodies. The coordination of different public and para-statal agencies engaged in development is critical for getting the most out of limited resources, for minimising overheads and checking duplication of effort. Moreover, excessive loading of responsibilities on some branches of civil administration, for instance, the District Collectorate which has been reported to be overseeing 167 development schemes at the block level in one instance, not only undermines the overall institutional capacity to deliver but also compromises on the quality of public interventions in what are clearly the critical areas of human development. To a large extent, the task of the development administration would become easier if procedural steps are taken to make available information, as a matter of right, to the citizens. In this context, there is a strong case for a replacement of 'Official Secrets' Act by 'Right to Information' Act.

An important aspect of the reform requires enhancing the productivity of civil service and making certain that each employee is performing socially relevant tasks. There have to be incentive structure that rewards and promote merit, discipline malfunction and misconduct, and improve accountability and performance. There is a case for opening the higher ranks of civil services to contractual fixed tenure appointments, with a view to have responsible, and informed

Civil Society Initiatives in Community Development

There are many successful community development initiatives, in various parts of the country, founded on a unique partnership of the local people with the State Governments, often catalysed and mediated by some motivated individuals and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The recent success of such initiatives, particularly in the area of water shed management and minor irrigation in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, to name a few, have considerably improved the income levels of the people and strengthened the capacities of the communities to become self reliant in addressing their development concerns locally. More importantly, it has fostered a sense of 'ownership', 'responsibility' and 'progress' among the people.

In the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, in a span of just five months, prior to the monsoon in the year 2000, more than 2,000 villages in six districts have built 10,000 check dams in response to the State Governments 'Build Your Own Check Dam' (BYOD) scheme. The Government has contributed 60 per cent of the total cost of the dam, the villagers have shouldered the remaining through voluntary work. The success of the initiative can be assessed from the fact that despite less than normal monsoon in the area, 7,000 of these check dams overflowed at least once. The result was a higher water table in the entire region.

The story is much the same in parts of Rajasthan and in Maharashtra where similar efforts have been undertaken by some individuals and NGOs. Among others, Madhya Pradesh has recently launched an innovative and affordable community oriented food and water security movement based on the principle that the State should provide an enabling environment to everyone to earn a livelihood.

There is a fair amount of consensus, among the experts and the implementors of public policy and programmes, that it is only a decentralised community-centred approach that can overcome scourge of hunger and poverty.

administrative leadership. At the same time there is significant scope for improving the technical expertise in policy formulation and in the management of regulatory bodies set up to oversee the critical areas of market, especially the capital and financial markets.

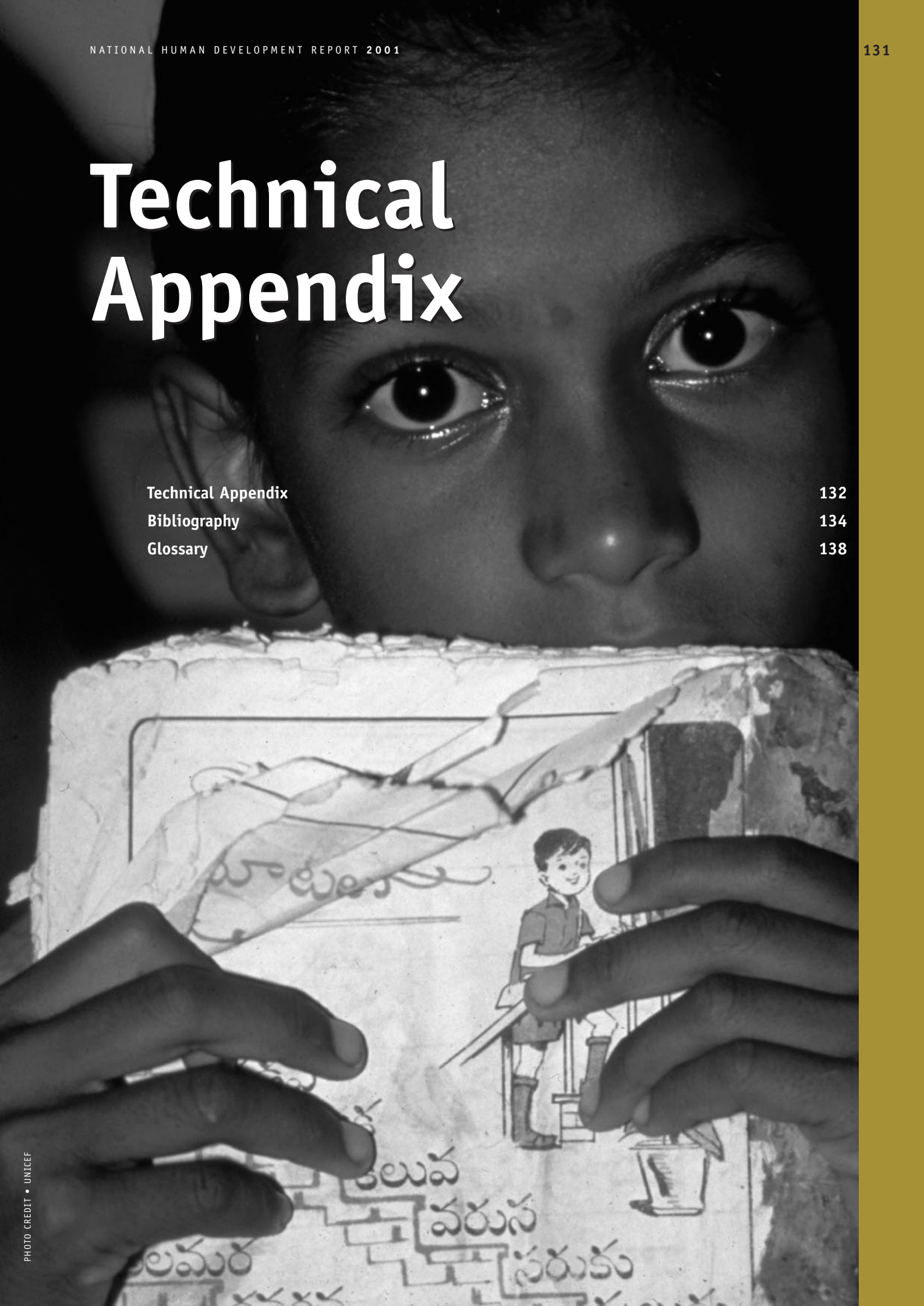
Elimination of unnecessary procedural controls and regulations that stifle entrepreneurial energy, breed corruption and effect the common man has to be a priority area of improving governance. Although various governments from time to time have announced 'single window clearance' procedures and 'investor assistance cells', they have rarely been effective. The primary reason for this is that the problem is not only of inadequate coordination, but also relates to fragmented and often arbitrary exercise of various powers of government, vested in a number of functionaries at different levels, through a complex system of delegation of authority. It is compounded by the fact that neither are the rules and regulations governing entry and operations transparent, nor are they justiciable. Rationalisation of such rules, notifying them in a comprehensive and transparent manner, assigning accountability of each functionary and providing administrative and legal recourse in case of malafide dilatoriness will be necessary to address this problem. These are issues in governance that have to be addressed on a priority as they impinge on the success of economic reforms.

Empowerment of women, the marginal and the excluded has been demonstrated, in many cases, to be among the important means to establish countervailing forces in the society for checking deterioration in governance standards and personal exploitation by others. The vested interests in any system always have stakes in maintaining the status quo of such institutions and their practices, which are beneficial to them. The only way to break these informal but deliberate and often stubborn arrangements is by equipping the marginalised of the society to fight for their legitimate rights. This requires not only legislative initiatives through acts of positive discrimination, for instance, by undertaking reservation for women in the legislative bodies at all levels, but it also requires explicitly directing the public developmental effort at addressing the economic insecurities of the targeted segments of population. It requires the dissemination of information and free access to all. Most of all it requires capacity building of the individuals through human development strategies involving the access to education, basic health care facilities and opportunities of livelihood.

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Technical Appendix

Constructing the Composite Indices

As a summary measure, a composite index of diverse indicators, even when it is conceptually and methodologically difficult to put together, is a useful tool in policy planning. It helps in facilitating comparisons with other composite measures. While building composite indices from among the identified indicators for this Report, a major objective was to develop a core set of indices that reflect, in some sense, the common concerns, social values and development priorities of all States. It would help in a meaningful comparison of the human development status across States. It was, therefore, felt necessary to have core indices that are functionally decomposable at State and sub-State levels. The other concern that had to be reflected, relates to the need to evolve a set of indices, which could adequately capture inter-temporal changes and policy sensitivity in various dimensions of human well being. All these issues were addressed through the selection of indicators for each of the identified dimensions of well-being, the scaling procedure and the weights adopted for putting them together in a composite measure. For all the indices, human well-being or deprivation was assessed for the following three dimensions:

- Longevity — the ability to live long and healthy life;
- Education — the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge; and
- Command over resources — the ability to enjoy a decent standard of living and have a socially meaningful life.

In scaling the diverse indicators, the main consideration has been to make attainments on each of them comparable and at the same time ensuring that the selection of end points, i.e., the maximum and the minimum value on the scales for each indicator are such that they support inter-temporal comparison for a reasonable period of time starting 1980. The scaling norms that have been selected would remain valid at least till about 2020, at a reasonably improved pace of human development. While selecting the norms, the attainments of the best performing State on the concerned indicators and the comparable international norms were also kept in mind. The issue of weights to combine the identified indicators on each of the three dimensions of well-being can always be debated. This report has adopted a predominantly normative approach, as against a purely empirical basis of deriving weights to

club different indicators. Conceptually, there are good reasons to suggest that different aspects of well-being have to be co-realizable for an individual to have a meaningful sense of well-being in today's context. It follows that attainments on each aspect of well being are equally important and hence should be equally weighted.

Human Development Index

$$HDI_j = 1/3 * \sum_i (X_i)$$

where HDI is for the j^{th} State, i goes from 1 to 3; and

$$X_i = (X_{ij} - X_i^*) / (X_i^{**} - X_i^*)$$

where X_{ij} refers to attainment of the j^{th} State on the i^{th} indicator; X_i^{**} and X_i^* are the scaling maximum and minimum norms, such that:

X_1 : Inflation and inequality adjusted per capita consumption expenditure;

X_2 : Composite indicator on educational attainment;

X_3 : Composite indicator on health attainment.

$$X_2 = [(e_1 * 0.35) + (e_2 * 0.65)]$$

where e_1 is literacy rate for the age group 7 years and above, and e_2 is adjusted intensity of formal education.

$$X_3 = [(h_1 * 0.65) + (h_2 * 0.35)]$$

where h_1 is life expectancy at age one, and h_2 is infant mortality rate. In case of IMR the reciprocal of the indicator has been used.

Human Poverty Index As in the case of HDI, for constructing the HPI deprivation in health, educational and economic dimensions have been equally weighted. However, within the composite deprivational measure on education, as well as on economic aspects, based on a sensitivity analysis, indicators with somewhat distinct attributes have been clubbed using unequal weights so as to reflect appropriately the country's context, development priorities and the desired policy focus.

$$HPI_j = [1/3 * (P_1^3 + P_2^3 + P_3^3)]^{1/3}$$

where HPI is for the j^{th} State and P_i , i goes from 1 to 3 refers to the deprivation in the three identified dimensions, such that:

P_1 : Longevity deprivation captured by the indicator persons not expected to survive beyond age 40 years;

P_2 : Composite indicator on educational deprivation;

P_3 : Composite indicator on economic deprivation.

$$P_2 = (ed_1 * 0.35) + (ed_2 * 0.65)$$

where ed_1 is illiteracy rate for the population in the age group 7 years and above, and ed_2 is proportion of children in the age group 6-18 years not enrolled in the schools.

$$P_3 = 1/4 * \sum_i (P_{3i})$$

where i goes from 1 to 4, such that:

P_{31} : Proportion of population below the poverty line;

P_{32} : Proportion of population not receiving medical attention at birth. This indicator has been substituted in the alternate HPI for 1991 by proportion of children, in the age group 12 to 23 months, not fully vaccinated;

P_{33} : Proportion of population living in kutcha houses;

P_{34} : Proportion of population without access to basic amenities, including the access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and electricity. For 1981 a simple average has been taken of the population not having access to any of these amenities individually. Whereas for 1991, in the alternate HPI the cross tabulation of population not having access to any of these amenities has been used.

Gender Equality Index The methodology for constructing the GEI is the same as that of HDI. The point of departure involves expressing the index as a proportion of attainment level for females to that of males. Secondly, in estimating the index, the economic attainments for males and females have been captured by taking the respective worker-population ratio, unlike the use of per-capita monthly expenditure as in the HDI. This has been done, primarily, to avoid taking a recourse to apportioning consumption or income, between males and females at the household or at an individual level, using criteria that could always be debated. Educational and health attainments have been captured using the same set of indicators as in the case of HDI.

Constructing Development Radars

The different indicators included in the development radars have been scaled and normalised to take a value on a scale ranging from 0 to 5. As a result, on each indicator including the IMR and poverty ratio, where the reciprocal of the indicator has been used, the scaled least achievement corresponds to 0 whereas the best achievement is closer to 5. In undertaking the said scaling procedure, desirable norms had to be adopted for

the chosen indicators. In some cases the norms are self-selecting, as for instance, is the case with access to safe drinking water or literacy rate and in some others like per capita consumption expenditure or even infant mortality rate, there is an element of value judgment. In case of the inflation adjusted per capita consumption expenditure (at 1983 prices) the maximum has been pegged at Rs.500 per capita per month. For poverty ratio the minimum has been kept at 5 per cent such that it corresponds to a value of 5 on a scale of 0-5 on the radar. In all other cases the scaling norms are as per the following table.

Scaling Norms for HDI		
Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Consumption Expenditure (per capita per month)	Rs.65	Rs.325
Literacy Rate for 7+ years	0	100
Adjusted intensity of formal education (Estimated)	0	7
Life expectancy at age one	50 years	80 years
Infant mortality rate	20 per 1000	—

Assumptions for Filling Data Gaps

The primary source of data for the Report is the Census of India. It has been supplemented mainly by data from NSSO and NFHS. For sake of completeness and with a view to have core indices for all States and UTs, data in respect of some indicators, especially life expectancy at age one and IMR have been estimated for small States and UTs. In this case the Census data has been used in conjunction with data from SRS, RGI. The principle adopted is that of physical contiguity or similarity in socio-economic or demographic profile of the population. Thus, for some indicators, where required, data for the North-Eastern States has been generated by using data from Assam; for Chandigarh the data has been taken from either urban Punjab or Delhi; Goa's data has been repeated for Daman & Diu; Tamil Nadu's/Kerala's data has been used for Pondicherry/Lakshwadeep; Tamil Nadu's data has also been used for Andaman & Nicobar; Gujarat's data has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Himachal Pradesh's data has been used for Jammu & Kashmir; and Maharashtra's data has been used for Goa. For Jammu & Kashmir and Assam intrapolation has been done to generate data for the years when Census was not held. In case of IMR for 1991 the rural-urban breakup was not available from Census. In general, the SRS based rural-urban proportions for 1991 were, therefore, used to derive the rural and urban figures corresponding to the combined IMR figures of Census 1991.

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Glossary

DP	District Panchayat
DPC	District Planning Committees
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEI	Gender Equality Index
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GS	Gram Sabha
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HPI	Human Poverty Index
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JFM	Joint Forest Management
kWh	Kilo Watt Hour
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate/Ratio
NA	Not Available
NFE	Non Formal Education
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NWC	No Where Children
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
SDP	State Domestic Product
SFC	State Finance Commission
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRS	Sample Registration System
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UTs	Union Territories
ZP	Zilla Parishad
Lakh	1,00,000
Crore	Ten Million
—	Negligible or Not Available

SECTION 1

The State of Human Development

1.1	Human Development Index — 1981	140
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TABLE 1.1

Human Development Index — 1981

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined		Gender Disparity Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.262	25	0.425	23	0.298	23	0.744	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.228	28	0.419	24	0.242	31	0.537	28
Assam	0.261	26	0.380	28	0.272	26	0.462	32
Bihar	0.220	30	0.378	29	0.237	32	0.471	30
Goa	0.422	5	0.517	10	0.445	5	0.785	2
Gujarat	0.315	14	0.458	18	0.360	14	0.723	6
Haryana	0.332	13	0.465	17	0.360	15	0.536	24
Himachal Pradesh	0.374	10	0.600	1	0.398	10	0.783	4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.301	17	0.468	16	0.337	19	0.584	19
Karnataka	0.295	18	0.489	14	0.346	16	0.707	20
Kerala	0.491	1	0.544	6	0.500	2	0.872	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.209	32	0.395	26	0.245	30	0.664	25
Maharashtra	0.306	15	0.489	15	0.363	13	0.740	15
Manipur	0.440	2	0.553	5	0.461	4	0.802	3
Meghalaya	0.293	20	0.442	21	0.317	21	0.799	12
Mizoram	0.381	9	0.558	4	0.411	8	0.502	18
Nagaland	0.295	19	0.519	8	0.328	20	0.783	16
Orissa	0.252	27	0.368	31	0.267	27	0.547	27
Punjab	0.386	8	0.494	13	0.411	9	0.688	14
Rajasthan	0.216	31	0.386	27	0.256	28	0.650	17
Sikkim	0.302	16	0.515	11	0.342	18	0.643	23
Tamil Nadu	0.289	21	0.445	19	0.343	17	0.710	9
Tripura	0.264	23	0.498	12	0.287	24	0.422	31
Uttar Pradesh	0.227	29	0.398	25	0.255	29	0.447	29
West Bengal	0.264	24	0.427	22	0.305	22	0.556	26
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.335	12	0.575	2	0.394	11	0.645	21
Chandigarh	0.437	4	0.565	3	0.550	1	0.719	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.269	22	0.268	32	0.276	25	0.888	11
Daman & Diu	0.409	6	0.518	9	0.438	6	0.760	5
Delhi	0.439	3	0.531	7	0.495	3	0.595	22
Lakshadweep	0.395	7	0.370	30	0.434	7	0.688	8
Pondicherry	0.338	11	0.443	20	0.386	12	0.753	13
All India	0.263		0.442		0.302		0.620	

- Note**
- 1 The HDI is a composite of variables capturing attainments in three dimensions of human development viz, economic, educational and health. These have been captured by per capita monthly expenditure adjusted for inequality; a combination of literacy rate and intensity of formal education; and a combination of life expectancy at age 1 and infant mortality rate. See the Technical Note for the estimation methodology and other details.
 - 2 For sake of completeness, for some variables used in estimating the indices, the data for small States/UTs have been estimated/assumed following, in general, principles of physical contiguity or similarity in socio-economic or demographic profile. The details are available in the Technical Note.
 - 3 The Gender Disparity Index is estimated as proportion of female attainments to that of male for a common set of variables. The variable used to capture economic attainment is worker population ratio which is different from the variable used to capture economic attainment in the HDI. The details are available in the Technical Note.

Source Estimated for the Report.

TABLE 1.2

Human Development Index — 1991

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined		Gender Disparity Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.344	23	0.473	29	0.377	23	0.801	23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.300	28	0.572	15	0.328	29	0.776	18
Assam	0.326	26	0.555	19	0.348	26	0.575	30
Bihar	0.286	30	0.460	31	0.308	32	0.469	32
Goa	0.534	3	0.658	3	0.575	4	0.775	13
Gujarat	0.380	18	0.532	23	0.431	17	0.714	22
Haryana	0.409	15	0.562	17	0.443	16	0.714	17
Himachal Pradesh	0.442	12	0.700	1	0.469	13	0.858	4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.364	22	0.575	14	0.402	21	0.740	25
Karnataka	0.367	21	0.523	24	0.412	19	0.753	11
Kerala	0.576	1	0.628	9	0.591	3	0.825	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.282	32	0.491	28	0.328	30	0.662	28
Maharashtra	0.403	16	0.548	21	0.452	15	0.793	15
Manipur	0.503	7	0.618	12	0.536	9	0.815	3
Meghalaya	0.332	24	0.624	10	0.365	24	0.807	12
Mizoram	0.464	10	0.648	5	0.548	7	0.770	6
Nagaland	0.442	13	0.633	7	0.486	11	0.729	21
Orissa	0.328	25	0.469	30	0.345	28	0.639	27
Punjab	0.447	11	0.566	16	0.475	12	0.710	19
Rajasthan	0.298	29	0.492	27	0.347	27	0.692	16
Sikkim	0.398	17	0.618	11	0.425	18	0.647	20
Tamil Nadu	0.421	14	0.560	18	0.466	14	0.813	9
Tripura	0.368	20	0.551	20	0.389	22	0.531	29
Uttar Pradesh	0.284	31	0.444	32	0.314	31	0.520	31
West Bengal	0.370	19	0.511	26	0.404	20	0.631	26
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.528	5	0.653	4	0.574	5	0.857	1
Chandigarh	0.501	8	0.694	2	0.674	1	0.764	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.310	27	0.519	25	0.361	25	0.832	14
Daman & Diu	0.492	9	0.629	8	0.544	8	0.714	8
Delhi	0.530	4	0.635	6	0.624	2	0.690	10
Lakshadweep	0.520	6	0.545	22	0.532	10	0.680	24
Pondicherry	0.556	2	0.591	13	0.571	6	0.783	5
All India	0.340		0.511		0.381		0.676	

- Note**
- 1 The HDI is a composite of variables capturing attainments in three dimensions of human development viz, economic, educational and health. These have been captured by per capita monthly expenditure adjusted for inequality; a combination of literacy rate and intensity of formal education; and a combination of life expectancy at age 1 and infant mortality rate. See the Technical Note for the estimation methodology and other details.
 - 2 For sake of completeness, for some variables used in estimating the indices, the data for small States/UTs have been estimated/assumed following, in general, principles of physical contiguity or similarity in socio-economic or demographic profile. The details are available in the Technical Note.
 - 3 The Gender Disparity Index is estimated as proportion of female attainments to that of male for a common set of variables. The variable used to capture economic attainment is worker population ratio which is different from the variable used to capture economic attainment in the HDI. The details are available in the Technical Note.

Source Estimated for the Report.

TABLE 1.3

Human Poverty Index — 1981

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	56.16	23	29.97	24	50.09	20
Arunachal Pradesh	62.03	31	30.04	25	59.86	32
Assam	60.19	28	33.37	28	56.00	29
Bihar	61.07	30	33.25	27	57.57	30
Goa	33.19	5	19.56	5	29.25	5
Gujarat	42.46	9	24.71	14	37.31	10
Haryana	43.36	10	22.82	10	38.97	13
Himachal Pradesh	36.84	7	14.10	1	34.05	8
Jammu & Kashmir	52.37	16	28.42	22	46.94	16
Karnataka	50.11	15	27.40	21	43.96	15
Kerala	34.20	6	22.80	9	32.10	6
Madhya Pradesh	57.74	25	30.30	26	52.15	23
Maharashtra	47.29	13	20.53	7	38.63	12
Manipur	56.81	24	33.97	30	50.82	21
Meghalaya	60.64	29	23.43	11	54.02	26
Mizoram	54.39	19	29.62	23	47.97	18
Nagaland	53.80	18	25.70	19	49.37	19
Orissa	62.50	32	37.90	32	59.34	31
Punjab	37.33	8	21.73	8	33.00	7
Rajasthan	59.54	27	33.47	29	54.16	27
Sikkim	53.16	17	25.51	17	52.76	25
Tamil Nadu	49.23	14	25.28	15	42.05	14
Tripura	55.19	21	25.64	18	51.86	22
Uttar Pradesh	59.29	26	36.01	31	54.84	28
West Bengal	56.06	22	23.61	13	47.64	17
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	45.57	12	19.80	6	38.58	11
Chandigarh	30.60	3	16.36	2	17.28	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.65	20	25.34	16	52.53	24
Daman & Diu	32.77	4	18.38	3	28.16	4
Delhi	27.36	1	18.66	4	19.27	2
Lakshadweep	30.38	2	23.44	12	26.82	3
Pondicherry	44.82	11	27.24	20	35.79	9
All India	53.28		27.21		47.33	

- Note** 1 The Human Poverty Index is a composite of variables capturing deprivation in three dimensions of human development viz, economic, educational and health. These have been captured by proportion of population below poverty line, proportion of population without access to safe drinking water/sanitation/electricity, medical attention at birth/vaccination and proportion living in Kutch houses; proportion of illiterate population and children not enrolled in schools; and proportion of population not accepted to survive beyond age 40. See the Technical Note for the estimation methodology and other details.
- 2 For sake of completeness, for some variables used in estimating the indices, the data for all States/UTs have been estimated/assumed following, in general, principles of physical contiguity or similarity in socio-economic or demographic profile. The details are available in Technical Note.

Source Estimated for the Report.

TABLE 1.4

Human Poverty Index — 1991
(Comparable with 1981)

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	45.04	19	24.78	26	39.78	19
Arunachal Pradesh	53.71	30	24.56	25	49.62	30
Assam	52.57	25	21.79	23	48.95	27
Bihar	55.85	32	28.04	30	52.34	32
Goa	24.04	4	14.48	5	37.71	18
Gujarat	33.59	12	20.29	18	29.46	13
Haryana	32.29	10	17.49	12	28.55	10
Himachal Pradesh	28.09	8	10.14	1	26.21	8
Jammu & Kashmir	39.34	16	17.81	13	34.19	16
Karnataka	37.54	15	20.69	20	32.70	15
Kerala	21.75	2	14.43	4	19.93	4
Madhya Pradesh	48.43	24	25.04	27	43.47	23
Maharashtra	36.53	14	16.23	8	29.25	11
Manipur	47.49	20	26.22	28	41.63	21
Meghalaya	56.45	31	18.05	14	49.19	28
Mizoram	45.96	18	17.39	11	32.20	14
Nagaland	46.83	21	21.70	22	42.07	22
Orissa	53.07	29	29.23	31	49.85	31
Punjab	27.95	6	18.26	15	25.06	7
Rajasthan	53.28	28	27.79	29	46.67	25
Sikkim	40.97	17	16.49	9	34.84	17
Tamil Nadu	33.98	13	18.71	16	29.28	12
Tripura	49.54	22	20.37	19	44.89	24
Uttar Pradesh	52.43	27	31.20	32	48.27	26
West Bengal	47.00	23	21.52	21	40.48	20
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	31.53	9	15.41	6	27.09	9
Chandigarh	25.37	5	13.32	2	14.49	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.25	26	21.80	24	49.59	29
Daman & Diu	28.17	7	16.06	7	22.30	5
Delhi	20.90	3	16.60	10	17.01	3
Lakshadweep	19.04	1	13.88	3	15.88	2
Pondicherry	30.87	11	20.01	17	24.16	6
All India	44.81		22.00		39.36	

- Note**
- 1 The Human Poverty Index is a composite of variables capturing deprivation in three dimensions of human development viz, economic, educational and health. These have been captured by proportion of population below poverty line, proportion of population without access to safe drinking water/sanitation/electricity, medical attention at birth/vaccination and proportion living in Kutcha houses; proportion of illiterate population and children not enrolled in schools; and proportion of population not accepted to survive beyond age 40. See the Technical Note for the estimation methodology and other details.
 - 2 For sake of completeness, for some variables used in estimating the indices, the data for all States/UTs have been estimated/assumed following, in general, principles of physical contiguity or similarity in socio-economic or demographic profile. The details are available in Technical Note.
 - 3 These indices are comparable with HPIs estimated for 1981, as identical set of variables have been used.

Source Estimated for the Report.

TABLE 1.5

Human Poverty Index — 1991
(Not comparable with 1981)

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	43.19	20	25.12	25	38.34	19
Arunachal Pradesh	50.75	29	25.65	26	47.40	30
Assam	49.32	27	22.52	22	46.29	28
Bihar	53.65	31	29.70	31	50.48	32
Goa	15.58	1	13.78	3	36.10	17
Gujarat	31.83	14	20.87	18	28.05	13
Haryana	31.64	13	18.57	14	28.41	14
Himachal Pradesh	21.67	4	9.91	1	20.90	5
Jammu & Kashmir	34.94	15	17.67	10	30.95	15
Karnataka	35.28	16	21.59	19	30.99	16
Kerala	24.57	6	17.23	8	22.73	7
Madhya Pradesh	45.43	23	25.69	27	40.79	22
Maharashtra	29.30	11	17.65	9	24.73	8
Manipur	43.84	21	26.51	28	39.82	21
Meghalaya	55.81	32	20.15	17	49.41	31
Mizoram	37.19	17	14.07	4	26.47	12
Nagaland	45.00	22	23.56	24	41.30	23
Orissa	47.97	26	28.29	30	45.22	27
Punjab	28.04	9	18.47	13	25.25	10
Rajasthan	51.17	30	26.73	29	44.73	26
Sikkim	38.14	18	17.80	11	38.59	20
Tamil Nadu	30.31	12	18.61	15	26.45	11
Tripura	46.32	25	21.97	21	42.71	24
Uttar Pradesh	50.02	28	32.62	32	46.65	29
West Bengal	42.43	19	23.22	23	37.35	18
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	28.80	10	16.32	7	25.24	9
Chandigarh	25.07	7	15.07	5	15.96	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.66	24	21.95	20	43.64	25
Daman & Diu	23.88	5	15.82	6	19.90	4
Delhi	21.02	3	17.99	12	18.23	3
Lakshadweep	15.67	2	12.26	2	13.89	1
Pondicherry	25.86	8	19.57	16	22.52	6
All India	42.25		23.03		37.42	

- Note**
- 1 The Human Poverty Index is a composite of variables capturing deprivation in three dimensions of human development viz, economic, educational and health. These have been captured by proportion of population below poverty line, proportion of population without access to safe drinking water/sanitation/electricity, medical attention at birth/vaccination and proportion living in Kutch houses; proportion of illiterate population and children not enrolled in schools; and proportion of population not accepted to survive beyond age 40. See the Technical Note for the estimation methodology and other details.
 - 2 For sake of completeness, for some variables used in estimating the indices, the data for all States/UTs have been estimated/assumed following, in general, principles of physical contiguity or similarity in socio-economic or demographic profile. The details are available in Technical Note.
 - 3 These indices are not comparable with the HPIs estimated for 1981 on account of different variables used for capturing economic deprivation. The change facilitates use of more appropriate variables available since 1991.

Source Estimated for the Report.

SECTION 2

Indicators on Economic Attainment

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TABLE 2.1

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product*(Figures in Rupees at 1980-81 prices)*

States/UTs	1981-82	1983-84	1991-92	1993-94	1997-98
Andhra Pradesh	1,525	1,585	2,099	2,240	2,550
Arunachal Pradesh	1,725	1,809	2,953	3,267	3,571
Assam	1,262	1,455	1,579	1,592	1,675
Bihar	945	999	1,120	1,038	1,126
Goa	3,143	2,881	5,081	5,281	5,640
Gujarat	2,038	2,350	2,738	2,932	3,918
Haryana	2,455	2,464	3,521	3,482	4,025
Himachal Pradesh	1,738	1,720	2,268	2,254	2,556
Jammu & Kashmir	1,800	1,779	1,815	1,832	1,932
Karnataka	1,584	1,668	2,215	2,393	2,866
Kerala	1,502	1,405	1,876	2,112	2,490
Madhya Pradesh	1,387	1,415	1,636	1,743	1,922
Maharashtra	2,485	2,558	3,615	4,189	5,032
Manipur	1,466	1,527	1,847	1,824	1,948
Meghalaya	1,390	1,348	1,734	1,650	1,804
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1,604	1,639	2,119	2,164	—
Orissa	1,278	1,399	1,480	1,549	1,666
Punjab	2,846	2,884	3,873	4,019	4,389
Rajasthan	1,282	1,524	1,916	1,763	2,226
Sikkim	1,686	1,799	3,432	3,461	—
Tamil Nadu	1,570	1,587	2,303	2,528	3,141
Tripura	1,318	1,248	1,671	1,751	2,117
Uttar Pradesh	1,318	1,359	1,648	1,601	1,725
West Bengal	1,749	1,869	2,257	2,413	2,977
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2,667	2,736	2,744	3,214	3,213
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	4,341	4,161	5,972	6,094	6,478
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	2,862	2,820	2,889	2,655	3,208
All India	1,671	1,790	2,213	2,337	2,840

- Note**
- 1 Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) calculated as a three year moving average, using CSO's (New Delhi) compilation of State NSDP data at constant 1980-81 prices, centred around 1981-82, 1991-92 and 1997-98, unless specified otherwise.
 - 2 For Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Island, a 2-year average around 1997-98 and for Sikkim a 2-year average around 1991-92 has been taken.
 - 3 For 1983-84 and 1993-94 NSDP is an annual data to facilitate a correspondence with the National Sample Survey estimates of Per Capita Average Consumption Expenditure for those years.
 - 4 For All India a 3-years moving average of Per Capita Net National Product (NNP) at constant 1980-81 prices has been taken for the years 1981-82, 1991-92, and 1997-98. For 1983-84 and 1993-94 the figures are annual.

Source Central Statistical Organisation for NSDP and National Accounts Statistics, various issues.

TABLE 2.2

Per Capita Consumption Expenditure*(Figures in Rupees per month)*

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	115.58	159.55	126.27	288.70	408.60	322.28	453.61	773.52	550.53
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	316.85	494.11	343.75	647.92	765.91	672.31
Assam	113.03	160.48	117.87	258.11	458.60	280.42	426.12	814.12	473.42
Bihar	93.76	139.50	99.53	218.30	353.00	236.78	384.72	601.89	417.18
Goa	169.12	222.99	187.20	487.24	519.33	501.40	868.77	1,155.45	1,014.78
Gujarat	119.25	164.06	133.59	303.30	454.20	356.87	551.33	891.68	678.27
Haryana	149.14	183.97	157.03	385.00	473.90	407.67	714.37	912.07	767.89
Himachal Pradesh	150.05	257.09	158.51	350.63	746.92	386.23	684.50	1,242.93	737.82
Jammu & Kashmir	128.11	155.19	134.02	363.31	541.58	406.84	677.23	952.85	746.74
Karnataka	118.12	168.11	132.81	269.40	423.10	318.47	499.78	910.99	638.81
Kerala	145.24	178.31	152.13	390.40	493.80	419.08	765.70	932.61	816.76
Madhya Pradesh	101.78	148.39	111.61	252.00	408.10	289.83	401.50	693.56	478.92
Maharashtra	110.98	187.56	138.57	272.70	529.80	371.54	496.77	973.33	697.42
Manipur	131.45	138.20	133.25	299.57	319.55	305.59	537.79	707.77	596.36
Meghalaya	—	—	—	356.98	530.55	390.00	563.64	971.87	639.13
Mizoram	119.81	192.31	142.73	389.55	549.51	472.59	721.83	1,056.64	935.53
Nagaland	—	196.43	—	441.45	510.02	454.48	941.30	1,242.39	1,005.99
Orissa	97.48	151.35	104.06	219.80	402.50	245.94	373.17	618.48	413.71
Punjab	170.30	184.38	174.26	433.00	510.70	456.59	742.43	898.82	792.07
Rajasthan	127.52	159.96	134.50	322.40	424.70	346.60	548.88	795.81	611.19
Sikkim	—	222.81	—	298.72	518.44	321.12	531.68	905.69	559.97
Tamil Nadu	112.19	164.15	129.43	293.60	438.30	344.31	513.97	971.61	681.37
Tripura	—	—	—	343.93	489.94	367.43	528.41	876.59	589.50
Uttar Pradesh	104.25	137.84	110.45	273.80	389.00	297.62	466.68	690.68	516.99
West Bengal	104.60	169.94	122.03	278.80	474.20	333.36	454.49	866.60	571.66
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	156.75	240.79	—	495.90	907.19	608.07	780.21	1,114.27	873.28
Chandigarh	199.41	289.55	—	463.03	1,028.00	975.18	989.20	1,435.36	1,382.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.33	—	—	234.28	441.86	253.40	561.18	1,207.34	636.82
Daman & Diu	169.12	222.99	187.20	452.48	474.98	463.33	901.48	979.43	976.04
Delhi	208.81	230.43	228.64	605.22	794.95	777.01	917.21	1,383.46	1,316.30
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	526.32	507.63	515.17	876.19	1,018.25	967.35
Pondicherry	96.02	160.34	132.00	347.96	419.84	396.53	597.63	784.28	731.90
All India	112.31	165.80	125.13	281.40	458.00	328.18	486.08	854.96	590.98

Note For the year 1983, the data for Goa has been repeated for Daman and Diu.

Source NSS 38th, 50th & 55th Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.3

Gini Ratio for Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

States/UTs	1983		1993-94		1999-2000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	0.294	0.327	0.257	0.321	0.238	0.310
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	0.300	0.275	0.292	0.298
Assam	0.192	0.276	0.176	0.285	0.201	0.311
Bihar	0.256	0.301	0.221	0.309	0.208	0.318
Goa	0.287	0.297	0.286	0.273	0.248	0.271
Gujarat	0.256	0.172	0.236	0.285	0.233	0.288
Haryana	0.272	0.313	0.300	0.280	0.240	0.285
Himachal Pradesh	0.264	0.312	0.275	0.435	0.236	0.298
Jammu & Kashmir	0.222	0.238	0.234	0.282	0.184	0.223
Karnataka	0.303	0.334	0.269	0.315	0.241	0.321
Kerala	0.330	0.374	0.290	0.340	0.270	0.320
Madhya Pradesh	0.295	0.306	0.278	0.326	0.241	0.312
Maharashtra	0.285	0.337	0.301	0.350	0.258	0.345
Manipur	0.269	0.169	0.149	0.153	0.192	0.216
Meghalaya	—	—	0.271	0.239	0.149	0.205
Mizoram	0.141	0.187	0.165	0.174	0.188	0.237
Nagaland	—	—	0.153	0.195	0.155	0.206
Orissa	0.267	0.296	0.243	0.304	0.242	0.292
Punjab	0.279	0.319	0.264	0.276	0.238	0.290
Rajasthan	0.343	0.304	0.260	0.290	0.209	0.281
Sikkim	—	0.332	0.207	0.249	0.221	0.256
Tamil Nadu	0.325	0.348	0.308	0.344	0.279	0.398
Tripura	—	—	0.236	0.279	0.189	0.294
Uttar Pradesh	0.290	0.319	0.278	0.324	0.245	0.327
West Bengal	0.286	0.327	0.250	0.335	0.224	0.328
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.303	—	0.231	0.365	0.215	0.235
Chandigarh	0.254	—	0.224	0.399	0.252	0.313
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.244	—	0.256	0.322	0.288	0.275
Daman & Diu	0.287	0.297	0.235	0.207	0.204	0.235
Delhi	0.314	0.332	0.235	0.376	0.155	0.342
Lakshadweep	—	—	0.227	0.299	0.186	0.235
Pondicherry	0.275	0.383	0.292	0.299	0.260	0.296
All India	0.298	0.330	0.282	0.340	0.258	0.341

Note For the year 1983, the data for Goa has been repeated for Daman & Diu.

Source Estimated from NSS 38th, 50th & 55th Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.4

Inequality Adjusted Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

(Figures in Rupees per month)

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	81.59	107.36	87.85	214.54	277.28	232.11	345.83	533.73	402.76
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	221.91	358.28	242.60	458.73	537.44	475.02
Assam	91.30	116.18	93.84	212.73	327.94	225.55	340.43	560.68	367.31
Bihar	69.78	97.51	73.28	170.02	243.79	180.14	304.58	410.37	320.40
Goa	120.58	156.76	132.72	347.83	377.66	361.00	653.58	842.44	750.20
Gujarat	88.68	135.84	103.77	231.83	324.53	264.75	423.09	634.88	502.06
Haryana	108.64	126.31	112.64	269.62	341.36	287.92	543.21	652.13	572.65
Himachal Pradesh	110.47	176.79	115.71	254.16	422.36	269.27	523.03	872.29	556.54
Jammu & Kashmir	99.69	118.31	103.75	278.41	388.63	305.33	552.42	740.17	599.89
Karnataka	82.30	111.92	91.01	197.00	289.78	226.62	379.18	618.29	460.01
Kerala	97.32	111.58	100.29	277.15	325.88	290.67	559.11	634.36	582.09
Madhya Pradesh	71.77	103.01	78.36	181.82	275.25	204.47	304.82	476.89	350.44
Maharashtra	79.38	124.38	95.59	190.61	344.39	249.73	368.50	637.24	481.65
Manipur	96.03	114.82	101.06	254.94	270.54	259.64	434.75	554.82	476.02
Meghalaya	—	—	—	260.28	403.60	287.55	479.43	772.93	533.58
Mizoram	102.91	156.40	119.82	325.42	453.89	392.11	585.91	806.74	727.08
Nagaland	—	—	—	373.92	410.66	380.90	795.30	986.08	835.77
Orissa	71.45	106.61	75.74	166.37	280.15	182.65	282.79	437.70	308.39
Punjab	122.74	125.48	123.51	318.86	369.58	334.26	566.10	638.43	589.07
Rajasthan	83.84	111.25	89.74	238.60	301.38	253.46	434.05	572.51	469.02
Sikkim	—	148.94	20.65	236.78	389.20	252.38	414.39	673.65	433.36
Tamil Nadu	75.74	107.03	86.12	203.15	287.72	232.78	370.52	584.71	448.87
Tripura	—	—	—	262.81	353.25	277.37	428.75	618.78	462.27
Uttar Pradesh	74.07	93.87	77.72	197.63	262.89	211.12	352.39	464.62	377.61
West Bengal	74.65	114.42	85.26	209.11	315.21	238.73	352.82	582.62	418.15
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	109.32	—	—	381.37	575.99	434.45	612.62	852.08	679.35
Chandigarh	148.68	—	—	359.33	617.51	593.37	740.12	985.66	956.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.56	—	—	174.20	299.37	185.73	399.73	875.56	455.40
Daman & Diu	120.58	156.76	132.72	345.98	376.64	360.76	717.76	748.97	761.95
Delhi	143.19	154.02	153.12	462.89	495.90	492.78	775.04	910.46	887.74
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	406.94	356.03	376.57	712.87	779.06	759.39
Pondicherry	69.57	98.99	86.03	246.35	294.48	278.87	442.49	551.82	521.12
All India	78.90	111.01	86.59	202.16	302.31	228.69	360.48	563.42	418.18

Note 1 Monthly Per Capita Consumption has been adjusted for inequality using estimated Gini Ratios.

2 For the year 1983, the data for Goa has been repeated for Daman and Diu.

Source NSS 38th, 50th & 55th Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.5

Inflation and Inequality Adjusted Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

(Figures in Rupees per month)

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	81.59	107.36	87.85	95.62	106.10	98.56	95.57	124.19	104.24
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	94.02	164.47	104.71	123.42	152.35	129.38
Assam	91.30	116.18	93.84	90.13	150.54	96.86	91.59	158.94	99.81
Bihar	69.78	97.51	73.28	78.12	114.28	83.08	89.14	120.80	93.88
Goa	120.58	156.76	132.72	157.45	145.37	152.12	181.00	197.41	190.06
Gujarat	88.68	135.84	103.77	95.54	134.54	109.39	110.49	164.90	130.78
Haryana	108.64	126.31	112.64	102.15	136.79	110.98	132.61	160.60	140.18
Himachal Pradesh	110.47	176.79	115.71	96.29	170.30	102.94	126.07	212.28	134.34
Jammu & Kashmir	99.69	118.31	103.75	109.26	152.66	119.86	137.93	175.48	147.46
Karnataka	82.30	111.92	91.01	87.94	114.99	96.58	102.04	145.30	116.66
Kerala	97.32	111.58	100.29	112.92	142.46	121.11	148.21	163.08	152.74
Madhya Pradesh	71.77	103.01	78.36	78.71	106.59	85.47	81.84	121.61	92.38
Maharashtra	79.38	124.38	95.59	86.28	132.56	104.07	102.05	149.32	121.95
Manipur	96.03	114.82	101.06	108.02	124.19	112.89	116.97	157.27	130.88
Meghalaya	—	—	—	110.28	185.27	124.55	128.99	219.10	145.65
Mizoram	102.91	156.40	119.82	137.88	208.36	174.47	157.64	228.69	202.99
Nagaland	—	—	—	158.43	188.51	164.15	213.98	279.52	228.04
Orissa	71.45	106.61	75.74	91.13	117.25	94.87	92.78	115.47	96.53
Punjab	122.74	125.48	123.51	120.80	147.23	128.82	138.25	166.17	147.11
Rajasthan	83.84	111.25	89.74	88.68	121.85	96.53	101.24	139.53	110.90
Sikkim	—	148.94	20.65	100.32	178.66	108.29	111.49	190.96	117.52
Tamil Nadu	75.74	107.03	86.12	99.39	116.69	105.45	115.80	147.90	127.54
Tripura	—	—	—	111.35	162.16	119.53	115.36	175.41	125.92
Uttar Pradesh	74.07	93.87	77.72	77.79	112.04	84.88	87.71	123.03	95.64
West Bengal	74.65	114.42	85.26	99.99	134.87	109.73	106.35	150.79	118.98
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	109.32	—	—	186.58	233.60	199.40	191.47	215.53	198.22
Chandigarh	148.68	—	—	143.14	245.99	236.38	192.64	256.55	249.03
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.56	—	—	78.85	115.23	82.20	110.70	205.17	121.82
Daman & Diu	120.58	156.76	132.72	156.61	144.98	151.00	198.77	175.51	195.31
Delhi	143.19	154.02	153.12	175.36	197.55	195.46	189.27	222.08	216.57
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	165.80	155.64	159.74	188.97	200.28	197.81
Pondicherry	69.57	98.99	86.03	120.52	119.43	119.78	138.29	139.58	139.20
All India	78.90	111.01	86.59	87.90	124.27	97.53	98.49	143.49	111.28

- Note** 1 Monthly Per Capita Consumption has been adjusted for inequality using estimated Gini Ratios.
 2 Average per capita monthly expenditure for 1993-94 and 1999-2000 has been adjusted for inflation to bring them to 1983 prices, using deflators derived from state specific poverty lines as given in tables 2.19 to 2.21. For the year 1983, the data for Goa has been repeated for Daman and Diu.

Source NSS 38th, 50th & 55th Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.6

Composition of Per Capita Consumption Expenditure — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1983		1993-94		1999-2000	
	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food
Andhra Pradesh	60.24	39.76	59.58	40.42	60.50	39.50
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	61.63	38.37	55.60	44.40
Assam	73.37	26.63	72.26	27.74	67.63	32.37
Bihar	73.63	26.37	71.00	29.00	66.54	33.46
Goa	63.88	36.12	56.62	43.38	54.20	45.80
Gujarat	66.73	33.27	67.10	32.90	59.82	40.18
Haryana	64.03	35.97	60.05	39.95	55.51	44.49
Himachal Pradesh	63.09	36.91	60.02	39.98	56.00	44.00
Jammu & Kashmir	69.46	30.54	61.78	38.22	62.60	37.40
Karnataka	63.31	36.69	61.95	38.05	59.08	40.92
Kerala	61.64	38.36	60.45	39.55	53.70	46.30
Madhya Pradesh	65.95	34.05	61.19	38.81	58.09	41.91
Maharashtra	61.32	38.68	59.48	40.52	54.71	45.29
Manipur	71.38	28.62	67.48	32.52	63.12	36.88
Meghalaya	—	—	60.83	39.17	60.44	39.56
Mizoram	66.10	33.90	61.24	38.76	59.36	40.64
Nagaland	—	—	64.99	35.01	58.93	41.07
Orissa	73.72	26.28	68.06	31.94	64.11	35.89
Punjab	58.67	41.33	57.92	42.08	52.29	47.71
Rajasthan	60.52	39.48	62.28	37.72	59.50	40.50
Sikkim	—	—	65.65	34.35	56.78	43.22
Tamil Nadu	65.17	34.83	62.84	37.16	58.74	41.26
Tripura	—	—	64.85	35.15	65.20	34.80
Uttar Pradesh	63.54	36.46	61.47	38.53	57.42	42.58
West Bengal	73.94	26.06	66.82	33.18	65.90	34.10
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	66.30	33.70	63.28	36.72	61.56	38.44
Chandigarh	59.89	40.11	56.08	43.92	47.82	52.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.67	33.33	65.46	34.54	60.09	39.91
Daman & Diu	63.88	36.12	62.11	37.89	53.76	46.24
Delhi	54.86	45.14	63.46	36.54	44.41	55.59
Lakshadweep	—	—	64.49	35.51	62.09	37.91
Pondicherry	67.67	32.33	61.37	38.63	56.61	43.39
All India	65.56	34.44	63.18	36.82	59.41	40.59

Note 1 Composition of per capita consumption expenditure is derived from monthly per capita consumption expenditure from NSSO data.

2 For the year 1983, the data for Goa has been repeated for Daman and Diu.

Source NSS 38th, 50th & 55th Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.7

**Composition of Per Capita
Consumption Expenditure — Urban**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1983		1993-94		1999-2000	
	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food
Andhra Pradesh	54.57	45.43	53.84	46.16	47.44	52.56
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	60.82	39.18	57.65	42.35
Assam	63.77	36.23	59.68	40.32	55.38	44.62
Bihar	66.14	33.86	62.92	37.08	57.24	42.76
Goa	59.18	40.82	59.09	40.91	51.33	48.67
Gujarat	61.75	38.25	58.41	41.59	49.58	50.42
Haryana	57.80	42.20	53.87	46.13	45.87	54.13
Himachal Pradesh	54.00	46.00	42.45	57.55	45.34	54.66
Jammu & Kashmir	64.00	36.00	56.41	43.59	55.51	44.49
Karnataka	57.88	42.12	55.71	44.29	46.32	53.68
Kerala	58.96	41.04	53.93	46.07	49.04	50.96
Madhya Pradesh	58.99	41.01	52.85	47.15	47.60	52.40
Maharashtra	57.53	42.47	53.02	46.98	45.31	54.69
Manipur	71.56	28.44	63.82	36.18	56.40	43.60
Meghalaya	—	—	56.38	43.62	47.02	52.98
Mizoram	58.90	41.10	54.14	45.86	52.04	47.96
Nagaland	64.64	35.36	58.85	41.15	47.64	52.36
Orissa	65.13	34.87	57.79	42.21	56.95	43.05
Punjab	55.92	44.08	53.03	46.97	47.12	52.88
Rajasthan	57.58	42.42	56.65	43.35	50.85	49.15
Sikkim	55.17	44.83	55.18	44.82	47.53	52.47
Tamil Nadu	58.40	41.60	54.60	45.40	45.61	54.39
Tripura	—	—	56.96	43.04	56.18	43.82
Uttar Pradesh	59.13	40.87	55.99	44.01	50.49	49.51
West Bengal	60.90	39.10	55.93	44.07	52.28	47.72
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	43.78	56.22	51.26	48.74
Chandigarh	—	—	35.79	64.21	38.82	61.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	62.68	37.32	47.72	52.28
Daman & Diu	59.18	40.82	62.79	37.21	53.70	46.30
Delhi	54.00	46.00	48.58	51.42	41.04	58.96
Lakshadweep	—	—	67.14	32.86	60.03	39.97
Pondicherry	56.09	43.91	57.71	42.29	51.00	49.00
All India	58.69	41.31	54.65	45.35	48.06	51.94

Note 1 Composition of per capita consumption expenditure is derived from monthly per capita consumption expenditure from NSSO data.

2 For the year 1983, the data for Goa has been repeated for Daman and Diu.

Source NSS 38th, 50th & 55th Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.8

**Composition of Per Capita Consumption
Expenditure for Population Groups — 1983, Rural**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Total Population	
	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food
Andhra Pradesh	62.02	37.98	61.53	38.47	60.24	39.76
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	73.22	26.78	74.41	25.59	73.37	26.63
Bihar	74.84	25.16	74.89	25.11	73.63	26.37
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	68.02	31.98	69.79	30.21	66.73	33.27
Haryana	63.89	36.11	—	—	64.03	35.97
Himachal Pradesh	64.35	35.65	—	—	63.09	36.91
Jammu & Kashmir	70.05	29.95	—	—	69.46	30.54
Karnataka	61.64	38.36	67.20	32.80	63.31	36.69
Kerala	66.52	33.48	—	—	61.64	38.36
Madhya Pradesh	68.33	31.67	71.99	28.01	65.95	34.05
Maharashtra	61.29	38.71	64.67	35.33	61.32	38.68
Manipur	—	—	71.93	28.07	71.38	28.62
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	66.04	33.96	66.10	33.90
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	75.62	24.38	76.91	23.09	73.72	26.28
Punjab	61.54	38.46	—	—	58.67	41.33
Rajasthan	60.43	39.57	64.11	35.89	60.52	39.48
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	67.68	32.32	—	—	65.17	34.83
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	65.01	34.99	—	—	63.54	36.46
West Bengal	74.70	25.30	75.54	24.46	73.94	26.06
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	68.37	31.63	70.13	29.87	66.30	33.70
Chandigarh	60.80	39.20	—	—	59.89	40.11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	66.40	33.60	66.67	33.33
Daman & Diu	—	—	61.01	38.99	63.88	36.12
Delhi	52.74	47.26	74.22	25.78	54.86	45.14
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	70.39	29.61	—	—	67.67	32.33
All India	67.08	32.92	70.12	29.88	65.56	34.44

Note Composition of per capita consumption expenditure is derived from monthly per capita consumption expenditure from NSSO data.

Source NSS 38th Round (January-December 1983) on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.9

**Composition of Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
for Population Groups — 1983, Urban**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Total Population	
	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food
Andhra Pradesh	56.76	43.24	—	—	54.57	45.43
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	72.72	27.28	—	—	63.77	36.23
Bihar	63.70	36.30	—	—	66.14	33.86
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	64.56	35.44	—	—	61.75	38.25
Haryana	60.47	39.53	—	—	57.80	42.20
Himachal Pradesh	62.03	37.97	—	—	54.00	46.00
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	64.00	36.00
Karnataka	60.78	39.22	—	—	57.88	42.12
Kerala	63.09	36.91	—	—	58.96	41.04
Madhya Pradesh	65.55	34.45	61.59	38.41	58.99	41.01
Maharashtra	60.74	39.26	—	—	57.53	42.47
Manipur	—	—	73.89	26.11	71.56	28.44
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	59.17	40.83	58.90	41.10
Nagaland	—	—	64.55	35.45	64.64	35.36
Orissa	72.26	27.74	71.60	28.40	65.13	34.87
Punjab	57.24	42.76	—	—	55.92	44.08
Rajasthan	58.41	41.59	—	—	57.58	42.42
Sikkim	56.60	43.40	52.04	47.96	55.17	44.83
Tamil Nadu	64.11	35.89	—	—	58.40	41.60
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	60.80	39.20	—	—	59.13	40.87
West Bengal	66.67	33.33	—	—	60.90	39.10
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	60.64	39.36	—	—
Chandigarh	50.83	49.17	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	59.18	40.82
Delhi	60.65	39.35	—	—	54.00	46.00
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	75.33	24.67	—	—	56.09	43.91
All India	62.05	37.95	62.95	37.05	58.69	41.31

Note Composition of per capita consumption expenditure is derived from monthly per capita consumption expenditure from NSSO data.

Source NSS 38th Round (January-December 1983) on Household Consumer Expenditure.

TABLE 2.10

Persons in the Labour Force — Combined

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	89.7	58.1	74.1	87.8	60.3	74.2	85.1	54.2	69.9
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	78.8	56.6	68.6	67.3	42.3	55.3
Assam	83.2	19.7	53.4	83.7	24.9	55.9	83.4	24.0	55.2
Bihar	87.6	36.0	62.5	84.8	25.1	56.3	85.2	26.3	57.3
Goa	82.1	57.1	69.8	77.7	35.2	56.8	77.4	24.6	51.0
Gujarat	86.0	48.5	67.7	86.1	45.3	66.3	84.9	44.6	65.4
Haryana	84.1	32.0	60.0	80.9	39.0	61.5	77.4	27.4	54.2
Himachal Pradesh	86.7	67.3	77.1	87.1	69.2	78.2	81.7	63.4	72.5
Jammu and Kashmir	88.0	36.1	64.1	83.7	49.4	67.5	81.2	38.5	60.7
Karnataka	87.3	49.8	69.1	86.5	49.8	68.6	85.0	45.4	65.6
Kerala	82.7	47.0	64.3	82.2	35.0	57.9	80.8	35.3	57.4
Madhya Pradesh	88.6	58.1	73.9	87.1	53.4	70.9	84.6	50.7	68.3
Maharashtra	86.4	54.2	70.9	83.0	53.0	68.5	82.1	46.3	64.8
Manipur	70.8	45.4	58.4	73.1	43.4	58.6	73.8	34.8	54.4
Meghalaya	89.4	61.5	76.0	89.0	65.2	77.4	85.0	62.1	73.6
Mizoram	82.4	9.5	48.4	78.8	43.6	61.9	78.5	48.7	63.8
Nagaland	—	—	—	68.0	31.4	50.8	74.1	60.6	67.6
Orissa	89.0	39.6	64.6	85.4	42.9	64.5	84.1	40.6	62.6
Punjab	87.2	39.8	65.1	84.3	27.4	57.6	82.2	33.9	59.4
Rajasthan	87.3	59.1	73.9	85.5	57.2	71.9	82.6	50.2	67.2
Sikkim	83.5	38.2	63.7	85.1	27.9	58.3	79.5	36.9	58.8
Tamil Nadu	88.6	53.3	71.1	85.6	54.1	70.0	83.6	47.6	65.7
Tripura	81.2	11.5	47.6	81.7	20.5	51.9	78.6	11.2	45.1
Uttar Pradesh	88.4	35.4	63.5	86.4	30.9	60.6	83.3	29.1	58.1
West Bengal	86.6	27.6	58.9	87.2	27.1	58.8	84.6	22.2	55.0
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	89.9	30.2	65.8	90.1	58.6	76.0	86.4	29.7	59.7
Chandigarh	86.1	27.5	61.4	84.9	32.3	61.7	81.2	21.0	53.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.2	77.3	80.8	90.7	76.5	83.8	92.7	53.2	73.0
Daman and Diu	82.1	55.0	67.9	80.3	29.1	55.0	85.5	34.7	60.1
Delhi	84.2	16.7	54.8	81.3	14.3	50.8	77.7	13.6	47.6
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	82.2	25.5	54.7	81.9	33.1	57.8
Pondicherry	84.0	39.0	61.6	79.9	30.8	55.5	79.8	29.2	54.3
All India	87.1	44.4	66.5	85.4	42.0	64.5	83.5	38.5	61.8

Note 1 Persons in the labour force or the labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the proportion of persons in the age group 15 years and above who were either working (i.e. employed) on the usual principal and subsidiary status or seeking or available for work (i.e. presently unemployed).

2 For 1983, LFPR for Goa has been repeated for Daman & Diu.

3 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rural Nagaland.

Source The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

TABLE 2.11

Persons in the Labour Force — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	92.0	67.8	80.0	90.3	72.5	81.5	88.3	66.4	77.5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	78.9	63.6	71.8	66.7	48.8	58.1
Assam	83.9	20.6	53.8	84.7	26.0	56.8	84.1	24.9	55.8
Bihar	88.8	38.5	63.9	86.7	27.1	58.1	86.9	28.7	59.2
Goa	82.6	64.5	73.4	77.7	39.1	58.4	79.3	27.9	53.3
Gujarat	88.9	61.7	75.5	89.1	58.1	73.9	88.4	60.0	74.5
Haryana	83.6	36.7	61.8	80.2	44.2	63.5	78.0	31.9	56.6
Himachal Pradesh	87.2	70.6	78.9	88.7	73.0	80.8	82.5	67.5	74.9
Jammu and Kashmir	89.7	42.3	67.8	86.2	60.0	73.8	83.2	47.8	66.1
Karnataka	89.5	57.8	73.9	89.4	61.5	75.7	88.5	55.5	72.2
Kerala	82.9	49.6	65.7	82.6	35.8	58.4	81.4	36.3	58.2
Madhya Pradesh	91.0	67.4	79.4	89.8	63.1	76.9	86.9	61.4	74.6
Maharashtra	88.9	70.7	79.8	85.9	70.7	78.4	83.9	64.1	74.2
Manipur	72.3	48.1	60.4	75.1	48.2	62.0	75.6	36.5	56.3
Meghalaya	92.9	69.1	81.3	91.6	73.5	82.7	89.7	69.7	79.7
Mizoram	87.3	0.0	46.3	82.7	48.1	66.3	88.0	64.4	76.6
Nagaland	—	—	—	68.3	34.5	52.1	76.9	67.9	72.5
Orissa	90.0	42.4	66.2	86.8	46.1	66.6	85.8	44.0	65.0
Punjab	88.1	47.4	69.0	84.3	32.8	60.1	82.7	41.5	63.2
Rajasthan	89.3	67.2	78.7	87.8	67.3	77.9	84.9	59.7	72.8
Sikkim	82.7	40.0	63.6	85.0	28.5	58.3	79.7	37.8	59.2
Tamil Nadu	90.3	64.0	77.2	86.9	65.1	76.1	85.7	57.4	71.6
Tripura	81.8	10.6	47.5	82.6	20.3	52.3	79.7	11.1	45.8
Uttar Pradesh	89.7	39.7	66.0	88.4	34.7	63.3	84.3	33.2	60.5
West Bengal	88.2	30.4	60.4	89.7	29.1	60.7	86.3	24.4	56.8
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	89.7	33.6	66.7	91.5	68.1	80.8	85.5	27.4	57.9
Chandigarh	96.1	35.9	73.8	85.3	17.9	60.5	94.1	18.6	63.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.5	83.0	87.3	90.7	79.5	85.2	93.5	57.0	75.2
Daman and Diu	82.6	64.5	73.1	86.8	39.5	64.1	89.4	43.8	67.3
Delhi	86.1	35.4	64.1	90.9	16.2	57.6	82.3	5.6	46.9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	82.7	30.2	57.3	87.6	32.7	60.2
Pondicherry	88.6	52.0	70.5	83.4	41.5	62.7	84.8	40.9	62.7
All India	88.7	51.0	70.3	87.6	48.8	68.8	85.4	45.6	66.2

Note 1 Persons in the labour force or the labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the proportion of persons in the age group 15 years and above who were either working (i.e. employed) on the usual principal and subsidiary status or seeking or available for work (i.e. presently unemployed).

2 For 1983, LFPR for Goa has been repeated for Daman & Diu.

3 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rural Nagaland.

Source The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

TABLE 2.12

Persons in the Labour Force — Urban

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	82.8	27.6	56.1	81.5	28.8	55.6	77.9	25.9	52.3
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	78.2	16.5	51.3	69.6	17.4	44.4
Assam	78.4	11.8	50.9	76.8	16.2	49.7	78.8	17.6	50.6
Bihar	80.8	17.3	52.8	73.8	12.0	45.6	75.7	12.5	46.4
Goa	81.3	42.0	62.8	77.8	30.1	54.8	75.4	21.0	48.6
Gujarat	80.3	20.4	52.0	80.9	21.6	52.7	79.2	18.3	50.0
Haryana	85.5	17.0	54.4	83.0	24.1	55.6	75.9	15.5	47.6
Himachal Pradesh	82.2	27.3	58.6	72.3	27.8	52.0	73.8	20.3	48.3
Jammu and Kashmir	82.5	15.4	51.7	76.8	20.0	49.9	75.1	9.8	44.3
Karnataka	82.6	31.0	58.1	80.6	24.7	53.8	78.3	25.2	52.7
Kerala	82.3	37.1	59.1	81.3	32.9	56.3	79.4	33.2	55.5
Madhya Pradesh	80.5	22.9	54.0	78.9	22.8	52.5	78.2	20.4	50.8
Maharashtra	82.5	23.6	56.1	78.9	25.3	54.0	79.6	20.8	51.8
Manipur	66.7	38.3	52.7	68.6	32.7	50.8	70.4	31.7	50.9
Meghalaya	76.1	29.0	54.4	78.9	30.5	55.7	65.0	30.4	47.6
Mizoram	71.4	32.0	53.3	75.3	39.8	58.0	72.8	39.9	56.4
Nagaland	83.8	17.7	59.4	67.1	16.9	45.6	65.3	33.7	50.9
Orissa	82.3	17.5	53.4	77.6	22.9	52.3	76.0	22.1	50.5
Punjab	85.0	20.4	55.3	84.3	14.7	52.0	81.1	17.4	51.2
Rajasthan	80.5	29.6	57.2	78.2	24.0	52.9	75.9	20.8	50.1
Sikkim	87.0	26.4	63.9	85.9	21.9	58.3	78.1	28.8	55.9
Tamil Nadu	85.4	31.6	59.2	83.2	33.7	58.9	80.1	30.3	55.5
Tripura	77.1	17.9	48.4	77.4	21.6	49.9	72.9	11.5	42.0
Uttar Pradesh	83.4	15.8	53.1	79.0	16.2	50.1	79.8	15.1	49.6
West Bengal	82.9	20.1	55.4	81.5	21.9	54.2	80.5	16.5	50.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	90.3	21.1	63.4	86.7	32.7	63.4	88.6	35.9	64.5
Chandigarh	85.3	27.0	60.5	84.9	33.6	61.8	79.2	21.3	52.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	91.0	44.0	70.5	85.7	16.5	53.1
Daman and Diu	81.3	42.0	60.7	73.2	18.8	45.5	81.2	25.5	52.6
Delhi	84.0	15.3	54.1	80.3	14.1	50.1	77.0	14.8	47.7
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	81.8	22.2	52.9	78.6	33.3	56.5
Pondicherry	80.3	28.7	54.6	78.3	25.8	52.2	77.9	24.6	51.1
All India	82.5	23.5	55.4	79.9	23.4	53.3	78.6	20.9	51.1

Note 1 Persons in the labour force or the labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the proportion of persons in the age group 15 years and above who were either working (i.e. employed) on the usual principal and subsidiary status or seeking or available for work (i.e. presently unemployed).

2 For 1983, LFPR for Goa has been repeated for Daman & Diu.

3 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rural Nagaland.

Source The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

TABLE 2.13

Growth in Employment — Combined*(Percent per annum)*

States/UTs	1983 to 1993-94			1993-94 to 1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	0.3	1.1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0.5	-0.7	0.0
Assam	1.3	3.2	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Bihar	1.8	-1.7	0.9	2.3	3.0	2.5
Goa	1.7	-3.0	0.1	2.6	-4.1	0.8
Gujarat	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Haryana	2.5	4.7	3.1	1.9	-3.1	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.8	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.4
Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	5.9	2.9	2.2	-1.2	1.1
Karnataka	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.6
Kerala	2.0	-1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8
Maharashtra	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	-0.2	1.0
Manipur	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.2	-0.3	2.0
Meghalaya	3.1	4.0	3.5	2.3	3.0	2.6
Mizoram	3.1	20.5	6.3	2.9	5.9	4.0
Nagaland	19.7	34.5	22.4	4.6	15.9	8.6
Orissa	1.8	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.3
Punjab	1.8	-1.4	1.0	1.5	6.1	2.6
Rajasthan	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	0.5	1.5
Sikkim	2.9	0.6	2.3	1.4	9.1	3.4
Tamil Nadu	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	-0.3	0.8
Tripura	3.3	10.4	4.3	2.7	-5.5	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7
West Bengal	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.6	-0.8	1.1
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.9	12.9	6.1	2.4	-8.0	-0.7
Chandigarh	3.7	5.0	3.9	2.5	-1.1	1.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.5	3.4	4.0	3.5	-2.0	1.2
Daman and Diu	4.2	-2.7	1.8	4.8	7.0	5.4
Delhi	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.7	4.2	2.9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	3.8	11.0	5.2
Pondicherry	3.4	1.4	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.4
All India	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.6

Note 1 Growth in employment has been estimated as compound annual growth in the persons employed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status.

2 Work Force Participation Rates assumed to be the same for Goa and Daman & Diu for 1983.

3 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban) and Nagaland (Rural).

Source 1 The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

2 Census of India, 1981 & 1991 and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, RGI, 1996.

TABLE 2.14

Growth in Employment — Rural*(Percent per annum)*

States/UTs	1983 to 1993-94			1993-94 to 1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	-0.4	-1.4	-0.8
Assam	1.4	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.4
Bihar	1.9	-1.8	0.9	2.1	2.9	2.3
Goa	0.0	-4.7	-1.8	2.1	-4.0	0.4
Gujarat	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.0
Haryana	2.2	4.3	2.8	2.0	-3.0	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.6	1.5
Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	5.8	2.9	2.3	-0.4	1.3
Karnataka	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.3	1.2
Kerala	1.1	-2.3	-0.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Maharashtra	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3	-0.2	0.6
Manipur	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.1	-2.2	0.6
Meghalaya	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0
Mizoram	-0.8	3.3	0.4	5.0	2.1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	4.6	15.4	8.7
Orissa	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.0
Punjab	1.5	-1.5	0.6	1.2	6.0	2.5
Rajasthan	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	0.4	1.4
Sikkim	3.5	0.8	2.8	1.4	9.0	3.4
Tamil Nadu	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	-0.7	0.4
Tripura	2.9	10.6	3.9	2.7	-5.7	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	2.2	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4
West Bengal	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.7	-0.6	1.2
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.0	13.1	6.6	2.1	-11.1	-2.0
Chandigarh	6.2	0.0	5.3	8.6	10.9	8.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.7	-1.7	1.4
Daman and Diu	3.7	-2.6	1.3	4.1	5.7	4.6
Delhi	8.1	0.1	6.6	6.7	-11.2	5.2
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	1.2	2.8	1.5
Pondicherry	-0.1	-1.2	-0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
All India	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.3

Note 1 Growth in employment has been estimated as compound annual growth in the persons employed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status.

2 Work Force Participation Rates assumed to be the same for Goa and Daman & Diu for 1983.

3 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban) and Nagaland (Rural).

Source 1 The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

2 Census of India, 1981 & 1991 and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, RGI, 1996.

TABLE 2.15

Growth in Employment — Urban*(Percent per annum)*

States/UTs	1983 to 1993-94			1993-94 to 1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.4	1.6	2.2
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	4.7	10.7	5.6
Assam	0.8	3.5	1.0	2.2	6.2	2.7
Bihar	1.3	-1.4	0.9	3.4	4.7	3.6
Goa	4.3	1.4	3.5	3.1	-4.4	1.5
Gujarat	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	2.3
Haryana	3.1	7.5	3.8	1.8	-3.7	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	4.8	2.6	2.0	-3.1	0.8
Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	6.7	3.1	2.1	-9.8	0.3
Karnataka	2.7	0.6	2.2	2.5	3.9	2.8
Kerala	4.9	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.3	3.3
Maharashtra	2.6	4.2	2.9	2.5	-0.5	1.9
Manipur	4.5	3.0	3.9	5.6	5.0	5.4
Meghalaya	3.9	4.6	4.0	-1.4	3.3	-0.1
Mizoram	9.8	12.7	10.6	5.0	6.8	5.6
Nagaland	2.6	6.9	3.2	4.7	20.2	8.0
Orissa	2.6	6.7	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.4
Punjab	2.6	-0.4	2.1	2.0	6.5	2.6
Rajasthan	3.1	1.6	2.8	2.8	0.8	2.4
Sikkim	-1.0	-1.7	-1.1	1.6	9.4	3.0
Tamil Nadu	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.6
Tripura	5.7	9.4	6.3	2.5	-4.6	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.7	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.3	3.3
West Bengal	1.8	3.1	2.0	1.3	-1.3	0.8
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.5	12.0	4.7	3.0	4.4	3.3
Chandigarh	3.4	5.3	3.8	1.6	-2.1	0.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	2.0	-10.1	-0.6
Daman and Diu	4.8	-2.9	2.6	5.6	9.5	6.5
Delhi	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.2	5.5	2.6
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	5.6	16.2	7.8
Pondicherry	6.1	4.4	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.6
All India	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4

Note 1 Growth in employment has been estimated as compound annual growth in the persons employed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status.

2 Work Force Participation Rates assumed to be the same for Goa and Daman & Diu for 1983.

3 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban) and Nagaland (Rural).

Source 1 The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

2 Census of India, 1981 & 1991 and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, RGI, 1996.

TABLE 2.16

Incidence of Unemployment — Combined*(As a percentage of labour force)*

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Assam	2.2	2.4	2.2	4.6	9.5	5.6	3.7	8.0	4.6
Bihar	1.7	0.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.9	0.9	2.4
Goa	2.0	3.6	2.6	7.4	14.1	9.5	10.7	23.1	13.6
Gujarat	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.8
Haryana	3.3	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.4	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.6
Jammu and Kashmir	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.7	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8
Karnataka	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
Kerala	7.5	8.6	7.9	5.8	12.1	7.7	5.6	15.1	8.6
Madhya Pradesh	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.1
Maharashtra	2.6	0.7	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.9	3.4	1.8	2.9
Manipur	0.6	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.8	3.7	3.1	3.5
Meghalaya	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mizoram	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.5	1.3	2.0
Nagaland	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.6	2.4	4.0	2.9	3.5
Orissa	1.9	0.6	1.5	2.5	1.2	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.6
Punjab	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.1
Rajasthan	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8
Sikkim	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.0	3.6	2.7	3.4
Tamil Nadu	3.7	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.6
Tripura	2.1	17.7	3.9	2.2	8.4	3.4	1.6	4.5	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.4
West Bengal	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.0	5.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.0
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.1	7.1	4.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	10.3	4.3
Chandigarh	6.0	11.1	7.0	3.2	19.8	7.1	2.9	10.2	4.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.0
Daman and Diu	2.3	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.9
Delhi	3.0	3.9	3.1	0.8	5.7	1.4	3.3	5.6	3.6
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	11.0	37.2	16.9	7.7	27.4	13.2
Pondicherry	6.2	4.6	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.1	3.7	4.9	4.1
All India	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.3

Note 1 The incidence of unemployment is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status to the total number of persons in the labour force.

2 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rural Nagaland.

Source The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

TABLE 2.17

Incidence of Unemployment — Rural*(As a percentage of labour force)*

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5
Assam	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.5	8.1	5.3	3.2	6.8	4.0
Bihar	1.3	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.7	2.2	0.3	1.8
Goa	0.1	2.0	0.9	6.9	13.0	9.0	6.9	15.8	9.3
Gujarat	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3
Haryana	2.9	0.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.3
Jammu and Kashmir	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Karnataka	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7
Kerala	7.0	7.3	7.1	5.4	9.8	6.8	5.7	13.2	8.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
Maharashtra	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.8	1.4
Manipur	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.9	2.1	1.6	2.0
Meghalaya	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mizoram	0.1	—	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.9
Nagaland	—	—	—	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.4
Orissa	1.5	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.1	2.0
Punjab	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.8
Rajasthan	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
Sikkim	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	3.3	1.9	2.8
Tamil Nadu	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.0
Tripura	1.4	14.7	2.8	1.5	6.4	2.4	0.9	3.6	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8
West Bengal	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.7
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	6.9	3.3
Chandigarh	3.0	0.0	2.5	2.7	4.5	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.0
Daman and Diu	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.0
Delhi	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	21.4	4.7
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	5.8	40.7	14.7	9.9	42.5	18.8
Pondicherry	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.4	0.0	2.3	4.7	2.4	4.0
All India	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.5

Note 1 The incidence of unemployment is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status to the total number of persons in the labour force.

2 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rural Nagaland.

Source The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

TABLE 2.18

Incidence of Unemployment — Urban

(As a percentage of labour force)

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0.8	5.5	1.4	1.7	8.6	3.0
Assam	4.2	10.8	4.8	5.5	27.8	8.7	7.7	20.5	9.8
Bihar	4.8	1.5	4.4	6.9	10.0	7.3	7.3	8.0	7.4
Goa	5.4	8.5	6.4	8.0	15.9	10.1	14.6	33.3	18.6
Gujarat	4.4	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.6	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.0
Haryana	4.5	6.5	4.8	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	7.6	7.6	7.6	3.5	0.4	2.7	6.4	8.4	6.8
Jammu and Kashmir	3.2	7.6	3.8	8.2	9.0	8.4	4.4	9.2	4.9
Karnataka	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.0	6.5	3.7	2.9	4.8	3.4
Kerala	9.4	15.1	11.2	6.6	18.5	10.2	5.5	19.9	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	1.1	2.8	5.3	3.9	5.0	4.1	1.5	3.6
Maharashtra	5.3	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.7	4.3	5.5	6.3	5.7
Manipur	0.5	0.1	0.3	4.8	2.8	4.2	7.0	6.0	6.7
Meghalaya	8.4	9.2	8.6	1.0	3.6	1.7	3.4	6.9	4.5
Mizoram	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.3	2.3	2.9
Nagaland	0.4	0.0	0.3	6.9	5.9	6.7	9.3	8.9	9.2
Orissa	4.5	5.5	4.6	6.7	6.1	6.6	7.1	5.0	6.7
Punjab	3.5	4.7	3.7	3.1	5.4	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.8
Rajasthan	3.7	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.4	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.5
Sikkim	9.9	6.9	9.4	1.4	8.2	2.5	6.4	13.2	8.0
Tamil Nadu	6.5	6.2	6.4	4.1	6.8	4.9	3.4	5.0	3.8
Tripura	6.8	29.0	10.8	5.9	17.6	8.4	5.3	8.7	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.9	2.7	3.7	3.3	0.6	2.9	4.3	3.3	4.1
West Bengal	8.1	12.8	8.8	6.3	15.1	7.9	7.2	9.7	7.6
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	6.1	26.5	8.7	4.0	10.1	5.4	3.2	17.3	6.7
Chandigarh	6.2	12.1	7.4	3.3	20.5	7.5	3.3	11.3	4.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.0
Daman and Diu	5.4	8.5	6.5	4.5	11.2	5.9	1.4	8.6	3.2
Delhi	3.0	4.6	3.2	0.9	6.4	1.6	3.2	4.7	3.5
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	14.7	33.8	18.6	6.2	18.6	9.8
Pondicherry	9.8	6.8	9.0	5.7	9.7	6.7	3.3	6.5	4.1
All India	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.1	6.6	4.6	4.5	5.9	4.8

Note 1 The incidence of unemployment is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed in the age group 15 years and above on the usual principal and subsidiary status to the total number of persons in the labour force.

2 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rural Nagaland.

Source The 38th, 50th and the 55th Rounds of the NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

TABLE 2.19

**Number and Percentage of Population
below Poverty Line — 1983**

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined	
	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons	Poverty Line (Rs)	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons	Poverty Line (Rs)	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons
Andhra Pradesh	114.34	26.53	72.66	50.24	36.3	106.43	164.58	28.91
Arunachal Pradesh	2.70	42.60	98.32	0.12	21.73	97.51	2.82	40.88
Assam	73.43	42.60	98.32	4.26	21.73	97.51	77.69	40.47
Bihar	417.70	64.37	97.48	44.35	47.33	111.80	462.05	62.22
Goa	1.16	14.81	88.24	1.07	27.00	126.47	2.23	18.90
Gujarat	72.88	29.80	83.29	45.04	39.14	123.22	117.92	32.79
Haryana	22.03	20.56	88.57	7.57	24.15	103.48	29.60	21.37
Himachal Pradesh	7.07	17.00	88.57	0.34	9.43	102.26	7.41	16.40
Jammu & Kashmir	13.11	26.04	91.75	2.49	17.76	99.62	15.60	24.24
Karnataka	100.50	36.33	83.31	49.31	42.82	120.19	149.81	38.24
Kerala	81.62	39.03	99.35	25.15	45.68	122.64	106.77	40.42
Madhya Pradesh	215.48	48.90	83.59	62.49	53.06	122.82	277.97	49.78
Maharashtra	193.75	45.23	88.24	97.14	40.26	126.47	290.89	43.44
Manipur	4.76	42.60	98.32	0.89	21.73	97.51	5.65	37.02
Meghalaya	5.04	42.60	98.32	0.57	21.73	97.51	5.62	38.81
Mizoram	1.58	42.60	98.32	0.37	21.73	97.51	1.96	36.00
Nagaland	3.19	42.60	98.32	0.31	21.73	97.51	3.50	39.25
Orissa	164.65	67.53	106.28	16.66	49.15	124.81	181.31	65.29
Punjab	16.79	13.20	88.57	11.85	23.79	101.03	28.64	16.18
Rajasthan	96.77	33.50	80.24	30.06	37.94	113.55	126.83	34.46
Sikkim	1.24	42.60	98.32	0.10	21.73	97.51	1.35	39.71
Tamil Nadu	181.61	53.99	96.15	78.46	46.96	120.30	260.07	51.66
Tripura	8.35	42.60	98.32	0.60	21.73	97.51	8.95	40.03
Uttar Pradesh	448.03	46.45	83.85	108.71	49.82	110.23	556.74	47.07
West Bengal	268.60	63.05	105.55	50.09	32.32	105.91	318.69	54.85
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.84	53.99	96.15	0.26	46.96	120.30	1.11	52.13
Chandigarh	0.09	23.79	101.03	1.10	23.79	101.03	1.19	23.79
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.16	14.81	88.24	0.02	27.00	126.47	0.18	15.67
Delhi	0.44	7.66	88.57	17.95	27.89	123.29	18.39	26.22
Lakshadweep	0.09	39.03	99.35	0.10	45.68	122.64	0.19	42.36
Pondicherry	1.56	53.99	96.15	1.72	46.96	120.3	3.28	50.06
All India	2,519.57	45.65	89.5	709.4	40.79	115.65	3,228.97	44.48

- Note**
- 1 Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
 - 2 Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
 - 3 Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
 - 4 Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.
 - 5 Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
 - 6 Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
 - 7 Poverty line is in Rupees per capita per month; 1 Lakh is equivalent to 100,000.

Source Planning Commission, Government of India.

TABLE 2.20

**Number and Percentage of Population
below Poverty Line — 1993-94**

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined	
	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons	Poverty Line (Rs)	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons	Poverty Line (Rs)	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons
Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	163.02	74.47	38.33	278.14	153.97	22.19
Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	232.05	0.11	7.73	212.42	3.73	39.35
Assam	94.33	45.01	232.05	2.03	7.73	212.42	96.36	40.86
Bihar	450.86	58.21	212.16	42.49	34.50	238.49	493.35	54.96
Goa	0.38	5.34	194.94	1.53	27.03	328.56	1.91	14.92
Gujarat	62.16	22.18	202.11	43.02	27.89	297.22	105.19	24.21
Haryana	36.56	28.02	233.79	7.31	16.38	258.23	43.88	25.05
Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	233.79	0.46	9.18	253.61	15.86	28.44
Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	233.79	1.86	9.18	253.61	20.92	25.17
Karnataka	95.99	29.88	186.63	60.46	40.14	302.89	156.46	33.16
Kerala	55.95	25.76	243.84	20.46	24.55	280.54	76.41	25.43
Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	193.10	82.33	48.38	317.16	298.52	42.52
Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	194.94	111.90	35.15	328.56	305.22	36.86
Manipur	6.33	45.01	232.05	0.47	7.73	212.42	6.80	33.78
Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	232.05	0.29	7.73	212.42	7.38	37.92
Mizoram	1.64	45.01	232.05	0.30	7.73	212.42	1.94	25.66
Nagaland	4.85	45.01	232.05	0.20	7.73	212.42	5.05	37.92
Orissa	140.90	49.72	194.03	19.70	41.64	298.22	160.60	48.56
Punjab	17.76	11.95	233.79	7.35	11.35	253.61	25.11	11.77
Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	215.89	33.82	30.49	280.85	128.50	27.41
Sikkim	1.81	45.01	232.05	0.03	7.73	212.42	1.84	41.43
Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	196.53	80.40	39.77	296.63	202.10	35.03
Tripura	11.41	45.01	232.05	0.38	7.73	212.42	11.79	39.01
Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	213.01	108.28	35.39	258.65	604.46	40.85
West Bengal	209.90	40.80	220.74	44.66	22.41	247.53	254.56	35.66
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.73	32.48	196.53	0.33	39.77	296.63	1.06	34.47
Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	253.61	0.73	11.35	253.61	0.80	11.35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	194.94	0.06	39.93	328.56	0.77	50.84
Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	194.94	0.15	27.03	328.56	0.18	15.80
Delhi	0.19	1.90	233.79	15.32	16.03	309.48	15.51	14.69
Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	243.84	0.08	24.55	280.54	0.14	25.04
Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	196.53	2.38	39.77	296.63	3.31	37.40
All India	2,440.31	37.27	205.84	763.37	32.36	281.35	3,203.68	35.97

- Note**
- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
 - Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
 - Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
 - Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
 - Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh
 - Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
 - Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.
 - Poverty line is in Rupees per capita per month; 1 Lakh is equivalent to 100,000.

Source Planning Commission, Government of India.

TABLE 2.21

**Number and Percentage of Population
below Poverty Line — 1999-2000**

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined	
	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons	Poverty Line (Rs)	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons	Poverty Line (Rs)	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Persons
Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	262.94	60.88	26.63	457.40	119.01	15.77
Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	365.43	0.18	7.47	343.99	3.98	33.47
Assam	92.17	40.04	365.43	2.38	7.47	343.99	94.55	36.09
Bihar	376.51	44.30	333.07	49.13	32.91	379.78	425.64	42.60
Goa	0.11	1.35	318.63	0.59	7.52	539.71	0.70	4.40
Gujarat	39.80	13.17	318.94	28.09	15.59	474.41	67.89	14.07
Haryana	11.94	8.27	362.81	5.39	9.99	420.20	17.34	8.74
Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	367.45	0.29	4.63	420.20	5.12	7.63
Jammu & Kashmir	2.97	3.97	367.45	0.49	1.98	420.20	3.46	3.48
Karnataka	59.91	17.38	309.59	44.49	25.25	511.44	104.40	20.04
Kerala	20.97	9.38	374.79	20.07	20.27	477.06	41.04	12.72
Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	311.34	81.22	38.44	481.65	298.54	37.43
Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	318.63	102.87	26.81	539.71	227.99	25.02
Manipur	6.53	40.04	365.43	0.66	7.47	343.99	7.19	28.54
Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	365.43	0.34	7.47	343.99	8.23	33.87
Mizoram	1.40	40.04	365.43	0.45	7.47	343.99	1.85	19.47
Nagaland	5.21	40.04	365.43	0.28	7.47	343.99	5.49	32.67
Orissa	143.69	48.01	323.92	25.40	42.83	473.12	169.09	47.15
Punjab	10.20	6.35	362.68	4.29	5.75	388.15	14.49	6.16
Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	344.03	26.78	19.85	465.92	81.83	15.28
Sikkim	2.00	40.04	365.43	0.04	7.47	343.99	2.05	36.55
Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	307.64	49.97	22.11	475.60	130.48	21.12
Tripura	12.53	40.04	365.43	0.49	7.47	343.99	13.02	34.44
Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	336.88	117.88	30.89	416.29	529.89	31.15
West Bengal	180.11	31.85	350.17	33.38	14.86	409.22	213.49	27.02
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.58	20.55	307.64	0.24	22.11	475.60	0.82	20.99
Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	388.15	0.45	5.75	388.15	0.51	5.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	318.63	0.03	13.52	539.71	0.33	17.14
Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	318.63	0.05	7.52	539.71	0.06	4.44
Delhi	0.07	0.40	362.68	11.42	9.42	505.45	11.49	8.23
Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	374.79	0.08	20.27	477.06	0.11	15.60
Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	307.64	1.77	22.11	475.60	2.41	21.67
All India	1,932.43	27.09	327.56	670.07	23.62	454.11	2,602.50	26.10

- Note**
- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
 - Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
 - Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep; Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
 - Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
 - Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
 - Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.
 - Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.
 - Poverty line is in Rupees per capita per month; 1 Lakh is equivalent to 100,000.

Source Planning Commission, Government of India.

SECTION 3

Indicators on Amenities

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TABLE 3.1

Households with Pucca Houses

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			1993-94	
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	18.62	52.59	26.22	29.77	64.94	38.41	32.60	66.50
Arunachal Pradesh	5.75	28.03	7.48	9.76	44.71	14.94	9.80	43.20
Assam	—	—	—	10.53	43.43	14.62	5.40	45.90
Bihar	17.77	65.66	23.64	24.07	70.49	30.18	17.50	64.30
Goa	25.62	47.13	32.45	41.58	63.68	50.70	55.80	59.30
Gujarat	36.42	75.49	48.96	43.42	81.14	56.93	36.70	80.00
Haryana	31.09	65.39	39.82	41.46	72.95	50.14	72.50	90.00
Himachal Pradesh	41.02	70.59	43.94	49.75	79.25	53.03	43.90	86.70
Jammu & Kashmir	16.58	62.41	26.20	—	—	—	30.30	86.40
Karnataka	19.19	54.64	29.33	30.45	69.43	42.55	28.70	67.20
Kerala	35.07	56.08	38.80	51.56	69.06	55.97	51.50	67.70
Madhya Pradesh	16.97	56.02	25.02	20.93	62.14	30.47	13.30	58.20
Maharashtra	25.78	64.63	39.63	35.37	77.81	52.20	34.10	74.70
Manipur	1.20	9.83	3.42	2.64	12.78	5.40	3.20	12.20
Meghalaya	7.03	30.67	11.29	9.33	29.99	13.30	24.00	72.90
Mizoram	1.61	24.28	7.30	2.86	37.09	19.10	21.90	57.40
Nagaland	4.83	38.32	10.18	6.62	33.82	12.62	9.20	54.40
Orissa	8.32	46.70	13.00	13.00	54.95	18.71	10.20	59.00
Punjab	49.59	78.43	58.12	72.14	88.10	76.97	67.80	89.10
Rajasthan	40.36	80.82	49.08	47.04	86.20	56.13	46.30	85.70
Sikkim	11.20	51.70	18.16	22.13	70.09	26.95	23.70	73.30
Tamil Nadu	25.57	60.74	36.62	34.60	69.08	45.54	36.40	64.10
Tripura	1.43	20.70	3.61	1.91	24.02	5.50	1.80	24.30
Uttar Pradesh	21.56	65.40	29.29	32.70	75.93	41.03	32.20	73.10
West Bengal	11.96	71.37	28.40	15.74	74.19	32.61	15.60	68.10
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.09	6.42	4.00	7.91	17.21	10.40	51.60	95.80
Chandigarh	60.70	85.92	84.42	58.66	85.61	82.49	53.00	83.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.43	46.97	18.47	16.11	69.11	20.80	6.60	59.10
Daman & Diu	59.15	81.36	67.84	70.22	89.89	79.80	62.10	94.30
Delhi	67.90	90.05	88.73	86.63	85.50	85.60	93.90	78.70
Lakshadweep	49.75	74.90	61.71	83.91	92.84	88.84	60.30	82.00
Pondicherry	25.47	49.07	37.48	27.17	56.53	44.88	30.70	61.40
All India	22.53	64.70	32.67	30.59	72.75	41.61	29.20	70.70

Note All India excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source 1 Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 2.1, page 37, Census of India, 1991.

2 Figures for 1993-94 pertain to July 1993 - June 1994 based on 50th Round of NSSO as reported in Statistical Abstract of India 1998, CSO, (April 1999).

TABLE 3.2

Households with Semipucca Houses

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			1993-94	
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	25.86	18.32	24.18	25.24	14.42	22.58	25.30	15.80
Arunachal Pradesh	9.78	33.62	11.64	10.53	18.53	11.72	12.80	25.60
Assam	—	—	—	13.37	27.77	15.16	27.20	26.40
Bihar	42.26	24.69	40.10	38.38	20.35	36.00	41.50	25.80
Goa	62.55	46.46	57.44	52.36	33.26	44.47	39.40	24.80
Gujarat	52.66	19.80	42.12	51.61	16.42	39.01	44.20	15.70
Haryana	39.44	25.38	35.85	41.32	21.03	35.73	14.30	4.60
Himachal Pradesh	47.32	25.30	45.14	43.86	18.00	40.99	48.50	10.40
Jammu & Kashmir	44.54	22.92	40.01	—	—	—	37.80	10.50
Karnataka	50.38	31.20	44.89	49.34	22.16	40.90	53.90	25.90
Kerala	20.93	17.56	20.33	20.55	14.93	19.13	30.10	19.60
Madhya Pradesh	73.11	40.09	66.30	73.79	35.25	64.87	76.50	37.60
Maharashtra	47.27	27.54	40.22	47.36	19.06	36.14	51.00	20.40
Manipur	13.94	33.21	18.89	35.90	53.36	40.65	47.30	63.60
Meghalaya	20.86	54.19	26.87	28.17	57.06	33.72	28.90	17.50
Mizoram	13.77	49.48	22.72	35.68	50.10	42.52	48.10	41.50
Nagaland	19.30	35.70	21.92	35.37	40.39	36.47	57.70	25.90
Orissa	18.50	18.77	18.53	22.63	18.40	22.06	19.10	15.60
Punjab	17.03	13.91	16.11	12.36	8.31	11.07	19.80	8.10
Rajasthan	29.30	10.00	25.14	27.46	7.97	22.94	24.80	8.20
Sikkim	35.31	36.45	35.51	40.43	27.30	39.11	52.20	24.00
Tamil Nadu	19.13	16.04	18.15	19.63	14.57	18.03	24.40	19.80
Tripura	6.41	24.12	8.41	17.35	38.06	20.71	16.30	26.40
Uttar Pradesh	37.55	23.54	35.07	33.60	16.70	30.34	37.10	18.00
West Bengal	28.62	19.26	26.03	34.17	17.58	29.38	38.00	22.80
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	31.48	74.95	43.43	37.48	73.90	47.25	14.60	3.20
Chandigarh	26.57	7.48	8.61	22.68	6.54	8.42	41.90	15.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.56	25.44	5.02	22.05	27.64	22.54	84.50	38.40
Daman & Diu	26.24	13.91	21.41	25.97	8.23	17.33	34.70	5.70
Delhi	26.70	4.78	6.08	5.87	4.49	4.61	4.30	6.70
Lakshadweep	45.94	21.63	34.90	13.50	5.43	9.04	38.20	15.40
Pondicherry	9.42	9.09	9.25	14.85	10.39	12.16	13.30	15.30
All India	36.93	21.80	33.29	35.65	17.69	30.95	38.10	19.50

Note All India excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source 1 Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 2.1, page 37, Census of India, 1991.

2 Figures for 1993-94 pertain to July 1993 - June 1994 based on 50th Round of NSSO as reported in Statistical Abstract of India 1998, CSO, (April 1999).

TABLE 3.3

Households with Kutcha Houses

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			1993-94	
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	55.51	29.09	49.60	44.99	20.64	39.01	42.00	17.70
Arunachal Pradesh	84.48	38.35	80.88	79.71	36.75	73.34	77.40	31.20
Assam	—	—	—	76.09	28.80	70.22	67.40	27.70
Bihar	39.97	9.65	36.26	37.56	9.17	33.82	41.00	9.90
Goa	11.84	6.40	10.11	6.06	3.06	4.82	4.70	15.90
Gujarat	10.91	4.71	8.92	4.97	2.44	4.06	19.10	4.30
Haryana	29.48	9.23	24.33	17.22	6.02	14.13	13.20	5.40
Himachal Pradesh	11.66	4.11	10.92	6.39	2.75	5.99	7.60	2.80
Jammu & Kashmir	38.87	14.67	33.79	—	—	—	31.90	3.20
Karnataka	30.44	14.16	25.78	20.21	8.41	16.55	17.30	6.90
Kerala	44.01	26.35	40.87	27.89	16.01	24.90	18.50	12.70
Madhya Pradesh	9.92	3.88	8.68	5.28	2.61	4.66	10.30	4.20
Maharashtra	26.95	7.83	20.14	17.27	3.13	11.67	14.90	4.90
Manipur	84.87	56.96	77.69	61.46	33.87	53.95	49.50	24.20
Meghalaya	72.12	15.14	61.84	62.50	12.95	52.98	47.10	9.60
Mizoram	84.63	26.24	69.98	61.45	12.81	38.38	30.10	1.20
Nagaland	75.88	25.98	67.90	58.08	25.78	50.91	33.10	19.70
Orissa	73.18	34.53	68.47	64.37	26.65	59.23	70.60	25.40
Punjab	33.28	7.66	25.77	15.60	3.59	11.96	12.40	2.70
Rajasthan	30.34	9.17	25.78	45.50	5.83	20.93	28.90	8.00
Sikkim	53.48	11.86	77.00	37.43	2.60	33.94	24.10	2.30
Tamil Nadu	55.30	23.22	45.23	45.77	16.35	36.44	39.20	16.20
Tripura	92.16	55.17	87.98	80.74	37.92	73.79	81.90	49.30
Uttar Pradesh	40.89	11.07	35.62	33.70	7.37	28.63	30.80	8.90
West Bengal	59.41	9.37	45.57	50.10	8.23	38.01	46.40	9.20
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	65.44	18.63	52.57	54.61	8.89	42.35	33.70	0.90
Chandigarh	12.73	6.61	6.97	18.66	7.84	9.10	5.20	1.70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.01	27.59	76.51	61.84	3.25	56.66	9.00	2.50
Daman & Diu	14.61	4.73	10.75	3.80	1.89	2.87	3.20	—
Delhi	5.40	5.17	5.19	7.50	10.02	9.79	1.80	14.60
Lakshadweep	4.31	3.46	3.92	2.59	1.73	2.12	1.50	2.60
Pondicherry	65.11	41.84	53.27	57.98	33.08	42.96	55.90	23.40
All India	40.55	13.50	34.04	33.76	9.56	27.44	32.70	9.90

Note All India excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source 1 Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 2.1, page 37, Census of India, 1991.

2 Figures for 1993-94 pertain to July 1993 - June 1994 based on 50th Round of NSSO as reported in Statistical Abstract of India 1998, CSO, (April 1999).

TABLE 3.4

Households with Access to Toilet Facility

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			1997
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	—	44.07	—	6.62	54.60	18.40	35.06
Arunachal Pradesh	—	64.56	—	42.62	75.05	47.42	85.84
Assam	—	—	—	30.53	86.06	37.43	6.44
Bihar	—	52.95	—	4.96	56.54	11.75	58.14
Goa	—	49.51	—	29.99	55.82	40.65	13.89
Gujarat	—	60.11	—	11.16	65.71	30.69	66.74
Haryana	—	58.09	—	6.53	64.25	22.45	60.00
Himachal Pradesh	—	55.12	—	6.42	59.98	12.39	43.22
Jammu & Kashmir	—	64.54	—	—	—	—	9.61
Karnataka	—	53.28	—	6.85	62.52	24.13	90.14
Kerala	—	59.14	—	44.07	72.66	51.28	73.05
Madhya Pradesh	—	52.73	—	3.64	53.00	15.07	7.87
Maharashtra	—	59.37	—	6.64	64.45	29.56	64.13
Manipur	—	62.69	—	33.02	70.16	43.13	12.41
Meghalaya	—	70.15	—	18.13	85.69	31.11	26.61
Mizoram	—	24.52	—	58.37	84.44	70.73	80.00
Nagaland	—	65.25	—	26.86	75.10	37.49	4.34
Orissa	—	41.88	—	3.58	49.27	9.81	9.46
Punjab	—	64.75	—	15.79	73.23	33.18	66.68
Rajasthan	—	56.48	—	6.65	62.27	19.57	65.40
Sikkim	—	53.15	—	30.30	77.69	34.97	52.80
Tamil Nadu	—	51.27	—	7.17	57.47	23.13	37.13
Tripura	—	95.67	—	62.43	96.32	67.93	46.72
Uttar Pradesh	—	62.06	—	6.44	66.54	18.02	33.15
West Bengal	—	77.74	—	12.31	78.75	31.51	50.19
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	70.90	—	26.32	65.72	36.88	85.56
Chandigarh	—	78.53	—	3.05	79.77	70.80	100.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	42.83	—	10.59	65.14	15.42	95.00
Daman & Diu	—	42.93	—	8.39	45.75	26.57	—
Delhi	—	68.02	—	29.60	66.64	63.38	72.62
Lakshadweep	—	31.62	—	78.88	64.65	71.02	37.84
Pondicherry	—	41.54	—	11.85	50.02	34.88	76.05
All India	—	58.15	—	9.48	63.85	23.70	49.32

Note All India excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.5, page 48, Census of India, 1991. The 1997 figures are from NSS.

TABLE 3.5

**Scheduled Caste/Tribe Households
with Toilet Facility (1991)**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	2.95	28.17	6.66	1.49	24.32	3.50	8.02	58.24	22.00
Arunachal Pradesh	47.59	62.33	51.12	41.31	73.94	43.44	44.91	76.01	53.29
Assam	27.16	78.09	33.95	9.83	73.26	12.54	34.66	87.93	41.88
Bihar	2.19	33.45	4.99	0.97	32.39	3.33	6.08	61.00	14.16
Goa	13.06	31.26	20.87	19.23	27.14	25.00	30.37	56.44	41.12
Gujarat	7.54	50.08	23.14	2.60	32.08	5.42	14.09	69.03	36.39
Haryana	3.87	23.70	7.29	—	—	—	7.34	70.13	26.30
Himachal Pradesh	3.83	35.95	5.96	18.12	54.10	19.71	6.66	64.41	14.25
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	2.59	34.78	9.24	2.71	40.53	8.90	8.06	66.30	27.66
Kerala	26.25	44.28	29.33	11.65	52.01	13.85	46.57	74.51	53.90
Madhya Pradesh	1.91	23.40	6.27	1.14	21.25	2.21	5.45	60.09	22.26
Maharashtra	4.40	43.62	16.81	2.25	39.12	7.01	7.80	67.46	33.93
Manipur	32.49	57.47	40.43	17.36	75.61	22.95	47.76	70.46	56.39
Meghalaya	33.96	71.95	46.79	16.26	83.04	25.20	36.97	91.13	66.17
Mizoram	56.11	90.48	81.25	58.42	84.21	70.33	49.12	85.58	82.36
Nagaland	—	—	—	25.24	73.28	34.06	54.58	80.62	69.15
Orissa	1.86	20.73	3.82	0.77	15.81	1.60	5.57	58.83	15.22
Punjab	8.31	44.37	16.04	—	—	—	19.33	80.53	40.01
Rajasthan	5.11	34.04	10.62	1.00	36.35	3.10	8.57	69.12	25.39
Sikkim	23.28	55.95	26.82	30.71	81.64	35.17	30.54	78.32	35.51
Tamil Nadu	5.10	28.96	9.84	4.02	45.89	11.37	7.90	61.76	26.76
Tripura	72.09	92.31	75.26	36.02	94.42	37.24	79.37	97.27	83.82
Uttar Pradesh	2.60	38.50	6.87	7.41	59.22	24.23	7.90	71.83	21.77
West Bengal	8.44	56.75	16.61	4.18	51.63	7.83	15.27	83.33	39.36
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	9.99	58.13	12.78	28.05	65.85	38.82
Chandigarh	1.61	55.03	47.88	—	—	—	3.34	84.35	75.13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.45	72.94	29.23	2.72	19.24	3.26	37.32	82.06	48.07
Daman & Diu	7.33	24.91	13.90	1.83	11.47	3.62	9.90	47.96	30.09
Delhi	14.36	33.01	31.15	—	—	—	34.32	75.34	71.85
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	78.27	57.93	67.71	88.73	96.11	94.55
Pondicherry	6.39	23.39	13.10	—	—	—	14.03	53.74	39.89
All India	5.15	38.28	11.16	4.10	40.68	7.22	11.52	68.38	28.63

Note All India figure excludes Jammu & Kashmir.**Source** Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.6, page 49, Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 3.6

Households with Safe Drinking Water

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	15.12	63.27	25.89	48.98	73.82	55.08
Arunachal Pradesh	40.16	87.93	43.89	66.87	88.20	70.02
Assam	—	—	—	43.28	64.07	45.86
Bihar	33.77	65.36	37.64	56.55	73.39	58.76
Goa	8.57	52.31	22.50	30.54	61.71	43.41
Gujarat	36.16	86.78	52.41	60.04	87.23	69.78
Haryana	42.94	90.72	55.11	67.14	93.18	74.32
Himachal Pradesh	39.56	89.56	44.50	75.51	91.93	77.34
Jammu & Kashmir	27.95	86.67	40.28	—	—	—
Karnataka	17.63	74.40	33.87	67.31	81.38	71.68
Kerala	6.26	39.72	12.20	12.22	38.68	18.89
Madhya Pradesh	8.09	66.65	20.17	45.56	79.45	53.41
Maharashtra	18.34	85.56	42.29	54.02	90.50	68.49
Manipur	12.91	38.71	19.54	33.72	52.10	38.72
Meghalaya	14.26	74.40	25.11	26.82	75.42	36.16
Mizoram	3.57	8.79	4.88	12.89	19.88	16.21
Nagaland	43.43	57.18	45.63	55.60	45.47	53.37
Orissa	9.47	51.33	14.58	35.32	62.83	39.07
Punjab	81.80	91.13	84.56	92.09	94.24	92.74
Rajasthan	13.00	78.65	27.14	50.62	86.51	58.96
Sikkim	21.70	71.93	30.33	70.98	92.95	73.19
Tamil Nadu	30.97	69.44	43.07	64.28	74.17	67.42
Tripura	22.17	67.92	27.33	30.60	71.12	37.18
Uttar Pradesh	25.31	73.23	33.77	56.62	85.78	62.24
West Bengal	65.78	79.78	69.65	80.26	86.23	81.98
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	36.35	91.95	51.64	59.43	90.91	67.87
Chandigarh	94.39	99.39	99.09	98.11	97.68	97.73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.85	54.35	19.35	41.17	90.97	45.57
Daman & Diu	46.42	67.04	54.48	55.87	86.76	71.42
Delhi	62.26	94.91	92.97	91.01	96.24	95.78
Lakshadweep	0.97	3.65	2.19	3.41	18.79	11.90
Pondicherry	76.88	84.18	80.59	92.86	86.05	88.75
All India	26.50	75.06	38.19	55.54	81.38	62.30

Note All India figure excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.1, page 44, Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 3.7

**Scheduled Caste/Tribe Households
with Safe Drinking Water (1991)**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	54.40	75.86	57.56	48.28	69.45	50.14	47.72	73.71	54.96
Arunachal Pradesh	67.16	77.75	69.69	70.54	88.72	71.73	59.70	88.46	67.45
Assam	43.01	60.56	45.35	34.32	46.50	34.84	44.88	65.49	47.67
Bihar	54.18	67.81	55.40	29.68	49.54	31.17	60.20	75.44	62.44
Goa	27.69	65.65	43.99	23.08	37.14	33.33	30.61	61.64	43.40
Gujarat	66.44	86.37	73.74	37.44	77.87	41.30	65.54	87.74	74.55
Haryana	68.69	89.82	72.33	—	—	—	66.67	93.67	74.82
Himachal Pradesh	71.87	87.83	72.93	71.47	88.61	72.22	77.15	92.73	79.20
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	76.78	85.75	78.63	72.34	82.69	74.03	64.83	80.82	70.21
Kerala	19.71	41.89	23.50	13.63	50.57	15.65	11.38	38.45	18.49
Madhya Pradesh	50.55	75.68	55.65	40.75	66.70	42.12	46.63	80.93	57.18
Maharashtra	60.78	88.44	69.53	44.49	79.98	49.08	54.49	91.06	70.51
Manipur	25.92	30.76	27.46	46.28	58.42	47.45	22.91	53.08	34.39
Meghalaya	38.53	68.62	48.69	25.83	73.45	32.20	36.04	79.13	59.27
Mizoram	14.03	24.36	21.59	12.86	19.71	16.02	22.22	20.83	20.95
Nagaland	—	—	—	55.97	43.68	53.71	49.25	50.91	50.18
Orissa	40.50	61.59	42.69	33.63	53.23	34.71	34.31	64.29	39.75
Punjab	89.39	92.89	90.14	—	—	—	93.37	94.58	93.78
Rajasthan	53.43	82.90	59.05	47.12	75.76	48.83	50.55	87.70	60.87
Sikkim	64.21	88.11	66.81	69.77	94.21	71.92	71.69	92.84	73.89
Tamil Nadu	70.06	74.06	70.85	45.51	63.68	48.69	62.79	74.27	66.81
Tripura	35.81	62.80	40.04	16.83	77.27	18.10	39.37	72.58	47.63
Uttar Pradesh	51.94	78.99	55.15	65.20	71.83	67.35	58.36	87.19	64.61
West Bengal	79.74	82.41	80.19	55.09	68.58	56.13	83.72	87.27	84.98
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	16.68	79.67	20.33	63.96	91.09	71.69
Chandigarh	98.58	97.25	97.43	—	—	—	98.01	97.76	97.79
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.34	97.65	71.41	33.32	81.55	34.89	66.25	94.19	72.96
Daman & Diu	78.66	89.89	82.86	64.25	73.87	66.04	53.89	87.24	71.57
Delhi	86.34	94.66	93.83	—	—	—	92.45	96.66	96.30
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	3.56	21.97	12.91	0.94	5.78	4.76
Pondicherry	92.32	82.12	88.29	—	—	—	93.07	86.60	88.86
All India	59.84	80.59	63.60	41.11	65.71	43.21	56.40	81.99	64.10

Note All India figure excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Source Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.2, page 45, Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 3.8

**Households by Major Source of Drinking Water
(1995-1996) — Combined**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Tap	Tube Well/ Hand Pump	Tanker	Pucca Well	Tank/Pond (Reserved)	River/Canal	Other
Andhra Pradesh	47.40	30.50	0.70	17.70	1.40	1.30	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	64.00	9.50	0.50	0.10	6.70	6.50	6.70
Assam	10.00	54.00	0.80	13.80	6.70	2.60	11.90
Bihar	8.10	66.00	0.10	21.00	0.80	1.20	2.30
Goa	60.90	1.40	2.30	33.50	0.40	1.10	0.40
Gujarat	59.70	25.60	0.20	13.50	0.40	0.30	0.20
Haryana	46.50	39.90	0.20	13.20	0.10	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	84.10	0.80	—	4.50	3.50	1.10	6.10
Jammu & Kashmir	61.00	10.60	0.30	3.20	2.40	8.20	14.30
Karnataka	53.40	30.00	0.90	12.40	1.80	1.20	0.30
Kerala	17.90	0.70	0.60	73.90	1.40	0.10	5.30
Madhya Pradesh	25.50	45.50	0.50	23.50	0.10	2.20	2.60
Maharashtra	64.50	15.30	0.50	17.40	0.40	0.60	1.10
Manipur	24.80	4.20	0.80	3.10	37.20	6.30	22.60
Meghalaya	48.60	4.00	0.20	9.70	2.10	14.30	21.10
Mizoram	14.30	3.30	1.30	1.10	23.70	19.90	36.00
Nagaland	63.40	7.30	2.00	7.60	10.50	1.10	8.00
Orissa	9.80	46.60	0.30	32.00	3.30	3.80	4.20
Punjab	33.40	65.30	0.10	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.60
Rajasthan	41.40	29.00	0.40	20.50	4.10	2.40	1.80
Sikkim	85.40	—	—	—	3.80	3.10	7.70
Tamil Nadu	62.00	24.20	1.70	7.80	1.50	0.30	1.70
Tripura	37.50	35.80	0.40	5.80	1.20	1.60	17.30
Uttar Pradesh	16.30	64.80	0.20	17.30	0.00	0.20	1.10
West Bengal	20.50	68.30	0.20	9.00	0.30	0.20	1.20
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	89.10	—	—	3.70	5.10	1.80	0.20
Chandigarh	95.50	4.50	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.10	40.30	—	21.80	—	1.80	—
Daman & Diu	73.80	16.80	—	9.30	0.10	—	—
Delhi	89.10	8.60	—	—	0.20	—	1.80
Lakshadweep	8.20	1.00	—	89.20	1.50	—	—
Pondicherry	97.30	0.00	0.50	2.20	—	—	—
All India	36.30	41.00	0.50	17.60	1.20	1.10	2.10

Source Maternal and Child Health Care in India, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995 - June 1996, Report No.445.

TABLE 3.9

Households by Major Source of Drinking Water (1995-1996) — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Tap	Tube Well/ Hand Pump	Tanker	Pucca Well	Tank/Pond (Reserved)	River/Canal	Other
Andhra Pradesh	35.80	37.00	0.40	22.40	1.70	1.60	1.20
Arunachal Pradesh	60.20	10.70	0.70	0.10	8.20	8.00	8.20
Assam	7.10	55.50	0.90	13.30	7.40	3.00	12.70
Bihar	3.00	69.30	0.10	22.40	0.80	1.30	2.50
Goa	44.10	0.20	3.80	49.00	0.60	1.80	0.60
Gujarat	45.10	33.50	0.30	19.90	0.50	0.40	0.20
Haryana	34.40	47.50	0.30	17.80	—	0.00	—
Himachal Pradesh	82.50	0.70	—	5.00	4.00	1.20	6.60
Jammu & Kashmir	50.30	12.00	0.20	4.20	3.20	10.70	19.30
Karnataka	41.50	37.80	1.20	15.50	2.20	1.70	0.20
Kerala	11.50	0.50	0.40	79.40	1.80	0.10	6.10
Madhya Pradesh	10.50	54.40	0.60	28.30	0.10	2.80	3.20
Maharashtra	45.70	22.50	0.60	28.10	0.70	0.90	1.30
Manipur	12.50	4.70	0.70	3.40	42.90	6.50	28.70
Meghalaya	41.30	4.60	0.30	10.80	2.40	16.70	23.90
Mizoram	2.40	0.10	—	0.70	24.60	28.90	42.80
Nagaland	67.40	6.20	2.70	6.40	10.60	1.20	5.60
Orissa	2.80	50.30	0.30	34.10	3.80	4.10	4.50
Punjab	20.00	78.30	0.10	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.70
Rajasthan	28.40	34.60	0.30	26.10	5.30	3.10	1.70
Sikkim	84.10	—	—	—	4.20	3.40	8.20
Tamil Nadu	56.20	29.50	0.80	8.40	1.80	0.30	2.00
Tripura	32.40	38.70	0.50	6.30	1.40	1.90	18.70
Uttar Pradesh	8.30	69.30	0.20	20.50	0.00	0.30	1.30
West Bengal	3.90	82.30	0.10	11.30	0.40	0.30	1.50
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	82.80	—	—	5.80	8.10	2.90	0.30
Chandigarh	71.10	28.90	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.30	39.40	—	23.40	—	1.90	—
Daman & Diu	65.20	21.00	—	13.80	—	—	—
Delhi	55.70	42.80	—	—	1.20	—	0.30
Lakshadweep	9.90	1.30	—	86.80	1.90	—	—
Pondicherry	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	23.20	49.00	0.40	21.80	1.50	1.40	2.50

Source Maternal and Child Health Care in India, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995 - June 1996, Report No.445.

TABLE 3.10

**Households by Major Source of Drinking Water
(1995-1996) — Urban**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Tap	Tube Well/ Hand Pump	Tanker	Pucca Well	Tank/Pond (Reserved)	River/Canal	Other
Andhra Pradesh	81.70	11.10	1.80	4.00	0.40	0.30	0.60
Arunachal Pradesh	80.80	4.50	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	33.70	41.50	0.50	18.20	1.20	—	4.70
Bihar	44.10	43.40	0.20	11.10	0.30	0.00	0.90
Goa	85.90	3.20	—	10.50	—	—	—
Gujarat	88.90	9.80	0.10	0.70	0.20	—	0.30
Haryana	80.10	18.80	—	0.60	0.40	—	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	95.40	1.20	—	0.90	—	0.10	2.10
Jammu & Kashmir	91.20	6.60	0.50	0.10	0.10	1.20	0.10
Karnataka	86.30	8.40	0.10	3.90	0.70	0.00	0.60
Kerala	37.80	1.60	1.00	56.70	0.10	—	2.70
Madhya Pradesh	74.40	16.70	0.20	7.70	0.20	0.10	0.50
Maharashtra	92.40	4.60	0.30	1.70	0.00	0.10	0.70
Manipur	67.20	2.70	1.10	2.10	17.50	5.50	1.70
Meghalaya	90.40	0.70	—	3.20	0.30	0.20	5.20
Mizoram	36.90	9.50	3.60	1.60	22.20	3.00	23.10
Nagaland	55.40	9.40	0.70	10.20	10.40	1.00	12.90
Orissa	49.50	25.30	0.30	20.50	0.30	1.90	2.10
Punjab	56.60	42.70	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.50
Rajasthan	83.80	10.40	0.60	2.50	0.30	—	2.30
Sikkim	96.50	—	—	—	—	0.10	3.40
Tamil Nadu	73.80	13.40	3.60	6.50	0.80	0.20	1.30
Tripura	76.60	14.30	—	2.20	—	—	6.50
Uttar Pradesh	54.00	43.60	0.00	2.00	0.00	—	0.30
West Bengal	60.80	34.60	0.50	3.30	—	0.00	0.50
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	99.80	—	—	0.10	—	—	—
Chandigarh	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.60	50.40	—	3.90	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	91.50	8.20	—	—	0.30	—	—
Delhi	90.70	7.00	—	—	0.10	—	1.90
Lakshadweep	2.00	—	—	98.00	—	—	—
Pondicherry	95.60	0.00	0.80	3.50	—	—	—
All India	73.70	18.50	0.80	5.50	0.30	0.10	0.90

Source Maternal and Child Health Care in India, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report No.445.

TABLE 3.11

Households with Electricity Connection

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	12.53	52.22	21.41	37.50	73.31	46.30
Arunachal Pradesh	10.99	64.26	15.15	33.88	80.96	40.85
Assam	—	—	—	12.44	63.21	18.74
Bihar	3.48	50.09	9.20	5.57	58.77	12.57
Goa	52.52	69.97	58.08	81.82	88.77	84.69
Gujarat	30.83	74.40	44.81	58.43	82.96	65.93
Haryana	41.04	82.22	51.53	63.20	89.13	70.35
Himachal Pradesh	51.08	89.36	54.86	85.86	96.24	87.01
Jammu & Kashmir	52.54	92.18	60.87	—	—	—
Karnataka	21.35	61.98	32.98	43.75	76.27	52.47
Kerala	23.21	54.57	28.78	41.95	67.65	48.43
Madhya Pradesh	6.89	56.42	17.11	34.49	72.52	43.30
Maharashtra	24.12	70.53	40.65	53.45	86.07	69.40
Manipur	10.28	48.32	20.06	41.73	75.45	50.92
Meghalaya	7.44	59.59	16.84	16.34	83.04	29.16
Mizoram	4.96	50.06	16.27	35.47	85.50	59.20
Nagaland	19.97	58.43	26.12	47.16	75.58	53.42
Orissa	13.03	51.74	17.75	17.45	62.11	23.54
Punjab	50.61	85.44	60.90	76.98	94.60	82.31
Rajasthan	8.70	63.67	20.54	32.44	76.67	35.03
Sikkim	13.01	71.80	23.11	57.12	92.37	60.66
Tamil Nadu	26.03	61.59	37.21	44.49	76.80	54.74
Tripura	16.52	92.10	25.05	28.50	80.43	36.93
Uttar Pradesh	3.97	54.61	12.91	10.96	67.76	21.91
West Bengal	7.02	57.86	21.09	17.75	70.19	32.90
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	19.87	78.22	35.92	53.62	90.55	63.52
Chandigarh	67.85	85.48	84.43	65.25	85.48	83.12
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.87	67.66	28.66	51.20	87.57	54.42
Daman & Diu	73.48	85.89	78.33	92.87	95.46	94.13
Delhi	51.68	74.94	73.57	59.85	81.38	79.48
Lakshadweep	88.01	96.35	91.79	97.65	99.11	98.46
Pondicherry	28.97	58.11	43.79	51.20	71.71	63.58
All India	14.69	62.51	26.19	30.54	75.78	42.37

Note All India figure excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.3, page 46, Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 3.12

**Scheduled Caste/Tribe Households
with Electricity Connection (1991)**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	19.85	49.23	24.17	10.59	37.98	13.00	44.49	76.81	53.49
Arunachal Pradesh	43.10	70.16	49.58	29.41	87.31	33.18	42.14	79.09	52.10
Assam	10.91	51.97	16.38	5.63	50.68	7.55	13.86	65.58	20.87
Bihar	4.08	41.53	7.44	2.91	43.22	5.94	6.23	61.97	14.43
Goa	72.48	73.60	72.96	50.00	57.14	55.21	82.04	89.16	84.98
Gujarat	59.37	75.61	65.32	29.68	54.20	32.02	63.59	85.10	72.32
Haryana	46.63	70.59	50.76	—	—	—	68.20	91.81	75.33
Himachal Pradesh	80.48	93.19	81.32	71.15	94.58	72.19	88.85	96.82	89.90
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28.23	54.05	33.56	26.75	55.29	31.42	45.68	79.36	57.01
Kerala	21.53	34.45	23.74	11.84	44.99	13.64	44.68	69.81	51.28
Madhya Pradesh	47.16	54.95	48.74	27.51	45.94	28.49	34.44	77.24	47.61
Maharashtra	51.53	74.13	58.68	43.21	69.62	46.63	62.32	87.86	73.51
Manipur	44.03	65.34	50.81	29.26	79.17	34.05	53.14	75.80	61.76
Meghalaya	29.41	81.47	46.99	14.97	79.45	23.60	29.82	88.81	61.63
Mizoram	39.44	85.45	73.09	35.41	85.46	58.52	42.11	86.89	82.93
Nagaland	—	—	—	47.46	77.88	53.05	41.99	68.59	56.87
Orissa	11.81	34.26	14.14	5.74	27.08	6.91	25.17	71.74	33.61
Punjab	63.03	86.74	68.11	—	—	—	83.57	96.59	87.97
Rajasthan	15.64	55.48	23.23	7.60	53.97	10.36	28.41	81.95	43.28
Sikkim	45.18	79.07	48.86	63.37	95.72	66.21	55.94	92.50	59.74
Tamil Nadu	27.48	44.76	30.91	24.54	57.43	30.31	50.33	81.67	61.31
Tripura	28.63	60.95	33.70	16.77	88.84	18.27	37.61	84.16	49.18
Uttar Pradesh	6.29	49.18	11.39	20.40	65.82	35.14	12.69	71.24	25.39
West Bengal	12.87	47.63	18.75	8.73	51.09	11.99	21.32	74.72	40.23
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	44.83	82.93	47.04	54.55	90.68	64.85
Chandigarh	42.59	62.08	59.47	—	—	—	70.29	89.81	87.59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79.38	97.65	81.83	42.38	67.22	43.19	79.55	94.75	83.20
Daman & Diu	96.12	98.56	97.03	81.03	73.33	79.59	95.28	96.34	95.84
Delhi	54.23	65.58	64.45	—	—	—	61.58	85.47	83.44
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	97.94	99.01	98.49	92.96	99.62	98.22
Pondicherry	40.76	51.77	45.11	—	—	—	55.37	74.50	67.83
All India	21.84	56.32	28.10	19.70	55.93	22.80	34.62	79.30	48.06

Note All India figure excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Source Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.4, page 47, Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 3.13

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

(kWh)

States/UTs	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Andhra Pradesh	205	197	218	227	245	191	312	345	374	368	346
Arunachal Pradesh	34	47	55	58	68	58	54	67	66	78	81
Assam	51	64	63	78	94	90	97	95	98	98	104
Bihar	95	104	110	102	110	108	117	126	134	138	138
Goa	339	357	382	396	452	495	541	588	602	707	724
Gujarat	320	373	397	399	469	504	538	587	608	671	694
Haryana	272	306	328	365	400	455	507	491	467	503	504
Himachal Pradesh	145	162	167	180	209	210	208	219	254	288	306
Jammu & Kashmir	140	163	172	178	193	189	188	195	196	201	218
Karnataka	197	207	233	273	296	296	303	328	364	363	340
Kerala	135	130	148	164	188	196	200	215	237	249	241
Madhya Pradesh	182	187	188	205	247	267	281	311	335	367	367
Maharashtra	327	347	372	405	411	434	439	459	500	545	556
Manipur	48	60	57	80	97	107	104	111	107	118	128
Meghalaya	83	88	98	108	115	125	129	110	140	143	135
Mizoram	26	41	49	57	69	69	91	101	112	128	128
Nagaland	56	62	67	70	75	78	73	68	59	79	88
Orissa	146	165	201	181	271	295	297	313	333	370	309
Punjab	481	515	660	639	606	616	684	703	759	760	792
Rajasthan	155	162	182	201	201	231	246	256	270	297	301
Sikkim	57	65	68	96	119	20	114	123	143	173	172
Tamil Nadu	238	249	277	295	323	335	369	386	430	459	468
Tripura	29	35	41	51	47	53	59	60	66	73	80
Uttar Pradesh	131	135	143	159	166	174	179	186	204	207	197
West Bengal	137	135	137	139	148	151	158	171	175	186	194
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	89	112	121	105	117	118	162	168	178	202	210
Chandigarh	478	483	532	584	708	755	715	626	676	717	795
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	228	420	876	879	905	980	1175	1392	1574	1811	2379
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1015	1182	1548	2016	2335
Delhi	560	567	576	651	704	758	823	733	747	608	577
Lakshadweep	118	137	155	171	154	172	183	207	185	209	234
Pondicherry	345	439	527	618	720	782	856	843	969	958	867
All India	191	201	217	236	253	268	283	299	320	336	334

Source Annual Reports on the Working of State Electricity Boards and Electricity Departments, Planning Commission, Government of India.

TABLE 3.14

**Households without Electricity,
Safe Drinking Water and Toilet (1991)**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	37.07	11.73	33.34	48.61	18.63	44.34	29.84	5.98	23.19
Arunachal Pradesh	20.68	13.40	18.94	16.63	2.48	15.71	28.11	4.21	21.67
Assam	39.46	9.02	35.40	58.02	15.05	56.18	35.42	4.95	31.30
Bihar	43.52	21.29	41.53	68.54	32.76	65.85	36.54	10.25	32.66
Goa	19.69	10.13	15.59	42.31	31.43	34.38	12.21	4.95	9.22
Gujarat	15.39	4.29	11.32	43.93	11.53	40.83	16.04	2.83	10.67
Haryana	17.93	3.47	15.43	—	—	—	12.39	0.86	8.90
Himachal Pradesh	8.14	1.50	7.70	10.14	0.78	9.73	4.58	0.84	4.07
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	17.22	5.99	14.90	21.68	7.11	19.29	20.48	3.86	14.91
Kerala	54.46	27.33	49.82	72.93	18.34	69.95	39.14	12.75	32.21
Madhya Pradesh	28.19	13.14	25.14	45.89	21.21	44.58	37.03	6.35	27.59
Maharashtra	19.48	3.98	14.58	34.50	8.39	31.13	18.44	2.08	11.27
Manipur	37.52	18.73	31.55	36.67	3.29	33.46	24.19	8.78	18.34
Meghalaya	41.83	2.87	28.67	57.92	5.32	50.88	39.72	2.05	19.42
Mizoram	33.99	3.52	11.70	31.55	4.38	19.00	26.90	5.39	7.29
Nagaland	—	—	—	18.67	9.29	16.95	23.47	8.82	15.28
Orissa	51.90	25.19	49.12	62.59	36.26	61.14	48.12	10.70	41.33
Punjab	5.24	1.47	4.43	—	—	—	1.91	0.32	1.38
Rajasthan	40.13	8.86	34.17	49.59	13.72	47.45	38.98	4.41	29.37
Sikkim	24.05	3.96	21.87	15.04	0.88	13.80	16.98	1.39	15.36
Tamil Nadu	21.08	12.87	19.45	42.63	13.61	37.54	18.93	4.34	13.82
Tripura	17.67	2.59	15.30	53.40	1.15	52.31	13.18	0.55	10.05
Uttar Pradesh	45.68	13.72	41.88	28.97	9.39	22.61	38.08	5.73	31.06
West Bengal	16.95	7.24	15.31	40.30	14.54	38.31	11.87	2.05	8.39
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	45.73	6.10	43.44	22.11	1.59	16.26
Chandigarh	0.13	1.41	1.24	—	—	—	0.36	0.42	0.41
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.58	0.00	7.42	41.87	7.25	40.74	10.63	0.32	8.16
Daman & Diu	1.08	0.00	0.67	7.87	8.27	7.94	1.75	0.58	1.13
Delhi	9.21	2.75	3.40	—	—	—	3.82	0.79	1.05
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	1.45	0.67	1.05	7.04	0.25	1.68
Pondicherry	4.34	8.02	5.79	—	—	—	2.89	2.85	2.85
All India	32.14	9.62	28.06	48.06	15.70	45.30	28.65	4.46	21.37

Note All India figure excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Source Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Table 3.11, page 54, Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 3.15

**Households with Access to Electricity,
Safe Drinking Water and Toilet (1991)**

(Percent)

States/ UTs	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	39.3	12.3
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	64.5	25.7
Assam	4.5	42.7	9.3
Bihar	2.0	41.2	7.1
Goa	10.2	37.5	21.5
Gujarat	8.8	58.6	26.6
Haryana	5.0	60.4	20.3
Himachal Pradesh	5.3	57.2	11.1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
Karnataka	3.7	48.6	17.6
Kerala	3.4	25.5	9.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	44.7	12.0
Maharashtra	4.2	58.8	25.8
Manipur	7.5	36.5	15.4
Meghalaya	3.6	61.9	14.8
Mizoram	5.4	16.3	10.8
Nagaland	9.8	33.4	15.0
Orissa	1.0	33.0	5.4
Punjab	13.9	68.8	30.5
Rajasthan	3.7	55.4	15.7
Sikkim	5.4	16.3	10.8
Tamil Nadu	4.0	40.5	15.6
Tripura	12.0	59.2	19.6
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	53.7	12.7
West Bengal	5.5	57.2	20.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	18.7	59.9	29.7
Chandigarh	2.8	77.2	68.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.9	61.3	13.5
Daman & Diu	6.1	39.6	22.4
Delhi	18.4	62.0	58.2
Lakshadweep	1.9	8.0	5.3
Pondicherry	9.0	41.9	28.8
All India	3.9	50.5	16.1

Note All India figure excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Source State Profile 1991, Table 43, Pages 234-236, Census of India, RGI 1998.

TABLE 3.16

Road Connectivity at Village-level*(Percentage of villages connected by roads)*

States/UTs	Population less than 1000			Population between 1000 & 1500			Population above 1500		
	1991-92	1994-95	1996-97	1991-92	1994-95	1996-97	1991-92	1994-95	1996-97
Andhra Pradesh	32.43	32.79	81.83	58.19	59.30	100.00	95.16	96.51	85.56
Arunachal Pradesh	19.27	20.09	39.06	73.47	89.80	86.54	96.88	96.88	85.94
Assam	60.51	64.22	69.80	100.00	100.00	97.08	100.00	100.00	99.72
Bihar	27.16	27.72	40.72	50.85	55.37	61.97	64.82	70.60	72.45
Goa	100.00	100.00	99.41	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.16	80.16	100.00
Gujarat	75.02	81.74	89.16	94.58	100.00	98.19	99.19	99.64	99.39
Haryana	97.98	98.60	97.57	99.91	99.91	100.00	99.96	99.96	99.96
Himachal Pradesh	43.44	43.63	44.12	82.89	89.73	63.17	89.90	95.45	65.48
Jammu and Kashmir	56.08	57.18	60.63	81.67	82.32	82.50	91.71	92.77	82.64
Karnataka	34.34	34.64	99.41	68.88	74.46	99.95	83.30	86.14	100.00
Kerala	100.00	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.35
Madhya Pradesh	22.00	22.13	22.31	64.42	65.91	92.44	91.75	94.33	58.49
Maharashtra	25.47	25.73	58.51	89.89	95.35	90.95	98.63	99.68	98.52
Manipur	39.49	40.23	39.26	86.36	91.82	65.83	98.80	98.80	89.82
Meghalaya	46.76	49.49	44.51	100.00	100.00	86.49	100.00	100.00	64.29
Mizoram	72.66	74.68	80.82	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	84.19	87.37	85.08	87.88	96.97	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Orissa	27.78	29.73	44.12	79.94	88.93	77.51	99.24	99.85	82.69
Punjab	98.72	99.29	95.45	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	24.11	24.87	38.36	70.21	78.52	76.79	93.67	99.09	93.79
Sikkim	63.07	69.00	73.90	83.33	87.50	93.22	100.00	104.76	100.00
Tamil Nadu	60.38	60.73	40.92	95.76	105.45	89.06	98.95	99.95	100.00
Tripura	74.59	79.61	48.13	72.34	85.11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.19	35.57	53.11	61.94	65.62	39.79	95.85	97.13	48.90
West Bengal	39.80	41.06	42.01	63.53	66.76	67.98	61.04	62.36	64.50
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	48.48	48.48	37.72	100.00	100.00	96.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.24	88.24	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All India	36.52	37.45	49.18	72.32	76.54	74.58	89.82	91.72	78.04

Note 1 Road coverage in this table refers to all category of roads (both surfaced and unsurfaced) including National Highways, State Highways, major district roads, other district roads and rural roads. Data as on 31st March of the indicated year.

2 Population base for 1991-92 and 1994-95 is 1981 Census and for 1996-97 it is 1991 Census.

Source Planning Commission, as also reported in Basic Road Statistics of India, 1995-96.

TABLE 3.17

State-level Coverage of Roads*(Road length in kilometres per 100 sq.km./million population)*

States/UTs	1981		1991		1997	
	100 sq.km.	Million Pop.	100 sq.km.	Million Pop.	100 sq.km.	Million Pop.
Andhra Pradesh	43.38	22.28	54.32	22.50	64.72	24.25
Arunachal Pradesh	8.18	108.35	12.77	118.80	16.83	128.11
Assam	75.33	29.70	83.57	29.39	87.23	27.04
Bihar	48.08	11.96	49.12	9.90	50.81	9.28
Goa	198.14	0.00	192.97	61.33	224.51	57.09
Gujarat	29.63	17.04	41.26	25.22	46.37	19.59
Haryana	52.00	17.79	59.85	16.23	63.70	15.65
Himachal Pradesh	35.21	45.79	45.13	49.26	54.23	48.70
Jammu and Kashmir	5.67	21.04	5.90	17.01	9.65	23.06
Karnataka	57.31	29.60	68.57	29.35	75.09	28.63
Kerala	268.24	40.96	348.84	46.75	374.92	46.26
Madhya Pradesh	23.62	20.07	31.58	21.18	45.13	26.33
Maharashtra	57.38	28.12	72.07	28.14	117.62	40.98
Manipur	23.75	37.32	29.85	37.02	49.00	47.57
Meghalaya	22.49	37.76	28.90	36.01	37.81	38.55
Mizoram	10.90	46.52	17.70	53.31	22.91	53.66
Nagaland	35.25	75.41	88.98	122.93	110.72	122.37
Orissa	76.98	45.45	125.84	62.20	168.72	75.27
Punjab	91.18	27.35	107.74	26.86	127.78	27.04
Rajasthan	19.65	19.63	35.80	27.91	37.89	25.43
Sikkim	14.94	33.50	22.46	39.85	25.85	36.68
Tamil Nadu	93.23	25.05	151.23	35.37	158.78	34.25
Tripura	55.92	28.56	134.18	52.11	140.46	43.32
Uttar Pradesh	49.84	13.23	68.21	14.45	86.77	15.90
West Bengal	64.03	10.41	69.50	9.07	85.00	9.91
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	7.90	34.54	10.91	30.00	15.97	32.93
Chandigarh	139.47	3.52	1,350.88	25.67	1,537.72	21.91
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.40	21.03	64.15	31.50	108.55	26.65
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65	10.10
Delhi	937.56	22.35	1,406.14	22.18	1,792.45	21.27
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.10
Pondicherry	428.89	35.12	511.52	31.65	485.86	24.05
All India	45.13	21.68	61.27	23.88	74.93	25.82

Note Road coverage in this table refers to all category of roads (both surfaced and unsurfaced) including National Highways, State Highways, major district roads, other district roads and rural roads. Data as on 31st March of the indicated year.

Source Planning Commission, as also reported in Basic Road Statistics of India, 1995-96.

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TABLE 4.1

Literacy in India

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	46.83	24.16	35.66	55.13	32.72	44.09	70.85	51.17	61.11
Arunachal Pradesh	35.12	14.02	25.55	51.45	29.69	41.59	64.07	44.24	54.74
Assam	—	—	—	61.87	43.03	52.89	71.93	56.03	64.28
Bihar	46.60	16.52	32.05	52.49	22.89	38.48	60.32	33.57	47.53
Goa	76.00	55.20	65.70	83.64	67.09	75.51	88.88	75.51	82.32
Gujarat	65.14	38.46	52.21	73.13	48.64	61.29	76.46	55.61	66.43
Haryana	58.51	26.93	43.88	69.10	40.47	55.85	79.25	56.31	68.59
Himachal Pradesh	64.27	37.72	51.18	75.36	52.13	63.86	84.57	67.08	75.91
Jammu & Kashmir	44.18	19.56	32.68	—	—	—	65.75	41.82	54.46
Karnataka	58.73	33.17	46.21	67.26	44.34	56.04	76.29	57.45	67.04
Kerala	87.73	75.65	81.56	93.62	86.13	89.81	94.20	87.86	90.92
Madhya Pradesh	48.42	23.97	36.63	58.42	28.85	44.20	76.50	50.55	64.08
Maharashtra	69.65	41.01	55.83	76.56	52.32	64.87	86.27	67.51	77.27
Manipur	64.15	34.67	49.66	71.63	47.60	59.89	77.87	59.70	68.87
Meghalaya	46.65	37.17	42.05	53.12	44.85	49.10	66.14	60.41	63.31
Mizoram	79.36	68.61	74.26	85.61	78.60	82.27	90.69	86.13	88.49
Nagaland	58.58	40.38	50.28	67.62	54.75	61.65	71.77	61.92	67.11
Orissa	56.45	25.14	40.97	63.09	34.68	49.09	75.95	50.97	63.61
Punjab	55.56	39.70	48.17	65.66	50.41	58.51	75.63	63.55	69.95
Rajasthan	44.77	14.00	30.11	54.99	20.44	38.55	76.46	44.34	61.03
Sikkim	53.00	27.38	41.59	65.74	46.69	56.94	76.73	61.46	69.68
Tamil Nadu	68.05	40.43	54.39	73.75	51.33	62.66	82.33	64.55	73.47
Tripura	61.49	38.01	50.11	70.58	49.65	60.44	81.47	65.41	73.66
Uttar Pradesh	47.45	17.19	33.35	55.73	25.31	41.60	70.23	42.97	57.36
West Bengal	59.93	36.07	48.65	67.81	46.56	57.70	77.58	60.22	69.22
Andaman & Nicobar Is	70.29	53.20	63.19	78.99	65.46	73.02	86.07	75.29	81.18
Chandigarh	78.89	69.31	74.81	82.04	72.34	77.81	85.65	76.65	81.76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.64	20.37	32.70	53.56	26.98	40.71	73.32	42.99	60.03
Daman & Diu	74.50	46.70	59.90	82.66	59.40	71.20	88.40	70.37	81.09
Delhi	79.28	62.60	71.94	82.01	66.99	75.29	87.37	75.00	81.82
Lakshadweep	81.24	55.32	68.42	90.18	72.89	81.78	93.15	81.56	87.52
Pondicherry	77.09	53.03	65.14	83.68	65.63	74.74	88.89	74.13	81.49
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.01	60.26	72.28
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	67.94	39.38	54.13
Chhatisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	77.86	52.28	65.12
All India	56.38	29.76	43.57	64.13	39.29	52.21	75.64	54.03	65.20

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Literacy Rate is defined as the proportion of literates to the population in the age group 7+.
 - 3 For Census 1981, Literacy rate was defined for the population 6+. To ensure comparability in this exercise it has been re-estimated for the population 7+.
 - 4 For 1981 and 1991, the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also include data for Jharkand, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh respectively.

Source 1981—Census of India-Social and Cultural Tables; 1991—Paper 2 of 1992, Series 1, Census of India 1991; 2001—Based on Preliminary Census 2001 estimates.

TABLE 4.2

Rural Literacy in India

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	38.72	16.80	27.85	47.28	23.92	35.74	66.13	44.36	55.33
Arunachal Pradesh	32.12	11.89	22.81	47.00	25.31	37.02	58.09	37.56	48.34
Assam	—	—	—	58.66	39.19	49.32	69.02	52.25	60.92
Bihar	42.37	12.39	27.70	48.31	17.95	33.83	57.70	30.03	44.42
Goa	73.00	50.40	61.63	81.71	62.87	72.31	87.69	71.55	79.65
Gujarat	57.76	28.80	43.57	66.84	38.65	53.09	70.71	45.75	58.53
Haryana	53.35	18.78	37.26	64.78	32.51	49.85	76.13	49.77	63.82
Himachal Pradesh	62.39	35.29	48.89	73.89	49.79	61.86	83.58	65.23	74.38
Jammu & Kashmir	38.97	13.08	26.86	—	—	—	60.34	35.09	48.22
Karnataka	51.11	23.84	37.63	60.30	34.76	47.69	70.63	48.50	59.68
Kerala	86.73	74.17	80.31	92.91	85.12	88.92	93.54	86.79	90.05
Madhya Pradesh	40.77	17.29	29.33	51.04	19.73	35.87	72.10	42.96	58.10
Maharashtra	61.71	29.49	45.65	69.74	40.96	55.52	82.17	59.12	70.84
Manipur	59.66	30.03	45.09	67.64	43.26	55.79	74.50	55.88	65.33
Meghalaya	38.59	30.00	34.39	44.83	37.12	41.05	59.90	54.02	57.00
Mizoram	74.89	62.92	69.17	77.36	67.03	72.47	84.38	76.17	80.46
Nagaland	54.15	35.95	45.62	63.42	50.36	57.23	67.73	57.87	62.99
Orissa	53.54	21.99	37.77	60.00	30.79	45.46	73.57	47.22	60.44
Punjab	49.64	32.73	41.73	60.71	43.85	52.77	71.70	57.91	65.16
Rajasthan	36.97	6.78	22.47	47.64	11.59	30.37	72.96	37.74	55.92
Sikkim	49.01	22.52	36.94	63.49	43.98	54.38	75.11	59.05	67.67
Tamil Nadu	60.08	29.80	45.00	67.18	41.84	54.59	77.47	55.84	66.66
Tripura	57.76	33.02	45.78	67.07	44.33	56.08	78.89	61.05	70.23
Uttar Pradesh	43.42	11.70	28.53	52.05	19.02	36.66	68.01	37.74	53.68
West Bengal	52.76	26.77	40.18	62.05	38.12	50.50	73.75	53.82	64.06
Andaman & Nicobar Is	65.79	47.59	58.12	75.99	61.99	69.73	83.90	72.23	78.55
Chandigarh	61.35	40.79	53.24	65.67	47.83	59.12	81.54	67.17	76.23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.22	18.08	30.29	50.04	23.30	37.00	67.13	34.08	52.24
Daman & Diu	66.90	35.50	50.60	75.23	46.70	61.55	86.48	63.31	78.31
Delhi	72.55	39.14	57.83	78.46	52.15	66.90	87.15	68.23	78.75
Lakshadweep	78.69	52.16	65.47	88.66	68.72	78.89	92.56	79.86	86.39
Pondicherry	69.83	42.19	56.17	76.44	53.96	65.36	83.87	64.63	74.28
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.74	55.52	68.95
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.57	30.33	46.26
Chhatisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.58	47.41	60.93
All India	49.59	21.70	36.01	57.87	30.62	44.69	71.18	46.58	59.21

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

2 Literacy Rate is defined as the proportion of literates to the population in the age group 7+.

3 For Census 1981, Literacy rate was defined for the population 6+. To ensure comparability in this exercise it has been re-estimated for the population 7+.

4 For 1981 and 1991, the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also include data for Jharkand, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh respectively.

Source 1981—Census of India-Social and Cultural Tables; 1991—Paper 2 of 1992, Series 1, Census of India 1991; 2001—Based on Preliminary Census 2001 estimates.

TABLE 4.3

Urban Literacy in India

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	72.58	48.70	61.00	75.87	56.41	66.35	83.21	69.34	76.39
Arunachal Pradesh	70.42	51.94	63.75	77.99	62.23	71.59	85.61	70.60	78.82
Assam	—	—	—	84.37	73.32	79.39	89.88	81.03	85.76
Bihar	73.22	47.54	61.77	77.72	55.94	67.89	80.80	63.30	72.71
Goa	82.00	65.80	74.33	86.33	73.38	80.10	90.06	79.65	85.03
Gujarat	80.69	60.22	71.00	84.56	67.70	76.54	85.46	72.23	79.24
Haryana	76.08	55.76	66.83	81.96	64.06	73.66	86.58	72.05	79.89
Himachal Pradesh	83.72	70.13	77.80	88.97	78.32	84.17	92.49	85.91	89.59
Jammu & Kashmir	62.74	43.00	53.59	—	—	—	80.30	62.22	72.17
Karnataka	76.54	56.41	66.91	82.04	65.74	74.20	86.85	74.87	81.05
Kerala	92.00	81.99	86.91	95.58	89.06	92.25	96.07	90.87	93.38
Madhya Pradesh	76.41	50.83	64.55	81.32	58.92	70.81	87.78	70.62	79.67
Maharashtra	82.90	63.94	74.29	86.41	70.87	79.20	91.42	79.25	85.76
Manipur	76.73	47.66	62.44	82.11	58.67	70.53	88.72	71.47	80.04
Meghalaya	80.17	69.36	75.09	85.72	77.32	81.74	89.90	84.30	87.12
Mizoram	92.44	86.04	89.46	95.15	91.61	93.45	96.97	95.69	96.35
Nagaland	79.88	70.18	76.12	85.94	79.10	83.10	89.01	82.09	85.95
Orissa	76.38	50.95	64.81	81.21	61.18	71.99	88.32	72.68	80.95
Punjab	70.82	58.12	64.96	77.26	66.12	72.08	82.97	74.63	79.13
Rajasthan	72.29	41.46	58.05	78.50	50.24	65.33	87.10	65.42	76.89
Sikkim	70.98	55.61	64.93	85.19	74.94	80.89	88.61	80.19	84.82
Tamil Nadu	83.76	62.23	73.25	86.06	69.61	77.99	88.40	75.64	82.07
Tripura	90.34	76.02	83.36	89.00	76.93	83.09	93.51	85.36	89.51
Uttar Pradesh	64.84	42.73	54.87	69.98	50.38	61.00	78.13	62.05	70.61
West Bengal	77.24	62.46	70.68	81.19	68.25	75.27	86.49	76.14	81.63
Andaman & Nicobar Is	81.86	68.98	76.71	86.59	75.08	81.69	90.35	81.65	86.48
Chandigarh	80.13	71.06	76.24	84.09	74.57	79.87	86.16	77.53	82.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.84	53.94	65.70	86.35	68.42	78.44	91.57	75.67	85.25
Daman & Diu	86.70	64.80	75.30	91.14	72.35	81.61	92.72	79.14	85.96
Delhi	79.79	64.37	73.01	82.39	68.54	76.18	87.38	75.49	82.04
Lakshadweep	84.08	58.96	71.76	91.31	76.11	83.99	93.85	83.60	88.89
Pondicherry	83.71	62.73	73.25	87.70	71.98	79.88	91.40	78.78	85.05
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.21	74.77	81.50
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.73	70.71	79.86
Chhatisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.87	71.63	81.08
All India	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.42	72.99	80.06

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Literacy Rate is defined as the proportion of literates to the population in the age group 7+.
 - 3 For Census 1981, Literacy rate was defined for the population 6+. To ensure comparability in this exercise it has been re-estimated for the population 7+.
 - 4 For 1981 and 1991, the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also include data for Jharkand, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh respectively.

Source 1981—Census of India, Social and Cultural Tables; 1991—Paper 2 of 1992, Series 1, Census of India 1991; 2001—Based on Preliminary Census 2001 estimates.

TABLE 4.4

NSS Literacy Estimates — 1997

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	57	35	46	84	69	77	64	43	54
Arunachal Pradesh	67	45	58	86	73	81	69	48	60
Assam	81	63	73	92	85	89	82	66	75
Bihar	59	30	45	84	64	75	62	34	49
Goa	95	75	86	91	82	86	93	79	86
Gujrat	74	47	61	91	74	82	80	57	68
Haryana	71	45	59	88	69	79	76	52	65
Himachal Pradesh	86	69	76	95	85	90	87	70	77
Jammu & Kashmir	65	42	53	93	75	85	71	48	59
Karnataka	60	43	52	83	70	77	66	50	58
Kerala	96	90	93	96	90	93	96	90	93
Madhya Pradesh	64	32	49	87	68	78	70	41	56
Maharashtra	79	54	66	93	79	86	84	63	74
Manipur	82	62	72	95	77	88	86	66	76
Meghalaya	77	72	75	97	89	93	79	74	77
Mizoram	95	91	93	97	98	98	96	95	95
Nagaland	90	72	81	93	87	90	91	77	84
Orissa	60	33	46	87	67	78	64	38	51
Punjab	65	57	61	86	75	81	72	62	67
Rajasthan	69	27	49	90	63	77	73	35	55
Sikkim	84	70	77	92	80	86	86	72	79
Tamil Nadu	73	49	62	91	78	84	80	60	70
Tripura	76	64	70	96	85	91	79	67	73
Uttar Pradesh	66	35	51	80	62	71	69	41	56
West Bengal	78	58	69	90	76	83	81	63	72
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	94	74	85	100	95	97	100	94	97
Chandigarh	68	42	59	94	77	86	90	74	83
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	25	45	100	85	93	66	30	49
Daman & Diu	93	72	86	99	74	87	95	73	86
Delhi	100	61	83	90	78	85	91	76	85
Lakshadweep	98	94	96	98	90	94	98	93	96
Pondicherry	94	84	89	93	87	90	94	86	90
All India	68	43	56	88	72	80	73	50	62

Notes Literacy Rate is defined as the proportion of literates to the population in the age group 7+.

Source 1997 — NSSO 53rd Round as reported in Selected Educational Statistics; 1998-99, Department. of Education, MHRD 2000, Table 13, page 20.

TABLE 4.5

Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	24.82	10.26	17.65	41.88	20.92	31.59
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	63.88	42.99	53.94
Bihar	18.02	2.51	10.40	30.64	7.07	19.49
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	53.14	25.61	39.79	75.47	45.54	61.07
Haryana	31.45	7.06	20.15	52.06	24.15	39.22
Himachal Pradesh	41.94	20.63	31.50	64.98	41.02	53.20
Jammu & Kashmir	32.34	11.70	22.44	—	—	—
Karnataka	29.35	11.55	20.59	49.69	25.95	38.06
Kerala	62.33	49.73	55.96	85.22	74.31	79.66
Madhya Pradesh	33.26	6.87	18.97	50.51	18.11	35.08
Maharashtra	48.85	21.53	33.55	70.45	41.59	56.46
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	35.26	9.40	22.41	52.42	20.74	36.78
Punjab	30.96	15.67	23.86	49.82	31.03	41.09
Rajasthan	24.40	2.69	14.04	42.38	8.31	26.29
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	40.65	18.47	29.67	58.36	34.89	46.74
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	24.83	3.90	14.96	40.80	10.69	26.85
West Bengal	34.26	13.70	24.37	54.55	28.87	42.21
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	46.04	25.31	37.07	64.74	43.54	55.44
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.52	44.74	51.20	88.03	66.61	77.64
Daman & Diu	48.79	27.84	38.38	91.85	67.62	79.18
Delhi	50.21	25.89	39.30	68.77	43.82	57.60
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	31.12	10.93	21.38	49.91	23.76	37.41

- Notes** 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 2 Nil or Negligible SC Population in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

- Source** 1 Literacy Digest, NLM, Directorate of Adult Education, MHRD, 1988
 2 Selected Educational Statistics 1997-98, Department of Education, MHRD, page 21.

TABLE 4.6

Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	12.02	3.46	7.82	25.25	8.68	17.16
Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	7.31	14.04	44.00	24.94	34.45
Assam	—	—	—	58.93	38.98	49.16
Bihar	26.17	7.75	16.99	38.40	14.75	26.78
Goa	33.65	18.89	26.48	54.43	29.01	42.91
Gujarat	30.14	11.64	21.14	48.25	24.20	36.45
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	38.75	12.82	25.93	62.74	31.18	47.09
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	29.96	10.03	20.14	47.95	23.57	36.01
Kerala	37.52	26.02	31.79	63.38	51.07	57.22
Madhya Pradesh	17.74	3.60	10.68	32.16	10.73	21.54
Maharashtra	32.38	11.94	22.29	49.09	24.03	36.79
Manipur	48.88	30.55	39.74	62.39	44.48	53.63
Meghalaya	34.19	28.91	31.55	49.78	43.63	46.71
Mizoram	64.12	55.12	59.63	86.66	78.70	82.73
Nagaland	47.32	32.99	40.32	66.27	54.51	60.59
Orissa	23.27	4.76	13.96	34.44	10.21	22.31
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	18.85	1.20	10.27	33.29	4.42	19.44
Sikkim	43.10	22.37	33.13	66.80	50.37	59.01
Tamil Nadu	26.71	14.00	20.46	35.25	20.23	27.89
Tripura	33.46	12.37	23.07	52.88	27.34	40.37
Uttar Pradesh	31.22	8.69	20.45	49.95	19.86	35.70
West Bengal	21.16	5.01	13.21	40.07	14.98	27.78
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	38.43	23.20	31.11	64.16	48.74	56.62
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.46	8.42	16.86	40.75	15.94	28.21
Daman & Diu	33.65	18.89	26.48	63.58	41.49	52.91
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	63.34	42.92	53.13	89.50	71.72	80.58
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	24.52	8.04	16.35	40.65	18.10	29.60

- Notes**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 For 1981, figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.
 - 3 No or negligible ST population in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

- Source**
- 1 Selected Educational Statistics 1997-98, Department of Education, MHRD, page 21
 - 2 1981—Literacy Digest, NLM, Directorate of Adult Education, MHRD, GOI, ND, 1988.

TABLE 4.7

Literates/Illiterates in the age group 7-14 years

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Boys				Girls				Children			
	Literates		Illiterates		Literates		Illiterates		Literates		Illiterates	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	53.86	70.65	46.14	29.35	36.32	53.83	63.68	46.17	45.25	62.47	54.75	37.53
Arunachal Pradesh	38.89	60.84	61.11	39.16	23.06	47.60	76.94	52.40	31.31	54.47	68.69	45.53
Assam	—	66.77	—	33.23	—	58.17	—	41.83	—	62.55	—	37.45
Bihar	50.94	58.73	49.06	41.27	28.37	36.16	71.63	63.84	36.07	48.26	63.93	51.74
Goa	84.48	93.83	15.52	6.17	76.60	90.74	23.40	9.26	80.61	92.31	19.39	7.69
Gujarat	72.09	86.13	27.91	13.87	54.76	72.40	45.24	27.60	63.85	79.52	36.15	20.48
Haryana	69.22	83.89	30.78	16.11	41.08	68.14	58.92	31.86	56.11	76.59	43.89	23.41
Himachal Pradesh	81.80	89.95	18.20	10.05	63.40	81.52	36.60	18.48	72.79	85.83	27.21	14.17
Jammu & Kashmir	50.58	—	49.42	—	28.68	—	71.32	—	39.98	—	60.02	—
Karnataka	63.99	78.96	36.01	21.04	46.50	66.63	53.50	33.37	55.25	72.84	44.75	27.16
Kerala	93.60	97.56	6.40	2.44	92.51	97.39	7.49	2.61	93.06	97.48	6.94	2.52
Madhya Pradesh	50.37	66.43	49.63	33.57	27.45	47.90	72.55	52.10	39.38	57.51	60.62	42.49
Maharashtra	75.41	84.69	24.59	15.31	59.36	76.74	40.64	23.26	67.59	80.85	32.41	19.15
Manipur	63.79	75.20	36.21	24.80	50.94	67.29	49.06	32.71	57.46	71.29	42.54	28.71
Meghalaya	41.26	50.29	58.74	49.71	42.78	51.11	57.22	48.89	42.01	50.70	57.99	49.30
Mizoram	69.79	85.01	30.21	14.99	69.20	82.10	30.80	17.90	69.50	83.55	30.50	16.45
Nagaland	57.38	71.01	42.62	28.99	50.34	66.90	49.66	33.10	53.96	69.01	46.04	30.99
Orissa	57.85	66.98	42.15	33.02	36.58	51.46	63.42	48.54	47.24	59.27	52.76	40.73
Punjab	69.79	81.26	30.21	18.74	61.54	75.24	38.46	24.76	65.94	78.43	34.06	21.57
Rajasthan	51.94	61.96	48.06	38.04	19.27	30.74	80.73	69.26	36.85	47.22	63.15	52.78
Sikkim	57.42	78.54	42.58	21.46	43.54	70.62	56.46	29.38	50.65	74.62	49.35	25.38
Tamil Nadu	75.47	88.76	24.53	11.24	60.38	81.16	39.62	18.84	68.04	85.03	31.96	14.97
Tripura	60.36	74.41	39.64	25.59	50.02	66.38	49.98	33.62	16.44	70.47	83.56	29.53
Uttar Pradesh	52.26	61.02	47.74	38.98	26.13	38.24	73.87	61.76	40.44	50.50	59.56	49.50
West Bengal	56.12	67.21	43.88	32.79	44.02	57.71	55.98	42.29	50.21	62.56	49.79	37.44
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	79.24	90.40	20.76	9.60	72.79	85.47	27.21	14.53	76.18	88.00	23.82	12.00
Chandigarh	85.14	88.91	14.86	11.09	82.40	86.52	17.60	13.48	83.89	87.80	16.11	12.20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.32	67.10	43.68	32.90	35.68	45.75	64.32	54.25	46.34	56.79	53.66	43.21
Daman & Diu	84.48	91.85	15.52	8.15	76.60	85.11	23.40	14.89	80.61	88.55	19.39	11.45
Delhi	85.49	88.22	14.51	11.78	79.13	85.02	20.87	14.98	82.53	86.72	17.47	13.28
Lakshadweep	81.07	93.02	18.93	6.98	74.26	91.85	25.74	8.15	77.85	92.46	22.15	7.54
Pondicherry	85.56	92.90	14.44	7.10	73.71	90.65	26.29	9.35	79.68	91.79	20.32	8.21
All India	60.58	71.44	39.42	28.56	41.57	56.23	58.43	43.77	51.49	64.16	48.51	35.84

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

2 For 1981 figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

Source 1 For 1981, calculated from Census of India, as reproduced in Selected Educational Statistics 1997, MHRD 1999.

2 For 1991, Working Children in India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census Data, RGI, Table 4, pages.84-91.

TABLE 4.8

Adult Literacy Rate — Combined

(Percentage)

States	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	44.51	20.18	32.50	50.35	26.43	38.51
Arunachal Pradesh	34.02	11.01	23.77	48.69	23.59	37.53
Assam	—	—	—	60.25	37.63	49.58
Bihar	44.96	13.17	29.37	50.30	18.47	35.13
Goa	73.32	48.50	61.03	81.24	61.54	71.55
Gujarat	62.73	33.08	48.26	69.25	41.62	55.88
Haryana	54.45	21.47	39.21	64.17	31.23	48.92
Himachal Pradesh	58.17	28.95	43.72	70.93	43.45	57.28
Jammu & Kashmir	41.92	16.02	30.00	—	—	—
Karnataka	56.94	28.38	43.05	63.78	37.46	50.94
Kerala	85.90	70.78	78.11	92.65	83.64	88.00
Madhya Pradesh	47.71	22.72	35.63	55.91	22.86	40.02
Maharashtra	67.73	34.71	51.84	74.36	45.33	60.37
Manipur	64.27	29.19	47.04	70.62	41.86	56.63
Meghalaya	48.61	35.04	42.06	54.08	42.61	48.55
Mizoram	82.22	68.41	75.77	85.79	77.39	81.86
Nagaland	58.92	37.06	49.14	66.59	50.58	59.28
Orissa	55.96	20.98	38.72	61.96	29.69	46.10
Punjab	51.14	32.90	42.65	61.29	43.39	52.90
Rajasthan	42.97	12.02	28.20	52.54	16.89	35.53
Sikkim	51.68	21.33	38.59	61.64	37.78	50.88
Tamil Nadu	65.86	34.59	50.38	69.92	43.87	57.02
Tripura	61.89	33.57	48.25	69.34	44.06	57.15
Uttar Pradesh	45.63	14.06	30.76	53.95	20.99	38.62
West Bengal	61.21	33.15	48.10	67.98	42.98	56.19
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	67.83	45.83	59.10	75.84	58.41	68.39
Chandigarh	77.45	65.79	72.56	80.47	68.58	75.37
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.21	14.84	27.64	49.47	21.33	35.85
Daman & Diu	72.11	38.94	54.49	79.88	51.70	65.98
Delhi	77.63	57.58	68.95	80.40	61.82	72.19
Lakshadweep	81.31	48.87	65.01	89.27	66.93	78.41
Pondicherry	74.44	46.58	60.59	81.32	59.26	70.38
All India	54.92	25.72	40.83	61.89	34.09	48.54

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

2 Adult Literacy rate is percentage of literates in age-group 15 years and above to population in that age group.

Source Census of India, 1981 & 1991, Age, Sex and Educational Level, Table C-2, RGI, New Delhi.

TABLE 4.9

Adult Literacy Rate — Rural

(Percentage)

States	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	35.87	13.22	24.61	41.49	17.61	29.62
Arunachal Pradesh	30.75	8.93	20.84	43.80	19.13	32.61
Assam	—	—	—	56.61	33.23	45.47
Bihar	40.39	9.42	24.97	45.82	13.70	30.35
Goa	69.46	42.82	55.92	78.84	56.50	67.65
Gujarat	54.13	22.77	38.61	61.56	30.35	46.28
Haryana	47.91	12.74	31.54	58.79	21.90	41.72
Himachal Pradesh	55.61	26.09	40.82	69.02	40.61	54.76
Jammu & Kashmir	36.01	9.42	23.74	—	—	—
Karnataka	48.52	18.81	33.91	55.58	26.86	41.42
Kerala	84.69	68.97	76.58	91.79	82.34	86.91
Madhya Pradesh	39.48	16.92	28.41	47.93	13.60	31.26
Maharashtra	58.49	22.31	40.34	66.16	32.36	49.35
Manipur	59.98	25.05	42.82	66.50	37.43	52.40
Meghalaya	40.46	27.86	34.30	45.68	34.64	40.30
Mizoram	78.20	62.81	70.94	77.51	65.01	71.71
Nagaland	54.42	32.80	44.41	62.08	46.05	54.55
Orissa	52.87	17.98	35.43	58.66	25.71	42.26
Punjab	43.88	25.07	35.07	55.35	35.95	46.21
Rajasthan	34.22	5.23	20.21	44.28	8.22	26.91
Sikkim	47.12	15.99	33.31	58.96	34.48	47.78
Tamil Nadu	56.93	23.54	40.26	61.89	32.86	47.42
Tripura	57.91	27.99	43.50	65.31	37.63	51.99
Uttar Pradesh	40.87	8.71	25.54	49.78	14.57	33.29
West Bengal	53.92	22.97	39.03	62.04	33.41	48.29
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	63.11	39.59	53.64	72.05	53.82	64.14
Chandigarh	57.67	30.51	47.42	62.94	39.78	54.85
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.56	12.51	25.10	45.28	17.38	31.63
Daman & Diu	62.91	26.38	43.43	70.57	35.83	54.01
Delhi	68.11	28.17	50.75	75.68	42.17	61.17
Lakshadweep	78.82	44.65	61.49	87.34	61.76	74.75
Pondicherry	65.58	34.33	50.16	72.02	44.49	58.46
All India	47.39	17.60	32.79	54.89	24.92	40.34

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

2 Adult Literacy rate is percentage of literates in age-group 15 years and above to population in that age group.

Source Census of India, 1981 & 1991, Age, Sex and Educational Level, Table C-2, RGI, New Delhi.

TABLE 4.10

Adult Literacy Rate — Urban

(Percentage)

States	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	71.45	43.21	57.84	73.57	50.27	62.18
Arunachal Pradesh	69.61	48.66	62.63	77.07	57.64	69.55
Assam	—	—	—	83.77	70.66	78.00
Bihar	72.59	41.91	59.13	76.68	50.99	65.25
Goa	80.66	61.18	71.53	84.53	69.09	77.13
Gujarat	79.93	55.62	68.43	82.88	62.92	73.42
Haryana	74.95	50.60	63.98	79.63	58.01	69.62
Himachal Pradesh	82.05	65.23	74.90	87.61	74.47	81.75
Jammu & Kashmir	62.26	39.10	51.66	—	—	—
Karnataka	75.96	51.67	64.46	80.62	60.74	71.15
Kerala	90.93	78.40	84.52	94.98	87.17	90.95
Madhya Pradesh	76.43	45.81	62.41	80.14	53.33	67.66
Maharashtra	82.04	58.76	71.67	85.69	66.23	76.75
Manipur	76.15	40.67	58.72	81.38	53.16	67.53
Meghalaya	80.02	66.28	73.72	85.21	75.01	80.47
Mizoram	93.47	85.24	89.74	95.10	90.83	93.08
Nagaland	79.83	67.38	75.34	85.40	76.45	81.88
Orissa	76.21	45.63	62.63	80.89	57.03	70.10
Punjab	69.19	53.17	61.85	75.03	61.25	68.66
Rajasthan	72.46	37.48	56.49	77.87	45.53	62.89
Sikkim	70.70	51.22	63.43	83.36	70.92	78.34
Tamil Nadu	83.28	57.27	70.62	84.64	64.78	74.92
Tripura	90.81	73.59	82.47	89.03	74.76	82.08
Uttar Pradesh	65.27	39.08	53.60	69.75	46.90	59.40
West Bengal	77.21	60.09	69.77	80.76	66.09	74.14
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	79.52	62.61	73.05	84.91	70.54	79.02
Chandigarh	78.82	67.83	74.19	82.74	71.16	77.67
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.78	48.33	61.94	86.31	64.78	76.99
Daman & Diu	85.90	58.15	71.23	90.04	66.83	78.19
Delhi	78.30	59.67	70.23	80.89	63.77	73.31
Lakshadweep	83.97	53.57	68.86	90.71	70.96	81.20
Pondicherry	82.47	57.40	69.94	86.42	67.18	76.84
All India	76.29	51.90	65.11	80.14	59.86	70.68

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

2 Adult Literacy rate is percentage of literates in age-group 15 years and above to population in that age group.

Source Census of India, 1981 & 1991, Age, Sex and Educational Level, Table C-2, RGI, New Delhi.

TABLE 4.11

Adult Literacy Rate —1995-96

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	48.20	22.70	35.40	81.70	61.60	71.64	56.98	32.84	44.87
Arunachal Pradesh	45.40	27.20	36.92	77.19	73.90	75.97	51.75	35.70	44.54
Assam	76.00	57.30	67.25	90.20	81.20	86.39	77.54	59.50	69.18
Bihar	47.39	17.11	32.48	79.20	51.60	66.52	51.67	21.24	36.81
Goa	92.39	74.70	83.38	90.10	73.70	81.68	91.65	74.37	82.83
Gujarat	67.00	35.90	51.91	88.69	68.70	79.05	74.32	46.88	61.04
Haryana	67.40	34.40	51.60	85.70	66.80	76.51	71.92	42.58	57.82
Himachal Pradesh	71.00	50.60	60.31	92.60	81.60	87.90	73.31	52.93	62.81
Jammu & Kashmir	55.90	29.30	43.49	76.20	54.30	65.99	60.97	35.55	49.11
Karnataka	57.30	31.20	44.41	84.20	65.20	75.12	64.58	39.98	52.54
Kerala	92.80	84.20	88.25	95.80	90.70	93.19	93.56	85.76	89.47
Madhya Pradesh	54.39	22.69	39.06	85.10	61.50	74.05	61.99	31.84	47.52
Maharashtra	71.79	38.88	55.42	91.80	74.40	83.51	80.11	52.92	66.82
Manipur	72.90	48.94	61.23	86.59	63.70	75.52	76.03	52.29	64.49
Meghalaya	81.69	65.90	74.28	99.00	92.30	95.75	83.91	69.46	77.09
Mizoram	83.52	84.20	83.84	98.40	95.70	97.07	88.59	88.26	88.43
Nagaland	83.22	72.20	77.62	92.59	83.80	88.74	86.22	75.25	80.87
Orissa	61.09	33.39	47.44	84.40	64.50	75.23	64.55	37.52	51.35
Punjab	64.00	47.70	56.08	81.00	71.00	76.54	69.69	54.69	62.59
Rajasthan	51.98	13.89	33.56	82.70	53.60	69.19	59.56	23.12	42.10
Sikkim	73.32	48.66	61.27	94.50	81.30	89.17	75.61	51.24	63.89
Tamil Nadu	67.20	39.17	52.82	88.20	69.90	79.16	74.44	49.24	61.67
Tripura	77.40	60.68	69.48	93.10	83.90	88.48	79.23	63.67	71.81
Uttar Pradesh	56.99	20.70	39.49	78.19	57.89	68.66	60.72	26.97	44.52
West Bengal	67.50	41.40	54.94	86.20	73.90	80.65	73.20	50.49	62.46
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	84.54	70.20	77.97	89.30	70.40	80.55	86.12	70.27	78.83
Chandigarh	71.18	61.10	67.18	89.40	73.20	81.89	86.93	71.91	80.09
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.55	55.60	65.97	98.60	81.10	93.05	78.58	56.73	67.83
Daman & Diu	69.23	39.50	55.25	94.70	71.10	82.51	78.03	51.78	65.25
Delhi	86.37	54.20	70.75	86.60	73.20	80.48	86.59	72.09	79.95
Lakshadweep	95.22	76.30	85.47	92.50	79.50	86.16	94.54	77.03	85.63
Pondicherry	74.97	54.47	64.77	93.60	72.60	82.83	85.78	65.25	75.38
All India	60.59	31.65	46.38	85.68	67.35	76.98	67.25	40.67	54.32

Note Adult Literacy rate is number of literates in age-group 15 years and above to population in that age group.

Source NSSO 52nd Round, 1995-96 as reported in Selected Educational Statistics, 1997-98, MHRD, New Delhi.

TABLE 4.12

Age-Specific Enrolment Ratios — Combined

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Age Group 6 to below 11 years						Age Group 11 to below 14 years					
	1981			1991			1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	54.7	37.9	46.3	59.2	46.7	53.0	50.5	28.5	39.9	65.8	45.0	55.9
Arunachal Pradesh	39.2	24.1	31.9	42.6	33.4	38.1	54.2	30.0	42.8	68.7	53.7	61.5
Assam	—	—	—	49.0	42.9	46.0	—	—	—	67.9	58.7	63.4
Bihar	43.4	22.8	33.6	41.7	26.1	34.3	57.0	24.3	42.1	62.8	37.1	51.1
Goa	82.9	76.0	79.5	85.4	82.5	84.0	86.3	73.6	80.1	93.1	87.9	89.4
Gujarat	63.6	48.9	56.5	67.2	57.1	62.3	69.9	48.1	59.6	75.9	59.5	68.1
Haryana	60.4	38.2	50.0	67.5	56.2	62.2	70.5	34.4	53.8	82.3	62.2	73.1
Himachal Pradesh	74.6	59.1	67.0	78.5	70.7	74.6	82.7	53.0	68.2	90.9	77.9	84.5
Jammu & Kashmir	52.9	32.1	42.8	—	—	—	61.7	32.9	47.9	—	—	—
Karnataka	59.3	44.2	51.7	66.6	57.2	61.9	56.9	35.4	46.3	71.4	54.6	63.2
Kerala	90.1	89.3	89.7	91.3	91.1	91.2	86.0	81.9	84.0	93.4	92.8	93.1
Madhya Pradesh	48.0	26.4	37.4	53.5	40.9	47.4	55.3	24.6	40.9	69.0	44.1	57.3
Maharashtra	70.5	56.1	63.4	72.9	65.1	69.1	71.7	48.8	60.7	82.2	68.6	75.7
Manipur	55.1	46.1	50.7	50.2	46.0	48.1	76.2	58.4	67.4	75.7	68.0	71.9
Meghalaya	37.4	37.8	37.6	34.7	34.5	34.6	48.5	50.3	49.4	54.6	56.1	55.4
Mizoram	72.8	72.2	72.5	64.0	62.6	63.3	83.7	77.4	80.6	79.8	75.5	77.6
Nagaland	52.1	46.4	49.3	48.9	45.4	47.2	73.1	63.9	68.6	71.7	68.2	70.0
Orissa	58.4	39.0	48.7	60.6	48.0	54.3	54.6	28.6	41.7	67.0	46.4	56.7
Punjab	68.0	60.2	64.4	68.3	63.2	65.9	67.9	53.6	61.2	77.9	68.4	73.4
Rajasthan	47.3	18.8	33.7	50.3	26.3	38.9	59.4	18.4	40.2	71.4	30.2	52.2
Sikkim	57.0	46.2	51.7	61.1	55.3	58.2	70.3	51.0	61.0	78.4	71.3	74.9
Tamil Nadu	73.8	60.8	67.4	79.8	74.8	77.4	63.4	41.5	52.8	78.1	65.7	72.1
Tripura	57.0	49.1	53.2	55.1	49.6	52.4	68.0	53.5	60.9	78.0	68.3	73.2
Uttar Pradesh	43.7	22.5	33.9	43.7	28.8	36.7	59.4	24.5	43.8	63.3	37.2	51.3
West Bengal	51.1	40.4	45.9	49.2	42.4	45.9	60.6	44.7	52.8	66.7	55.3	61.1
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	78.5	72.4	75.6	78.4	74.5	76.4	80.4	71.8	76.4	87.2	83.3	85.3
Chandigarh	83.2	81.6	82.5	80.3	76.9	78.7	82.4	80.0	81.3	88.0	86.9	87.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.6	39.1	49.2	50.8	33.6	42.3	52.1	27.9	40.4	61.2	39.2	50.8
Daman & Diu	82.9	76.0	79.5	72.8	68.3	70.6	86.3	73.6	80.1	82.4	70.6	76.6
Delhi	81.0	74.9	78.1	75.2	71.7	73.5	83.3	75.7	79.8	85.9	83.4	84.7
Lakshadweep	84.6	79.0	81.9	90.0	88.3	89.2	92.9	79.4	86.7	91.2	85.5	88.4
Pondicherry	81.8	71.2	76.5	86.7	84.9	85.8	76.8	57.4	67.4	86.5	80.5	83.5
All India	55.3	38.5	47.2	56.6	45.4	51.2	62.0	36.7	50.0	71.1	52.2	62.1

Note 1 For 1981 figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

2 Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio = (Estimated enrolment in an age group/Estimated child population in that age group) x 100

Source Based on Census of India, 1981 & 1991, Table C-4.

TABLE 4.13

Age-Specific Enrolment Ratios — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Age Group 6 to below 11 years						Age Group 11 to below 14 years					
	1981			1991			1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	49.2	30.6	40.0	54.5	39.7	47.2	43.4	19.1	31.7	60.5	34.6	48.3
Arunachal Pradesh	37.4	22.1	30.0	39.8	30.3	35.2	52.7	28.0	40.9	66.3	50.3	58.6
Assam	—	—	—	47.0	40.8	43.9	—	—	—	66.0	56.1	61.2
Bihar	40.2	18.5	29.9	38.7	22.2	30.9	54.1	18.6	38.0	59.7	31.0	46.7
Goa	82.8	74.0	78.4	85.0	81.8	83.4	86.6	70.9	78.8	92.5	85.9	89.3
Gujarat	59.2	41.6	50.7	65.0	52.2	58.8	65.3	38.9	52.9	73.4	52.5	63.5
Haryana	56.9	31.0	44.8	64.7	51.6	58.6	68.6	26.1	49.1	81.0	56.4	69.8
Himachal Pradesh	73.7	57.5	65.7	78.5	70.7	74.6	82.2	50.9	66.9	90.9	77.9	84.5
Jammu & Kashmir	49.1	25.8	37.7	—	—	—	59.4	26.0	43.3	—	—	—
Karnataka	53.4	36.4	44.8	63.1	51.1	57.1	50.5	25.4	38.1	67.4	45.9	56.9
Kerala	89.5	88.6	89.1	90.8	90.7	90.8	85.6	80.9	83.3	93.1	92.4	92.8
Madhya Pradesh	42.8	18.6	31.0	48.5	34.3	41.5	49.2	14.4	33.0	64.3	34.4	50.3
Maharashtra	65.6	47.4	56.6	69.6	59.1	64.4	65.7	36.8	51.8	79.4	60.5	70.4
Manipur	49.6	40.0	44.9	47.0	42.1	44.6	71.9	52.3	62.2	73.3	64.4	68.9
Meghalaya	30.0	30.8	30.4	27.6	27.9	27.8	41.0	43.2	42.1	47.1	49.3	48.2
Mizoram	67.7	67.0	67.4	53.1	50.4	51.8	80.6	72.8	76.8	71.9	66.1	69.0
Nagaland	46.9	41.0	44.0	45.5	41.9	43.7	70.7	60.7	65.8	69.2	65.2	67.2
Orissa	56.6	36.2	46.3	59.0	45.6	52.3	52.2	24.9	38.7	64.7	42.5	53.6
Punjab	65.2	55.6	60.7	66.6	60.4	63.7	65.4	46.7	56.7	76.1	63.3	70.1
Rajasthan	42.7	11.5	27.8	45.9	19.0	33.1	54.8	9.7	33.7	68.3	20.2	46.0
Sikkim	53.6	42.2	47.9	59.6	53.8	56.7	69.1	47.3	58.5	77.8	70.4	74.2
Tamil Nadu	69.5	53.1	61.4	78.3	71.6	75.0	57.2	30.6	44.3	75.9	59.7	68.1
Tripura	54.6	46.4	50.6	53.2	47.3	50.3	65.6	49.8	57.8	76.1	65.4	70.9
Uttar Pradesh	41.2	17.5	30.3	41.5	24.6	33.6	58.0	18.0	40.3	61.8	30.8	47.7
West Bengal	45.6	34.4	40.1	44.8	37.7	41.3	55.4	37.3	46.5	62.0	49.1	55.7
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	75.3	69.2	72.4	76.7	73.4	75.1	78.5	67.6	73.4	87.2	82.4	84.9
Chandigarh	75.3	61.6	68.9	69.4	63.7	66.8	72.1	65.7	69.2	78.7	74.1	76.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.0	37.0	47.3	49.7	31.6	40.7	50.1	25.7	38.2	60.2	36.2	48.9
Daman & Diu	82.8	74.0	78.4	72.4	64.0	68.3	86.6	70.9	78.8	78.3	63.0	70.8
Delhi	78.3	63.7	71.6	72.6	67.0	70.0	86.4	58.9	74.0	87.1	79.3	83.6
Lakshadweep	84.9	80.6	82.9	89.8	88.4	89.1	92.3	81.5	87.3	93.0	88.7	91.0
Pondicherry	78.5	63.6	71.0	87.1	84.2	85.7	74.5	47.5	61.4	86.9	77.2	82.1
All India	50.6	31.4	41.3	52.3	39.3	46.0	57.6	28.1	43.7	67.6	44.4	56.7

Note 1 For 1981 figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

2 Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio = (Estimated enrolment in an age group/Estimated child population in that age group) x 100

Source Based on Census of India, 1981 & 1991, Table C-4.

TABLE 4.14

Age-Specific Enrolment Ratios — Urban

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Age Group 6 to below 11 years						Age Group 11 to below 14 years					
	1981			1991			1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	74.1	64.1	69.1	72.6	67.4	70.0	73.3	57.6	65.7	79.1	69.9	74.6
Arunachal Pradesh	70.4	59.1	65.0	63.3	57.6	60.6	77.2	64.7	71.6	83.0	75.1	79.3
Assam	—	—	—	69.6	66.0	67.8	—	—	—	83.8	78.8	81.3
Bihar	67.4	55.2	61.6	63.8	54.3	59.3	76.0	60.0	68.7	80.4	69.5	75.3
Goa	83.2	80.5	81.9	86.0	83.5	84.8	85.7	80.0	83.0	91.9	87.1	89.6
Gujarat	74.8	67.7	71.3	71.5	66.7	69.2	80.7	69.5	75.4	80.9	73.1	77.2
Haryana	75.4	67.8	71.8	76.5	71.3	74.1	79.0	69.0	74.3	86.5	81.5	84.2
Himachal Pradesh	87.9	84.2	86.1	87.2	85.1	86.2	89.8	85.1	87.6	93.9	92.6	93.3
Jammu & Kashmir	68.8	59.3	64.2	—	—	—	70.7	59.2	65.1	—	—	—
Karnataka	75.3	66.2	70.7	75.4	72.5	74.0	72.9	61.2	67.2	80.4	73.8	77.1
Kerala	92.9	92.6	92.7	92.8	92.5	92.6	87.8	86.4	87.1	94.1	94.1	95.4
Madhya Pradesh	71.4	61.0	66.3	71.7	65.4	68.6	79.0	62.8	71.3	83.6	73.2	78.6
Maharashtra	81.1	75.2	78.2	78.8	75.8	77.4	84.0	73.8	79.2	86.9	82.1	84.6
Manipur	70.7	64.0	67.4	59.0	56.4	57.7	88.5	75.9	82.3	82.1	77.1	79.6
Meghalaya	79.1	76.8	77.9	72.9	70.2	71.5	84.6	81.1	82.8	86.7	83.5	85.1
Mizoram	90.4	90.1	90.2	78.9	78.5	78.7	94.0	91.7	92.8	89.3	86.8	88.0
Nagaland	80.9	77.3	79.2	66.5	64.4	65.5	85.5	82.2	83.9	84.5	82.9	83.7
Orissa	73.0	62.5	67.8	71.5	65.3	68.5	72.9	58.1	65.8	80.6	70.7	75.8
Punjab	75.7	72.8	74.3	72.4	69.8	71.2	75.7	74.2	75.0	82.5	81.2	81.9
Rajasthan	66.4	49.0	58.0	67.2	54.9	61.3	76.8	50.9	64.5	81.8	62.5	72.7
Sikkim	78.3	73.4	76.0	78.6	74.1	76.4	77.0	73.9	75.6	84.6	80.9	82.8
Tamil Nadu	82.9	77.3	80.1	83.1	81.6	82.4	75.5	62.8	69.3	82.4	77.1	79.8
Tripura	82.7	78.4	80.6	69.7	66.7	68.2	89.1	82.8	85.9	89.2	85.1	87.1
Uttar Pradesh	56.7	46.9	52.1	53.3	46.6	50.1	65.7	51.9	59.3	68.7	59.2	64.2
West Bengal	70.3	63.4	67.0	64.7	59.3	62.1	76.8	68.2	72.6	79.7	72.9	76.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	88.9	83.1	86.1	83.6	78.0	80.8	85.6	84.7	85.2	87.2	86.0	86.6
Chandigarh	82.8	79.8	81.4	81.5	78.4	80.0	83.7	83.2	83.5	88.8	87.9	88.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.1	71.3	77.8	64.6	60.4	62.6	76.0	61.3	69.7	72.0	71.4	71.7
Daman & Diu	83.2	80.5	81.9	73.4	73.9	73.7	85.7	80.0	83.0	87.7	80.0	83.9
Delhi	81.3	75.9	78.7	75.6	72.3	74.0	83.0	77.3	80.4	85.8	83.8	84.9
Lakshadweep	84.2	77.0	80.7	90.1	88.2	89.2	93.6	76.8	86.0	89.8	83.1	86.6
Pondicherry	85.0	78.4	81.7	86.4	85.3	85.8	79.0	66.4	72.9	86.3	82.3	84.3
All India	72.8	64.9	69.0	70.7	65.8	68.3	76.6	64.5	70.8	81.0	73.6	77.5

Note 1 For 1981 figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

2 Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio = (Estimated enrolment in an age group/Estimated child population in that age group) x 100

Source Based on Census of India, 1981 & 1991, Table C-4.

TABLE 4.15

**Girls Enrolled in Various School Stages,
1978 — Combined**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	I - V			VI - VIII			IX onwards		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	41.10	40.56	35.00	32.85	31.15	19.60	28.39	28.65	19.74
Arunachal Pradesh	32.09	29.50	31.12	29.01	29.16	26.07	23.65	37.50	19.48
Assam	42.13	40.84	41.52	38.97	37.07	35.81	35.73	34.15	31.34
Bihar	28.94	20.00	30.35	19.48	10.90	25.12	14.41	7.85	24.93
Goa	45.37	40.24	34.79	44.39	35.99	23.52	41.65	29.41	23.52
Gujarat	39.65	35.96	37.25	36.92	28.41	30.25	34.64	24.46	27.58
Haryana	32.86	23.44	—	24.80	10.90	—	24.00	7.65	—
Himachal Pradesh	41.32	37.06	31.58	29.70	21.30	19.91	25.37	16.03	20.37
Jammu & Kashmir	35.48	32.99	—	31.42	20.55	—	30.05	15.84	—
Karnataka	43.17	40.69	40.50	36.55	30.77	27.78	32.33	21.25	27.24
Kerala	48.29	47.75	44.05	46.87	47.23	41.77	47.96	48.73	45.16
Madhya Pradesh	31.86	24.54	25.27	25.01	15.51	16.29	23.69	11.51	14.44
Maharashtra	42.56	39.44	36.81	35.67	30.06	29.13	30.90	25.75	26.11
Manipur	44.27	48.68	44.66	38.93	44.06	38.40	35.28	39.26	31.64
Meghalaya	49.33	47.65	49.71	45.68	39.89	46.56	43.15	22.84	44.38
Mizoram	48.12	—	48.12	45.96	—	45.92	44.00	—	43.89
Nagaland	44.34	—	44.65	42.24	—	42.15	36.64	—	37.61
Orissa	38.30	9.64	30.92	30.71	19.41	19.32	25.93	13.54	16.06
Punjab	44.68	42.22	—	38.29	29.64	—	37.42	27.29	—
Rajasthan	24.33	15.21	11.27	18.96	6.05	3.07	17.40	3.72	3.17
Sikkim	38.59	39.62	39.75	33.12	36.94	38.93	30.59	35.55	29.11
Tamil Nadu	44.87	43.56	40.41	37.58	33.73	27.10	34.37	31.50	31.55
Tripura	41.60	40.73	32.11	40.27	34.55	28.79	39.62	27.21	27.24
Uttar Pradesh	30.43	22.50	27.81	21.38	11.33	16.59	15.88	7.55	15.65
West Bengal	42.02	37.84	33.07	39.13	32.88	27.02	34.08	29.85	28.53
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	45.18	—	39.85	41.17	—	32.95	43.64	—	34.84
Chandigarh	45.07	42.30	—	44.89	32.18	—	44.78	38.28	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.84	50.00	35.09	31.24	40.23	18.72	33.28	12.50	11.76
Daman & Diu	45.37	40.24	34.79	44.39	35.99	23.52	41.65	29.41	23.52
Delhi	45.61	41.81	50.43	42.10	31.44	39.28	43.68	43.03	23.07
Lakshadweep	44.55	75.00	43.06	36.02	42.85	33.23	29.87	—	26.42
Pondicherry	44.65	41.78	69.00	38.42	29.50	65.85	31.99	18.42	—
All India	38.27	34.36	33.29	32.70	25.82	26.97	28.69	21.53	26.70

Note Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu**Source** Fourth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1982, Table 167, pages 934-941.

TABLE 4.16

**Girls Enrolled in Various School Stages,
1978 — Rural**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	I - V			VI - VIII			IX onwards		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	39.59	39.59	34.90	27.28	26.17	15.96	21.76	24.14	14.12
Arunachal Pradesh	31.61	21.34	30.81	26.89	21.42	24.93	23.04	—	20.35
Assam	41.70	40.46	41.46	37.62	35.83	35.58	34.69	33.45	31.46
Bihar	27.54	18.73	30.23	15.55	8.10	21.29	8.20	3.75	20.50
Goa	44.69	37.60	34.56	44.19	36.02	25.33	40.80	17.20	25.00
Gujarat	38.03	35.08	37.11	33.14	26.47	29.42	29.01	19.68	26.00
Haryana	30.09	21.61	—	17.59	9.17	—	13.05	5.16	—
Himachal Pradesh	41.01	36.56	31.39	27.62	19.56	18.76	21.73	13.24	17.98
Jammu & Kashmir	31.07	31.81	—	23.67	17.91	—	19.03	11.25	—
Karnataka	41.90	39.27	40.00	34.75	21.98	24.93	25.65	18.40	24.29
Kerala	48.22	47.64	43.91	46.46	46.88	41.33	47.45	48.24	45.16
Madhya Pradesh	28.07	20.95	24.73	16.03	9.56	14.86	10.87	5.95	12.44
Maharashtra	40.81	37.60	35.03	29.60	24.26	24.12	21.31	18.08	20.16
Manipur	43.54	48.16	44.68	36.71	43.24	39.32	30.65	35.95	31.10
Meghalaya	49.28	43.57	49.62	44.90	38.39	45.52	39.60	22.43	40.89
Mizoram	47.79	—	47.79	44.81	—	44.82	41.36	—	41.36
Nagaland	44.37	—	44.54	42.05	—	41.34	34.85	—	36.16
Orissa	37.61	33.95	30.67	27.95	18.03	17.38	21.24	11.86	10.74
Punjab	44.33	42.11	—	34.95	26.55	—	32.07	21.36	—
Rajasthan	19.04	11.57	10.79	10.12	3.21	2.31	7.24	2.35	2.08
Sikkim	37.28	36.95	38.78	27.44	25.75	31.14	25.21	—	36.52
Tamil Nadu	43.75	42.69	39.48	32.69	28.36	21.37	23.40	22.21	18.59
Tripura	40.68	40.44	31.72	36.88	33.28	27.08	33.36	25.09	25.56
Uttar Pradesh	28.25	20.72	26.91	15.76	8.44	14.13	7.05	4.15	14.48
West Bengal	41.09	37.39	32.93	36.22	32.03	25.26	28.71	28.26	26.87
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	45.06	—	39.85	39.22	—	32.85	35.55	—	35.19
Chandigarh	44.64	44.12	—	39.84	28.00	—	43.10	35.00	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.84	50.00	35.09	31.24	40.23	18.72	33.28	12.50	11.76
Daman & Diu	44.69	37.60	34.56	44.19	36.02	25.33	40.80	17.20	25.00
Delhi	41.39	36.09	—	30.65	20.05	—	28.11	14.96	—
Lakshadweep	44.55	75.00	43.06	36.02	42.85	33.23	29.87	—	26.42
Pondicherry	43.86	38.69	12.50	34.40	23.65	—	22.57	19.07	—
All India	36.18	32.69	32.76	27.83	22.00	25.10	21.85	17.12	24.10

Note Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu

Source Fourth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1982, Table 167, pages 934-941.

TABLE 4.17

**Girls Enrolled in Various School Stages,
1978 — Urban**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	I - V			VI - VIII			IX onwards		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	45.15	43.48	36.03	39.49	37.05	25.92	33.40	32.48	26.49
Arunachal Pradesh	38.78	36.03	42.56	40.93	40.00	37.47	24.63	37.50	17.78
Assam	45.96	44.01	43.77	44.07	42.12	37.89	38.62	36.69	30.72
Bihar	40.01	30.04	31.87	30.95	21.22	36.28	29.23	19.78	34.95
Goa	47.30	44.77	35.43	44.77	35.96	20.45	42.81	39.87	25.00
Gujarat	44.63	38.73	39.13	41.53	31.46	34.25	37.84	28.15	30.36
Haryana	45.49	34.33	—	39.29	16.49	—	35.55	12.78	—
Himachal Pradesh	45.02	43.69	36.66	42.50	34.36	33.55	37.46	28.81	36.41
Jammu & Kashmir	48.37	40.49	—	45.70	30.80	—	38.66	22.56	—
Karnataka	46.09	44.38	42.51	42.45	37.34	31.68	35.51	21.97	29.36
Kerala	48.66	48.62	50.09	48.57	49.28	50.90	49.66	50.94	45.14
Madhya Pradesh	42.84	36.46	36.48	37.45	25.70	26.26	30.39	15.60	18.51
Maharashtra	45.80	43.47	43.28	41.29	36.48	36.09	36.71	31.69	31.57
Manipur	48.04	50.76	44.16	43.81	45.58	32.90	40.49	42.20	33.35
Meghalaya	49.78	49.38	50.72	48.52	42.11	50.31	46.83	23.20	49.04
Mizoram	49.84	—	49.94	50.08	—	49.99	49.50	—	49.21
Nagaland	44.03	—	46.18	43.36	—	45.51	40.40	—	40.98
Orissa	43.90	12.70	37.08	39.48	26.46	32.92	35.87	19.53	35.49
Punjab	46.22	42.82	—	45.59	38.15	—	43.42	35.91	—
Rajasthan	38.84	27.35	20.33	33.23	12.31	9.43	23.10	5.09	5.24
Sikkim	43.95	46.79	43.66	42.02	45.05	42.61	34.27	44.44	24.87
Tamil Nadu	46.45	45.41	43.80	40.87	38.50	32.21	37.59	35.50	37.51
Tripura	48.12	44.48	48.96	48.82	41.16	42.46	45.90	32.51	30.89
Uttar Pradesh	41.51	34.36	36.11	34.69	21.22	25.24	26.26	13.17	17.28
West Bengal	44.90	40.57	36.77	44.17	35.89	41.36	40.49	34.31	37.15
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	45.50	—	66.67	44.52	—	75.00	50.57	—	25.00
Chandigarh	45.13	41.93	—	45.36	33.14	—	44.82	38.55	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	47.30	44.77	35.43	44.77	35.96	20.45	42.81	39.87	25.00
Delhi	46.23	42.62	50.43	43.42	33.17	39.28	44.76	28.04	23.07
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	45.51	46.69	73.91	42.13	38.00	69.23	40.00	35.65	—
All India	44.75	40.93	39.49	40.33	33.22	34.74	34.78	26.65	31.93

Note Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu

Source Fourth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1982, Table 167, pages 934-941.

TABLE 4.18

**Girls Enrolled in Various School Stages,
1993 — Combined**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	I - V			VI - VIII			IX - X			XI - XII		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	45.64	44.42	39.05	39.84	36.22	26.76	37.28	33.64	22.56	33.36	28.86	19.56
Arunachal Pradesh	43.28	39.80	44.26	40.53	37.15	40.90	37.13	41.30	36.50	30.25	35.00	26.21
Assam	45.46	44.97	47.03	44.81	44.65	44.55	44.99	45.13	44.26	36.97	35.80	37.33
Bihar	35.66	31.78	38.02	29.58	22.42	32.64	24.85	16.52	29.13	28.23	25.73	31.41
Goa	47.84	47.89	44.86	46.11	43.90	30.68	47.63	42.70	13.64	46.80	35.16	30.00
Gujarat	44.61	45.60	44.06	41.16	40.06	38.69	39.56	35.73	36.61	41.16	36.10	36.85
Haryana	45.49	46.20	—	40.27	36.90	—	37.27	29.13	—	31.10	20.42	—
Himachal Pradesh	47.73	46.56	46.75	44.87	42.62	40.17	42.39	39.44	36.49	36.05	33.17	35.91
Jammu & Kashmir	42.60	45.01	41.20	38.65	40.49	34.26	37.12	36.97	32.99	38.57	28.31	25.66
Karnataka	46.68	45.37	43.94	43.16	38.70	36.95	40.10	34.77	33.55	36.28	29.71	29.49
Kerala	48.67	48.23	48.32	48.82	48.34	48.18	51.42	51.04	51.86	52.13	57.29	69.67
Madhya Pradesh	42.57	41.71	40.19	34.68	29.70	31.05	27.60	20.73	21.66	28.60	19.81	19.20
Maharashtra	46.76	46.78	44.59	43.26	41.01	38.41	39.63	37.07	34.65	36.37	33.68	30.21
Manipur	46.91	47.64	45.55	46.49	42.61	44.79	46.66	42.47	43.34	35.88	17.43	40.43
Meghalaya	50.14	47.30	50.46	48.56	40.94	49.62	46.88	43.20	48.38	41.87	43.33	55.80
Mizoram	47.36	51.42	47.39	48.30	36.00	48.39	49.97	23.81	50.05	—	—	—
Nagaland	47.90	44.31	48.02	49.11	44.53	49.24	46.26	43.15	46.24	38.33	—	38.33
Orissa	44.09	43.04	39.18	40.24	35.17	31.24	38.35	32.45	29.46	36.23	33.01	25.64
Punjab	45.63	44.61	—	44.91	41.18	—	44.82	39.32	—	41.30	33.82	—
Rajasthan	33.75	29.77	27.95	25.40	17.48	15.46	22.46	11.81	10.39	23.57	9.61	7.24
Sikkim	46.82	47.75	47.73	48.80	49.44	52.67	47.90	44.62	52.44	41.22	35.18	54.26
Tamil Nadu	48.29	48.02	45.94	46.37	45.81	45.77	45.00	43.79	49.47	47.40	43.68	44.27
Tripura	45.75	46.21	43.45	44.63	43.18	40.90	43.06	40.45	37.31	36.19	32.33	26.06
Uttar Pradesh	37.41	34.87	40.11	31.80	25.68	32.92	24.75	17.52	25.29	32.68	22.26	36.00
West Bengal	45.87	44.29	40.33	41.78	36.21	29.78	38.91	31.38	23.63	33.05	27.23	37.51
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	47.51	—	47.67	46.27	—	46.33	45.61	—	50.76	46.69	—	44.39
Chandigarh	46.90	45.32	42.31	46.93	44.55	35.71	46.48	45.09	50.00	49.77	45.41	50.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.16	45.02	38.74	35.94	47.03	33.19	36.80	32.77	31.26	39.77	41.18	29.22
Daman & Diu	46.85	49.54	45.08	45.49	43.93	42.72	44.94	49.74	43.58	38.20	23.38	23.29
Delhi	48.39	46.74	47.74	46.25	47.35	44.14	45.04	41.94	46.34	47.03	44.16	43.81
Lakshadweep	46.26	—	46.33	45.02	—	44.97	41.62	50.00	41.35	32.27	42.86	29.08
Pondicherry	47.72	50.36	72.73	47.08	49.84	38.10	46.05	47.16	42.86	46.40	45.54	—
All India	43.16	41.66	41.45	39.62	36.25	35.77	36.47	32.31	32.10	35.93	30.29	27.62

Source Sixth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999, Vol 4, Table IS132, pages 127-130.

TABLE 4.19

Girls Enrolled in Various School Stages 1993 — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	I - V			VI - VIII			IX - X			XI - XII		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	44.54	43.50	38.56	35.27	30.86	23.38	30.78	27.13	18.24	23.08	23.39	14.44
Arunachal Pradesh	43.10	34.19	44.01	39.32	31.79	39.53	34.22	38.18	34.31	24.57	25.00	22.46
Assam	45.28	44.70	47.00	44.45	44.21	44.47	44.59	44.67	44.40	37.00	35.62	37.33
Bihar	34.36	30.68	37.47	26.49	19.41	30.61	20.87	13.64	26.95	26.79	24.56	30.23
Goa	47.94	48.62	45.07	45.89	45.30	28.95	46.56	39.34	6.25	46.60	26.32	33.33
Gujarat	43.69	44.97	43.81	38.49	37.78	38.06	35.70	32.41	35.88	37.13	32.39	36.67
Haryana	44.98	45.16	—	38.44	35.13	—	33.69	26.26	—	26.12	17.44	—
Himachal Pradesh	47.83	46.47	46.77	44.49	42.04	40.27	41.24	38.23	36.39	34.15	31.91	36.82
Jammu & Kashmir	41.56	44.74	41.06	36.68	39.19	33.55	33.65	34.58	30.92	29.07	25.28	20.77
Karnataka	46.15	44.71	43.45	40.42	34.32	34.47	35.54	28.85	30.44	34.53	27.96	28.37
Kerala	48.48	48.20	48.46	48.42	48.10	48.66	50.94	50.75	51.98	50.55	53.47	64.42
Madhya Pradesh	41.50	40.36	39.92	29.81	24.09	29.58	19.31	13.58	18.68	17.10	11.83	15.98
Maharashtra	46.48	46.68	44.07	41.25	38.77	36.04	35.30	33.49	30.33	32.05	30.07	25.57
Manipur	46.46	47.80	45.44	45.47	47.14	44.34	45.47	52.37	42.47	35.29	21.43	42.13
Meghalaya	49.97	46.41	50.28	47.91	38.54	48.84	45.59	38.18	46.72	29.82	33.33	40.00
Mizoram	46.53	56.60	46.58	47.13	—	47.25	47.48	—	47.48	—	—	—
Nagaland	48.00	41.65	48.07	48.45	44.27	48.50	44.39	34.48	44.30	—	—	—
Orissa	43.76	42.80	38.91	39.11	34.19	29.79	36.73	31.13	26.68	32.82	30.70	23.00
Punjab	45.19	44.02	—	40.96	39.29	—	39.19	36.40	—	32.53	28.73	—
Rajasthan	30.63	26.18	27.05	18.07	11.26	13.15	12.80	6.24	8.93	11.41	4.34	6.21
Sikkim	46.48	47.36	47.15	47.91	47.76	51.81	46.59	39.79	50.80	38.34	38.10	50.53
Tamil Nadu	47.82	47.79	45.22	44.26	43.67	41.75	40.07	38.95	38.58	40.16	35.56	37.64
Tripura	45.53	46.20	43.43	43.58	42.14	40.39	40.91	38.61	36.61	30.75	29.78	21.59
Uttar Pradesh	35.89	33.60	38.70	27.40	22.21	29.00	18.35	14.20	23.41	25.04	18.16	29.42
West Bengal	45.43	44.05	40.16	39.85	34.90	28.26	32.22	29.64	21.18	29.76	25.38	33.39
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	47.69	—	47.09	46.56	—	46.26	46.11	—	50.71	46.04	—	43.72
Chandigarh	46.19	44.39	—	44.49	41.92	25.00	42.67	42.21	—	30.10	46.20	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.65	47.67	38.69	34.28	42.31	32.16	36.05	32.94	32.04	35.86	18.94	27.20
Daman & Diu	46.63	55.07	44.59	45.44	43.60	42.60	43.13	50.00	40.29	—	—	—
Delhi	48.23	46.31	66.59	44.89	43.93	35.71	43.00	40.90	32.43	42.00	40.27	36.73
Lakshadweep	47.04	—	47.14	44.61	—	44.34	41.43	100.00	40.98	30.71	—	29.28
Pondicherry	48.05	50.16	—	46.90	48.36	—	42.13	42.93	45.45	44.52	43.59	—
All India	41.96	40.47	40.96	36.43	33.02	34.04	32.23	28.89	29.88	29.76	25.53	26.29

Source Sixth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999, Vol 4, Table IS132, pages 127-130.

TABLE 4.20

**Girls Enrolled in Various School Stages
1993 — Urban**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	I - V			VI - VIII			IX - X			XI - XII		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	48.89	48.17	42.63	46.71	45.75	36.08	45.04	43.11	31.15	37.99	33.78	23.70
Arunachal Pradesh	44.58	47.24	47.44	45.42	43.56	50.02	44.37	45.95	43.65	36.04	37.50	31.22
Assam	47.14	46.44	47.65	46.61	46.68	45.44	46.65	46.95	43.11	36.90	36.42	37.35
Bihar	45.76	41.36	44.28	38.73	33.41	40.58	32.70	24.35	34.42	30.38	27.60	33.56
Goa	47.73	47.26	44.44	46.35	42.73	41.67	48.71	45.45	33.33	46.94	39.20	—
Gujarat	46.31	46.43	46.18	44.30	42.25	41.80	42.87	38.40	39.80	42.74	37.64	37.24
Haryana	47.76	51.52	—	44.75	42.79	—	43.04	36.10	—	33.91	22.33	—
Himachal Pradesh	46.65	47.94	46.15	47.37	47.92	38.76	48.15	48.49	37.56	38.29	35.05	33.82
Jammu & Kashmir	47.85	46.71	44.76	45.54	45.61	41.76	43.62	41.73	43.59	42.04	30.75	26.95
Karnataka	47.84	47.20	46.19	46.69	44.04	42.43	44.42	39.90	38.43	37.18	30.36	30.25
Kerala	49.31	48.36	44.00	49.97	49.32	40.88	52.67	52.09	50.30	55.18	67.78	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	45.59	45.85	43.76	42.39	38.33	40.09	34.83	27.38	29.97	34.68	25.36	24.74
Maharashtra	47.91	46.91	46.76	45.49	43.39	43.82	43.88	40.72	42.69	40.01	37.35	36.27
Manipur	48.13	47.49	46.38	48.16	38.91	46.23	48.13	35.82	45.32	36.00	17.18	39.86
Meghalaya	50.95	48.37	51.49	50.01	43.62	51.71	48.93	47.14	51.61	55.71	44.44	60.28
Mizoram	48.48	49.69	48.48	49.30	36.00	49.35	51.32	23.81	51.46	—	—	—
Nagaland	47.59	45.37	47.88	50.22	44.61	50.54	47.91	44.64	48.01	38.33	—	38.33
Orissa	46.50	45.11	43.48	44.81	40.88	41.10	43.79	39.45	43.88	51.17	47.17	43.32
Punjab	47.26	47.13	—	52.62	46.13	—	52.28	45.30	—	45.30	37.50	—
Rajasthan	42.53	40.71	38.61	38.85	31.16	28.52	33.38	19.85	14.35	27.66	12.22	8.05
Sikkim	61.11	59.56	69.67	64.98	69.01	65.98	65.03	83.33	67.39	67.71	19.35	82.02
Tamil Nadu	49.49	48.69	49.16	49.36	49.54	52.40	50.18	49.92	61.26	52.19	50.00	49.30
Tripura	47.17	46.29	45.15	48.18	46.63	50.57	48.61	45.74	43.84	41.17	35.86	34.51
Uttar Pradesh	43.22	42.16	44.35	41.00	35.29	42.21	32.06	22.49	27.89	37.54	25.87	41.68
West Bengal	47.35	45.71	42.56	45.30	40.47	38.92	44.14	38.49	36.74	35.85	29.91	44.96
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	46.99	—	46.75	45.57	—	50.00	44.65	—	55.56	47.40	—	75.00
Chandigarh	47.04	45.72	42.31	47.25	45.24	40.00	46.70	45.51	54.55	50.16	45.41	50.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.99	39.02	39.82	40.65	58.18	40.71	37.92	32.35	29.45	42.69	41.18	31.60
Daman & Diu	47.13	43.08	46.73	45.53	44.30	43.04	45.96	49.37	47.46	38.20	23.38	23.29
Delhi	48.41	46.79	45.10	46.40	47.74	46.48	45.22	42.05	49.40	47.32	44.46	45.11
Lakshadweep	45.67	—	45.71	45.36	—	45.52	41.81	—	41.76	33.73	42.86	28.86
Pondicherry	47.51	50.66	72.73	47.19	52.16	38.10	48.30	53.14	33.33	47.26	47.67	—
All India	46.71	45.97	45.52	45.06	42.69	42.73	41.72	37.41	38.24	39.73	34.03	29.64

Source Sixth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999, Vol 4, Table IS132, pages 127-130.

TABLE 4.21

Drop-out Rates in Classes I-V

States/UTs	1981-82			1992-93			1998-99 (Provisional)		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	58.5	62.9	60.3	55.18	54.67	54.96	44.61	47.03	45.74
Arunachal Pradesh	74.6	72.2	73.9	58.72	63.02	60.54	48.28	45.10	46.89
Assam	59.4	66.6	62.5	51.66	59.93	55.37	40.87	42.43	41.56
Bihar	67.8	73.7	69.6	61.48	64.52	62.52	58.28	62.00	59.65
Goa	20.6	28.6	24.4	-1.68	10.55	4.30	5.41	12.75	8.95
Gujarat [#]	53.2	56.7	54.6	37.03	46.74	41.37	22.52	33.98	27.75
Haryana [#]	18.0	29.2	21.8	16.63	19.56	17.95	14.30	15.59	14.90
Himachal Pradesh	28.7	30.7	29.6	27.54	28.97	28.22	31.20	31.03	31.12
Jammu & Kashmir ^{##}	38.5	46.1	41.3	52.90	45.37	49.82	34.40	33.63	34.08
Karnataka [#]	54.1	68.6	60.8	36.58	45.72	41.00	33.50	33.46	33.48
Kerala [#]	9.4	10.7	10.1	-3.39	-1.27	-2.35	-11.06	-6.83	-9.00
Madhya Pradesh	48.7	59.8	52.6	28.40	42.27	34.34	19.79	27.89	23.27
Maharashtra	50.0	61.0	54.9	26.20	34.96	30.33	19.82	25.73	22.64
Manipur [#]	80.1	82.3	81.1	66.94	67.60	67.25	51.42	53.9	52.59
Meghalaya	75.1	76.8	76.0	12.92	13.92	13.39	61.07	63.77	62.44
Mizoram [#]	65.2	69.7	67.3	57.1	59.52	58.24	51.60	52.08	51.82
Nagaland	71.1	71.5	71.3	34.68	36.52	35.59	36.71	35.09	35.94
Orissa ^{##}	63.4	63.3	63.4	51.34	49.57	50.63	50.74	47.90	49.61
Punjab	58.2	62.2	60.1	31.05	31.85	31.42	25.21	21.82	23.62
Rajasthan	46.6	55.3	48.8	73.83	76.48	74.68	53.78	57.99	55.30
Sikkim [#]	61.5	66.5	63.6	50.46	45.22	48.09	45.39	36.45	41.30
Tamil Nadu [#]	30.7	38.2	34.2	17.11	19.62	18.27	13.99	16.18	15.05
Tripura [#]	55.9	55.4	55.7	59.06	60.46	59.70	50.28	53.91	51.95
Uttar Pradesh [#]	40.8	52.3	44.5	29.54	41.52	33.77	45.98	55.98	49.85
West Bengal	58.9	61.8	60.1	56.77	58.99	57.75	46.17	54.15	49.92
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	33.1	40.6	36.5	4.06	4.05	4.06	21.3	21.05	21.19
Chandigarh	25.4	31.9	23.3	-1.94	-2.45	-2.28	-4.93	-4.14	-4.56
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.1	73.3	70.1	41.78	55.32	47.33	30.66	44.39	36.46
Daman & Diu	20.6	28.6	24.4	-10.86	-10.35	-10.62	2.05	-0.32	0.96
Delhi	18.1	26.8	22.1	17.04	23.27	20.06	18.89	27.56	23.13
Lakshadweep	9.3	16.7	7.9	9.85	11.93	11.93	-0.57	6.64	2.89
Pondicherry	0.0	6.2	6.2	-8.07	-11.78	-9.78	-3.37	-2.15	-2.78
All India	51.1	57.3	53.5	43.83	46.67	45.01	38.23	41.34	39.58

Notes 1 # Figures relate to 1997-98 taken from VI All India Educational Survey.

2 ## Data relates to the year 1996-97.

Source 1 1981-81 — Trends of Drop-out Rates for Years 1980-81 to 1993-94, page 2.

2 Education in India 1992-93 — Vol.1(S), Department of Education, MHRD, page 145.

3 Annual report 1998-99, Department of Education, Department of Education, MHRD, page 142.

TABLE 4.22

Drop-out Rates in Classes I-VIII

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981-82			1992-93			1998-99 (Provisional)		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	73.60	80.80	76.50	73.54	79.05	75.94	72.68	74.10	73.30
Arunachal Pradesh	84.40	83.60	84.20	72.55	71.01	71.93	67.47	65.86	66.78
Assam	81.80	84.20	82.50	68.35	70.36	69.22	68.26	72.31	70.08
Bihar	77.70	87.00	80.40	76.31	83.13	78.61	75.39	80.12	77.06
Goa	41.20	52.70	48.20	12.31	18.36	15.20	4.70	11.25	7.88
Gujarat	64.10	71.80	67.20	53.65	64.25	58.36	56.70	64.75	60.30
Haryana	39.00	57.50	44.90	30.40	42.58	35.56	19.92	29.08	24.10
Himachal Pradesh	36.30	60.10	46.10	16.64	24.17	19.61	28.45	28.05	28.26
Jammu & Kashmir	54.30	64.50	58.00	42.32	66.30	51.96	31.73	44.25	36.86
Karnataka	63.50	89.10	75.10	56.27	66.64	61.09	59.46	63.51	61.36
Kerala	22.30	23.60	23.00	3.12	1.96	2.40	-5.48	-3.46	-4.49
Madhya Pradesh	62.60	77.60	68.00	45.84	64.74	53.52	42.41	57.07	48.64
Maharashtra	64.80	77.80	70.60	45.30	57.96	51.21	34.78	44.09	39.14
Manipur	85.10	88.20	86.40	67.75	67.80	67.77	45.36	47.02	46.15
Meghalaya	88.50	88.50	88.50	50.63	49.90	50.29	77.71	78.11	77.91
Mizoram	78.00	80.60	79.30	66.64	62.05	64.37	68.50	65.75	67.20
Nagaland	86.80	89.20	87.80	36.24	37.37	37.45	46.46	38.95	42.98
Orissa	31.60	85.00	82.90	64.80	75.72	69.24	65.32	72.10	68.02
Punjab	55.10	63.40	59.70	42.77	48.40	45.37	26.61	29.39	27.91
Rajasthan	67.90	75.70	70.10	83.25	85.57	81.88	55.52	68.10	59.72
Sikkim	99.20	99.00	99.10	81.77	78.40	80.34	70.85	63.31	67.37
Tamil Nadu	61.00	70.30	65.20	34.76	43.53	38.85	26.05	34.81	30.13
Tripura	71.20	74.50	74.40	68.85	70.06	69.39	69.58	71.06	70.26
Uttar Pradesh	70.40	87.70	77.30	40.48	62.58	48.39	50.55	57.90	53.11
West Bengal	74.70	72.00	73.80	73.90	74.77	74.29	70.26	78.25	74.20
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	39.10	47.90	430	34.29	33.94	34.13	23.24	28.10	25.61
Chandigarh	13.50	26.90	19.50	-8.90	-4.86	-2.50	5.51	-3.26	1.40
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.80	87.50	86.40	55.83	66.66	60.63	57.34	63.09	59.79
Daman & Diu	41.20	52.70	48.20	12.31	18.36	15.20	-6.50	6.82	-0.17
Delhi	31.70	35.30	29.60	6.83	22.50	14.35	19.90	9.13	14.49
Lakshadweep	34.90	67.10	50.70	32.54	49.46	40.72	19.46	24.69	21.86
Pondicherry	29.30	49.10	38.30	1.61	7.33	4.33	-2.11	-2.05	-2.08
All India	68.50	77.70	72.10	58.23	65.21	61.10	54.40	60.09	56.82

Note For 1981-82 and 1992-93 figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

Source 1 Trends of Drop-out Rates for Years 1980-81 to 1993-94, Department of Education, MHRD, page 16.

2 Education in India 1992-93, Vol.1(S), Department of Education, MHRD, page 145.

3 Annual Report 1999-2000, Department of Education, MHRD, page 178.

TABLE 4.23

Drop-out Rates in Classes I-X

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981-82			1992-93			1998-99 (Provisional)		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	78.28	85.90	81.90	77.77	83.35	80.16	76.52	78.65	77.44
Arunachal Pradesh	90.63	90.87	90.70	78.12	80.02	78.83	76.09	78.67	77.20
Assam	63.30	67.81	65.09	74.28	78.13	75.95	76.55	75.32	76.00
Bihar	84.95	92.23	86.92	82.45	90.14	84.97	81.44	87.26	83.47
Goa	78.27	79.85	78.99	48.39	48.61	49.14	41.69	42.45	42.06
Gujarat	79.70	83.78	81.30	64.68	71.40	67.51	70.12	74.96	72.29
Haryana	68.98	80.12	72.59	44.81	57.62	50.05	45.24	55.98	50.04
Himachal Pradesh	70.09	83.47	75.55	41.45	50.40	45.52	42.21	43.20	42.67
Jammu & Kashmir	76.50	81.08	78.14	57.97	69.69	62.67	61.47	70.24	65.10
Karnataka	79.10	89.85	83.79	65.29	76.60	70.81	67.21	68.91	68.02
Kerala	46.69	43.33	45.07	33.01	20.85	27.08	30.02	19.16	24.70
Madhya Pradesh	88.46	94.47	90.82	70.30	83.39	75.37	60.37	75.22	66.73
Maharashtra	76.25	86.03	80.53	60.18	72.48	65.91	55.02	64.22	59.33
Manipur	88.01	88.75	88.33	74.57	74.45	74.52	76.35	76.74	76.54
Meghalaya	90.82	91.66	91.22	67.93	68.07	68.00	62.12	63.74	62.89
Mizoram	86.78	91.08	88.97	57.00	54.37	55.72	73.85	71.10	72.56
Nagaland	89.33	92.35	90.66	75.03	78.22	76.53	63.84	60.98	62.59
Orissa	85.58	90.49	87.39	53.20	77.52	72.70	52.42	62.05	52.27
Punjab	75.86	80.01	77.65	45.66	55.58	50.22	39.99	44.35	42.02
Rajasthan	75.95	83.47	77.70	85.92	89.57	86.96	77.63	82.74	79.29
Sikkim	—	—	—	85.64	85.67	85.66	89.38	89.00	89.21
Tamil Nadu	77.68	84.36	80.63	63.64	71.02	67.08	57.72	58.35	58.01
Tripura	84.95	86.53	85.59	81.72	83.16	82.36	79.94	83.95	81.78
Uttar Pradesh	80.62	94.83	86.32	62.37	79.43	67.75	55.13	72.68	61.25
West Bengal	81.76	87.08	83.84	80.16	90.91	84.78	78.50	88.03	82.73
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	65.48	73.24	69.32	55.82	57.26	56.50	47.85	44.63	46.32
Chandigarh	50.68	63.73	56.48	-13.68	20.41	5.68	13.17	7.83	10.61
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.05	94.70	94.92	68.33	74.58	70.95	76.58	79.00	77.65
Daman & Diu	78.27	79.85	78.99	48.39	48.61	49.14	47.34	46.33	46.88
Delhi	24.58	37.95	30.86	11.41	30.60	20.76	-40.92	-68.20	-54.13
Lakshadweep	58.66	69.69	63.50	62.98	70.18	66.49	56.43	54.89	55.69
Pondicherry	63.83	70.38	66.74	40.34	45.22	42.70	37.71	35.73	36.78
All India	79.44	86.81	82.33	70.00	77.32	72.93	65.44	70.22	67.44

Note For 1981-82 and 1992-93 figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

Source 1 Trends of Drop-out Rates for Years 1980-81 to 1993-94, Department of education, MHRD, page 30.

2 Education in India 1992-93, Vol.1(S), Department of Education, MHRD, page 145.

3 Annual Report 1999-2000, Department of Education, MHRD, page 179.

TABLE 4.24

Intensity of Formal Education — 1978

(Years)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	3.40	2.81	3.18	5.10	4.48	4.83	3.86	3.35	3.66
Arunachal Pradesh	2.82	2.65	2.77	4.94	4.25	4.70	3.01	2.81	2.95
Assam	3.70	3.40	3.58	5.32	5.01	5.19	3.91	3.64	3.80
Bihar	3.26	2.57	3.09	4.66	4.06	4.44	3.43	2.86	3.28
Goa	4.17	4.06	4.12	5.02	4.81	4.92	4.42	4.29	4.36
Gujarat	3.69	3.34	3.56	5.30	4.94	5.15	4.23	3.97	4.13
Haryana	4.26	3.48	4.05	5.50	5.08	5.32	4.51	4.01	4.36
Himachal Pradesh	4.49	3.73	4.21	5.60	5.26	5.45	4.60	3.91	4.34
Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	3.43	3.83	5.35	4.91	5.15	4.33	4.02	4.22
Karnataka	3.60	2.99	3.36	5.18	4.67	4.96	4.16	3.65	3.95
Kerala	4.87	4.80	4.84	5.45	5.47	5.46	4.97	4.92	4.94
Madhya Pradesh	3.67	2.94	3.49	5.08	4.54	4.87	4.06	3.61	3.92
Maharashtra	3.67	2.99	3.41	4.78	4.38	4.61	4.10	3.60	3.90
Manipur	3.67	3.16	3.46	5.62	5.15	5.41	4.08	3.63	3.89
Meghalaya	2.99	2.81	2.90	5.09	5.03	5.06	3.31	3.15	3.23
Mizoram	3.94	3.74	3.84	4.74	4.72	4.73	4.08	3.93	4.01
Nagaland	3.61	3.39	3.51	5.40	5.15	5.29	3.81	3.59	3.71
Orissa	3.78	3.20	3.58	5.24	4.84	5.07	3.97	3.48	3.80
Punjab	4.06	3.57	3.86	5.17	5.07	5.12	4.31	3.96	4.16
Rajasthan	3.81	3.06	3.68	5.26	4.48	4.99	4.20	3.76	4.10
Sikkim	2.90	2.45	2.74	4.20	3.87	4.06	3.18	2.82	3.04
Tamil Nadu	3.92	3.39	3.70	5.06	4.63	4.87	4.46	4.01	4.27
Tripura	3.56	3.36	3.48	5.84	5.69	5.77	3.94	3.87	3.91
Uttar Pradesh	4.32	3.18	4.04	6.10	5.19	5.77	4.68	3.79	4.44
West Bengal	3.40	3.03	3.25	4.43	4.27	4.36	3.67	3.40	3.56
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.98	3.64	3.83	4.84	4.90	4.87	4.25	4.06	4.17
Chandigarh	4.07	3.81	3.96	4.98	4.97	4.97	4.89	4.86	4.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.12	2.74	2.98	—	—	—	3.12	2.74	2.98
Daman & Diu	4.17	4.06	4.12	5.02	4.81	4.92	4.42	4.29	4.36
Delhi	4.72	4.10	4.48	5.41	5.26	5.34	5.33	5.16	5.25
Lakshadweep	4.64	4.05	4.40	—	—	—	4.65	4.05	4.40
Pondicherry	4.88	4.02	4.54	4.96	4.69	4.84	4.92	4.37	4.69
All India	3.83	3.27	3.64	5.16	4.69	4.97	4.19	3.76	4.03

Note 1 Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman and Diu.

2 Intensity of formal education has been estimated as the weighted average of the enrolled students from Class I to Class XII (where weights being 1 for Class I, 2 for Class II and so on) to the total enrolment in Classes I to Class XII.

Source Estimated using data on enrolment from the Fourth Educational Survey, NCERT, 1982, Table 152, pages 851-875.

TABLE 4.25

Intensity of Formal Education — 1993

(Years)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	4.19	3.57	3.94	5.66	5.29	5.49	4.63	4.17	4.43
Arunachal Pradesh	4.08	3.71	3.93	5.66	5.43	5.56	4.33	4.01	4.20
Assam	4.24	4.13	4.19	5.57	5.40	5.49	4.41	4.30	4.36
Bihar	3.87	3.35	3.70	5.63	4.95	5.35	4.12	3.66	3.97
Goa	5.66	5.56	5.61	5.93	5.89	5.91	5.79	5.72	5.76
Gujarat	4.49	4.13	4.34	5.63	5.43	5.54	4.94	4.69	4.83
Haryana	4.89	4.36	4.66	6.50	5.96	6.26	5.29	4.78	5.07
Himachal Pradesh	5.25	4.88	5.08	7.01	6.72	6.88	5.49	5.12	5.32
Jammu & Kashmir	4.65	4.28	4.51	6.38	6.10	6.25	5.01	4.74	4.90
Karnataka	4.31	3.88	4.12	5.34	5.09	5.22	4.68	4.34	4.53
Kerala	5.34	5.40	5.37	5.57	5.69	5.63	5.40	5.48	5.44
Madhya Pradesh	4.41	3.61	4.11	5.72	5.20	5.50	4.82	4.17	4.57
Maharashtra	4.76	4.27	4.54	5.32	5.11	5.22	4.99	4.64	4.83
Manipur	4.40	4.32	4.36	5.63	5.50	5.57	4.80	4.72	4.76
Meghalaya	3.62	3.50	3.56	4.89	4.84	4.87	3.89	3.79	3.84
Mizoram	3.84	3.85	3.85	4.62	4.72	4.67	4.20	4.28	4.24
Nagaland	3.88	3.85	3.87	4.96	5.05	5.01	4.21	4.23	4.22
Orissa	4.25	3.92	4.11	5.09	5.00	5.05	4.37	4.09	4.25
Punjab	4.72	4.42	4.59	5.92	6.08	6.00	5.04	4.95	5.00
Rajasthan	4.13	3.10	3.86	5.55	4.91	5.30	4.53	3.83	4.32
Sikkim	4.31	4.31	4.31	5.88	6.09	6.02	4.35	4.39	4.37
Tamil Nadu	4.95	4.66	4.82	6.00	6.08	6.04	5.31	5.20	5.26
Tripura	4.23	4.01	4.13	5.75	5.66	5.71	4.50	4.32	4.42
Uttar Pradesh	4.46	3.76	4.23	6.00	5.54	5.81	4.85	4.33	4.67
West Bengal	4.07	3.66	3.89	5.25	4.97	5.12	4.39	4.03	4.23
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.97	4.88	4.93	5.63	5.55	5.59	5.16	5.07	5.12
Chandigarh	4.52	4.31	4.43	6.01	6.10	6.05	5.82	5.89	5.85
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.00	3.70	3.89	5.81	5.63	5.73	4.36	4.13	4.27
Daman & Diu	4.76	4.64	4.71	6.31	5.99	6.16	5.57	5.35	5.47
Delhi	5.12	4.87	5.01	5.52	5.38	5.46	5.48	5.33	5.41
Lakshadweep	5.49	5.06	5.30	5.15	4.87	5.02	5.30	4.96	5.15
Pondicherry	5.53	5.35	5.45	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.55	5.48	5.52
All India	4.41	3.99	4.25	5.63	5.36	5.51	4.77	4.46	4.64

Note 1 Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman and Diu.

2 Intensity of formal education has been estimated as the weighted average of the enrolled students from Class I to Class XII (where weights being 1 for Class I, 2 for Class II and so on) to the total enrolment in Classes I to Class XII.

Source Estimated using data on enrolment from the Sixth Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999, Table IS123, pages 19-54.

TABLE 4.26

Intensity of Formal Education — Adjusted, 1978

(Years)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.65	0.84	1.25	3.59	2.38	2.99	2.05	1.16	1.61
Arunachal Pradesh	1.47	0.63	1.05	3.57	2.03	2.89	1.61	0.71	1.16
Assam	2.09	1.40	1.76	1.86	1.30	1.57	2.05	1.38	1.72
Bihar	1.87	0.54	1.23	2.78	1.43	2.11	1.98	0.65	1.34
Goa	3.45	2.62	3.03	—	3.13	3.37	3.50	2.77	3.14
Gujarat	2.52	1.46	2.02	3.99	2.74	3.36	2.98	1.89	2.45
Haryana	2.51	0.89	1.78	3.87	2.27	3.02	2.75	1.20	2.02
Himachal Pradesh	3.54	1.76	2.67	5.60	2.77	4.89	3.84	1.87	2.84
Jammu & Kashmir	1.98	0.80	1.43	5.35	2.59	3.88	2.50	1.21	1.86
Karnataka	1.98	1.14	1.57	4.63	3.16	3.89	2.65	1.68	2.17
Kerala	3.77	3.47	3.62	4.75	4.80	4.77	3.92	3.67	3.79
Madhya Pradesh	1.74	0.53	1.17	3.70	2.07	2.86	2.13	0.88	1.53
Maharashtra	2.34	1.29	1.84	4.78	3.04	3.87	3.03	1.86	2.45
Manipur	3.02	1.70	2.34	5.50	4.41	4.97	3.48	2.15	2.80
Meghalaya	2.14	1.77	1.95	2.63	2.82	2.72	2.23	1.95	2.09
Mizoram	3.94	2.37	3.03	4.74	2.50	3.28	4.08	2.40	3.08
Nagaland	2.88	2.29	2.60	5.40	5.15	5.29	3.37	2.58	2.98
Orissa	2.16	1.12	1.67	2.93	1.49	2.10	2.26	1.19	1.74
Punjab	2.90	2.08	2.52	3.95	3.57	3.77	3.13	2.41	2.79
Rajasthan	1.90	0.38	1.22	3.83	1.34	2.43	2.30	0.66	1.51
Sikkim	1.87	0.90	1.38	4.20	3.87	4.06	2.49	1.30	1.89
Tamil Nadu	2.72	1.81	2.29	4.26	2.92	3.58	3.38	2.32	2.86
Tripura	2.01	1.17	1.58	5.15	4.31	4.72	2.37	1.52	1.93
Uttar Pradesh	2.53	0.67	1.66	5.09	2.42	3.76	2.91	0.97	1.99
West Bengal	1.92	1.17	1.56	2.28	1.79	2.04	2.02	1.35	1.69
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2.25	1.94	2.11	5.53	2.78	3.80	2.86	2.21	2.54
Chandigarh	2.44	2.63	2.52	2.83	2.59	2.72	2.80	2.59	2.70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.36	1.15	1.74	—	—	—	2.36	1.15	1.74
Daman & Diu	3.45	2.62	3.03	3.60	3.13	3.37	3.50	2.77	3.14
Delhi	3.58	2.58	3.15	4.41	3.68	4.05	4.30	3.56	3.95
Lakshadweep	4.64	3.19	4.14	—	—	—	4.65	3.19	4.11
Pondicherry	3.49	2.10	2.83	3.56	4.69	4.18	3.52	3.21	3.39
All India	2.24	1.08	1.68	3.94	2.49	3.20	2.61	1.42	2.04

Note 1 Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman and Diu.

2 Intensity of formal education has been estimated as weighted average of the enrolled students from Class I to Class XII (where weights being 1 for Class I, 2 for Class II and so on) to the total enrolment in Classes I to Class XII. This has been adjusted by proportion of total enrolment to population in age group 6-18.

Source Estimated using data on enrolment from the Fourth Educational Survey, NCERT, 1982, Table 152, pages 851 to 875 and data on estimated population by age group (6-18), Table 4, pages 210-211.

TABLE 4.27

Intensity of Formal Education — Adjusted, 1993

(Years)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	2.29	1.46	1.89	3.56	3.09	3.33	2.63	1.90	2.28
Arunachal Pradesh	2.96	2.08	2.54	5.32	4.34	4.85	3.26	2.37	2.83
Assam	2.74	2.25	2.50	4.29	3.73	4.02	2.91	2.41	2.66
Bihar	2.01	0.96	1.53	3.20	2.28	2.77	2.17	1.14	1.69
Goa	4.24	3.85	4.05	5.97	5.57	5.77	4.95	4.55	4.75
Gujarat	3.21	2.32	2.78	5.03	4.35	4.71	3.84	3.02	3.45
Haryana	2.97	2.32	2.68	4.02	3.54	3.80	3.23	2.62	2.95
Himachal Pradesh	4.30	3.49	3.90	7.01	6.72	6.88	4.73	3.85	4.30
Jammu & Kashmir	2.67	1.71	2.21	3.01	2.36	2.68	2.75	1.88	2.33
Karnataka	2.92	2.15	2.54	4.25	3.67	3.97	3.35	2.64	3.00
Kerala	4.05	3.89	3.97	3.84	3.93	3.88	3.99	3.90	3.94
Madhya Pradesh	2.85	1.54	2.23	5.57	4.11	4.88	3.47	2.13	2.84
Maharashtra	3.73	2.87	3.32	3.68	3.32	3.51	3.71	3.07	3.41
Manipur	3.35	2.83	3.07	5.46	4.86	5.16	3.93	3.39	3.64
Meghalaya	2.32	2.23	2.28	3.68	3.78	3.73	2.58	2.52	2.55
Mizoram	2.93	2.62	2.77	3.60	3.61	3.61	3.24	3.07	3.15
Nagaland	1.52	1.48	1.50	4.25	4.30	4.29	1.99	1.96	1.97
Orissa	2.96	1.99	2.48	3.51	2.91	3.21	3.04	2.12	2.58
Punjab	3.04	2.49	2.78	3.15	3.62	3.37	3.07	2.83	2.96
Rajasthan	2.66	0.83	1.81	4.65	3.03	3.90	3.12	1.33	2.29
Sikkim	3.22	2.90	3.06	1.10	2.06	1.57	3.03	2.83	2.92
Tamil Nadu	3.78	3.09	3.44	4.63	4.75	4.69	4.07	3.65	3.86
Tripura	3.11	2.44	2.78	4.84	4.38	4.62	3.38	2.75	3.07
Uttar Pradesh	2.33	1.14	1.79	4.30	3.19	3.80	2.72	1.55	2.19
West Bengal	2.48	1.83	2.17	2.87	2.45	2.66	2.59	2.01	2.31
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.14	4.00	4.07	5.27	4.95	5.12	4.44	4.25	4.35
Chandigarh	2.42	2.31	2.37	4.63	5.14	4.86	4.24	4.65	4.43
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.68	1.62	2.16	5.81	5.63	5.73	3.33	2.12	2.74
Daman & Diu	3.29	2.93	3.12	5.91	5.04	5.49	4.47	3.88	4.19
Delhi	4.00	3.93	3.97	4.44	4.63	4.52	4.39	4.56	4.47
Lakshadweep	5.67	4.45	5.08	5.11	4.08	4.61	5.35	4.25	4.81
Pondicherry	5.33	4.52	4.93	5.03	4.56	4.79	5.14	4.54	4.84
All India	2.76	1.82	2.31	4.08	3.50	3.81	3.10	2.26	2.70

Note 1 Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman and Diu.

2 Intensity of formal education has been estimated as weighted average of the enrolled students from Class I to Class XII (where weights being 1 for Class I, 2 for Class II and so on) to the total enrolment in Classes I to Class XII. This has been adjusted by proportion of total enrolment to population in age group 6-18.

Source Estimated using data on enrolment from the Sixth Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999, Table IS123, pages 19-54 and data on estimated population by age group (6-18), Table V3, page 8-10.

TABLE 4.28

Accessibility to Schools in Rural Areas — 1978

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Population with primary schools			Population with upper primary schools		
	Within Habitation	Up to 0.5 km. [#]	Total up to 0.5 km.	Within Habitation	Up to 1.0 km. [#]	Total up to 1.0 km.
Andhra Pradesh	91.84	2.03	93.87	36.01	7.41	43.42
Arunachal Pradesh	55.90	1.72	57.62	18.14	3.75	21.89
Assam	81.34	6.12	87.46	20.91	14.66	35.57
Bihar	77.98	9.46	87.44	23.14	21.00	44.14
Goa	56.82	14.35	71.17	20.62	20.70	41.32
Gujarat	94.96	1.52	96.48	71.71	7.07	78.78
Haryana	94.07	2.62	96.69	46.78	7.85	54.63
Himachal Pradesh	38.01	13.74	51.75	13.31	18.84	32.15
Jammu & Kashmir	74.66	7.41	82.07	32.60	20.51	53.11
Karnataka	89.17	2.65	91.82	51.36	9.41	60.77
Kerala	83.35	2.46	85.81	59.44	10.71	70.15
Madhya Pradesh	77.14	5.96	83.10	24.09	8.60	32.69
Maharashtra	90.10	4.03	94.13	56.50	9.42	65.92
Manipur	92.82	2.39	95.21	38.62	16.71	55.33
Meghalaya	76.12	7.38	83.50	15.72	13.58	29.30
Mizoram	74.54	—	74.54	64.32	0.66	64.98
Nagaland	98.35	0.61	98.96	50.72	6.25	56.97
Orissa	76.58	9.69	86.27	27.08	22.58	49.66
Punjab	97.34	1.86	99.20	44.45	13.04	57.49
Rajasthan	82.08	2.14	84.22	36.82	4.08	40.90
Sikkim	42.35	8.14	50.49	7.66	5.56	13.22
Tamil Nadu	81.74	5.21	86.95	29.81	14.10	43.91
Tripura	54.42	10.48	64.90	19.79	18.74	38.53
Uttar Pradesh	52.97	13.83	66.80	17.33	15.38	32.71
West Bengal	85.07	5.75	90.82	25.39	16.42	41.81
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	70.49	1.10	71.59	33.38	4.02	37.40
Chandigarh	89.42	8.53	97.95	61.42	14.15	75.57
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.43	26.31	71.74	11.24	20.31	31.55
Daman & Diu	56.82	14.35	71.17	20.62	20.70	41.32
Delhi	85.29	13.80	99.09	55.66	31.12	86.78
Lakshadweep	100.00	—	100.00	99.64	—	99.64
Pondicherry	87.72	5.98	93.70	53.19	22.31	75.50
All India	78.53	6.60	85.13	33.47	13.10	46.57

Note 1 #: But not within the habitation.

2 Figure for Goa have been repeated for Daman and Diu.

3 Primary Stage refers to Class I to V and Upper Primary to Class VI to VIII.

4 Accessibility to Schools is defined as percentage of population having access to a school within the indicated distance.

Source Fourth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1982, Table 12, pages 226-231 and Table 19, pages 253-257.

TABLE 4.29

Accessibility to Schools in Rural Areas — 1993

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Population with primary schools			Population with upper primary schools		
	Within Habitation	Up to 0.5 km. [#]	Total up to 0.5 km.	Within Habitation	Up to 1.0 km. [#]	Total up to 1.0 km.
Andhra Pradesh	92.45	3.12	95.57	42.99	13.70	56.69
Arunachal Pradesh	70.12	3.78	73.90	33.13	6.80	39.93
Assam	66.27	13.93	80.20	22.40	26.69	49.09
Bihar	77.19	0.32	77.51	27.13	29.39	56.52
Goa	91.77	2.63	94.40	63.94	8.95	72.89
Gujarat	97.12	0.78	97.90	76.79	6.70	83.49
Haryana	94.47	2.24	96.71	64.70	10.24	74.94
Himachal Pradesh	45.07	11.09	56.16	17.33	19.82	37.15
Jammu & Kashmir	82.68	3.68	86.36	38.41	20.16	58.57
Karnataka	91.11	2.36	93.47	60.86	10.45	71.31
Kerala	76.67	7.40	84.07	50.54	16.97	67.51
Madhya Pradesh	84.67	4.56	89.23	31.36	11.45	42.81
Maharashtra	90.65	2.41	93.06	61.08	7.82	68.90
Manipur	82.26	7.81	90.07	37.25	25.60	62.85
Meghalaya	74.05	6.70	80.75	25.57	21.21	46.78
Mizoram	94.30	1.10	95.40	77.58	3.00	80.58
Nagaland	92.36	1.32	93.68	47.76	15.32	63.08
Orissa	76.10	2.97	79.07	34.21	18.25	52.46
Punjab	90.83	7.68	98.51	45.41	17.67	63.08
Rajasthan	85.39	2.62	88.01	46.96	8.74	55.70
Sikkim	65.59	8.29	73.88	26.38	16.88	43.26
Tamil Nadu	77.16	21.65	98.81	35.36	32.44	67.80
Tripura	55.43	13.13	68.56	24.92	28.38	53.30
Uttar Pradesh	60.50	12.65	73.15	21.69	22.16	43.85
West Bengal	61.22	22.97	84.19	14.16	40.92	55.08
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	70.45	3.57	74.02	44.37	8.22	52.59
Chandigarh	89.86	0.58	90.44	47.15	16.18	63.33
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.05	26.70	66.75	10.07	39.84	49.91
Daman & Diu	72.25	18.27	90.52	63.67	31.63	95.30
Delhi	81.93	6.64	88.57	58.31	28.79	87.10
Lakshadweep	86.32	8.17	94.49	73.29	—	73.29
Pondicherry	74.75	16.81	91.56	43.73	29.12	72.85
All India	77.81	7.69	85.50	37.02	19.89	56.91

Note 1 #: But not within the habitation.

2 Primary Stage refers to Class I to V and Upper Primary to Class VI to VIII.

3 Accessibility to Schools is defined as percentage of population having access to a school within the indicated distance.

Source Sixth All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999, Table 5, pages 206-210 and Table 9, pages 220-223.

TABLE 4.30

Teacher — Pupil Ratio*(Pupils per teacher)*

States/UTs	1982-83			1992-93			1997-98		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	52	40	29	53	50	34	49	39	32
Arunachal Pradesh	33	21	21	32	23	14	36	27	29
Assam	35	24	25	39	31	28	37	24	21
Bihar	41	35	33	52	43	37	62	49	42
Goa	29	28	29	21	19	27	19	15	25
Gujarat	42	39	26	44	42	26	47	41	30
Haryana	44	36	33	44	42	38	47	34	23
Himachal Pradesh	38	17	28	33	23	35	30	18	31
Jammu & Kashmir	28	20	19	26	24	20	30	22	17
Karnataka	44	47	29	41	58	29	31	52	20
Kerala	33	31	30	32	31	30	30	29	29
Madhya Pradesh	41	28	—	45	33	42	44	35	34
Maharashtra	40	38	31	37	40	29	38	40	32
Manipur	18	21	20	18	11	17	19	19	21
Meghalaya	31	17	22	36	19	24	40	17	19
Mizoram	29	15	13	30	12	11	28	10	9
Nagaland	21	15	23	19	21	27	21	19	25
Orissa	33	25	21	36	32	18	35	33	17
Punjab	37	16	23	40	24	31	40	18	28
Rajasthan	45	33	22	46	34	25	42	33	25
Sikkim	18	19	21	14	15	21	17	19	21
Tamil Nadu	41	39	24	47	47	41	39	40	45
Tripura	41	29	24	23	25	23	18	15	17
Uttar Pradesh	42	26	31	58	39	55	42	29	39
West Bengal	36	36	32	55	—	17	57	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	22	21	24	21	21	22	21	20	22
Chandigarh	20	31	24	24	21	31	42	29	28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	33	20	40	30	24	39	39	25
Daman & Diu	29	28	29	35	—	19	45	38	13
Delhi	36	26	25	31	20	21	39	30	28
Lakshadweep	33	30	19	26	25	16	33	18	15
Pondicherry	26	29	25	27	28	31	27	24	27
All India	40	34	29	45	43	29	42	37	29

Note For some states figures for the indicated years are for the nearest available year.

Source 1 Selected Educational Statistics, 1982-83, Department of Education, MHRD, Table VII, pages 36, 38, 40.

2 Selected Educational Statistics, 1992-93, Department of Education, MHRD, pages 29, 31, 33.

3 Selected Educational Statistics, 1997-98, Department of Education, MHRD, Table 18, pages 53, 55, 56.

TABLE 4.31

Number of Schools per Thousand Population

States/UTs	1982-83		1992-93		1997-98	
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
Andhra Pradesh	6.63	1.31	6.99	1.55	5.34	1.56
Arunachal Pradesh	12.39	3.29	10.53	4.52	8.21	4.64
Assam	7.71	3.22	8.89	3.07	8.62	3.58
Bihar	5.68	2.30	4.88	2.24	3.97	1.92
Goa	7.88	1.95	7.74	1.37	7.10	1.00
Gujarat	2.76	6.18	3.14	6.51	2.86	6.12
Haryana	2.97	1.06	2.38	1.16	4.06	1.24
Himachal Pradesh	13.37	3.70	12.78	3.07	10.03	2.19
Jammu & Kashmir	10.47	5.16	10.62	5.31	7.89	4.93
Karnataka	5.08	4.83	4.44	5.40	3.82	6.61
Kerala	2.14	1.47	2.19	1.62	2.20	1.54
Madhya Pradesh	8.06	2.55	8.74	3.40	8.18	3.76
Maharashtra	5.17	3.45	5.22	3.98	3.97	3.68
Manipur	14.62	4.29	13.10	5.17	8.69	4.02
Meghalaya	22.87	5.32	17.97	5.30	13.38	6.05
Mizoram	—	—	12.65	10.68	11.17	11.11
Nagaland	13.71	6.34	8.89	4.08	6.80	4.56
Orissa	9.86	3.88	11.49	5.64	9.66	4.99
Punjab	6.66	1.27	6.04	1.12	4.84	1.65
Rajasthan	4.95	2.22	5.29	2.65	4.88	3.88
Sikkim	13.32	2.89	8.35	3.57	6.72	3.05
Tamil Nadu	5.36	1.67	5.18	1.65	4.91	1.43
Tripura	6.71	1.77	6.81	2.58	4.14	1.77
Uttar Pradesh	5.19	1.78	4.44	1.58	4.21	1.71
West Bengal	5.88	0.76	6.74	0.97	5.28	0.54
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	8.35	2.91	4.01	1.95	3.83	2.04
Chandigarh	0.62	0.86	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.62	5.15	7.44	4.29	5.38	4.73
Daman & Diu	7.88	1.95	—	—	3.53	2.10
Delhi	2.47	0.78	1.74	0.80	1.55	0.75
Lakshadweep	4.19	1.60	3.17	1.29	2.38	0.67
Pondicherry	4.68	2.37	4.58	2.61	3.05	1.78
All India	5.70	2.44	5.75	2.69	5.04	2.75

Note 1 For Mizoram and Daman & Diu population for the age group 6-11 and 11-14 was not available for 1982-83 and 1992-93 respectively.

2 For 1982-83 figures of Goa have been repeated for Daman & Diu.

3 For some states figures for the individual years are for the nearest available year.

Source 1 Selected Educational Statistics, 1982-83, MHRD, Tables 11(b), IV, pages 7, 13, 14.

2 Selected Educational Statistics, 1992-93, MHRD, Tables 11(E), IV, pages 6, 12, 13.

3 Selected Educational Statistics, 1997-98, MHRD, pages 6, 24, 25.

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TABLE 5.1

Expectation of Life at Birth — Combined

(Years)

States/UTs	1981-85			1991-95			1992-96		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	57.2	59.8	58.4	60.3	62.8	61.8	60.8	63.0	62.0
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	52.0	51.9	51.9	55.7	56.1	55.7	56.1	56.6	56.2
Bihar	54.2	51.5	52.9	60.1	58.0	59.3	60.2	58.2	59.4
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	55.5	59.3	57.6	60.2	62.0	61.0	60.5	62.5	61.4
Haryana	61.5	59.0	60.3	63.0	64.0	63.4	63.4	64.3	63.8
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	59.7	62.0	60.7	60.6	63.9	62.5	61.1	64.5	62.9
Kerala	65.4	71.5	68.4	69.9	73.3	72.9	70.2	75.8	73.1
Madhya Pradesh	51.5	51.9	51.6	54.7	54.6	54.7	55.1	54.7	55.2
Maharashtra	59.6	62.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	64.8	63.8	66.2	65.2
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	53.1	53.0	53.0	56.6	56.2	56.5	56.9	56.6	56.9
Punjab	62.6	63.6	63.1	66.1	68.4	67.2	66.4	68.6	67.4
Rajasthan	53.3	53.8	53.5	58.3	59.4	59.1	58.6	59.6	59.5
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	56.5	57.4	56.9	62.3	64.4	63.3	62.8	64.8	63.7
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	51.4	48.5	50.0	57.3	56.0	56.8	57.7	56.4	57.2
West Bengal	56.4	58.0	57.4	61.5	62.8	62.1	61.8	63.1	62.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	55.4	55.7	55.5	59.7	60.9	60.3	60.1	61.4	60.7

Note The estimates are not available for smaller States/UTs.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971 to 1997, based on Sample Registration System, RGI 1999.

TABLE 5.2

Expectation of Life at Birth — Rural

(Years)

States/UTs	1981-85			1991-95			1992-96		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	56.1	58.3	57.1	59.6	61.6	60.7	60.0	61.9	61.0
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	51.5	51.0	51.2	55.1	55.3	55.1	55.6	55.9	55.6
Bihar	53.6	50.7	52.1	59.5	57.2	58.5	59.7	57.5	58.7
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	53.8	57.9	56.2	59.3	60.6	60.1	59.8	61.1	60.5
Haryana	60.3	57.3	58.9	62.4	62.8	62.6	62.8	63.1	62.9
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	57.5	60.0	58.7	59.0	62.5	60.9	59.5	63.0	61.3
Kerala	65.5	71.7	68.5	69.9	74.9	73.0	70.3	74.9	72.8
Madhya Pradesh	50.0	50.2	50.0	53.4	52.9	53.2	53.9	53.4	53.7
Maharashtra	58.5	59.7	59.0	61.5	63.7	62.5	61.7	63.9	62.8
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	52.4	52.4	52.4	56.0	55.3	55.7	56.4	55.8	56.1
Punjab	61.3	62.3	61.7	65.7	67.2	66.5	65.9	67.5	66.7
Rajasthan	52.0	52.1	52.0	57.1	57.0	57.0	57.6	57.5	57.5
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	54.5	54.7	54.6	60.9	62.3	61.7	61.4	62.8	62.2
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	50.2	46.9	48.7	56.7	55.1	56.0	57.1	55.4	56.3
West Bengal	54.7	55.7	55.1	59.9	61.4	60.6	60.2	61.5	60.8
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	54.0	53.6	53.7	58.5	59.3	58.9	58.9	59.8	59.4

Note The estimates are not available for smaller States/UTs.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971 to 1997, based on Sample Registration System, RGI 1999.

TABLE 5.3

Expectation of Life at Birth — Urban

(Years)

States/UTs	1981-85			1991-95			1992-96		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	61.5	66.3	63.8	63.1	66.6	65.1	63.5	67.0	65.5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	59.4	61.2	60.2	64.1	65.0	64.1	64.4	65.5	64.6
Bihar	61.3	60.7	61.0	64.6	67.3	65.8	64.8	67.5	66.0
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	59.3	62.1	60.7	61.4	65.1	63.2	62.0	65.7	63.7
Haryana	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.5	69.4	67.4	65.8	69.5	67.6
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	65.4	69.1	67.1	65.6	67.5	66.6	66.1	67.9	67.1
Kerala	65.0	70.3	67.6	69.3	75.6	73.6	69.5	75.9	73.6
Madhya Pradesh	59.4	61.4	60.3	61.1	63.0	62.8	61.6	63.4	63.0
Maharashtra	62.0	66.4	64.0	67.4	70.9	69.1	67.7	71.2	69.4
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	58.8	60.5	59.6	61.9	66.5	64.4	62.1	66.0	64.7
Punjab	67.8	68.3	68.1	67.2	71.5	70.1	67.6	71.5	70.4
Rajasthan	60.0	62.6	61.1	64.2	64.3	64.2	63.9	64.8	64.4
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	61.2	64.1	62.5	65.3	69.0	67.1	65.6	69.5	67.5
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	58.3	57.6	57.8	60.5	62.1	61.2	60.8	62.3	61.6
West Bengal	64.0	66.2	64.9	67.0	68.9	67.6	67.1	69.2	67.9
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	61.6	64.1	62.8	64.5	67.3	65.9	64.9	67.7	66.3

Note The estimates are not available for smaller States/UTs.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971 to 1997, based on Sample Registration System, RGI 1999.

TABLE 5.4

Expectation of Life at Age 1 Year — Combined

(Years)

States/UTs	1981-85			1991-95			1992-96		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	61.4	63.8	62.5	63.9	65.8	65.1	64.3	65.9	65.2
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	57.1	56.6	56.8	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.6	61.0	60.6
Bihar	59.3	56.8	58.1	63.8	61.5	62.9	64.0	62.0	63.2
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	61.1	65.5	63.4	63.9	65.6	64.7	63.9	66.3	65.1
Haryana	66.3	64.7	65.5	66.4	68.2	67.2	66.9	68.4	67.6
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	63.4	65.2	64.2	64.7	67.7	66.5	64.9	68.1	66.6
Kerala	66.8	72.6	69.6	70.1	75.3	73.1	70.3	75.8	73.2
Madhya Pradesh	58.3	58.3	58.2	61.3	60.7	61.1	61.5	60.5	61.2
Maharashtra	63.5	66.0	64.5	66.6	68.7	67.8	66.8	68.9	68.1
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	60.2	59.6	60.0	62.6	61.8	62.2	62.6	62.2	62.6
Punjab	66.6	67.8	67.1	69.0	71.8	70.4	69.2	72.2	70.5
Rajasthan	58.8	59.4	59.1	63.3	64.7	64.3	63.7	64.9	64.6
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	60.6	61.6	61.1	64.6	66.8	65.7	65.1	67.3	66.1
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	59.0	56.4	57.8	62.3	61.2	61.9	62.5	61.6	62.2
West Bengal	61.2	62.0	61.6	65.0	66.3	65.6	65.2	66.4	65.8
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	60.8	61.1	60.9	63.9	65.1	64.5	64.3	65.6	64.9

Note The estimates are not available for smaller States/UTs.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971 to 1997, based on Sample Registration System, RGI 1999.

TABLE 5.5

Expectation of Life at Age 1 Year — Rural

(Years)

States/UTs	1981-85			1991-95			1992-96		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	60.6	62.5	61.5	63.4	64.8	64.2	63.8	65.0	64.5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	56.6	55.6	56.0	60.1	59.7	59.8	60.1	60.3	60.1
Bihar	58.9	56.1	57.5	63.3	60.8	62.1	63.7	61.2	62.5
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	60.0	65.0	62.8	63.3	64.6	64.1	63.6	65.3	64.5
Haryana	65.4	63.5	64.5	66.0	67.0	66.4	66.4	67.3	66.8
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	61.7	63.7	62.6	63.7	66.8	65.4	64.0	67.1	65.5
Kerala	67.0	72.9	69.9	70.2	75.0	73.2	70.5	74.9	72.9
Madhya Pradesh	57.3	56.9	57.0	60.3	59.3	59.9	60.6	59.6	60.4
Maharashtra	62.9	64.0	63.4	65.2	67.4	66.2	65.4	67.3	68.3
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	60.0	59.3	59.6	62.1	61.0	61.6	62.3	61.5	61.9
Punjab	65.5	67.0	66.1	68.9	71.2	70.0	68.9	71.6	70.1
Rajasthan	57.8	58.0	57.0	62.4	62.6	62.3	62.9	63.0	62.9
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	59.2	59.7	59.4	63.4	65.0	64.3	63.7	65.5	64.8
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	58.3	55.2	56.8	61.9	60.5	61.3	62.2	60.8	61.5
West Bengal	59.4	59.9	59.6	63.7	65.1	64.4	63.9	65.0	64.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	59.8	59.4	59.6	63.0	63.8	63.4	63.4	64.4	63.9

Note The estimates are not available for smaller States/UTs.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971 to 1997, based on Sample Registration System, RGI 1999.

TABLE 5.6

Expectation of Life at Age 1 Year — Urban

(Years)

States/UTs	1981-85			1991-95			1992-96		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	64.3	69.0	66.5	65.6	68.7	67.5	65.8	68.9	67.7
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	63.8	64.9	64.3	67.7	69.7	68.2	67.7	69.8	68.4
Bihar	64.7	63.8	64.2	67.1	69.9	68.3	67.5	70.4	68.8
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	63.1	65.8	64.4	64.2	67.8	66.0	64.8	68.4	66.4
Haryana	69.4	69.2	69.3	68.4	73.2	70.8	68.9	72.7	70.8
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	67.5	71.0	69.1	68.0	70.0	69.3	68.1	70.1	69.1
Kerala	65.9	71.0	68.4	69.4	75.4	73.6	69.6	75.7	73.6
Madhya Pradesh	63.2	65.7	64.3	65.4	66.6	66.6	65.7	66.6	66.7
Maharashtra	64.6	69.0	66.6	69.3	72.4	70.8	69.4	72.8	71.0
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	62.5	64.3	63.4	65.6	70.1	68.0	65.7	69.6	68.4
Punjab	70.7	70.7	70.7	69.2	73.3	72.0	69.5	73.2	72.2
Rajasthan	63.6	66.0	64.5	67.8	67.6	67.6	68.2	67.8	67.2
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	64.1	66.4	65.1	67.3	70.8	69.0	67.5	71.3	69.4
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	63.1	62.7	62.8	64.3	66.4	65.2	64.4	66.3	65.5
West Bengal	66.3	68.5	67.3	69.0	71.4	69.8	69.2	71.5	70.1
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	64.9	67.3	66.0	67.2	69.9	68.6	67.5	70.3	68.9

Note The estimates are not available for smaller States/UTs.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971 to 1997, based on Sample Registration System, RGI 1999.

TABLE 5.7

Persons not Expected to Survive beyond Age 40 — 1981

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	20.2	20.3	20.2	12.1	12.4	12.3	18.5	18.6	18.5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	24.3	27.2	25.8	15.7	16.3	16.0	23.7	26.1	24.9
Bihar	24.6	29.9	27.3	13.9	16.8	15.2	23.8	28.8	26.3
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	23.9	22.0	22.4	15.2	17.9	16.4	21.2	20.5	20.5
Haryana	18.1	23.4	20.7	12.8	14.1	13.4	16.7	21.4	19.0
Himachal Pradesh	18.0	16.3	17.5	8.8	9.7	8.9	17.4	16.0	17.1
Jammu & Kashmir	16.5	18.6	17.5	9.5	13.4	11.8	15.2	16.9	16.0
Karnataka	18.5	19.8	19.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	16.2	17.7	17.0
Kerala	9.9	8.0	8.9	8.5	7.0	7.7	9.6	7.6	8.7
Madhya Pradesh	28.6	31.5	30.1	15.9	17.8	16.8	26.5	29.2	27.9
Maharashtra	18.1	20.5	19.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	16.2	17.2	16.9
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	25.2	26.8	26.0	17.8	17.2	17.5	24.3	25.9	25.2
Punjab	16.7	18.7	17.6	11.1	13.4	12.1	15.2	17.4	16.2
Rajasthan	25.3	30.2	27.5	15.5	18.8	17.3	23.7	28.2	25.8
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	22.3	24.2	23.3	13.6	13.5	13.5	19.8	21.0	20.0
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	28.2	36.6	32.0	18.2	22.1	20.2	26.7	33.9	30.2
West Bengal	20.6	23.6	22.0	11.6	11.9	11.7	18.7	20.8	19.6
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	23.4	27.1	25.2	13.6	14.7	14.1	21.5	24.5	23.0

Source From Sample Registration System based Abridged Life Tables for the period 1981-85.

TABLE 5.8

Persons not Expected to Survive beyond Age 40 — 1991

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	16.2	16.3	16.2	10.4	9.8	10.1	15.0	14.9	14.9
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	21.7	23.3	22.5	15.0	13.6	14.4	21.1	22.5	21.8
Bihar	17.9	23.0	19.8	12.4	13.5	12.8	17.3	22.1	19.5
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	17.0	19.4	18.2	13.4	13.2	13.3	16.0	17.6	16.7
Haryana	15.0	17.7	16.3	12.6	12.1	12.4	14.3	16.6	15.4
Himachal Pradesh	13.5	13.5	13.5	8.2	7.3	8.0	12.9	13.2	13.0
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	17.5	18.2	17.9	10.7	9.4	10.0	15.4	16.0	15.7
Kerala	6.2	4.5	5.3	5.3	3.7	4.4	6.0	4.4	5.1
Madhya Pradesh	25.1	29.3	27.1	15.5	17.3	16.4	23.5	27.3	25.3
Maharashtra	13.5	14.3	14.4	9.2	8.5	8.7	12.1	12.5	12.3
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	22.4	23.8	23.2	13.9	13.7	13.8	21.6	23.0	22.3
Punjab	15.5	14.8	15.3	10.2	9.9	9.8	13.8	13.5	13.8
Rajasthan	19.2	23.0	21.0	13.3	14.9	14.0	18.3	21.7	19.9
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	15.0	15.3	15.2	9.9	8.4	9.1	13.4	13.4	13.4
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	20.8	26.5	23.5	14.9	17.5	13.3	19.8	25.0	22.2
West Bengal	15.4	16.9	16.1	9.8	9.8	9.8	14.2	15.4	14.8
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	18.3	21.0	19.6	11.5	11.3	11.4	16.9	19.1	18.0

Source SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1989-93, SRS Analytical Studies; Report No.1 of 1996, RGI, New Delhi.

TABLE 5.9

Infant Mortality Rate*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	100	82	91	67	51	55
Arunachal Pradesh	141	111	126	111	103	91
Assam	—	—	—	96	87	92
Bihar	95	94	94	62	89	75
Goa	87	93	90	56	48	51
Gujarat	120	110	115	74	82	78
Haryana	132	119	126	57	54	52
Himachal Pradesh	160	126	143	84	81	82
Jammu & Kashmir	115	99	108	—	—	—
Karnataka	87	74	81	74	72	74
Kerala	61	48	54	45	41	42
Madhya Pradesh	158	140	150	131	136	133
Maharashtra	131	106	119	72	76	74
Manipur	31	33	32	29	27	28
Meghalaya	81	76	79	79	82	80
Mizoram	94	70	83	51	56	53
Nagaland	76	58	68	51	52	51
Orissa	172	153	163	129	111	125
Punjab	138	114	127	81	53	74
Rajasthan	146	135	141	94	79	87
Sikkim	135	118	127	58	62	60
Tamil Nadu	114	93	104	55	51	54
Tripura	143	116	130	81	84	82
Uttar Pradesh	131	128	130	98	104	99
West Bengal	103	57	95	75	51	62
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	114	76	95	71	61	69
Chandigarh	141	96	118	50	47	48
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	149	82	117	84	73	81
Daman & Diu	87	93	90	61	50	56
Delhi	108	92	100	55	51	54
Lakshadweep	170	88	132	100	78	91
Pondicherry	100	68	84	32	35	34
All India	122	108	115	74	79	77

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Figures for Goa are same as in Daman & Diu.
 - 3 Infant Mortality Rate (Q1) is defined as number of death by age 1 per 1000 live births.

Source Occasional Paper No.1 of 1997, Table 3, page 112-113, Census of India.

TABLE 5.10

Infant Mortality Rate — Rural & Urban*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	95	72	91	58	42	55
Arunachal Pradesh	131	90	126	111	45	91
Assam	—	—	—	94	48	92
Bihar	98	62	94	77	50	75
Goa	85	92	90	62	29	51
Gujarat	129	85	115	83	64	78
Haryana	132	94	126	56	37	52
Himachal Pradesh	146	63	143	84	42	82
Jammu & Kashmir	117	63	108	—	—	—
Karnataka	87	62	81	84	45	74
Kerala	56	49	54	45	42	42
Madhya Pradesh	158	105	150	142	84	133
Maharashtra	131	67	119	85	47	74
Manipur	32	31	32	29	26	28
Meghalaya	82	57	79	86	26	80
Mizoram	77	40	83	59	31	53
Nagaland	96	46	68	55	34	51
Orissa	171	111	163	130	72	125
Punjab	135	104	127	81	56	74
Rajasthan	153	97	141	93	55	87
Sikkim	131	110	127	63	35	60
Tamil Nadu	116	78	104	62	40	54
Tripura	135	73	130	83	67	82
Uttar Pradesh	139	81	130	104	76	99
West Bengal	103	59	95	66	41	62
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	106	40	95	72	53	69
Chandigarh	161	114	118	49	49	48
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114	156	117	81	81	81
Daman & Diu	85	92	90	61	38	56
Delhi	106	100	100	88	50	54
Lakshadweep	142	114	132	101	76	91
Pondicherry	96	74	84	35	33	34
All India	123	67	115	84	51	77

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Figures for Goa are same as in Daman & Diu.
 - 3 Infant Mortality Rate (Q1) is defined as number of death by age 1 per 1000 live births.
 - 4 Data for 1991 for rural and urban areas has been derived.

Source Occasional Paper No.1 of 1997, Table 3, page 112-113, Census of India.

TABLE 5.11

Under Five Mortality Rate*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	143	135	139	68	66	67
Arunachal Pradesh	227	213	220	140	137	139
Assam	—	—	—	118	115	116
Bihar	131	153	141	75	104	89
Goa	83	80	81	74	70	72
Gujarat	119	129	124	97	104	101
Haryana	125	153	138	71	80	73
Himachal Pradesh	142	136	139	98	92	95
Jammu & Kashmir	114	117	115	—	—	—
Karnataka	143	140	142	91	88	90
Kerala	85	76	80	60	61	60
Madhya Pradesh	193	201	197	142	151	147
Maharashtra	146	144	145	89	93	91
Manipur	51	50	51	37	43	39
Meghalaya	147	137	142	99	97	98
Mizoram	107	99	103	72	65	68
Nagaland	104	96	100	67	68	67
Orissa	181	176	179	154	128	133
Punjab	104	118	111	97	82	92
Rajasthan	166	186	176	103	117	110
Sikkim	173	144	159	87	81	85
Tamil Nadu	134	131	132	64	70	67
Tripura	153	146	150	102	100	101
Uttar Pradesh	174	208	190	135	132	134
West Bengal	123	125	124	94	92	94
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	117	110	113	89	85	88
Chandigarh	72	74	73	70	69	71
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	154	138	146	96	85	91
Daman & Diu	83	80	81	79	71	72
Delhi	93	99	96	74	66	70
Lakshadweep	201	175	189	139	142	140
Pondicherry	117	113	115	67	65	66
All India	147	157	152	91	101	94

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Figures for Goa are same as in Daman & Diu.
 - 3 Under Five Mortality Rate (Q5) is defined as number of death by age 5 per 1000 live births.

- Source**
- 1 For 1981, Child Mortality Estimates of India, Occasional Paper No.5 of 1988, Statement 2, page 5, Census of India.
 - 2 For 1991, Occasional Paper No.1 of 1997, Table 3, pages 112-113, Census of India.

TABLE 5.12

Under Five Mortality Rate — 1981*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	156	148	153	95	89	92
Arunachal Pradesh	234	221	228	105	69	87
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	138	161	149	84	93	88
Goa	91	86	88	72	70	71
Gujarat	134	145	139	85	90	87
Haryana	135	167	150	84	94	89
Himachal Pradesh	145	139	142	93	87	90
Jammu & Kashmir	126	129	128	64	67	65
Karnataka	156	154	155	109	101	105
Kerala	88	78	83	71	70	71
Madhya Pradesh	209	217	213	124	126	125
Maharashtra	170	169	170	95	90	93
Manipur	56	54	55	40	39	40
Meghalaya	157	149	153	92	73	83
Mizoram	120	112	116	61	55	58
Nagaland	112	106	109	71	54	63
Orissa	188	183	186	123	122	123
Punjab	116	133	124	70	76	73
Rajasthan	180	201	190	110	124	117
Sikkim	181	151	166	120	98	109
Tamil Nadu	147	145	146	106	102	104
Tripura	159	152	156	97	90	94
Uttar Pradesh	187	224	204	108	126	116
West Bengal	138	139	139	73	74	73
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	129	120	125	77	76	77
Chandigarh	107	121	113	69	70	70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	157	139	148	114	118	116
Daman & Diu	91	86	88	72	70	71
Delhi	121	143	131	90	95	93
Lakshadweep	228	189	210	160	153	157
Pondicherry	129	125	127	106	102	104
All India	161	173	167	97	99	98

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981.

2 Figures for Goa are same as in Daman & Diu

3 Under Five Mortality Rate (Q5) is defined as number of death by age 5 per 1000 live births.

Source Child Mortality Estimates of India, Occasional Paper of 1988, pages 6 & 7, Census of India.

TABLE 5.13

Age Specific Mortality Rate for Age Group 0-4 Years — Combined

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	30.8	30.0	30.4	22.3	20.2	21.3
Arunachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	33.4	29.4	31.4
Assam	36.7	42.3	39.5	34.4	30.4	32.4
Bihar	40.2	44.9	42.5	20.9	24.8	22.8
Goa#	—	—	—	5.7	5.1	5.4
Gujarat	39.4	41.8	40.6	23.1	23.5	23.3
Haryana	32.7	42.5	37.3	22.3	23.8	23.0
Himachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	18.3	18.3	18.3
Jammu & Kashmir#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	23.6	24.9	24.2	23.4	23.9	23.6
Kerala	13.3	11.0	12.2	4.5	4.1	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	58.2	63.1	60.6	42.4	46.6	44.5
Maharashtra	25.9	26.6	26.2	15.9	16.7	16.3
Manipur#	—	—	—	7.6	6.4	7.0
Meghalaya#	—	—	—	20.5	17.2	18.9
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland#	—	—	—	4.3	4.6	4.4
Orissa	42.2	42.1	42.2	38.8	39.2	39.0
Punjab	23.8	27.7	25.7	15.6	18.4	17.0
Rajasthan	46.8	54.1	50.3	28.4	33.8	30.9
Sikkim#	—	—	—	13.5	12.4	13.0
Tamil Nadu	35.1	35.2	35.1	16.9	15.3	16.1
Tripura#	—	—	—	15.1	12.7	14.4
Uttar Pradesh	53.1	68.5	60.3	33.2	38.4	35.6
West Bengal	35.3	31.7	33.5	20.4	20.8	20.6
Andaman & Nicobar Is.#	—	—	—	11.4	9.7	10.6
Chandigarh#	—	—	—	3.0	4.4	3.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	—	—	—	27.0	22.0	24.5
Daman & Diu#	—	—	—	17.5	10.8	14.1
Delhi#	—	—	—	12.3	13.0	12.6
Lakshadweep#	—	—	—	8.4	9.4	8.9
Pondicherry#	—	—	—	8.4	9.4	8.9
All India	39.2	43.3	41.2	25.6	27.5	26.5

Note 1 #: Three-year moving average has been taken for these states/UTs.

2 Age specific Mortality Rate is number of deaths in the specified age group as a ratio of population in that age group.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.14

**Age Specific Mortality Rate
for Age Group 0-4 Years — Rural**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	33.7	33.4	33.6	23.9	22.0	23.0
Arunachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	35.2	31.0	33.1
Assam	37.5	43.6	40.5	35.6	31.4	33.5
Bihar	41.6	47.4	44.4	21.4	25.5	23.4
Goa#	—	—	—	6.4	5.0	5.7
Gujarat	43.5	43.8	43.7	26.3	25.3	25.8
Haryana	35.0	46.4	40.3	24.3	25.5	24.9
Himachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	18.8	18.9	18.8
Jammu & Kashmir#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	27.1	28.4	27.8	27.0	27.1	27.0
Kerala	14.0	11.6	12.8	4.7	3.9	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	63.4	68.8	66.0	46.5	51.5	48.9
Maharashtra	30.2	30.3	30.3	17.6	19.0	18.3
Manipur#	—	—	—	8.2	6.0	7.1
Meghalaya#	—	—	—	22.2	18.9	20.5
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland#	—	—	—	4.8	5.1	5.0
Orissa	44.1	43.7	43.9	41.0	41.3	41.1
Punjab	25.8	30.8	28.2	16.7	20.3	18.4
Rajasthan	53.1	61.5	57.2	30.5	35.5	32.8
Sikkim#	—	—	—	14.7	13.2	13.9
Tamil Nadu	42.0	42.2	42.1	19.4	17.4	18.4
Tripura#	—	—	—	15.6	14.1	14.9
Uttar Pradesh	56.3	73.1	64.2	35.5	41.0	38.1
West Bengal	39.2	35.8	37.5	22.2	22.4	22.3
Andaman & Nicobar Is.#	—	—	—	12.6	9.6	11.1
Chandigarh#	—	—	—	3.1	5.8	4.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	—	—	—	27.0	22.0	24.5
Daman & Diu#	—	—	—	19.8	13.1	16.5
Delhi#	—	—	—	14.0	19.9	16.8
Lakshadweep#	—	—	—	12.6	9.4	11.1
Pondicherry#	—	—	—	12.6	9.4	11.1
All India	43.1	48.0	45.5	28.1	30.2	40.8

Note 1 #: Three-year moving average has been taken for these states/UTs.

2 Age specific Mortality Rate is number of deaths in the specified age group as a ratio of population in that age group.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.15

**Age Specific Mortality Rate
for Age Group 0-4 Years — Urban**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	17.8	15.0	16.4	16.1	13.3	14.7
Arunachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	12.0	10.7	11.4
Assam	25.8	22.9	24.4	13.8	10.8	12.4
Bihar	26.6	21.0	23.9	15.4	17.3	16.3
Goa#	—	—	—	4.5	5.4	4.9
Gujarat	27.1	35.5	31.2	15.7	19.6	17.6
Haryana	17.4	18.8	18.1	13.5	16.2	14.8
Himachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	9.1	8.1	8.6
Jammu & Kashmir#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	13.4	15.2	14.3	12.3	13.8	13.1
Kerala	9.0	7.6	8.3	3.7	5.0	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	27.0	29.1	28.0	23.1	24.1	23.6
Maharashtra	15.5	17.1	16.3	11.8	11.1	11.5
Manipur#	—	—	—	5.0	8.0	6.5
Meghalaya#	—	—	—	8.6	4.5	6.6
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland#	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa	19.5	23.4	21.4	16.7	16.1	16.4
Punjab	15.0	14.8	14.9	12.7	13.3	13.0
Rajasthan	18.4	20.0	19.2	17.0	24.6	20.5
Sikkim#	—	—	—	5.7	7.4	6.6
Tamil Nadu	17.7	17.5	17.6	11.8	10.9	11.3
Tripura#	—	—	—	7.9	6.7	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	28.8	34.0	31.2	21.7	25.2	23.3
West Bengal	16.1	11.2	13.7	13.0	14.1	13.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.#	—	—	—	6.8	10.4	8.6
Chandigarh#	—	—	—	2.9	4.3	3.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu#	—	—	—	10.4	4.5	7.3
Delhi#	—	—	—	12.1	12.3	12.2
Lakshadweep#	—	—	—	2.9	9.3	6.0
Pondicherry#	—	—	—	2.9	9.3	6.0
All India	20.0	20.9	20.4	15.4	16.6	16.0

Note 1 #: Three-year moving average has been taken for these states/UTs.

2 Age specific Mortality Rate is number of deaths in the specified age group as a ratio of population in that age group.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.16

**Age Specific Mortality Rate
for Age Group 5-9 Years — Combined**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	2.8	3.0	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Arunachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	7.2	7.2	7.2
Assam	3.4	5.0	4.2	4.2	5.9	5.0
Bihar	4.3	6.4	5.3	3.4	4.4	3.9
Goa#	—	—	—	1.0	0.7	0.8
Gujarat	4.0	3.2	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Haryana	1.9	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Himachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	0.8	2.1	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8
Kerala	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
Maharashtra	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.6	1.5
Manipur#	—	—	—	1.8	1.4	1.6
Meghalaya#	—	—	—	5.2	2.5	3.9
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland#	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.0
Orissa	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9
Punjab	2.9	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.2
Rajasthan	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.1	3.6	3.3
Sikkim#	—	—	—	3.3	2.9	3.1
Tamil Nadu	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.1
Tripura#	—	—	—	2.2	3.2	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	6.7	5.9	3.1	3.7	3.4
West Bengal	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.#	—	—	—	1.1	1.9	1.5
Chandigarh#	—	—	—	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	—	—	—	5.5	4.0	4.8
Daman & Diu#	—	—	—	2.6	3.9	3.2
Delhi#	—	—	—	1.1	1.4	1.3
Lakshadweep#	—	—	—	2.0	0.6	1.3
Pondicherry##	—	—	—	0.9	0.4	0.7
All India	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.6	2.9	2.7

Note 1 #: Three-year moving average has been taken for these states/UTs.

2 Age specific Mortality Rate is number of deaths in the specified age group as a ratio of population in that age group.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.17

**Age Specific Mortality Rate
for Age Group 5-9 Years — Rural**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
Arunachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	7.9	8.1	8.0
Assam	3.5	5.2	4.3	4.3	6.2	5.2
Bihar	4.5	7.2	5.8	3.6	4.7	4.1
Goa#	0.9	0.8	—	0.8	—	—
Gujarat	4.1	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.4
Haryana	1.9	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
Himachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	0.8	2.2	1.5
Jammu & Kashmir#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
Kerala	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.8	8.4	7.1	4.7	4.6	4.7
Maharashtra	3.4	3.2	3.3	1.4	1.9	1.6
Manipur#	—	—	—	1.9	1.3	1.6
Meghalaya#	—	—	—	6.0	2.9	4.5
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland#	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
Orissa	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.1
Punjab	3.3	2.8	3.0	0.8	1.7	1.2
Rajasthan	5.6	5.5	5.5	3.1	4.0	3.5
Sikkim#	—	—	—	3.7	3.3	3.5
Tamil Nadu	4.1	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.5
Tripura#	—	—	—	2.4	3.3	2.8
Uttar Pradesh	5.7	7.2	6.4	3.2	4.1	3.6
West Bengal	2.2	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.#	—	—	—	1.4	1.7	1.6
Chandigarh#	—	—	—	1.6	0.0	0.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	—	—	—	5.5	4.0	4.8
Daman & Diu#	—	—	—	1.7	3.5	2.6
Delhi#	—	—	—	1.2	0.6	0.9
Lakshadweep#	—	—	—	1.1	1.2	1.2
Pondicherry#	—	—	—	2.0	0.8	1.4
All India	4.1	5.0	4.6	2.8	3.2	3.0

Note 1 #: Three-year moving average has been taken for these states/UTs.

2 Age specific Mortality Rate is number of deaths in the specified age group as a ratio of population in that age group.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.18

**Age Specific Mortality Rate
for Age Group 5-9 Years — Urban**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
Arunachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.5
Bihar	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.2
Goa#	1.0	0.7	—	0.5	—	—
Gujarat	3.6	2.1	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
Haryana	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh#	—	—	—	0.5	1.0	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
Kerala	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5
Maharashtra	2.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Manipur##	—	—	—	1.4	1.7	1.6
Meghalaya#	—	—	—	1.0	0.0	0.5
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland#	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa	1.2	2.8	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.6
Punjab	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Rajasthan	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.6	2.4
Sikkim#	—	—	—	1.0	0.7	0.8
Tamil Nadu	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Tripura#	—	—	—	0.0	1.8	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.5
West Bengal	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.1
Andaman & Nicobar Is.#	—	—	—	0.0	2.8	1.4
Chandigarh#	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu#	—	—	—	4.8	4.6	4.7
Delhi#	—	—	—	1.1	1.5	1.3
Lakshadweep#	—	—	—	2.9	0.0	1.5
Pondicherry#	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
All India	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5

Note 1 #: Three-year moving average has been taken for these states/UTs.

2 Age specific Mortality Rate is number of deaths in the specified age group as a ratio of population in that age group.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.19

Death Rate — Combined*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	1981			1991			1997		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	11.6	10.6	11.1	10.4	9.0	9.7	9.3	7.4	8.3
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	15.9	14.2	12.8	13.5	6.1	5.4	5.8
Assam	12.5	12.7	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.5	9.8	9.9	9.9
Bihar	12.6	15.3	13.9	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.0
Goa	—	—	6.8	8.5	6.5	7.5	8.8	6.6	7.7
Gujarat	12.2	11.8	12.0	8.9	8.1	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.6
Haryana	10.8	11.8	11.3	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	11.1	9.8	8.0	8.9	9.3	7.0	8.1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.0	7.6
Kerala	7.8	5.5	6.6	6.9	5.2	6.0	7.6	4.9	6.2
Madhya Pradesh	16.1	17.1	16.6	13.6	14.0	13.8	11.2	10.9	11.0
Maharashtra	9.7	9.4	9.6	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.9	6.7	7.3
Manipur	—	—	6.6	5.7	5.2	5.4	7.0	4.9	5.9
Meghalaya	—	—	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.8
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.2	12.5	12.8	11.0	10.7	10.9
Punjab	10.1	8.7	9.4	8.7	6.8	7.8	8.0	6.8	7.4
Rajasthan	14.1	14.6	14.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.0	8.7	8.9
Sikkim	—	—	8.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.5
Tamil Nadu	12.1	11.6	11.8	9.7	8.0	8.8	8.8	7.2	8.0
Tripura	—	—	8.0	8.1	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.0	6.8
Uttar Pradesh	15.4	17.3	16.3	11.1	11.6	11.3	10.0	10.6	10.3
West Bengal	11.2	10.7	11.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.7
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	8.4	7.0	4.4	5.8	6.0	4.1	5.1
Chandigarh	—	—	2.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	12.0	10.9	11.5	9.7	6.7	8.2
Daman & Diu	—	—	10.2	10.2	7.8	9.0	6.8	5.1	5.9
Delhi	—	—	7.1	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.0	5.4
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	5.3	4.1	4.7	6.4	6.1	6.2
Pondicherry	—	—	7.3	7.5	5.7	6.6	9.3	6.7	8.0
All India	12.4	12.7	12.5	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.2	8.6	8.9

Note 1 Indicated figures for Arunachal Pradesh for 1981 is for 1982.

2 Indicated figures for Daman & Diu for 1981 is for 1985.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.20

Death Rate — Rural*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	1981			1991			1997		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	12.8	11.6	12.2	11.3	9.8	10.5	10.2	8.0	9.1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	17.0	15.2	13.7	14.5	6.5	5.8	6.1
Assam	12.8	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.7	11.8	10.3	10.4	10.3
Bihar	13.3	16.1	14.7	9.8	10.7	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.4
Goa	—	—	7.7	9.6	6.6	8.0	9.3	6.8	8.0
Gujarat	12.6	12.3	12.4	9.2	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.1	8.3
Haryana	11.3	12.6	11.9	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.3
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	11.5	10.1	8.2	9.2	9.5	7.2	8.3
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.2	9.8	8.9	8.1	8.5
Kerala	7.9	5.6	6.7	7.2	5.2	6.2	7.6	5.0	6.3
Madhya Pradesh	17.6	18.6	18.0	14.6	15.2	14.9	11.8	11.6	11.7
Maharashtra	10.7	10.5	10.6	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.2	7.9	8.6
Manipur	—	—	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.4	7.0	4.7	5.8
Meghalaya	—	—	8.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.7
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	13.1	13.5	11.6	11.1	11.3
Punjab	10.6	9.4	10.0	9.7	7.3	8.5	8.5	7.0	7.8
Rajasthan	15.4	16.2	15.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	9.2	9.4	9.3
Sikkim	—	—	9.9	8.6	8.4	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Tamil Nadu	13.6	13.4	13.6	10.2	8.7	9.5	9.7	7.6	8.7
Tripura	—	—	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.7	7.7	6.1	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	16.2	18.4	17.3	11.7	12.4	12.0	10.4	11.1	10.7
West Bengal	12.4	11.9	12.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.4	7.4	7.9
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	9.2	7.9	4.8	6.4	6.6	4.5	5.6
Chandigarh	—	—	5.9	7.3	4.7	6.3	4.2	2.9	3.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	14.1	12.0	10.9	11.5	10.3	7.0	8.6
Daman & Diu	—	—	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.5	7.7	7.8	7.7
Delhi	—	—	9.2	7.9	8.1	8.0	5.0	5.8	5.4
Lakshadweep	—	—	8.4	7.6	5.3	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.1
Pondicherry	—	—	7.3	8.1	6.6	7.4	11.0	7.2	9.1
All India	13.4	13.9	13.7	10.7	10.5	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.6

Note 1 Indicated figures for Arunachal Pradesh for 1981 is for 1982.

2 Indicated figures for Daman & Diu for 1981 is for 1985.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.21

Death Rate — Urban*(Per thousand)*

States/UTs	1981			1991			1997		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.1	6.7	6.4	5.4	5.9
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	1.1	2.0
Assam	8.9	7.0	8.0	7.5	6.2	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.9
Bihar	7.8	8.2	8.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.6	5.8	6.8
Goa	—	—	4.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	8.1	6.3	7.2
Gujarat	10.9	10.6	10.7	8.3	7.5	7.9	6.1	6.3	6.2
Haryana	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.2	6.8	7.6	6.1	6.9
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5.1	6.0	4.2	5.2	6.8	4.8	5.9
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	4.6	5.4
Kerala	7.1	4.5	5.8	5.6	4.9	5.3	7.8	4.5	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	8.8	9.8	9.3	9.5	8.8	9.2	8.1	7.4	7.7
Maharashtra	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.7	5.6	6.2	5.9	4.8	5.4
Manipur	—	—	4.5	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.9	5.4	6.2
Meghalaya	—	—	4.3	5.0	2.9	4.0	5.2	3.5	4.4
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	3.9	1.1	2.7
Orissa	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.0	5.9	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.5
Punjab	8.1	5.9	7.0	6.0	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.1
Rajasthan	8.1	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.3	5.6	7.0
Sikkim	—	—	5.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.6	2.2	3.5
Tamil Nadu	8.5	7.3	7.9	8.8	6.4	7.6	7.1	6.2	6.7
Tripura	—	—	5.4	7.4	5.4	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	10.0	9.8	9.9	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
West Bengal	7.4	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.4	6.9	7.2
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	2.4	4.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	2.7	3.6
Chandigarh	—	—	1.9	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	3.3	3.6
Daman & Diu	—	—	11.6	9.9	3.5	6.6	6.1	2.9	4.4
Delhi	—	—	6.8	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.9	4.9	5.4
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	2.8	2.8	2.8	6.4	6.3	6.3
Pondicherry	—	—	7.2	7.0	5.0	6.0	8.1	6.3	7.2
All India	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.0	6.5

Note 1 Indicated figures for Arunachal Pradesh for 1981 is for 1982.

2 Indicated figures for Daman & Diu for 1981 is for 1985.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-97, Registrar General of Census, India, 1999.

TABLE 5.22

Maternal Mortality Ratio*(Per hundred thousand)*

States/UTs	1997	1998
Andhra Pradesh	154	159
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
Assam	401	409
Bihar	451	452
Goa	—	—
Gujarat	29	28
Haryana	105	103
Himachal Pradesh	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	195	195
Kerala	195	198
Madhya Pradesh	498	498
Maharashtra	135	135
Manipur	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—
Mizoram	—	—
Nagaland	—	—
Orissa	361	367
Punjab	196	199
Rajasthan	677	670
Sikkim	—	—
Tamil Nadu	76	79
Tripura	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	707	707
West Bengal	264	266
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—
Delhi	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—
All India	408	407

Note Maternal Mortality Ratio is number of Maternal Deaths in the age group 15-49 years per 1,00,000 live births.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality indicators 1971-1997, RGI, 1999.

TABLE 5.23

Overall Sex Ratio*(Females per thousand males)*

States/UTs	1981			1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	984	948	975	977	959	972	983	965	978
Arunachal Pradesh	881	629	862	880	728	859	915	850	901
Assam	—	—	—	934	838	923	940	878	932
Bihar	963	832	946	921	844	911	927	869	921
Chhatisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,005	932	990
Goa	1,013	919	981	993	930	967	988	933	960
Gujarat	959	905	942	949	907	934	946	880	921
Haryana	876	849	870	864	868	865	867	847	861
Himachal Pradesh	989	795	973	990	831	976	991	797	970
Jammu & Kashmir	897	875	892	—	—	—	927	822	900
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	963	870	941
Karnataka	978	926	963	973	930	960	976	940	964
Kerala	1,034	1,021	1,032	1,037	1,034	1,036	1,059	1,058	1,058
Madhya Pradesh	956	884	941	943	893	931	927	899	920
Maharashtra	987	850	937	972	875	934	959	874	922
Manipur	971	969	971	951	975	958	969	1,009	978
Meghalaya	965	904	954	966	910	955	972	985	975
Mizoram	928	893	919	912	932	921	925	951	938
Nagaland	899	688	863	917	749	886	932	809	909
Orissa	999	859	981	988	866	971	986	895	972
Punjab	884	865	879	888	868	882	887	848	874
Rajasthan	930	877	919	919	879	910	932	890	922
Sikkim	864	697	835	892	750	878	881	828	875
Tamil Nadu	987	956	977	981	960	974	992	980	986
Tripura	945	957	946	942	958	945	948	962	950
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	850	964
Uttar Pradesh	893	846	885	884	860	879	904	879	898
West Bengal	947	819	911	940	858	917	950	893	934
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	774	720	760	837	769	818	862	815	846
Chandigarh	688	775	769	632	810	790	620	792	773
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	981	884	974	965	817	952	850	691	811
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	922	1,024	969	585	983	709
Delhi	810	808	808	807	830	827	806	822	821
Lakshadweep	986	963	975	959	930	943	957	936	947
Pondicherry	977	892	985	970	985	979	990	1,006	1,001
All India	952	880	934	939	894	927	946	901	933

Note 1 Overall Sex ratio is defined as females per thousand males for the entire population.

2 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

3 Data not available for earlier years for Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal due to administrative reorganisation of states.

Source Census of India, 1991& 2001—Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, 2001 Statement 19.

TABLE 5.24

Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth*(Females per thousand males)*

States/UTs	1981		1991	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	980	980	971	971
Arunachal Pradesh	980	952	990	917
Assam	—	—	962	935
Bihar	990	971	952	935
Goa	962	952	971	935
Gujarat	962	935	943	901
Haryana	926	943	885	862
Himachal Pradesh	952	952	917	877
Jammu & Kashmir	952	909	—	—
Karnataka	971	962	952	952
Kerala	971	943	952	943
Madhya Pradesh	980	990	980	935
Maharashtra	943	952	943	917
Manipur	990	1,000	980	952
Meghalaya	980	962	990	971
Mizoram	962	1,000	971	962
Nagaland	980	971	1,010	980
Orissa	980	962	971	971
Punjab	952	935	855	847
Rajasthan	990	980	935	909
Sikkim	962	1,020	952	806
Tamil Nadu	962	990	952	952
Tripura	943	962	962	962
Uttar Pradesh	971	980	943	926
West Bengal	971	971	971	962
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	962	1,053	1,000	971
Chandigarh	901	935	909	917
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,010	971	990	990
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
Delhi	952	943	909	909
Lakshadweep	917	926	980	943
Pondicherry	971	971	971	943
All India	971	962	943	926

Note 1 Sex Ratio at birth is defined as females per thousand males at birth.

2 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source Census based estimates as estimated by S Sudha and S Irudaya Rajan; Female Demographic Disadvantage in India 1981-1991: Sex Selection Abortions and Female Infanticide, Development and Change, Vol 30, No.3, July (1999), page 612.

TABLE 5.25

Sex Ratio in Population Age Group 0-4 years*(Females per thousand males)*

States/UTs	1981			1991			2001 [#]
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	1,002	993	1,000	983	965	978	964
Arunachal Pradesh	1,010	979	1,008	1,010	969	1,005	961
Assam	—	—	—	980	962	978	964
Bihar	1,007	984	1,004	980	964	978	938
Chhatisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	975
Goa	969	956	965	969	954	963	933
Gujarat	968	948	962	948	919	939	878
Haryana	921	925	922	885	892	887	820
Himachal Pradesh	978	931	970	949	902	945	897
Jammu & Kashmir	976	951	975	—	—	—	937
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	966
Karnataka	982	976	981	962	963	962	949
Kerala	978	962	975	949	958	951	963
Madhya Pradesh	988	990	989	972	949	967	929
Maharashtra	961	961	961	951	936	946	917
Manipur	992	987	991	979	957	974	961
Meghalaya	995	998	996	995	967	990	975
Mizoram	990	1,006	994	982	978	980	971
Nagaland	993	990	992	1,013	978	1,006	975
Orissa	1,005	989	1,003	974	978	974	950
Punjab	927	920	925	877	867	874	793
Rajasthan	978	981	978	939	924	936	909
Sikkim	973	987	975	969	916	965	986
Tamil Nadu	970	983	974	950	954	951	939
Tripura	979	990	980	970	974	971	975
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	906
Uttar Pradesh	960	986	965	947	942	946	916
West Bengal	994	979	991	974	964	972	963
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	971	1036	986	980	968	977	965
Chandigarh	896	917	916	933	900	904	845
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1005	927	1,000	1,003	1,009	1,004	973
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	936	1,008	964	925
Delhi	931	944	943	911	925	923	865
Lakshadweep	979	962	972	987	938	960	974
Pondicherry	980	990	985	966	967	967	958
All India	979	973	978	959	943	955	927

- Note**
- 1 Sex ratio is defined as females per thousand males for the relevant population age group.
 - 2 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
 - 3 Data not available for earlier years for Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal due to administrative reorganisation of states.
 - 4 #: Provisional data for 2001 Census, pertains to age group 0-6, available only for the total.

- Source**
- 1 Estimated from information in Census of India (1991), Working Children in India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census Data, RGI (1999).
 - 2 Census 2001—Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1, 2001 Statement 19.

TABLE 5.26

Sex Ratio in Population Age Group 5-9 years*(Females per thousand males)*

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	991	985	990	980	966	976
Arunachal Pradesh	957	967	957	940	904	936
Assam	—	—	—	977	941	975
Bihar	938	920	936	925	933	926
Goa	965	949	960	982	967	976
Gujarat	929	917	925	943	925	937
Haryana	868	897	874	879	884	880
Himachal Pradesh	961	939	957	973	904	967
Jammu & Kashmir	966	910	963	—	—	—
Karnataka	1,000	984	996	991	973	985
Kerala	975	963	973	983	957	977
Madhya Pradesh	961	960	961	954	944	952
Maharashtra	976	950	968	955	933	947
Manipur	982	961	976	967	1,011	979
Meghalaya	986	985	986	988	991	988
Mizoram	986	1,019	994	991	1,003	996
Nagaland	965	937	961	974	921	965
Orissa	1,010	973	1,006	975	937	970
Punjab	872	891	877	884	887	885
Rajasthan	913	939	918	901	905	902
Sikkim	995	940	988	1,003	978	1,001
Tamil Nadu	970	974	971	961	968	963
Tripura	971	953	970	969	942	966
Uttar Pradesh	863	911	871	889	916	894
West Bengal	981	925	969	970	955	967
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	964	948	961	992	991	992
Chandigarh	776	877	870	856	900	895
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	954	1,004	958	1,015	873	1,005
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	936	975	952
Delhi	857	897	893	872	907	903
Lakshadweep	928	951	938	923	921	922
Pondicherry	996	990	993	963	960	961
All India	941	942	941	939	937	938

Note 1 Sex ratio is defined as females per thousand males for the relevant population age group.

2 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

Source Estimated from information in Census of India (1991), Working Children in India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census Data, RGI (1999).

TABLE 5.27

Anthropometric Measures — Women and Children

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Women BMI	Children below - 2 SD [#]					
	<18.5Kg/m ²	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-height	
	1998-99	1992-93	1998-99	1992-93	1998-99	1992-93	1998-99
Andhra Pradesh	37.4	49.1	37.7	##	38.6	##	9.1
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	39.7	24.3	53.9	26.5	11.2	7.9
Assam	27.1	50.4	36.0	52.2	50.2	10.8	13.3
Bihar	39.3	62.6	54.4	60.9	53.7	21.8	21.0
Goa	27.1	35.0	28.6	32.5	18.1	15.3	13.1
Gujarat	37.0	50.1	45.1	48.2	43.6	18.9	16.2
Haryana	25.9	37.9	34.6	46.7	50.0	5.9	5.3
Himachal Pradesh	29.7	47.0	43.6	##	41.3	##	16.9
Jammu & Kashmir	26.4	44.5	34.5	40.8	38.8	14.8	11.8
Karnataka	38.8	54.3	43.9	47.6	36.6	17.4	20.0
Kerala	18.7	28.5	26.9	27.4	21.9	11.6	11.1
Madhya Pradesh	38.2	57.4	55.1	##	51.0	##	19.8
Maharashtra	39.7	54.2	49.6	48.5	39.9	20.2	21.2
Manipur	18.8	30.1	27.5	33.6	31.3	8.8	8.2
Meghalaya	25.8	45.5	37.9	50.8	44.9	18.9	13.3
Mizoram	22.6	28.1	27.7	41.3	34.6	2.2	10.2
Nagaland	18.4	28.7	24.1	32.4	33.0	12.7	10.4
Orissa	48.0	53.3	54.4	48.2	44.0	21.3	24.3
Punjab	16.9	45.9	28.7	40.0	39.2	19.9	7.1
Rajasthan	36.1	41.6	50.6	43.1	52.0	19.5	11.7
Sikkim	11.2	—	20.6	—	31.7	—	4.8
Tamil Nadu	29.0	48.2	36.7	##	29.4	##	19.9
Tripura	—	48.8	—	46.0	—	17.5	—
Uttar Pradesh	35.8	59.0	51.7	59.5	55.5	16.1	11.1
West Bengal	43.7	56.8	48.7	##	41.5	##	13.6
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	12.0	41.6	34.7	43.2	36.8	11.9	12.5
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	35.8	53.4	47.0	52.0	45.5	17.5	15.5

Note 1 Includes percentage of ever-married women with BMI below 18.5 kg./m². Body Mass Index is the ratio of the weight in kilograms to the square of the height in meters (kg/m²). The data exclude women who are pregnant and women who gave birth in the preceding two months.

2 The index for children is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population. Figures are for children born 1-47 months prior to survey.

3 #: includes children who are below -3 SD from the International Reference Population

4 ##: Not available as children's height not measured. 1992-93 figure for Jammu & Kashmir covers only the Jammu region.

Source National Family Health Survey (NFHS-1 & 2), 1998-99, October.2000, Table 7.5, page 246 and Table 7.17, page 270. For 1992-93 Table 10.10 page 286.

TABLE 5.28

Anaemia Among Women and Children, 1998-99

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Women			Children		
	Any Anaemia	Moderate Anaemia	Severe Anaemia	Any Anaemia	Moderate Anaemia	Severe Anaemia
Andhra Pradesh	49.8	14.9	2.4	72.3	44.9	4.4
Arunachal Pradesh	62.5	11.3	0.6	54.5	24.7	0.7
Assam	69.7	25.6	0.9	63.2	32.2	0.0
Bihar	63.4	19.0	1.5	81.3	50.3	4.1
Goa	36.4	8.1	1.0	53.4	27.9	2.0
Gujarat	46.3	14.4	2.5	74.5	43.7	6.7
Haryana	47.0	14.5	1.6	83.9	58.8	7.1
Himachal Pradesh	40.5	8.4	0.7	69.9	39.0	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	58.7	17.6	1.9	71.1	38.5	3.5
Karnataka	42.4	13.4	2.3	70.6	43.3	7.6
Kerala	22.7	2.7	0.5	43.9	18.9	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	15.6	1.0	75.0	48.1	4.9
Maharashtra	48.5	14.1	2.9	76.0	47.4	4.4
Manipur	28.9	6.3	0.8	45.2	21.7	0.9
Meghalaya	63.3	27.5	2.4	67.6	39.8	4.3
Mizoram	48.0	12.1	0.7	57.2	22.7	2.3
Nagaland	38.4	9.6	1.0	43.7	18.7	3.0
Orissa	63.0	16.4	1.6	72.3	43.2	2.9
Punjab	41.4	12.3	0.7	80.0	56.7	5.9
Rajasthan	48.5	14.1	2.1	82.3	52.7	9.5
Sikkim	61.1	21.4	2.4	76.5	40.7	7.5
Tamil Nadu	56.5	15.9	3.9	69.0	40.2	6.9
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	48.7	13.7	1.5	73.9	47.8	6.7
West Bengal	62.7	15.9	1.5	78.3	46.3	5.2
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	40.5	9.6	1.3	69.0	42.9	3.9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	51.8	14.8	1.9	74.3	45.9	5.4

Note 1 The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking when calculating the degree of anaemia.

2 Includes ever married women classified as having iron-deficiency by degree of anaemia.

3 Includes children in age group 6-35 months classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia.

Source National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2), 1998-99, October.2000, Table 7.7, page 252 and Table 7.19, page 273.

TABLE 5.29

Women with Any Anaemia, 1998-1999

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Rural	Urban	Combined	SC	ST	Others	Illiterate	Literate
Andhra Pradesh	50.7	47.4	49.9	56.2	48.7	48.3	50.9	39.4
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	62.5	60.6	63.1	61.4	64.6	52.3
Assam	69.2	66.8	69.0	67.9	64.5	70.2	71.3	59.9
Bihar	64.0	59.5	63.6	67.0	82.1	60.5	66.3	50.5
Goa	—	—	36.4	32.9	—	36.8	43.3	30.4
Gujarat	51.1	39.6	46.2	48.2	55.3	43.0	50.7	38.4
Haryana	47.6	45.9	47.2	52.5	—	45.8	49.8	42.7
Himachal Pradesh	40.7	38.4	40.5	37.1	—	41.5	40.9	39.9
Jammu & Kashmir	59.9	54.3	58.7	57.8	62.9	58.7	59.6	55.4
Karnataka	46.0	35.8	42.4	46.6	45.9	41.2	47.5	31.7
Kerala	23.3	20.3	22.6	26.8	33.4	22.1	26.0	22.8
Madhya Pradesh	57.1	46.1	54.4	50.5	70.3	49.5	56.7	43.4.0
Maharashtra	51.2	44.8	48.6	49.5	64.3	46.2	51.1	39
Manipur	—	—	28.9	27.8	22.8	32.6	29.3	29.6
Meghalaya	—	—	63.8	—	64.2	58.2	70.4	53.8
Mizoram	—	—	48.2	—	—	—	63.7	37.8
Nagaland	—	—	38.9	68.2	32.9	62.1	48.0	32.9
Orissa	64.1	54.8	63.1	66.2	74.7	58.1	68.3	44.0
Punjab	42.6	39.1	41.5	47.8	—	39.0	45.0	37.7
Rajasthan	49.3	46.7	48.7	48.0	58.6	47.1	49.4	45.9
Sikkim	—	—	61.5	64.3	60.7	61.3	63.8	51.7
Tamil Nadu	59.1	51.6	56.5	64.2	61.3	54.1	62.1	46.2
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	49.4	46.0	48.7	51.9	53.6	47.4	50.6	43.0
West Bengal	64.3	57.9	62.9	67.1	80.6	59.4	67.3	55.3
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	53.9	45.7	51.8	56.0	64.9	47.6	55.8	46.4

Note Literate includes high school pass and above.

Source National Family Health Survey, 1998-99 (NFHS-2), different volumes of the Preliminary Report.

TABLE 5.30

Births Attended by Health Professionals

(Percentage)

States/UTs	NFHS 1992-93					NFHS 1998-99		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	SC	Other	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	39.7	78.3	49.3	44.6	52.9	58.5	85.0	65.1
Arunachal Pradesh	16.4	53.0	21.3	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14.1	56.8	17.8	18.5	19.0	18.9	64.6	21.5
Bihar	14.0	52.0	18.9	18.8	20.2	20.8	52.3	23.5
Goa	86.8	90.1	88.4	67.5	90.1	—	—	90.8
Gujarat	32.0	65.7	42.6	49.0	48.2	41.8	74.2	53.5
Haryana	24.1	52.5	30.3	20.7	34.5	34.8	66.1	42.0
Himachal Pradesh	22.2	67.4	25.6	22.2	28.2	37.2	78.4	40.4
Jammu & Kashmir	25.4	67.2	31.2	22.7	35.4	36.0	81.2	43.1
Karnataka	40.3	77.2	50.9	32.1	54.4	47.0	86.4	59.2
Kerala	87.6	95.7	89.7	96.9	89.9	92.8	99.4	94.1
Madhya Pradesh	22.1	61.1	30.0	32.5	35.0	21.2	62.3	30.1
Maharashtra	37.6	77.8	53.1	46.2	57.5	43.8	84.1	59.7
Manipur	31.0	63.1	40.5	—	—	—	—	53.9
Meghalaya	27.4	76.3	37.0	—	—	—	—	20.8
Mizoram	40.5	80.6	61.5	—	—	—	—	67.9
Nagaland	18.1	45.6	22.2	—	—	—	—	32.8
Orissa	15.6	48.7	20.5	19.0	25.1	30.5	61.4	33.7
Punjab	44.7	60.1	48.4	45.0	49.6	58.1	78.2	62.7
Rajasthan	17.4	45.2	21.8	15.3	26.3	29.3	63.0	36.2
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.3
Tamil Nadu	59.7	91.8	71.2	54.6	75.7	78.4	95.1	84.1
Tripura	26.0	80.8	33.4	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	11.6	44.2	17.2	7.9	19.5	17.5	52.3	23.0
West Bengal	23.1	66.5	33.0	22.4	35.3	36.2	81.7	44.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	53.0	41.7	53.7	—	—	66.7
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	25.0	65.3	34.2	—	—	33.5	73.3	42.3

Note 1 Doctors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, Lady Health Visitor and other Health Professionals not including traditional birth attendants and others.

2 Data tabulated only for the States/UTs for which preliminary reports of NFHS-II is available.

Source National Family Health Survey I & II.

TABLE 5.31

Births Delivered in Medical Institutions

(Percentage)

States/UTs	NFHS 1992-93					NFHS 1998-99		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	SC	Other	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	20.7	69.6	32.9	25.9	36.3	40.4	78.6	50.0
Arunachal Pradesh	15.6	48.2	19.9	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	7.4	50.1	11.1	12.9	12.0	15.0	59.9	17.6
Bihar	7.7	41.4	12.1	7.4	13.5	12.4	39.9	14.7
Goa	85.1	88.7	86.8	65.0	88.5	—	—	90.5
Gujarat	23.7	62.1	35.6	39.0	40.6	33.2	69.4	46.4
Haryana	11.0	36.8	16.7	7.8	20.6	14.9	47.1	22.3
Himachal Pradesh	12.6	22.2	16.0	13.0	18.3	25.5	72.2	29.0
Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	47.0	21.9	13.5	26.1	28.6	74.8	35.9
Karnataka	25.8	66.6	37.5	21.3	40.7	38.7	78.8	51.1
Kerala	85.4	94.7	87.8	96.9	88.0	91.5	99.4	93.0
Madhya Pradesh	7.4	49.7	15.9	15.5	21.6	12.3	49.8	20.4
Maharashtra	25.3	73.3	43.9	42.1	47.7	34.6	80.9	52.8
Manipur	16.6	38.2	22.9	—	—	—	—	34.5
Meghalaya	19.0	73.4	29.6	—	—	—	—	17.5
Mizoram	29.7	66.3	48.8	—	—	—	—	57.9
Nagaland	5.2	10.9	6.0	—	—	—	—	12.1
Orissa	9.7	39.8	14.1	11.5	17.7	19.3	54.7	22.9
Punjab	21.3	36.2	24.8	19.0	27.1	32.0	56.0	37.5
Rajasthan	7.2	35.0	11.6	7.2	14.9	15.0	47.9	21.7
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.7
Tamil Nadu	48.7	89.8	63.5	44.2	68.6	73.1	92.6	79.8
Tripura	22.8	80.8	30.6	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	6.5	34.1	11.2	4.1	13.1	11.7	37.3	15.7
West Bengal	21.4	66.0	31.5	21.9	33.7	31.5	80.1	40.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	44.3	24.3	45.9	—	—	59.5
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	16.0	57.6	25.5	—	—	24.6	65.1	33.6

Note 1 Public or private health facility/institution including non-governmental organisation (NGO)/Trust.

2 Data tabulated only for the States/UTs for which preliminary reports of NFHS-II is available.

Source National Family Health Survey I & II.

TABLE 5.32

**Type of Medical Attention Received
by Mothers at Child Birth (1995-1996) — Combined**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	No attendance	Govt. appointed doctor	Other doctor	Govt. appointed nurse/midwife	Other nurse/midwife	Other
Andhra Pradesh	11.80	9.30	24.50	9.70	23.70	19.10
Arunachal Pradesh	59.80	7.10	1.60	4.30	—	23.00
Assam	38.40	8.70	3.30	8.60	8.40	30.10
Bihar	46.40	2.20	5.60	4.10	17.40	18.60
Goa	3.70	53.40	28.00	5.10	4.60	2.40
Gujarat	16.60	10.80	21.00	11.90	14.40	24.00
Haryana	16.60	6.90	14.90	13.60	43.80	3.60
Himachal Pradesh	25.00	12.60	4.40	10.30	29.70	16.10
Jammu & Kashmir	41.10	17.00	4.70	1.10	25.00	8.50
Karnataka	26.10	17.50	19.10	8.60	8.60	17.70
Kerala	3.50	36.90	46.60	3.70	3.60	1.60
Madhya Pradesh	36.00	9.20	3.70	12.40	19.30	13.90
Maharashtra	20.10	13.30	24.10	12.10	18.40	9.70
Manipur	20.10	29.60	1.40	8.50	21.10	15.20
Meghalaya	29.90	17.30	3.30	3.50	13.00	30.20
Mizoram	18.10	18.00	1.40	34.50	8.90	15.30
Nagaland	35.70	1.40	2.00	21.80	19.30	17.00
Orissa	43.60	9.90	2.90	8.00	8.40	20.50
Punjab	1.80	6.10	15.60	9.50	6.29	2.00
Rajasthan	47.60	11.80	2.80	4.70	16.30	12.70
Sikkim	19.30	11.10	0.20	13.60	6.00	49.70
Tamil Nadu	9.60	30.20	29.20	10.90	9.30	9.10
Tripura	31.30	23.80	3.60	8.00	9.00	18.10
Uttar Pradesh	48.10	3.60	6.10	7.90	19.80	12.10
West Bengal	13.10	16.70	7.80	8.70	22.90	28.90
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	8.70	64.50	0.20	9.40	4.70	10.60
Chandigarh	—	33.20	16.20	3.70	44.90	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.20	11.80	13.40	—	13.10	2.00
Daman & Diu	3.70	6.40	47.50	18.00	20.10	4.30
Delhi	7.30	29.20	23.60	6.30	25.80	1.00
Lakshadweep	11.60	50.30	2.60	27.70	7.10	—
Pondicherry	—	65.10	11.80	16.60	0.80	2.50
All India	32.20	10.30	11.60	8.50	18.90	15.20

Source Maternal and Child Health Care in India, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report No.445.

TABLE 5.33

**Type of Medical Attention Received
by Mothers at Child Birth (1995-1996) — Rural**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	No attendance	Govt. appointed doctor	Other doctor	Govt. appointed nurse/midwife	Other nurse/midwife	Other
Andhra Pradesh	13.00	6.80	18.40	9.70	26.90	23.30
Arunachal Pradesh	63.40	2.80	1.80	4.90	—	22.60
Assam	40.00	7.30	2.30	8.60	8.40	30.80
Bihar	47.00	1.70	4.20	4.00	17.80	19.50
Goa	4.40	47.00	30.40	7.20	3.30	4.70
Gujarat	19.80	7.80	16.30	13.20	13.20	28.20
Haryana	18.80	4.80	12.10	15.20	45.20	3.70
Himachal Pradesh	25.10	11.20	4.20	10.50	30.30	16.80
Jammu & Kashmir	47.10	13.90	2.90	0.70	26.60	5.70
Karnataka	30.00	14.20	15.70	9.00	8.40	20.40
Kerala	3.60	36.70	45.60	4.40	4.10	1.60
Madhya Pradesh	38.90	5.50	1.40	12.80	20.30	15.30
Maharashtra	24.40	9.50	15.30	12.90	22.80	12.40
Manipur	18.70	29.40	—	6.30	24.70	17.40
Meghalaya	31.80	14.20	1.70	3.30	14.00	32.60
Mizoram	23.40	14.50	1.20	22.10	11.20	23.00
Nagaland	36.70	0.90	0.20	23.70	17.40	17.90
Orissa	45.20	7.10	2.10	8.50	8.40	21.70
Punjab	1.90	5.00	12.10	10.10	66.30	2.50
Rajasthan	51.30	9.50	1.40	4.30	15.60	13.80
Sikkim	19.90	8.30	—	13.40	6.00	52.30
Tamil Nadu	11.70	29.00	22.60	12.10	11.60	11.30
Tripura	32.40	20.60	3.70	8.00	9.50	19.10
Uttar Pradesh	50.40	2.40	4.60	8.20	19.30	12.60
West Bengal	14.50	13.40	5.50	6.80	25.00	33.00
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	10.10	59.20	—	11.10	4.20	12.80
Chandigarh	—	41.80	2.70	—	55.50	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49.20	11.80	11.80	—	13.50	2.00
Daman & Diu	—	8.80	35.80	23.50	27.70	4.20
Delhi	7.30	8.20	26.00	9.70	40.80	8.00
Lakshadweep	10.30	54.20	—	29.40	6.20	—
Pondicherry	—	56.10	9.40	22.10	—	6.30
All India	35.80	7.60	8.00	8.60	19.50	17.00

Source Maternal and Child Health Care in India, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report No.445.

TABLE 5.34

**Type of Medical Attention Received
by Mothers at Child Birth (1995-1996) — Urban**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	No attendance	Govt. appointed doctor	Other doctor	Govt. appointed nurse/midwife	Other nurse/midwife	Other
Andhra Pradesh	7.80	17.20	43.70	9.80	13.60	6.00
Arunachal Pradesh	30.90	40.90	—	—	—	26.00
Assam	11.00	33.60	20.20	7.80	9.20	16.70
Bihar	40.30	7.70	20.50	5.10	12.90	9.70
Goa	3.00	60.10	25.60	3.00	6.00	—
Gujarat	8.60	18.30	33.00	8.80	17.50	13.40
Haryana	6.80	16.20	27.60	6.70	37.60	3.40
Himachal Pradesh	23.20	38.40	8.80	6.30	20.30	3.00
Jammu & Kashmir	15.40	30.20	12.40	2.80	18.30	20.30
Karnataka	12.30	29.60	31.10	6.90	9.00	8.10
Kerala	3.10	37.50	50.00	1.30	1.90	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	22.30	26.90	14.40	10.50	14.50	7.40
Maharashtra	11.00	21.50	42.70	10.60	9.10	4.10
Manipur	25.30	30.40	6.90	16.90	7.60	6.90
Meghalaya	10.20	50.10	20.40	5.20	2.10	5.60
Mizoram	8.50	24.50	1.70	57.20	4.70	1.40
Nagaland	31.40	3.20	9.30	13.80	27.00	13.50
Orissa	28.70	35.10	10.20	3.30	8.00	9.40
Punjab	1.50	9.20	25.10	7.70	53.70	0.60
Rajasthan	27.20	24.60	10.60	6.80	20.20	6.80
Sikkim	9.70	52.20	3.90	15.90	5.70	12.70
Tamil Nadu	5.30	32.90	43.50	8.30	4.20	4.50
Tripura	15.40	66.90	1.70	8.00	1.90	4.30
Uttar Pradesh	30.10	12.80	18.50	5.00	24.10	8.70
West Bengal	6.70	31.70	18.40	17.30	13.20	10.30
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	5.50	77.00	0.80	5.60	5.80	5.30
Chandigarh	—	30.90	19.90	4.80	42.00	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.90	13.10	47.30	—	5.40	1.90
Daman & Diu	13.30	—	78.70	3.30	—	4.70
Delhi	7.30	30.70	23.50	6.10	24.70	0.50
Lakshadweep	16.70	35.60	12.60	21.20	10.40	—
Pondicherry	—	70.90	13.20	13.10	1.30	—
All India	15.90	22.60	27.90	8.30	16.00	7.00

Source Maternal and Child Health Care in India, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report No.445.

TABLE 5.35

Two Doses or More of TT Vaccination during Pregnancy

(Percentages)

States/UTs	NFHS 1992-93			NFHS 1998-99		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	71.4	84.9	74.8	78.9	89.4	81.5
Arunachal Pradesh	28.3	55.4	31.9	—	—	—
Assam	31.8	66.2	34.9	49.5	87.7	51.7
Bihar	26.4	58.7	30.7	55.9	77.9	57.8
Goa	81.0	86.1	83.4	—	—	86.1
Gujarat	56.4	76.7	62.7	66.8	83.0	72.7
Haryana	59.4	76.8	63.3	77.5	86.9	79.7
Himachal Pradesh	46.2	62.6	47.4	65.4	75.3	66.2
Jammu & Kashmir	66.3	84.8	68.9	75.9	87.4	77.7
Karnataka	66.4	78.2	69.8	70.3	85.1	74.9
Kerala	88.9	92.3	89.8	86.5	86.0	86.4
Madhya Pradesh	36.7	66.9	42.8	49.8	73.7	55.0
Maharashtra	65.4	79.8	71.0	72.0	79.4	74.9
Manipur	41.4	63.7	48.0	—	—	64.2
Meghalaya	25.4	48.9	30.0	—	—	30.8
Mizoram	37.7	46.8	42.5	—	—	37.8
Nagaland	30.2	48.9	33.0	—	—	50.9
Orissa	50.7	71.6	53.8	74.0	77.1	74.3
Punjab	81.0	88.6	82.7	88.0	96.2	89.9
Rajasthan	23.8	52.7	28.3	47.4	70.3	52.1
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	52.7
Tamil Nadu	87.4	94.9	90.1	95.9	94.6	95.4
Tripura	54.6	84.9	58.7	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	32.4	62.1	37.4	46.5	76.7	51.4
West Bengal	68.1	78.1	70.4	81.2	87.5	82.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	72.5	—	—	84.8
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	47.7	74.9	53.8	62.5	81.9	66.8

Note Data tabulated only for the States/UTs for which preliminary reports of NFHS-II are available.

Source National Family Health Survey I & II.

TABLE 5.36

Fully Vaccinated Children aged 12-23 Months

(Percentage)

States/UTs	NFHS 1992-93					NFHS 1998-99				
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Combined	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	39.7	58.3	45.0	46.6	43.5	48.9	61.0	52.0	47.8	55.9
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	17.4	40.0	19.4	18.4	20.4	14.9	50.1	17.0	22.3	9.2
Bihar	9.1	21.5	10.7	12.5	8.8	9.4	22.4	10.6	12.1	9.0
Goa	75.2	74.6	74.9	74.6	75.2	—	—	82.6	79.9	85.8
Gujarat	46.2	57.0	49.8	51.3	48.3	44.9	54.3	48.3	49.5	47.0
Haryana	52.1	58.0	53.5	56.6	49.9	58.2	76.5	62.7	62.4	63.2
Himachal Pradesh	61.3	81.5	63.5	66.4	58.9	83.7	80.2	83.4	87.2	78.9
Jammu & Kashmir	62.8	84.8	65.7	67.4	64.0	53.4	73.1	56.7	61.4	50.0
Karnataka	49.9	57.6	52.2	50.7	54.0	60.4	59.0	60.0	62.8	57.1
Kerala	54.0	55.7	54.4	55.8	52.9	77.9	84.9	79.2	76.3	82.6
Madhya Pradesh	25.6	43.0	29.2	32.6	25.4	17.0	41.2	22.4	27.3	17.9
Maharashtra	65.6	61.6	64.1	61.2	67.1	76.8	80.4	78.2	80.3	76.3
Manipur	—	—	29.1	—	—	—	—	42.3	39.7	45.1
Meghalaya	—	—	9.7	—	—	—	—	14.3	13.6	15.0
Mizoram	—	—	56.4	—	—	—	—	59.6	54.5	66.1
Nagaland	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	14.1	14.3	13.8
Orissa	34.7	43.8	36.8	37.8	34.1	42.2	56.4	43.7	44.1	43.3
Punjab	57.7	75.6	61.9	68.9	54.2	66.3	86.2	72.1	74.5	69.2
Rajasthan	16.1	45.9	21.1	23.5	18.5	13.1	26.4	16.0	15.6	16.6
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.9	47.7	39.6
Tamil Nadu	60.3	73.3	64.9	68.3	61.9	76.6	81.0	78.2	81.3	74.6
Tripura	—	—	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	17.4	32.9	19.8	22.5	17.0	19.2	32.3	21.2	23.6	18.8
West Bengal	31.3	44.1	34.2	31.8	36.5	40.8	56.3	43.1	43.7	43.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	57.8	64.9	49.8	—	—	69.8	71.8	67.2
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	30.9	50.7	35.4	36.7	34.1	36.6	60.5	42.0	—	—

Note 1 Children are fully vaccinated if they have received BCG, Measles and 3 doses DPT & Polio Vaccine.

2 Data tabulated only for the states/UTs for which preliminary reports of NFHS-II are available.

Source National Family Health Survey I & II.

TABLE 5.37

Children aged 12-23 Months Not Vaccinated

(Percentage)

States/UTs	NFHS 1992-93					NFHS 1998-99				
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Combined	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	20.2	10.8	17.5	14.6	20.4	5.1	2.8	4.5	5.0	4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	47.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	46.5	14.2	43.6	41.6	45.6	34.7	10.4	33.2	30.2	37.7
Bihar	55.8	37.9	53.5	47.7	59.6	17.8	8.1	16.9	15.1	18.9
Goa	4.8	6.0	5.4	6.6	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	21.0	14.6	18.9	20.3	17.4	6.2	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.5
Haryana	18.8	13.3	17.5	15.9	19.3	10.7	7.3	9.9	9.2	10.8
Himachal Pradesh	9.3	2.2	8.7	7.8	9.8	2.9	1.3	2.8	0.2	5.8
Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	5.1	16.2	15.2	17.1	12.0	2.7	10.4	8.6	13.1
Karnataka	15.7	13.9	15.2	15.1	15.3	8.6	5.5	7.7	8.3	7.0
Kerala	13.4	5.2	11.4	8.7	14.3	2.8	—	2.2	2.5	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	38.3	19.6	34.4	30.9	38.2	16.5	5.0	13.9	11.5	16.1
Maharashtra	6.6	8.9	7.5	7.1	7.8	3.2	—	2.0	2.1	1.8
Manipur	—	—	32.3	—	—	—	—	17.2	21.3	12.6
Meghalaya	—	—	54.9	—	—	—	—	42.3	48.4	36.6
Mizoram	—	—	14.7	—	—	—	—	10.5	14.9	4.8
Nagaland	—	—	75.0	—	—	—	—	32.7	37.6	27.9
Orissa	28.5	25.5	28.0	25.0	31.5	9.0	13.0	9.4	8.3	11.0
Punjab	19.9	9.8	17.5	8.2	27.7	11.3	2.3	8.7	5.2	12.9
Rajasthan	52.5	28.4	48.5	45.8	51.3	23.9	17.7	22.5	21.8	23.3
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	16.8	18.4
Tamil Nadu	4.0	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	0.4	—	0.3	—	0.6
Tripura	—	—	42.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	46.1	28.4	43.3	40.2	46.6	31.9	16.4	29.5	27.5	31.5
West Bengal	24.9	13.7	22.4	23.6	21.3	15.4	5.5	13.6	12.9	14.3
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	6.7	3.7	10.0	—	—	5.1	2.6	8.3
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	34.0	16.4	30.0	27.8	32.3	16.7	6.4	14.4	—	—

Note Data tabulated only for the states/UTs for which preliminary reports of NFHS-II are available.

Source National Family Health Survey I & II.

TABLE 5.38

**Number of Persons Reporting Ailment
During Last 15 days — Rural (1995-96)**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	Acute Ailment			Chronic Ailment			Any Ailment		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	45	41	43	22	23	22	66	63	64
Arunachal Pradesh	23	23	23	1	1	1	24	24	24
Assam	61	85	72	7	10	9	68	95	80
Bihar	23	29	26	9	10	10	33	39	36
Goa	20	34	27	11	24	18	30	58	44
Gujarat	34	36	35	12	9	11	46	45	46
Haryana	45	50	47	12	15	14	57	65	61
Himachal Pradesh	64	63	64	23	35	29	84	96	90
Jammu & Kashmir	42	44	43	10	9	9	52	53	52
Karnataka	29	33	31	13	15	14	41	48	44
Kerala	80	79	80	36	40	38	116	119	118
Madhya Pradesh	35	37	36	5	6	5	40	43	41
Maharashtra	37	38	37	14	15	15	51	52	52
Manipur	6	4	5	4	2	3	10	6	8
Meghalaya	33	34	33	2	—	1	35	34	35
Mizoram	12	17	14	—	9	4	12	25	18
Nagaland	29	32	30	1	1	1	30	33	31
Orissa	59	53	56	5	8	6	64	61	62
Punjab	55	57	56	15	25	20	71	81	76
Rajasthan	23	21	22	8	4	6	31	24	28
Sikkim	32	37	34	5	1	3	37	39	38
Tamil Nadu	36	42	39	16	10	13	52	53	52
Tripura	100	114	106	12	9	11	112	123	117
Uttar Pradesh	48	51	49	12	12	12	60	63	61
West Bengal	44	49	47	17	21	19	61	70	65
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	26	23	25	4	1	2	30	24	27
Chandigarh	130	144	135	10	29	18	140	173	153
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47	50	48	—	19	9	47	69	57
Daman & Diu	10	30	20	25	21	23	35	51	43
Delhi	22	22	22	1	—	0	23	22	23
Lakshadweep	45	22	34	24	29	26	63	51	57
Pondicherry	70	103	87	8	—	4	78	103	91
All India	41	44	42	13	14	13	54	57	55

Note Short duration (less than 30 days) ailments have been termed as acute ailment and long duration ailments (30 days or more) have been termed as chronic ailment.

Source Morbidity and Treatment of Ailments, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report No. 441, November 1998.

TABLE 5.39

**Number of Persons Reporting Ailment
During Last 15 days — Urban (1995-96)**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	Acute Ailment			Chronic Ailment			Any Ailment		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	40	43	41	19	21	20	58	63	61
Arunachal Pradesh	43	39	41	2	—	1	45	39	42
Assam	63	86	74	8	20	13	71	104	86
Bihar	33	30	32	7	13	10	40	42	41
Goa	27	26	27	9	5	7	36	31	34
Gujarat	24	27	26	10	10	10	34	37	36
Haryana	34	60	46	14	20	17	47	80	63
Himachal Pradesh	56	48	53	17	11	15	71	59	66
Jammu & Kashmir	44	47	46	7	9	8	51	57	54
Karnataka	28	29	28	11	14	12	39	42	40
Kerala	63	59	61	25	28	27	88	88	88
Madhya Pradesh	32	28	30	7	8	7	38	37	38
Maharashtra	33	38	35	13	13	13	45	51	48
Manipur	1	2	2	1	—	1	3	2	2
Meghalaya	28	40	33	1	0	1	29	40	34
Mizoram	10	13	11	—	0	0	10	13	12
Nagaland	43	40	42	4	4	4	47	44	46
Orissa	46	59	52	10	10	10	56	69	62
Punjab	67	52	60	17	34	25	84	86	85
Rajasthan	26	22	24	8	10	9	34	33	33
Sikkim	9	27	18	5	3	4	14	30	22
Tamil Nadu	38	51	44	13	16	14	50	66	58
Tripura	70	80	75	20	27	23	90	103	96
Uttar Pradesh	50	64	57	12	17	15	63	82	72
West Bengal	47	50	49	14	18	16	61	68	65
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	16	11	14	2	0	1	18	11	15
Chandigarh	76	96	85	50	45	48	127	141	133
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56	54	55	3	—	2	59	54	57
Daman & Diu	28	39	34	12	6	9	41	44	43
Delhi	34	28	31	12	12	12	46	40	43
Lakshadweep	46	47	46	4	—	2	50	47	48
Pondicherry	43	71	57	18	1	10	62	72	67
All India	39	43	41	13	15	14	51	58	54

Note Short duration (less than 30 days) ailments have been termed as acute ailment and long duration ailments (30 days or more) have been termed as chronic ailment.

Source Morbidity and Treatment of Ailments, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report No 441, November 1998.

TABLE 5.40

**Persons Hospitalised During
Last 365 Days (1995-1996)**

(Per thousand)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	16	13	14	19	16	17
Arunachal Pradesh	39	25	33	27	37	32
Assam	9	8	9	15	19	16
Bihar	6	5	5	11	13	12
Goa	28	25	26	28	22	25
Gujarat	15	13	14	22	20	21
Haryana	29	20	25	28	23	25
Himachal Pradesh	23	20	21	20	16	19
Jammu & Kashmir	12	10	11	23	10	17
Karnataka	15	12	14	16	19	18
Kerala	69	71	70	72	59	65
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	7	15	16	15
Maharashtra	20	18	19	27	25	26
Manipur	11	13	12	6	13	10
Meghalaya	14	12	13	18	32	25
Mizoram	17	21	19	21	30	25
Nagaland	14	10	12	14	15	14
Orissa	14	11	13	17	14	16
Punjab	12	16	14	14	21	17
Rajasthan	9	6	8	14	14	14
Sikkim	6	5	6	4	17	10
Tamil Nadu	20	17	18	25	22	23
Tripura	39	29	34	46	37	42
Uttar Pradesh	8	9	8	13	15	14
West Bengal	12	11	11	21	23	22
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	51	37	45	34	35	34
Chandigarh	9	19	13	14	29	21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35	34	35	19	13	16
Daman & Diu	27	16	22	51	50	51
Delhi	18	10	14	13	14	13
Lakshadweep	38	60	49	55	51	53
Pondicherry	58	31	44	28	17	22
All India	14	13	13	20	20	20

Source Morbidity and Treatment of Ailments, NSS 52nd Round, July 1995-June 1996, Report 441, November 1998.

TABLE 5.41

Health Infrastructure — Number of Health Centres*(As on 1st April)*

States/UTs	PHCs		Sub-Centres		CHCs	
	1985	1996	1985	1996	1985	1996
Andhra Pradesh	555	1,283	6,129	7,894	27	46
Arunachal Pradesh	0	47	55	223	0	9
Assam	237	619	1,711	5,280	12	105
Bihar	796	2,209	8,299	14,799	52	148
Goa	13	21	156	175	3	5
Gujarat	310	957	4,869	7,284	22	185
Haryana	163	397	1,591	2,299	2	63
Himachal Pradesh	106	245	1,299	1,954	28	47
Jammu and Kashmir	123	335	609	1,700	19	45
Karnataka	365	1,459	4,964	7,793	98	224
Kerala	199	959	2,270	5,094	4	54
Madhya Pradesh	680	1,376	6,615	11,937	58	190
Maharashtra	1,539	1,695	6,391	9,725	147	295
Manipur	31	72	301	420	6	16
Meghalaya	32	88	172	337	3	9
Mizoram	19	38	162	261	1	6
Nagaland	21	33	133	244	1	5
Orissa	484	1,056	4,127	5,927	59	157
Punjab	130	484	2,602	2,852	10	105
Rajasthan	448	1,572	3,790	8,692	76	256
Sikkim	18	24	82	147	0	2
Tamil Nadu	436	1,436	5,860	8,681	30	72
Tripura	32	63	230	536	3	11
Uttar Pradesh	1,169	3,761	15,653	20,153	74	262
West Bengal	1,772	1,558	6,100	7,873	23	89
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	6	17	31	96	0	4
Chandigarh	0	0	12	12	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	6	19	34	0	0
Daman and Diu	2	4	14	21	0	2
Delhi	8	8	42	42	0	0
Lakshadweep	7	7	14	14	1	3
Pondicherry	14	26	73	79	1	4
All India	9,118	21,853	84,053	132,778	761	2,420

Note PHC refers to Primary Health Centre; CHC refers to Community Health Centre.

Source Health Information of India, 1995 and 1996, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

TABLE 5.42

**Population Covered by
Rural Health Care Infrastructure**

States/UTs	PHCs	Sub-Centres	CHCs (in thousands)	Population Per Bed	Reference Period
Andhra Pradesh	29,719	4,601	204	1,526	1.1.94
Arunachal Pradesh	16,754	3,077	84	349	1.1.92
Assam	32,191	3,774	190	1,968	1.1.92
Bihar	33,962	5,069	507	2,969	1.1.91
Goa	40,591	4,012	138	326	1.1.92
Gujarat	27,987	3,721	131	706	1.1.93
Haryana	30,945	5,398	194	2,584	1.1.95
Himachal Pradesh	15,134	2,282	86	1,181	1.1.96
Jammu and Kashmir	17,446	3,458	111	868	1.1.96
Karnataka	18,537	3,815	124	1,283	1.1.89
Kerala	22,311	4,205	267	391	1.1.96
Madhya Pradesh	30,084	4,256	149	3,770	1.1.94
Maharashtra	28,485	4,976	157	1,023	1.1.92
Manipur	19,297	3,170	83	1,357	1.1.93
Meghalaya	16,997	3,832	111	978	1.1.96
Mizoram	6,760	1,106	62	633	1.1.93
Nagaland	30,343	4,087	200	1,238	1.1.96
Orissa	20,285	4,627	175	2,314	1.1.92
Punjab	29,522	5,010	136	1,509	1.1.96
Rajasthan	20,421	3,445	129	2,347	1.1.96
Sikkim	15,394	2,513	185	843	1.1.96
Tamil Nadu	25,614	4,237	511	1,120	1.1.96
Tripura	40,267	4,349	212	1,817	1.1.90
Uttar Pradesh	29,282	5,533	360	2,593	1.1.96
West Bengal	39,120	6,075	498	1,351	1.1.86
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	12,100	2,121	51	372	1.1.96
Chandigarh	—	5,091	66	1,540	1.1.96
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21,125	3,521	120	1,435	1.1.96
Daman and Diu	18,014	2,573	54	680	1.1.92
Delhi	118,627	22,596	—	585	1.1.95
Lakshadweep	5,648	1,614	8	886	1.1.96
Pondicherry	6,763	3,635	73	310	1.1.92
All India	27,364	4,579	214	1,498	

Note Rural Population for 1991 has been used in this tabulation.

Source Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, June 2000, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Health, Government of India.

TABLE 5.43

Couple Protection Rate

(Percentage)

States/UTs	NFHS 1992-93			NFHS 1998-99		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	43.6	55.6	47.0	58.3	63.4	59.6
Arunachal Pradesh	20.8	39.5	23.6	—	—	—
Assam	40.1	62.3	42.8	42.3	53.4	43.3
Bihar	19.8	42.5	23.1	22.9	38.9	24.5
Goa	44.4	51.2	47.8	—	—	47.5
Gujarat	47.5	52.7	49.3	57.0	61.8	59.0
Haryana	46.7	58.0	49.7	60.4	67.2	62.4
Himachal Pradesh	57.1	70.4	58.4	67.0	74.3	67.7
Jammu & Kashmir	46.2	64.4	49.4	43.9	68.0	49.1
Karnataka	47.7	52.0	49.1	57.4	59.9	58.3
Kerala	61.4	68.2	63.3	63.2	65.5	63.7
Madhya Pradesh	33.4	47.7	36.5	40.7	55.2	44.3
Maharashtra	54.3	52.9	53.7	62.7	58.5	60.9
Manipur	30.3	44.3	34.9	—	—	38.7
Meghalaya	18.0	31.9	20.7	—	—	20.2
Mizoram	50.5	57.1	53.8	—	—	57.7
Nagaland	10.9	20.6	13.0	—	—	30.3
Orissa	34.2	47.4	36.3	45.9	54.0	46.8
Punjab	57.2	62.7	58.7	64.4	71.7	66.7
Rajasthan	28.2	47.1	31.8	37.1	50.4	40.3
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	53.8
Tamil Nadu	49.2	50.9	49.8	48.8	58.2	52.1
Tripura	52.4	71.1	56.1	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	16.7	32.0	19.8	23.9	44.8	28.1
West Bengal	55.7	61.8	57.4	64.5	73.4	66.6
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	55.3	60.7	60.3	—	—	63.8
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	36.9	51.0	40.6	44.7	58.2	48.2

Note 1 The percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 using family planning at the time of survey (all methods).

2 Data tabulated only for the states/UTs for which preliminary reports of NFHS-II are available.

Source National Family Health Survey I & II.

TABLE 5.44

Total Fertility Rates*(Number of children)*

States/UTs	1980-82			1990-92			1995-97		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	4.1	3.0	3.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.8
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	4.2	2.8	4.1	2.9	1.2	2.8
Assam	4.2	2.6	4.1	3.6	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.1	3.3
Bihar	5.7	4.7	5.6	4.7	3.4	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.5
Goa	—	—	—	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5
Gujarat	4.7	3.6	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1
Haryana	5.3	3.7	5.0	4.2	2.9	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.5
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	3.1	1.9	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.5
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.6
Kerala	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	5.5	4.0	5.2	3.9	3.3	4.7	4.4	2.6	4.1
Maharashtra	4.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.8
Manipur	—	—	—	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4
Meghalaya	—	—	—	4.8	1.7	4.1	4.5	1.7	4.0
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	2.4	1.7	2.3	—	1.5	1.5
Orissa	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.3	2.3	3.1
Punjab	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.8
Rajasthan	5.8	4.4	5.5	4.8	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.0	4.2
Sikkim	—	—	—	3.2	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.4	2.5
Tamil Nadu	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.1
Tripura	—	—	—	5.9	5.9	5.9	1.0	0.6	2.1
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	4.2	5.8	5.5	3.8	5.2	5.1	3.8	4.9
West Bengal	4.8	2.5	4.1	3.6	2.0	3.2	3.0	1.8	2.7
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.9
Chandigarh	—	—	—	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.5	3.6	2.4	3.5
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.5
Delhi	—	—	—	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	3.2	4.7	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.8
Pondicherry	—	—	—	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8
All India	4.8	3.4	4.5	4.0	2.7	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.4

Note 1 For Bihar and West Bengal data indicated for 1980-82 pertains to 1981-83.

2 Total Fertility Rate has been defined as the number of children a woman would have if hypothetically she lived through her reproductive years (i.e. 15 to 49) experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in the population during a given period.

Source Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-1997, RGI, New Delhi, 1999.

TABLE 5.45

Population Distribution — Census 1981*(Figures in million)*

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	20.70	20.36	41.06	6.41	6.08	12.49	27.11	26.44	53.55
Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	0.28	0.59	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.34	0.29	0.63
Assam	9.31	8.54	17.85	1.16	0.89	2.05	10.47	9.43	19.90
Bihar	31.17	30.03	61.20	4.76	3.96	8.72	35.93	33.98	69.91
Goa	0.37	0.37	0.73	0.18	0.17	0.35	0.55	0.54	1.09
Gujarat	11.99	11.50	23.48	5.57	5.04	10.60	17.55	16.53	34.09
Haryana	5.38	4.71	10.10	1.53	1.30	2.83	6.91	6.01	12.92
Himachal Pradesh	1.99	1.97	3.95	0.18	0.14	0.33	2.17	2.11	4.28
Jammu & Kashmir	2.49	2.23	4.73	0.67	0.59	1.26	3.16	2.82	5.99
Karnataka	13.35	13.05	26.41	5.57	5.16	10.73	18.92	18.21	37.14
Kerala	10.17	10.51	20.68	2.36	2.41	4.77	12.53	12.93	25.45
Madhya Pradesh	21.27	20.33	41.59	5.62	4.97	10.59	26.89	25.29	52.18
Maharashtra	20.53	20.26	40.79	11.89	10.11	21.99	32.42	30.37	62.78
Manipur	0.53	0.52	1.05	0.19	0.18	0.38	0.72	0.70	1.42
Meghalaya	0.56	0.54	1.09	0.13	0.11	0.24	0.68	0.65	1.34
Mizoram	0.19	0.18	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.26	0.24	0.49
Nagaland	0.34	0.31	0.65	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.42	0.36	0.77
Orissa	11.64	11.62	23.26	1.67	1.44	3.11	13.31	13.06	26.37
Punjab	6.44	5.70	12.14	2.49	2.16	4.65	8.94	7.85	16.79
Rajasthan	14.01	13.04	27.05	3.84	3.37	7.21	17.85	16.41	34.26
Sikkim	0.14	0.12	0.27	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.17	0.14	0.32
Tamil Nadu	16.33	16.12	32.46	8.15	7.80	15.95	24.49	23.92	48.41
Tripura	0.94	0.89	1.83	0.12	0.11	0.23	1.05	1.00	2.05
Uttar Pradesh	48.04	42.92	90.96	10.78	9.12	19.90	58.82	52.04	110.86
West Bengal	20.62	19.52	40.13	7.94	6.50	14.45	28.56	26.02	54.58
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.19
Chandigarh	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.18	0.42	0.26	0.20	0.45
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.10
Daman & Diu	0.37	0.37	0.73	0.18	0.17	0.35	0.55	0.54	1.09
Delhi	0.25	0.20	0.45	3.19	2.58	5.77	3.44	2.78	6.22
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Pondicherry	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.16	0.16	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.60
All India	269.36	256.09	525.46	85.03	74.69	159.73	354.40	330.79	685.18

Note 1 Figures for Goa have been repeated for Daman and Diu.

2 Figures for Assam have been projected and are reflected in the All India figures. Population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be undertaken.

Source Census of India, 1981.

TABLE 5.46

Population Distribution — Census 1991*(Figures in million)*

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	24.59	24.03	48.62	9.13	8.75	17.89	33.72	32.78	66.51
Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	0.35	0.75	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.47	0.40	0.86
Assam	10.30	9.62	19.93	1.35	1.13	2.49	11.66	10.76	22.41
Bihar	39.05	35.98	75.02	6.16	5.20	11.35	45.20	41.17	86.37
Goa	0.35	0.34	0.69	0.25	0.23	0.48	0.59	0.58	1.17
Gujarat	13.88	13.18	27.06	7.47	6.78	14.25	21.36	19.95	41.31
Haryana	6.66	5.75	12.41	2.17	1.88	4.05	8.83	7.64	16.46
Himachal Pradesh	2.37	2.35	4.72	0.25	0.20	0.45	2.62	2.55	5.17
Jammu & Kashmir	3.04	2.84	5.88	0.97	0.87	1.84	4.01	3.70	7.72
Karnataka	15.74	15.32	31.07	7.21	6.70	13.91	22.95	22.03	44.98
Kerala	10.51	10.91	21.42	3.78	3.90	7.68	14.29	14.81	29.10
Madhya Pradesh	26.16	24.68	50.84	8.10	7.24	15.34	34.27	31.91	66.18
Maharashtra	24.54	23.86	48.40	16.29	14.25	30.54	40.83	38.11	78.94
Manipur	0.68	0.65	1.33	0.26	0.25	0.51	0.94	0.90	1.84
Meghalaya	0.73	0.71	1.44	0.17	0.16	0.33	0.91	0.87	1.77
Mizoram	0.19	0.18	0.37	0.16	0.15	0.32	0.36	0.33	0.69
Nagaland	0.52	0.48	1.00	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.64	0.57	1.21
Orissa	13.79	13.63	27.42	2.27	1.97	4.23	16.06	15.60	31.66
Punjab	7.57	6.72	14.29	3.21	2.78	5.99	10.78	9.50	20.28
Rajasthan	17.69	16.25	33.94	5.36	4.71	10.07	23.04	20.96	44.01
Sikkim	0.20	0.17	0.37	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.19	0.41
Tamil Nadu	18.57	18.21	36.78	9.73	9.35	19.08	28.30	27.56	55.86
Tripura	1.20	1.13	2.34	0.22	0.21	0.42	1.42	1.34	2.76
Uttar Pradesh	59.20	52.31	111.51	14.84	12.77	27.61	74.04	65.08	139.11
West Bengal	25.44	23.93	49.37	10.07	8.64	18.71	35.51	32.57	68.08
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.11	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.28
Chandigarh	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.32	0.26	0.58	0.36	0.28	0.64
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.14
Daman & Diu	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10
Delhi	0.53	0.42	0.95	4.63	3.84	8.47	5.16	4.27	9.42
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05
Pondicherry	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.52	0.41	0.40	0.81
All India	324.32	304.37	628.69	114.91	102.70	217.61	439.23	407.07	846.30

Note All India includes projected population of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census could not be held. Figures projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection, (October 1989). Population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be undertaken.

Source Census of India, 1991.

TABLE 5.47

Population Distribution — Census 2001*(Figures in million)*

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	27.86	27.37	55.23	10.43	10.07	20.50	38.29	37.44	75.73
Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	0.42	0.87	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.57	0.52	1.09
Assam	11.99	11.27	23.26	1.80	1.58	3.38	13.79	12.85	26.64
Bihar (Comp.)	49.18	45.94	95.12	7.84	6.83	14.67	57.02	52.77	109.79
Jharkhand	10.66	10.26	20.92	3.20	2.79	5.99	13.86	13.05	26.91
Bihar	38.51	35.68	74.20	4.64	4.04	8.68	43.15	39.72	82.88
Goa	0.34	0.34	0.67	0.35	0.32	0.67	0.69	0.66	1.34
Gujarat	16.29	15.41	31.71	10.05	8.84	18.89	26.34	24.25	50.60
Haryana	8.02	6.96	14.97	3.31	2.80	6.11	11.33	9.76	21.08
Himachal Pradesh	2.76	2.73	5.49	0.33	0.26	0.59	3.09	2.99	6.08
Jammu & Kashmir	3.93	3.64	7.57	1.37	1.13	2.50	5.30	4.77	10.07
Karnataka	17.62	17.20	34.81	9.24	8.68	17.92	26.86	25.88	52.73
Kerala	11.45	12.12	23.57	4.02	4.25	8.27	15.47	16.37	31.84
Madhya Pradesh (Comp.)	31.27	29.64	60.91	10.64	9.63	20.27	41.91	39.27	81.18
Chhatisgarh	8.29	8.33	16.63	2.16	2.01	4.17	10.45	10.34	20.80
Madhya Pradesh	22.98	21.31	44.29	8.48	7.62	16.10	31.46	28.93	60.39
Maharashtra	28.44	27.29	55.73	21.89	19.13	41.02	50.33	46.42	96.75
Manipur	0.93	0.89	1.82	0.28	0.29	0.57	1.21	1.18	2.39
Meghalaya	0.94	0.92	1.86	0.23	0.22	0.45	1.17	1.14	2.31
Mizoram	0.23	0.22	0.45	0.23	0.21	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.89
Nagaland	0.85	0.79	1.64	0.19	0.16	0.35	1.04	0.95	1.99
Orissa	15.71	15.49	31.21	2.90	2.60	5.50	18.61	18.09	36.71
Punjab	8.50	7.55	16.05	4.46	3.78	8.24	12.96	11.33	24.29
Rajasthan	22.39	20.87	43.26	6.99	6.22	13.21	29.38	27.09	56.47
Sikkim	0.26	0.23	0.48	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.29	0.25	0.54
Tamil Nadu	17.51	17.36	34.87	13.76	13.48	27.24	31.27	30.84	62.11
Tripura	1.36	1.29	2.64	0.28	0.27	0.55	1.64	1.56	3.19
Uttar Pradesh (Comp.)	72.24	65.61	137.85	19.54	17.14	36.68	91.78	82.75	174.53
Uttaranchal	3.15	3.16	6.31	1.17	1.00	2.17	4.32	4.16	8.48
Uttar Pradesh	69.10	62.45	131.54	18.37	16.14	34.51	87.47	78.59	166.05
West Bengal	29.61	28.13	57.74	11.88	10.60	22.48	41.49	38.73	80.22
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.13	0.11	0.24	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.16	0.36
Chandigarh	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.36	0.81	0.51	0.39	0.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.22
Daman & Diu	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.16
Delhi	0.53	0.43	0.96	7.04	5.78	12.82	7.57	6.21	13.78
Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
Pondicherry	0.17	0.16	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.65	0.49	0.49	0.97
All India	381.14	360.52	741.66	150.14	135.22	285.36	531.28	495.74	1,027.02

Source Provisional Population Results—Census of India 2001, RGI, New Delhi.

TABLE 5.48

Population Distribution for Years of NSS Rounds*(Figures in million)*

States/UTs	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	43.10	13.84	56.94	49.95	19.43	69.38	52.61	22.86	75.47
Arunachal Pradesh	0.63	0.06	0.69	0.81	0.14	0.95	0.95	0.24	1.19
Assam	17.24	1.96	19.20	20.96	2.62	23.58	23.02	3.19	26.20
Bihar	64.89	9.37	74.26	77.46	12.32	89.77	84.99	14.93	99.92
Goa	0.78	0.40	1.18	0.72	0.57	1.28	0.81	0.78	1.59
Gujarat	24.46	11.51	35.96	28.03	15.43	43.45	30.22	18.02	48.25
Haryana	10.71	3.14	13.85	13.05	4.47	17.52	14.44	5.40	19.84
Himachal Pradesh	4.16	0.36	4.52	5.08	0.50	5.58	6.10	0.63	6.71
Jammu & Kashmir	5.03	1.40	6.44	6.28	2.03	8.31	7.48	2.47	9.94
Karnataka	27.66	11.52	39.18	32.12	15.07	47.19	34.47	17.62	52.10
Kerala	20.91	5.51	26.42	21.72	8.34	30.05	22.36	9.90	32.26
Madhya Pradesh	44.07	11.78	55.84	53.20	17.02	70.21	58.64	21.13	79.76
Maharashtra	42.84	24.13	66.96	50.97	31.84	82.81	52.75	38.37	91.12
Manipur	1.12	0.41	1.53	1.41	0.61	2.01	1.63	0.88	2.52
Meghalaya	1.18	0.26	1.45	1.58	0.37	1.95	1.97	0.46	2.43
Mizoram	0.37	0.17	0.54	0.36	0.39	0.76	0.35	0.60	0.95
Nagaland	0.75	0.14	0.89	1.08	0.25	1.33	1.30	0.37	1.68
Orissa	24.38	3.39	27.77	28.34	4.73	33.07	29.93	5.93	35.86
Punjab	12.72	4.98	17.70	14.87	6.47	21.34	16.06	7.46	23.52
Rajasthan	28.89	7.92	36.81	35.79	11.09	46.88	40.07	13.49	53.55
Sikkim	0.29	0.05	0.34	0.40	0.04	0.45	0.50	0.05	0.56
Tamil Nadu	33.64	16.71	50.35	37.48	20.22	57.69	39.18	22.60	61.78
Tripura	1.96	0.28	2.24	2.54	0.49	3.02	3.13	0.66	3.78
Uttar Pradesh	96.45	21.82	118.28	117.35	30.60	147.96	131.97	38.16	170.11
West Bengal	42.60	15.50	58.10	51.45	19.93	71.38	56.55	22.46	79.01
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.16	0.06	0.21	0.22	0.08	0.31	0.28	0.11	0.39
Chandigarh	0.04	0.46	0.50	0.07	0.64	0.71	0.10	0.78	0.89
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.17	0.02	0.19
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.14
Delhi	0.58	6.44	7.02	1.00	9.56	10.56	1.75	12.12	13.96
Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.07
Pondicherry	0.29	0.37	0.66	0.29	0.60	0.89	0.31	0.80	1.11
All India	551.99	173.93	725.92	654.75	235.93	890.68	713.34	283.69	997.13

Note Population of Daman and Diu for 1983 included in Goa.

Source Estimates of the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection, 1996, Planning Commission, Government of India.

TABLE 5.49

Population Characteristics — Census 1981 to 2001*(Urbanisation Rate & Annual Average Growth in percentage and Population Density in persons per sq. km)*

States/UTs	Urbanisation Rate			Annual Average. Growth			Population Density		
	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	23.32	26.89	27.08	2.10	2.19	1.31	195	242	275
Arunachal Pradesh	6.56	12.80	20.41	3.06	3.19	2.35	8	10	13
Assam	9.88	11.10	12.72	3.13	1.20	1.74	254	286	340
Bihar (Comp.)	—	—	13.36	2.18	2.14	2.43	402	497	—
Jharkhand	—	—	22.25	—	2.18	2.11	—	—	338
Bihar	12.47	13.14	10.47	—	2.12	2.53	402	497	880
Goa	32.03	41.01	49.77	—	—	1.40	316	363	—
Gujarat	31.10	34.49	37.35	2.47	1.94	2.05	174	211	258
Haryana	21.88	24.63	29.00	2.56	2.45	2.50	292	372	477
Himachal Pradesh	7.61	8.69	9.79	2.15	1.91	1.63	77	93	109
Jammu & Kashmir	21.05	23.83	24.88	2.63	2.57	2.69	59	76	99
Karnataka	28.89	30.92	33.98	2.40	1.93	1.60	194	235	275
Kerala	18.74	26.39	25.97	1.78	1.35	0.90	655	749	819
Madhya Pradesh (Comp.)	—	—	24.98	2.28	2.41	2.06	118	149	—
Chhatisgarh	—	—	20.08	—	2.32	1.67	—	—	154
Madhya Pradesh	20.29	23.18	26.67	—	2.44	2.20	118	149	196
Maharashtra	35.03	38.69	42.40	2.22	2.32	2.06	204	257	314
Manipur	26.42	27.52	23.88	2.85	2.60	2.66	64	82	107
Meghalaya	18.07	18.60	19.63	2.82	2.88	2.65	60	79	103
Mizoram	24.67	46.10	49.50	4.04	3.40	2.59	23	33	42
Nagaland	15.52	17.21	17.74	4.14	4.55	5.10	47	73	120
Orissa	11.79	13.38	14.97	1.85	1.84	1.49	169	203	236
Punjab	27.68	29.55	33.95	2.17	1.91	1.82	333	403	482
Rajasthan	21.05	22.00	23.38	2.89	2.53	2.53	100	129	165
Sikkim	16.15	9.10	11.10	4.19	2.54	2.89	45	57	76
Tamil Nadu	32.95	34.15	43.86	1.63	1.44	1.07	372	429	478
Tripura	10.99	15.29	17.02	2.81	2.99	1.47	196	263	304
Uttar Pradesh (Comp.)	—	—	21.02	2.30	2.30	1.79	377	473	—
Uttaranchal	—	—	25.59	—	2.19	1.77	—	—	159
Uttar Pradesh	17.95	19.84	20.78	—	2.30	2.32	377	473	689
West Bengal	26.47	27.48	28.03	2.11	2.23	1.65	615	767	904
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	26.30	26.71	32.67	5.07	4.05	2.41	23	34	43
Chandigarh	93.63	89.69	89.78	5.79	3.58	3.45	3,961	5,632	7,903
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.67	8.47	22.89	3.41	2.94	4.76	211	282	449
Daman & Diu	36.75	46.80	36.26	2.39	2.55	4.52	285	907	1,411
Delhi	92.73	89.93	93.01	4.34	4.24	3.88	4,194	6,352	9,294
Lakshadweep	46.28	56.31	44.47	2.38	2.54	1.60	1,258	1,616	1,894
Pondicherry	52.28	64.00	66.57	2.51	2.94	1.89	1,229	1,642	2,029
All India	23.34	25.71	27.78	2.26	2.13	1.95	216	274	324

- Note**
- 1 Population figures for Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991 have been projected.
 - 2 All India population density for 1981 does not take into account Jammu & Kashmir population.
 - 3 Population growth has been estimated as average annual compound growth rate.
 - 4 Population density defined as the population per square km. has been estimated on comparable data.
 - 5 Urbanisation Rate is the percentage of urban population to total population.

Source Provisional Population Results—Census of India 2001, RGI, New Delhi.

SECTION 6

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TABLE 6.1

Persons Aged 60 and Above — Combined

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	6.48	6.64	6.82	6.93	6.65	6.78
Arunachal Pradesh	4.79	4.43	4.73	4.25	4.76	4.34
Assam	—	5.65	—	4.98	—	5.33
Bihar	6.77	6.53	6.83	5.97	6.80	6.26
Goa	5.83	6.01	7.76	8.13	6.79	7.05
Gujarat	5.52	5.96	5.16	6.84	5.33	6.39
Haryana	6.87	7.43	5.73	8.01	6.34	7.70
Himachal Pradesh	8.31	8.49	6.68	7.74	7.50	8.12
Jammu & Kashmir	6.42	—	5.01	—	5.75	—
Karnataka	6.46	6.80	6.79	7.18	6.62	6.99
Kerala	7.15	8.33	7.84	9.29	7.50	8.82
Madhya Pradesh	6.09	6.51	6.83	6.77	6.45	6.63
Maharashtra	6.07	6.69	6.72	7.30	6.39	6.98
Manipur	5.85	6.35	5.90	5.74	5.87	6.05
Meghalaya	4.72	4.78	4.13	4.08	4.43	4.44
Mizoram	4.38	4.74	4.47	4.89	4.42	4.81
Nagaland	6.17	5.83	5.68	4.64	5.95	5.27
Orissa	6.13	7.18	6.66	7.23	6.39	7.20
Punjab	8.28	8.07	7.25	7.58	7.80	7.84
Rajasthan	5.78	6.08	6.29	6.52	6.03	6.29
Sikkim	4.41	4.90	4.36	4.16	4.39	4.55
Tamil Nadu	6.52	7.65	6.30	7.25	6.41	7.45
Tripura	7.14	6.91	6.95	7.12	7.05	7.01
Uttar Pradesh	7.05	7.22	6.60	6.46	6.84	6.86
West Bengal	5.32	5.93	5.80	6.17	5.55	6.05
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2.94	3.69	2.81	3.05	2.88	3.40
Chandigarh	2.72	4.34	4.19	4.51	3.36	4.42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.69	3.84	4.32	4.76	4.00	4.29
Daman & Diu	5.83	4.92	6.83	7.58	6.80	6.23
Delhi	4.40	4.60	4.58	4.75	4.48	4.67
Lakshadweep	4.96	5.22	4.79	4.98	4.88	5.10
Pondicherry	6.67	6.89	6.76	7.59	6.71	7.23
All India	6.40	6.69	6.58	6.71	6.49	6.70

Note 1 All India excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

2 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Ageing Population of India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Table 1, pages 27-34, March 1999; Census of India 1981, Series 1, Social and Cultural Tables 1987.

TABLE 6.2

Persons Aged 60 and Above — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	7.05	7.29	7.18	7.38	7.11	7.34
Arunachal Pradesh	5.08	4.89	4.92	4.61	5.00	4.76
Assam	—	5.74	—	4.98	—	5.37
Bihar	7.09	6.78	7.03	6.13	7.06	6.47
Goa	6.25	6.52	8.21	8.76	7.24	7.63
Gujarat	5.94	6.43	6.66	7.28	6.29	6.84
Haryana	7.22	7.93	5.78	8.39	6.55	8.14
Himachal Pradesh	8.59	8.82	6.80	7.94	7.70	8.38
Jammu & Kashmir	6.84	—	5.25	—	6.09	—
Karnataka	6.94	7.36	7.05	7.65	6.99	7.50
Kerala	7.33	8.53	7.84	9.27	7.59	8.91
Madhya Pradesh	6.45	6.92	7.16	7.13	6.80	7.02
Maharashtra	6.85	7.66	7.33	8.14	7.09	7.89
Manipur	5.93	6.24	5.72	5.51	5.82	5.88
Meghalaya	4.91	5.01	4.12	4.09	4.52	4.56
Mizoram	4.70	5.08	4.48	5.11	4.60	5.10
Nagaland	7.10	6.64	6.32	5.20	6.73	5.95
Orissa	6.41	7.54	6.84	7.51	6.62	7.52
Punjab	9.06	8.80	7.74	8.17	8.44	8.51
Rajasthan	6.07	6.43	6.45	6.76	6.25	6.59
Sikkim	4.75	5.10	4.59	4.26	4.67	4.71
Tamil Nadu	6.98	8.12	6.45	7.41	6.72	7.77
Tripura	7.26	7.02	6.93	7.03	7.10	7.02
Uttar Pradesh	7.40	7.64	6.87	6.78	7.15	7.24
West Bengal	5.30	5.72	5.72	6.00	5.51	5.86
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.30	4.06	3.14	3.30	3.23	3.71
Chandigarh	5.19	3.09	4.58	3.28	4.94	3.17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.69	3.91	4.36	4.81	4.02	4.35
Daman & Diu	6.25	4.23	8.21	6.39	7.24	5.27
Delhi	5.39	3.96	4.94	3.95	5.19	3.96
Lakshadweep	4.57	4.63	4.29	4.64	4.44	4.63
Pondicherry	6.81	6.92	6.33	6.87	6.57	6.89
All India	7.60	7.10	6.85	6.98	7.23	7.04

Note 1 All India excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

2 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Ageing Population of India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Table 1, pages 27-34, March 1999; Census of India 1981, Series 1, Social and Cultural Tables 1987.

TABLE 6.3

Persons Aged 60 and Above — Urban

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	4.66	4.87	5.60	5.70	5.12	5.28
Arunachal Pradesh	1.24	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.33	1.50
Assam	—	5.01	—	4.93	—	4.97
Bihar	4.70	4.96	5.30	4.85	4.98	4.91
Goa	4.99	5.30	6.76	7.21	5.84	6.22
Gujarat	4.63	5.10	3.24	5.98	3.77	5.52
Haryana	5.62	5.89	5.53	6.87	5.58	6.34
Himachal Pradesh	5.17	5.33	4.93	5.55	5.06	5.43
Jammu & Kashmir	4.86	—	4.11	—	4.51	—
Karnataka	5.32	5.57	6.12	6.12	5.70	5.83
Kerala	6.39	7.79	7.86	9.37	7.13	8.59
Madhya Pradesh	4.71	5.16	5.46	5.54	5.06	5.34
Maharashtra	4.72	5.23	5.52	5.88	5.09	5.54
Manipur	5.62	6.63	6.42	6.33	6.02	6.48
Meghalaya	3.88	3.80	4.14	4.01	4.00	3.90
Mizoram	3.41	4.34	4.43	4.63	3.89	4.48
Nagaland	1.70	2.30	1.67	1.64	1.69	2.01
Orissa	4.18	4.98	5.20	5.31	4.65	5.13
Punjab	6.25	6.34	5.96	6.15	6.12	6.25
Rajasthan	4.74	4.93	5.70	5.68	5.19	5.28
Sikkim	2.78	3.03	3.05	2.98	2.89	3.00
Tamil Nadu	5.59	6.75	6.00	6.93	5.79	6.84
Tripura	6.22	6.30	7.08	7.61	6.64	6.94
Uttar Pradesh	5.48	5.54	5.32	5.13	5.41	5.35
West Bengal	5.38	6.46	6.03	6.63	5.67	6.54
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1.95	2.71	1.84	2.32	1.91	2.54
Chandigarh	2.54	4.50	4.16	4.64	3.25	4.56
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.68	3.15	3.76	4.12	3.72	3.58
Daman & Diu	4.99	5.74	6.76	8.86	5.84	7.32
Delhi	4.33	4.67	4.55	4.84	4.43	4.75
Lakshadweep	5.41	5.67	5.38	5.25	5.39	5.47
Pondicherry	6.54	6.87	7.15	7.99	6.84	7.43
All India	5.08	5.51	5.69	5.91	5.37	5.70

Note 1 All India excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

2 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Ageing Population of India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Table 1, pages 27-34, March 1999; Census of India 1981, Series 1, Social and Cultural Tables 1987.

TABLE 6.4

Old Age Dependency Ratio — Combined

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	8.36	11.67	12.50	12.14	10.05	11.90
Arunachal Pradesh	8.31	7.77	8.82	8.04	8.54	7.89
Assam	—	10.34	—	9.31	—	9.85
Bihar	13.27	12.68	14.83	11.40	13.99	12.06
Goa	9.94	9.23	13.53	12.89	11.70	11.00
Gujarat	10.00	10.32	11.61	11.96	10.78	11.11
Haryana	13.30	13.91	11.00	15.25	12.22	14.53
Himachal Pradesh	15.99	15.37	12.39	13.64	14.18	14.50
Jammu & Kashmir	11.92	—	9.53	—	10.81	—
Karnataka	11.87	11.96	12.79	12.82	12.32	12.38
Kerala	12.59	13.72	13.49	15.07	13.05	14.41
Madhya Pradesh	11.54	12.11	13.19	12.70	12.33	12.40
Maharashtra	10.88	11.66	12.35	12.88	11.58	12.25
Manipur	10.66	11.01	10.83	9.95	10.74	10.49
Meghalaya	8.83	9.08	7.83	7.85	8.35	8.48
Mizoram	7.66	8.33	8.29	9.04	7.95	8.66
Nagaland	10.55	10.22	10.33	8.44	10.45	9.45
Orissa	11.25	12.67	12.47	12.81	11.85	12.74
Punjab	15.05	14.22	13.07	13.23	14.12	13.76
Rajasthan	11.14	11.55	12.33	12.40	11.71	11.95
Sikkim	7.53	8.68	8.26	7.81	7.84	8.29
Tamil Nadu	11.18	12.55	10.72	11.71	10.95	12.13
Tripura	13.23	12.57	13.08	13.19	13.16	12.87
Uttar Pradesh	13.80	13.89	12.72	12.35	13.29	13.17
West Bengal	9.36	10.29	10.71	11.06	9.99	10.65
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.82	5.94	5.34	5.36	5.03	5.69
Chandigarh	4.31	6.71	6.98	7.40	5.44	7.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.87	6.69	8.08	8.56	7.47	7.59
Daman & Diu	9.94	8.25	13.53	13.23	11.70	10.65
Delhi	7.15	7.48	7.94	8.12	7.48	7.76
Lakshadweep	9.42	9.24	8.74	8.74	9.07	9.00
Pondicherry	11.76	11.22	11.89	12.42	11.83	11.81
All India	11.84	12.16	12.24	12.23	12.04	12.19

Note 1 All India excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

2 Old age dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons in the age group 60+ per 100 persons in the age group 15-59.

3 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Ageing Population of India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Table 1, pages 27-34, March 1999; Census of India 1981, Series 1, Social and Cultural Tables 1987.

TABLE 6.5

Old Age Dependency Ratio — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	13.06	13.06	13.29	13.07	13.18	13.07
Arunachal Pradesh	8.95	8.77	9.18	8.77	9.05	8.77
Assam	—	10.75	—	9.46	—	10.13
Bihar	14.15	13.35	15.56	11.74	14.81	12.57
Goa	10.98	10.16	14.50	13.97	12.74	12.03
Gujarat	11.14	11.43	12.31	12.98	11.72	12.18
Haryana	14.50	15.27	11.34	16.37	13.01	15.78
Himachal Pradesh	16.92	16.25	12.73	14.09	14.78	15.15
Jammu & Kashmir	13.04	—	10.23	—	11.73	—
Karnataka	13.12	13.37	13.53	13.94	13.32	13.65
Kerala	13.06	14.23	13.59	15.16	13.33	14.71
Madhya Pradesh	12.56	13.21	14.01	13.58	13.27	13.39
Maharashtra	13.04	14.11	13.77	14.81	13.41	14.46
Manipur	10.82	10.85	10.46	9.55	10.65	10.22
Meghalaya	9.48	9.84	7.94	8.05	8.72	8.96
Mizoram	8.43	9.24	8.41	9.85	8.42	9.52
Nagaland	12.40	11.91	11.42	9.43	11.94	10.73
Orissa	11.93	13.53	12.83	13.38	12.38	13.45
Punjab	16.92	15.80	14.15	14.42	15.61	15.14
Rajasthan	11.99	12.52	12.77	13.05	12.36	12.77
Sikkim	8.37	9.21	8.78	8.09	8.55	8.70
Tamil Nadu	12.19	13.65	11.03	12.13	11.60	12.89
Tripura	13.67	13.10	13.25	13.35	13.47	13.22
Uttar Pradesh	14.83	14.98	13.33	13.08	14.11	14.08
West Bengal	9.84	10.43	10.95	11.20	10.37	10.80
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	5.60	6.77	6.15	5.97	5.88	6.42
Chandigarh	8.45	4.59	8.46	5.83	8.46	5.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.90	6.91	8.17	8.72	7.53	7.79
Daman & Diu	10.98	7.35	14.50	11.69	12.74	9.38
Delhi	9.92	6.95	9.55	7.35	9.75	7.13
Lakshadweep	8.94	8.22	7.97	8.16	8.44	8.19
Pondicherry	12.14	11.58	11.21	11.46	11.68	11.52
All India	13.06	13.34	12.93	12.97	12.99	13.16

- Note**
- 1 All India excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.
 - 2 Old age dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons in the age group 60+ per 100 persons in the age group 15-59.
 - 3 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Ageing Population of India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Table 1, pages 27-34, March 1999; Census of India 1981, Series 1, Social and Cultural Tables 1987.

TABLE 6.6

Old Age Dependency Ratio — Urban

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	3.04	8.15	9.94	9.68	4.82	8.90
Arunachal Pradesh	1.80	2.35	2.69	2.72	2.09	2.49
Assam	—	7.76	—	8.20	—	7.95
Bihar	8.23	8.81	10.03	9.07	9.02	8.93
Goa	8.04	7.98	11.47	11.31	9.64	9.55
Gujarat	7.81	8.42	10.10	10.08	8.88	9.20
Haryana	9.66	10.17	9.86	12.17	9.75	11.08
Himachal Pradesh	8.02	8.26	8.24	8.95	8.11	8.57
Jammu & Kashmir	8.24	—	7.15	—	7.74	—
Karnataka	9.15	9.17	11.04	10.41	10.04	9.76
Kerala	10.70	12.38	13.09	14.80	11.91	13.61
Madhya Pradesh	8.11	8.92	10.02	9.91	8.98	9.38
Maharashtra	7.68	8.43	9.68	9.90	8.57	9.10
Manipur	10.19	11.42	11.86	10.99	11.01	11.21
Meghalaya	6.40	6.32	7.34	7.06	6.83	6.66
Mizoram	5.57	7.33	7.93	8.18	6.63	7.73
Nagaland	2.62	3.65	3.16	3.01	2.81	3.40
Orissa	7.01	8.01	9.60	9.04	8.15	8.48
Punjab	10.65	10.72	10.35	10.47	10.51	10.61
Rajasthan	8.39	8.66	10.71	10.31	9.44	9.42
Sikkim	4.15	4.59	5.41	5.04	4.62	4.77
Tamil Nadu	9.26	10.58	10.09	10.92	9.66	10.75
Tripura	10.10	10.02	11.89	12.47	10.96	11.20
Uttar Pradesh	9.72	9.91	9.97	9.49	9.83	9.72
West Bengal	8.32	9.97	10.10	10.74	9.09	10.32
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2.94	3.98	3.24	3.78	3.06	3.90
Chandigarh	4.02	6.99	6.89	7.55	5.24	7.23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.53	4.79	6.80	6.85	6.66	5.68
Daman & Diu	8.04	9.24	11.47	14.74	9.54	11.98
Delhi	6.96	7.53	7.82	8.20	7.32	7.82
Lakshadweep	9.94	10.01	9.61	9.20	9.77	9.62
Pondicherry	11.42	11.03	12.51	12.94	11.96	11.97
All India	8.53	9.21	10.08	10.19	9.24	9.66

Note 1 All India excludes Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

2 Old age dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons in the age group 60+ per 100 persons in the age group 15-59.

3 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Ageing Population of India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Table 1, pages 27-34, March 1999; Census of India 1981, Series 1, Social and Cultural Tables 1987.

TABLE 6.7

Working Children in the Age Group 5 to 14 — Combined

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	14.8	12.8	13.8	9.5	10.5	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.5	13.2	11.3	4.6	6.7	5.7
Assam	—	—	—	6.8	4.1	5.5
Bihar	7.1	3.8	5.6	4.9	2.9	4.0
Goa	2.9	4.0	3.5	2.0	1.9	2.0
Gujarat	7.5	6.1	6.9	5.1	5.5	5.3
Haryana	6.5	3.8	5.3	3.2	1.8	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	10.5	8.6	3.6	5.6	4.6
Jammu & Kashmir	15.3	15.5	15.4	—	—	—
Karnataka	12.8	9.7	11.2	8.9	8.7	8.8
Kerala	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	12.1	11.4	11.8	7.6	8.6	8.1
Maharashtra	9.0	9.8	9.4	4.9	6.6	5.7
Manipur	4.3	6.5	5.4	3.1	4.3	3.7
Meghalaya	13.5	10.7	12.1	8.2	6.5	7.4
Mizoram	4.6	5.5	5.1	9.0	9.8	9.4
Nagaland	7.3	9.4	8.3	4.9	5.7	5.3
Orissa	11.9	7.3	9.6	6.3	5.4	5.9
Punjab	8.0	1.9	5.2	5.0	0.9	3.0
Rajasthan	8.8	8.0	8.4	5.2	7.9	6.5
Sikkim	8.9	12.3	10.5	5.0	5.4	5.2
Tamil Nadu	8.9	8.0	8.4	4.6	5.1	4.8
Tripura	5.5	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	6.6	2.2	4.6	5.0	2.5	3.8
West Bengal	6.1	1.9	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.2
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3.9	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.8
Chandigarh	3.1	0.8	2.0	2.1	0.6	1.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.1	14.0	12.5	10.5	16.1	13.2
Daman & Diu	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
Delhi	2.8	0.6	1.8	2.1	0.4	1.3
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Pondicherry	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.5
All India	8.6	6.4	7.6	5.7	5.1	5.4

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Working children in the age group 5-14 pertain to children working as a ratio of total children in that age group.
 - 3 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Estimated from Working Children in India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Census of India, November 1998.

TABLE 6.8

Working Children in the Age Group 5 to 14 — Rural

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	15.7	16.6	11.4	13.6	12.5
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	13.9	11.8	5.0	7.4	6.1
Assam	—	—	—	7.2	4.2	5.7
Bihar	7.7	4.2	6.1	5.3	3.3	4.4
Goa	3.2	4.4	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.9
Gujarat	9.4	8.3	8.9	6.4	7.8	7.1
Haryana	7.4	4.6	6.1	3.6	2.2	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	7.2	11.2	9.1	3.8	5.9	4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	17.3	18.6	17.9	—	—	—
Karnataka	15.3	12.2	13.8	10.7	11.3	11.2
Kerala	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	14.2	13.7	14.0	9.2	10.7	9.9
Maharashtra	11.9	13.7	12.8	6.5	9.9	8.1
Manipur	5.2	7.8	6.5	3.8	5.3	4.6
Meghalaya	15.6	12.4	14.0	9.6	7.6	8.6
Mizoram	5.5	6.8	6.1	10.3	11.6	10.9
Nagaland	8.2	10.7	9.4	5.5	6.7	6.1
Orissa	12.8	7.9	10.3	6.9	6.0	6.5
Punjab	9.5	2.4	6.2	5.9	1.1	3.6
Rajasthan	10.2	9.7	10.0	6.0	9.8	7.8
Sikkim	9.3	13.7	11.5	5.0	5.5	5.2
Tamil Nadu	10.8	10.4	10.6	5.3	6.6	5.9
Tripura	5.9	3.0	4.5	2.8	2.1	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	2.5	5.0	5.3	2.9	4.2
West Bengal	7.1	2.0	4.6	6.6	3.1	4.9
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.3	1.8	3.1	2.6	1.5	2.0
Chandigarh	3.5	0.9	2.3	3.5	0.7	2.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.1	14.3	12.7	11.0	17.0	13.9
Daman & Diu	3.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.6
Delhi	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.9
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
Pondicherry	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
All India	10.0	7.8	8.9	6.6	6.3	6.4

Note 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.

2 Working children in the age group 5-14 pertain to children working as a ratio of total children in that age group.

3 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Estimated from Working Children in India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Census of India, November 1998.

TABLE 6.9

Working Children in the Age Group 5 to 14 — Urban

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	2.9	4.4	4.0	2.2	3.1
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.3
Assam	—	—	—	3.0	2.8	2.9
Bihar	3.1	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.7	1.6
Goa	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.1
Gujarat	2.9	0.8	1.9	2.5	0.8	1.7
Haryana	2.7	0.4	1.6	1.8	0.4	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	3.2	5.4	—	—	—
Karnataka	6.1	3.0	4.5	4.6	2.4	3.5
Kerala	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.8
Maharashtra	2.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.6
Manipur	1.7	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.4
Meghalaya	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
Mizoram	1.6	1.4	1.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
Nagaland	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.3
Orissa	5.0	2.3	3.7	2.5	1.3	1.9
Punjab	3.8	0.4	2.2	2.7	0.4	1.6
Rajasthan	3.3	1.1	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.7
Sikkim	5.9	3.8	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.7
Tamil Nadu	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.0	2.6
Tripura	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	0.5	2.4	3.7	0.8	2.3
West Bengal	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.9
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2.9	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.4	1.1
Chandigarh	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.4	9.7	10.6	4.0	4.5	4.2
Daman & Diu	2.2	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Delhi	2.8	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.4	1.3
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Pondicherry	3.0	0.9	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.5
All India	3.7	1.6	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.0

- Note**
- 1 Census not held in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.
 - 2 Working children in the age group 5-14 pertain to children working as a ratio of total children in that age group.
 - 3 Data for Goa is repeated for Daman & Diu in 1981.

Source Estimated from Working Children in India—An Analysis of the 1991 Census data, Census of India, November 1998.

TABLE 6.10

Number of Disabled — 1981*(Per hundred thousand)*

States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	2,563	2,284	2,426	1,813	1,737	1,776
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	916	725	829	962	628	809
Bihar	2,124	1,611	1,872	1,429	1,206	1,329
Goa	1,633	1,665	1,649	1,134	932	1,038
Gujarat	1,606	1,400	1,507	1,219	1,001	1,115
Haryana	2,257	1,542	1,928	2,574	1,874	2,233
Himachal Pradesh	2,111	1,267	1,680	1,262	835	1,071
Jammu and Kashmir	2,126	1,357	1,764	1,090	756	934
Karnataka	2,007	1,871	1,896	1,400	1,251	1,329
Kerala	1,882	1,422	1,647	1,884	1,419	1,650
Madhya Pradesh	1,496	1,284	1,393	1,131	1,081	1,107
Maharashtra	1,818	1,502	1,663	1,235	1,110	1,177
Manipur	859	532	712	484	476	480
Meghalaya	1,559	672	1,128	753	323	550
Mizoram	1,657	1,409	1,535	661	1,195	917
Nagaland	—	—	—	311	453	367
Orissa	2,287	2,040	2,162	1,546	1,377	1,467
Punjab	3,040	2,069	2,576	1,934	1,316	1,638
Rajasthan	2,285	1,806	2,051	1,713	1,540	1,632
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	2,312	1,930	2,120	2,306	1,904	2,108
Tripura	2,076	1,703	1,896	1,619	1,454	1,540
Uttar Pradesh	2,204	1,574	1,903	1,603	1,331	1,478
West Bengal	1,798	1,424	1,621	1,110	803	965
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1,021	2,164	1,115	2,079	956	1,501
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,349	804	1,084	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1,633	1,665	1,649	1,134	932	1,038
Delhi	2,082	1,652	1,889	986	923	958
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	2,896	3,734	3,314	3,678	2,771	3,225
All India	2,045	1,632	1,844	1,532	1,297	1,420

Note Disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner within the range considered normal for a human being.

Source Report on Survey of Disabled Persons, NSSO 36th Round, July-December 1981, Sarvekshana, Volume VII, No.1-2, July-October 1983.

TABLE 6.11

Number of Disabled — 1991*(Per hundred thousand)*

States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	2,640	2,354	2,498	2,092	1,712	1,903
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	1,408	947	1,200	1,390	948	1,186
Bihar	1,973	1,125	1,573	1,740	1,071	1,436
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	1,786	1,557	1,676	1,720	1,566	1,648
Haryana	2,290	1,665	1,988	1,603	1,105	1,374
Himachal Pradesh	3,580	2,157	2,870	1,268	995	1,144
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	2,368	1,891	2,131	1,662	1,307	1,494
Kerala	2,280	1,636	1,945	1,927	1,587	1,755
Madhya Pradesh	2,281	1,794	2,051	1,805	1,113	1,475
Maharashtra	2,437	1,927	2,700	1,787	1,408	1,610
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	3,191	2,166	2,306	2,025	2,077	2,049
Punjab	3,418	2,384	2,936	2,025	1,558	1,807
Rajasthan	2,414	1,355	1,767	1,594	1,168	1,126
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	2,541	2,201	2,372	2,075	1,669	1,874
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	2,269	1,441	1,879	1,779	1,210	1,519
West Bengal	2,069	1,484	1,788	1,690	1,283	1,505
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India	2,277	1,694	1,995	1,774	1,361	1,579

Note Disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a manner within the range considered normal for a human being.

Source Report on Disabled Persons, 47th Round, July-December 1991, Report No.393, NSSO, 1994.

TABLE 6.12

Selected Crime and Related Statistics

States/UTs	Rate of Cognisable Crimes (IPC)	Number of Police person 1998	Rate of Suicides 1997	Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Court (1998) (percent)
	(per million population)			
Andhra Pradesh	1,652	1,010	115.9	33.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1,472	4,540	64.3	19.3
Assam	1,488	2,000	119.4	19.0
Bihar	1,197	860	14.0	18.4
Goa	2,066	1,740	149.3	22.1
Gujarat	2,673	1,350	85.2	16.1
Haryana	1,925	1,630	84.0	16.4
Himachal Pradesh	1,706	1,820	50.8	15.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1,828	4,380	10.5	16.2
Karnataka	2,168	1,180	203.3	33.1
Kerala	2,927	1,190	284.8	23.7
Madhya Pradesh	2,604	1,260	99.2	18.1
Maharashtra	2,016	1,510	143.1	9.3
Manipur	1,074	5,930	5.6	0.6
Meghalaya	791	3,720	32.8	8.7
Mizoram	2,812	7,520	34.5	12.4
Nagaland	813	9,500	36.5	7.1
Orissa	1,455	980	92.0	17.1
Punjab	733	2,940	26.6	22.5
Rajasthan	3,220	1,240	62.4	22.6
Sikkim	1,011	6,230	121.5	49.7
Tamil Nadu	2,452	1,380	152.5	38.8
Tripura	1,010	3,410	200.5	39.9
Uttar Pradesh	1,124	1,010	27.1	17.9
West Bengal	880	1,060	184.8	5.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1,459	7,140	392.0	6.2
Chandigarh	2,350	4,740	59.3	17.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,850	1,180	293.1	18.5
Daman & Diu	2,046	2,480	70.8	29.2
Delhi	4,976	3,970	80.1	17.3
Lakshadweep	800	4,970	0.0	45.7
Pondicherry	2,547	2,030	520.7	57.6
All India	1,832	1,360	100.3	19.0

Note 1 IPC stands for Indian Penal Code.

2 Rate of Suicides is from Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, 1997, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Source Crime in India, 1998, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

TABLE 6.13

Rate of Total Cognisable Crimes*(Per million population)*

States/UTs	Total (S L L)	Against Women	Against Children	Against SC's	Against ST's
Andhra Pradesh	3,627.0	151.0	4.6	21.6	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	52.0	111.0	8.9	0.0	0.0
Assam	137.0	132.0	8.7	0.0	0.0
Bihar	105.0	73.0	3.8	8.1	1.5
Goa	524.0	72.0	9.3	1.3	0.7
Gujarat	2,905.0	141.0	8.3	40.0	8.6
Haryana	1,774.0	155.0	11.7	8.2	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	628.0	121.0	7.9	9.2	0.2
Jammu & Kashmir	406.0	180.0	2.5	1.8	0.0
Karnataka	28,090.0	108.0	2.8	22.5	1.4
Kerala	497.0	151.0	6.0	24.2	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	2,997.0	205.0	13.4	52.3	18.0
Maharashtra	3,835.0	160.0	9.9	7.6	1.7
Manipur	269.0	36.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	75.0	31.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	1,427.0	156.0	54.4	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	369.0	20.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Orissa	115.0	126.0	4.3	21.9	8.0
Punjab	913.0	54.0	4.7	1.0	0.1
Rajasthan	410.0	234.0	4.0	107.4	21.8
Sikkim	1,551.0	70.0	3.8	3.8	62.4
Tamil Nadu	11,070.0	184.0	1.9	25.7	0.5
Tripura	961.0	89.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	2,464.0	107.0	3.3	39.7	0.7
West Bengal	9,977.0	88.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	6,305.0	71.0	13.7	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	332.0	115.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.0	94.0	11.1	0.0	5.6
Daman & Diu	69.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	682.0	196.0	27.5	0.8	0.0
Lakshadweep	29.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pondicherry	2,689.0	66.0	3.8	9.5	3.8
All India	4,534.0	135.0	6.0	26.4	4.4

Note SLL stands for Special Laws and Local Laws.**Source** Crime in India, 1998, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

TABLE 6.14

Crime Against Women — 1991

States/Uts	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping & Abduction	Eve Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Relatives
Andhra Pradesh	688	1,736	535	999	411	1,444
Arunachal Pradesh	32	33	30	1	0	0
Assam	427	190	819	10	14	199
Bihar	633	209	413	24	263	315
Goa	18	28	13	11	0	13
Gujarat	253	907	670	255	103	1,106
Haryana	134	213	158	272	144	185
Himachal Pradesh	91	242	150	5	30	87
Jammu & Kashmir	124	282	415	143	9	3
Karnataka	177	852	264	42	227	826
Kerala	203	580	75	5	13	242
Madhya Pradesh	2,532	6,916	1,219	675	423	1,409
Maharashtra	885	2,635	904	460	828	5,396
Manipur	13	47	81	1	0	0
Meghalaya	27	17	5	0	0	0
Mizoram	44	45	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	1	1	0	0	0
Orissa	285	722	172	62	63	245
Punjab	59	16	117	3	9	27
Rajasthan	803	1,430	2,217	60	152	1,033
Sikkim	9	8	3	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	250	676	513	1,205	97	222
Tripura	57	82	68	4	7	41
Uttar Pradesh	1,400	2,116	2,330	2,580	1,597	1,415
West Bengal	461	353	451	354	538	1,608
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	3	28	8	8	0	3
Chandigarh	7	5	14	31	12	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	1	1	0	0	2
Daman & Diu	1	1	2	0	0	3
Delhi	161	203	644	2,376	133	112
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	11	37	7	697	4	4
All India	9,793	20,611	12,300	10,283	5,077	15,949

Source Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

TABLE 6.15

Crime Against Women — 1998

States/UTs	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping & Abduction	Eve Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Relatives
Andhra Pradesh	869	2,967	738	1,050	500	4,310
Arunachal Pradesh	32	46	38	1	0	8
Assam	744	648	1,117	12	32	739
Bihar	1,421	432	1,043	89	1,039	1,507
Goa	16	22	14	8	3	16
Gujarat	368	1,210	1,182	139	90	3,602
Haryana	364	611	318	385	309	977
Himachal Pradesh	128	283	115	15	7	228
Jammu & Kashmir	178	516	629	361	9	18
Karnataka	233	1,340	312	139	200	1,501
Kerala	589	1,778	130	96	21	2,125
Madhya Pradesh	3,354	7,310	925	741	598	2,765
Maharashtra	1,154	2,923	772	765	420	7,728
Manipur	13	13	60	0	0	0
Meghalaya	42	12	16	0	1	0
Mizoram	84	53	4	0	0	0
Nagaland	13	4	14	0	0	0
Orissa	679	1,586	514	234	240	935
Punjab	219	150	222	10	219	397
Rajasthan	1,266	2,908	2,499	54	433	4,947
Sikkim	7	22	4	2	0	2
Tamil Nadu	362	1,779	993	1,230	176	440
Tripura	73	73	39	0	10	115
Uttar Pradesh	1,605	2,423	2,882	2,571	2,229	5,113
West Bengal	757	1,243	783	27	249	3,704
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4	15	2	2	0	3
Chandigarh	11	10	31	10	5	25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	1	2	0	0	7
Daman & Diu	0	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
Delhi	438	653	978	172	126	103
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pondicherry	1	19	5	9	1	1
All India	15,031	31,051	16,381	8,122	6,917	41,317

Source Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Some Indicators on Governance

Government Spending

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TABLE 7.1

**Composition of Public Spending —
Actual Expenditure 1980-81**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Plan			Non Plan			Total	
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital
Andhra Pradesh	40.42	59.58	34.08	95.77	4.23	65.92	76.91	23.09
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	37.07	62.93	43.54	98.01	1.99	56.46	71.48	28.52
Bihar	36.20	63.80	44.46	88.24	11.76	80.00	86.68	13.32
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	36.16	63.84	39.78	90.68	9.32	60.22	68.99	31.01
Haryana	27.50	72.50	41.45	98.11	1.89	58.55	68.84	31.16
Himachal Pradesh	44.45	55.55	48.02	98.66	1.34	51.98	72.63	27.37
Jammu & Kashmir	29.34	70.66	39.03	91.61	8.39	60.97	67.30	32.70
Karnataka	39.99	60.01	32.28	91.09	8.91	67.72	74.59	25.41
Kerala	45.97	54.03	32.65	97.16	2.84	67.35	80.45	19.55
Madhya Pradesh	39.31	60.69	46.66	92.27	7.73	53.34	67.56	32.44
Maharashtra	27.54	72.46	29.05	95.10	4.90	70.95	75.47	24.53
Manipur	35.46	64.54	45.88	93.91	6.09	54.12	67.09	32.91
Meghalaya	45.61	54.39	48.40	97.54	2.46	51.60	72.40	27.60
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	37.91	62.09	35.76	99.66	0.34	64.24	77.58	22.42
Orissa	42.90	57.10	42.93	90.59	9.41	57.07	70.11	29.89
Punjab	24.68	75.32	32.50	96.41	3.59	67.50	73.10	26.90
Rajasthan	33.86	66.14	40.19	94.23	5.77	59.81	69.96	30.04
Sikkim	50.53	49.47	50.47	89.50	10.50	49.53	69.84	30.16
Tamil Nadu	58.24	41.76	21.09	74.46	25.54	78.91	71.04	28.96
Tripura	49.47	50.53	41.52	94.23	5.77	58.48	75.64	24.36
Uttar Pradesh	35.07	64.93	42.65	94.05	5.95	57.35	68.90	31.10
West Bengal	49.54	50.46	30.99	93.15	6.85	69.01	79.63	20.37
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	37.84	62.16	35.98	91.81	8.19	64.02	72.39	27.61
Central Government	29.26	70.74	42.04	87.80	12.20	57.96	63.19	36.81

- Note** 1 Public Expenditure for the State and UTs in this table does not include debt service and repayments of the State Governments.
2 Figure of the Central Government are for the year 1981-82.
3 The Capital Expenditure of the Central Government includes the loans and advances to the States/UTs and other loans. It therefore over estimates capital spending of the Central Government.

- Source** 1 State Finances—A Study of Budgets, RBI Bulletin, July 1982.
2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.2

**Composition of Public Spending
— Actual Expenditure 1990-91**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Plan			Non Plan			Total	
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital
Andhra Pradesh	55.60	44.40	26.52	97.47	2.53	73.48	86.37	13.63
Arunachal Pradesh	35.13	64.87	50.51	99.77	0.23	49.49	67.12	32.88
Assam	69.47	30.53	30.61	87.12	12.88	69.39	81.72	18.28
Bihar [#]	49.10	50.90	33.21	98.45	1.55	66.79	82.06	17.94
Goa	30.00	70.00	37.47	97.74	2.26	62.53	72.36	27.64
Gujarat	39.02	60.98	33.38	96.10	3.90	66.62	77.04	22.96
Haryana	50.00	50.00	29.86	97.38	2.62	70.14	83.23	16.77
Himachal Pradesh	56.93	43.07	39.91	99.76	0.24	60.09	82.66	17.34
Jammu & Kashmir [#]	27.46	72.54	41.92	98.15	1.85	58.08	68.52	31.48
Karnataka	54.47	45.53	34.01	96.68	3.32	65.99	82.33	17.67
Kerala	51.64	48.36	23.60	98.91	1.09	76.40	87.75	12.25
Madhya Pradesh	61.15	38.85	37.71	98.48	1.52	62.29	84.40	15.60
Maharashtra	47.11	52.89	28.11	98.30	1.70	71.89	83.91	16.09
Manipur [#]	33.37	66.63	43.95	99.33	0.67	56.05	70.34	29.66
Meghalaya	52.80	47.20	40.02	94.99	5.01	59.98	78.11	21.89
Mizoram	62.16	37.84	40.33	96.05	3.95	59.67	82.38	17.62
Nagaland [#]	53.48	46.52	40.04	98.38	1.62	59.96	80.40	19.60
Orissa	56.16	43.84	47.64	97.24	2.76	52.36	77.67	22.33
Punjab	36.35	63.65	33.97	98.37	1.63	66.03	77.30	22.70
Rajasthan	47.94	52.06	31.33	97.49	2.51	68.67	81.97	18.03
Sikkim	44.74	55.26	50.78	98.51	1.49	49.22	71.21	28.79
Tamil Nadu	76.50	23.50	22.84	92.64	7.36	77.16	88.95	11.05
Tripura	64.32	35.68	41.64	99.06	0.94	58.36	84.60	15.40
Uttar Pradesh	55.75	44.25	32.34	93.41	6.59	67.66	81.23	18.77
West Bengal	62.94	37.06	22.83	96.56	3.44	77.17	88.88	11.12
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	52.81	47.19	31.39	96.42	3.58	68.61	82.73	17.27
Central Government	44.49	55.51	26.94	79.15	20.85	73.06	69.82	30.18

Note 1 Public Expenditure for the State and UTs in this table does not include debt service and repayments of the State Governments.

2 #: The figures for these States are revised estimates

3 The Capital Expenditure of the Central Government includes the loans and advances to the States/UTs and other loans. It therefore over estimates capital spending of the Central Government.

Source 1 Finances of State Governments, 1992-93, RBI Bulletin, March 1993.

2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.3

**Composition of Public Spending —
Actual Expenditure 1998-99**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Plan			Non Plan			Total	
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital
Andhra Pradesh	52.89	47.11	33.14	98.25	1.75	66.86	83.22	16.78
Arunachal Pradesh	54.81	45.19	52.57	99.78	0.22	47.43	76.14	23.86
Assam	72.50	27.50	29.35	98.61	1.39	70.65	90.95	9.05
Bihar	62.71	37.29	18.39	97.49	2.51	81.61	91.10	8.90
Goa	45.41	54.59	16.36	99.39	0.61	83.64	90.56	9.44
Gujarat	43.48	56.52	26.55	98.34	1.66	73.45	83.78	16.22
Haryana	43.42	56.58	21.40	96.13	3.87	78.60	84.85	15.15
Himachal Pradesh	60.42	39.58	41.47	99.51	0.49	58.53	83.30	16.70
Jammu & Kashmir	44.14	55.86	21.41	100.17	-0.17	78.59	88.17	11.83
Karnataka	59.94	40.06	29.28	96.72	3.28	70.72	85.95	14.05
Kerala	68.83	31.17	29.85	98.71	1.29	70.15	89.79	10.21
Madhya Pradesh	66.08	33.92	24.13	99.66	0.34	75.87	91.56	8.44
Maharashtra	54.01	45.99	21.38	96.08	3.92	78.62	87.08	12.92
Manipur	46.03	53.97	39.49	99.85	0.15	60.51	78.60	21.40
Meghalaya	53.17	46.83	35.22	98.80	1.20	64.78	82.73	17.27
Mizoram	54.95	45.05	38.14	93.83	6.17	61.86	79.00	21.00
Nagaland	53.77	46.23	39.22	99.84	0.16	60.78	81.77	18.23
Orissa	59.21	40.79	34.45	97.62	2.38	65.55	84.38	15.62
Punjab	40.53	59.47	16.08	95.85	4.15	83.92	86.95	13.05
Rajasthan	41.29	58.71	25.31	98.23	1.77	74.69	83.82	16.18
Sikkim	63.51	36.49	15.83	99.92	0.08	84.17	94.16	5.84
Tamil Nadu	62.68	37.32	20.03	98.60	1.40	79.97	91.41	8.59
Tripura	62.12	37.88	37.54	98.28	1.72	62.46	84.70	15.30
Uttar Pradesh	53.50	46.50	22.54	97.49	2.51	77.46	87.58	12.42
West Bengal	46.79	53.21	23.97	98.54	1.46	76.03	86.14	13.86
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	41.73	58.27	45.98	76.96	23.04	54.02	60.76	39.24
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	54.12	45.88	25.49	97.54	2.46	74.51	86.48	13.52
Central Government	60.64	39.36	23.92	82.79	17.21	76.08	77.49	22.51

- Note** 1 Public Expenditure for the State and UTs in this table does not include debt service and repayments of the State Governments.
2 The Revenue Expenditure for Jammu & Kashmir and Revenue and Capital Expenditure for Nagaland are revised estimates.
3 The Capital Expenditure of the Central Government includes the loans and advances to the State/UTs and other loans. It therefore over estimates capital spending of the Central Government.

- Source** 1 For State data: State Finances—A Study of Budgets 2000-01, Reserve Bank of India, December 2000.
2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.4

Sectoral Composition of Actual Plan Expenditure

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Agri. & Irrigation			Rural & Social Sector			Social Sector			Infrastructure		
	81-82	91-92	97-98	81-82	91-92	97-98	81-82	91-92	97-98	81-82	91-92	97-98
Andhra Pradesh	34.65	26.33	26.23	24.22	30.47	36.00	17.68	20.48	22.46	41.14	43.21	37.77
Arunachal Pradesh	26.18	19.22	14.40	28.16	33.87	39.23	24.59	25.90	29.65	45.66	47.07	46.37
Assam	23.20	27.50	20.36	24.25	42.49	57.53	17.97	34.31	45.89	52.56	29.97	22.12
Bihar	36.72	31.85	22.24	24.70	39.27	61.94	15.81	18.28	17.26	38.59	28.88	15.82
Goa	29.84	26.39	20.40	39.94	44.63	51.86	35.11	39.55	42.83	30.23	28.98	27.74
Gujarat	32.13	34.53	41.13	26.34	24.99	31.16	17.21	19.19	22.97	41.53	40.49	27.71
Haryana	35.75	27.25	28.45	22.44	37.20	39.13	15.84	31.82	34.26	41.80	35.55	32.41
Himachal Pradesh	23.09	24.64	17.29	31.85	42.66	52.31	22.95	32.64	35.24	45.06	32.78	30.40
Jammu & Kashmir	24.10	18.41	14.61	43.16	44.54	44.21	30.79	33.31	28.86	32.74	37.04	41.19
Karnataka	29.15	25.65	36.29	25.15	35.39	40.21	17.79	23.33	32.31	45.70	38.96	23.50
Kerala	25.59	29.76	19.82	34.81	27.63	40.81	22.82	18.23	18.88	39.59	42.61	39.38
Madhya Pradesh	32.95	30.01	26.34	20.04	31.15	47.27	13.80	21.89	32.74	47.01	39.03	26.39
Maharashtra	25.93	24.33	26.02	30.17	37.67	38.88	25.72	20.10	20.69	43.90	38.00	35.09
Manipur	34.13	31.46	21.07	35.94	31.39	40.35	29.07	24.58	32.44	29.93	37.31	38.57
Meghalaya	15.06	20.39	15.30	39.85	40.62	51.12	28.97	29.32	37.83	45.09	38.99	33.58
Mizoram	21.56	15.74	9.02	32.51	48.64	49.88	26.54	25.68	30.35	45.93	35.38	41.10
Nagaland	19.47	13.93	8.14	41.20	55.48	71.99	26.65	24.38	36.73	39.33	30.42	19.87
Orissa	37.30	38.40	32.72	21.91	26.85	43.86	12.28	17.60	32.38	40.79	37.94	23.43
Punjab	25.24	15.32	12.75	24.81	28.06	26.94	18.50	20.40	20.67	49.95	56.62	60.32
Rajasthan	27.55	26.81	21.63	24.46	32.67	34.17	17.19	23.30	24.22	47.99	39.00	44.19
Sikkim	24.80	16.70	12.73	33.78	36.23	54.38	19.83	28.09	45.38	41.42	47.07	32.90
Tamil Nadu	13.40	16.60	12.17	39.43	41.05	49.16	25.22	34.35	38.89	47.17	40.36	38.67
Tripura	32.89	26.87	13.70	39.58	46.86	63.97	28.69	30.16	43.18	27.53	26.11	22.34
Uttar Pradesh	30.71	20.85	19.05	23.63	28.07	46.10	15.74	18.48	29.60	45.66	51.09	34.85
West Bengal	19.21	17.13	12.01	39.41	34.20	39.92	29.85	21.13	22.83	41.38	47.52	48.06
Andaman Nicobar Is.	10.26	6.94	7.46	24.02	21.89	43.76	17.07	17.64	34.36	65.72	71.17	48.78
Chandigarh	1.53	5.45	2.14	80.63	77.03	84.51	78.83	71.71	81.29	17.84	18.56	13.35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.86	46.24	20.49	13.32	29.25	44.63	11.76	23.08	37.50	13.32	24.51	34.88
Daman & Diu	29.84	12.79	8.38	39.94	52.56	58.45	35.11	34.61	41.22	30.23	34.66	33.17
Delhi	8.24	2.21	1.55	53.39	53.89	59.51	52.26	49.74	51.90	38.37	43.90	38.94
Lakshadweep	27.03	25.10	25.68	22.14	28.49	27.79	15.71	22.69	20.19	50.83	46.41	46.53
Pondicherry	18.78	14.55	14.96	53.79	43.09	43.89	42.82	37.13	37.24	27.43	42.36	41.15
Central Government	7.20	5.30	3.60	15.40	21.80	23.40	8.80	12.50	14.80	77.40	72.90	73.00

- Note** 1 Actual Plan Expenditure by major heads of development has been clubbed as per the following details.
 Agriculture & Irrigation: Agriculture & Allied Activities and Irrigation & Flood Control.
 Rural & Social Sector: Rural Development, Special Areas Programmes., General & Economic Services & Social Sector.
 Social Sector: Education, Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Urban Development., Information, Welfare and Labour.
 Infrastructure: Energy, Industry & Minerals, Transport, Communication, Science, Technology and Environment.
- 2 Data for 1981-82 is an average of 1980-82, 1991-92 an average of 1990-93 and 1997-98 an average of 1996-98.

Source Various Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India.

TABLE 7.5

Composition of Public Spending — Some Critical Ratios — 1980-81

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Public	Development	Social Sector	Education	Health	Amenities	Other Social
	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio
Andhra Pradesh	19.65	74.26	33.04	14.35	7.63	0.63	10.43
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	30.13	51.43	22.45	12.76	5.23	1.03	3.43
Bihar	24.35	57.43	25.22	13.19	5.49	0.77	5.78
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	19.42	71.61	28.79	12.55	6.08	2.17	7.99
Haryana	17.94	79.11	24.05	12.06	6.51	1.00	4.48
Himachal Pradesh	42.57	62.92	30.23	13.38	10.65	1.38	4.83
Jammu & Kashmir	36.05	76.12	27.14	10.37	11.82	1.23	3.72
Karnataka	20.97	68.53	26.71	13.30	5.48	1.62	6.31
Kerala	19.96	77.18	44.98	25.30	9.57	1.48	8.63
Madhya Pradesh	20.41	77.42	24.84	10.82	7.59	0.85	5.58
Maharashtra	15.71	72.06	26.88	14.63	6.53	1.07	4.65
Manipur	72.90	53.29	25.06	12.25	8.66	0.72	3.44
Meghalaya	50.85	63.59	29.73	9.97	15.34	2.09	2.33
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	138.19	50.93	22.88	8.03	9.57	2.20	3.08
Orissa	23.64	71.14	29.07	12.35	6.70	1.57	8.45
Punjab	16.26	72.77	31.77	16.99	6.52	1.22	7.03
Rajasthan	24.15	68.05	28.85	13.07	10.21	1.01	4.56
Sikkim	82.73	85.43	18.94	8.11	5.65	2.74	2.44
Tamil Nadu	20.87	75.10	29.58	14.38	6.56	1.35	7.29
Tripura	49.98	65.50	31.39	11.60	4.57	1.03	14.19
Uttar Pradesh	17.15	73.51	28.43	13.15	5.89	1.20	8.19
West Bengal	15.01	68.21	37.54	15.92	9.07	0.35	12.19
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	—	70.42	29.12	13.89	7.10	1.14	7.00
Central Government	14.80	54.70	5.30	2.70	1.40	0.40	0.80

- Note**
- 1 Public Expenditure in this table includes debt service and repayments of loans of the State Governments.
 - 2 Public Expenditure Ratio is total public expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Domestic Product.
 - 3 Total development expenditure (including social services and economic services); Social Sector expenditure, including expenditure on education, health, amenities (i.e. water supply & sanitation, housing and urban development) and other Social services (including welfare of SC, ST & OBC; social security and welfare etc.) have been expressed as a ratio of total public expenditure.
 - 4 For the Central Government, the ratios have been expressed as proportion of GDP and Central Government Expenditure net of loans and advances to States.

- Source**
- 1 State Finances—A Study of Budgets, RBI Bulletin, July, 1982.
 - 2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.6

**Composition of Public Spending —
Some Critical Ratios — 1990-91**

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Public	Development	Social Sector	Education	Health	Amenities	Other Social
	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio
Andhra Pradesh	19.74	72.70	34.44	15.43	5.17	3.29	10.56
Arunachal Pradesh	78.30	75.72	25.18	13.31	4.51	5.77	1.60
Assam	25.32	64.75	30.80	16.94	5.04	4.74	4.08
Bihar	23.52	67.13	32.94	19.98	5.39	2.04	5.53
Goa	31.44	78.61	39.12	19.04	8.41	9.09	2.59
Gujarat	19.54	74.36	31.40	16.74	5.82	3.74	5.10
Haryana	17.58	69.64	28.68	13.85	4.04	3.42	7.37
Himachal Pradesh	39.72	71.72	36.09	16.93	7.09	7.44	4.63
Jammu & Kashmir	55.92	66.34	28.91	11.17	4.98	7.40	5.36
Karnataka	21.37	70.98	31.81	16.14	6.42	2.33	6.91
Kerala	23.95	64.79	39.91	23.55	6.76	2.92	6.69
Madhya Pradesh	19.36	71.01	34.03	16.34	5.02	4.41	8.26
Maharashtra	16.72	71.78	30.33	16.15	5.13	4.25	4.80
Manipur	55.17	73.58	31.82	17.68	4.40	5.91	3.83
Meghalaya	45.58	74.70	34.71	15.63	6.18	10.43	2.47
Mizoram	147.26	55.80	23.23	9.47	3.39	6.87	3.50
Nagaland	84.30	66.40	28.33	10.15	6.30	8.97	2.91
Orissa	27.98	68.66	29.48	15.14	5.02	3.31	6.01
Punjab	18.00	69.55	26.99	15.24	5.05	1.77	4.93
Rajasthan	22.83	64.88	34.47	17.55	5.76	6.39	4.78
Sikkim	78.30	80.67	31.45	14.76	5.93	8.44	2.32
Tamil Nadu	21.13	71.56	40.14	19.53	9.44	4.37	6.79
Tripura	59.43	72.81	37.91	17.62	5.91	4.34	10.04
Uttar Pradesh	22.05	67.89	29.39	17.46	5.52	2.30	4.11
West Bengal	17.32	67.78	40.04	22.95	7.67	5.07	4.35
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	—	69.57	32.89	17.36	5.88	3.86	5.79
Central Government	17.70	48.10	6.40	3.50	1.50	0.40	1.00

- Note**
- 1 Public Expenditure in this table includes debt service and repayments of loans of the State Governments.
 - 2 Public Expenditure Ratio is total public expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Domestic Product.
 - 3 Total development expenditure (including social services and economic services); Social Sector expenditure, including expenditure on education, health, amenities (i.e. water supply & sanitation, housing and urban development) and other Social services (including welfare of SC, ST & OBC; social security and welfare etc.) have been expressed as a ratio of total public expenditure.
 - 4 For the Central Government, the ratios have been expressed as proportion of GDP and Central Government Expenditure net of loans and advances to States.

- Source**
- 1 Finances of State Government, 1992-93, RBI Bulletin, March 1993.
 - 2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.7

Composition of Public Spending — Some Critical Ratios — 1998-99

(Percentage)

States/UTs	Public	Development	Social Sector	Education	Health	Amenities	Other Social
	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio	Expn. Ratio
Andhra Pradesh	19.23	66.11	33.89	12.98	8.45	5.48	6.98
Arunachal Pradesh	65.09	72.98	26.27	12.04	5.43	6.42	2.38
Assam	20.50	62.39	39.07	26.34	4.65	3.30	4.49
Bihar	18.37	57.80	32.82	21.16	4.81	2.20	4.65
Goa	29.63	55.20	27.74	14.47	5.11	6.52	1.64
Gujarat	18.76	71.50	31.20	16.38	5.41	5.32	4.09
Haryana	19.65	63.31	26.20	14.50	3.84	4.08	3.79
Himachal Pradesh	45.01	68.84	34.90	16.83	6.38	8.76	2.94
Jammu & Kashmir	52.65	61.96	24.87	10.90	5.16	6.44	2.37
Karnataka	16.48	67.05	35.41	17.94	6.02	4.79	6.90
Kerala	16.86	62.45	33.31	18.73	5.47	3.69	5.42
Madhya Pradesh	17.60	64.61	36.61	16.36	5.80	4.32	10.14
Maharashtra	12.09	61.56	32.89	17.67	4.84	4.86	5.52
Manipur	42.84	63.37	32.95	18.52	4.67	4.88	4.89
Meghalaya	33.63	69.10	35.19	16.95	7.22	8.64	2.38
Mizoram	—	71.16	35.35	12.97	4.93	11.58	5.87
Nagaland	—	53.89	25.34	9.55	5.39	7.37	3.03
Orissa	24.12	59.94	32.70	17.16	5.58	3.80	5.80
Punjab	19.87	46.64	25.09	15.76	4.73	2.14	2.46
Rajasthan	21.81	63.83	39.12	19.53	6.42	10.18	2.99
Sikkim	208.40	28.13	14.99	7.31	2.84	3.71	1.14
Tamil Nadu	16.98	61.74	38.15	19.76	8.32	2.86	7.22
Tripura	44.52	62.50	35.96	17.23	4.69	7.09	6.95
Uttar Pradesh	18.32	54.96	29.27	18.31	4.10	1.87	4.34
West Bengal	15.59	60.61	33.86	17.78	6.79	3.66	0.77
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	12.37	66.83	44.56	21.62	7.74	6.46	8.74
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	—	61.76	33.07	17.39	5.78	4.53	5.38
Central Government	13.70	34.90	8.20	3.90	1.80	1.00	1.40

- Note**
- 1 Public Expenditure in this table includes debt service and repayments of loans of the State Governments.
 - 2 Public Expenditure Ratio is total public expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Domestic Product.
 - 3 Total development expenditure (including social services and economic services); Social Sector expenditure, including expenditure on education, health, amenities (i.e. water supply & sanitation, housing and urban development) and other Social services (including welfare of SC, ST & OBC; social security and welfare etc.) have been expressed as a ratio of total public expenditure.
 - 4 For the Central Government, the ratios have been expressed as proportion of GDP and Central Government Expenditure net of loans and advances to States.

Source

- 1 State Finances—A Study of Budgets, 2000-2001, RBI, December 2000.
- 2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.8

Public Spending on Education and Health*(As a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product)*

States/UTs	1980-1981		1990-1991		1998-99	
	Education	Health	Education	Health	Education	Health
Andhra Pradesh	2.80	1.44	2.94	0.99	2.43	1.61
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	9.90	3.40	8.28	3.65
Assam	3.46	1.48	4.53	1.32	5.23	1.05
Bihar	3.36	1.31	4.54	1.37	4.02	0.75
Goa	—	—	5.62	2.55	4.32	1.48
Gujarat	2.33	1.17	3.40	1.18	2.78	0.94
Haryana	2.15	1.24	2.37	0.71	2.57	0.71
Himachal Pradesh	5.44	4.77	6.45	2.75	7.06	2.63
Jammu & Kashmir	3.80	4.29	6.08	2.81	6.01	2.72
Karnataka	2.78	1.19	3.33	1.32	2.92	1.01
Kerala	5.22	2.02	5.25	1.49	3.25	0.95
Madhya Pradesh	2.28	1.57	3.18	0.99	2.69	0.94
Maharashtra	2.28	1.13	2.78	0.84	2.21	0.61
Manipur	8.63	5.57	10.26	2.39	9.00	1.95
Meghalaya	4.83	7.93	7.12	2.78	5.58	2.32
Mizoram	—	—	12.73	4.47	—	—
Nagaland	10.22	12.25	7.83	4.39	—	—
Orissa	2.86	1.60	4.09	1.37	3.92	1.25
Punjab	2.61	1.04	2.68	0.89	2.87	0.86
Rajasthan	3.19	2.51	3.95	1.35	3.96	1.35
Sikkim	7.59	4.78	11.62	5.14	12.55	4.92
Tamil Nadu	2.91	1.50	4.04	1.94	3.08	1.35
Tripura	5.81	2.38	10.35	3.26	7.58	2.14
Uttar Pradesh	2.30	1.06	3.51	1.14	3.09	0.91
West Bengal	2.59	1.39	3.63	1.18	2.71	0.94
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	2.57	0.97
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Government	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.25	0.50	0.25

- Note**
- 1 Public spending on education includes both revenue and capital expenditure for both plan and non-plan. It has been expressed as a ratio of Gross State Domestic Product.
 - 2 Ratios are a moving average of two years, i.e. 1980-81 is average for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82
 - 3 For the Central Government, the ratios have been expressed as proportion of GDP.
 - 4 The Central Government figures for 1998-99 is a moving average of the period 1996-98.

- Source**
- 1 State Finances—A Study of Budgets, RBI Bulletin July 1982; March 1993; and RBI December 2000.
 - 2 Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

TABLE 7.9

Performance of Village Level Panchayats

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1990-1991			1997-1998		
	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.
Andhra Pradesh	87.64	22.71	14.50	68.58	38.70	33.05
Arunachal Pradesh [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	98.76	100.00	—	98.77	16.87	35.95
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	71.67	28.55	22.66	73.53	37.47	29.15
Gujarat	73.80	22.47	27.89	81.43	33.82	28.05
Haryana	3.33	71.02	—	8.39	68.38	—
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.51	—	100.00	3.25	—
Jammu & Kashmir [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	85.08	14.16	18.44	86.02	12.90	23.51
Kerala	90.54	32.41	32.01	88.35	13.31	16.32
Madhya Pradesh	24.42	5.29	2.59	36.86	3.98	3.62
Maharashtra	71.30	18.42	15.64	67.26	20.63	17.50
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	0.09	24.73	—	1.52	18.03	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1.43	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	60.20	6.93	3.62	66.11	4.80	3.00
Punjab	3.58	22.37	48.47	1.52	45.57	31.58
Rajasthan	—	7.79	—	—	1.68	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	94.43	11.21	48.09	97.46	9.22	45.60
Tripura	—	1.14	—	—	0.15	—
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.83	0.59	100.00	0.52	6.81
West Bengal	63.64	17.07	0.66	60.52	5.08	0.20
All India	71.53	16.26	9.61	61.99	10.43	10.74

Note 1 #: Panchayati Raj Institutions not in existence.

2 CS: Core services include water supply, street lighting, sanitation and roads.

Source Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, pages 232-236.

TABLE 7.10

Performance of District Level Panchayats

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1990-1991			1997-1998		
	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	2.48	9.51	0.00	1.15	21.17
Arunachal Pradesh [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Bihar	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	21.51	1.07	0.00	46.55	0.47	0.00
Haryana	—	—	—	100.00	3.73	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	0.00	7.79	—	0.00	8.83
Kerala	—	—	—	—	0.00	7.19
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1.54	65.12	0.00	0.08	4.18
Maharashtra	65.77	0.23	7.72	44.10	0.19	7.97
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	0.00	7.56
Punjab	0.00	33.30	0.62	0.00	64.60	0.40
Rajasthan	—	0.72	0.00	—	36.43	3.13
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Tripura	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	14.92	66.75	0.00	11.28	28.47	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	21.72	6.89	0.00	3.31	1.68
All India	12.78	1.26	6.28	12.69	0.77	8.75

Note 1 #: Panchayati Raj Institutions not in existence.

2 CS: Core services include water supply, street lighting, sanitation and roads.

Source Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, pages 232-236.

TABLE 7.11

Performance of Panchayats — All Tiers

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1990-1991			1997-1998		
	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.
Andhra Pradesh	72.96	6.27	7.57	57.98	5.49	16.11
Arunachal Pradesh [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	99.10	100.00	0.00	99.10	22.32	26.67
Bihar	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Goa	71.67	28.55	22.66	73.53	37.47	29.15
Gujarat	63.78	2.70	0.82	76.64	1.81	0.73
Haryana	3.33	63.49	0.00	8.49	62.20	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.50	0.00	100.00	2.68	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	85.08	1.32	8.77	86.02	0.80	9.77
Kerala	90.54	32.41	32.01	88.35	10.08	11.94
Madhya Pradesh	24.64	5.11	3.51	36.43	1.80	3.16
Maharashtra	70.92	3.27	7.04	66.50	3.39	7.45
Manipur	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	24.73	0.00	1.52	18.03	0.00
Mizoram	—	—	0.00	100.00	1.43	0.00
Nagaland	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Orissa	60.20	3.31	5.55	66.11	1.09	1.24
Punjab	3.02	22.12	39.46	1.30	39.78	24.54
Rajasthan	—	3.22	0.48	—	2.02	0.76
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	94.16	5.62	30.25	96.77	8.06	33.40
Tripura	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	27.34	5.30	0.54	18.55	5.28	5.58
West Bengal	38.41	19.71	1.59	40.05	4.02	0.35
All India	64.40	5.60	5.83	55.67	3.50	7.43

Note 1 #: Panchayati Raj Institutions not in existence.

2 CS: Core services include water supply, street lighting, sanitation and roads.

Source Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, pages 232-236.

TABLE 7.12

Performance of Urban Local Bodies

(Percentage)

States/UTs	1990-1991			1997-1998		
	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.	Own Tax/ Own Rev.	Own Rev/ Total Rev.	CS Exp./ Total Exp.
Andhra Pradesh	64.72	40.15	21.46	60.45	52.86	34.60
Arunachal Pradesh [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	36.19	43.89	35.97	34.73	59.65	37.88
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	64.72	39.66	19.67	63.11	43.99	21.48
Gujarat	85.50	68.34	36.38	88.97	67.97	38.83
Haryana	74.66	71.05	39.52	64.39	58.39	47.79
Himachal Pradesh	47.61	71.65	32.44	38.09	54.41	31.85
Jammu & Kashmir	36.15	7.51	5.25	42.96	8.71	15.93
Karnataka	86.53	49.16	25.31	83.47	38.96	34.05
Kerala	68.38	70.29	29.26	69.09	43.65	30.99
Madhya Pradesh	65.97	47.13	35.18	59.40	30.59	36.48
Maharashtra	73.35	90.73	58.63	98.33	88.09	81.60
Manipur	38.36	3.26	6.15	85.40	67.40	5.73
Meghalaya	100.00	5.93	18.37	100.00	4.88	17.47
Mizoram [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	5.06	100.00	0.00	0.00	49.11	0.00
Orissa	82.02	61.97	26.79	85.07	72.60	28.81
Punjab	71.56	79.54	26.12	78.26	86.62	14.63
Rajasthan	76.15	74.32	68.84	76.34	74.54	71.52
Sikkim [#]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	53.69	55.26	39.56	50.88	53.77	41.62
Tripura	52.95	9.18	27.73	42.64	16.78	23.03
Uttar Pradesh	27.46	37.08	25.79	39.26	27.49	22.16
West Bengal	55.47	20.84	—	—	67.57	25.72
All India	70.71	69.60	40.94	77.53	67.81	66.90

Note 1 #: Urban Local Bodies do not exist.

2 Information for Howrah and Calcutta Municipal Corporations not furnished.

3 CS: Core services include water supply, street lighting, sanitation and roads.

Source Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, pages 232-236.

TABLE 7.13

Employment in the Organised Sector — 1991*(In thousands)*

States/UTs	Public Sector					Private Sector				
	Government		Quasi Government		Local	Total	Larger	Smaller	Total	Grand
	Central	State	Central	State	Bodies		Estts.	Estts.		Total
Andhra Pradesh	257.5	363.1	200.6	318.7	248.2	1,388.1	320.7	54.3	375.0	1,763.1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	81.6	270.6	75.5	61.0	12.7	501.4	539.5	10.0	549.5	1,050.9
Bihar	209.3	479.6	525.7	122.6	69.4	1,406.6	229.5	27.0	256.5	1,663.1
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	142.2	224.5	136.4	163.4	294.0	960.5	597.5	102.5	700.0	1,660.5
Haryana	32.7	234.3	43.9	69.9	15.4	396.2	183.1	22.6	205.7	601.9
Himachal Pradesh	15.8	155.7	17.7	43.5	3.3	236.0	27.4	2.9	30.3	266.3
Jammu and Kashmir	31.9	149.1	7.8	9.4	6.3	204.5	9.7	0.8	10.5	215.0
Karnataka	129.8	442.2	208.8	179.2	57.4	1,017.4	364.0	66.0	430.0	1,447.4
Kerala	97.8	279.1	90.6	138.6	25.1	631.2	383.9	128.1	512.0	1,143.2
Madhya Pradesh	205.8	712.1	334.2	114.8	57.0	1,423.9	219.7	25.5	245.2	1,669.1
Maharashtra	481.1	509.3	424.7	266.9	599.6	2,281.6	1,291.8	74.1	1,365.9	3,647.5
Manipur	3.6	44.8	2.6	0.5	3.4	54.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	55.7
Meghalaya	12.5	33.8	7.9	8.0	2.2	64.4	3.1	1.4	4.5	68.9
Mizoram	0.7	27.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	33.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	34.6
Nagaland	4.7	54.0	2.7	1.9	0.3	63.6	0.9	1.0	1.9	65.5
Orissa	73.7	382.3	99.2	90.2	18.2	663.6	90.3	19.8	110.1	773.7
Punjab	72.3	293.6	68.5	103.2	32.6	570.2	196.1	25.2	221.3	791.5
Rajasthan	172.4	475.9	81.8	102.3	120.4	952.8	197.5	33.6	231.1	1,183.9
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	242.9	609.8	187.3	370.0	169.3	1,579.3	577.6	132.6	710.2	2,289.5
Tripura	3.9	74.6	4.2	2.9	2.3	87.9	10.1	0.5	10.6	98.5
Uttar Pradesh	463.4	777.2	256.2	305.7	338.8	2,141.3	470.0	65.7	535.7	2,677.0
West Bengal	421.7	301.8	539.6	164.9	147.0	1,575.0	856.3	34.2	890.5	2,465.5
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.3	24.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	31.9	3.9	0.4	4.3	36.2
Chandigarh	17.7	25.3	14.8	1.7	0.2	59.7	13.2	2.3	15.5	75.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	6.2	38.6	13.5	5.9	1.7	65.9	27.5	5.1	32.6	98.5
Delhi	219.6	104.1	212.6	4.3	83.1	623.7	161.1	54.4	215.5	839.2
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	4.9	25.0	4.7	6.6	2.0	43.2	7.8	2.2	10.0	53.2
All India	3,409.8	7,112.9	3,563.5	2,658.3	2,312.7	19,057.2	6,783.4	892.4	7,675.8	26,733.0

- Note** 1 Large establishment refers to those employing 25 or more workers and Small establishment employing 10 to 24 workers.
2 The data on employment pertains to 31st of March 1991.
3 Goa is included in Daman and Diu.

Source Employment Review, DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

TABLE 7.14

Employment in the Organised Sector — 2000

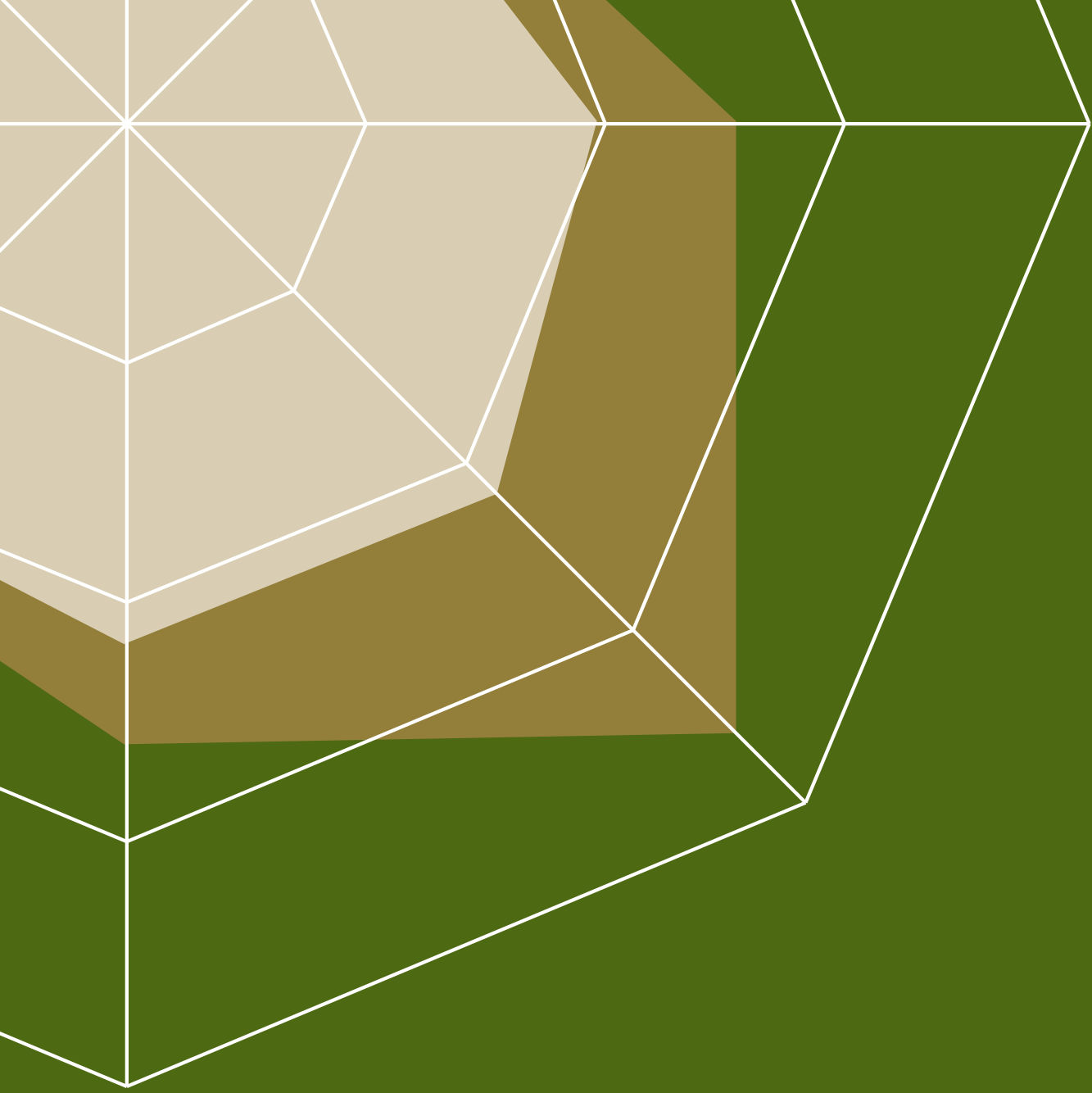
(in thousands)

States/UTs	Public Sector						Private Sector			Grand Total
	Government		Quasi Government		Local Bodies	Total	Larger Estts.	Smaller Estts.	Total	
	Central	State	Central	State						
Andhra Pradesh	260.3	414.7	193.7	361.7	273.0	1,503.4	518.8	49.6	568.4	2,071.8
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	81.8	307.7	76.9	56.1	13.1	535.6	539.8	9.1	548.9	1,084.5
Bihar	180.3	454.8	547.1	123.2	55.1	1,360.5	231.1	22.2	253.3	1,613.8
Goa	5.9	41.0	14.5	6.7	1.7	69.8	36.8	3.9	40.7	110.5
Gujarat	137.8	200.8	135.5	161.5	284.2	919.8	660.9	109.6	770.5	1,690.3
Haryana	32.1	253.1	43.5	74.2	17.9	420.8	207.2	23.6	230.8	651.6
Himachal Pradesh	16.8	178.4	16.2	48.1	3.9	263.4	44.5	3.3	47.8	311.2
Jammu and Kashmir	28.0	147.9	7.9	9.4	6.4	199.6	9.5	1.0	10.5	210.1
Karnataka	133.1	555.9	182.8	173.8	67.1	1,112.7	681.0	69.7	750.7	1,863.4
Kerala	103.3	290.9	92.4	134.0	24.5	645.1	431.4	133.3	564.7	1,209.8
Madhya Pradesh	210.1	692.8	287.7	111.5	65.1	1,367.2	209.5	17.0	226.5	1,593.7
Maharashtra	423.8	518.3	412.1	262.1	673.6	2,289.9	1388.7	81.2	1469.9	3,759.8
Manipur	4.7	64.0	3.8	3.3	3.6	79.4	2.0	0.6	2.6	82.0
Meghalaya	16.6	37.7	7.8	7.7	2.8	72.6	7.2	2.1	9.3	81.9
Mizoram	0.8	33.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	40.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	41.5
Nagaland	5.9	62.7	1.9	2.9	0.4	73.8	1.4	1.7	3.1	76.9
Orissa	82.5	400.9	101.4	109.1	18.0	711.9	75.4	10.6	86.0	797.9
Punjab	79.4	304.2	68.0	106.5	31.8	589.9	233.0	23.0	256.0	845.9
Rajasthan	166.8	530.1	83.7	107.9	128.0	1,016.5	215.4	43.7	259.1	1,275.6
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	233.9	632.3	178.7	372.3	180.0	1,597.2	772.6	154.7	927.3	2,524.5
Tripura	2.0	92.6	4.2	2.8	8.9	110.5	12.5	0.4	12.9	123.4
Uttar Pradesh	430.6	751.7	243.9	469.6	133.5	2,029.3	466.8	56.6	523.4	2,552.7
West Bengal	397.4	311.4	517.1	159.2	156.4	1,541.5	772.2	38.6	810.8	2,352.3
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	4.7	24.7	1.2	0.8	1.7	33.1	4.3	0.4	4.7	37.8
Chandigarh	16.7	21.7	18.0	2.0	5.5	63.9	19.8	5.1	24.9	88.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	8.0	4.3	12.3	14.6
Delhi	213.5	113.5	169.0	35.1	95.2	626.3	162.3	59.1	221.4	847.7
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	4.3	20.4	2.7	9.8	0.5	37.7	5.8	2.4	8.2	45.9
All India	3,273.5	7,459.3	3,413.0	2,912.9	2,255.1	19,313.8	7,719.3	926.8	8,646.1	27,959.9

Note 1 Large establishment refers to those employing 25 or more workers and Small establishment employing 10 to 24 workers.

2 The data on employment pertains to 31st of March 2000.

Source Employment Review, DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.



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