



Selected Socio- Economic Statistics India

1995



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

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PREFACE

The importance of statistics and indicators for evaluating the impact of development programmes in the country need not be over emphasized. This has become more important in the context of economic liberalization programmes underway in the country since 1991. It has been the endeavour of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) to make available up-to-date and reliable statistics and indicators for general use. The first attempt for making available a set of socio-economic indicators at one place was made in 1987 by publishing brochure entitled "Selected Socio-Economic Statistics for India". Keeping in view the utility of the publication expressed by the users, it was made an annual publication and till now six issues of the publication have been brought out.

In this publication, an attempt has been made to enlarge the number of indicators by including 12 additional indicators relating to health facilities, education, household characteristics, etc. Efforts have been also made to incorporate some more graphs & charts as well as to improve the presentation of the data. With these changes, I hope our esteemed readers will find this publication more useful and informative.

It would not have been possible for the CSO to bring out the publication but for the willing support of various data source agencies by way of supplying desired information/ data with the minimum possible time lag. I hope that their cooperation would continue in future also.

This publication has been prepared in the Social Statistics Division of the CSO under the guidance of Shri R.L. Narasimhan, Director who was ably assisted by Shri Harish Chandra, Joint Director, Dr. R.N. Pandey and Shri Sanjay Kumar, Deputy Directors. I would also like to thank Shri Ajay Rawat and Rajesh Panwar, Junior Investigators and other staff of the Unit for preparation of the manuscript and Shri Ravi Kumar, Stenographer, Grade 'D' for excellent stenographic assistance.

I hope that this publication will go a long way in meeting the felt need of the planners, administrators and research workers in understanding changes taking place in socio-economic scenario of the country. Though, we ourselves are always trying to improve the coverage and quality of the publication, suggestions from the readers for the same are most welcome.

New Delhi
20 August, 1997

(S.S. Srivastava)
Director-General
Central Statistical Organisation

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

States/U.Ts.	1951		1961	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	15670565	15444694	18161671	17821776
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	177680	158878
Assam	4298773	3730083	5798376	5038953
Bihar	19489964	19292307	23297343	23150114
Goa*	280141	315918	302534	324133
Gujarat	8331922	7930735	10633902	9999448
Haryana	3031626	2641988	4062797	3527746
Himachal Pradesh	1247826	1138155	1451334	1361129
Jammu & Kashmir +	1736827	1517025	1896633	1664343
Karnataka	9866923	9535033	12040923	11545849
Kerala	6681901	6867217	8361927	8541788
Madhya Pradesh	13255004	12816633	16578204	15794204
Maharashtra	16490039	15512525	20428882	19124836
Manipur	283685	293950	387058	392979
Meghalaya	310706	294968	397288	372092
Mizoram	96136	100066	132465	133598
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 Pradesh	33100719	30118936	38638307	35116247
West Bengal	14105519	12194461	18599144	16327135
<u>Union Territories</u>				
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 : Office of the Registrar General, India , Part II - A (i) 1981

* Includes Daman & Diu

+ The Population of J&K for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 population

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

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

States/U. Ts.	1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	22008663	21494045	27108922	26440751
Arunachal Pradesh	251231	216280	339322	292517
Assam*	7714240	6910912	9444037	8597211
Bihar	28846944	27506425	35930560	33984174
Goa@	431214	426557	548450	538280
Gujarat	13802494	12894981	17552640	16533159
Haryana	5377258	4659550	6909938	6012680
Himachal Pradesh	1766957	1693477	2169931	2110887
Jammu & Kashmir	2458315	2158317	3164660	2822729
Karnataka	14971900	14327114	18922627	18213087
Kerala	10587851	10759524	12527767	12925913
Madhya Pradesh	21455334	20198785	26886305	25292539
Maharashtra	26116351	24295884	32415126	30369045
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 Pradesh	47016421	41324723	58819276	52042737
West Bengal	23435987	20876024	28560901	26019746
<u>Union Territories</u>				
A&N Islands	70027	45106	107261	81480
Chandigarh	147080	110171	255278	196332
D&N Haveli	36964	37206	52515	51161
Delhi	2257515	1808183	3440081	2780325
Lakshadweep	16078	15732	20377	19872
Pondicherry	237112	234595	304561	299910
All India	284049276	264110376	353374460	329954637

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* The 1981 figures of population for Assam are interpolated

@ Includes population of Daman & Diu

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

States/U. Ts.	1991	
	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	33724581	32783427
Arunachal Pradesh	465004	399554
Assam	11657989	10756333
Bihar	45202091	41172374
Goa	594790	575003
Gujarat	21355209	19954373
Haryana	8827474	7636174
Himachal Pradesh	2617467	2553410
Jammu & Kashmir	4014100	3704600
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 Pradesh	74036957	65075330
West Bengal	35510633	32567332
<u>Union Territories</u>		
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*	439230458	407072230
(including Jammu & Kashmir)		

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
Paper-2 of 1992.

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

Growth of Indian Population

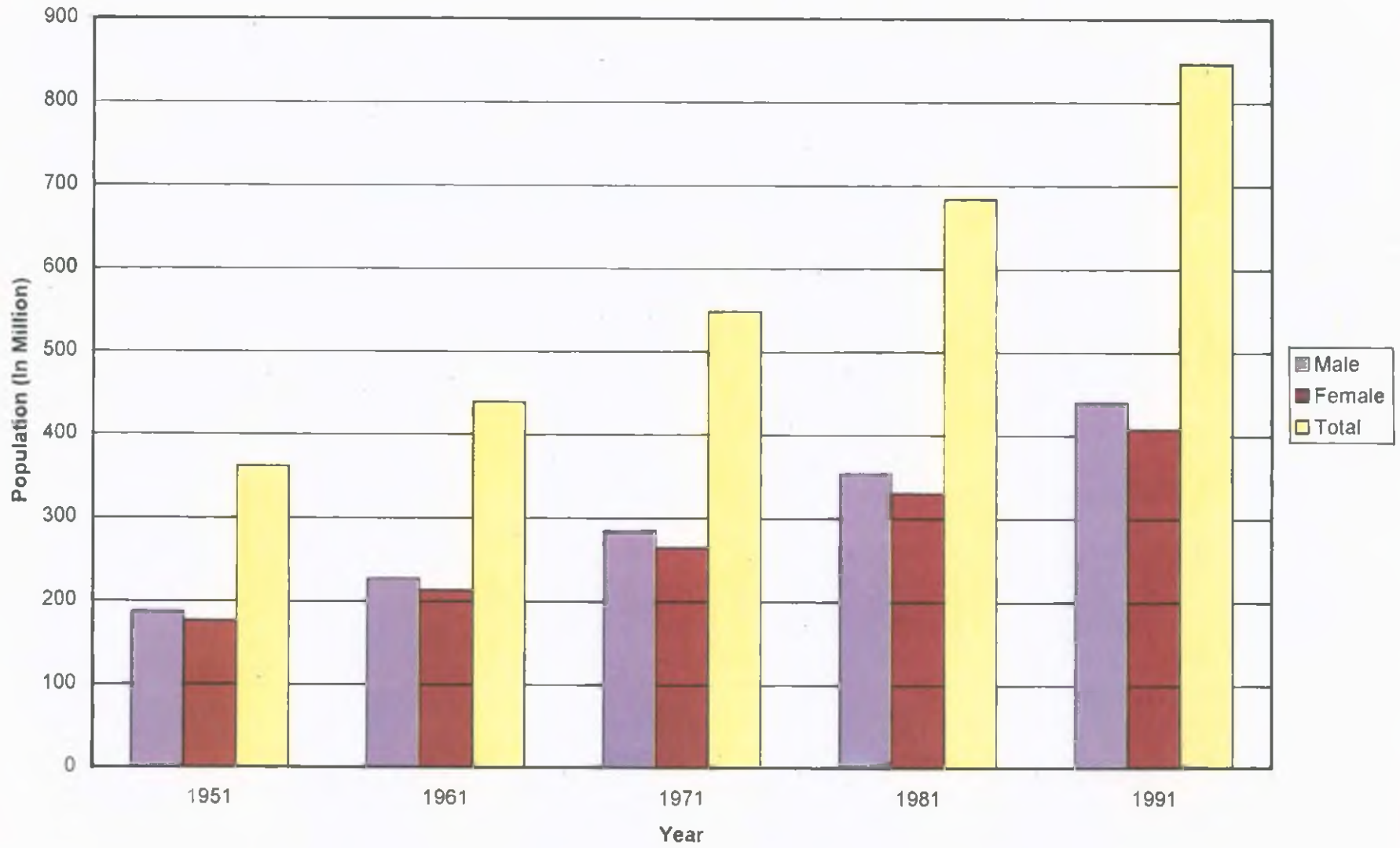


Table 1(b) : Mid year (as on 1st October) estimates of Population - India & States

States/U.T	(In Million)					
	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Andhra Pradesh	54.2	60.4	61.8	63.1	64.5	65.9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Assam	18.2	20.2	20.7	21.2	21.7	22.1
Bihar	70.8	78.9	80.6	82.2	83.9	85.7
Goa	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Gujarat	34.5	38.3	39.0	39.7	40.4	41.0
Haryana	13.1	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.3
Himachal Pradesh	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Karnataka	37.6	41.8	42.5	43.3	44.0	44.7
Kerala	25.7	27.6	27.9	28.3	28.6	29.0
Madhya Pradesh	52.9	59.4	60.8	62.3	63.9	65.5
Maharashtra	63.6	71.2	72.8	74.5	76.3	78.2
Manipur	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Meghalaya	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mizoram	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Nagaland	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Orissa	26.6	29.1	29.7	30.2	30.8	31.4
Punjab	17.0	18.8	19.1	19.5	19.8	20.1
Rajasthan	34.8	39.8	40.8	41.7	42.7	43.6
Sikkim	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tamil Nadu	48.8	52.5	53.2	54.0	54.8	55.5
Tripura	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	112.4	126.3	129.2	132.1	135.0	137.9
West Bengal	55.3	61.5	62.9	64.4	65.9	67.4
<u>Union Territories</u>						
A&N Islands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chandigarh	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
D&N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	6.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.3
Lakshadweep		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
All India	692.1	771.3	787.9	804.7	821.8	839.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : 1. Figures in this table are based on the report of Standing Committee of Experts 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 1(b) : Mid year (as on 1st October) estimates of Population - India & States

States/U.T	(In Million)					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Andhra Pradesh	67.2	68.4	69.4	70.8	72.0	73.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Assam	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.2
Bihar	87.5	89.5	91.4	93.4	95.4	97.4
Goa	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Gujarat	41.8	42.5	43.3	44.0	44.8	45.6
Haryana	16.7	17.1	17.1	17.8	18.2	18.5
Himachal Pradesh	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
Karnataka	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.5	48.2	48.9
Kerala	29.3	29.8	30.1	30.6	31.0	31.4
Madhya Pradesh	67.0	68.4	69.7	71.1	72.5	73.8
Maharashtra	80.0	81.4	83.0	84.6	86.3	87.9
Manipur	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Meghalaya	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Mizoram	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nagaland	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Orissa	32.0	32.6	33.2	33.8	34.4	35.0
Punjab	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.6	22.0
Rajasthan	44.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	48.4	49.4
Sikkim	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Tamil Nadu	56.2	56.8	57.3	57.8	58.4	59.0
Tripura	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	140.6	143.1	145.6	148.2	150.7	153.2
West Bengal	68.8	70.0	71.1	72.3	73.6	74.7
<u>Union Territories</u>						
A&N Islands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chandigarh	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
D&N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.4
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
All India	855.7	871.8	887.8	903.9	919.9	935.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : 1. Figures in this table are based on the report of Standing Committee of Experts 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	0.58	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71*	2.48	2.24	2.21
1971-81**	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91 @	2.39	2.16	2.14

Source : Office of the Registrar General, 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 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.

Growth Rate of Indian population

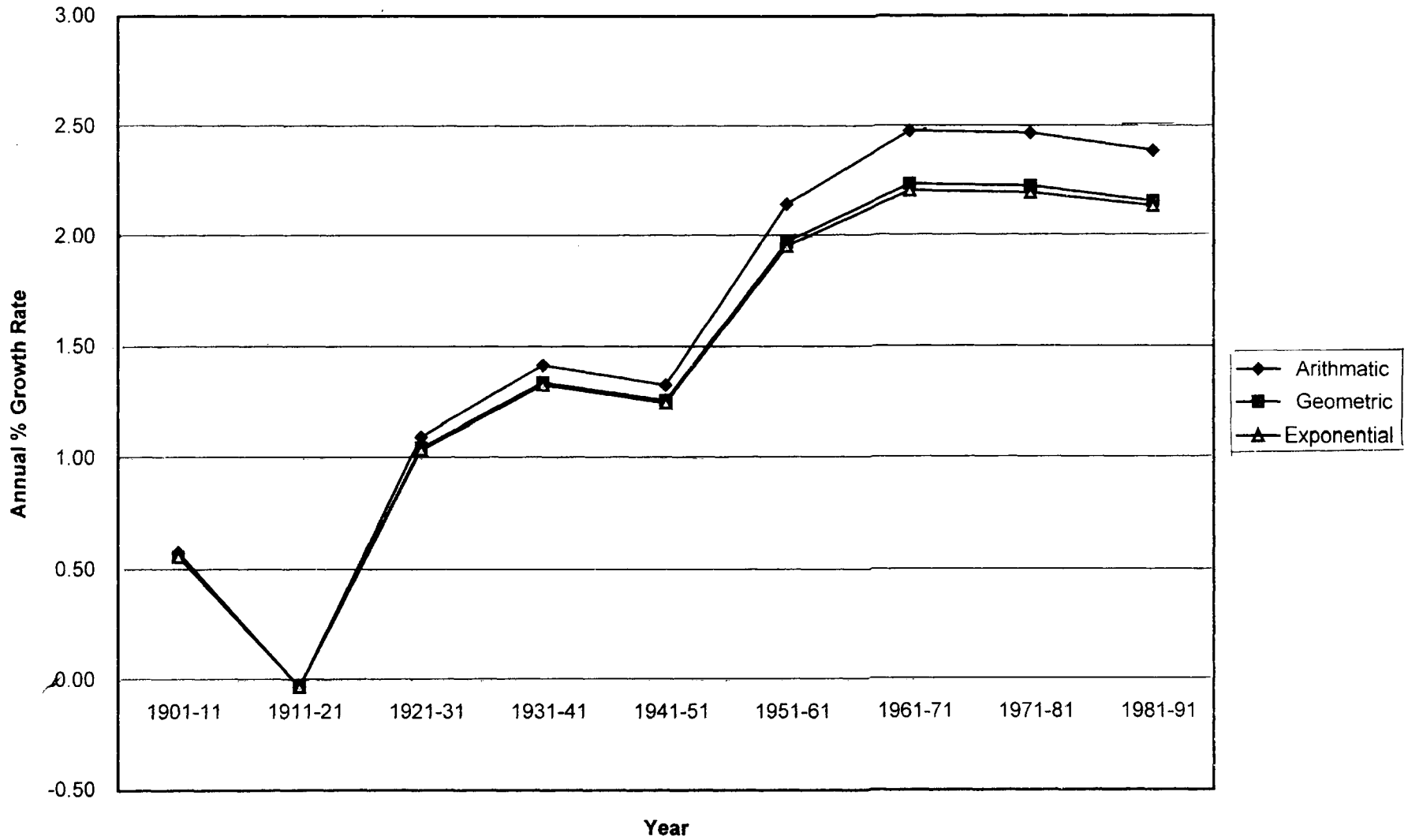


Table 3 : Percentage distribution of population by sex and age groups

Age group (years)	1971			1981*			1991 @		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-4	14.5	14.2	14.9	12.6	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.0	12.4
5-9	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	13.3	13.2	13.4
10-14	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.9	13.1	12.6	11.8	11.9	11.6
15-19	8.7	8.9	8.4	9.6	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.1
20-24	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.2
25-29	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.6
30-34	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.1
35-39	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.1
40-44	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.9
45-49	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2
50-54	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5
55-59	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
60-64	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
65-69	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
70+	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Age Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.5
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : 70+ Includes age not stated in 1971

* Excludes Assam and all ages includes age not stated in the 1981 Census

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 4 : Rural-urban 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 : Office of the Registrar General, 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

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

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Includes the interpolated figures for Assam.

** Includes the projected population for Jammu & Kashmir.

Rural-Urban Growth of Indian Population

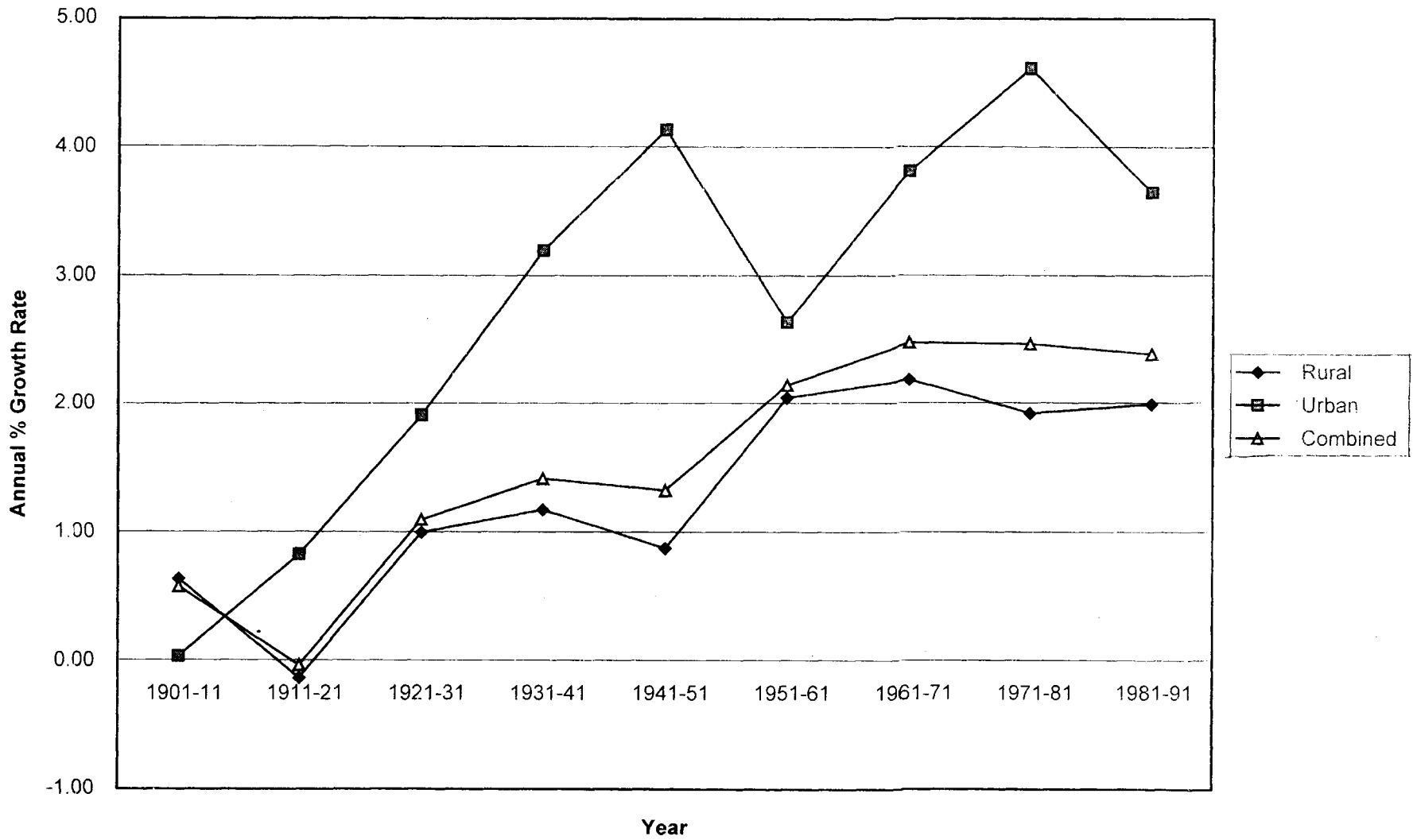


Table 5(b) : Percentage of urban population to total population - States

States	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.32	26.89
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80
Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10
Bihar	10.00	12.47	13.14
Goa	25.56	32.03	41.01
Gujarat	28.08	31.10	34.49
Haryana	17.67	21.88	24.63
Himachal Pradesh	6.99	7.61	8.69
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	23.83 *
Karnataka	24.31	28.89	30.92
Kerala	16.24	18.74	26.39
Madhya Pradesh	16.29	20.29	23.18
Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.69
Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52
Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60
Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10
Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21
Orissa	8.41	11.79	13.38
Punjab	23.73	27.68	29.55
Rajasthan	17.63	21.05	22.88
Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10
Tamil Nadu	30.26	32.95	34.15
Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30
Uttar Pradesh	14.02	17.95	19.84
West Bengal	24.75	26.47	27.48
<u>Union Territories</u>			
A&N Islands	22.77	26.30	26.71
Chandigarh	90.55	93.63	89.69
D&N Haveli	-	6.67	8.47
Daman & Diu	37.56	36.75	46.80
Delhi	89.70	92.73	89.93
Lakshadweep	-	46.28	56.31
Pondicherry	42.04	52.28	64.00
All India	19.91	23.34 @	25.71

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Based on the projected population of J&K by the standing committee of experts on population projections(Oct,89)

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

- Not Available

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

Size of village in terms of population	1961	1971	1981	1991*
Less than 200	3.83	2.68	1.78	1.69
200-499	12.55	9.91	7.49	7.78
500-999	18.33	16.45	14.21	16.76
1000-1999	19.80	19.90	19.25	25.74
2000-4999	17.22	18.68	20.09	29.80
5000-9999	5.05	5.94	6.90	11.21
10000 & above	2.80	4.07	4.56	7.02
Rural population as percent of total population	82.03	80.09	76.66	74.27
Total population (million)	439.23	548.16	683.33	838.58

Source : Office of the Registrar General, 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.

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

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	16.55
Class II : 50000-99,999	1.70	1.98	2.13	2.66	2.79
Class III : 20000-49,999	2.68	2.99	3.12	3.28	3.39
Class IV : 10000-19,999	2.33	2.25	2.14	2.18	2.02
Class V : 5000- 9,999	2.21	1.21	0.86	0.82	0.67
Class VI : Less than 5000	0.53	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.08
Urban population as percent of total population	17.29	17.97	19.91	23.34	25.50
Total Population (million)	361.09	439.24	548.16	683.33	846.30

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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	6.86
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 **	15.75	7.76
1991+	16.48	8.08

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

+ Excluding J&K

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 Pradesh	864558	0.47	63.66
Assam	22414322	7.40	12.82
Bihar	86374465	14.56	7.66
Goa	1169793	2.08	0.03
Gujarat	41309582	7.41	14.92
Haryana	16463648	19.75	-
Himachal Pradesh	5170877	25.34	4.22
Jammu & Kashmir	7718700	-	-
Karnataka	44977201	16.38	4.26
Kerala	29098518	9.92	1.10
Madhya Pradesh	66181170	14.54	23.27
Maharashtra	78937187	11.10	9.27
Manipur	1837149	2.02	34.41
Meghalaya	1774778	0.51	85.53
Mizoram	689756	0.10	94.75
Nagaland	1209546	-	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 Pradesh	139112287	21.04	0.21
West Bengal	68077965	23.62	5.60
<u>Union Territories</u>			
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, India
PCA Part II-B(i) Census of India, 1991

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

- Nil

Table 9 : Density of Population - India & States (Population/square km)

States	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242
Arunachal Pradesh	-	4	6	8	10
Assam	102	138	186	230 @	286
Bihar	223	267	324	402	497
Goa+	148	159	215	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 +	76 + *
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	129
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
<u>Union Territories</u>					
A&N Islands	4	8	14	23	34
Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632
Dadra & N Haveli	85	118	151	211	282
Daman & Diu	434	327	559	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 \$	216 +@	267 + *

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

+ For working out the density of India and J&K, the entire area and population of those portions of J&K which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.

* The 1991 census was not held in J&K. For calculating density of India and J&K, the population figures of 1991 for J&K as projected by standing committee of experts in population projections (Oct, 1989) have been taken.

Table 10 : Sex ratio of Indian Population

Year	Sex -ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	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	879	934 +
1991@	939	894	927

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
Part II B(i) 1991

* Including Assam

@ The 1991 census was not held in J&K. For working out Sex-Ratio for India and J&K, the population figures for J&K as projected by the Standing Committee on Population Projection (Oct-1989) have been taken.

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

Sex-Ratio in Indian Population

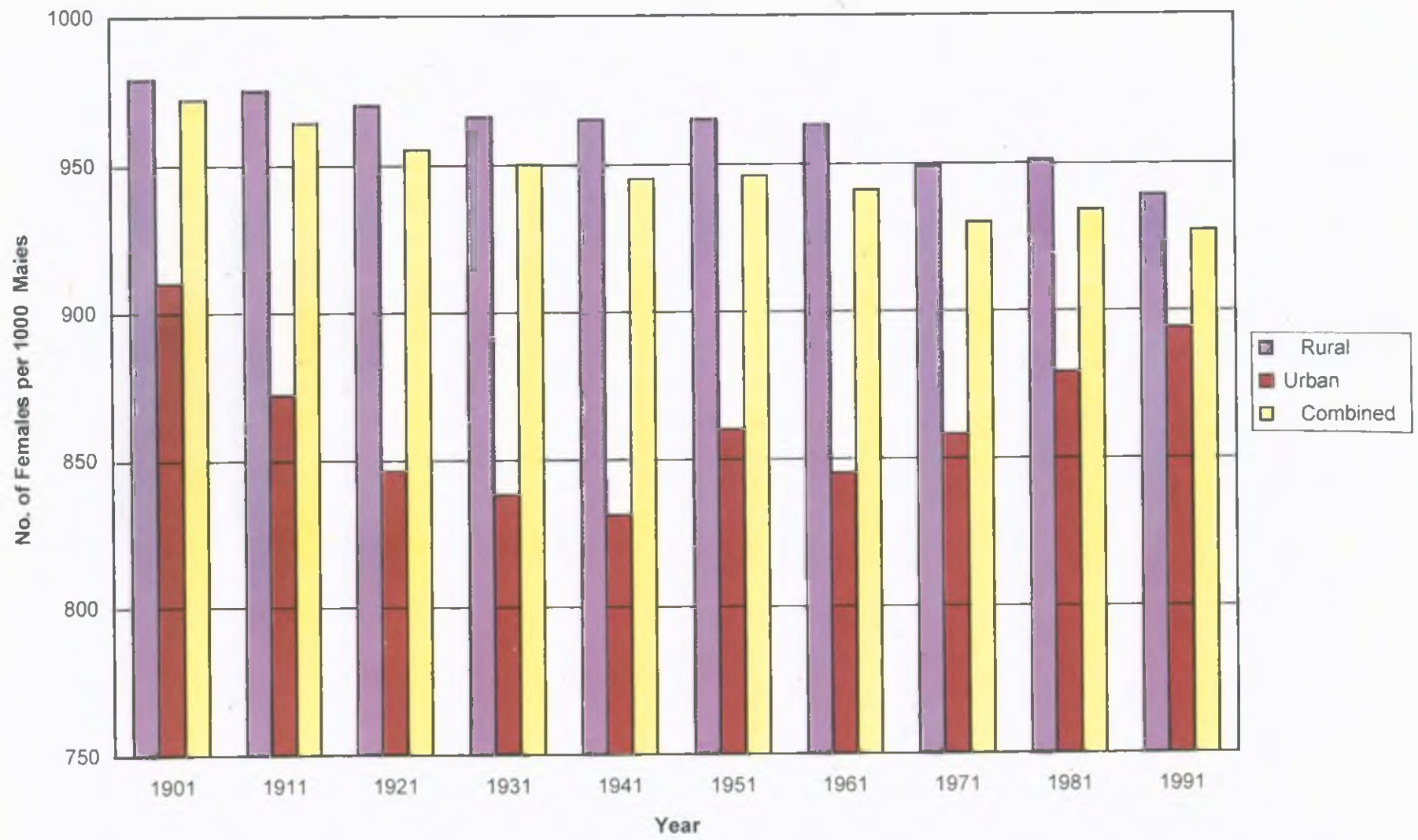


Table 11: Percentage distribution of migrants in different migration streams

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

- Note
- 1 Table excludes persons who were born outside India.
 - 2 1981 figures exclude Assam State where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing at that time.
 - 3 1961, 1971 and 1981 figures are based on place of birth and excludes the unclassifiable figures.
 - 4 1991 figures excludes Jammu & Kashmir as the Census was not held in the State.

Table 12 : Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex - All India

Place of last residence	1971			1981*		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	83.9	74.0	88.6	85.7	76.8	89.5
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants	62.6	49.0	69.0	61.3	48.5	66.7
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	21.3	25.0	19.6	24.5	28.3	22.8
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	11.2	18.0	8.0	11.3	18.0	8.5
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	4.9	8.0	3.4	2.9	5.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Migrants (Million)	167.8	53.9	113.9	207.7	62.5	145.2

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* 1981 figures excludes Assam.

Table 13 : Percentage of currently married females to all females for different age-groups

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	90.36	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981 *	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74
1991 @	35.28	81.81	93.97	95.14	92.75	87.56	80.18

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excluded Assam

@ Excluded Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 14 (a) : Vital rates based on sample registration system by rural and urban areas -India

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural Growth rate		
	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C
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	20.4
1990	31.7	24.7	30.2	10.5	6.8	9.7	21.2	17.9	20.5
1991*	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
1992*	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
1993*	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
1994*	30.5	23.1	28.6	10.1	6.5	9.2	20.4	16.6	19.4
1995*P	30.0	22.6	28.3	9.7	6.5	9.0	20.3	16.1	19.3

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and in 1994 Mizoram is also excluded.

P Provisional R Rural U Urban C Combined

Table 14(b) : Vital rates based on Sample Registration System by rural and urban areas during 1995

States	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural Growth Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	24.8	22.5	24.2	9.2	5.9	8.4	15.6	16.6	15.8
Assam	30.2	21.8	29.3	10.0	6.7	9.6	20.2	15.1	19.7
Bihar	33.1	23.8	32.1	10.9	6.9	10.5	22.2	16.9	21.6
Gujarat	27.9	24.0	26.7	8.3	6.2	7.6	19.6	17.8	19.1
Harayana	31.2	25.4	29.9	8.5	6.8	8.1	22.7	18.6	21.8
Karnataka	25.1	22.1	24.1	8.5	5.6	7.6	16.6	16.5	16.5
Kerala	18.1	17.7	18.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	12.1	11.7	12.0
Madhya Pradesh	35.1	23.9	33.2	11.9	7.8	11.2	23.2	16.1	22.0
Maharashtra	26.0	22.4	24.5	8.9	5.4	7.5	17.1	17.0	17.0
Orissa	28.5	22.0	27.8	11.2	7.5	10.8	17.3	14.5	17.0
Punjab	26.0	20.8	24.6	7.8	6.2	7.3	18.2	14.6	17.3
Rajasthan	34.8	26.6	33.3	9.6	7.2	9.1	25.2	19.4	24.2
Tamil Nadu	21.0	19.0	20.3	8.8	6.6	8.0	12.2	12.4	12.3
Uttar Pradesh	36.0	28.8	34.8	10.8	8.3	10.3	25.2	20.5	24.5
West Bengal	26.1	16.8	23.6	8.1	7.2	7.9	18.0	9.6	15.7
Arunachal Pradesh	24.5	15.8	23.8	6.3	1.9	6.0	18.2	13.9	17.8
Goa	15.3	13.9	14.7	8.4	6.1	7.5	6.9	7.8	7.2
Himachal Pradesh	25.8	17.9	25.2	8.9	6.1	8.7	16.9	11.8	16.5
Manipur	21.4	18.4	20.6	7.0	6.0	6.7	14.4	12.4	13.9
Meghalaya	31.8	14.8	29.0	9.7	5.1	8.9	22.1	9.7	20.1
Nagaland	NA	13.3	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	11.8	NA
Sikkim	22.8	16.4	22.5	7.0	3.0	6.9	15.8	13.4	15.6
Tripura	19.0	18.0	18.9	7.9	6.6	7.7	11.1	11.4	11.2
<u>Union Territories :</u>									
A & N Islands	19.0	17.9	18.7	6.5	3.9	5.8	12.5	14.0	12.9
Chandigarh	22.2	19.2	19.5	5.3	5.8	5.7	16.9	13.4	13.8
D & N Haveli	29.4	32.2	29.7	8.6	5.0	8.2	20.8	27.2	21.5
Daman & Diu	23.4	20.5	21.8	7.7	8.3	8.0	15.7	12.2	13.8
Delhi	24.9	23.2	23.3	4.9	6.1	6.0	20.0	17.1	17.3
Lakshadweep	24.8	26.1	25.5	5.0	10.1	7.6	19.8	16.0	17.9
Pondicherry	21.6	19.1	20.1	9.2	6.6	7.6	12.4	12.5	12.5
All India *	30.0	22.7	28.3	9.8	6.6	9.0	20.2	16.1	19.3

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram

NA Not available due to non receipt of returns.

Table 15(a) : Age specific mortality rates - India (rural)

Age-group (Years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992	1993
0-4	56.2	55.2	45.5	40.8	39.7	35.7	33.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	26.6
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8
10-14	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
20-24	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.0
30-34	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2
35-39	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.9
45-49	9.0	9.7	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.4
50-54	17.5	16.6	13.6	12.9	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.2
55-59	21.6	24.1	21.0	17.8	18.2	18.2	16.9	18.1	17.6	18.2	19.3
60-64	35.7	42.8	34.1	32.3	31.5	30.4	28.1	26.2	29.0	29.4	29.9
65-69	49.5	53.0	47.9	45.4	42.6	45.7	43.3	42.9	42.5	45.4	43.7
70+	112.8	101.6	101.5	91.8	89.6	94.3	86.2	86.1	93.3	94.1	95.2
All ages	16.4	16.3	13.7	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.6

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 15(b) : Age specific mortality rates - India (urban)

Age-group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992	1993
0-4	32.2	29.7	20.4	20.9	18.2	18.7	16.9	15.1	16.0	15.6	13.4
5-9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.5
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
15-19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1
20-24	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
25-29	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8
30-34	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.5
40-44	5.6	6.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.6
45-49	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.3	6.4	4.8
50-54	13.6	13.7	11.6	11.8	10.7	11.9	10.4	9.9	10.7	10.2	8.3
55-59	19.4	20.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	19.4	17.3	16.6	17.7	16.4	12.1
60-64	30.9	28.9	28.4	27.2	27.5	26.6	26.3	24.8	26.5	25.5	20.6
65-69	42.8	44.0	39.3	38.2	41.0	41.9	40.1	40.7	38.0	37.1	29.5
70+	91.5	86.6	79.7	88.1	88.5	91.7	82.2	81.1	84.1	82.0	65.5
All ages	9.7	9.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	5.5

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 15(c) : Age specific mortality rates - India (Combined)

Age-group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992@	1993@
0-4	51.9	51.0	41.2	36.6	35.2	33.3	29.9	26.3	26.5	26.5	23.7
5-9	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.2
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7
30-34	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8
35-39	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4
40-44	6.7	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.5
45-49	9.5	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5	6.7
50-54	16.8	16.2	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.2
55-59	21.2	23.6	20.6	17.8	17.9	18.4	17.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.6
60-64	34.9	40.3	33.0	31.3	30.7	29.7	27.7	25.9	28.5	28.6	27.5
65-69	48.4	51.4	46.4	44.0	42.3	45.0	42.6	42.5	41.6	43.8	40.3
70+	109.3	99.5	97.4	91.0	89.4	93.8	85.4	85.1	91.4	91.5	87.6
All ages	14.9	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.3

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 16: Age specific fertility rates -India (Contd.)

Age group (Years)		1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	98.2	100.3	97.5
	Urban	64.9	64.6	58.1	62.1	58.7
	Combined	100.8	83.0	90.4	91.1	88.3
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	261.3	264.6	262.8
	Urban	213.9	213.7	195.0	217.8	221.3
	Combined	250.8	249.5	246.9	252.8	252.3
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	244.9	229.4	223.3
	Urban	227.9	197.5	187.0	179.0	184.6
	Combined	254.8	238.8	232.1	216.4	213.5
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	180.4	153.6	148.4
	Urban	158.0	133.9	117.8	94.5	96.4
	Combined	202.2	179.7	167.7	139.2	135.9
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	112.6	89.3	88.1
	Urban	96.5	73.6	60.1	45.0	49.6
	Combined	137.8	116.1	102.5	78.6	78.8
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	48.4	43.5	40.2
	Urban	34.9	28.9	24.5	17.6	18.8
	Combined	62.2	53.3	44.0	37.9	35.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	22.0	17.8	17.9
	Urban	15.4	8.3	9.1	4.7	5.3
	Combined	24.4	15.7	19.6	14.9	15.1
Total fertility rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2
	Combined	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 16 : Age specific fertility rates -India

Age group (Years)		1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992@	1993@
15-19	Rural	97.1	91.6	92.6	84.5	83.3	80.6
	Urban	57.2	50.3	49.6	46.1	42.4	37.4
	Combined	88.2	82.0	83.1	76.1	74.4	69.6
20-24	Rural	260.1	259.6	249.8	244.6	249.4	247.7
	Urban	211.9	206.5	197.8	200.7	189.6	196.4
	Combined	248.1	246.4	237.0	234.0	235.2	234.4
25-29	Rural	220.7	216.3	209.7	202.3	200.8	196.2
	Urban	173.0	163.4	165.5	158.7	155.5	174.3
	Combined	208.5	202.5	198.5	191.3	189.6	189.7
30-34	Rural	143.4	140.8	135.0	128.6	125.1	124.3
	Urban	89.3	85.1	81.8	81.6	75.8	89.1
	Combined	130.2	127.0	121.6	117.0	113.0	114.3
35-39	Rural	84.8	81.5	82.2	75.9	75.3	70.5
	Urban	45.2	42.5	40.7	37.4	35.5	38.1
	Combined	75.3	72.2	72.5	66.8	66	61.1
40-44	Rural	39.1	39.7	36	35.3	35.2	33.6
	Urban	18.7	17.3	15.7	14.9	16.7	14.2
	Combined	34.5	34.5	31.2	30.6	30.9	28.5
45-49	Rural	14.4	13.4	14.7	14.0	13.0	11.2
	Urban	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.3	5.8	7.1
	Combined	12.4	11.6	12.9	12.1	11.4	10.1
Total fertility rate	Rural	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
	Urban	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8
	Combined	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Age Pattern of Fertility in India, 1993

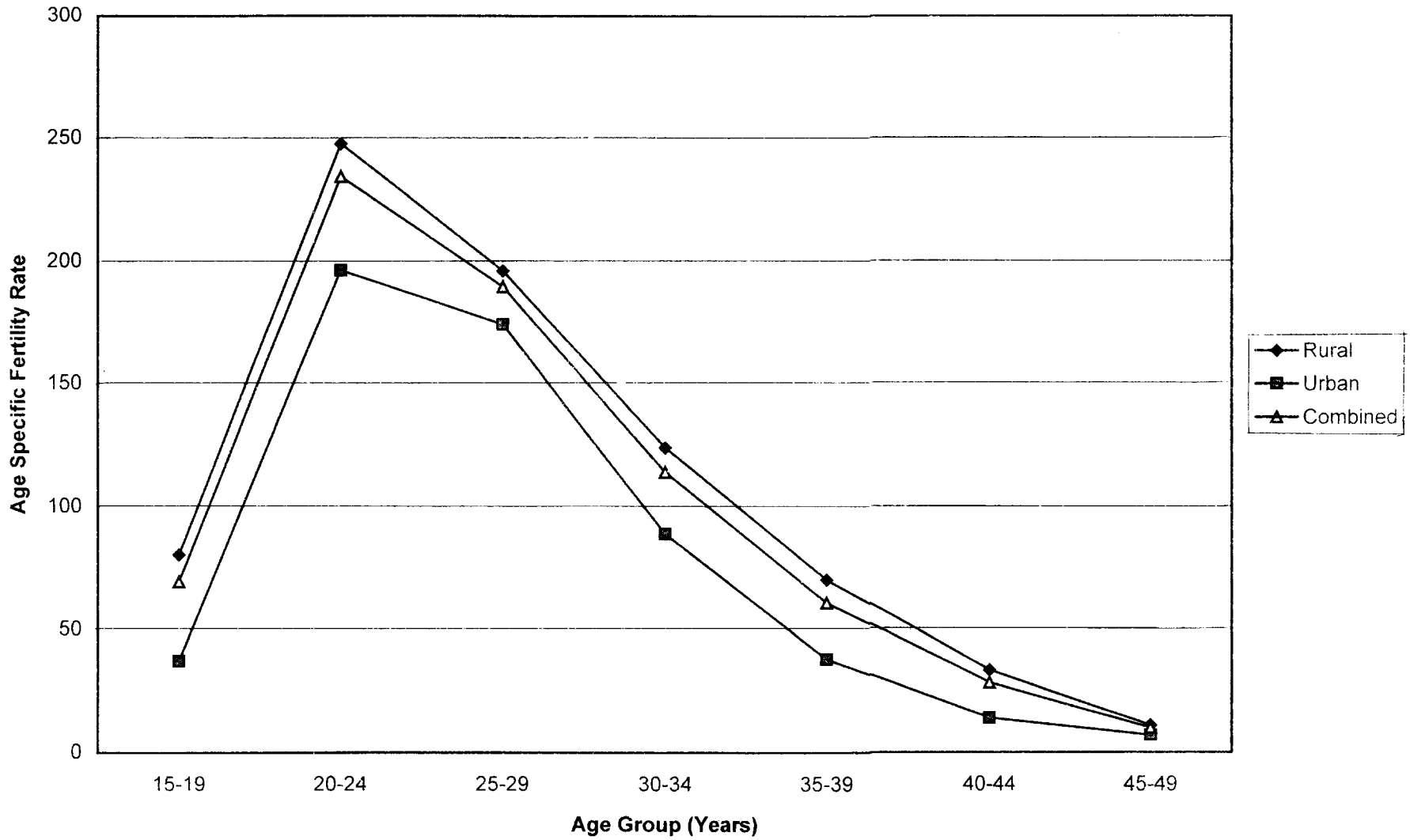


Table 17 (a) : Infant mortality rates by rural
and urban areas - India

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	138	82	129
1976	139	80	129
1977	140	81	130
1978	137	74	127
1979	130	72	120
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*	85	53	79
1993*	82	45	74
1994*	80	52	74
1995* P	80	48	74

Source : Office of the Registrar General,
India, (Sample Registration system)

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and
Mizoram

P Provisional

Infant Mortality Rates In India

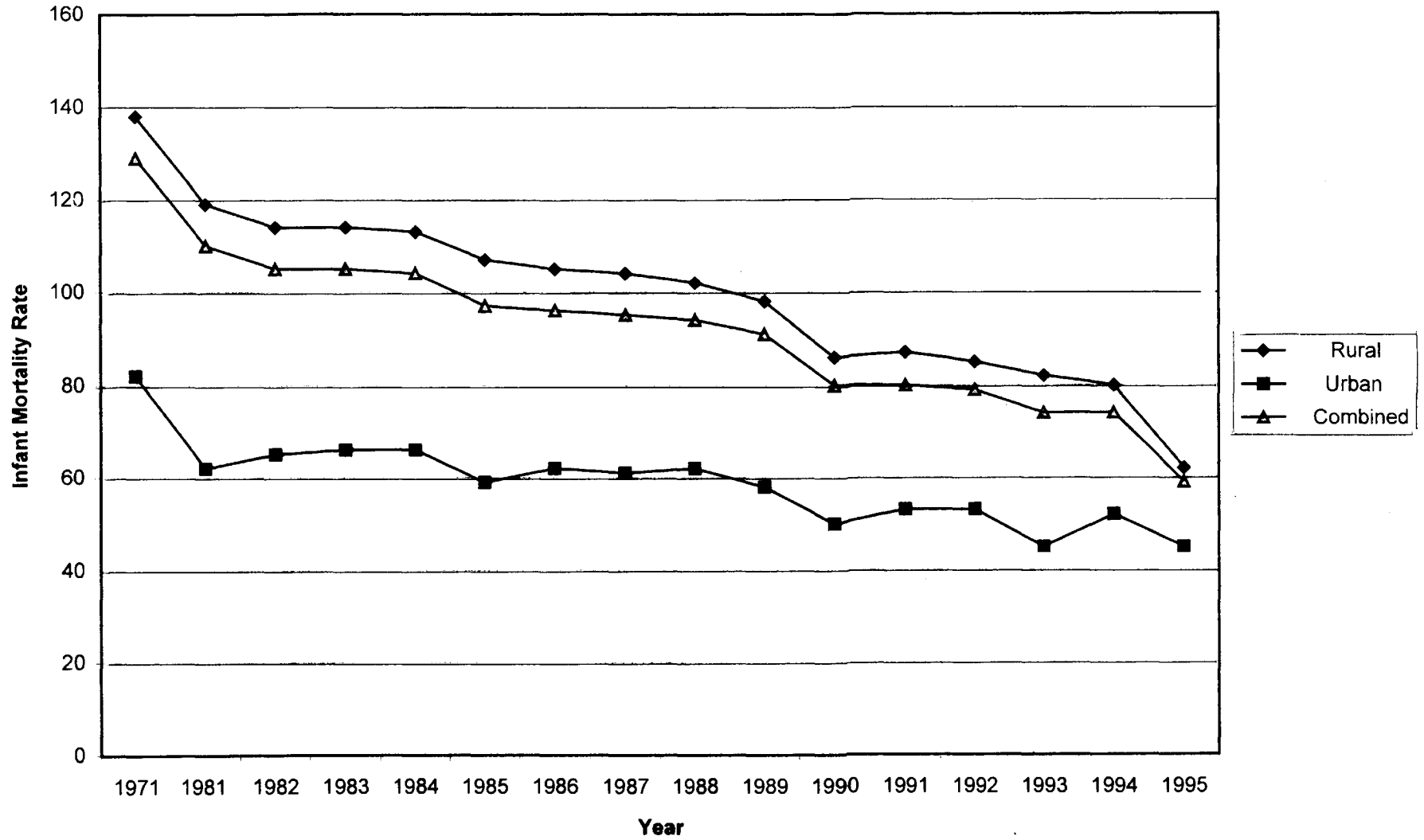


Table 17(b) : Infant mortality rates by rural and urban areas during 1995 (P) - States

States	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	74	43	67
Assam	78	59	77
Bihar	74	57	73
Gujarat	68	47	62
Haryana	70	65	69
Himachal Pradesh	64	39	63
Karnataka	69	43	62
Kerala	16	13	15
Madhya Pradesh	104	61	99
Maharashtra	66	34	55
Orrisa	107	65	103
Punjab	58	39	54
Rajasthan	90	62	86
Tamil Nadu	61	39	54
Uttar Pradesh	89	66	86
West Bengal	61	45	58
All India*	80	48	74

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

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

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram

Table 18 (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	55.7	55.4
1986-90+	57.7	58.1	57.7
1987-91*	58.1	58.6	58.3
1988-92*	58.6	59.0	58.7

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

1. Census Actuarial Reports
2. Sample Registration System

+ Based on Sample Registration System 1971 to 1992

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 18(b) : Expectation of life at birth by sex - States

States	1987- 91			1988-92		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	58.9	61.3	59.9	59.1	61.5	60.2
Assam	53.7	54.5	53.9	53.9	54.4	54.1
Bihar	57.5	55.8	56.7	58.4	56.4	57.5
Gujarat	57.7	59.9	58.8	58.0	60.5	59.5
Haryana	62.5	62.5	62.7	62.1	63.2	62.5
Himachal Pradesh	62.9	63.5	63.2	63.2	63.0	63.3
Karnataka	60.4	63.0	61.7	60.5	63.6	62.2
Kerala	67.7	72.9	70.4	68.7	73.7	71.3
Madhya Pradesh	53.7	53.0	53.3	53.8	53.2	53.4
Maharashtra	61.5	64.6	63.0	62.0	64.7	63.4
Orissa	55.0	54.6	55.0	55.8	55.1	55.4
Punjab	65.1	67.1	66.4	65.4	67.2	66.6
Rajasthan	56.0	56.5	55.8	56.2	56.7	56.3
Tamil Nadu	60.6	61.8	61.1	60.7	62.5	61.5
Uttar Pradesh	55.4	53.9	54.7	56.1	54.5	55.4
West Bengal	60.6	62.0	61.2	60.8	62.3	61.4
All India	58.1	58.6	58.2	58.6	59.0	58.7

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
Sample Registration System(SRS)

Table 19 : Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Major Cause Groups - India (Rural)

Major Cause Groups	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Senility	23.8	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.9
Coughs (Disorders of respiratory system)	20.2	18.8	18.9	19.6	19.2
Causes peculiar to infancy	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.6	11.0
Diseases of Circulatory System	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.6
Other Clear Symptoms	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.9
Accident & Injuries	7.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.4
Digestive Disorders	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.8
Fevers	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.7	6.7
Disorders of the Central Nervous System	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2
Child Birth and Pregnancy	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
All Causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of Registrar General, India. Survey of Causes of Death (Rural) India, Annual Report 1993

Table 20 : Availability of land

Year	Forest land availability per person (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
1990-91P	0.080	0.302
1991-92P	0.078	0.302
1992-93P	0.078	0.303

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

Table 21: Percentage distribution of area by land use

Year	Percentage of total area under							
	Forests	Not Available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Culturable wasteland	Fallow land & Current Fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.3	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	46.3	18.2
1975-76	21.9	13.2	4.1	1.2	5.8	7.2	46.5	20.9
1980-81	22.2	13.0	3.9	1.2	5.5	8.2	46.0	23.3
1982-83	22.2	13.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	8.1	46.1	23.2
1983-84	22.9	13.3	3.9	1.2	5.2	7.5	47.0	25.7
1984-85	22.8	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.2
1985-86	22.0	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.2	46.2	26.7
1986-87	21.9	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.7	45.8	26.4
1987-88P	22.0	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	10.4	43.9	27.3
1988-89P	22.0	13.5	3.9	1.1	5.0	8.0	46.5	28.5
1989-90P	22.2	13.5	3.8	1.2	5.0	7.9	46.4	28.1
1990-91P	22.3	13.4	3.9	1.2	4.9	7.7	46.6	30.7
1991-92P	22.3	13.5	3.8	1.2	4.9	7.9	46.3	29.2
1992-93P	22.3	13.5	3.7	1.2	4.7	7.7	46.7	30.2

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

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

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Table 22 : Percentage of couples currently practicing family planning methods - India

Year	Eligible couples ('000)	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
1990-91	145140	30.3	7.0	49.6
1991-92	148430	30.3	6.7	48.6
1992-93	151720	30.3	6.6	48.7
1993-94	155020	30.3	7.2	51.3
1994-95P	158310	30.2	7.6	51.6

Source : Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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

P : Provisional

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Family Planning Performance in India

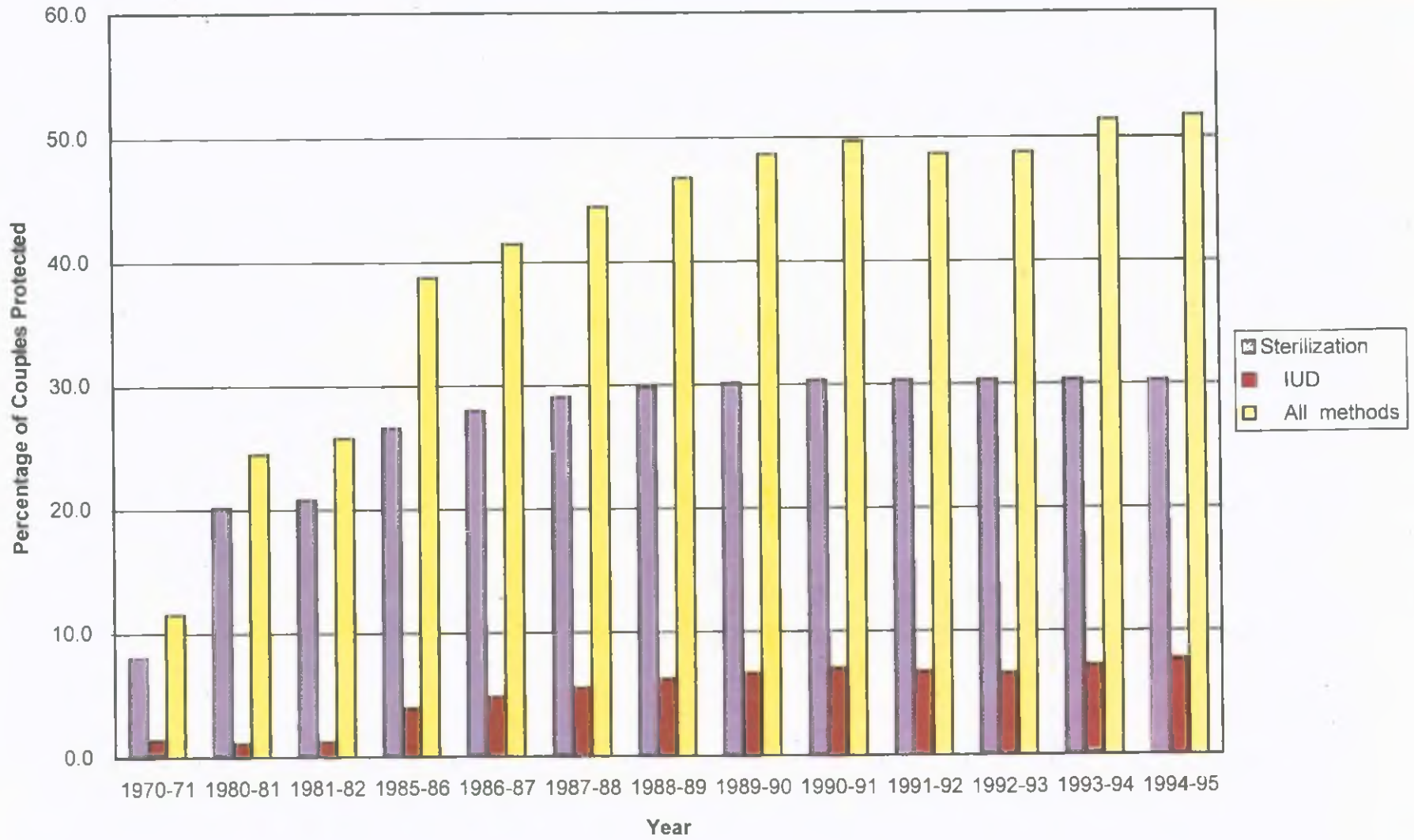


Table 23 : Effective Couple Protection Rate(CPR) due to all methods as on 31st March - India & States

States	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994P	1995P
Andhra Pradesh	25.6	32.0	42.9	44.3	45.3	45.3	48.2	49.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	4.4	9.6	10.5	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.9
Assam	19.3	24.9	28.2	28.2	27.6	25.2	23.6	22.6
Bihar	12.4	17.2	26.3	26.0	24.7	24.0	24.1	22.4
Goa	16.3	23.0	33.2	34.0	34.3	33.6	34.9	34.8
Gujarat	31.3	45.5	56.5	57.8	57.0	54.5	58.2	61.0
Haryana	29.1	45.8	58.9	56.6	55.8	52.7	54.9	56.0
Himachal Pradesh	24.4	35.7	50.1	52.1	54.1	55.2	56.5	57.9
J & K	11.0	15.6	21.7	21.1	20.0	20.8	20.1	19.2
Karnataka	22.3	32.8	46.0	46.9	48.3	48.2	50.3	52.7
Kerala	28.9	38.1	54.4	55.6	55.7	53.4	51.5	50.7
Madhya Pradesh	21.7	29.5	39.4	40.3	39.1	37.9	43.1	48.0
Maharashtra	34.5	51.8	54.4	56.2	55.5	53.2	54.0	54.1
Manipur	10.1	18.1	26.4	26.2	25.5	23.5	23.7	23.0
Meghalaya	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.3
Mizoram	11.5	23.8	39.1	41.4	43.6	43.5	45.9	47.3
Nagaland	0.9	2.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.4	6.4	9.0
Orissa	26.9	32.8	40.7	41.0	40.2	38.1	39.0	40.6
Punjab	23.5	48.9	73.2	75.8	73.6	70.9	77.4	79.1
Rajasthan	13.3	19.8	30.0	29.0	29.1	29.3	30.0	30.2
Sikkim	7.4	11.5	19.9	20.6	21.8	22.0	21.0	21.7
Tamil Nadu	28.2	36.1	57.1	57.3	57.3	54.5	54.9	54.8
Tripura	10.1	11.2	17.0	17.6	18.1	17.9	19.4	23.8
Uttar Pradesh	11.5	17.1	33.3	35.5	33.7	33.2	36.5	37.1
West Bengal	21.4	27.3	33.1	33.7	34.5	34.3	34.9	35.7
<u>Union Territories</u>								
A&N Islands	13.4	27.1	40.4	42.3	44.4	44.0	43.7	44.0
Chandigarh	27.3	37.0	43.1	41.8	46.3	42.7	41.7	40.9
D&N Haveli	13.5	31.4	48.8	47.5	47.7	45.0	43.6	41.2
Daman & Diu	12.4	22.4	30.0	30.2	32.3	33.0	36.5	37.0
Delhi	34.8	35.6	41.7	40.4	42.2	43.1	41.7	40.6
Lakshadweep	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.0
Pondicherry	37.1	52.4	60.3	60.6	63.4	62.2	63.4	64.8
All India	22.3	32.1	43.3	44.1	43.6	43.5	45.4	45.8

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

P : Provisional

Table 24 : 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	19.19	14.15	19.04	20.38
1990-91	22.50	13.94	22.68	23.01
1991-92	21.21	13.75	21.30	21.67
1992-93	22.00	14.13	22.12	23.46
1993-94	23.09	13.42	23.21	24.09
1994-95	23.34	13.84	23.51	24.66

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NA Not Available

P Provisional

DPT Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus

DT Diphtheria and Tetanus

Table 25 : Number of doctors and nursing personnel per one hundred thousand population

Year	Number of personnel per one hundred thousand population			
	Doctors	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	40	18	2.03
1992	48	45	19	2.10
1993P	..	52	23	2.55
1994P	..	58	26	2.76

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

P : Provisional

.. : 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 26 : 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
1991	95.0
1992	97.0

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

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

Table 27 : 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
1990	10367	28321	18981
1991	11174	27431	20450
1992	13692	27403	20719
1993	NA	NA	21018
1994	NA	NA	21165

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NA Not available

PHC Public Health Centers

Health Infrastructure in India

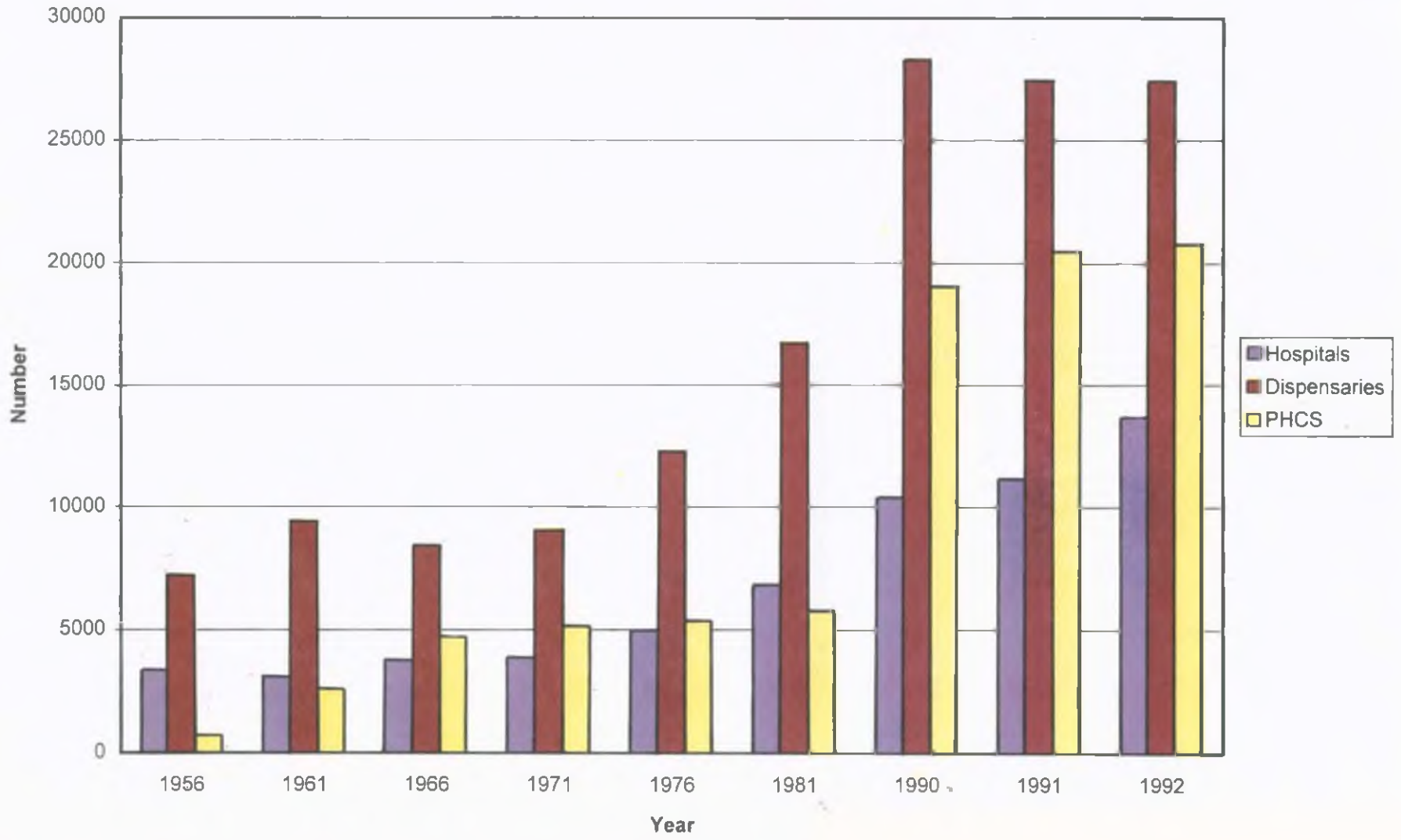


Table 28 : Facilities * under the Indian system of Medicine & Homeopathy

Facilities	Ayurved	Unani Medicine	Siddha	Homeopathy	Total
Hospitals	2136	177	115	288	2716
Beds	27602	2925	1241	7124	38892
Dispensaries	13464	967	326	6387	21144
Registered Practitioners	354684	39550	11895	167097	573226
Colleges	134	29	2	146	311
Admission Capacity	5427	971(50)	155	4469(2220)	11022(2270)
Post- Graduate Institutions	33	3	1	10	47
Admission Capacity	397	15	16	54	482

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

Note : Figures shown in the brackets are admission capacity in respect of Diploma Courses, otherwise the admission capacity is for Degree Courses.

* Figures relate to 1st April 1994

Table 29 : Number * of ISM & H Doctors (Registered Practitioners) per ten thousand population - States

Name of States/ Uts.	Total population as per 1991 Census	ISM & H Registered Practitioners (IQ + NIQ)	ISM & H Practitioners per 10000 population
Andhra Pradesh	66508008	32712	4.9
Arunachal Pradesh	864558	-	-
Assam	22414322	1401	0.6
Bihar	86374465	103981	12.0
Goa	1169793	-	-
Gujarat	41309582	16597	4.0
Haryana	16463648	24961	15.2
Himachal Pradesh	5170877	7941	15.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7718700	505	0.7
Karnataka	44977201	16591	3.7
Kerala	29098518	20107	6.9
Madhya Pradesh	66181170	53546	8.1
Maharashtra	78937187	57243	7.3
Manipur	1837149	-	-
Meghalaya	1774778	236	1.3
Mizoram	689756	-	-
Nagaland	1209546	-	-
Orissa	31659736	7061	2.2
Punjab	20281969	30675	15.1
Rajasthan	44005990	25305	5.8
Sikkim	406457	-	-
Tamil Nadu	55858946	29850	5.3
Tripura	2757205	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	139112287	88222	6.3
West Bengal	68077965	48320	7.1
Andaman & Nicobar Island	280661	-	-
Chandigarh	642015	294	4.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138477	-	-
Daman and Diu	101585	-	-
Delhi	9420644	7939	8.4
Lakshadweep	51707	-	-
Pondicherry	807785	-	-
Total	846302687	573487	6.8

Source : Deptt. Of ISM & Homeopathy, New Delhi.

IQ Institutionally Qualified

NIQ Non-Institutionally Qualified

ISM & H Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy

* Number relate to 1st April 1994

- Not Available

Table 30 : Type of medical attention at birth (Percentage)

Year	Rural				Urban				Total			
	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O
1979	11.1	13.0	55.4	20.5	38.8	25.9	26.2	9.1	18.0	16.2	48.1	17.7
1980	11.0	13.2	55.4	20.4	37.7	27.3	26.5	8.5	17.4	16.7	48.4	17.5
1981	10.6	15.7	52.4	21.3	38.8	27.0	24.6	9.6	17.7	18.5	45.4	18.4
1983	12.6	16.3	50.9	20.2	45.4	25.4	21.5	7.7	19.2	18.1	45.0	17.7
1984	13.0	16.8	49.8	20.4	46.9	24.2	20.0	8.9	19.6	18.2	44.0	18.2
1985	13.3	17.2	50.0	19.5	47.4	24.9	19.5	8.2	19.9	18.7	44.1	17.3
1986	14.3	17.7	48.3	19.7	47.8	25.0	18.6	8.6	20.7	19.1	42.6	17.6
1987	14.7	17.8	49.7	17.8	48.7	25.5	18.1	7.7	21.2	19.3	43.6	15.9
1988	14.9	18.6	63.6	2.9	49.7	24.5	24.1	1.7	21.5	19.7	56.2	2.6
1989	15.2	19.3	62.1	3.4	51.0	25.7	21.8	1.5	21.8	20.5	54.6	3.1
1990	16.2	20.2	62.0	1.5	52.8	26.1	20.6	0.6	22.9	21.3	54.4	1.4
1991	17.6	20.8	61.5	*	53.8	26.9	19.2	*	24.3	21.9	53.7	*
1992 @	18.0	21.8	60.2	*	54.8	28.0	17.2	*	24.4	22.9	52.7	*
1993 @	20.2	23.3	56.5	*	56.5	31.6	11.8	*	24.5	24.3	51.3	*

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

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

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

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

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

* Included in category U

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 31 : Type of medical attention at death (Percentage)

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
1983	7.4	27.8	23.8	41.0	25.0	44.5	9.2	21.3	10.2	30.5	21.5	37.8
1984	7.9	28.4	25.1	38.6	25.9	45.1	8.1	20.9	10.8	31.0	22.4	35.8
1985	8.1	29.4	24.6	37.9	26.3	44.8	8.1	20.8	10.9	31.7	22.1	35.3
1986	8.6	29.6	23.9	37.9	27.6	44.8	7.1	20.5	11.5	32.0	21.3	35.2
1987	8.9	30.4	23.1	37.6	27.7	44.8	6.7	20.8	11.8	32.7	20.5	35.0
1988	9.8	31.3	29.3	29.6	27.5	45.8	9.5	17.2	12.6	33.5	26.1	27.8
1989	10.3	32.5	27.7	29.5	28.5	47.5	7.8	16.2	13.2	34.9	24.5	27.4
1990	12.5	32.9	29.1	25.5	28.7	48.3	9.5	13.5	15.1	35.4	26.0	23.5
1991@	12.4	37.3	50.2	*	31.1	51.7	17.3	*	15.5	39.6	44.9	*
1992@	12.6	38.8	48.6	*	32.0	52.7	15.3	*	15.6	41.0	43.4	*
1993@	13.3	40.4	46.7	*	34.0	51.9	14.1	*	15.8	41.4	42.8	*

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

* Included in category U

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 32 : 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	3767	46	4060	49
1990-91	19791	236	4508	54	4873	58
1991-92	21914	256	4888	57	5459	64
1992-93	24722	284	5621	64	5994	69
1993-94	27700	312	6181	70	6993	79

Source : Central Statistical Organisation
Department of Statistics,

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

Table 33 : 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
1993-94**	55.8	2187

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

+ 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.

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

Table 34 : 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	3.2	4.8	13.8
1965-66	359.9	48.2	408.1	2.7	5.7	14.7
1970-71	417.6	51.2	468.8	3.5	7.4	13.6
1975-76	373.8	50.5	424.3	3.5	6.1	12.6
1980-81	417.3	37.5	454.8	3.8	7.3	11.0
1981-82	415.9	39.2	455.1	5.5	8.2	10.2
1982-83	397.8	39.5	437.3	4.5	9.0	9.9
1983-84	437.8	41.9	479.7	5.8	10.5	10.8
1984-85	415.3	38.1	453.4	5.5	10.7	10.6
1985-86	433.7	43.8	477.5	5.0	11.1	13.6
1986-87	434.8	36.4	471.2	5.0	11.4	15.2
1987-88	411.2	36.4	447.6	5.8	11.7	14.0
1988-89	451.5	41.9	493.4	5.3	12.1	15.0
1989-90	431.5	41.1	472.6	5.3	12.3	14.6
1990-91	468.5	41.6	510.1	5.5	12.7	15.1
1991-92P	434.5	34.3	468.8	5.6	13.0	13.7
1992-93P	427.9	34.8	462.7	5.9	13.6	15.6
1993-94P	434.0	35.5	469.5	6.0	12.4	15.8
1994-95P	464.9	37.0	501.9	..	..	..

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

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 35 : 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.

@ NSS 49 th round tabulation on Housing is yet to be completed.

Table 36 : Households and Housing stock (In Million)

Year	No of Households	No of Occupied Residential Houses	Surplus(+) Deficit (-) Houses
Rural			
1951	53.6	54.1	-0.5
1961	68.9	65.1	3.8
1971	79.6	72.7	6.9
1981	94.1	88.7 *	5.4
1991@	111.6	107.9	3.7
Urban			
1951	12.3	10.3	2.0
1961	15.6	13.8	1.8
1971	20.9	18.1	2.8
1981	29.3	28.0 *	1.3
1991@	40.4	39.1	1.3
Total			
1951	65.9	64.4	1.5
1961	84.5	78.9	5.6
1971	100.5	90.8	9.7
1981	123.4	116.7 *	6.7
1991@	152.0	147.0	5.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Figure inclusive of Assam

N.B. Surplus/Deficit has been worked out on the assumption that each household requires a house, the difference between the number of households and occupied residential houses indicate the apparent gap in housing.

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 37(a) : Average Size of Household and Average Number of Persons Per Dwelling

Year	Average Size of Household			Average Number of Persons per dwelling		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.5
1971	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
1981	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.8
1991@	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

@ Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Table 37(b) : Number of households, Population, number of living quarters, with rural-urban break-up

Year	Total Population	Number of Households	Number of living quarters	Average size of Households	Average Number of Household residing per living quarters	Average Number of persons per living quarters
1981*						
Total	665287849	119772545	121782109	5.6	1.0	5.5
Urban	157680171	28905949	29897491	5.5	1.0	5.3
Rural	507607678	90866596	91884618	5.6	1.0	5.5
1991+						
Total	838583988	152009467	159425666	5.5	1.0	5.3
Urban	215771612	40418141	43518317	5.3	1.1	5.0
Rural	622812376	111591326	115907349	5.6	1.0	5.4

Source : Office of Registrar General , India

* Excluding Assam

+ Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Table 38 : Type of Housing Structure

Characteristic	Percentage of households occupying						
	1983	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1991*	1992*	1993-94
Rural							
I Type of Structure							
Pucca	16.7	17.2	19.5	27.1	26.5	26.7	29.2
Semi pucca	32.5	33.1	31.9	33.5	34.6	35.3	38.1
Kutcha	50.8	49.6	48.6	59.3	38.9	37.8	32.7
II Living in Rented Dwellings	NA	NA	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9
Urban							
I Type of Structure							
Pucca	57.6	57.2	57.9	71.1	66.8	67.3	70.7
Semipucca	25.9	25.7	24.3	18.0	22.8	22.5	19.5
Kutcha	16.5	17.0	17.8	10.9	10.2	10.2	9.9
II Living in Rented Dwellings	37.6	NA	36.1	37.0	36.6	35.1	35.6

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

NA Not Available

* Relates to July-December

Note : The total may not tally due to rounding

Table 39 : Number of Households, Population and living quarters with details of dwellings

Type of Dwellings	Number of Households	Population			# No. of occupied residential houses, \$ No. of census houses vacant at the time of houselisting
		Total	Male	Female	
1981					
Total					
Housing units	119772545	665287849	343930423	321357426	121752109
Conventional dwelling	119772545	665287849	343930423	321357426	
Occupied	119772545	665287849	343930423	321357426	113735542#
Vacant					8046567 \$
Institutions		3790700	3116289	674411	
Urban					
Housing units	28905949	157680171	86876403	73803768	27604947
Conventional dwelling	28905949	157680171	83876403	73803768	
Occupied	28905949	157680171	83876403	73803768	27604947#
Vacant					2292544\$
Institutions		2377559	1956711	420848	
Rural					
Housing units					91884618
Conventional dwelling	90866596	507607678	260054020	247553658	86130595#
Occupied	90866596	507607678	260054020	247553658	
Vacant					5754023\$
Institutions		1413141	1159578	253563	
1991					
Total					
Housing units	152009467	83858988	435216358	403367630	159425666
Conventional dwelling					
Occupied					147013766#
Vacant					12411900\$
Institutions		4252976	3351584	901392	
Urban					
Housing units	40418141	215771612	113936953	101834659	43518317
Conventional dwelling					
Occupied					39073337#
Vacant					4444980\$
Institutions		2406841	1893949	512892	
Rural					
Housing units	111591326	622812376	321279405	301532971	115907349
Conventional dwelling					
Occupied					107940429#
Vacant					7966920\$
Institutions		1846135	1457635	388500	

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 40 : Occupied housing units by number of rooms per housing units and average number of persons per room with rural-urban break-up

	Total occupied housing units	Occupied housing units \$ by number of rooms						Total number of rooms for all units	Average Size (room per unit)	Average number of persons per room
		One room units	Two room units	Three rooms units	Four room units	Five or more rooms	unknown			
1981*										
Total	118614803	53046175	33948809	14496724	7482461	6852624	2788010	242795971	2.0	2.7
Rate	100.0	44.7	28.6	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4			
Urban	28541877	13072617	7947026	3484741	1804721	1626979	605793	60924094	2.1	2.6
Rate	100.0	45.8	27.8	12.2	6.3	5.7	2.1			
Rural	90072926	39973558	26001783	11011983	5677740	5225645	2182217	181871877	2.0	2.8
Rate	100.0	44.4	28.9	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4			
1991+										
Total	151032898	61154743	46180064	20910465	10791101	10608294	1388231			
Rate	100.0	40.5	30.6	13.8	7.2	7.0	0.9			
Urban	39493450	15620078	11992915	5852191	3070829	2751947	205490			
Rate	100.0	39.5	30.4	14.8	7.8	7.0	0.5			
Rural	111539448	45534665	34187149	15058274	7720272	7856347	1182741			
Rate	100.0	40.8	30.7	13.5	6.9	7.0	1.1			

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excluding Assam

+ Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

\$ Excluding houseless and Institutional Households

Note Unknown also includes households with no exclusive rooms

Table 41 : Number of Homeless households and population sex-wise with rural urban breakup

	Numbers of homeless households	Homeless population		
		Total	Male	Female
1981*				
Total	629929	2342954	1376512	966442
Urban	209520	618843	406154	212689
Rural	420409	1724111	970358	753753
1991+				
Total	522445	2007489	1180368	827121
Urban	216917	725592	471077	254515
Rural	305528	1281897	709291	572606

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excluding Assam

+ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 42 : Size/Class-wise Identified/Estimated Slum Population 1991 -India

Size-class category of Cities/Towns	No. of Cities/Towns	Total population	Slum population	(Population in Lakhs)	
				Percentage to total population	Percentage of total slum population
>10 lakh population	23	709.966	188.659	26.6	41.3
5-10 lakh population	31	214.500	42.555	19.8	9.3
3-5 lakh population	39	151.239	28.596	18.9	6.3
1-3 lakh population	207	325.139	54.493	16.8	11.9
Total class-I	300	1400.844	314.303	22.4	68.8
50,000 to 99,999 population	345	236.288	47.151	20	10.3
<50,000 population	3052	520.581	95.232	18.3	20.9
Total	3697	2157.713 *	456.686 *	21.2	100

Source : A Compendium on Indian Slums ,1996, Town and Country Planning Organisation

Table 43 : State wise identified /Estimated percentage distribution of Slum population according to size/class categories of cities/towns in 1991

States/Uts.	Percentage Distribution			Total Slum population (in lakhs)
	Class I	Class II	Others	
Andhra Pradesh	63.3	15.5	21.2	43.133
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	100.0	0.221
Assam	62.5	16.1	21.4	4.483
Bihar	68.4	18.6	13.0	26.906
Goa	-	7.3	92.7	0.833
Gujarat	72.4	12.2	15.4	25.814
Haryana	52.5	22.4	25.1	6.843
Himachal Pradesh	27.2	-	72.8	1.258
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	72.3	8.8	18.9	12.934
Kerala	50.4	2.7	46.9	12.218
Madhya Pradesh	48.5	16.1	35.4	21.029
Maharashtra	82.5	4.5	13.0	78.724
Manipur	25.0	-	75.0	0.853
Meghalaya	50.4	-	49.6	0.833
Mizoram	48.8	-	51.2	0.572
Nagaland	-	46.9	53.1	0.416
Orissa	43.0	15.4	41.6	8.432
Punjab	65.3	18.7	16.0	14.144
Rajasthan	51.2	5.5	43.3	24.000
Sikkim	-	13.2	100.0	0.095
Tamil Nadu	67.8	-	19.0	35.713
Tripura	33.6	14.8	66.4	0.744
Uttar Pradesh	53.9	4.1	31.3	58.391
West Bengal	87.2	10.8	8.7	51.949
Total States	67.1	100.0	22.1	430.538
Andaman & Nicobar Is	-	-	-	0.349
Chandigarh	100.0	-	-	1.612
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	100.0	0.023
Daman and Diu	-	-	100.0	0.095
Delhi	100.0	-	-	22.480
Lakshadweep	-	-	100.0	0.058
Pondicherry	76.9	14.4	8.6	1.531
Total Uts	96.6	2.2	1.2	26.148
Total	68.8	10.3	20.9	456.686*

Source : A Compendium on Indian Slums ,1996, Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi

* : Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Table 44 : 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
1990-91	38.2	4.2	25.0	10.0	26.0
1991-92	41.9	4.2	26.9	9.9	26.5
1992-93	45.6	4.2	28.7	10.0	26.3
1993-94	48.7	4.5	30.6	10.3	25.8
1994-95P	..	4.5	31.0	9.8	26.5
1995-96	..	5.1	35.1	10.2	28.6

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 45 : 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	Car/Jeep/	other	Total
				Wheelers	Taxis	vehicles	
1951	0.43	0.68	1.11	0.07	0.44	0.33	0.85
1956	0.53	0.68	1.21	0.10	0.51	0.46	1.08
1961	0.60	0.59	1.19	0.20	0.71	0.61	1.51
1966	0.70	0.87	1.57	0.46	0.93	0.85	2.24
1971	0.54	1.13	1.67	1.05	1.24	1.11	3.40
1976	0.90	1.14	2.04	1.73	1.27	1.41	4.41
1981	1.00	1.17	2.17	3.69	1.63	2.23	7.55
1982	1.03	1.16	2.19	4.23	1.72	2.40	8.35
1983	1.02	1.19	2.21	4.91	1.89	2.59	9.39
1984	1.02	1.20	2.22	5.80	1.95	2.98	10.63
1985	1.06	1.21	2.26	6.85	2.10	3.13	12.08
1986	1.08	1.18	2.27	8.10	2.28	3.28	13.66
1987	1.11	1.19	2.29	9.85	2.53	3.63	16.01
1988	1.12	1.21	2.33	11.61	2.84	4.00	18.45
1989	1.16	1.18	2.34	13.49	3.04	4.26	20.79
1990	1.21	1.15	2.36	15.03	3.21	4.59	22.83
1991	1.22	1.14	2.36	16.60	3.75	5.25	24.98
1992P	1.23	1.11	2.34	19.52	3.82	3.62	26.96
1993P	..	..	..	19.21	3.77	3.61	26.59
1994P	..	..	..	20.29	4.00	3.54	27.83

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

Note : Population figures used are as in table 1(b)

P Provisional
.. Not available

Table 46 (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 : Office of the Registrar General, India
(PCA Part II B(i) Vol II 1991)

* For undivided India
+ Excludes Jammu and Kashmir
Excludes Assam

Note : Population figures used in the table are as per census period.
Literates for 1991 are based on population 7 years and above.

Progress of Literacy in India

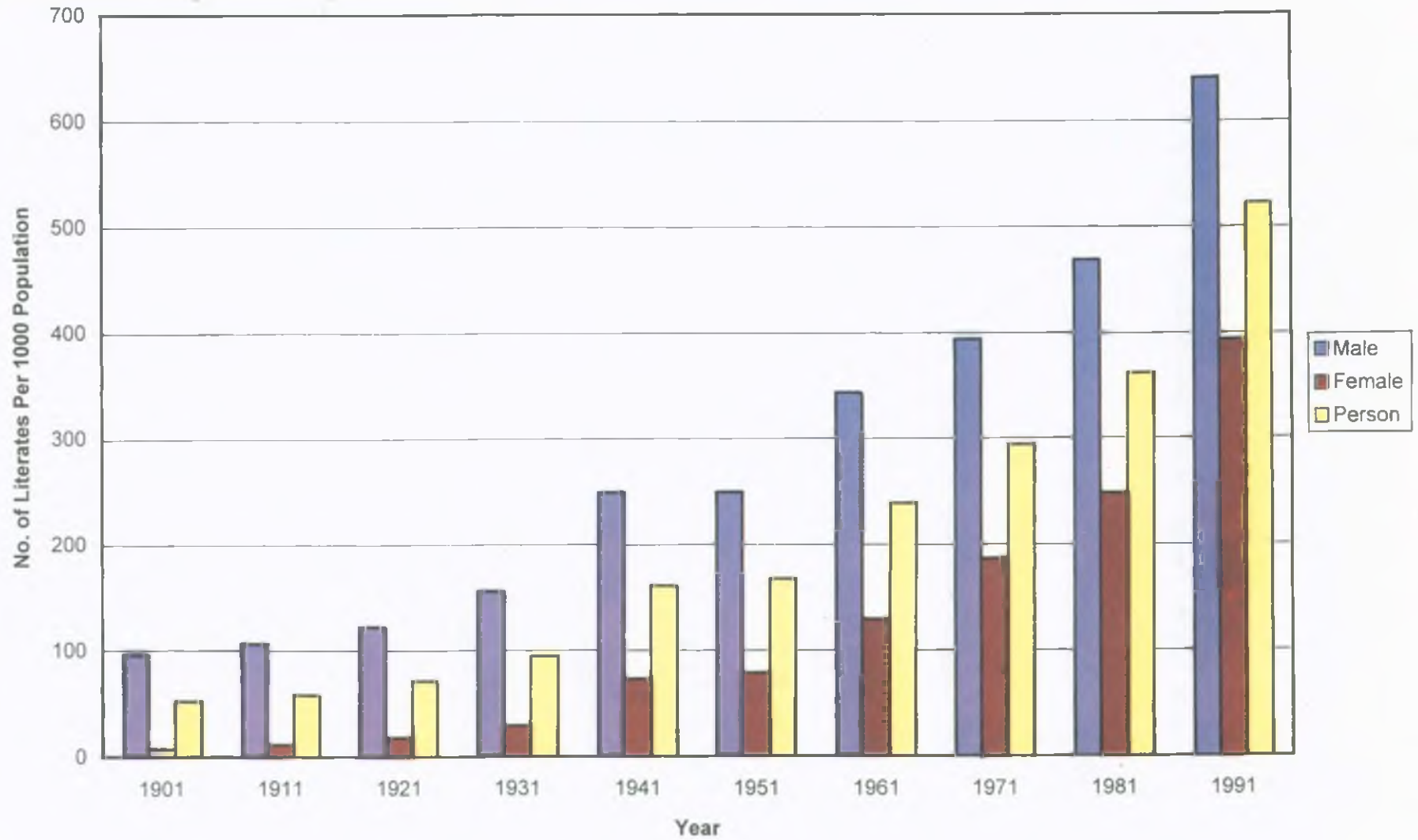


Table 46 (b) : Literates per thousand population in
1991 -States

State	Number of literates per thousand		
	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	551	327	441
Arunachal 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	468	569
Tamil Nadu	738	513	627
Tripura	706	497	604
Uttar Pradesh	557	253	416
West Bengal	678	466	577
<u>Union Territories</u>			
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 : Office of the Registrar General, India
(PCA Part II B(i) Vol II 1991)

+ : Excluding J&K

Table 47 : Percentage of Literates by age and sex

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981			1991*		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	25.0	14.4	19.8	27.2	18.9	23.1	34.7	25.6	30.2	62.6	51.0	56.9
10-14	54.4	28.4	42.3	59.8	38.2	49.6	66.8	44.8	56.4	77.0	59.7	68.8
15-19	52.0	23.8	38.4	63.3	37.7	51.4	66.1	43.3	55.4	75.3	54.9	65.8
20-24	49.8	18.2	33.6	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.6	37.2	52.0	71.6	43.8	57.8
25-34	42.5	13.9	28.5	50.2	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.1	64.7	36.6	50.8
35 & above	35.3	7.7	22.2	38.0	10.7	25.2	44.7	14.5	30.3	52.6	22.0	30.1
All ages	34.5	13.0	24.0	39.5	18.7	29.5	46.9	24.8	36.2	64.1	39.3	52.2
5 & above	40.4	15.3	28.3	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.5	28.5	41.4	64.0	39.1	52.0
10 & above	43.6	15.5	30.1	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.6	64.1	37.8	51.5
15 & above	41.5	13.2	27.8	47.7	19.4	34.1	54.9	25.7	40.8	61.6	33.7	48.2

Source : 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 Population 7 years and above. Age group 5 & above also excludes age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.

Table 48 : 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	34.1	48.1
1985-86	111.1	79.2	95.6	61.8	35.3	49.0
1986-87	111.8	79.2	96.0	66.5	39.0	53.1
1987-88	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
1989-90	109.7	81.3	95.9	72.0	42.2	57.4
1990-91	113.9	85.5	100.1	76.6	47.0	62.1
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	62.8
1992-93P	118.1	92.7	105.7	80.5	53.8	67.5
1993-94P	115.3	92.9	104.5	79.3	55.2	67.7
1994-95P	114.8	92.6	104.0	79.0	55.0	67.2
1995-96P	114.5	93.3	104.3	79.5	55.0	67.6

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 Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 49 : 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	17.1	13.1
1955-56	30.5	20.2	16.5
1960-61	32.6	24.3	18.7
1965-66	36.2	27.0	23.0
1970-71	37.4	29.2	26.0 @
1975-76	38.1	31.4	28.1 @
1979-80	38.2	32.4	29.2 @
1980-81	38.6	32.8	30.5
1981-82	38.6	33.0	30.0
1982-83	38.9	33.7	29.9
1983-84	39.0	33.9	30.6
1984-85	39.2	34.3	30.2
1985-86	40.3	35.1	30.6
1986-87	40.7	35.0	31.3
1987-88	40.8	35.5	31.5
1988-89	41.0	35.7	32.7
1989-90P	41.2	35.8	34.1
1990-91	41.5	36.9	32.9
1991-92	41.4	38.2	33.8
1992-93P	42.6	38.8	33.9
1993-94P	42.7	39.1	34.3
1994-95P	42.8	38.9	34.4
1995-96P	43.2	39.0	35.3

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Department,
Department of Education

P Provisional

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

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

Table 50: Percentage of female teachers to male teachers at different levels of education

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

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

NA Not available

P Provisional

Table 51 : Pupil-Teacher ratio in schools

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VII)	Secondary (IX-XI)
1950-51	24	20	21
1955-56	33	34	25
1960-61	36	31	25
1965-66	39	32	26
1970-71	39	32	25
1975-76	38	30	25
1979-80	38	33	27
1980-81	38	33	27
1981-82	39	34	27
1982-83	40	34	28
1983-84	41	36	28
1984-85	41	36	28
1985-86	42	35	29
1986-87	41	35	29
1987-88	41	35	31
1988-89	42	36	30
1989-90	41	36	31
1990-91	43	37	31
1991-92	44	38	32
1992-93P	45	43	30
1993-94P	50	38	NA
1994-95P	47	38	33
1995-96P	48	39	33

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P Provisional
NA Not Available

Table 52 : 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	18	16	11
1955-56	44	25	21	14
1960-61	48	32	23	21
1965-66	57	37	30	25
1970-71	60	41	35	27
1975-76	62	46	39	39
1979-80	62	48	41	42
1980-81	63	49	44	42
1981-82	63	49	43	46
1982-83	64	51	41	46
1983-84	64	51	43	46
1984-85	65	52	44	49
1985-86	67	54	44	51
1986-87	69	54	46	51
1987-88	69	55	47	46 @
1988-89	70	55	50	46 @
1989-90	70	56	50	48 @
1990-91	71	58	50	50 @
1991-92	72	62	52	48 @
1992-93P	74	63	53	50 @
1993-94P	75	65	55	50 @
1994-95P	75	64	55	52 @
1995-96P	76	64	57	56 @

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P Provisional
@ Excludes professional, technical and special
courses

Table 53 : Enrolment trend of females in university education in major disciplines of education

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

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 54 : Number of Educational Institutions - India

Type of Institution	Year						
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1987	1991	1995-96P
Pre-primary	303	1909	4174	10697	14490	14808	38510
Primary/Juniors							
Basic schools	209671	330399	408378	494503	530728	566744	590421
Middle/Senior							
Basic school	13596	49663	90621	118555	138030	155926	171216
High/Hr.Sec. schools	7288	17257	36738	51006	68639	82576	98134
Univ./Instts. Deemed to be Univ./Instt. of National Importance	27	45	100	132	159	207 P	226
Degree Standard and above							
General Education	370	967	2285	3421	4135	5334 P	6569
Degree Standard and above Professional and Technical Institutions							
i. Agriculture & Forestry	20	39	59	61	68	NA	NA
ii. Eng., Tech. & Architecture	33	81	107	120	258	299 P	367
iii. Medicine *	39	133	179	249	295	133 P	354
iv. Veterinary	10	18	22	21	22	NA	NA
v. Teacher's Training	53	147	274	341	442	557 P	633
Below Degree Level Professional/Vocational and Technical Institutions	2429	4383	4401	4946	5616	5407 P	8413

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

P Provisional NA Not Available

@ Excludes figures relating to institutions imparting instructions imposed matriculation diploma/certificate courses (below Degree level) being collected by UGC.

* Medicine includes allopathy, homeopathy, ayurveda and unani

Table 55 : Progress of Educational Institutions (Selected Professional Courses) - All India

Year	Engineering		Medical (Allopathy)	Dental
	Degree	Diploma		
1951	53	89	28	4
1961	111	209	60	11
1971	134	301	95	15
1981	171	363	109	16
1986	248	680	122	29
1987	272	763	125	36
1988	273	779	128	40
1989	321	879	128	43
1990	322	896	128	49
1991	351	910	128	54
1992	354	911	128	57
1993	370 **	988 **	146 *	63

Source : 1 Ministry of Human Resource Development ,
Technical Education in India - Survey of facilities

2 Medical Council of India

3 Dental Council of India

* Including Unrecognised Colleges.

** Relate to Year 1994.

Table 56 : Percentage Drop out in Different Stages of School Education

Year	Boys			Girls		
	Primary	Middle	H.School	Primary	Middle	H.School
1960-61	61.74	18.77	7.51	70.93	25.57	11.02
1965-66	63.17	18.99	11.14	70.49	23.10	16.12
1970-71	64.48	22.78	13.19	70.92	27.31	18.12
1975-76	60.71	21.08	10.78	66.18	29.08	15.77
1980-81	56.20	68.00	79.80	62.50	79.40	86.63
1981-82	51.10	68.50	79.44	57.30	77.70	86.81
1982-83	49.40	66.04	78.21	56.30	74.96	86.24
1983-84	47.83	66.10	76.41	53.96	75.27	84.79
1988-89	46.74	59.38	72.68	49.69	68.31	79.46
1989-90	46.50	61.00	70.99	50.35	68.75	77.72
1990-91	40.10	59.12	67.50	45.97	65.13	76.96
1992-93P	40.07	53.99	68.15	43.02	60.06	74.69
1993-94	36.07	49.95	68.41	39.05	56.78	74.54
1994-95P	35.18	50.02	67.15	37.80	56.53	73.38

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India,

Note : Total dropout during a course stage has been taken as percent of intake in the first year of the course stage. Primary, Middle and High (H) School stages consist of classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-X

P Provisional

Table 57 : Educational Composition of Population by Number of years of Schooling

Year	No Education or less than three Years		3-6 years		7-11 Years		12-14 Years		15+ Years		Total	
	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female
Number (Million)												
1971	386.8	214.7	110.5	36.9	33.0	9.0	14.6	2.8	3.3	0.7	548.2	264.1
1981	435.0	247.9	154.5	55.4	56.7	17.6	29.1	7.1	8.0	2.0	683.3	330.0
1991*	480.2	278.7	200.9	78.5	92.8	29.1	57.6	16.9	14.8	3.9	846.3	407.1
Percentage												
1971	70.5	81.2	20.2	14.0	6.0	3.4	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	100.0
1981	63.6	75.1	22.6	16.8	8.3	5.3	4.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	100.0
1991*	56.7	68.4	23.7	19.3	11.0	7.1	6.8	4.2	1.8	1.0	100.0	100.0

Source : IAMR, National Manpower Accounts Part-III-Activity Description of Indian Population(1971-81).

IAMR, Estimates of Stocks of Different categories of Educated Manpower

* Estimated

Table 58 : Percentage allocation of total(center+state) budget for education by sub-sectors of education (Revenue Accounts)

Year	Percentage of total budget allocated for						Total
	Elementary education	Secondary education	Adult education	University education	Technical education	Other educational programmes	
1970-71	15.4	29.1	*2.2	12.2	5.4	9.5	100.0
1975-76	46.2	31.3	0.8	13.4	4.4	3.9	100.0
1979-80	43.6	31.1	1.3	15.6	4.2	4.2	100.0
1980-81	45.5	30.7	0.8	14.3	4.1	4.6	100.0
1981-82	43.8	32.3	0.8	15.3	4.1	3.7	100.0
1982-83	45.6	31.8	0.8	14.3	4.0	3.5	100.0
1983-84	45.4	31.7	1.0	14.2	3.9	3.8	100.0
1984-85	45.0	31.8	0.7	14.5	4.1	3.9	100.0
1985-86	46.2	30.8	1.2	14.0	4.6	3.2	100.0
1986-87	45.9	30.8	1.2	14.2	4.5	3.4	100.0
1987-88	46.6	30.9	1.3	13.8	5.1	2.3	100.0
1988-89	44.6	32.1	1.6	14.7	4.6	2.4	100.0
1989-90	45.8	31.4	1.4	14.7	4.3	2.4	100.0
1990-91	46.3	32.2	1.6	13.4	4.4	2.1	100.0
1991-92	46.3	33.1	1.2	13.0	4.3	2.1	100.0
1992-93	45.2	34.3	1.0	12.9	4.3	2.3	100.0
1993-94(RE)	46.9	32.9	1.3	12.5	4.4	2.0	100.0
1994-95(BE)	46.3	31.4	1.4	12.0	4.5	4.4	100.0

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

BE Budget Estimates RE Revised Estimates

* Special Education in 1970-71

Table 59 : Educational Expenditure as Percentage of GDP
(Current Prices) - All India

Year	GDP (Rs. Crores)	Total Educational Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Educational Expenditure as percentage of GDP
1950-51	8979	114	1.27
1960-61	15254	344	2.26
1970-71	39708	1118	2.82
1975-76	71201	2105	2.96
1980-81	122427	3641	2.97
1985-86	233799	7457	3.19
1986-87	260030	8450	3.25
1987-88	294851	10430	3.54
1988-89	352706	12409	3.52
1989-90	408662	15292	3.74
1990-91	477814	20761	4.34
1991-92	552768	22639	4.10
1992-93	630182	26024 (RE)	4.13
1993-94	723103	29006 (BE)	4.01

Source : 1. Central Statistical Organization,
National Accounts Statistics-1995
2 Ministry of Human Resource Development.

RE Revised Estimates
BE Budget Estimates
GDP Gross Domestic Product

Table 60 : 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	1991	1996	
(a) Engineering & technology												
(i) Degree	21.6	37.5	62.2	106.7	185.4	221.4	303.2	372.6	454.4	546.7	726.9	
(ii) Diploma	31.5	46.8	75.0	138.9	244.4	329.4	458.9	564.2	734.8	873.9	1196.4	
(b) Science												
(i) Post graduates	16.0	28.0	47.7	85.7	139.2	217.5	314.7	350.3	419.7	482.0	626.1	
(ii) Graduates	60.0	102.9	165.6	261.5	420.0	750.3	1036.4	1419.0	1684.8	2430.3	3154.8	
(c) Agriculture												
(i) Post graduates	1.0	2.0	3.7	7.7	13.5	**96.5	**133.5	**161.6	**196.2	168.4	202.3	
(ii) Graduates	6.9	11.5	20.2	39.4	47.2	..	..	..	..	34.4	40.2
(d) Medicine												
(i) Degree	18.0	29.0	41.6	60.6	97.8	165.4	218.6	268.2	314.4	310.3	358.4	
(ii) Licentiate	33.0	35.0	34.0	31.0	27.0	*2.2	..	*3.7	*5.5	5.7	8.4	
Total	188.0	292.7	450.0	731.5	1174.5	1782.7	2465.3	3139.6	3809.2	4851.7	6313.5	

Source : Department of Science & Technology

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.

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

** Including graduates

.. Not available

Table 61 : 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	3.76	0.27	5.32
1992	..	0.22	..
1994	..	0.23	..
1996	6.90	..	..

Source : Department of Science & Technology

.. Not Available

Table 62 : 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	0.93 @
1990-91	39741.7	50.28	0.85 @
1991-92	45128.1	52.74	0.83 @
1992-93	50046.0	57.41	0.81 @
1993-94	60730.2	68.40	0.86 @
1994-95	68210.2 P	75.46	0.81 *

Source : Department of Science and Technology

@ Based on provisional estimates of GNP

* Based on quick estimates of GNP

P Provisional

.. Not available

Table 63 : 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	25.4
1990-91 *	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.91 *	8.0	77.3	98.4	96.7	72.7	54.8	7.5	34.6	42.8	40.7	17.4	24.7
1992 *	7.3	77.4	98.8	97.5	72.7	55.0	6.3	35.0	45.4	43.5	18.2	25.3
1993(Jan-June)*	6.5	76.6	98.4	96.7	71.0	61.7	5.0	33.8	43.9	42.2	19.7	27.9
1993 -94	5.9	77.7	98.8	96.4	60.3	63.0	5.5	32.2	42.7	43.1	17.3	27.2
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
1990-91 *	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.91 *	4.7	66.2	98.2	93.4	50.5	53.5	2.6	16.0	22.6	21.4	8.5	12.7
1992 *	4.5	65.3	97.8	90.6	47.9	52.6	2.7	17.0	22.2	25.4	9.9	13.4
1993(Jan-June)*	4.2	65.7	97.8	93.0	45.9	59.0	1.4	14.5	21.4	21.5	8.2	13.3
1993-94	3.3	67.4	98.4	93.4	43.0	60.1	1.9	16.5	23.6	23.2	9.2	14.5

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : The figures relate to the usual principal status

* The results are based on thin samples.

@ Percentage of Labour force in the population

Table 64 : Labour Force Participation Rates by States and Union Territories - States

State/Union Territory	1987-88				1993-94			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	60.4	48.6	52.9	22.5	63.5	52.1	56.0	20.7
Assam	53.2	16.8	53.7	10.2	54.1	17.2	55.9	12.4
Bihar	50.7	19.5	47.5	8.2	52.1	17.3	47.1	7.6
Gujarat	56.6	38.5	53.2	11.3	58.1	39.7	55.1	14.8
Haryana	49.2	30.2	57.5	12.9	47.0	27.2	53.2	15.7
Himachal Pradesh	54.7	48.2	49.5	17.1	59.5	52.0	50.5	20.2
Jammu&kashmir	54.2	34.8	55.4	15.8	52.4	39.3	52.2	14.3
Goa	*	*	*	*	62.3	30.9	55.1	23.5
Karnataka	57.7	38.1	52.0	20.3	60.9	43.2	55.8	19.1
Kerala	55.8	33.6	59.0	26.1	56.8	26.4	59.9	25.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.9	41.3	49.9	15.0	57.6	41.1	49.8	14.8
Maharashtra	55.2	46.6	52.6	16.7	55.8	47.8	54.9	17.7
Manipur	44.2	19.4	39.1	13.1	48.3	31.1	45.6	23.0
Meghalaya	58.3	51.2	52.5	35.6	62.2	49.3	50.5	19.6
Nagaland	-	-	60.5	7.7	44.8	21.6	40.6	10.5
Orissa	57.9	28.6	52.4	13.6	57.7	31.9	54.6	16.1
Punjab	57.1	32.1	56.5	13.3	55.4	22.3	57.1	9.9
Rajasthan	52.2	45.5	49.1	19.3	54.2	45.8	49.8	16.3
Sikkim	49.9	30.4	50.2	12.9	56.6	19.4	58.8	14.8
Tamil Nadu	60.4	47.7	59.5	24.3	61.3	48.1	60.1	24.7
Tripura	53.0	14.2	51.2	12.1	53.0	13.6	52.9	15.0
Uttar Pradesh	52.4	22.1	50.4	9.6	52.7	21.9	49.8	10.3
West Bengal	56.0	20.7	58.3	14.5	56.7	18.9	58.7	16.7
A&N Islands	54.8	18.4	57.2	12.1	62.9	43.0	59.8	21.7
Arunachal Pradesh	52.4	30.5	55.3	14.4	50.6	41.0	52.5	10.9
Chandigarh	62.8	12.2	54.3	19.5	55.0	11.9	65.8	20.9
Dadra&N.Haveli	57.0	49.0	@	@	55.8	54.6	61.8	28.0
Delhi	45.3	5.1	56.7	9.9	58.6	9.8	54.3	10.2
Goa,Daman,Diu+	53.9	25.0	51.4	16.4	61.6	26.6	51.5	13.9
Lakshadweep	45.9	18.2	39.1	19.2	52.1	20.4	54.0	15.1
Mizoram	59.1	40.9	51.0	35.9	53.7	31.8	48.6	26.6
Pondicherry	54.9	36.9	52.6	19.0	52.1	28.2	55.4	19.0
All India	54.9	33.1	53.4	16.2	56.1	33.0	54.3	16.5

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

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

- No Survey

@ No Urban area

* Included with Daman & Diu

+ Figures for 1993-94 are exclusive of Goa.

Table 65 : Educational Composition of labour force - India (Rural)

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88		1993-94	
	Male	Female	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	43.2	78.0
Literate but Upto primary	29.0	7.1	30.8	9.1	29.2	10.2	29.6	12.0	28.2	14.2
Middle	6.3	0.8	8.5	1.6	10.8	2.1	11.6	3.2	13.9	4.4
Secondary	3.1	0.4	4.7	1.0	6.4	1.2	8.4	2.0	11.3	2.8
Graduate & Above	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 , 1987-88 and 1993-94 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.

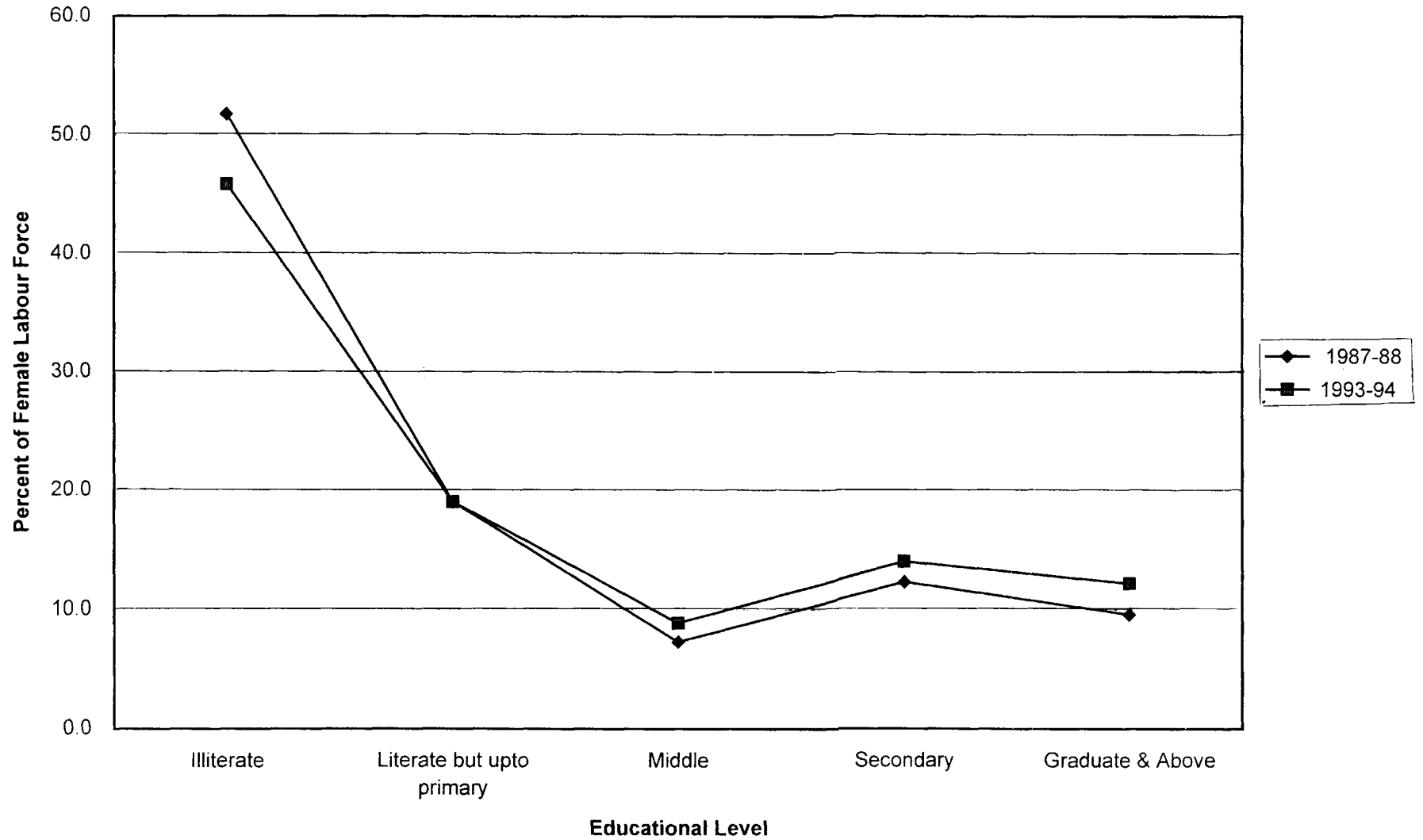
Table 66 : Educational Composition of labour: force - India (Urban)

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88		1993-94	
	Male	Female	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	17.8	45.9
Literate but Upto primary	37.2	16.5	33.6	17.9	30.1	17.5	30.5	19.0	25.3	19.0
Middle	15.0	4.0	17.2	6.7	18.1	6.3	16.4	7.3	17.6	8.9
Secondary	16.6	8.0	18.4	10.8	19.9	11.6	21.8	12.3	24.7	14.0
Graduate & Above	6.4	4.1	8.7	6.4	10.1	8.0	11.7	9.6	14.5	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 , 1987-88 and 1993-94 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.

Educational Composition of Urban Female Labour Force



Educational Composition of Urban Male Labour Force

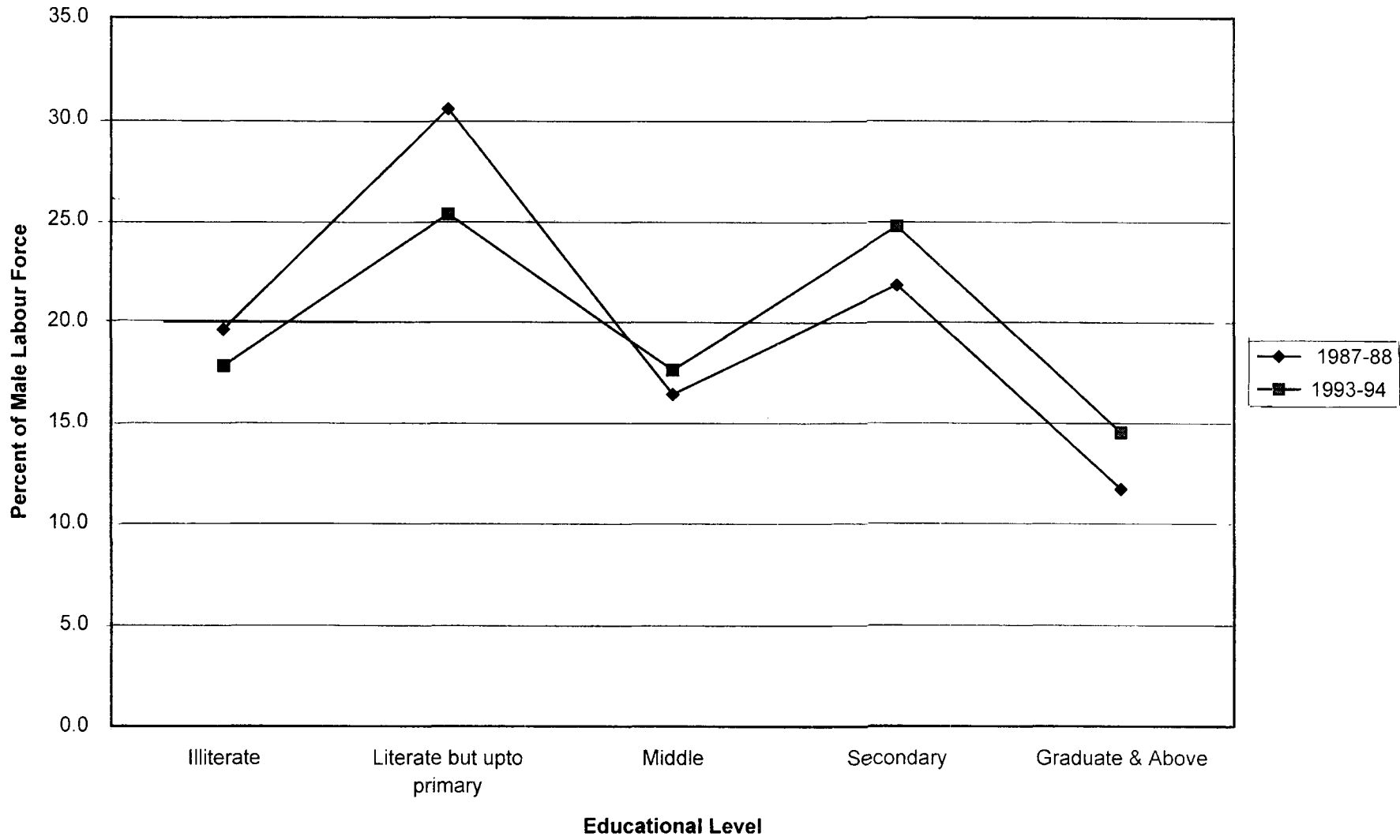


Table 67 : Labour Force Participation Rates for Educated Persons
- All India

Year	Educational Level	Male		Female	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1972-73	Below Matric	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Matric	73.67	71.57	34.78	20.91
	Graduate	88.78	86.68	62.05	40.81
1977-78	Below Matric	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Matric	75.27	72.32	33.66	22.26
	Graduate	89.05	87.97	55.55	43.65
1983	Below Matric	88.49	84.15	38.16	18.89
	Matric	74.26	71.70	23.76	13.79
	Graduate	88.81	87.41	37.61	35.29
1987-88	Below Matric	88.89	83.54	53.51	23.77
	Matric	74.20	70.70	26.30	16.20
	Graduate	90.10	86.40	39.90	37.70

Source : National Sample Survey Organization, 27th, 32nd, 38th, and 43rd Rounds.

Note : Figures Relate to usual status of individuals. The figures represent size of labour force of a given Educational level as percent of population of that educational level.

NA Not Applicable

Table 68 : 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	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	-	0.8
1990-91 *	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
July-Dec 91*	3.7	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2
1992 *	1.3	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	-	1.2
Jan-June 93*	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0
1993-94	1.6	4.9	0.4	0.1	-	2.0	0.8	3.2	0.4	0.2	-	1.4
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
1990-91 *	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.91*	12.0	9.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	4.5	3.9	11.2	2.5	-	-	5.5
1992 *	14.8	10.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	4.6	17.2	13.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	6.7
Jan-June'93*	7.2	9.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.8	-	8.6	2.6	0.5	-	4.3
1993-94	4.5	10.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	4.5	2.6	19.6	2.8	0.4	-	8.2

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

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

* The results are based on thin samples.

- Nil 0.0 Negligible

@ The percentage of unemployed in labour force

Table 69 : Percentage distribution of workers by industry

Industry	Percentage of total as on			
	1961	1971	1981	1991 P
Agriculture	71.5 #	71.6	66.5	67.1 a
Forestry & logging	0.2 #	0.1	0.2	
Fishing	0.3 #	0.3	0.4	
Mining & Quarrying	0.5 #	0.5	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	9.5 #	9.4	11.3 b	10.3 b
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Transport etc	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.9
Trade, hotels & restuarants	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2 c
Banking & insurance	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0 d
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	9.1 e
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, 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.

Detailed break-up presently not available

P 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 percent sample data.

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

a includes cultivators, agricultural labourers, hunting, forestry, Logging and fishing

b Including repair service

c Includes wholesale and retail trade also

d Includes real estate and business services

e Includes community, social, personal services and activities not adequately defined

Table 70(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	259.6	13.7
1990@	263.5	13.8
1991@	267.3	14.1
1992@	270.6	14.4
1993@	271.8	14.8
1994@	273.7	15.2
1995 *	274.1	15.4
1996	279.4	15.8

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

* Data as per "Quick Estimates"

@ Data as per "Quarterly Employment Review"

Table 70 (b) : Employment in organised sector as
on 31st March, 1996 - States

State	Total employed (lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
Andhra pradesh	19.49	15.1
Assam	11.08	29.7
Bihar	17.57	7.2
Goa	1.07	20.6
Gujarat	17.19	12.9
Haryana	6.61	12.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.92	13.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.14	10.7
Karnataka	17.59	26.9
Kerala	11.82	35.2
Madhya Pradesh	16.74	10.9
Maharashtra	38.62	14.2
Manipur	0.79	20.3
Meghayla	0.72	22.2
Mizoram	0.41	24.4
Nagaland	0.73	16.4
Orissa	8.01	10.4
Punjab	8.54	14.1
Rajasthan	12.67	13.0
Tamilnadu	24.79	25.8
Tripura	1.10	20.0
Uttar Pradesh	24.89	8.8
West Bengal	23.62	9.3
<u>Union Territories</u>		
A & N Islands	0.37	8.1
Chandigarh	0.80	17.5
Daman & Diu	0.07	14.3
Delhi	8.54	13.8
Pondicherry	0.55	16.4
All India	279.41	15.8

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

Table 71 : 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	No. of non gazetted employees per gazetted employed
	Total	Regular	Total	Regular	Total no. of employees	% age of women to total		
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
1990	41.15	37.74	140.88	139.83	283380	7.52	92.0	27

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

- Not Available

Table 72(a): Job-seekers registered with employment exchanges
- India

Year	No. on live register at the end of year (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
1993	362.75	1.3
1994	366.91	1.1
1995	367.42	0.1
1996	374.30	1.9

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

Note All the job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Job Seekers Registered with Employment Exchanges

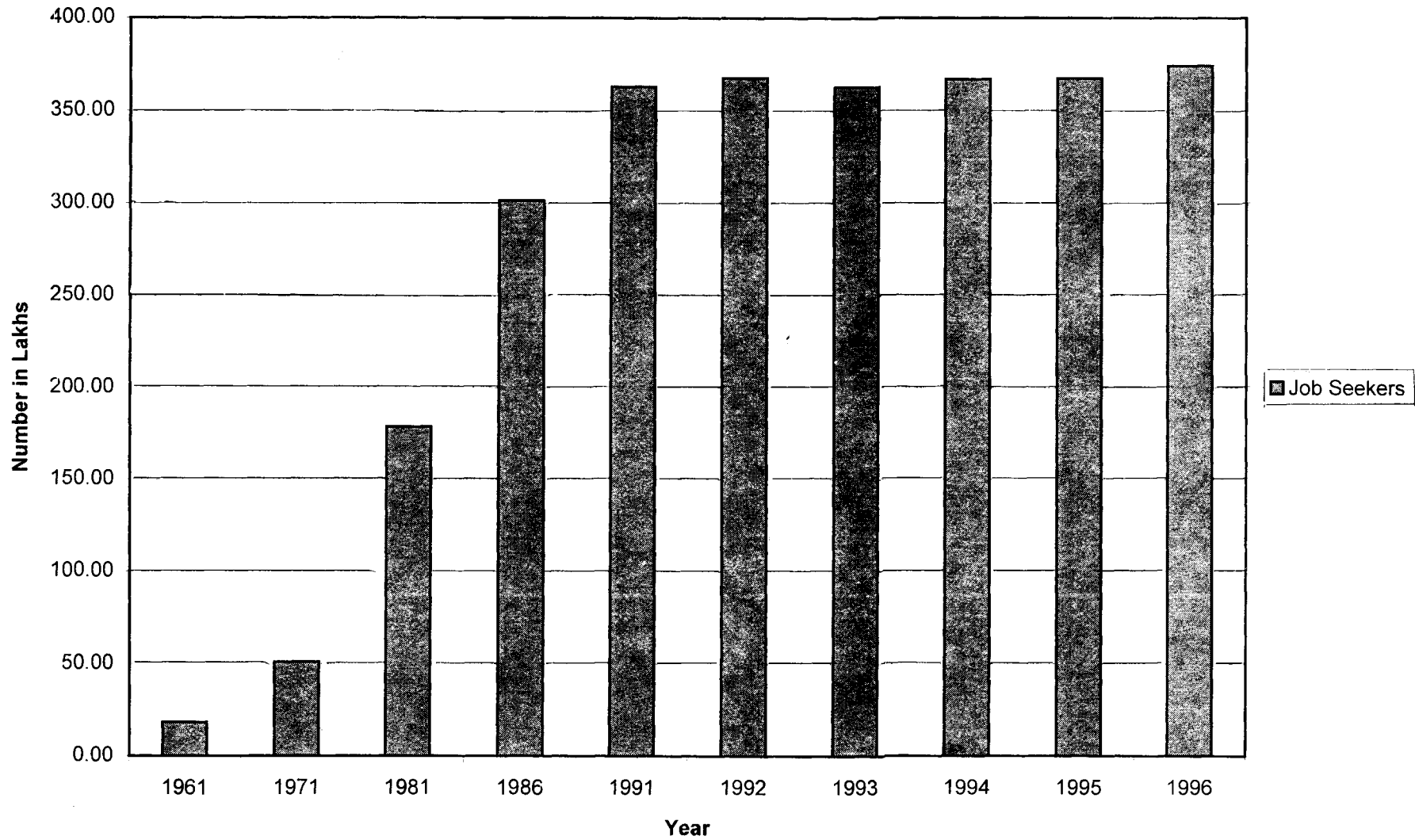


Table 72 (b) : Job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges during 1996 - States

State	No. on live register as at the end of the year (lakhs)		
	Male	Female	Total
Andhra pradesh	23.97	5.41	29.38
Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.02	0.07
Assam	10.31	2.65	12.96
Bihar	32.18	2.47	34.65
Goa	0.69	0.34	1.03
Gujarat	7.97	1.34	9.31
Haryana	6.20	1.36	7.56
Himachal Pradesh	4.64	1.75	6.39
Jammu & Kashmir	1.28	0.24	1.52
Karnataka	14.12	3.97	18.09
Kerala	14.99	17.75	32.74
Madhya Pradesh	19.49	3.45	22.94
Maharashtra	30.87	7.29	38.16
Manipur	2.14	0.78	2.92
Meghalaya	0.17	0.11	0.28
Mizoram	0.35	0.14	0.49
Nagaland	0.15	0.06	0.21
Orissa	7.94	1.69	9.63
Punjab	4.02	1.38	5.40
Rajasthan	7.95	0.92	8.87
Tamil Nadu	24.39	11.69	36.08
Tripura	1.37	0.69	2.06
Uttar Pradesh	22.14	0.78	22.92
West Bengal	42.48	12.21	54.69
<u>Union Territories</u>			
A & N Islands	0.14	0.08	0.22
Chandigarh	1.15	0.24	1.39
Dadra & N. Haveli	0.04	0.01	0.05
Daman & Diu	0.04	0.01	0.05
Delhi	8.34	2.47	10.81
Lakshadweep	0.07	0.02	0.09
Pondicherry	0.89	0.45	1.34
All india	290.50	83.80	374.30

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

Note 1 All India total may not tally due to rounding of individual figures of states.

2 All the job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Table 73 : Number of Enterprises and Employment per Enterprise - India *

Industry	Enterprises (in '00)			Employment per Enterprise		
	Own account enterprises	Establishment	Total	Own-account enterprises	Establishment	
					All	Hired
A Agriculture	20303	3019	23322	1.75	4.03	2.80
B Non-Agriculture	156526	70174	226700	1.43	6.40	5.61
Mining & Quarrying	334	173	507	1.75	22.28	20.02
Manufacturing	38036	15478	53514	1.84	9.57	8.37
Electricity, Gas and Water	79	384	463	1.25	10.08	9.70
Construction	1820	513	2333	1.18	5.80	4.97
Wholesale Trade	3173	2281	5454	1.37	4.83	3.66
Retail trade	67918	15136	83054	1.27	3.24	2.26
Hotels & Restaurants	7021	3761	10782	1.54	4.48	3.37
Transport	3941	1087	5028	1.11	8.27	7.51
Storage & Ware housing	941	1019	1960	1.19	4.34	3.82
Communication	34	1045	1079	1.59	5.84	5.80
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & business Services	2117	2504	4621	1.33	8.92	8.22
Community, Social & Personal Services	31080	26728	57808	1.34	6.37	5.98
Other Sectors (Unspecified)	32	65	97	1.72	17.49	13.62
All activities (A+B)	176829	73193	250022	1.47	6.30	5.49

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Economic Census-1990.

Note Agricultural enterprise has been defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, trapping and game propagation, forestry, logging and fishing.

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Table 74 : 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	54.36	18.96
1985	53.16	18.44
1986	49.56	15.35
1987	47.58	14.28
1988	35.73	11.98
1989	34.21	10.93
1990	33.11	7.03
1991	20.20	4.05
1992	23.12	6.34
1993P	24.58	6.25
1994P	27.72	9.07

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

Table 75 : Man-days lost per thousand workers employed in manufacturing units in the public and private sectors

Year	Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Both Sectors (combined)
1961	115	1179	1022
1966	548	2390	2041
1971	309	2746	2301
1976	404	2524	2102
1980	938	3008	2534
1981	4508	4490	4494
1982	4219	11309	9547
1983	1278	7142	5963
1984	1538	7855	6595
1985	390	4155	3379
1986	1189	4828	4108
1987	2527	4807	4354
1988	2556	4109	3796
1989	868	3903	3277
1990	730	2643	2246
1991	602	3275	2725
1992	772	3877	3400
1993	734	2363	2112
1994	244	3619	2681
1995*	386	2160	1667

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

* Figures of estimated employment for the year 1994 have been used for working out the man days lost for the years 1994 & 1995

Table 76 : Per capita household consumption expenditure (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-Dec91*	153.6	243.5	207.8	370.3
1992	160.6	247.2	223.6	399.0
Jan-June93*	159.2	244.1	220.5	383.4
1993-94	177.8	281.4	250.3	458.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation

* : The results are based on thin samples

Table 77 : Gross National Product (GNP) and per capita income

Year	Gross National Product (Rs. Crore)		Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
	Current Prices	1980-81 Prices	Current Prices	1980-81 Prices
1950-51	8938	42644	239	1127
1955-56	9707	51119	233	1229
1960-61	15182	62532	328	1350
1965-66	23899	71338	459	1355
1970-71	39424	89465	675	1520
1975-76	70946	104660	1065	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	2730	1841
1986-87	258225	161535	2962	1871
1987-88	292232	168121	3285	1901
1988-89	348210	185226	3842	2059
1989-90	402931	198082	4347	2157
1990-91	470269	208481	4983	2222
1991-92	542691	209621	5603	2175
1992-93	618379	220108	6255	2239
1993-94*	708504	230081	7060	2292
1994-95*	839504	245603	8237	2401

Source : Central Statistical Organisation
 Department of Statistics
 * Quick Estimates

Table 78 (a) : Percentage of population below the poverty line - India

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973-74@	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78@	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983-84@	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88@	39.09	38.20	38.86
1993-94@	37.27	32.36	35.97

Source : Planning Commission
P : Provisional
@ : Planning Commission Estimates

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line

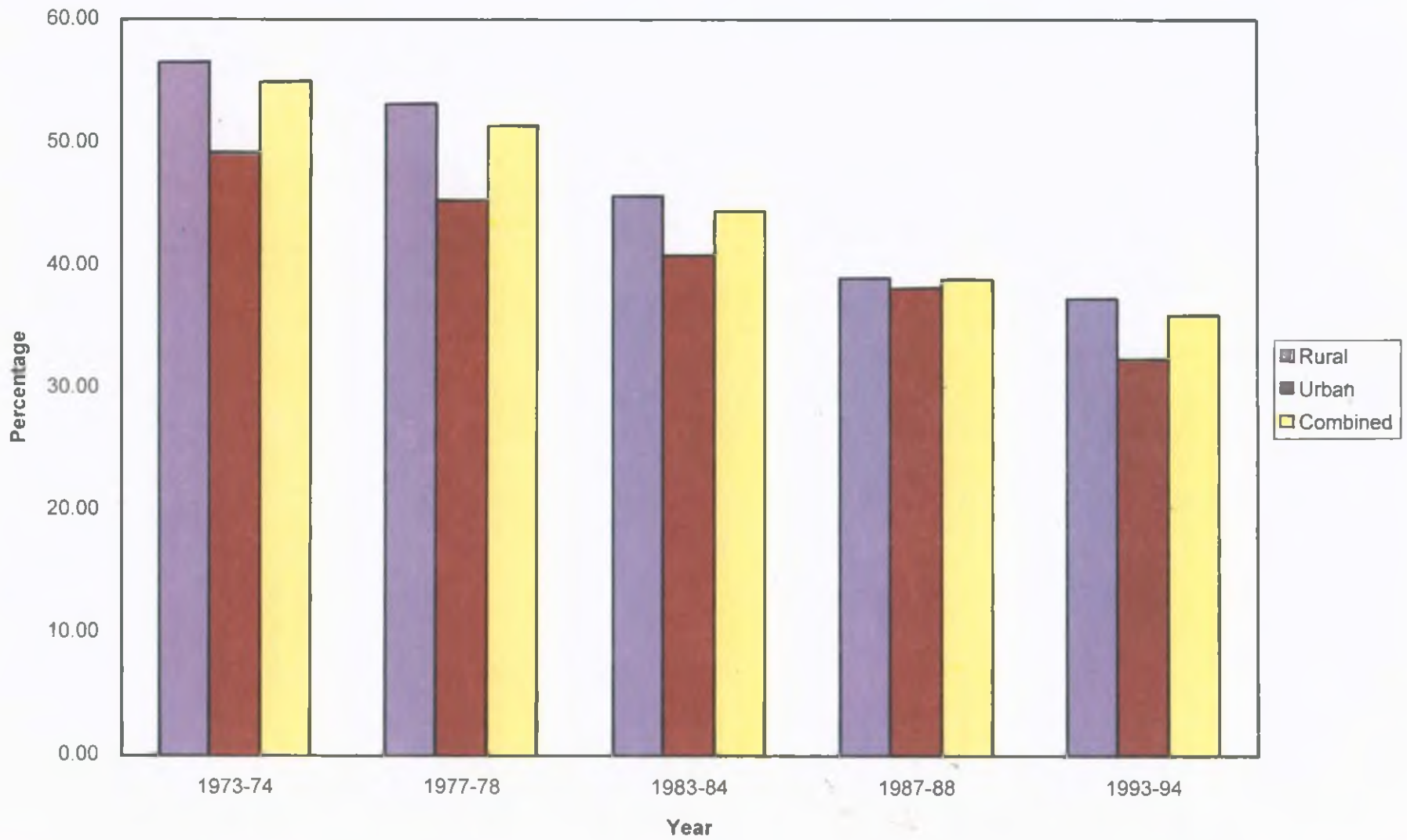


Table 78 (b): Number and percentage of Population Below The Poverty Line by States
1993-94 (Modified Expert Group)

States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86
Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.19	14.92
Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.46	40.14	156.46	33.16
Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92
Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92
Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.70	41.64	160.60	48.56
Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85
West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
Andman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.08	39.77	1.06	34.47
Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	2.38	11.35	0.80	11.35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.04
Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.15	27.03	0.18	15.80
All India	2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

Source : Planning Commission Estimates.

- Note :
- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura
 - Poverty Ratio of Tamilnadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
 - Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
 - Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
 - Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban Poverty of Chandigarh
 - Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Goa
 - Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
 - Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir for 1993-94.

Table 79 : Human Development Index(HDI) - Major States

State	HDI	Population	
		Total (Million)	Percent
<u>Low Human Development</u>			
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
<u>Medium Human Development</u>			
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 80 : Price Indices

Year	Consumer price index number for			Index no. of whole sale prices (all-commodities 1970-71=100
	Industrial workers 1960=100	Agricultural Labourers \$ 1960-61=100	Urban-non manual 1960=100	
1961	102	-	103	-
1966	150	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	775	690	133 @	152
1989	171 +	745	143	162
1990	186	774	156	177
1991	212	913	177	201
1992	237	1070	199	225
1993	252	1086	212	242
1994	278	1215	231	267
1995	306	1347	254	292

Notes : \$ Agriculture year (July to June)

Base:1961-62=100 - Not Available

* 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 August 1968 are derived from 1949 based index for conversion factor is 121.54

^ Average based on 9 month only i.e. Jan.95 to Sept.,95.

! Average based on 10th month only i.e. Jan95 to Oct.,95.

Table 81 : Newspapers and periodicals

Year (As on 1st March)	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	22478	34223	44.08	2151	22607	29.12
1988	23255	33310	42.08	2281	21563	27.24
1989	24516	35187	43.61	2538	23097	28.63
1990	25635	30523	37.13	2856	22637	27.54
1991	26985	29595	35.35	3229	24290	29.01
1992	28455	35575	41.73	3502	28092	32.95
1993	29572	38353	44.20	3740	29258	33.72
1994	31558	40743	46.14	4043	31558	35.74
1995	33018	43832	47.64	4236	35451	38.54

Source : Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly P Provisional

Table 82 : Films and cinemas

Year	Number of Indian 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	836	8886	4116	13002
1993	812	8947	4038	12985
1994	754	8930	4013	12943
1995	795	8972	3970	12942
1996	NA	8946	3956	12902

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

@ Figures are as on 31st March

* Includes military

NA Not Available

Table 83 : 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	..	..
1992	143	531	..	..
1993	154	553	..	..
1994	173	564	..	..

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

.. Not available

Radio & Television in India

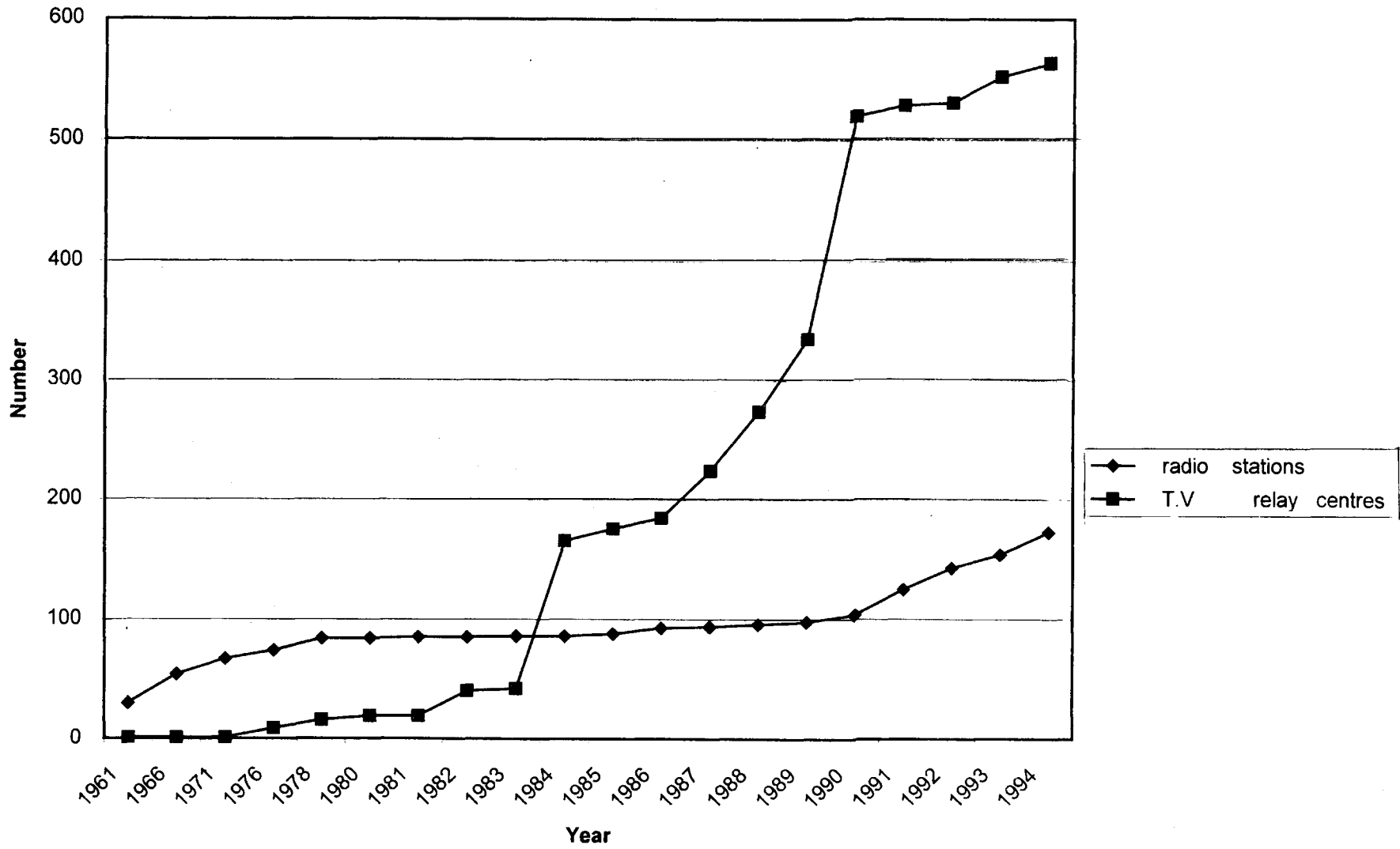


Table 84 : Post offices and telephones

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
1990-91	721.3	17.6
1991-92	794.2	17.8
1992-93	913.5	18.0
1993-94	1051.4	18.1
1994-95	NA	18.1

Source : Postal Board, Ministry of Communications.

NA Not Available

Table 85 : Number of electors and Percentage voting in various General Elections

General Election	Year	Total number of electors (million)			Percentage of electors participating in the elections*		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
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
Ninth	1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	61.9
Tenth	1991	261.8	234.5	498.4	61.6	51.4	56.7
Eleventh	1996	309.8	282.8	592.6	62.1	53.4	57.9

Source : Election Commission of India

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

- Not Available

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

Table 86 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various General Elections

General Election	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total number contesting	Average number of contestants per seat	Male			Female		
					Total number contesting	Elected	Percentage winning	Total number contesting	Elected	Percentage 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
Tenth	1991	521	8699	16.7	8374	485	5.8	325	36	11.1
Eleventh	1996	543	13952	25.7	13353	503	3.8	599	40	6.7

Source : Election Commission of India

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

- Not Available

Table 87 : Disposal of crimes under the Indian Penal Code

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

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 88 : Juvenile Delinquency

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

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note 1 LSL stands for local and special laws

2 Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier years due to change in the definition of Juveniles

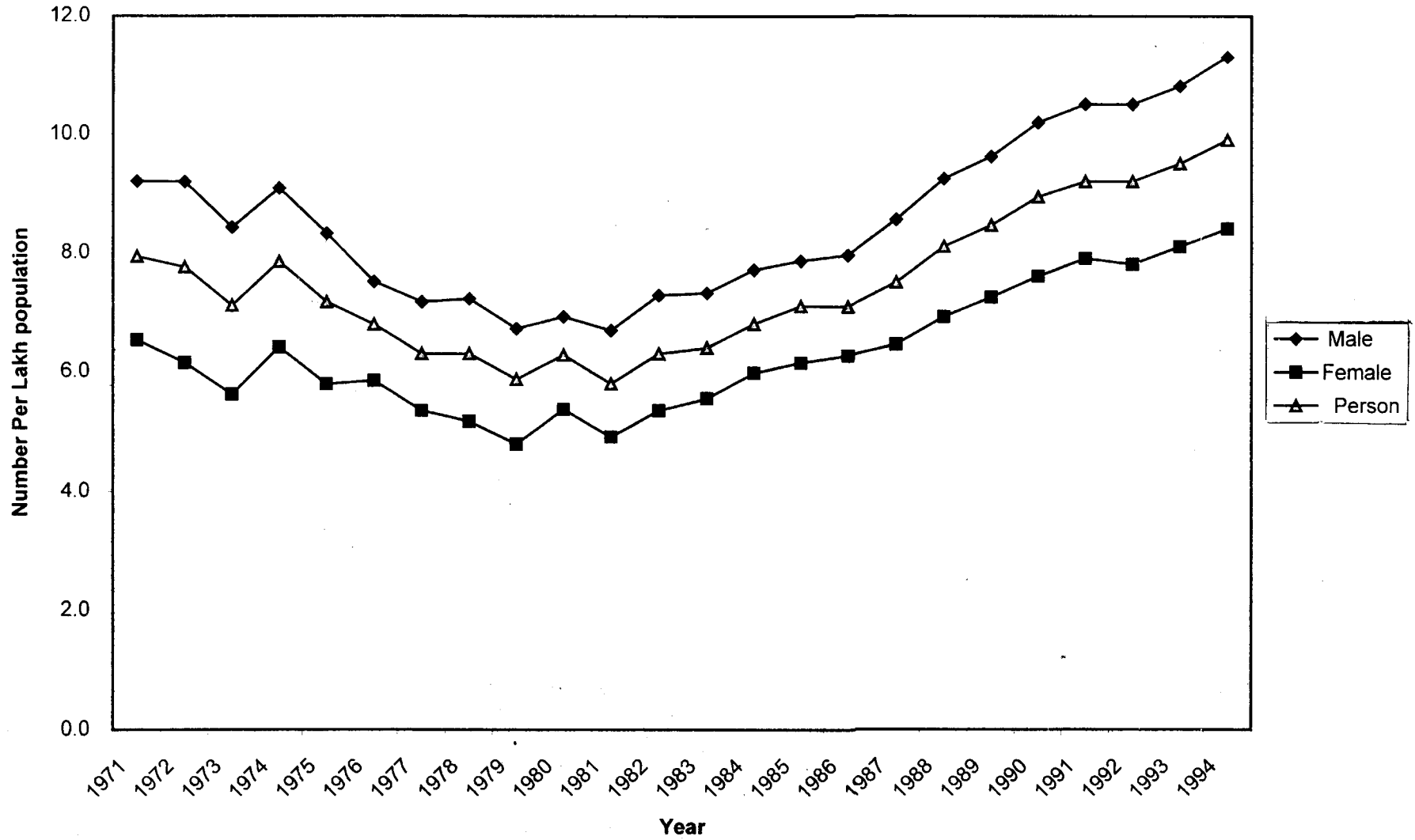
* Crimes registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Table 89 : Suicide rate in India

Year	Rate (Incidence of suicides per lakh of Population)		
	Male	Female	Persons
1971	9.2	6.5	7.9
1972	9.2	6.2	7.8
1973	8.4	5.6	7.1
1974	9.1	6.4	7.9
1975	8.3	5.8	7.2
1976	7.5	5.9	6.8
1977	7.2	5.4	6.3
1978	7.2	5.2	6.3
1979	6.7	4.8	5.9
1980	6.9	5.4	6.3
1981	6.7	4.9	5.8
1982	7.3	5.4	6.3
1983	7.3	5.6	6.4
1984	7.7	6.0	6.8
1985	7.9	6.2	7.1
1986	8.0	6.3	7.1
1987	8.6	6.5	7.5
1988	9.3	6.9	8.1
1989	9.6	7.3	8.5
1990	10.2	7.6	8.9
1991	10.5	7.9	9.2
1992	10.5	7.8	9.2
1993	10.8	8.1	9.5
1994	11.3	8.4	9.9

Source : National Crimes Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Incidence of Suicides



EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. 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 square kilometre (1000 per sq. mile)

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses. In that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

Table 8.- The statutory lists of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution. These lists have been modified, ammended 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.

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

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

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

Natural Growth Rate = Crude birth rate- Crude death rate

Table 15.- 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 16.- 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 17.- 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 18.- 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_x) 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.

Table 19.- The data given in this table are based on the survey conducted by the Office of the Registrar General continuously in selected sample villages having Primary Health Centre (PHC). It adopts the technique of lay diagnosis reporting employing paramedical personnel of the selected PHCs for the field work. During the year 1993, 1407 PHCs villages were covered which reported 29597 deaths. This survey is presently not being implemented in Anadaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

2. ENVIRONMENT

Table 20.- Forest land available per person has been worked out by dividing the area under forest, as given by the Ministry of Agriculture by the population figures for the corresponding year. The figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture under Permanent pasture and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area, culturable waste land, fallow land and net area sown have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This was divided by the rural population figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural areas.

Table 21.- This table presents data regarding percentage distribution of the total reported area by land use. The different categories of land utilisation are as under:-

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

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

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

Land under 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 22. - 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 32.- 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 36.- A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mixed of both. Sample of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, asylums etc.. These are called institutional households.

Table 41.- Houseless persons are those who was found to live on the roadside pavements, in hume pipes, under the staircases, in the open temples, mandumps, platforms etc. These persons are generally counted on the last day of reference period of the censuses.

Table 42.- Figures in this table are based on the report of the Task Force on Slums constituted by the Town & Country Planning Organization (TCPO). Briefly, following methodology has been followed for working out the slum population :-

In order to achieve a fairly good degree of accuracy the entire urban population in a State was distributed into different size classes of cities/towns on the basis of 1981 census population in the following order;

- (a) cities/towns with population of below one lakhs;
- (b) cities having population between one lakh but below 10 lakh (all Class-I cities excluding metropolitan cities);
- (c) cities with population of 10 lakh and above;
- (d) two sets of estimates were prepared in order to indicate the possible range in the estimated magnitude given the impression in the data sources. There is thus, a high estimate and low estimate. This was done by examining all the available sources of data and other information available in each state;
- (e) having assumed the "Probable percentage" slum population for the three size – classes of cities/towns in each State, slum population were worked out on the basis of the "assumed percentages" by using 1981 Census population for each size-class in the selected States/Union Territories in the Country. The States/Union Territories for which data were not available had not been considered. These include Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Only two Union Territories have been considered, namely Delhi and Chandigarh.

Table 45.- 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 46.- 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 48.- Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

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

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

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

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

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

Table 49.- This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 51.- The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.,

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

Table 56.- Dropout rate in different stages of school education

Dropout rate:

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

$$\text{Drop out rates at Primary stage (I- V) During the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88) minus Enrolment in class V during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88)}} * 100$$

$$\text{Drop out Rates At Middle stage(classes I-VIII) during 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)}} * 100$$

$$\text{Drop out rates at Secondary stage(classes I-X) during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year (i.e. 1982-83) minus Enrolment in class X during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.1982-83)}} * 100$$

8. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 68.- 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 persue any gainful activity but has been seeking or available for work, the person is considered as unemployed. According to current daily status, a person is considered as employed for the entire day of the reference period of one week if he/she had worked four hours or more during the day. If he had worked for one hour but less than four hours, he is considered for working as half day and

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

Table 70.- 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 establishments 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 71.- Data given in this Table is based on the census of Government Employees which is conducted every year by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET). The census cover all persons actually holding on the date of census, civilian post in and under the Central Government, whose pay and allowances, honorarium, or any other remuneration etc are paid out of the consolidated fund of India.

1. Regular Staff:

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

2. Non-Regular staff:

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

Indices:

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

Table 72.- 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 74.- 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 75.- 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).

9. INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Table 76.- Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipt like gifts, loan etc. The expenditure on household enterprises is excluded from consumer expenditure. While consumption out of transfer receipts is included, transfer payments of all kinds such as loans, gifts, charities in money or in kind like grain loan etc. are excluded. Expenditure on purchase and construction of residential houses are considered to be expenses on capital account and hence are excluded from the consumer expenditure; but the expenditure towards maintenance of residential building is included in the consumer expenditure of the household.

Table 77.- 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 78.- Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO in its 43rd Round report No.372 titled " Report on the 4th Quinquennial Survey on Consumer expenditure, NSSO, June, 1990".

Table 79.- 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 30 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 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 measures of human progress.

To derive the measure mathematically, first, a measure of deprivation (I_{ij}) of each indicator (X_{ij}) 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 80.- 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. consumer price index number (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 CPI for UNME respectively.

11. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Table 87.- Percentage of cases pending investigation means cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending trial relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Conviction percentage refers to cases resulting in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.

Table 88.- 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 89.- Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India based on 1981 and 1991 Censuses.



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