



Selected Socio-Economic Statistics For India

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**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

P R E F A C E

The importance of statistics and indicators for evaluating the impact of development programmes in the country need not be overemphasized. Though, different organisations are producing various types of indicators /statistics on different areas of social concerns, Central Statistical Organisation (C.S.O) brought out a booklet entitled "selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India" in 1987 for the first time to make available different informations at one place. After this, three more issues of the publications have been brought out.

2. It has been the endeavour of the C.S.O to continuously review this publication to take care of the newly emerging areas. As per this exercise, fourteen new data series including the one on Human Development Index have been included. Similarly, some more indicators on different aspects of employment in the country have been added. For a better comprehension of the trends in some of the important indicators, the graphs and charts have also been included for the first time in this publication. Our efforts will be to include more & more such graphs & charts in the future publications. I hope our readers will find this publication more useful and informative.

3. The willing support of the various organisations by way of supplying desired information has been a key factor in bringing out the publication with the minimum possible time lag. I hope their cooperation would continue in future also for which I shall be thankful to all of them.

4. The publication has been prepared in the Human Development statistics Unit of the C.S.O. under the guidance of Dr. R.N.Pandey, Deputy Director who was mainly responsible for planning the format and contents of the publication. Shri Dina Nath, Assistant Director was closely involved in the preparation of the manuscript. He was assisted in this task by Shri Mohd.. Islam Elahi, Senior Investigator and Ms. A.V. Lakshmi,, Junior Investigator along with Shri Ajay Rawat,, Computer (Sr.Scale) who has put in special efforts to insert the data in the personal computer. All the stenographic assistances were provided by Shri Ravii Kumar. I thank all of them for the sincere and hard work put in by them.

5. I hope this publication will meet the needs of planners, administrators and reasearch workers in understanding the development through data in different fields of social concerns. However, we shall be extremely grateful for any suggestions for improving the content and coverage of this publication.

NEW DELHI
December, 1993

S.N. RAY
DIRECTOR GENERAL
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Table 1(a) : Population totals - India and States
(Continued)

States/U.T	1951		1961	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pr.	15670565	15444694	18161671	17821776
Arunachal Pr.	NA	NA	177680	158878
Assam	4394909	3830149	5930841	5172551
Bihar	19489964	19292307	23297343	23150114
Goa*	280141	315918	302534	324133
Gujarat	8331922	7930735	10633902	9999448
Haryana	3031616	2641985	4062787	3527737
Himachal Pr.	1247826	1138155	1451334	1361129
J&K	1736827	1517025	1896633	1664343
Karnataka	9866923	9535033	12040923	11545849
Kerala	6681901	6867217	8361927	8541788
Madhya Pr	13255004	12816633	16578204	15794204
Maharashtra	16490039	15512525	20428882	19124836
Manipur	283685	293950	387058	392979
Meghalaya	310706	294968	397288	372092
Nagaland	106551	106424	191027	178173
Orissa	7242892	7403054	8770586	8778260
Punjab	4968206	4192294	6007566	5127503
Rajasthan	8313883	7656891	10564082	9591520
Sikkim	72210	65515	85193	76996
Tamil Nadu	15003724	15115323	16910978	16775975
Tripura	335589	303440	591237	550768
Uttar Pr.	33100733	30118939	38638317	35116256
West Bengal	14105519	12194461	18599144	16327135
Union territory				
A&N Islands	19055	11916	39304	24244
Chandigarh	13623	10638	72576	47305
D&N Haveli+	21345	20187	29524	28439
Delhi	986538	757534	1489378	1169234
Lakshadweep	10295	10740	11935	12173
Pondicherry@	156275	160978	183347	185732
All India	185528462	175559628	226293201	212941570

Source: Registrar General of India

+ Figures for 1951 are for 1950 and figures for 1961 are for 1962

* Daman & Diu figures included are for 1950 & 1960 respectively

@ Figures for 1951 are for 1948

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

Table 1(a) : Population totals - India and States (Contd)

States/U.T	1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pr.	22008663	21494045	27108922	26440751
Arunachal Pr.	251231	216280	339322	292517
Assam*	7885064	7072478	10467461	9429382
Bihar	28846944	27506425	35930560	33984174
Goa ^e	431214	426557	548450	538280
Gujarat	13802494	12894981	17552640	16533159
Haryana	5377044	4659387	6909679	6012440
Himachal Pr.	1766957	1693477	2169931	2110887
J&K	2458315	2158317	3164660	2822729
Karnataka	14971900	14327114	18922627	18213087
Kerala	10587851	10759524	12527767	12925913
Madhya Pr	21455334	20198785	26886305	25292539
Maharashtra	26116351	24295884	32414432	30368386
Manipur	541675	531078	721006	699947
Meghalaya	520967	490732	683710	652109
Mizoram	170824	161566	257239	236518
Nagaland	276084	240365	415910	359020
Orissa	11041083	10903532	13309786	13060485
Punjab	7266515	6284545	8937210	7851705
Rajasthan	13484383	12281423	17854154	16407708
Sikkim	112662	97181	172440	143945
Tamil Nadu	20828021	20371147	24487624	23920453
Tripura	801126	755216	1054846	998212
Uttar Pr.	47016635	41324886	58819535	52042977
West Bengal	23435987	20876024	28560901	26019746
Union territory				
A&N Islands	70027	45106	107261	81480
Chandigarh	147080	110171	255278	196332
D&N Navelli	36964	37206	52515	51161
Delhi	2257515	1808183	3440081	2780325
Lakshadweep	16078	15732	20377	19872
Pondicherry	237112	234595	304561	299910
All India	284049276	264110376	354397884	330786808

Source: Registrar General of India

* Includes figures for Daman & Diu for 1971
While 1981 figures are projected
population for Assam^e Includes population of Mizo Distt., now
a state of Mizoram

Table 1(a): Population totals - India and States
(Concl'd)

States/U.T	1991	
	Male	Female
Andhra Pr.	33724581	32783427
Arunachal Pr.	465004	399554
Assam	11657989	10756333
Bihar	45202091	41172374
Goa	594790	575003
Gujarat	21355209	19954373
Haryana	8827474	7636174
Himachal Pr.	2617467	2553410
J&K	4014100	3704580
Karnataka	22951917	22025284
Kerala	14288995	14809523
Madhya Pradesh	34267293	31913877
Maharashtra	40825618	38111569
Manipur	938359	898790
Meghalaya	907687	867091
Mizoram	358978	330778
Nagaland	641282	568264
Orissa	16064146	15595590
Punjab	10778034	9503935
Rajasthan	23042780	20963210
Sikkim	216427	190030
Tamil Nadu	28298975	27559971
Tripura	1417930	1339275
Uttar Pr.	74036957	65075330
West Bengal	35510633	32567332
Union territory		
A&N Islands	154369	126292
Chandigarh	358614	283401
D&N Haveli	70953	67524
Daman & Diu	51595	49991
Delhi	5155512	4265132
Lakshadweep	26618	25089
Pondicherry	408081	399704
India* (including J&K)	439230458	407072230

Source: Registrar General of India

* The 1991 census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The projected population of Jammu & Kashmir, is based on the Report of the Standing Committee of experts on population projections (October 1989).

Growth of Indian Population

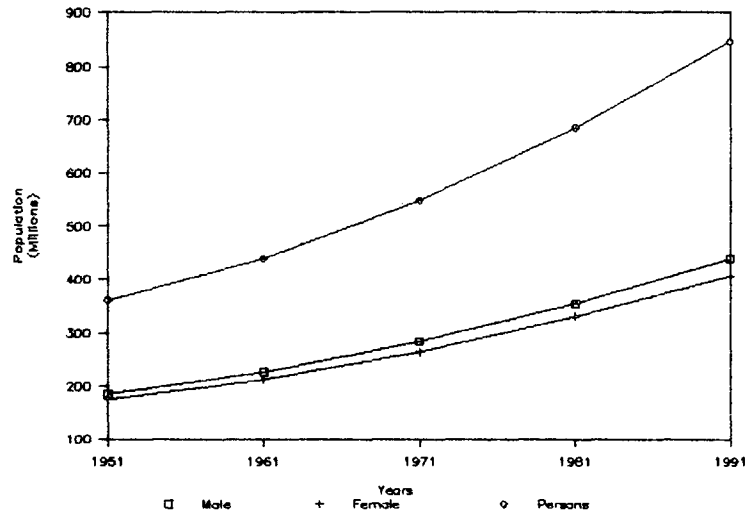


Table 1(b) : Mid year (as on 1st october) estimates of
Population - India & States (In Million)
(Continued)

States/U.T	1981	1986	1987	1988
Andhra Pr.	54.2	60.4	61.8	63.1
Arunachal Pr.	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Assam	18.2	20.2	20.7	21.2
Bihar	70.8	78.9	80.6	82.2
Goa	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gujarat	34.5	38.3	39.0	39.7
Haryana	13.1	14.8	15.2	15.5
Himachal Pr.	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0
Karnataka	37.6	41.8	42.5	43.3
Kerala	25.7	27.6	27.9	28.3
Madhya Pr	52.9	59.4	60.8	62.3
Maharashtra	63.6	71.2	72.8	74.5
Manipur	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Meghalaya	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Mizoram	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nagaland	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Orissa	26.6	29.1	29.7	30.2
Punjab	16.9	18.8	19.1	19.5
Rajasthan	34.8	39.8	40.8	41.7
Sikkim	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tamil Nadu	48.8	52.5	53.2	54.0
Tripura	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Uttar Pr.	112.4	126.3	129.2	132.1
West Bengal	55.3	61.5	62.9	64.4
Union territory				
A&N Islands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Chandigarh	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
D&N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	6.4	7.9	8.2	8.5
Lakshadweep		0.1	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
All India	692.1	771.3	787.9	804.7

Table 1(b) : Mid year (as on 1st October) estimates of
Population - India & States (In Million)

States/U.T	1989	1990	1991	1992
Andhra Pr.	64.5	65.9	67.4	68.8
Arunachal Pr.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Assam	21.7	22.1	22.7	23.2
Bihar	83.9	85.7	87.4	89.2
Goa	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gujarat	40.4	41.0	41.7	42.3
Haryana	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.1
Himachal Pr.	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Karnataka	44.0	44.7	45.4	46.1
Kerala	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.6
Madhya Pr	63.9	65.5	67.2	68.9
Maharashtra	76.3	78.2	80.0	82.0
Manipur	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Meghalaya	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Mizoram	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nagaland	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Orissa	30.8	31.4	32.0	32.6
Punjab	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.8
Rajasthan	42.7	43.6	44.6	45.5
Sikkim	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tamil Nadu	54.8	55.5	56.3	57.1
Tripura	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Uttar Pr.	135.0	137.9	140.8	143.9
West Bengal	65.9	67.4	69.0	70.7
Union territory				
A&N Islands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chandigarh	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
D&N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.8
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
All India	821.8	839.0	855.7	871.8

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Note : 1. Figures in this table are based on the report of Standing Committee on Population Projections.
2. Figures of this table, after due adjustment, have been used for working out per capita figures in some other tables in this publication.

Table 2 : Population growth rates from censuses

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1901-11	0.57	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71*	2.48	2.24	2.20
1971-81**	2.47	2.23	2.22
1981-91 @	2.38	2.16	2.14

Source : Registrar General of India

* The reference date in 1971 census was 1 April 1971. In working out the decadal variations for 1961-71 and 1971-81 the change in reference date in 1971 census has not been taken into account.

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

@ The 1991 census in J & K could not be conducted. However, the projected population has been taken into account for the state in calculating the growth rate of All India.

Table 3 : Percentage distribution of population by sex and age groups

Age group in years	1971			1981*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-4	14.5	14.2	14.9	12.6	12.3	12.9
5-9	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.1	14.0	14.1
10-14	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.9	13.1	12.6
15-19	8.7	8.9	8.4	9.6	9.9	9.4
20-24	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.8
25-29	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.8
30-34	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.5
35-39	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
40-44	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0
45-49	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.3
50-54	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6
55-59	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
60-64	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
65-69	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
70+	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Registrar General of India

Note : 70+ Includes the age not stated

* Excludes Assam and the figures are based on five percent sample data.

Table 4 : Rural-Urban structure and growth of population

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

Source : Registrar General Of India

@ The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. The growth rates for 1971-81 and 1981-91 have been worked out on the interpolated population figures for Assam for 1981.

* The 1991 census was not held in J&K. Growth rate for 1981-91 is worked out with the projected population of the state.

Rural-Urban Growth in India

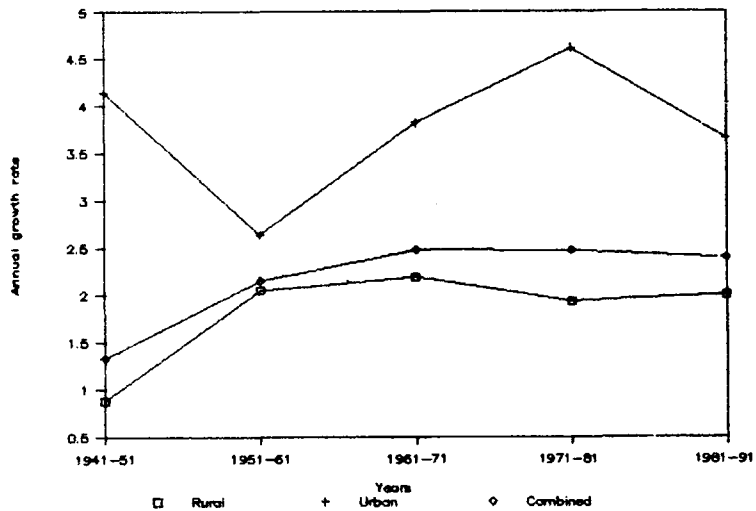


Table 5 (a) : Percentage of urban population to total population - India

Period	Percentage
1901	10.8
1911	10.3
1921	11.2
1931	12.0
1941	13.9
1951	17.3
1961	18.0
1971	19.9
1981 *	23.3
1991 **	25.7

Source : Registrar General of India
 * Includes the interpolated figures for Assam.
 ** Includes the projected population for J&K.

Table 5(b) : Percentage of urban population to total population as per 1991 Census
- States

States	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	26.89
Arunchal pradesh	12.80
Assam	11.10
Bihar	13.14
Goa	41.01
Gujarat	34.49
Haryana	24.63
Himachal Pradesh	8.69
J & K	23.80 *
Karnataka	30.92
Kerala	26.39
Madhya Pradesh	23.18
Maharashtra	38.69
Manipur	27.52
Meghalaya	18.60
Mizoram	46.10
Nagaland	17.21
Orissa	13.38
Punjab	29.55
Rajasthan	22.88
Sikkim	9.10
Tamil Nadu	34.15
Tripura	15.30
Uttar Pradesh	19.84
West Bengal	27.48
Union Territory	
A&N Islands	26.71
Chandigarh	89.69
D&N Haveli	8.47
Daman & Diu	46.80
Delhi	89.93
Lakshadweep	56.31
Pondicherry	64.00
All India	25.70

Source : Registrar General of India
* Based on the projected population of J&K by the standing committee of experts on population projections.

Table 6 : Percentage of total population in rural area by size of villages - India

Size of village in terms of population	1961	1971	1981
Less than 200	3.83	2.68	1.78
200-499	12.55	9.91	7.49
500-999	18.33	16.45	14.21
1000-1999	19.80	19.90	19.25
2000-4999	17.22	18.71	20.09
5000-9999	5.05	5.44	6.90
10000 & above	2.80	4.07	4.56
Rural population as percent of total population	82.03	80.09	76.66
Total population (million)	439.24	548.16	683.33

Source : Registrar General of India

Note : Size class-wise percentage do not add upto percentage of total rural population as data on Assam are excluded in the size class-wise distribution.

Table 7 : Percent of total population in urban areas by size of towns
- India

Class and size of towns in terms of population	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Class I : 100000 & above	7.62	9.08	11.17	13.83	16.40
Class II : 50000-99,999	1.70	1.98	2.13	2.66	2.75
Class III : 20000-49,999	2.68	2.99	3.12	3.28	3.32
Class IV : 10000-19,999	2.33	2.25	2.14	2.18	1.95
Class V : 5000-9,999	2.21	1.21	0.86	0.82	0.65
Class VI : Less than 5000	0.53	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.07
Urban population as percent of total population	17.29	17.97	19.91	23.34	25.72
Total Population	361.09	439.24	548.16	683.33	846.30

Source : Registrar General of India

Note : Size class-wise percentage do not add up to percentage of total urban population as data on Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are excluded in the size class-wise distribution.

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Table 8(a): Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the total population - India

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
1961 *	14.67	6.87
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 **	15.75	7.76
1991	16.48	8.08

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes population of that area of N.E.F.A (now Arunachal Pradesh), where simplified schedule was canvassed in place of all-India schedule and the population for that area is 297853 persons, 147100 males and 150753 females

** Excludes Assam where census could not be carried out owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

Table 8(b): Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population according to 1991 Census - States

States	Total population	Percentage of Scheduled castes pop. to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes pop. to total population
Andhra Pradesh	66508008	15.93	6.31
Arunachal Pr.	864558	0.47	63.66
Assam	22414322	7.40	12.82
Bihar	86374465	14.55	7.66
Goa	1169793	2.08	0.03
Gujarat	41309582	7.41	14.92
Haryana	16463648	19.75	-
Himachal Pr. J & K	5170877 7718700	25.34 -	4.22 -
Karnataka	44977201	16.38	4.26
Kerala	29098518	9.92	1.10
Madhya Pr.	66181170	14.55	23.27
Maharashtra	78937187	11.09	9.27
Manipur	1837149	2.02	34.41
Meghalaya	1774778	0.51	85.53
Mizoram	689756	0.10	94.75
Nagaland	1209546	-	87.70
Orissa	31659736	16.20	22.21
Punjab	20281969	28.31	-
Rajasthan	44005990	17.29	12.44
Sikkim	406457	5.93	22.36
Tamil Nadu	55858946	19.18	1.03
Tripura	2757205	16.36	30.95
Uttar Pr.	139112287	21.05	0.21
West Bengal	68077965	23.62	5.59
Union territory			
A&N Islands	280661	-	9.54
Chandigarh	642015	16.51	-
D&N Haveli	138477	1.97	78.99
Daman & Diu	101586	3.83	11.54
Delhi	9420644	19.05	-
Lakshadweep	51707	-	93.15
Pondicherry	807785	16.25	-
All India	846302688	16.48	8.08

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 9 : Density of Population - India & States (popn./sqkm)

States	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242
Arunachal Pr.	-	4	6	8	10
Assam	102	138	186	230*	286
Bihar	223	267	324	402	497
Goat	156	164	225	272	316
Gujarat	83	105	136	174	211
Haryana	128	172	227	292	372
Himachal Pradesh	43	51	62	77	93
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	59	76e
Karnataka	101	123	153	194	235
Kerala	349	435	549	655	749
Madhya Pradesh	59	73	94	118	149
Maharashtra	104	129	164	204	257
Manipur	26	35	48	64	82
Meghalaya	27	34	45	60	79
Mizoram	9	13	16	23	33
Nagaland	13	22	31	47	73
Orissa	94	113	141	169	203
Punjab	182	221	269	333	403
Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	128
Sikkim	19	23	30	45	57
Tamil Nadu	232	259	317	372	429
Tripura	61	109	148	196	263
Uttar Pradesh	215	251	300	377	473
West Bengal	296	394	499	615	767
Union Territory					
A&N Islands	4	8	14	23	34
Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632
Dadra & N Haveli	85	118	151	211	282
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	705	907
Delhi	1176	1793	2742	4194	6352
Lakshadweep	657	753	994	1258	1616
Pondicherry	645	750	959	1229	1642
All India	117	142	177	230++	273+

Source : Registrar General of India

* The 1981 census was not conducted in Assam
Based on 1971 census pop., 1981 pop. figures
have been estimated for Assame 1991 census was not conducted in J&k. The
figures are as per the projections prepared
by Standing Committee of Experts on Pop.
Projections (Oct 1989)

+ Includes Daman and Diu for 1951, 1961 & 1971

++ Excluding Assam and J&K

Table 10 : Sex ratio of Indian Population

Sex -ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)			
Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1901	979	910	972
1911	975	872	964
1921	970	846	955
1931	966	838	950
1941	965	831	945
1951	965	860	946
1961	963	845	941
1971	949	858	930
1981*	951	878	933
1991	939	894	927

Source : Registrar General of India
* Including Assam

Sex ratio in India

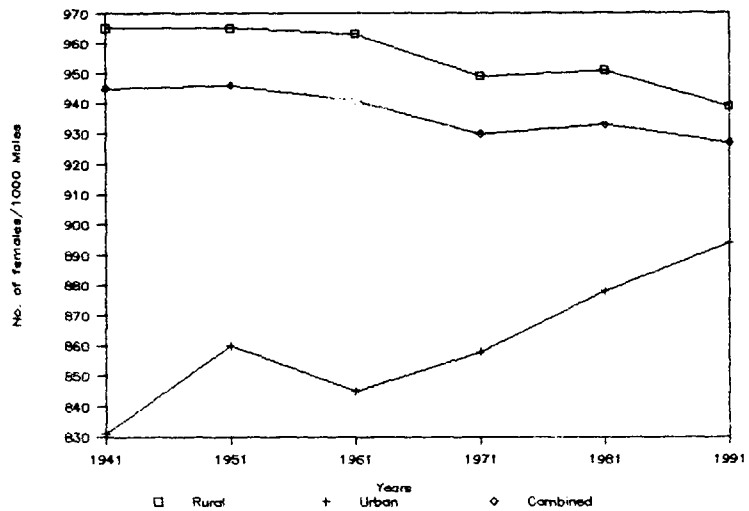


Table 11: Percentage distribution of migrants in different migration streams

Sex	Year	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total to migrants
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.00
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.00
	1981	45.6	30.0	17.4	7.0	100.00
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.00
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.00
	1981	73.3	12.5	8.7	5.5	100.00
Person	1961	73.7	14.6	8.1	3.6	100.00
	1971	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	100.00
	1981	65.2	17.6	11.2	6.0	100.00

Source : Registrar General of India

- Note : 1. Table excludes persons who were born outside India.
2. 1981 figures exclude Assam state where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.
3. 1961, 1971 and 1981 figures are based on place of birth and excludes the unclassifiable figures

Percentage Distribution of Persons

Migrated in different migration stream
(6.0%)

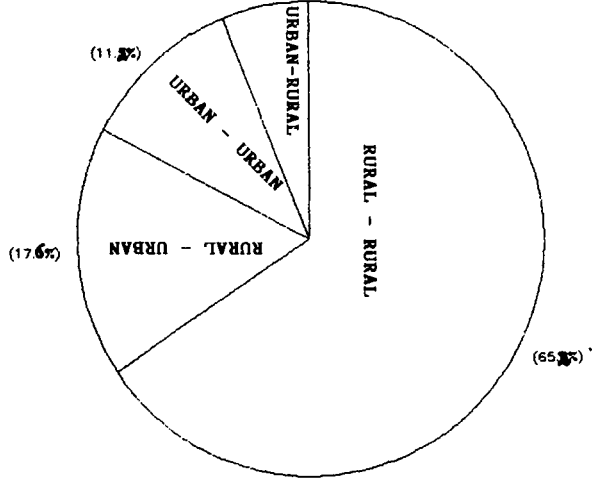


Table 12 : Percentage of currently married females to
all females for different age-group

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1951	79.99		84.65				
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	90.36	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981*	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74

Source : Registrar General of India
* Excludes Assam

Table 13(a) :Vital rates based on sample registration system
by rural and urban areas - India

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural Growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	38.9	30.1	36.9	16.4	9.7	14.9	22.5	20.4	22.0
1974	35.9	28.4	34.5	15.9	9.2	14.5	20.0	19.2	20.0
1975	36.7	28.5	35.2	17.3	10.2	15.9	19.4	18.3	19.3
1976	35.8	28.4	34.4	16.3	9.5	15.0	19.5	18.9	19.4
1977	34.3	27.8	33.0	16.0	9.4	14.7	18.3	18.4	18.3
1978	34.7	27.8	33.3	15.3	9.4	14.2	19.4	18.4	19.1
1979	35.1	27.6	33.7	14.1	8.1	13.0	21.0	19.5	20.7
1980	35.1	27.8	33.7	13.7	7.9	12.6	21.4	19.9	21.1
1981	35.6	27.0	33.9	13.7	7.8	12.5	21.9	19.2	21.4
1982	35.5	27.6	33.8	13.1	7.4	11.9	22.4	20.2	21.9
1983	35.3	28.3	33.7	13.1	7.9	11.9	22.2	20.4	21.8
1984	35.3	29.4	33.9	13.8	8.6	12.6	21.5	20.8	21.3
1985	34.3	28.1	32.9	13.0	7.8	11.8	21.3	20.3	21.1
1986	34.2	27.1	32.6	12.2	7.6	11.1	22.0	19.5	21.5
1987	33.7	27.4	32.2	12.0	7.4	10.9	21.7	20.0	21.3
1988	33.1	26.3	31.5	12.0	7.7	11.0	21.1	18.6	20.5
1989	32.2	25.2	30.6	11.1	7.2	10.3	21.1	18.0	20.3
1990	31.7	24.7	30.2	10.5	6.8	9.7	21.2	17.9	20.5
1991P*	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
1992P*	30.7	23.1	29.0	10.8	7.0	10.0	19.9	16.1	19.0

Source : Registrar General of India

Note : The estimates excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the period 1971 to 1978

* Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

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TABLE 15(B) : Vital Rates based on sample registration system by rural and urban areas during 1992 - States

State	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pr.	24.6	22.3	24.1	9.9	6.0	9.1	14.7	16.3	15.0
Arunachal Pr.	27.1	17.8	26.3	10.0	2.0	9.3	17.1	15.8	17.0
Assam	31.3	21.4	30.6	10.5	7.4	10.3	20.8	14.0	20.3
Bihar	33.0	25.0	32.2	11.3	6.9	10.9	27.7	18.1	21.3
Goa	14.2	14.9	14.5	7.9	6.2	7.3	6.3	8.7	7.2
Gujarat	29.3	24.5	27.9	9.4	8.2	9.1	19.9	16.3	18.8
Harayana	33.7	25.2	31.9	9.1	7.0	8.6	24.6	18.2	23.3
Himachal Pr.	28.5	20.2	27.9	9.1	4.6	8.8	19.4	15.6	19.1
Karnataka	27.3	23.3	26.2	9.4	6.0	8.5	17.9	17.3	17.7
Kerala	17.4	18.3	17.5	6.2	6.5	6.3	11.2	11.8	11.2
Madhya Pr	36.2	26.5	34.4	13.7	8.5	12.7	22.5	18.0	21.7
Maharashtra	27.1	21.5	25.1	9.1	5.6	7.9	18.0	15.9	17.2
Manipur	20.2	16.6	19.4	5.3	6.2	5.5	14.9	10.4	13.9
Meghalaya	33.1	15.0	29.8	9.7	2.7	8.5	23.4	12.3	21.3
Nagaland	21.0	11.3	19.2	4.1	1.4	3.6	16.9	9.9	15.6
Orissa	28.5	21.4	27.8	12.1	7.8	11.7	16.4	13.6	16.1
Punjab	28.2	24.2	27.1	8.8	6.5	8.2	19.4	17.7	18.9
Rajasthan	36.2	27.8	34.7	11.0	7.5	10.4	25.2	20.3	24.3
Sikkim	23.0	10.8	20.9	6.5	2.1	5.8	16.5	8.7	15.1
Tamil Nadu	21.1	20.0	20.7	9.2	6.7	8.4	11.9	13.3	12.3
Tripura	24.4	11.9	23.1	7.9	4.5	7.6	16.5	7.4	15.5
Uttar Pr.	37.9	28.9	36.2	13.7	9.0	12.8	24.2	19.9	23.4
West Bengal	27.8	16.4	24.6	9.0	6.6	8.3	18.8	9.8	16.3
Union Territory :									
A & N Islands	20.7	17.7	20.0	5.4	4.3	5.2	15.3	13.4	14.8
Chandigarh	22.5	14.8	15.4	3.0	3.4	3.3	19.5	11.4	12.1
D & N Haveli	40.0	0.0	40.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	28.5	0.0	28.5
Daman & Diu	31.7	13.7	24.8	6.9	8.6	7.5	24.8	5.1	17.3
Delhi	27.8	25.8	36.0	7.3	6.4	6.5	20.5	19.4	29.5
Lakshadweep	28.5	19.8	24.4	5.2	3.2	4.2	23.3	16.6	20.2
Pondicherry	20.6	18.6	19.5	7.7	5.8	6.7	12.9	12.8	12.8
All India *	30.7	23.1	29.0	10.8	7.0	10.0	19.9	16.1	19.0

Source : Registrar General Of India

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 14(a) : Age specific mortality rates - India (rural)

Age group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
0-4	56.2	55.2	45.5	46.2	43.3	40.8	39.7	35.7	33.2	29.1
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9
10-14	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2
20-24	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
30-34	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3
35-39	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4
45-49	9.0	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.8
50-54	17.5	16.6	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.5
55-59	21.6	24.1	21.0	18.3	19.8	17.8	18.2	18.2	16.9	18.1
60-64	35.7	42.8	34.1	33.8	32.9	32.3	31.5	30.4	28.1	26.2
65-69	49.5	53.0	47.9	46.5	45.3	45.4	42.6	45.7	43.3	42.9
70+	112.8	101.6	101.5	109.2	100.1	91.8	89.6	94.3	86.2	86.1
All ages	16.4	16.3	13.7	13.8	13.0	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.1	10.5

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 14(b) : Age specific mortality rates - India (urban)

Age group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
0-4	32.2	29.7	20.4	23.2	20.7	20.9	18.2	18.7	16.9	15.1
5-9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
15-19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
20-24	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8
25-29	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
30-34	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.6
40-44	5.6	6.7	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
45-49	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.3
50-54	13.6	13.7	11.6	12.0	12.4	11.8	10.7	11.9	10.4	9.9
55-59	19.4	20.1	18.5	18.4	17.7	18.0	16.7	19.4	17.3	16.6
60-64	30.9	28.9	28.4	31.2	30.4	27.2	27.5	26.6	26.3	24.8
65-69	42.8	44.0	39.3	45.1	35.4	38.2	41.0	41.9	40.1	40.7
70+	91.5	86.6	79.7	98.5	90.0	88.1	88.5	91.7	82.2	81.1
All ages	9.7	9.5	7.8	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.8

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 14(c) : Age specific mortality rates - India (Combined)

Age group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
0-4	51.9	51.0	41.2	41.2	38.4	36.6	35.2	33.3	29.9	26.3
5-9	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6
30-34	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
35-39	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6
40-44	6.7	7.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1
45-49	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7
50-54	16.8	16.2	13.2	13.4	13.0	12.6	11.8	12.2	11.0	11.2
55-59	21.2	23.6	20.6	18.3	19.3	17.8	17.9	18.4	17.0	17.8
60-64	34.9	40.3	33.0	33.3	32.4	31.3	30.7	29.7	27.7	25.9
65-69	48.4	51.4	46.4	46.2	43.3	44.0	42.3	45.0	42.6	42.5
70+	109.3	99.5	97.4	107.1	98.1	91.0	89.4	93.8	85.4	85.1
All ages	14.9	15.0	12.5	12.6	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.7

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 15 : Age specific fertility rates -India

Age group (Years)		1971*	1976*	1981	1984	1985
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	98.2	92.9	97.0
	Urban	64.9	64.6	58.1	63.3	62.5
	Combined	100.8	83.0	90.4	85.8	88.6
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	261.3	266.9	267.2
	Urban	213.9	213.7	195.0	228.0	231.2
	Combined	250.8	249.5	246.9	257.0	258.2
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	244.9	246.4	232.1
	Urban	227.9	197.5	187.0	204.5	182.2
	Combined	254.8	238.8	232.1	235.9	219.2
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	180.4	174.6	163.0
	Urban	158.0	133.9	117.8	115.4	107.3
	Combined	202.2	179.7	167.7	160.4	149.9
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	112.6	106.6	92.0
	Urban	96.5	73.6	60.1	59.9	48.2
	Combined	137.8	116.1	102.5	95.7	81.2
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	48.4	53.3	45.3
	Urban	34.9	28.9	24.5	22.6	20.1
	Combined	62.2	53.3	44.0	46.7	39.9
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	22.0	25.2	19.8
	Urban	15.4	8.3	9.1	8.8	8.3
	Combined	24.4	15.7	19.6	21.7	17.3
Total fer- tility rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3
	Combined	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 15 : Age specific fertility rates -India (Conold.)

Age group (Years)		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
15-19	Rural	100.3	97.5	97.1	91.6	92.6
	Urban	62.1	58.7	57.2	50.3	49.6
	Combined	91.1	88.3	88.2	82.0	83.1
20-24	Rural	264.6	262.8	260.1	259.6	249.8
	Urban	217.8	221.3	211.9	206.5	197.8
	Combined	252.8	252.3	248.1	246.4	237.0
25-29	Rural	229.4	223.3	220.7	216.3	209.7
	Urban	179.0	184.6	173.0	163.4	165.5
	Combined	216.4	213.5	208.5	202.5	198.5
30-34	Rural	153.6	148.4	143.4	140.8	135.0
	Urban	94.5	96.4	89.3	85.1	81.8
	Combined	139.2	135.9	130.2	127.0	121.6
35-39	Rural	89.3	88.1	84.8	81.5	82.2
	Urban	45.0	49.6	45.2	42.5	40.7
	Combined	78.6	78.8	75.3	72.2	72.5
40-44	Rural	43.5	40.2	39.1	39.7	36.0
	Urban	17.6	18.8	18.7	17.3	15.7
	Combined	37.9	35.5	34.5	34.5	31.2
45-49	Rural	17.8	17.9	14.4	13.4	14.7
	Urban	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.9	6.2
	Combined	14.9	15.1	12.4	11.6	12.9
Total fer- tility rate	Rural	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
	Urban	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8
	Combined	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8

Table 16(a) : Infant mortality rates by rural and urban areas - India

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	138	82	129
1976	139	80	129
1977	140	81	130
1978	137	74	127
1979	130	72	120
1980	124	65	114
1981	119	62	110
1982	114	65	105
1983	114	66	105
1984	113	66	104
1985	107	59	97
1986	105	62	96
1987	104	61	95
1988	102	62	94
1989	98	58	91
1990	86	50	80
1991*	87	53	80
1992* P	85	53	79

Source : Sample Registration system,
Registrar General of India

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

P : Provisional

Infant Mortality Rate in India

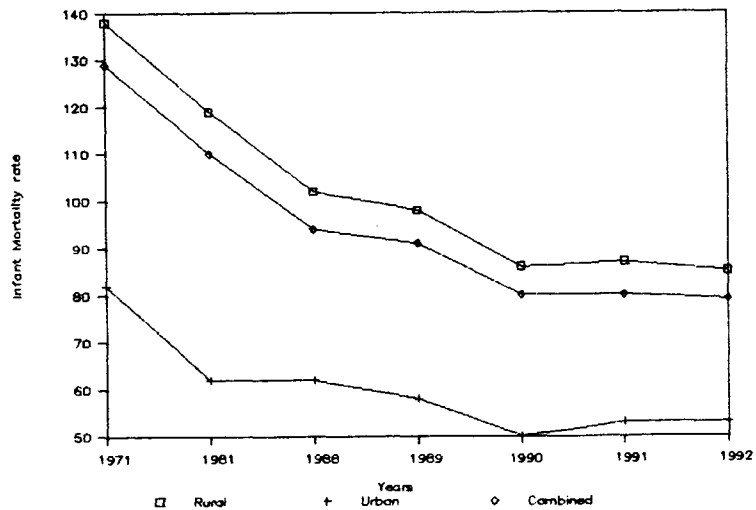


Table 16(b) : Infant mortality rates by rural and urban areas during 1992 - States

States	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	78	42	71
Assam	78	50	76
Bihar	74	49	72
Gujarat	71	54	67
Haryana	79	55	75
Karnataka	82	41	73
Kerala	17	13	17
Madhya Pradesh	109	74	104
Maharashtra	67	40	59
Orrisa	117	80	114
Punjab	60	41	56
Rajasthan	93	65	89
Tamil Nadu	67	40	58
Uttar Pradesh	102	78	98
West Bengal	70	38	64
All India*	85	53	79

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

Note : Major states include the states with population 10 million and above

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 17(a) : Expectation of life at
birth by sex -India

Year	Male	Female	Person
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1971-75+	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80+	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85+	55.4	54.7	55.4
1981-88+@	55.9	55.9	..

Source : Registrar General of India
Census Actuarial Reports
2) Sample Registration System
+ Based on Sample Registration System
@ Based on Sample Registration System
(SRS) estimates of 1991
.. Not available

Table 17(b) : Expectation of life at birth by sex
during 1981-88*
-States

States	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	57.3	60.3	58.4
Assam	52.4	52.5	51.9
Bihar	54.9	52.3	52.8
Gujarat	55.9	57.9	57.6
Haryana	61.5	59.5	60.3
Himachal Pradesh+	58.5	62.9	60.4
Jammu & Kashmir+	60.2	60.7	60.4
Karnataka	59.8	62.4	60.6
Kerala	65.9	72.2	68.4
Madhya Pradesh	50.6	51.8	51.6
Maharashtra	60.1	62.8	60.6
Orissa	53.6	53.1	53.0
Punjab	63.0	64.7	63.1
Rajasthan	53.5	54.3	53.5
Tamil Nadu	57.4	58.5	56.9
Uttar Pradesh	52.3	49.6	50.0
West Bengal	57.9	59.1	57.4
All India	55.9	55.9	..

Source : Registrar General of India

* Based on Sample Registration System(SRS)
estimates of 1991.

+ Relates to the period 1981-85

Table 18 : Availability of land

Year	Forest land availability per persons (hectare)	Per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas (hectare)
1950-51	0.113	0.638
1955-56	0.131	0.557
1960-61	0.124	0.503
1965-66	0.127	0.455
1970-71	0.115	0.410
1975-76	0.110	0.388
1979-80	0.102	0.360
1980-81	0.099	0.356
1981-82	0.097	0.349
1982-83	0.095	0.343
1983-84	0.093	0.336
1984-85	0.090	0.332
1985-86	0.089	0.327
1986-87	0.087	0.311
1987-88	0.084	0.302
1988-89P	0.083	0.305
1989-90P	0.082	0.302

Source : Estimates in this table have been Worked out on the basis of area figures on land utilisation published by the Ministry of Agriculture

P : Provisional

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National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration.
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
DOC, No D-8710
Date..... 17-7-95

Table 19 : Percentage distribution of area by land use

Year	Percentage of total area under							Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
	Forests	Not Available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. trees crops not included in net area sown	Culturable wasteland	Fallow land & Current Fallow	Net area sown	
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.3	7.0	8.1	9.9	41.8	11.1
1955-56	17.6	16.6	3.9	2.0	7.4	8.3	44.2	14.1
1960-61	18.1	17.0	4.7	1.5	6.4	7.6	44.6	14.7
1965-66	20.1	16.2	4.8	1.3	5.6	7.3	44.6	14.0
1970-71	21.0	14.7	4.4	1.4	5.8	6.5	46.2	18.2
1975-76	21.9	13.2	4.1	1.2	5.8	7.2	46.5	20.9
1980-81	22.2	13.0	3.9	1.2	5.5	8.1	46.0	23.3
1982-83	22.2	13.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	8.1	46.1	23.2
1983-84	22.9	13.3	3.9	1.2	5.2	7.5	47.0	25.7
1984-85	22.8	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.2
1985-86	22.0	13.4	3.9	1.1	5.1	8.2	46.3	26.9
1986-87	21.9	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.6	45.9	26.2
1987-88	22.0	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	9.6	44.7	26.1
1988-89	22.0	13.5	3.9	1.1	5.0	8.7	45.8	29.7
1989-90	22.2	13.5	3.8	1.2	4.9	8.6	45.8	29.8

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

Note : Data released earlier have undergone partial revision owing to late receipt of further information from some states

Table 20 : Percentage of couples currently practicing family planning methods

Year	Eligible couples	Percentage of couples protected by		
		Sterilization	IUD	All methods
1965-66	-	1.6	-	3.1
1970-71	94489	8.0	1.4	11.5
1973-74	100939	12.2	1.1	16.3
1976-77	107389	20.7	1.1	25.3
1979-80	113839	19.9	1.0	23.6
1980-81	116033	20.1	1.1	24.4
1981-82	118705	20.7	1.2	25.7
1982-83	121377	22.0	1.4	28.4
1983-84	124049	23.7	2.3	32.7
1984-85	126721	24.9	3.0	35.6
1985-86	129432	26.5	3.9	38.7
1986-87	132572	27.9	4.8	41.4
1987-88	135710	29.0	5.5	44.4
1988-89	138850	29.8	6.2	46.7
1989-90	141990	30.1	6.6	48.6
1990-91P	145140	30.3	7.0	49.6
1991-92P	148430	30.3	6.6	48.6

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note : Figure for 1965-66 relate to the period January 1965-March 1966

P : Provisional

Percentage of Couples Currently

Protected by various F.P. Methods

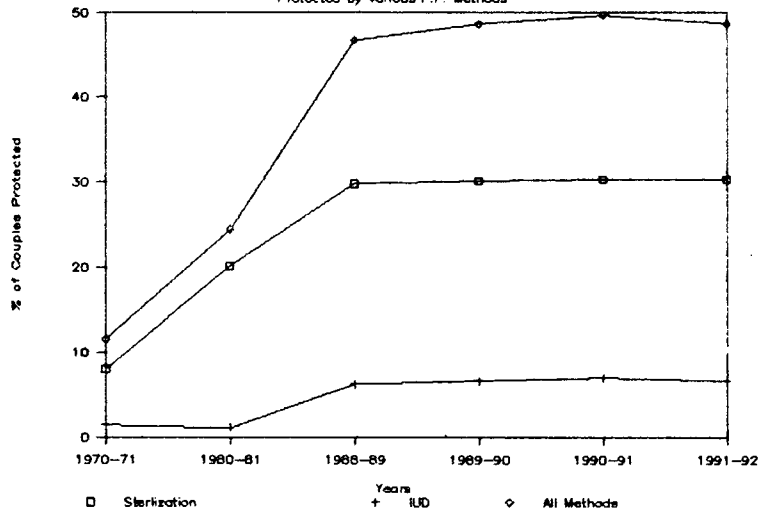


Table 21 : Effective Couple Protection Rate(CPR) due to all methods as on 31st March - India & States

States	1980	1985	1989	1990P	1991F
Andhra Pradesh	25.6	32.0	41.9	42.9	44.3
Arunachal Pr.	1.8	4.4	8.8	9.6	10.5
Assam	19.3	24.9	25.7	28.2	28.2
Bihar	12.4	17.2	25.8	26.3	26.0
Goa	16.3	23.0	30.1	33.2	34.0
Gujarat	31.3	45.5	55.2	56.5	57.8
Haryana	29.1	45.8	59.4	58.9	56.6
Himachal Pr.	24.4	35.7	47.8	50.1	52.1
J & K	11.0	15.6	22.6	21.7	21.1
Karnataka	22.3	32.8	44.2	46.0	46.9
Kerala	28.9	38.1	49.7	54.4	55.6
Madhya Pr.	21.7	29.5	38.9	39.4	40.3
Maharashtra	34.5	51.8	55.1	54.4	56.2
Manipur	10.1	18.1	25.7	26.4	26.2
Meghalaya	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.0
Mizoram	11.5	23.8	35.6	39.1	41.4
Nagaland	0.9	2.3	4.1	4.6	4.8
Orissa	26.9	32.8	39.6	40.7	41.0
Punjab	23.5	48.9	69.6	73.2	75.8
Rajasthan	13.3	19.8	28.9	30.0	29.0
Sikkim	7.4	11.5	16.3	19.9	20.6
Tamil Nadu	28.2	36.1	55.0	57.1	57.3
Tripura	10.1	11.2	16.9	17.0	17.6
Uttar Pr.	11.5	17.1	32.2	33.3	35.5
West Bengal	21.4	27.3	32.7	33.1	33.7
Union Territory					
A&N Islands	13.4	27.1	35.3	40.4	42.3
Chandigarh	27.3	37.0	39.2	43.1	41.8
D&N Haveli	13.5	31.4	50.0	48.8	47.5
Daman & Diu	12.4	22.4	28.4	30.0	30.2
Delhi	34.8	35.6	42.4	41.7	40.4
Lakshadweep	8.2	9.9	10.1	9.0	8.6
Pondicherry	37.1	52.4	60.3	60.3	60.6
All India	22.3	32.1	41.9	43.3	44.1

Source : Department of Family Welfare

Note : At the State/UT levels, estimates of couples protected for the years 1990 and 1991 have been worked out by using the estimates of eligible couples obtained by using the provisional 1991 Census population figures and proportions of eligible couples to total population obtained from 5% 1981 samples census data for major states and complete enumeration data for smaller states/UT.

P : Provisional

Table 22 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases

Year	Number of children immunised (in million)			
	DPT	DT	Polio	BCG
1975-76	2.41	1.28	NA	NA
1979-80	6.88	10.84	NA	NA
1980-81	7.15	10.23	1.61	NA
1981-82	9.23	10.81	2.93	NA
1982-83	10.34	10.25	4.55	4.12
1983-84	11.23	10.63	8.03	4.47
1984-85	12.43	11.45	9.89	5.36
1985-86	15.18	12.53	13.19	6.62
1986-87	12.99	10.85	11.14	11.81
1987-88	16.69	11.58	14.27	16.35
1988-89	16.81	12.99	15.90	17.44
1989-90	19.27	14.05	19.14	20.46
1990-91P	22.25	12.23	21.89	22.85
1991-92P	20.72	12.56	20.76	21.37

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 NA Not Available
 P Provisional
 DPT Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus
 DT Diphtheria and Tetanus

Table 23 : Number of doctors and nursing personnel per one hundred thousand population

Year	Number of personnel per one hundred thousand population			
	Doctor	Nurses	Auxiliary nurse/mid-wives	Health visitors
1951	17	5*	..	0.16
1956	..	7	0.11	0.24
1961	21	9	0.84	0.42
1966	21	11	3	0.62
1971	27	14	5	0.81
1976	31	18	8	1.11
1981	39	21	10	1.35
1982	38	23	11	1.56
1983	39	22	12	1.53
1984	40	23	12	1.54
1985	41	26	13	1.63
1986	41	27	14	1.71
1987	42	28	15	1.80
1988	44	31	17	1.96
1989	46	32	17	2.03
1990	46	37	18	2.06
1991	47	..	..	..

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

.. Not available

* Relates to year 1950

Note : Figures of doctors relate to allopathic doctors registered with the Medical Council of India. Similarly, figures of nurses relate to those who are registered with the Nursing Council of India.

Table 24: Number of beds (all types) per hundred thousand population

Year	No. of beds per hundred thousand population*
1951	32.0
1956	39.2
1961	52.0
1966	61.5
1971	64.0
1976	78.9
1980	83.5
1981	83.0
1982	83.0
1983	84.0
1984	88.0
1985	90.0
1986	92.0
1987	92.0
1988	95.0
1989	97.0
1990	97.0
1991P	95.0

Source :Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
P :Provisional

* Relates to both government and private hospitals registered with health authorities.

Note :Information given in this table is as at the end of given calendar year.

Table 25 : Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and
Public Health Centres

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHCS
1951	2694	6515	NA
1956	3307	7194	725
1961	3094	9406	2565
1966	3727	8414	4631
1971	3858	9087	5112
1976	5025	12274	5328
1981	6804	16751	5740
1986	9843	25193	12934
1989	10172	28304	18811
1990	10367	28321	20531
1991	11174	27431	21641
1992	..	..	22441

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

.. Not available

Table 26 : Type of medical attention at birth
(Percentages)

Year	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O
1979	11.1	13.0	55.4	20.5	38.8	25.9	26.2	9.1	18.0	16.2	48.1	17.7
1980	11.0	13.2	55.4	20.4	37.7	27.3	26.5	8.5	17.4	16.7	48.4	17.5
1981	10.6	15.7	52.4	21.3	38.8	27.0	24.6	9.6	17.7	18.5	45.4	18.4
1982	11.1	15.7	53.3	19.9	41.5	27.2	23.3	8.0	16.6	17.7	47.9	17.8
1983	12.6	16.3	50.9	20.2	45.4	25.4	21.5	7.7	19.2	18.1	45.0	17.7
1984	13.0	16.8	49.8	20.4	46.9	24.2	20.0	8.9	19.6	18.2	44.0	18.2
1985	13.3	17.2	50.0	19.5	47.4	24.9	19.5	8.2	19.9	18.7	44.1	17.3
1986	14.3	17.7	48.3	19.7	47.8	25.0	18.6	8.6	20.7	19.1	42.6	17.6
1987	14.7	17.8	49.7	17.8	48.7	25.5	18.1	7.7	21.2	19.3	43.6	15.9
1988	14.9	18.6	63.6	2.9	49.7	24.5	24.1	1.7	21.5	19.7	56.2	2.6
1989	15.2	19.3	62.1	3.4	51.0	25.7	21.8	1.5	21.8	20.5	54.6	3.1
1990	16.2	20.2	62.0	1.5	52.8	26.1	20.6	0.6	22.9	21.3	54.4	1.4

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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

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

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

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

Table 27 : Type of medical attention at death
(Percentages)

Year	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	I	M	U	N	I	M	U	N	I	M	U	N
1979	6.9	26.7	23.7	42.7	18.7	49.8	9.0	22.5	9.3	31.3	20.7	38.7
1980	6.4	26.5	24.2	42.9	20.0	45.1	10.6	24.3	9.1	30.2	21.5	39.2
1981	6.5	25.6	25.1	42.8	20.4	44.2	11.4	24.0	9.2	29.2	22.4	39.2
1982	6.2	26.7	25.6	41.5	23.9	45.2	8.5	22.4	8.7	29.4	23.2	38.7
1983	7.4	27.8	23.8	41.0	25.0	44.5	9.2	21.3	10.2	30.5	21.5	37.8
1984	7.9	28.4	25.1	38.6	25.9	45.1	8.1	20.9	10.8	31.0	22.4	35.8
1985	8.1	29.4	24.6	37.9	26.3	44.8	8.1	20.8	10.9	31.7	22.1	35.3
1986	8.6	29.6	23.9	37.9	27.6	44.8	7.1	20.5	11.5	32.0	21.3	35.2
1987	8.9	30.4	23.1	37.6	27.7	44.8	6.7	20.8	11.8	32.7	20.5	35.0
1988	9.8	31.3	29.3	29.6	27.5	45.8	9.5	17.2	12.6	33.5	26.1	27.8
1989	10.3	32.5	27.7	29.5	28.5	47.5	7.8	16.2	13.2	34.9	24.5	27.4
1990	12.5	32.9	29.1	25.5	28.7	48.3	9.5	13.5	15.1	35.4	26.0	23.5

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended

Table 28 : Expenditure incurred on education, health and social security and welfare services

Year	Education		Health		Social security & welfare services	
	Total Rs. crore	Per Capita	Total Rs. crore	Per Capita	Total Rs. crore	Per Capita
1980-81	3859	57	943	14	756	11
1981-82	4530	65	1157	17	955	14
1982-83	5419	77	1349	19	1259	18
1983-84	6282	87	1614	22	1722	24
1984-85	7330	99	1929	26	1885	26
1985-86	8812	117	2225	29	2008	27
1986-87	9807	127	2522	33	2468	32
1987-88	11751	149	2955	37	2852	36
1988-89	13871	172	3383	42	3301	41
1989-90	16905	206	3944	46	4060	49
1990-91	19858	237	4523	54	4804	57

Source : Department of Statistics, CSO

Note : Population used is as on 1st Oct. (estimates)
for calculating the per capita expenditure

Table 29 : Average daily intake of proteins and calories

Year	Proteins (g)	Calories (K cal)
1975	63.6	2296
1976	65.4	2396
1977	61.9	2306
1978	62.6	2341
1979	62.3	2366
1980	62.8	2404
1983@	63.8	2481
1988-90+	61.8	2283
1991-92*	54.1	2139

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

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

@ During 1983 the surveys were conducted on a sub-sample of NSSO 'Central' sample in only four states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu
Report of NNMB (1993)

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

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

Table 30 : Per capita availability of foodgrains and other selected commodities

Year	Net availability of foodgrains per day (gm) \$			Per annum availability of		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Edible oil & Vanaspati (kg)	Sugar (kg) + **	Cotton cloth and man-made fibers (meter) @@
1950-51	334.2	60.7	394.9	..	..	..
1955-56	360.4	70.3	430.7	3.2	5.0	14.4
1960-61	399.7	69.0	468.7	4.0	4.7	15.0
1965-66	359.9	48.2	408.1	3.5	5.7	16.4
1970-71	417.6	51.2	468.8	4.5	7.3	15.6
1975-76	373.8	50.5	424.3	4.3	6.2	14.6
1979-80	379.5	30.9	410.4	4.7	8.0	14.7
1980-81	417.3	37.5	454.8	5.0@	7.2@	14.7@
1981-82	415.6	39.2	454.8	6.4	8.1	14.4
1982-83	397.8	39.5	437.3	5.8	9.0	13.6
1983-84	437.8	41.9	479.7	7.0	10.5	14.8
1984-85	415.6	38.1	454.7	6.8	10.7	14.5
1985-86	434.2	43.9	478.1	6.3	11.1	19.0
1986-87	435.4	36.4	471.8	6.2	11.4	19.1
1987-88	411.8	36.7	448.5	7.0	11.7	18.0
1988-89	452.6	41.9	494.5	6.5	12.1	18.2
1989-90	435.3	41.1	476.4	6.4	12.3	17.7
1990-91P	470.7	40.3	511.0	6.4	12.5	18.6
1991-92P	443.0	33.4	476.4	6.4	12.9	17.4

Source : Ministries of Agriculture, Civil Supplies, Food and Textiles

- P : Provisional @ Actual .. Not available
+ : Relates to actual release for domestic consumption
** : Upto 1965-66 the sugar season was Nov.-Oct. and after that it has changed to Oct.-Sept.
@@ : Data relates to calendar year . Figure for 1955 is shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for Blended /Mixed Fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fabrics.
\$: Production figures relate to agriculture year which is July-June i.e. 1950-51 figures correspond to the production of July 1950-June 1951 and so on.

Table 31 : Housing amenities

Facility	Percentage of households with			
	1973-74		1988-89	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source				
Tap	4.69	66.97	15.47	72.11
Well	65.84	18.05	39.12	9.17
Tubewell & handpumps	15.59	12.69	39.10	17.20
Tanks & Ponds	4.50	0.76	2.19	0.28
River, lake & canal	8.22	0.95	2.42	0.32
Other sources	1.16	0.58	1.70	0.92
All sources	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Lighting				
Kerosene	91.67	45.99	69.17	22.63
Electricity	6.55	53.48	27.04	74.38
Others	1.73	0.41	0.45	0.23
No Lighting	-	-	3.21	2.59
Not recorded	0.05	0.12	0.13	0.17
All types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. Toilet facility				
Flush	0.48	20.08	1.06	26.98
Tank system	1.73	13.92	3.70	25.87
Services	2.50	30.25	1.62	11.75
Other types	2.28	2.26	4.37	4.29
None	92.40	3.01	89.25	31.11
All types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : National Sample Survey, 28th round (1973-74) and 44th round (1988-89)

Note : The break ups of Housing amenity may not add to 100.00 due to some non recorded cases.

Table 32 : Per capita annual consumption of electricity and petroleum products

Year	Electricity (Kwh) (Domestic)	Petroleum products (Kg)			
		Spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1950-51	..	1.8	0.5	2.5	2.7
1955-56	..	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
1960-61	..	1.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
1965-66	..	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.8
1970-71	7.0	2.9	7.7	6.6	13.3
1975-76	9.7	2.1	11.0	5.2	13.5
1979-80	12.1	2.3	15.0	5.9	16.4
1980-81	13.5	2.3	15.5	6.3	16.4
1981-82	15.1	2.3	15.7	6.9	16.3
1982-83	17.0	2.5	17.2	7.5	16.1
1983-84	18.3	2.6	17.6	7.7	16.0
1984-85	21.0	2.9	18.7	8.2	16.0
1985-86	22.9	3.0	19.7	8.3	16.0
1986-87	25.1	3.2	20.6	8.6	16.1
1987-88	28.2	3.6	22.3	9.1	15.5
1988-89	30.9	3.9	23.8	9.8	18.4
1989-90	36.1	4.2	25.2	10.0	18.8
1990-91P	38.2	4.2	25.0	10.0	26.0
1991-92P	42.1	4.2	26.9	9.9	26.1

Source : 1. Central Electricity Authority
2. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

P : Provisional
.. : Not Available

Note : The population figures used for per capita is as given in table 1(b) of the publication.

Table 33 : Road length and motor vehicles

Year (as on 31st Dec.)	Road length (kms) per 1000 persons			Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Two Wheelers	car/Jeep/ Taxis	other vehicles	Total
1951	0.43	0.68	1.11	2.07	0.44	0.33	0.85
1956	0.53	0.68	1.21	0.10	0.51	0.46	1.08
1961	0.60	0.59	1.19	0.20	0.71	0.61	1.51
1966	0.70	0.87	1.57	0.46	0.93	0.85	2.24
1971	0.54	1.13	1.67	1.05	1.24	1.11	3.40
1976	0.90	1.14	2.04	1.73	1.27	1.41	4.41
1980	0.96	1.27	2.23	3.16	1.57	2.01	6.74
1981	1.00	1.17	2.17	3.69	1.63	2.23	7.55
1982	1.03	1.16	2.19	4.23	1.72	2.40	8.35
1983	1.02	1.19	2.21	4.91	1.89	2.59	9.39
1984	1.02	1.20	2.22	5.80	1.95	2.98	10.63
1985	1.06	1.21	2.26	6.85	2.10	3.13	12.08
1986	1.08	1.18	2.27	8.10	2.28	3.28	13.66
1987	1.11	1.19	2.29	9.85	2.53	3.63	16.01
1988	1.12	1.21	2.33	11.61	2.84	4.00	18.45
1989	1.13	1.22	2.35	13.49	3.04	4.26	20.79
1990P	1.16	1.22	2.38	14.95	3.37	4.73	23.05
1991P	..	..	..	16.60	3.56	5.02	25.18

Source : Estimates have been worked out on the basis of the figures published by Transport Research Division, Ministry of Surface Transport.

P : Provisional

.. Not available

Population figures used are as in table 1(b)

Table 34(a): Literates per thousand population -India

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

Source :Registrar General of India

* For undivided India

+ Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Excludes Assam

Note :Population figures used in the table are as per census period.

Table 34 (b) : Literates per thousand population in 1991

State	Number of literates per thousand		
	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	551	327	441
Arunchal pradesh	515	297	416
Assam	619	430	529
Bihar	525	229	385
Goa	836	671	755
Gujarat	731	486	613
Haryana	691	405	559
Himachal Pradesh	754	521	639
Karnataka	673	443	560
Kerala	936	862	898
Madhya Pradesh	584	289	442
Maharashtra	766	523	649
Manipur	716	476	599
Meghalaya	531	449	491
Mizoram	856	786	823
Nagaland	676	548	617
Orissa	631	347	491
Punjab	657	504	585
Rajasthan	550	204	386
Sikkim	657	467	569
Tamil Nadu	738	513	627
Tripura	706	497	604
Uttar Pradesh	557	253	416
West Bengal	678	466	577
Union Territory			
A&N Islands	790	655	730
Chandigarh	820	723	778
D&N Haveli	536	270	407
Daman & Diu	827	594	712
Delhi	820	670	753
Lakshadweep	902	729	818
Pondicherry	837	656	747
All India+	641	393	522

Source : Registrar General of India
+ Excluding J&K

Table 35 : Percentage of Literates by age and sex *

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	25.0	14.4	19.8	27.2	18.9	23.2	35.1	25.8	30.6
10-14	54.4	28.4	42.3	59.8	38.1	49.8	66.9	44.9	56.6
15-19	52.0	23.8	38.4	63.4	37.7	51.4	66.1	43.3	55.4
20-24	49.8	18.2	33.6	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.5	37.2	52.0
25-34	42.5	13.9	28.5	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	29.0	45.1
35 & above	35.3	7.7	22.2	38.0	10.8	25.2	44.6	14.4	30.2
All ages	34.5	13.0	24.0	39.5	18.7	29.4	46.9	24.8	36.2
5 & above	40.4	15.3	28.3	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.5	28.5	41.4
10 & above	43.6	15.5	30.1	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.5
15 & above	41.5	13.2	27.8	47.7	19.4	34.0	54.8	25.7	40.8

Source : Registrar General of India

Note : For 1981, figures exclude Assam state where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

* Based on 5 percent sample data.

Table 36 : Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex

Year	Age (6-11 yrs)			Age (11-14)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.9
1955-56	68.2	31.0	50.0	24.6	6.6	15.9
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5
1965-66	96.3	56.5	76.7	44.2	17.0	30.8
1970-71	92.6	59.1	76.4	46.5	20.8	34.2
1975-76	95.7	62.0	79.3	47.0	23.8	35.6
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9
1982-83	103.0	69.7	86.8	58.3	31.8	45.5
1983-84	106.9	72.6	90.2	60.6	33.2	47.3
1984-85	110.3	76.0	93.6	61.3	34.9	48.1
1985-86	111.1	79.2	95.6	61.8	35.3	49.0
1986-87	111.8	79.2	96.0	66.5	39.0	53.1
1987-88	113.1	81.6	97.9	68.9	40.6	55.1
1988-89	115.7	82.5	99.6	70.8	42.3	57.0
1989-90P	115.5	83.6	99.9	73.0	44.6	59.2
1990-91P	115.3	85.6	101.0	73.4	46.1	60.1
1991-92P	116.6	88.1	102.7	74.2	47.4	61.2

Source :Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P :Provisional

Note :Figures for 1980-81 onwards are based on revised population estimates on the basis of 1981 Census supplied by the Registrar General's office.

Table 37: Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education

Year	Classes		
	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/XII
1950-51	28.1	16.1	16.7
1955-56	30.6	20.9	21.1
1960-61	32.6	23.9	20.7
1965-66	36.2	26.7	22.0
1970-71	37.3	29.2	26.0
1975-76	36.2	31.4	28.1
1979-80	38.3	32.4	29.2
1980-81	38.6	32.8	29.7@
1981-82	38.8	33.6	30.3@
1982-83	38.9	32.7	29.9@
1983-84	39.0	33.9	30.6@
1984-85	39.4	34.3	30.2@
1985-86	40.2	35.5	31.0@
1986-87	40.2	35.6	30.7@
1987-88	40.6	35.8	31.3@
1988-89	40.3	36.2	32.6@
1989-90P	40.7	36.7	32.3@@
1990-91P	41.4	37.4	33.0@@
1991-92P	42.0	38.3	33.2@@

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Department,
Department of Education

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

P Provisional

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

Table 38: Percentage of female teachers to male teachers at different levels of education

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/hr. sec.	College & university
1950-51	18	18	18	8
1955-56	19	19	22	12
1960-61	21	32	22	14
1965-66	24	36	30	16
1970-71	26	37	26	18
1975-76	29	40	36	21
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	39 [⊕]	23
1981-82	34	44	40 [⊕]	24
1982-83	34	44	41	24
1983-84	35	45	44	23
1984-85	35	46	45	26
1985-86	37	46	43 [⊕]	..
1986-87P	38	47	45 [⊕]	..
1987-88P	36	48	45 [⊕]	..
1988-89P	39	50	42 [⊕]	..
1989-90P	39	49	48 [⊕]	..
1990-91P	40	50	48 [⊕]	..
1991-92P	42	49	49 [⊕]	..

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

.. Not available

P Provisional

⊕ Data relates to higher secondary
(Old pattern and new pattern 10+2)
and high/post basic schools,
intermediate pre-degree and junior
colleges

Table 39 : Pupil-Teacher ratio in schools

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)
1950-51	33	24	25
1955-56	33	26	25
1960-61	36	31	25
1965-66	39	33	26
1970-71	39	30	26
1975-76	37	30	26
1979-80	38	33	26
1980-81	38	33	27
1981-82	38	33	27
1982-83	40	34	28
1983-84	41	36	28
1984-85	41	36	28
1985-86	41	35	30
1986-87	42	35	29
1987-88	42	33	29
1988-89	42	36	28
1989-90P	43	37	29
1990-91P	42	37	31
1991-92P	43	38	32

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Deptt. of Education
P : Provisional

Table 40 : Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled
in schools and colleges

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)	Colleges & universities for general education
1950-51	39	20	15	14
1955-56	44	25	21	17
1960-61	48	32	23	22
1965-66	57	37	30	28
1970-71	60	41	35	34
1975-76	62	46	39	39
1979-80	62	48	41	39
1980-81	62	48	41@	39
1981-82	63	49	41@	40
1982-83	64	51	43@	39@@
1983-84	64	51	44@	40@@
1984-85	65	53	46@	40@@
1985-86	67	54	44@	41@@
1987-88P	68	56	45@	48@@
1988-89P	68	57	47@	50@@
1989-90P	69	58	49@	51@@
1990-91P	70	60	51@	53@@
1991-92P	72	61	50@	51@@

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P : Provisional

@ Includes enrolment of high/post basic schools,
higher secondary (old pattern) and (10+2) new
pattern

@@ Excludes professional, technical and special
courses

Table 41: Enrolment trend of females in university education in major disciplines of education

Year	Arts	Science	Commerce	education	Engineering Tech	Medicine@
1950-51	16.1	7.1	0.6	32.4	0.2	16.3
1955-56	17.1	..	0.7	43.3	0.2	18.9
1960-61	22.8	..	1.1	48.1	0.8	25.6
1965-66	32.2	..	4.9	56.6	2.2	29.4
1970-71	31.7	17.8	3.7	36.5	1.0	22.8
1975-76	44.7	28.6	9.9	56.8	5.3	21.8
1979-80	60.9	38.2	15.7	89.3	3.8	29.1
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	87.6	4.6	29.9
1982-83	64.4	41.2	23.7	92.9+	5.1+	39.1+
1983-84	63.7	41.2	25.4	83.2+	5.1+	41.6+
1984-85	60.1	40.5	25.7	78.1+	5.7+	40.6+
1985-86	61.1	42.4	26.4	78.2+	6.3+	41.8+
1986-87	63.9	44.8	28.2	76.9+	14.3+	47.4+
1987-88	65.4	43.9	28.8	73.3+	8.6+	48.4+
1988-89P	64.4	46.8	29.0	79.9+	8.6+	48.6+
1989-90P	63.6	56.8	30.1	77.9+	11.9+	52.6+
1990-91P	66.2	58.3	31.6	79.2+	12.2+	52.1+
1991-92P	66.0	46.0	34.0	83.0+	10.0+	53.3+

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

@ Excludes dentistry, public health, nursing, midwifery & pharmacy

+ Only for degree level, not post graduate

P Provisional

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

Table 42 : Number of Educational Institutions - India

Type of Institution	Year				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1987
Pre-primary	303	1909	4174	10281	13876
Primary/Juniors					
Basic schools	209671	330399	408378	494503	530728
Middle/Senior					
Basic school	13596	49663	90621	118555	138030
High/Hr.Sec. schools	7288	17257	36738	51006	67694
Univ./Instts. Deemed to be Univ./Instt. of National Importanc					
Degree Standard and above	27	45	100	132	159
General Education Degree Standard and above	370	967	2285	3421	4135
Professional and Technical Institutions					
i. Agriculture & Forestry	20	35	59	61	68
ii. Eng., Tech. & Architecture	33	67	107	120	258
iii. Medicine *	39	133	179	249	295
iv. Veterinary	10	17	22	22	22
v. Teacher's Training	53	147	274	341	442
Below Degree Level Professional/Vocational and Technical Institutions	2463	4145	4401	4808	5430

Source : 1) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India for various years

2) Ministry of Human Resource Development, A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics, 1987

Note : Medicine includes allopathy, homeopathy ayurveda and unani

Table 43 :Percentage Drop out in Different Stages of School Education

Year	Boys			Girls		
	Primary	Middle	H.school	Primary	Middle	H.school
1961	65.29	31.45	50.09	74.96	39.02	54.35
1966	68.63	34.23	53.21	78.66	40.53	59.15
1971	66.10	35.07	61.13	74.44	40.77	63.10
1976	58.06	34.04	49.29	68.67	41.41	55.26
1981	48.30	27.55	47.12	58.17	34.30	52.23
1982	-	26.84	48.11	-	34.42	51.28
1983	-	31.74	49.48	-	38.18	52.80
1984	-	-	52.33	-	-	54.31
1989+	46.74	-	-	49.69	-	-

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India, New Delhi.

Note : Total dropout during a course stage has been taken as percent of intake in the first year of the course stage.

+ Data is for 1988-89

Table 44 : Percentage allocation of budget for education by sub-sectors of education

Year	Percentage of total budget allocated for						Total
	Elementary education	Secondary education	Special education	University education	Technical education	Other educational programmes	
1970-71	44.9	31.3	2.4	9.3	3.8	8.3	100.0
1975-76	49.6	32.9	0.7	10.6	2.9	3.3	100.0
1979-80	47.0	32.8	1.1	13.3	3.0	2.8	100.0
1980-81	48.5	32.3	1.2	12.2	2.8	3.0	100.0
1981-82	46.5	33.9	1.0	13.2	2.7	2.7	100.0
1982-83	48.2	33.2	1.1	12.4	2.6	2.5	100.0
1983-84	41.1	33.0	1.2	12.5	2.6	2.6	100.0
1984-85	47.8	33.3	1.2	12.6	2.7	2.4	100.0
1985-86	46.3	30.8	1.9	14.0	4.6	2.4	100.0
1986-87	45.9	30.8	1.8	14.2	4.5	2.8	100.0
1987-88	45.1	30.4	2.1	15.5	5.1	1.8	100.0
1988-89	44.6	32.1	2.1	14.7	4.7	1.8	100.0
1989-90RE	46.4	30.8	2.2	14.3	4.2	2.1	100.0
1990-91BE	43.6	30.4	2.1	13.5	4.7	5.7	100.0

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

RE Revised estimates

BE Budget estimates

Table 45 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel

Category of personnel	Stock at the end of the year ('000)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1980	1983	1985	1990
(a) Engineering & technology									
(i) Degree	21.6	37.5	62.2	106.7	185.4	221.4	303.2	372.6	454.4
(ii) Diploma	31.5	46.8	75.0	138.9	244.4	329.4	458.9	564.2	734.8
(b) Science									
(i) Post graduate	16.0	28.0	47.7	85.7	139.2	217.5	314.7	350.3	419.7
(ii) Graduates	60.0	102.9	165.6	261.5	420.0	750.3	1036.4	1419.0	1684.8
(c) Agriculture						**	**	**	**
(i) Post graduate	1.0	2.0	3.7	7.7	13.5	96.5	133.5	161.6	196.2
(ii) Graduates	6.9	11.5	20.2	39.4	47.2	..	..	..	..
(d) Medicine									
(i) Degree	18.0	29.0	41.6	60.6	97.8	165.4	218.6	268.2	314.4
(ii) Licentiate	33.0	35.0	34.0	31.0	27.0	2.2*	..	3.7*	5.5*
Total	188.0	292.7	450.0	731.5	1174.5	1782.7	2465.3	3139.6	3809.2

Source : Department of Science & Technology

* Represents B.Sc (Nursing). Particulars regarding number of Licentiates is not available

** Including graduates

.. Not available

Note : It has been estimated that in the year 1980, 1.66 lakhs and in 1985 2.81 lakhs B.Eds were with Science background. Their number have been included in the figures of science Graduates. For 1985 and 1990 S&T personnel stock is at the beginning of the year.

Table 46 : Scientific manpower

Year	Scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Personnel engaged in research & development, scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Scientists, engineers & technicians engaged in research & development as percentage of total no. of scientists, engineers & technicians
1976	3.80	0.09	2.37
1978	2.97	0.10	3.37
1980	2.63	0.10	3.80
1985	3.43	0.20	5.83
1988	..	0.22	..
1990	4.50	0.27	5.32

Source : Department of Science & technology
 .. Not Available

Table 47 : Expenditure on scientific research and development

Year	Total expenditure (million Rs.)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage of gross national product
1958-59	229.3	0.55	0.17
1965-66	683.9	1.41	0.29
1970-71	1396.4	2.58	0.35
1975-76	3566.9	5.88	0.50
1979-80	6385.4	9.62	0.62
1980-81	7605.2	11.20	0.62
1981-82	9407.3	13.56	0.66
1982-83	12060.3	17.01	0.76
1983-84	13811.0	19.18	0.74
1984-85	17815.5	24.22	0.86@
1985-86	20687.7	27.55	0.89@
1986-87	24354.0	31.77	0.95@
1987-88	28530.7	36.45	0.98@
1988-89	33472.6	41.88	0.96*
1989-90	37257.4	45.67	0.94*
1990-91P	41864.3	50.28	0.89*

Source : Department of Science and Technology
 @ Based on provisional estimates of GNP
 * Based on quick estimates of GNP
 P : Provisional

Table 48 : Labour force participation rates as per various rounds of NSSO by age (Percent)

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in Years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
	Rural											
1977-78	13.1	86.1	99.0	95.9	64.6	63.7	9.1	39.7	49.2	41.1	16.0	30.5
1983	11.6	82.8	98.6	95.2	64.2	62.6	9.0	37.2	46.0	40.8	15.6	29.1
1987-88	7.4	79.7	98.7	95.7	64.9	61.4	6.3	36.9	47.6	42.2	16.3	29.2
1989-90 *	7.7	80.3	97.5	96.9	70.4	54.6	7.1	35.7	43.7	42.1	18.0	29.4
1990-91P *	8.3	74.5	98.1	95.9	71.1	54.9	5.1	37.7	39.9	40.4	12.5	24.3
July-Dec.91P *	7.4	76.4	98.4	96.3	72.1	54.3	6.7	34.4	43.5	41.6	15.8	24.7
	Urban											
1977-78	5.8	73.6	98.9	93.6	50.5	60.1	3.8	21.9	27.2	24.1	10.5	17.1
1983	5.6	72.9	98.6	92.8	48.8	60.3	3.0	17.2	23.9	23.0	11.6	14.8
1987-88	4.2	69.7	98.7	93.1	46.6	59.6	2.4	17.2	23.9	22.4	9.3	14.6
1989-90 *	4.1	66.2	98.0	92.9	44.9	52.4	2.4	16.7	23.8	22.7	10.4	12.9
1990-91P *	3.9	64.9	98.5	94.9	44.8	53.2	2.3	16.0	24.1	23.5	8.9	13.0
July-Dec.91P *	4.7	66.4	97.9	94.0	49.9	53.5	2.2	15.8	22.4	20.6	8.1	12.4

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : The figures relate to the usual principal status

* The results of NSS 45th, 46th & 47th rounds are based on thin samples.

Table 49 : Labour Force Participation Rates by States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1987-88			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra pradesh	60.4	48.6	52.9	22.5
Assam	53.2	16.8	53.7	10.2
Bihar	50.7	19.5	47.5	8.2
Gujarat	56.6	38.5	53.2	11.3
Haryana	49.2	30.2	57.5	12.9
Himachal Pr.	54.7	48.2	49.5	17.1
Jammu&kashmir	54.2	34.8	55.4	15.8
Karnataka	57.7	38.1	52.0	20.3
Kerala	55.8	33.6	59.0	26.1
Madhya Pr.	54.9	41.3	49.9	15.0
Maharashtra	55.2	46.6	52.6	16.7
Manipur	44.2	19.4	39.1	13.1
Meghalaya	58.3	51.2	52.5	35.6
Nagaland	-	-	60.5	7.7
Orissa	57.9	28.6	52.4	13.6
Punjab	57.1	32.1	56.5	13.3
Rajasthan	52.2	45.5	49.1	19.3
Sikkim	49.9	30.4	50.2	12.9
Tamil Nadu	60.4	47.7	59.5	24.3
Tripura	53.0	14.2	51.2	12.1
Uttar Pr.	52.4	22.1	50.4	9.6
West Bengal	56.0	20.7	58.3	14.5
A&N Islands	54.8	18.4	57.2	12.1
Arunachal Pr.	52.4	30.5	55.3	14.4
Chandigarh	62.8	12.2	54.3	19.5
Dadra&N.Haveli	57.0	49.0	@	@
Delhi	45.3	5.1	56.7	9.9
Goa,Daman,Diu	53.9	25.0	51.4	16.4
Lakshadweep	45.9	18.2	39.1	19.2
Mizoram	59.1	40.9	51.0	35.9
Pondicherry	54.9	36.9	52.6	19.0
All India	54.9	33.1	53.4	16.2

Source : NSSO, Sarvekshana, Special Number, 43rd Round (July 1987 - June 1988), September, 1990

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

- No Survey

@ No Urban area

Table 50 : Educational Composition of labour force - India (Rural)

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	61.1	91.6	55.0	88.1	52.1	86.2	48.3	82.3
Literate but Upto primary	29.0	7.1	30.8	9.1	29.2	10.2	29.6	12.0
Middle	6.3	0.8	8.5	1.6	10.8	2.1	11.6	3.2
Secondary	3.1	0.4	4.7	1.0	6.4	1.2	8.4	2.0
Graduate & Above	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 & 1987-88 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.

Table 51: Educational Composition of labour force - India(Urban)

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	24.8	67.4	22.1	58.2	21.7	56.5	19.6	51.8
Literate but Upto primary	37.2	16.5	33.6	17.9	30.1	17.5	30.5	19.0
Middle	15.0	4.0	17.2	6.7	18.1	6.3	16.4	7.3
Secondary	16.6	8.0	18.4	10.8	19.9	11.6	21.8	12.3
Graduate & Above	6.4	4.1	8.7	6.4	10.1	8.0	11.7	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 & 1987-88 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.

Table 52 : Unemployment rates* as per various Rounds of NSSO
by age (Percent)

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in Years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
	Rural											
1977-78	2.0	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	4.7	8.5	4.1	3.0	2.0	5.5
1983	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4
1987-88	3.2	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.5
1989-90	1.9	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	-	0.8
1990-91P	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
July-Dec.91P	2.6	4.6	0.4	0.05	0.14	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.3	-	0.8
	Urban											
1977-78	7.7	14.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.5	7.8	31.4	10.4	4.8	2.2	17.8
1983	10.6	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.9	2.3	15.5	2.1	0.7	9.1	6.9
1987-88	9.3	13.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.1	4.1	18.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	8.5
1989-90	11.1	9.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	-	7.9	1.1	0.5	-	3.9
1990-91P	9.0	11.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.5	0.0	13.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	5.4
July-Dec.91P	12.1	9.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	4.3	4.5	11.6	2.6	-	-	5.6

Source : National Sampl Survey Organisation

* The percentage of unemployed in labour force

Note : The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status

P : Provisional - Nil 0.0 Negligible

Table 53 : Percentage distribution of workers by industry

Industry	Percentage of total as on			
	1961	1971	1981	1991 P
Agriculture	71.5#	71.6	66.5	64.9 \$
Forestry & logging	0.2#	0.1	0.2	
Fishing	0.3#	0.3	0.4	
Mining & Quarrying	0.5#	0.5	0.6	
Manufacturing	9.5#	9.4	11.3*	
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.6	
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Transport etc	1.8	2.4	2.7	35.1@
Trade, hotels & restuarants	4.7	5.0	5.5	
Banking & insurance	0.2	0.3	0.5	
Real estate & business	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Public admn. & defence	2.0	2.8	2.7	
Other services	7.7	5.7	7.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Registrar General of India

* Manufacturing and repairs

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

@ Gives total except Agriculture.

P Detailed break-up presently not available

\$ Provisional

Includes cultivators and agriculture labourers.

- Note: 1) Figures for 1981 exclude Assam state where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.
- 2) Figures for 1981 are based on five per cent sample data.
- 3) Reference period of all the censuse is 1st March except for 1971 for which it is 1st April.

Table 54(a) : Employment in organised sector
-India

Year (ending March)	Total employed (lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
1961	120.9	10.9
1966	161.9	11.3
1971	174.9	11.0
1976	201.7	11.8
1980	223.1	12.1
1981	228.8	12.2
1982	234.9	12.3
1983	240.1	12.5
1984	242.1	12.6
1985	245.8	12.9
1986	250.6	13.0
1987	253.9	13.2
1988	257.1	13.4
1989	259.9	13.6
1990P	263.2	13.8
1991+	268.2	14.1

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

P :Provisional

+ Based on quick estimates

Table 54 (b): Employment in organised sector
as on 31st March, 1991# - States

State	Total (lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
Andhra Pradesh	17.63	12.4
Assam	10.47	30.5
Bihar	16.69	6.6
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.94	20.1
Gujarat	17.83	11.8
Haryana	6.02	11.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.66	12.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.16	11.1
Karnataka	14.48	17.4
Kerala	11.48	35.8
Madhya Pradesh	16.83	10.3
Maharashtra	36.87	13.2
Manipur	0.56	15.6
Meghalaya	0.69	19.4
Mizoram	0.34	23.1
Nagaland	0.66	14.1
Orissa	7.74	8.7
Punjab	7.83	13.6
Rajasthan	11.83	11.8
Tamilnadu	22.84	22.3
Tripura	0.98	19.1
Uttar Pradesh	25.67	8.0
West Bengal	24.95	10.0
Union Territory		
A & N Islands	0.36	8.8
Chandigarh	0.75	16.1
Delhi	8.39	13.0
Pondicherry	0.53	16.4
All India	268.19	14.1

Source : Directorate General of Employment
and Training, Ministry of Labour
Based on quick estimates of employment

Table 55 : Employment in Central Government

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

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

Table 56(a): Job-seekers registered with
employment exchanges - India

Year	No. on live register as at the end (lakhs)	Percentage increase over the previous year
1961	18.33	14.1
1966	26.22	-
1971	51.00	25.4
1976	97.84	4.9
1980	162.00	13.0
1981	178.38	10.1
1982	197.53	10.7
1983	219.53	11.1
1984	235.47	7.3
1985	262.70	11.6
1986	301.31	14.7
1987	302.47	0.4
1988	300.50	-0.7
1989	327.76	9.1
1990	346.32	5.7
1991	363.00	4.8
1992	367.58	1.3

Source : Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of labour

Job Seekers Registered with Employment Exchanges

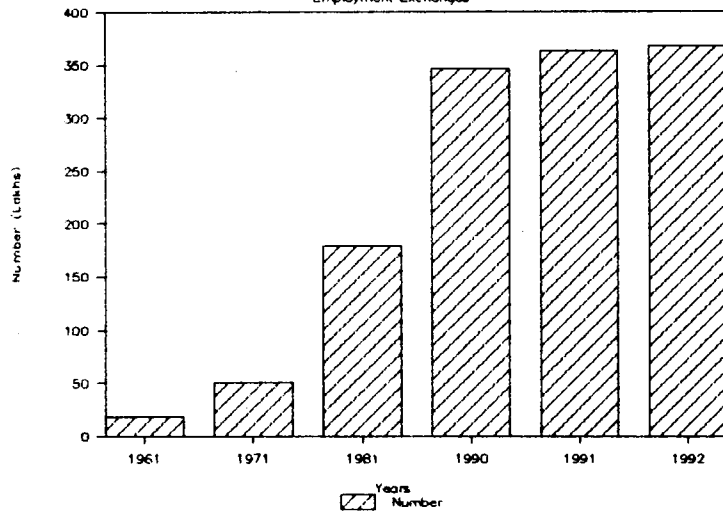


Table 56(b): Job Seekers registered with Employment Exchanges during 1992 - States

State	No. on live register as at the end of the year (lakhs)		
	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	27.83	5.27	33.10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.01	0.05
Assam	10.80	2.85	13.65
Bihar	32.60	2.27	34.87
Goa	0.75	0.33	1.08
Gujarat	8.91	1.36	10.27
Haryana	5.50	1.04	6.54
Himachal Pradesh	3.54	1.08	4.72
Jammu & Kashmir	1.11	0.20	1.31
Karnataka	11.90	3.12	15.02
Kerala	19.24	19.02	38.26
Madhya Pradesh	17.05	2.78	19.83
Maharashtra	27.89	5.22	33.21
Manipur	1.55	0.58	2.13
Meghalaya	0.16	0.09	0.25
Mizoram	0.27	0.09	0.36
Nagaland	0.15	0.06	0.21
Orissa	7.71	1.26	8.97
Punjab	5.64	1.58	7.22
Rajasthan	7.80	0.85	8.65
Tamil Nadu	26.14	11.23	37.37
Tripura	1.20	0.60	1.80
Uttar Pradesh	23.33	2.02	25.35
West Bengal	40.16	10.75	50.91
Union Territory			
A & N Islands	0.12	0.05	0.17
Chandigarh	1.29	0.33	1.62
Dadra & N. Haveli	0.03	NIL	0.03
Daman & Diu	0.02	NIL	0.02
Delhi	6.97	1.94	8.91
Lakshadweep	0.05	0.01	0.06
Pondicherry	0.86	0.39	1.25
All India	291.06	76.52	367.58

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

Table 57 : Number of Enterprises and Employment per Enterprise - India

Industry	Enterprises			Employment per Enterprise		
	Own account enterprises	Establishments	Total	Own account enterprises	Establishments All	Hired
Agriculture	1230105	227679	1457784	1.66	3.55	2.43
Mining & Quarrying	18869	11017	29886	1.82	28.01	26.97
Manufacturing & repair Services	4646476	1321683	5968159	1.75	9.07	7.89
Electricity, Gas and Water	4079	29650	33729	1.40	12.07	12.01
Construction	123375	28567	151942	1.21	10.55	9.82
Wholesale & Retail trade	5013648	1032604	6046252	1.30	3.59	2.47
Hotels & Restaurants	541901	265112	807013	1.50	4.71	3.38
Transport	253889	71453	325342	1.14	12.65	11.98
Storage & Ware housing	56740	65719	122459	1.17	4.42	3.99
Communications	867	98051	98918	1.61	5.40	5.04
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & business Services	109907	163558	273465	1.44	8.64	7.92
Community, Social & Personal Services	1359568	1638102	2997670	1.41	6.84	6.65
Other Sectors (Unspecified)	19672	29170	48932	1.52	15.12	14.22

Source : C.S.O., Economic Census-1980.

Table 58 : Indices of employment and per employee earnings at current and constant prices of all types of Banks -India

Year	Employment		Index of UNME		Per employee annual earnings		
	Index	% increase/decrease over previous year	(1960=100)	(at current prices)	% increase/decrease over previous year (at cur. prices)	Index (at constant prices)	% increase/decrease over previous year (at const. prices)
1961	100.0	-	103	100.0	-	103.0	-
1966	141.7	8.1	142	174.6	12.1	126.6	2.5
1971	224.0	10.6	178	267.8	10.2	155.0	7.1
1976	340.6	6.5	273	382.9	2.4	136.4	3.8
1981	509.0	3.2	403	549.9	6.4	140.5	5.2
1982	549.3	7.9	437	589.8	7.3	139.0	1.1
1983	619.3	12.7	480	653.0	10.7	140.0	0.8
1984	666.8	7.7	524	767.6	17.5	150.0	7.7
1985	690.2	3.5	558	809.2	5.4	149.4	1.0
1986	722.2	4.6	602	926.9	14.5	158.6	6.2
1987	734.7	1.7	647	996.3	7.5	157.4	0.8
1988	751.1	2.2	708	1180.4	18.5	171.2	8.8
1989	763.2	1.6	771	1412.9	19.7	190.3	11.2

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Note : 1) in 1961 employment was 133.0 thousand and per capita earning was Rs.3371

2) Data in respect of Regional Rural Banks have been included in working out the indices from the year 1975 onwards.

UNME : Urban - Non Manual Employees

Table 59 : Industrial Injuries - incidence rate and frequency rate

Year	All injuries	
	Incidence rate (per thousand workers employed)	Frequency rate (per hundred thousand man-days worked)
1961*	45.67	16.18
1966	51.33	18.08
1971	75.67	26.53
1976	61.54	21.50
1980**	65.59	22.02
1981	70.80	24.98
1982	64.18	22.02
1983	55.63	19.58
1984	36.72	12.87
1985	53.16	18.44
1986	49.56	15.35
1987	47.58	14.28
1988	35.73	11.98
1989P	34.21	10.93
1990P	38.12	8.10

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

P : Provisional

* Excluding Jammu and Kashmir

** Excluding Karnataka

Table 60 : Man-days lost per thousand workers
employed in manufacturing units
of the public and private sectors

Year	Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Both sector (combined)
1961	115	1179	1022
1966	548	2390	2041
1971	309	2746	2301
1976	404	2524	2102
1980	938	3008	2534
1981	3784	4506	4335
1982P	4736	11110	9646
1983P	1068	7194	5769
1984P	1314	7940	6437
1985P	329	4121	3234
1986P	976	4914	3993
1987P	2509	4808	4348
1988P	2659	4232	3918
1989P*	917	4068	3425
1990P*	778	2757	2353

Source : Labour Bureau Ministry of Labour

P : Provisional

* Figures of estimated employment for the year 1989 have been used for working out the man days lost for the year 1990

Table 61 : Per capita household consumption expenditure based on National Sample Survey rounds (in Rs.)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Food	Total	Food	Total
1954-55	9.9	15.0	13.7	24.7
1956-57	12.1	17.0	14.8	25.1
1959-60	14.1	20.0	16.9	27.5
1961-62	14.9	21.7	18.6	30.9
1964-65	19.3	26.4	22.7	36.0
1966-67	23.6	30.9	27.3	41.5
1969-70	25.6	34.7	33.1	50.4
1973-74	39.7	53.0	47.9	70.8
1977-78	44.3	68.9	57.7	96.2
1983	73.7	112.5	97.0	164.0
1986-87	92.6	140.9	129.0	222.0
1987-88	101.1	157.7	138.6	245.7
1988-89	111.8	175.1	152.5	266.9
1989-90	121.8	189.5	165.5	298.0
1990-91	133.3	202.1	185.8	326.8
July-Dec91P	154.1	240.7	207.8	388.9

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation,
Ministry of Planning

Note : The results for the years 1986-87, 1988-89 to 1990-91 and July-Dec., 1991 are based on thin samples.

P : Provisional

Table 62 : Growth of gross national product (GNP) and per capita income

Year	Gross National Product		Per capita income	
	Current Prices	1980-81 Prices	Current Prices	1980-81 Prices
1950-51	8938	42644	238	1127
1955-56	9707	51119	232	1229
1960-61	15182	62532	326	1350
1965-66	23899	71338	456	1355
1970-71	39424	89465	672	1520
1975-76	70946	104660	1063	1572
1979-80	102595	114379	1390	1550
1980-81	122772	122772	1630	1630
1981-82	143256	129928	1861	1693
1982-83	158761	133299	2004	1691
1983-84	185779	143861	2304	1790
1984-85	207109	149256	2504	1811
1985-86	232370	155365	2703	1841
1986-87	258225	161535	2962	1871
1987-88	292232	168121	3285	1901
1988-89	349021	185708	3852	2065
1989-90	400096	196132	4313	2134
1990-91	465827	206375	4934	2199
1991-92	535055	209306	5529	2175

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Table 63(a) : Percentage of population below the
poverty line -India

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1972-73	54.1	41.2	51.5
1977-78	51.2	38.2	48.3
1983-84	40.4	28.1	37.4
1987-88P	33.4	20.1	29.9

Source : Planning Commission
P : Provisional

Percentage of People below
the Poverty line

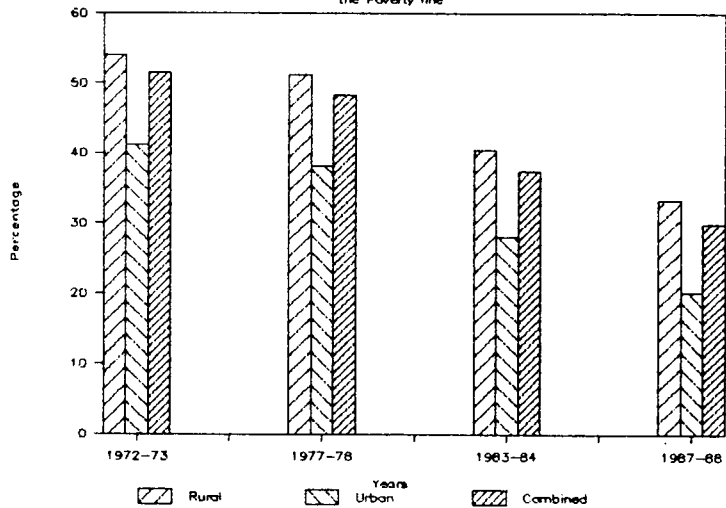


Table 63 (b): Number and Percentage of population below the poverty line during 1987-88 (Provisional) - States

States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons
Andhra Pr.	153.1	33.8	42.6	26.1	195.70	31.7
Assam	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.89	22.8
Bihar	300.3	42.7	36.1	30.0	336.54	40.8
Gujarat	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.25	18.4
Haryana	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	13.15	11.6
Himachal Pr.	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.4	4.52	9.2
J & K	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.79	13.9
Karnataka	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.46	32.1
Kerala	37.4	16.4	11.6	19.3	48.98	17.0
Madhya Pr.	194.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.97	36.7
Maharashtra	166.9	36.7	47.2	17.0	214.10	29.2
Orissa	124.2	48.3	10.9	24.1	135.12	44.7
Punjab	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.88	7.2
Rajasthan	80.6	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.54	24.4
Tamil Nadu	138.4	39.5	38.5	20.5	176.85	32.8
Uttar Pr.	373.1	37.2	75.2	27.2	448.34	35.1
West Bengal	137.2	30.3	36.3	20.7	173.45	27.6
Small States & UT's	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.2	7.7
All India	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2376.7	29.5

Source : Planning Commission

- Note 1. The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.
2. The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988
3. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of formulation of seventh five year plan. Since then a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an expert group headed by Dr. D.T. Lakdawala.
4. The estimates presented here are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Table 64 : Human Development Index (HDI) for
major states

State	HDI	Population	
		Total (million)	Percent
Low Human Development			
Jammu and Kashmir	0.109	7.72	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.110	138.76	16.4
Bihar	0.147	86.34	10.2
Madhya Pradesh	0.196	66.14	7.8
Orissa	0.224	31.51	3.7
Rajasthan	0.246	43.88	5.2
Assam	0.256	22.30	2.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.361	66.31	7.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.425	5.11	0.6
West Bengal	0.436	67.98	8.1
Medium Human Development			
Karnataka	0.502	44.82	5.3
Tamil Nadu	0.508	55.64	6.6
Gujarat	0.566	41.17	4.9
Haryana	0.624	16.32	1.9
Maharashtra	0.655	78.71	9.3
Punjab	0.744	20.19	2.4
Kerala	0.775	29.01	3.4

Source: Dr.J.B.G.Tilak, Human Development Index for
India, IASSI, Vol.10, No.2, 1991

Note : Percent of the population is to the Country's
total

Table 65 : Price Indices

Year	Consumer price index number for			Index no. of whole sale prices (all-comm- odities) 1970-71=100
	Industrial workers 1960=100	Agricultural labourers \$ 1960-61=100	Urban-non manual 1960=100	
1961	104	-	103	-
1966	151	172	142	126#
1971	190	193	178	105*
1976	296	290	273	172
1981	441	436	403	277
1986	661	567	602	131**
1987	719	608	653	140
1988	787	690	133@	152
1989	171+	745	143	162
1990	186	774	156	177
1991	212	913	177	201
1992	237	1070	199	225

Notes : \$ Agriculture year (July to June)
 # Base:1961-62=100
 * Based on average for nine months only
 ** Base shifted to 1981-82=100 and the linking factor for deriving on base 1961-62=100 from 1970-71=100 based series is 1.811 and 1981-82=100 is 2.813
 @ Base shifted to 1984-85=100, linking factor is 5.32
 + Base shifted to 1982=100 and the linking factor between 1960 & 1982 base indices is 4.93. The figure prior to Augt. 1968 are derived from 1949 based index for which conversion factor is 121.54.

Table 66 : Newspapers and periodicals

Year	Non-daily newspapers			Daily newspapers		
	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population
1961	6139	15920	35.99	484	5334*	12.06
1966	8039	15367	31.17	601	6320*	12.82
1971	11397	17523	31.78	821	9096	16.50
1976	12445	24737	40.08	875	9338	15.13
1978	14849	29608	45.86	992	11242	17.41
1979	16081	33356	50.61	1087	13033	19.74
1980	16967	36390	53.90	1173	14531	21.52
1981	17880	35847	51.94	1264	15255	22.10
1982	18603	35247	49.98	1334	14847	21.05
1983	19335	38660	53.66	1423	16731	23.22
1984	20175	42420	57.67	1609	18727	25.46
1985	20846	42177	56.55	1802	19804	25.59
1987	22118	34223	44.08	2151	22607	29.12
1988	23255	33310	42.08	2281	21563	27.24
1989	24516	35187	43.61	2538	23097	28.63
1990P	25635	30523	37.13	2856	22637	27.54

Source : Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly P: Provisional

Table 67 : Films and cinemas

Year	Number of feature films	No. of cinema halls @		
		Permanent	Touring*	Total
1951	219	2394	844	3238
1956	295	2780	875	3655
1961	303	3174	1325	4499
1966	316	3808	1639	5447
1971	433	4482	2505	6987
1976	507	5650	3367	9017
1978	619	6030	3521	9551
1979	714	6216	3744	9960
1980	742	6405	4157	10562
1981	737	6667	4146	10813
1982	767	6991	4248	11239
1983	741	7145	4537	11682
1984	833	7522	4768	12284
1985	912	7677	4711	12338
1986	840	8069	4632	12701
1987	806	8221	4511	12732
1988	773	8469	4714	13183
1989	781	8559	4796	13355
1990	948	8689	4462	13151
1991	910	8838	4343	13181
1992	936	8983	3937	12920

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

@ Figures are as on 31st March

* Includes military

Table 68 : Radio and television

Year	No. of radio stations	No of T.V relay centres	Estimated coverage of population by T.V. (million)	Estimated proportion of population covered
1961	30	1	19.1	0.04
1966	54	1	19.1	0.03
1971	67	1	19.1	0.03
1976	74	9	91.2	0.15
1978	84	16	136.8	0.21
1980	84	19	155.9	0.23
1981	85	19	168.1	0.24
1982	85	40	197.9	0.38
1983	86	42	209.3	0.39
1984	86	166	366.7	0.50
1985	88	176	381.3	0.51
1986	93	185	..	..
1987	94	224	..	..
1988	96	274	..	..
1989	98	335	..	..
1990	104	520	..	..
1991	125	529	..	..

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 .. Not available

Radio and Television in India

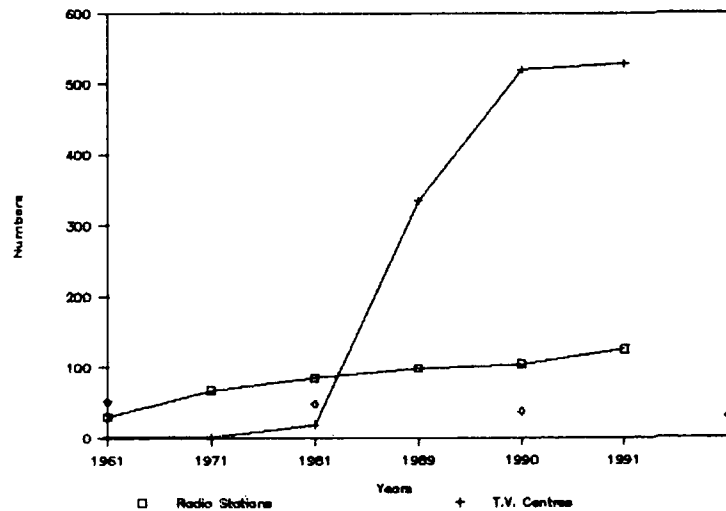


Table 69 : Post offices and telephones

Year	Availability per hundred thousand population	
	Telephones	Post offices
1950-51	46.5	10.0
1955-56	70.2	9.6
1960-61	105.4	17.5
1965-66	175.3	19.8
1970-71	235.9	19.9
1975-76	314.2	19.5
1979-80	396.6	20.8
1980-81	406.5	20.3
1981-82	425.8	20.1
1982-83	449.5	19.9
1983-84	473.8	19.8
1984-85	497.9	19.4
1985-86	531.4	19.0
1986-87	567.9	18.5
1987-88	600.8	18.3
1988-89	634.2	18.0
1989-90	675.0	18.1
1990-91P	614.9	17.6

Source : Postal Board, Ministry of Communications.

P : Provisional

Table 70 : Number of electors and Percentage voting in various General Elections

General Election Year	Total number of electors (million)		Percentage of electors participating in the election*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
First 1952	-	-	173.2	-	61.2*	
Second 1957	-	-	193.7	-	62.2*	
Third 1962	113.9	102.4	216.4	62.0	46.6	55.0
Fourth 1967	129.6	119.4	249.0	66.7	55.5	61.3
Fifth 1971	-	-	274.1	-	-	55.3
Sixth 1977	167.0	154.2	321.2	65.6	54.9	60.5
Seventh 1980	185.2	170.3	355.6	62.2	51.2	56.9
Eighth 1984	208.0	192.3	400.3	68.4	59.2	64.0
Nineth 1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	61.9

Source : Election Commission of India

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

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

Table 71 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various
General Elections

General Election	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total number con- te- sting	Average number of con- tes- tants per seat	Male			Female		
					Total	Elec- ted	Percen- tage winning	Total number con- te- sting	Elec- ted	Perce- ntage winning
First	1952	489	1874	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second	1957	494	1518	3.1	1473	467	31.7	45	27	60.0
Third	1962	494	1985	4.0	1915	459	24.0	70	35	50.0
Fourth	1967	520	2369	4.6	2302	490	21.3	67	30	44.8
Fifth	1971	520	2784	5.4	2698	499	18.5	86	21	24.4
Sixth	1977	542	2439	4.5	2369	523	22.1	70	19	27.1
Seventh	1980	542	4620	8.5	4478	514	11.5	142	28	19.7
Eighth	1984	542	5574	10.3	5406	500	9.2	164	42	25.6
Ninth	1989	529	6160	11.3	5962	502	8.4	198	27	13.6

Source : Election Commission of India

Note : Total no. of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed, if any.

Table 72 : Rate of disposal of crimes under the
Indian Penal Code

Year	Percentage of cases pending disposal at the end of the year		Percentage convicted
	at investigation	in court	
1971	16.5	60.9	62.0
1972	17.6	62.6	62.7
1973	18.4	65.4	62.0
1974	19.1	66.4	62.7
1975	17.5	67.2	64.0
1976	17.2	66.9	61.3
1977	18.3	67.9	57.5
1978	17.5	68.8	55.9
1979	18.7	69.3	54.3
1980	18.8	69.8	53.6
1981	21.1	70.3	52.5
1982	18.3	70.4	51.9
1983	17.9	72.6	49.2
1984	19.0	72.0	49.4
1985	18.6	72.7	50.2
1986	18.4	75.0	49.0
1987	18.8	74.9	49.0
1988	20.4	74.3	51.1
1989	20.3	78.2	49.1
1990	19.6	77.5	48.9
1991	20.0	80.2	47.8

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of
Home Affairs

Table 73 : Juvenile Crimes

Year	Juveniles apprehended (in thousand)			Rate of J.crime per lakh- population	Percentage of girls to total
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1971	98.0	5.4	103.4	4.9	5.3
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6	5.6
1973	122.2	5.6	127.8	6.4	4.3
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.9	6.1
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6	6.6
1976	124.6	9.4	134.0	6.0	7.0
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0	7.0
1978	151.2	9.7	160.9	6.9	6.0
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	7.1	5.7
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	8.3	5.0
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	8.9	4.6
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	8.4	6.3
1983	160.5	11.1	171.6	7.7	6.5
1984	149.8	12.5	162.3	5.8	7.7
1985	157.1	11.4	168.5	6.6	6.8
1986	160.0	10.1	170.1	7.3	6.0
1987	166.4	13.6	180.0	6.7	7.5
1988	33.1	5.1	38.2	3.1	13.4
1989	24.8	11.6	36.4	2.3	31.9
1990	25.3	5.5	30.8	1.8	18.0
1991	23.2	6.4	29.6	1.5	21.6

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

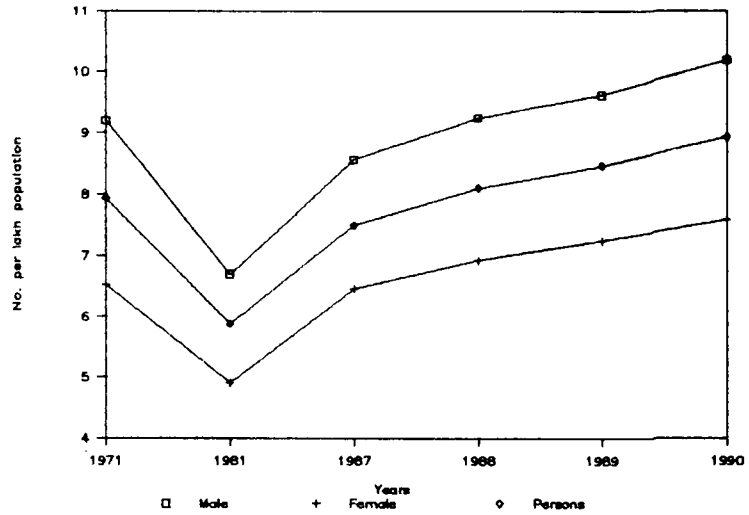
- Note : 1. Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier years due to change in the definition of Juveniles
 2. Earlier Juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21yrs). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e. boys below 16 yrs and girls below 18 yrs)

Table 74 : Incidence of suicides

Year	Incidence of suicides per one hundred thousand population		
	Male	Female	Persons
1971	9.21	6.53	7.94
1972	9.20	6.15	7.76
1973	8.43	5.62	7.11
1974	9.09	6.41	7.85
1975	8.33	5.79	7.17
1976	7.51	5.85	6.79
1977	7.17	5.35	6.35
1978	7.22	5.17	6.30
1979	6.72	4.79	5.87
1980	6.92	5.37	6.28
1981	6.69	4.91	5.88
1982	7.28	5.35	6.54
1983	7.32	5.55	6.47
1984	7.71	5.98	6.87
1985	7.86	6.15	7.03
1986	7.96	6.27	7.09
1987	8.56	6.46	7.50
1988	9.25	6.92	8.10
1989	9.62	7.25	8.46
1990	10.19	7.60	8.94

Source : Rates have been worked out on the basis of figures on the number of suicides published by the National Crime Records Bureau, Min. of Home Affairs.

Incidence of Suicides



EXPLANATORY NOTES**1. POPULATION**

Table 2. - The three types of growth rates have been calculated as follows:-

Annual arithmetic growth rate

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

Annual geometric growth rate

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

Annual exponential growth rate

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

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

- Table 4.- An urban area is defined as follows:
- (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within a municipality, corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
 - (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
 - (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) a density of population of atleast 400 persons per kilometre square (1000 per sq. mile)

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc.

were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

- Table 8.- The statutory lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution. These lists have been modified, amended or supplemented from time to time. From the 1951 census onwards the census questionnaire contains items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to SC or ST and if yes, the name of the caste/tribe to which he belongs.
- Table 9.- Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer in the Indian census.
- Table 10.- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population.
- Table 11.- A person is considered to be a migrant if his/her place of enumeration (Village/town) is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of census is taken to be the person staying continuously for a period of six months or more. However, the visit of married women (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parents house for child birth or for any other reason are not considered as migratory movement. Again, movement from one locality to another within the same town or village is not considered as migration.
- Table 13.- The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth

and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are full timers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

Curde Birth rate(CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population in any given year.

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

Natural Growth Rate = $\frac{\text{Crude birth rate} - \text{Crude death rate}}{\text{Population}}$

- Table 14.- Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.
- Table 15.- Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age-group of women per thousand female population of that age-group.
- Table 16.- Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to the annual number of live births.
- Table 17.- The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue. These expectations are based on life table derived by comparing the population $p(1)x$ at age x in one census

with their survivors reported at age $p(2) x+10$ in the next census. From the 10 year survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted.

With these survival ratios (p_x) and smoothed-age data, mortality rates (q) are worked out and the life table is prepared, the last column of which gives the expectation of life at age x . The life tables are also prepared with the age-specific death-rates obtained by the Sample Registration System.

2. ENVIRONMENT

Table 18.- Forest land available per person has been worked out by dividing the area under forest, as given by the Ministry of Agriculture by the population figures for the correspondening year. The figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture under Permanent pasture and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and govves not included in net sown area, cultivable waste land and fallow lan have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This was divided by the rural figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural areas.

Table 19.- This tabl presents data regarding percentage distribution of the total reported area by land use. The different categories of land utilisation are as under:-

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

Not available for cultivation:	is land which is absolutely barren or uncultivable or covered by buildings, walls, roads, railways mountains, deserts etc.
Permanent pastures and other grazing land:	cover all grazing land whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not and village common grazing land.
Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	includes all cultivable land not included under area sown but put to some agricultural use.
Cultivable waste land:	includes all land available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not during the last five or more years.
Fallow land:	all land which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period not less than one year and not more than five years.
Net area sown:	For computing the net area sown area sown more than once has been counted only once.

3. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Table 20. - Taking into account the attrition due to ageing (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

Table 28.- The figures used in this table are from National Accounts statistics. Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services includes both current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure includes consumption expenditure subsidies, current transfer to local authorities and other current transfer payments. Capital expenditure includes gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks net investment in shares, capital transfer to local authorities, other capital transfer payments loans and advances to local authorities and domestic sector. The total expenditure excludes local authorities and consumption on fixed capital. The expenditure under education, health etc. include expenditure on administration, regulation and research also. Per capita expenditure has been worked out by dividing the total expenditure by mid year (as on 1st Oct.) population.

5. HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Table 33.- Road length per thousand persons has been worked out by dividing the road length figures published by the Ministry of Surface Transport with the annual estimates of population worked out for various years by the office of the Registrar General of India by taking into account the population of 1981 Census. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

6. EDUCATION

Table 34.- A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any

formal education or should have passed minimum educational standard.

For calculating the literacy rate (literate per 1000 population) the denominator is the corresponding section of the total population. For all ages (both sexes) it is the total population.

Table 36.- Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

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

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

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

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

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

Table 37.- This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 39.- The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.,

Pupil-teacher ratio for secondary school	Total enrolment in secondary school

	Total number of teachers in secondary school

Table 43.- Dropout for classes I to V are as follows:

Drop out rates at Primary stage during the year	Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e. 1984-85) minus Enrolment in class X 100

	Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e. 1984-85)

8. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 52.- NSSO surveys have adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment. According to usual status approach, a person is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period. According to current weekly status, a person is considered to be employed if he/she pursues any one or more of the gainful activity for atleast one hour on any day of the previous week. On the other hand, if a person does not pursue any gainful activity but has been seeking or available for work, the person is considered as unemployed. According to current daily status, a person is considered as employed for the entire day of the reference period of one week if he/she had worked four hours or more

during the day. If he had worked for more than one hour or more but less than four hours, he is considered for working as half day and seeking/available for work for other half of the day. If a person is not engaged in any work, even for one hour on the day, but was seeking/available for work for four hours or more, he is considered as unemployed for the entire day. The aggregate of day units, either half or full under different activity categories during the reference week divided by seven provides the estimates of average number of persons days by activity category during an average week over the survey period of one year.

Table 54.- The data used in this table are based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The EMI covers on a statutory basis, all establishment in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or more in the private sector. From march 1966, the coverage was increased and establishments employing 10 persons or more in the private sector were added, though on a voluntary basis. The EMI programme does not cover employment in the unorganised sectors like agriculture, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.

Table 55.- Data given in this Table is based on the census of Government Employees which is conducted every year by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET).

The census cover all persons actually holding on the date of census, civilian post in and under the Central Government, whose pay and allowances, honorarium, or any other remuneration etc. or paid out of the consolidated fund of India.

1. Regular Staff:

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

2. Non-Regular staff:

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

Indices:

The indices in the table have been worked out for all the years by taking 1971=100 both for total (Regular & Non-Regular) and Regular Employees of the Central Government.

Table 56.- The day to day registration at employment exchanges and notification of vacancies by the employers generate comprehensive information which facilitates the appraisal of the organised labour market. The statistical returns from employment exchanges relating to various characteristics of job seekers fresh or otherwise, and the demand pattern of employment in industry and service sector provide only a broad indication of the unemployment situation

in the organised labour market. However, as registration is voluntary and they are located in urban areas, they cannot be deemed to cover all job seekers. Further, there are known deficiencies arising from the fact that not all the registrants would be really without a job. Moreover, the number of job seekers is not necessarily the number of unemployed persons.

Table 59.- Under the Factories Act, statistics of injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the factory inspectors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of accidents and this number can be more than the actual number of accidents because one accident may result in injuries to more than one person. The data on injuries relate only to the factories submitting returns, as no estimates of injuries can be made for the defaulting factories.

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

Table 60.- An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment (strike) to express a grievance or to press a demand. Similarly, temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers (lockout) in a unit in connection with matters relating to employment or unemployment or terms and conditions of employment is also taken as an industrial dispute.

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

2. INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Table 61.-Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipt like gifts, loan etc. The expenditure on household enterprises is excluded from consumer expenditure. While consumption out of transfer receipts is included, transfer payments of all kinds such as loans, gifts, charities in money or in kind like grain loan etc. are excluded. Expenditure on purchase and construction of residential houses are considered to be expenses on capital account and hence are excluded from the consumer expenditure; but the expenditure towards maintenance of residential building is included in the consumer expenditure off the household.

Table 62.- Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated mid-year population in that year. Since the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e. 1st October.

The estimates of per capita income corresponding to the New series

had been calculated after comprehensive review of both the data base and the methodology employed in the erstwhile old series. Efforts have been made to make use of as much as possible of the current data available through various all-India surveys. Revised procedures and methodological improvements had been adopted to derive the intermediate items. The coverage of the New series had also been enlarged so as to include the state of Sikkim.

Table 63.- Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO.

Table 64.- The data given in this table has been taken from a paper entitled "Human Development Index for India" published in IASSI, Quarterly Volume 10 Number 2, 1991, by Dr. J.B.G. Tilak of National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi. Human Development Index was released for the first time by the UNDP for 130 countries of the world in 1990. The UNDP has defined human development as the process of enabling people who have wider choices. Income is one of those choices but it is not the total of human life. Health, education, a good physical environment and freedom of action and expression are just as important. The Human Development Index (HDI), therefore, combines indicators of national income, life expectancy and educational attainment to give a composite measure of human progress. Mathematically index can be derived as follows:-

First, a measure of deprivation (I_{ij}) of each indicator (X_i) relating to j-th country is defined as follows:-

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

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

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

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

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

Same methodology has been used by Dr Tilak to compile the value of HDI for 17 states of India for which relevant data is available. Based on the 1981 population census, estimates on expectancy of life at birth are made for 15 states, relating to the period 1986-91 (in fact upto 2001), and based on earlier set of data, such data are available for two more states, viz., Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh for 1981-86. Literacy figures are now available for 1991, based on the 1991 census population aged 7 and above. As adult literacy rates are not separately available, the same are used here. For Jammu and Kashmir, literacy rates as per the 1981 census, are used, as the 1991 census did not cover this state. The third indicator is the state income. Estimates on net state domestic product per capita (SDP) in current prices in 1988-89, the latest year for which such data are available, are used here, and for Jammu and Kashmir the 1986-87 data are taken into account (Ministry of Finance, 1991). Since the present attempt is for one country, and for one point of time, it is felt that there is no need to make any adjustment for prices, or for real purchasing power, as attempted by the UNDP.

10. PRICES

Table 65.- The change in prices over a period of time can be gauged by the statistical device

of Index Number of prices. There are four types of price indices series viz. Index number of consumer price (CPI) for (a) Industrial workers (b) Urban non-manual employees (UNME) (c) Agricultural labourers and the fourth is the index number of wholesale prices. The latest series for CPI of industrial workers relates to the base 1982 = 100 for 70 centers while the agricultural labour series with base 1960-61 = 100 covers 15 states or group of states. The CPI for UNME having the latest base 1984-85 = 100 covers 59 selected urban centers. The wholesale price index has the latest base 1981-82 = 100 covering 447 distinct commodities. CPI for industrial workers and agricultural labour are released on a monthly basis by the Labour Bureau. Ministry of Industry and Central Statistical Organisation are responsible for release of wholesale price index and index for UNME respectively.

11. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

- Table 72.- Percentage of cases pending at investigation refers to cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending with court relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Percentage conviction refers to cases ending in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.
- Table 73.- Earlier Juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e. boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years)
- Table 74.- Incidence of suicides per lakhs of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India after 1981 Census.

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