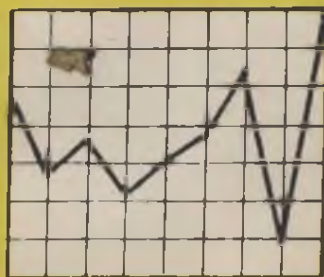
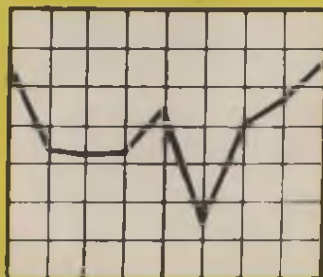
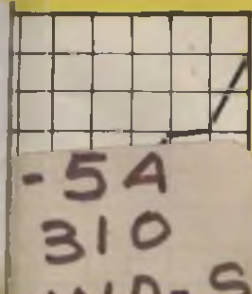




SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR INDIA 1991



CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

P R E F A C E

The role of Statistics and indicators for measuring the impact of programmes of development planning undertaken in India in various fields of socio - economic concern under various Five-Year Plans need not be emphasized. To make available all relevant information in this regard at one place, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) brought out a brochure entitled " Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India" for the first time in December, 1987, covering items in various fields of Socio-Economic activity. The last issue was for the year 1990.

2. The publication has been reviewed extensively recently with a view to include Statistics/Indicators on newly emerging areas. After the review, it was felt that the publication should also include absolute statistics such as total population etc. in addition to various indicators. In view of this, the title of the publication has also been modified as "Selected Socio-Economic Statistics for India". As a result of the review, a number of new data series/ indicators have been included and some of the old indicators have been dropped. I am sure that users will find the revised series more useful and informative.

3. It would not have been possible to bring out this publication but for the active cooperation of various organisations who furnished the requisite data in time. I would like to thank them for their timely help.

NIEPA DC



D08709

4. The publication has been prepared in the Human Development Statistics Unit of the CSO and I would like to place on record my deep appreciation of the efforts made by Dr.R.N.Gupta, Joint Director, Dr.R.N.Pandey, Deputy Director, Shri Dina Nath and Shri R. P. Aggarwal, Assistant Directors . Shri V.B.Gupta, Senior Investigator and Ms A.V.Lakshmi, Junior Investigator were also actively involved in the collection of the data and preparation of manuscript.I thank all of them for the sincere and hard work put in by them.

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6. Suggestions for improving the content and quality of the publication are most welcome.

New Delhi
September, 1992

Dr. P. P. Sangal
Director, C.S.O

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Table 1 : Population totals - India and States

| State/U.T | 1951 | | 1961 | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Andhra Pr. | 15670565 | 15444694 | 18161671 | 17821776 |
| ArunachalPr. | NA | NA | 177680 | 158878 |
| Assam | 4394909 | 3830149 | 5930841 | 5172551 |
| Bihar | 19489964 | 19292307 | 23297343 | 23150114 |
| Goa* | 280141 | 315918 | 302534 | 324133 |
| Gujarat | 8331922 | 7930735 | 10633902 | 9999448 |
| Harayana | 3031626 | 2641988 | 4062797 | 3527746 |
| Himachal Pr. | 1247826 | 1138155 | 1451334 | 1361129 |
| J&K | 1736827 | 1517025 | 1896633 | 1664343 |
| Karnataka | 9866923 | 9535033 | 12040923 | 11545849 |
| Kerala | 6681901 | 6867217 | 8361927 | 8541788 |
| M.P | 13255004 | 12816633 | 16578204 | 15794204 |
| Maharashtra | 16490039 | 15512525 | 20428882 | 19124836 |
| Manipur | 283685 | 293950 | 387058 | 392979 |
| Meghalaya | 310706 | 294968 | 397288 | 372092 |
| Nagaland | 106551 | 106424 | 191027 | 178173 |
| Orissa | 7242892 | 7403054 | 8770586 | 8778260 |
| Punjab | 4968206 | 4192294 | 6007566 | 5127503 |
| Rajasthan | 8313883 | 7656891 | 10564082 | 9591520 |
| Sikkim | 72210 | 65515 | 85193 | 76996 |
| TamilNadu | 15003724 | 15115323 | 16910978 | 16775975 |
| Tripura | 335589 | 303440 | 591237 | 550768 |
| U.P | 33100719 | 30118936 | 38638307 | 35116247 |
| WestBengal | 14105519 | 12194461 | 18599144 | 16327135 |
| Union Territory | | | | |
| A&N Islands | 19055 | 11916 | 39304 | 24244 |
| Chandigarh | 13623 | 10638 | 72576 | 47305 |
| D&NHaveli+ | 21345 | 20187 | 29524 | 28439 |
| Delhi | 986538 | 757534 | 1489378 | 1169234 |
| Lakshadweep | 10295 | 10740 | 11935 | 12173 |
| Pondicherry@ | 156275 | 160978 | 183347 | 185732 |
| AllIndia | 185528462 | 175559628 | 226293201 | 212941570 |

Source: Registrar General of India

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

* Figure include for Daman & Diu and are for 1950 & 1960 respectively

@ Figures for 1951 are for 1948

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

| State/U.T | 1971 | | 1981 | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Andhra Pr. | 22008663 | 21494045 | 27108922 | 26440751 |
| ArunachalPr. | 251231 | 216280 | 339322 | 292517 |
| Assam* | 7885064 | 7072478 | 10467461 | 9429382 |
| Bihar | 28846944 | 27506425 | 35930560 | 33984174 |
| Goa @ | 431214 | 426557 | 548450 | 538280 |
| Gujarat | 13802494 | 12894981 | 17552640 | 16533159 |
| Harayana | 5377258 | 4659550 | 6909938 | 6012680 |
| Himachal Pr. | 1766957 | 1693477 | 2169931 | 2110887 |
| J&K | 2458315 | 2158317 | 3164660 | 2822729 |
| Karnataka | 14971900 | 14327114 | 18922627 | 18213087 |
| Kerala | 10587851 | 10759524 | 12527767 | 12925913 |
| M.P | 21455334 | 20198785 | 26886305 | 25292539 |
| Maharashtra | 26116351 | 24295884 | 32415126 | 30369045 |
| Manipur | 541675 | 531078 | 721006 | 699947 |
| Meghalaya | 520967 | 490732 | 683710 | 652109 |
| Mizoram | - | - | 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 |
| TamilNadu | 20828021 | 20371147 | 24487624 | 23920453 |
| Tripura | 801126 | 755216 | 1054846 | 998212 |
| U.P | 47016421 | 41324723 | 58819276 | 52042737 |
| WestBengal | 23435987 | 20876024 | 28560901 | 26019746 |
| Union Territory | | | | |
| 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 |
| AllIndia | 284049276 | 264110376 | 354397884 | 330786808 |

Source: Registrar General of India

* Includes figures for Daman & Diu for 1971 while 1981 figures are Projected population for Assam

@ Includes population of Mizo Distt., now a state of Mizoram

Table 1 : Population totals - India and States

| State/U.T | 1991 | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female |
| Andhra Pradesh | 33637906 | 32716653 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 461242 | 397150 |
| Assam | 11579693 | 10714869 |
| Bihar | 45147280 | 41191573 |
| Goa | 593563 | 575059 |
| Gujarat | 21271102 | 19903241 |
| Harayana | 8705379 | 7612336 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2560894 | 2550185 |
| Jammu and Kashmir * | 4014100 | 3704600 |
| Karnataka | 22846613 | 21959855 |
| Kerala | 14230391 | 14802437 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 34232048 | 31903814 |
| Maharashtra | 40686254 | 38061961 |
| Manipur | 931511 | 895203 |
| Meghalaya | 904308 | 856318 |
| Mizoram | 356672 | 329545 |
| Nagaland | 643273 | 572300 |
| Orissa | 15979904 | 15532166 |
| Punjab | 10695136 | 9495659 |
| Rajasthan | 22935895 | 20944745 |
| Sikkim | 215900 | 189605 |
| Tamil Nadu | 28217947 | 27420371 |
| Tripura | 1410545 | 1334282 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 73898286 | 65132844 |
| West Bengal | 35461898 | 32520834 |
| Union Territory | | |
| A & N Islands | 153323 | 125788 |
| Chandigarh | 357411 | 283314 |
| Dadara & N Haveli | 70879 | 67522 |
| Daman & Diu | 51452 | 49987 |
| Delhi | 5120733 | 4249742 |
| Lakshadweep | 26582 | 25099 |
| Pondicherry | 407685 | 399360 |
| All India * | 437805805 | 406518417 |

Source : Registrar General of India

* The 1991 census was not conducted in J&K. The figures for J&K and All India include the population projections as on 1.3.1991 made by standing committee of experts on population projections (oct 1989)

Table 2: Population growth rates from censuses

| Period | Average annual percentage growth rate | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Arithmetic | Geometric | Exponential |
| 1901-11 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| 1911-21 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 |
| 1921-31 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.04 |
| 1931-41 | 1.42 | 1.34 | 1.33 |
| 1941-51 | 1.33 | 1.26 | 1.25 |
| 1951-61 | 2.15 | 1.98 | 1.96 |
| 1961-71* | 2.48 | 2.24 | 2.20 |
| 1971-81** | 2.47 | 2.23 | 2.22 |
| 1981-91P @ | 2.36 | 2.14 | 2.11 |

Source : Registrar General of India

- * The reference date in 1971 Census was 1 April 1971. In working out the decadal variations for 1961-71 and 1971-81 the change in reference date in 1971 Census has not been taken into account.
- ** In 1981 Census the reference date was 1 March 1981 in all states except Jammu and Kashmir where it was 6 May 1981. No census was conducted in Assam in 1981. However, the projected population of Assam has been taken into account in calculating the growth rates.
- @ The 1991 census in J&K could not be conducted. However, the projected population has been taken into account for the state in calculating the growth rate of All-India.
- P Provisional

Table 3: Rural-Urban structure and growth of population

| Period | Average annual percentage growth rate of population* | | |
|------------|--|-------|----------|
| | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1901-11 | 0.62 | 0.03 | 0.56 |
| 1911-21 | (-)0.13 | 0.80 | (-)0.03 |
| 1921-31 | 0.96 | 1.76 | 1.05 |
| 1931-41 | 1.12 | 2.81 | 1.34 |
| 1941-51 | 0.85 | 3.53 | 1.26 |
| 1951-61 | 1.90 | 2.37 | 1.98 |
| 1961-71 | 2.00 | 3.26 | 2.24 |
| 1971-81 | 1.83 | 3.90 | 2.23 |
| 1981-91(P) | 1.82 | 3.14 | 2.14 |

**

Source : Registrar General of India

* Geometric growth rate

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

P Provisional

Table 4(a) : Percentage of urban population to total population - India

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

Source : Registrar General of India

** includes the projected figure as on 1st March, 1991 for J&K as per Standing Committee projections (oct. 1989) and interpolated figures for 1981 for Assam

Table 4(b) : Percentage of urban population to
total population during 1991
- States

| State | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 26.84 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 12.21 |
| Assam | 11.08 |
| Bihar | 13.17 |
| Goa | 41.02 |
| Gujarat | 34.40 |
| Harayana | 24.79 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8.70 |
| Karnataka | 30.91 |
| Kerala | 26.44 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 23.21 |
| Maharashtra | 38.73 |
| Manipur | 27.69 |
| Meghalaya | 18.69 |
| Mizoram | 46.20 |
| Nagaland | 17.28 |
| Orissa | 13.43 |
| Punjab | 29.72 |
| Rajasthan | 22.88 |
| Sikkim | 9.12 |
| Tamil Nadu | 34.20 |
| Tripura | 15.26 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.89 |
| West Bengal | 27.39 |
| Union Territory | |
| A&N Islands | 26.80 |
| Chandigarh | 89.69 |
| D&N Haveli | 8.47 |
| Daman&Diu | 46.86 |
| Delhi | 89.93 |
| Lakshadweep | 56.29 |
| Pondicherry | 64.05 |

Source : Registrar General of India

Table 5 : Density of population- India & States (popn./sqkm)

| State/U.T | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 113 | 131 | 158 | 195 | 241 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Assam | 102 | 138 | 186 | 230* | 284 |
| Bihar | 223 | 267 | 324 | 402 | 497 |
| Goa + | 156 | 164 | 225 | 272 | 316 |
| Gujarat | 83 | 105 | 136 | 174 | 210 |
| Harayana | 128 | 172 | 227 | 292 | 369 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 43 | 51 | 62 | 77 | 92 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | NA | NA | NA | 59 | 76 ^② |
| Karnataka | 101 | 123 | 153 | 194 | 234 |
| Kerala | 349 | 435 | 549 | 655 | 747 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59 | 73 | 94 | 118 | 149 |
| Maharashtra | 104 | 129 | 164 | 204 | 256 |
| Manipur | 26 | 35 | 48 | 64 | 82 |
| Meghalaya | 27 | 34 | 45 | 60 | 78 |
| Mizoram | 9 | 13 | 16 | 23 | 33 |
| Nagaland | 13 | 22 | 31 | 47 | 73 |
| Orissa | 94 | 113 | 141 | 169 | 202 |
| Punjab | 182 | 221 | 269 | 333 | 401 |
| Rajasthan | 47 | 59 | 75 | 100 | 128 |
| Sikkim | 19 | 23 | 30 | 45 | 57 |
| Tamil Nadu | 232 | 259 | 317 | 372 | 428 |
| Tripura | 61 | 109 | 148 | 196 | 262 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 215 | 251 | 300 | 377 | 472 |
| West Bengal | 296 | 394 | 499 | 615 | 766 |
| Union Territory | | | | | |
| A & N Islands | 4 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 34 |
| Chandigarh | 213 | 1052 | 2257 | 3961 | 5620 |
| Dadara & N Haveli | 85 | 118 | 151 | 211 | 282 |
| Daman & Diu | - | - | - | 705 | 906 |
| Delhi | 1176 | 1793 | 2742 | 4194 | 6319 |
| Lakshadweep | 657 | 753 | 994 | 1258 | 1615 |
| Pondicherry | 645 | 750 | 959 | 1229 | 1640 |
| All India | 117 | 142 | 177 | 216 | 267 |

Source : Registrar General of India

* The 1981 census was not conducted in Assam.

Based on 1971 census popln., 1981 popln. figures have been estimated for Assam

② 1991 census was not conducted in J&K. The figures are as per the projections prepared by Standing Committee of Experts on Popnl. Projections (oct 1989)

+ Includes Daman and Diu for 1951, 1961 & 1971

Table 6 : Sex ratio : Rural/Urban

| 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 | 878 | 933 |
| 1991 P | 941 | 893 | 929 |

Source : Registrar General of India

* Including Assam

** As on 1 April, 1971

P Provisional

Table 7: Percentage of currently married females
to all females by age group

| Year | Age group | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-49 | 15-49 |
| 1951 | 79.99 | | 84.65 | | | | |
| 1961 | 69.57 | 91.76 | 94.17 | 86.08 | 82.56 | 69.73 | 84.42 |
| 1971 | 55.41 | 88.83 | 94.95 | 90.36 | 88.07 | 78.03 | 83.40 |
| 1981 | 43.47 | 84.64 | 94.33 | 94.81 | 80.51 | 83.15 | 80.74 |

Source : Registrar General of India

Table 8(a):Vital rates based on Sample Registration System
by rural and urban areas - India

| Year | Birth rate | | | Death rate | | | Natural growth rate | | |
|------|------------|-------|----------|------------|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1971 | 38.9 | 30.1 | 36.9 | 16.4 | 9.7 | 14.9 | 22.5 | 20.4 | 22.0 |
| 1974 | 35.9 | 28.4 | 34.5 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 14.5 | 20.0 | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| 1975 | 36.7 | 28.5 | 35.2 | 17.3 | 10.2 | 15.9 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 19.3 |
| 1976 | 35.8 | 28.4 | 34.4 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 15.0 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 19.4 |
| 1977 | 34.3 | 27.8 | 33.0 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 14.7 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.3 |
| 1978 | 34.7 | 27.8 | 33.3 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 14.2 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 19.1 |
| 1979 | 35.1 | 27.6 | 33.7 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 21.0 | 19.5 | 20.7 |
| 1980 | 35.1 | 27.8 | 33.7 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 12.6 | 21.4 | 19.9 | 21.1 |
| 1981 | 35.6 | 27.0 | 33.9 | 13.7 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 21.9 | 19.2 | 21.4 |
| 1982 | 35.5 | 27.6 | 33.8 | 13.1 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 22.4 | 20.2 | 21.9 |
| 1983 | 35.3 | 28.3 | 33.7 | 13.1 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 22.2 | 20.4 | 21.8 |
| 1984 | 35.3 | 29.4 | 33.9 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 21.5 | 20.8 | 21.3 |
| 1985 | 34.3 | 28.1 | 32.9 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 11.8 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 21.1 |
| 1986 | 34.2 | 27.1 | 32.6 | 12.2 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 22.0 | 19.5 | 21.5 |
| 1987 | 33.7 | 27.4 | 32.2 | 12.0 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 21.3 |
| 1988 | 33.1 | 26.3 | 31.5 | 12.0 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 21.1 | 18.6 | 20.5 |
| 1989 | 32.2 | 25.2 | 30.6 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 21.1 | 18.0 | 20.3 |
| 1990 | 31.5 | 24.4 | 29.9 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 20.3 |

Source : Registrar General of India

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

Table 8(b): Vital rates based on Sample Registration System by rural and urban areas during 1990

- States

| State | Birth rate | | | Death rate | | | Natural growth rate | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25.9 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 16.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 30.6 | 20.9 | 29.7 | 14.1 | 4.4 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Assam | 28.1 | 20.7 | 27.5 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 18.2 | 13.8 | 17.8 |
| Bihar | 33.8 | 24.6 | 32.9 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 10.6 | 22.8 | 18.4 | 22.3 |
| Goe | 15.4 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 8.7 |
| Gujarat | 30.0 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 20.6 |
| Harayana | 33.0 | 27.5 | 31.8 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 24.1 | 20.6 | 23.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 27.6 | 19.2 | 27.0 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 19.1 | 12.3 | 18.6 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 33.3 ^a | 24.0 ^a | 31.4 ^a | 8.3 ^a | 6.3 ^a | 7.9 ^a | 25.0 | 17.8 | 23.5 |
| Karnataka | 28.8 | 24.8 | 27.8 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 19.7 |
| Kerala | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 38.7 | 29.1 | 36.9 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 25.1 | 21.6 | 24.4 |
| Maharashtra | 29.5 | 23.6 | 27.5 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 21.1 | 18.4 | 20.2 |
| Manipur | 22.2 | 17.3 | 21.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 15.1 |
| Meghalaya | 35.4 | 15.5 | 31.8 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 26.7 | 12.1 | 24.0 |
| Nagaland | 16.7 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 12.1 |
| Orissa | 30.6 | 23.6 | 29.9 | 12.2 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 18.3 |
| Punjab | 28.4 | 25.6 | 27.6 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| Rajasthan | 34.3 | 27.6 | 33.1 | 9.9 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 25.4 | 20.1 | 23.7 |
| Sikkim | 28.1 | 18.4 | 26.4 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 20.4 | 13.2 | 19.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 23.2 | 20.9 | 22.4 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.7 |
| Tripura | 25.5 | 17.4 | 24.7 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 18.2 | 12.3 | 17.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 37.2 | 29.3 | 35.7 | 12.8 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 24.4 | 20.5 | 23.7 |
| West Bengal | 30.7 | 18.3 | 27.3 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 22.1 | 11.5 | 19.2 |
| Union Territory:- | | | | | | | | | |
| A & N Islands | 22.3 | 17.1 | 21.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 16.6 | 12.1 | 15.5 |
| Chandigarh | 19.1 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 14.4 |
| Daclara & N Haveli | | | | | | | | | |
| Daman & Diu | 32.8 | 18.6 | 27.3 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 25.2 | 8.7 | 18.8 |
| Delhi | 29.9 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 22.0 | 16.6 | 17.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 27.1 | 23.9 | 25.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 20.9 | 18.5 | 19.8 |
| Pondicherry | 18.9 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 11.5 | 15.6 | 13.8 |
| All India | 31.5 | 24.4 | 29.6 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 20.3 |

Source: Registrar General of India

^a The figures are based on average of the previous three years since no half-yearly survey was conducted

Table 9 : Age specific fertility rates - India

| Age group (Years) | | 1971* | 1976* | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15-19 | Rural | 110.6 | 87.0 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 97.6 |
| | Urban | 64.9 | 64.6 | 58.1 | 62.7 | 62.7 |
| | Combined | 100.8 | 83.0 | 90.4 | 88.9 | 89.4 |
| 20-24 | Rural | 260.9 | 260.2 | 261.3 | 258.2 | 266.0 |
| | Urban | 213.9 | 213.7 | 195.0 | 207.6 | 220.5 |
| | Combined | 250.8 | 249.5 | 246.9 | 245.9 | 254.7 |
| 25-29 | Rural | 261.6 | 250.8 | 244.9 | 245.5 | 245.9 |
| | Urban | 227.9 | 197.5 | 187.0 | 193.0 | 87.7 |
| | Combined | 254.8 | 238.8 | 232.1 | 232.2 | 231.1 |
| 30-34 | Rural | 212.4 | 190.9 | 180.4 | 180.0 | 176.6 |
| | Urban | 158.0 | 133.9 | 117.8 | 117.9 | 116.4 |
| | Combined | 202.2 | 179.7 | 167.7 | 165.5 | 162.9 |
| 35-39 | Rural | 147.5 | 126.3 | 112.6 | 112.4 | 107.2 |
| | Urban | 96.5 | 73.6 | 60.1 | 62.3 | 57.3 |
| | Combined | 137.8 | 116.1 | 102.5 | 101.0 | 95.9 |
| 40-44 | Rural | 68.2 | 58.9 | 48.4 | 53.9 | 54.5 |
| | Urban | 34.9 | 28.9 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 25.0 |
| | Combined | 62.2 | 53.3 | 44.0 | 48.1 | 48.3 |
| 45-49 | Rural | 26.3 | 17.3 | 22.0 | 25.8 | 27.0 |
| | Urban | 15.4 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 10.2 |
| | Combined | 24.4 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Total fertility rate | Rural | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| | Urban | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Combined | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 9 : Age specific fertility rates--
-India

| Age group (years) | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15-19 Rural | 92.9 | 97.0 | 100.3 | 97.5 | 97.1 |
| 15-19 Urban | 63.3 | 62.5 | 62.1 | 58.7 | 57.2 |
| 15-19 Combined | 85.8 | 88.6 | 91.1 | 88.3 | 88.2 |
| 20-24 Rural | 266.9 | 267.2 | 264.6 | 262.8 | 260.1 |
| 20-24 Urban | 228.0 | 231.2 | 217.8 | 221.3 | 211.9 |
| 20-24 Combined | 257.0 | 258.2 | 252.8 | 252.3 | 248.1 |
| 25-29 Rural | 246.4 | 232.1 | 229.4 | 223.3 | 220.7 |
| 25-29 Urban | 204.5 | 182.2 | 179.0 | 184.6 | 173.0 |
| 25-29 Combined | 235.9 | 219.2 | 216.4 | 213.5 | 208.5 |
| 30-34 Rural | 174.6 | 163.0 | 153.6 | 148.4 | 143.4 |
| 30-34 Urban | 115.4 | 107.3 | 94.5 | 96.4 | 89.3 |
| 30-34 Combined | 160.4 | 149.9 | 139.2 | 135.9 | 130.2 |
| 35-39 Rural | 106.6 | 92.0 | 89.3 | 88.1 | 84.8 |
| 35-39 Urban | 59.9 | 48.2 | 45.0 | 49.6 | 45.2 |
| 35-39 Combined | 95.7 | 81.2 | 78.6 | 78.8 | 75.3 |
| 40-44 Rural | 53.3 | 45.3 | 43.5 | 40.2 | 39.1 |
| 40-44 Urban | 22.6 | 20.1 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 18.7 |
| 40-44 Combined | 46.7 | 39.9 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 34.5 |
| 45-49 Rural | 25.2 | 19.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 14.4 |
| 45-49 Urban | 8.8 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| 45-49 Combined | 21.7 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 12.4 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Urban | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Combined | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 |

Table 10: 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 | 45.5 | 30.0 | 17.4 | 7.0 | 100.00 |
| Female | 1961 | 81.3 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 100.00 |
| | 1971 | 77.7 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 100.00 |
| | 1981 | 73.3 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 100.00 |
| Person | 1961 | 73.7 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 100.00 |
| | 1971 | 70.3 | 15.3 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 100.00 |
| | 1981 | 65.2 | 17.6 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 100.00 |

Source: Registrar General of India

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

Table 11(a) : Age specific mortality rates -- India (rural)

| Age group (years) | 1971* | 1976* | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 0-4 | 56.2 | 55.2 | 45.5 | 43.9 | 41.8 | 46.2 | 43.3 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 35.7 |
| 5-9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| 10-14 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 15-19 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 20-24 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| 25-29 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 30-34 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| 35-39 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| 40-44 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 45-49 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| 50-54 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 |
| 55-59 | 21.6 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 19.8 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| 60-64 | 35.7 | 42.8 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 32.6 | 33.8 | 32.9 | 32.3 | 31.5 | 30.4 |
| 65-69 | 49.5 | 53.0 | 47.9 | 44.6 | 48.6 | 46.5 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 42.6 | 45.7 |
| 70+ | 112.8 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 94.2 | 100.5 | 109.2 | 100.1 | 91.8 | 89.6 | 94.3 |
| All ages | 16.4 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 |

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 11(b): Age specific mortality rates-- India (urban)

| Age group (years) | 1971* | 1976* | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-4 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 18.2 | 18.7 |
| 5-9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 10-14 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 15-19 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 20-24 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 25-29 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 30-34 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| 40-44 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| 45-49 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| 50-54 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 11.9 |
| 55-59 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 19.4 |
| 60-64 | 30.9 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 25.1 | 29.6 | 31.2 | 30.4 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 26.6 |
| 65-69 | 42.8 | 44.0 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 38.1 | 45.1 | 35.4 | 38.2 | 41.0 | 41.9 |
| 70+ | 91.5 | 86.6 | 79.7 | 77.2 | 83.5 | 98.5 | 90.0 | 88.1 | 88.5 | 91.7 |
| All ages | 9.7 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.7 |

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 11(c): Age specific mortality rates -- India (combined)

| Age group (years) | 1971* | 1976* | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-4 | 51.9 | 51.0 | 41.2 | 39.1 | 37.6 | 41.2 | 38.4 | 36.6 | 35.2 | 33.3 |
| 5-9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 10-14 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 15-19 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 20-24 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 25-29 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 30-34 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 35-39 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| 40-44 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| 45-49 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| 50-54 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| 55-59 | 21.2 | 23.6 | 20.6 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.4 |
| 60-64 | 34.9 | 40.3 | 33.0 | 30.0 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 31.3 | 30.7 | 29.7 |
| 65-69 | 48.4 | 51.4 | 46.4 | 43.6 | 46.6 | 46.2 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 45.0 |
| 70+ | 109.3 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 90.8 | 97.2 | 107.1 | 98.1 | 91.0 | 89.4 | 93.8 |
| All ages | 14.9 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.0 |

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 12(a): Infant mortality rates by rural
and urban areas - India

| Year | rural | urban | combined |
|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1971 | 138 | 82 | 129 |
| 1976 | 139 | 80 | 129 |
| 1977 | 140 | 81 | 130 |
| 1978 | 137 | 74 | 127 |
| 1979 | 130 | 72 | 120 |
| 1980 | 124 | 65 | 114 |
| 1981 | 119 | 62 | 110 |
| 1982 | 114 | 65 | 105 |
| 1983 | 114 | 66 | 105 |
| 1984 | 113 | 66 | 104 |
| 1985 | 107 | 59 | 97 |
| 1986 | 105 | 62 | 96 |
| 1987 | 104 | 61 | 95 |
| 1988 | 102 | 62 | 94 |
| 1989 | 98 | 58 | 91 |
| 1990 P | 86 | 51 | 80 |

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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Table 12(b): Infant mortality rates by rural and urban areas during 1990 - States

| State | Rural | Urban | Combined |
|------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 73 | 56 | 70 |
| Assam | 79 | 43 | 77 |
| Bihar | 77 | 46 | 75 |
| Gujarat | 79 | 54 | 72 |
| Haryana | 73 | 52 | 69 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 71 | 42 | 68 |
| Jammu&Kashmir | 73 | 52 | 70 |
| Karnataka | 81 | 39 | 71 |
| Kerala | 18 | 16 | 17 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 119 | 61 | 111 |
| Maharashtra | 64 | 44 | 58 |
| Orissa | 127 | 68 | 123 |
| Punjab | 58 | 45 | 55 |
| Rajasthan | 88 | 60 | 83 |
| Tamil Nadu | 81 | 38 | 67 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 104 | 67 | 98 |
| West Bengal | 86 | 51 | 80 |

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

Table 13(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 |
| 1970-75+ | 50.5 | 49.0 | 49.7 |
| 1976-80+ | 52.5 | 52.1 | 52.3 |
| 1981-85+ | 55.4 | 55.7 | 55.4 |

Source: Registrar General of India
1) Census Actuarial Reports
11) Sample Registration System

+ Based on Sample Registration System.

Table 13(b): Expectation of life at birth by sex
during 1981-85
-States

| State | Male | Female | Person |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 57.2 | 59.8 | 58.4 |
| Assam | 52.0 | 51.9 | 51.9 |
| Bihar | 54.2 | 51.5 | 52.8 |
| Gujarat | 55.5 | 59.3 | 57.6 |
| Harayana | 61.5 | 59.0 | 60.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 58.5 | 62.9 | 60.4 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 60.2 | 60.7 | 60.4 |
| Karnataka | 59.7 | 62.0 | 60.6 |
| Kerala | 65.4 | 71.5 | 68.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 51.5 | 51.9 | 51.6 |
| Maharashtra | 59.6 | 62.1 | 60.6 |
| Orissa | 53.1 | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| Punjab | 62.6 | 63.6 | 63.1 |
| Rajasthan | 53.3 | 53.6 | 53.5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 56.5 | 57.4 | 56.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 51.4 | 48.5 | 50.0 |
| West Bengal | 56.8 | 58.0 | 57.4 |

Source: Registrar General of India

Table 14 : 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 | 0.088 | 0.327 |
| 1986-87 P | 0.085 | 0.327 |
| 1987-88 P | 0.083 | 0.325 |

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

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Table 15: Percentage distribution of area by land use

| Year | Percentage of total area under | | | | | | | Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| | Forests | Not available for cultivation | Permanent pastures & other grazing land | Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown | Culturable waste land | Fallow land | Net area sown | |
| 1950-51 | 14.2 | 16.7 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 41.8 | 11.3 |
| 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 | 7.7 | 44.6 | 14.7 |
| 1965-66 | 20.1 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 44.6 | 14.0 |
| 1970-71 | 21.0 | 14.7 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 46.3 | 18.2 |
| 1975-76 | 22.0 | 13.0 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 46.7 | 20.2 |
| 1980-81 | 22.2 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 46.0 | 23.3 |
| 1982-83 | 22.1 | 13.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 46.6 | 21.8 |
| 1983-84 | 22.1 | 13.3 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 46.9 | 26.2 |
| 1984-85 | 21.8 | 13.4 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 46.3 | 25.7 |
| 1985-86 | 22.1 | 13.4 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 46.2 | 26.9 |
| 1986-87 | 21.8 | 13.5 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 45.9 | 26.2 |
| 1987-88 | 21.9 | 13.5 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 44.7 | 26.9 |

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

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

Table 16 : Percentage of couples currently practicing family planning methods

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

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

Table 17 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases

| Number of children immunised (in million) | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Year | 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 |
| 1989-90P | 19.27 | 14.05 | 19.14 | 20.46 |
| 1990-91P | 22.25 | 12.23 | 21.89 | 22.85 |

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NA Not Available
 P Provisional
 DPT Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus
 DT Diphtheria and Tetanus

Table 18 : Number of doctors and nursing personnel per one hundred thousand population

| Year | Number of personnel per one hundred thousand population | | | |
|------|---|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Doctors | Nurses | Auxiliary nurses/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 | 43 | 32 | 17 | 2.03 |
| 1990 | 44 | .. | .. | .. |

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
.. Not available

* Relates to year 1950

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

Table 19 : Number of beds (all types) per one hundred thousand population

| Year | No. of beds per one hundred thousand population* |
|--------|--|
| 1951 | 32 |
| 1956 | 40 |
| 1961 | 57 |
| 1966 | 61 |
| 1971 | 64 |
| 1976 | 78 |
| 1980 | 83 |
| 1981 | 83 |
| 1982 | 82 |
| 1983 | 82 |
| 1984 | 84 |
| 1985 | 86 |
| 1986 | 90 |
| 1987 | 91 |
| 1988 | 92 |
| 1989 | 92 |
| 1990 P | 91 |

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 P Provisional
 * Relates to both government and private hospitals registered with health authorities.

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

Table 20: Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and Public Health Centres

| Year | Hospitals | Dispensaries | PHCS |
|------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| 1951 | 2694 | 6515 | - |
| 1956 | 3307 | 7194 | 725 |
| 1961 | 3054 | 9406 | 2565 |
| 1966 | 3727 | 8414 | 4631 |
| 1971 | 3858 | 9087 | 5112 |
| 1976 | 5025 | 12274 | 5328 |
| 1981 | 6804 | 16751 | 5740 |
| 1986 | 9843 | 25193 | 12934 |
| 1989 | 14620 | 27040 | 18811 |
| 1990 | 15006 | 26680 | 20531 |
| 1991 | 15434 | 25013 | 21641 |

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 21 : Type of medical attention at birth
(Percentages)

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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

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

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

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

Table 22 : Type of medical attention at death
(Percentages)

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

- I : Death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institution etc.
M : Death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner
U : Death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner
N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended

Table 23 :Expenditure incurred on education,
health and social security and
welfare services

| Year | Education | | Health | | Social security & welfare services | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total Rs.crore | Per capita (Rs) | Total Rs.crore | Per capita (Rs) | Total Rs.crore | per capita (Rs) |
| 1980-81 | 3859 | 56 | 943 | 14 | 756 | 11 |
| 1981-82 | 4530 | 64 | 1157 | 16 | 955 | 13 |
| 1982-83 | 5419 | 75 | 1349 | 19 | 1259 | 17 |
| 1983-84 | 6282 | 85 | 1614 | 22 | 1722 | 23 |
| 1984-85 | 7330 | 98 | 1929 | 26 | 1885 | 25 |
| 1985-86 | 8812 | 114 | 2225 | 29 | 2008 | 26 |
| 1986-87 | 9807 | 124 | 2522 | 32 | 2468 | 31 |
| 1987-88 | 11751 | 147 | 2955 | 37 | 2852 | 36 |
| 1988-89 | 13871 | 169 | 3383 | 41 | 3301 | 40 |
| 1989-90 | 16348 | 195 | 3944 | 47 | 3798 | 45 |

Source: Department of Statistics, CSO

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

Table 24 : 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 | 2350 |

Source : Annual Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, 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.

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

Table 25 : 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 fibres (meter) @@ |
| 1950-51 | 334.2 | 60.7 | 394.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1955-56 | 360.4 | 70.3 | 430.7 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 14.4 |
| 1960-61 | 399.7 | 69.0 | 468.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 15.0 |
| 1965-66 | 359.9 | 48.2 | 408.1 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 16.4 |
| 1970-71 | 417.6 | 51.2 | 468.8 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 15.6 |
| 1975-76 | 373.8 | 50.5 | 424.3 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 14.6 |
| 1979-80 | 379.5 | 30.9 | 410.4 | 4.7 | 8.0 | 14.7 |
| 1980-81 | 416.2 | 37.5 | 453.7 | 5.0@ | 7.2@ | 14.7@ |
| 1981-82 | 414.8 | 39.2 | 454.0 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 14.4 |
| 1982-83 | 396.9 | 39.5 | 436.4 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 13.6 |
| 1984-85 | 415.6 | 38.1 | 453.7 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 14.5 |
| 1985-86 | 434.3 | 44.0 | 478.3 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 19.0 |
| 1986-87 | 436.1 | 36.6 | 472.7 | 6.2 | 11.2 | 19.1 |
| 1987-88 | 413.2 | 38.0 | 451.2 | 7.0 | 11.7 | 18.0 |
| 1988-89P | 455.0 | 42.2 | 497.2 | 6.5 | 12.2 | 17.8 |
| 1989-90P | 438.1 | 36.5 | 474.6 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 17.3 |

Source : Dte. of Eco. & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

- P : Provisional .. Not available @ Actual
+ : 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 fibre 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 26: Housing amenities

| Items | Percentage of households | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 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 | 33.01 | 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)

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Table 27 : 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 | 25.0 | 3.2 | 20.6 | 8.6 | 16.1 |
| 1987-88 | 28.2 | 3.6 | 22.3 | 9.1 | 15.5 |
| 1988-89 | 30.8 | 3.9 | 23.8 | 9.8 | 18.4 |
| 1989-90 | 34.5 | 4.2 | 25.2 | 10.0 | 18.8 |
| 1990-91 | .. | 4.2 | 25.0 | 9.9 | 18.6 |

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

.. Not Available

Table 28 : Road length and motor vehicles

| Year | Road length (kms) per 1000 persons | | | Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|------------|-------|--|------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Surfaced | Unsurfaced | Total | Two wheelers | Cars/Jeeps/Taxis | Other vehicles | Total |
| 1951 | 0.43 | 0.68 | 1.11 | 0.07 | 0.44 | 0.33 | 0.85 |
| 1956 | 0.53 | 0.68 | 1.21 | 0.10 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 1.08 |
| 1961 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 1.19 | 0.20 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 1.51 |
| 1966 | 0.70 | 0.87 | 1.57 | 0.46 | 0.93 | 0.85 | 2.24 |
| 1971 | 0.54 | 1.13 | 1.67 | 1.05 | 1.24 | 1.11 | 3.40 |
| 1976 | 0.90 | 1.14 | 2.04 | 1.73 | 1.27 | 1.41 | 4.41 |
| 1980 | 0.96 | 1.27 | 2.23 | 3.16 | 1.57 | 2.01 | 6.74 |
| 1981 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 2.17 | 3.69 | 1.63 | 2.23 | 7.55 |
| 1982 | 1.03 | 1.16 | 2.19 | 4.23 | 1.72 | 2.40 | 8.35 |
| 1983 | 1.02 | 1.19 | 2.21 | 4.91 | 1.89 | 2.59 | 9.39 |
| 1984 | 1.02 | 1.20 | 2.22 | 5.80 | 1.95 | 2.98 | 10.63 |
| 1985 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 2.26 | 6.85 | 2.10 | 3.13 | 12.08 |
| 1986 | 1.08 | 1.18 | 2.27 | 8.10 | 2.28 | 3.28 | 13.66 |
| 1987 | 1.11 | 1.19 | 2.29 | 9.85 | 2.53 | 3.63 | 16.01 |
| 1988 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 2.33 | 11.61 | 2.84 | 4.00 | 18.45 |
| 1989 | 1.13 | 1.22 | 2.35 | 13.49 | 3.04 | 4.26 | 20.79 |
| 1990P | 1.16 | 1.22 | 2.38 | 14.95 | 3.37 | 4.73 | 23.05 |

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

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Table 29(a): Literates per thousand population
- India

| Year | Number of literates per thousand | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Person |
| 1901 * | 98 | 6 | 53 |
| 1911 * | 106 | 11 | 59 |
| 1921 * | 122 | 18 | 72 |
| 1931 * | 156 | 29 | 95 |
| 1941 * | 249 | 73 | 161 |
| 1951 + | 249 | 79 | 167 |
| 1961 | 344 | 130 | 240 |
| 1971 | 395 | 187 | 294 |
| 1981 # | 467 | 249 | 362 |
| 1991 @ | 531 | 327 | 432 |

Source : Registrar General of India

* For undivided India

+ Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Excludes Assam

@ The 1991 census has not been held in J&K. As such the rates are exclusive of J&K.

Table 29(b): Literates per thousand population in
1991 - States

| State | Number of literates per thousand | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Person |
| Andhra Pradesh | 468 | 281 | 376 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 413 | 230 | 329 |
| Assam | 506 | 352 | 432 |
| Bihar | 425 | 186 | 311 |
| Goa | 742 | 594 | 669 |
| Gujarat | 615 | 412 | 517 |
| Haryana | 560 | 336 | 455 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 626 | 440 | 533 |
| Karnataka | 564 | 373 | 470 |
| Kerala | 809 | 754 | 781 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 470 | 232 | 355 |
| Maharashtra | 646 | 438 | 545 |
| Manipur | 582 | 394 | 490 |
| Meghalaya | 417 | 365 | 392 |
| Mizoram | 704 | 641 | 674 |
| Nagaland | 560 | 455 | 511 |
| Orissa | 525 | 291 | 410 |
| Punjab | 551 | 427 | 493 |
| Rajasthan | 442 | 166 | 310 |
| Sikkim | 545 | 384 | 470 |
| Tamil Nadu | 640 | 449 | 546 |
| Tripura | 582 | 410 | 499 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 451 | 211 | 338 |
| West Bengal | 565 | 389 | 481 |
| Union Territory | | | |
| A & N Islands | 675 | 538 | 613 |
| Chandigarh | 708 | 612 | 665 |
| Dadara & N Haveli | 431 | 213 | 327 |
| Daman & Diu | 705 | 511 | 609 |
| Delhi | 697 | 560 | 635 |
| Lakshadweep | 705 | 581 | 645 |
| Pondicherry | 719 | 565 | 643 |
| All India | 531 | 327 | 432 |

Source: Registrar General of India

Table 30: Percentage of literates by age and sex

| Age group (years) | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| 5-9 | 25.0 | 14.4 | 19.8 | 27.2 | 18.9 | 23.2 | 34.7 | 25.6 | 30.3 |
| 10-14 | 54.4 | 28.4 | 42.3 | 59.8 | 38.1 | 49.8 | 66.8 | 44.8 | 56.4 |
| 15-19 | 52.0 | 23.8 | 38.4 | 63.4 | 37.7 | 51.4 | 66.1 | 43.3 | 55.4 |
| 20-24 | 49.8 | 18.2 | 33.6 | 60.7 | 28.7 | 44.7 | 66.6 | 37.1 | 52.0 |
| 25-34 | 42.5 | 13.9 | 28.5 | 50.1 | 19.3 | 34.8 | 60.7 | 28.9 | 45.1 |
| 35 & above | 35.3 | 7.7 | 22.2 | 38.0 | 10.7 | 25.2 | 44.7 | 14.5 | 30.3 |
| All ages | 34.5 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 39.5 | 18.7 | 29.4 | 46.7 | 24.9 | 36.2 |
| 5 & above | 40.4 | 15.3 | 28.3 | 45.9 | 22.0 | 34.5 | 53.4 | 28.5 | 41.4 |
| 10 & above | 43.6 | 15.5 | 30.1 | 49.9 | 22.6 | 36.8 | 57.0 | 29.1 | 43.6 |
| 15 & above | 41.5 | 13.2 | 27.8 | 47.7 | 19.4 | 34.0 | 54.9 | 25.7 | 40.8 |

Source : Registrar General of India

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

Table 31 : Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex

| Year | Age (6-11 yrs) | | | Age (11-14 yrs) | | |
|----------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | 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 | 67.7 | 44.2 | 17.0 | 30.8 |
| 1970-71 | 92.6 | 59.1 | 76.4 | 46.5 | 20.8 | 34.2 |
| 1975-76 | 95.7 | 62.0 | 79.3 | 47.0 | 23.8 | 35.6 |
| 1980-81 | 95.8 | 64.1 | 80.5 | 54.3 | 28.6 | 41.9 |
| 1982-83 | 103.0 | 69.7 | 86.8 | 58.3 | 31.8 | 45.5 |
| 1983-84 | 106.9 | 72.6 | 90.2 | 60.6 | 33.2 | 47.3 |
| 1984-85 | 110.3 | 76.0 | 93.6 | 61.3 | 34.9 | 48.1 |
| 1985-86 | 111.1 | 79.2 | 95.6 | 61.8 | 35.3 | 49.0 |
| 1986-87 | 111.8 | 79.2 | 96.0 | 66.5 | 39.0 | 53.1 |
| 1987-88 | 113.1 | 81.6 | 97.9 | 68.9 | 40.6 | 55.1 |
| 1988-89 | 115.7 | 82.5 | 99.6 | 70.8 | 42.3 | 57.0 |
| 1989-90P | 115.5 | 83.6 | 99.9 | 73.0 | 44.6 | 59.2 |
| 1990-91P | 115.3 | 85.6 | 101.0 | 73.4 | 46.1 | 60.1 |

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

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

Table 32 : Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education

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

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education
@ Includes enrolment in high/post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern) and 10+2 pattern
P Provisional
@@ Includes enrolment in high/post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern), 10+2 pattern, intermediate and pre-university

Table 33: Percentage of female teachers to male teachers at different levels of education

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

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education
 .. Not available
 * Provisional
 @ Data relates to higher secondary (old pattern and new pattern 10+2) and high/ post basic schools, intermediate, Pre-degree and Junior colleges

Table 34 : Pupil-Teacher ratio in schools

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

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

Table 35: Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in schools and colleges

| Year | Primary (I-V) | Middle (VI-VIII) | Secondary (IX-XI) | Colleges & universities for general education |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1950-51 | 39 | 20 | 15 | 14 |
| 1955-56 | 44 | 25 | 21 | 17 |
| 1960-61 | 48 | 32 | 23 | 22 |
| 1965-66 | 57 | 37 | 30 | 28 |
| 1970-71 | 60 | 41 | 35 | 34 |
| 1975-76 | 62 | 46 | 39 | 39 |
| 1979-80 | 62 | 48 | 41 | 39 |
| 1980-81 | 62 | 48 | 41@ | 39 |
| 1981-82 | 63 | 49 | 41@ | 40 |
| 1982-83 | 64 | 51 | 43@ | 39@@ |
| 1983-84 | 64 | 51 | 44@ | 40@@ |
| 1984-85 | 65 | 53 | 46@ | 40 |
| 1985-86 | 67 | 54 | 44@ | 41 |
| 1987-88 | 68 | 56 | 45@ | 48@@ |
| 1988-89 | 68 | 57 | 47@ | 50@@ |
| 1989-90P | 69 | 58 | 49@ | 51@@ |
| 1990-91P | 70 | 60 | 51 | 52@@ |

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

- P Provisional
 @ Includes enrolment of high/post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern) and (10 + 2) pattern
 @@ Excludes professional, technical and special courses

Table 36: Enrolment trend of females in university education in major disciplines of education

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

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

Table 37 : Percentage allocation of budget for education by sub-sectors of education

| Year | Percentage of total budget allocated for | | | | | | Total |
|---------|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | Elementary education | Secondary education | Special education | University education | Technical education | Other educational programmes | |
| 70-71 | 44.9 | 31.3 | 2.4 | 9.3 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| 75-76 | 49.6 | 32.9 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 79-80 | 47.0 | 32.8 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| 80-81 | 48.5 | 32.3 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| 81-82 | 46.5 | 33.9 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| 82-83 | 48.2 | 33.2 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| 83-84 | 41.1 | 33.0 | 1.2 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| 84-85 | 47.8 | 33.3 | 1.2 | 12.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| 85-86 | 46.3 | 30.8 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| 86-87 | 45.9 | 30.8 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| 87-88 | 45.1 | 30.4 | 2.1 | 15.5 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 88-89 | 44.6 | 32.1 | 2.1 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 89-90RE | 46.4 | 30.8 | 2.2 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 |

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education
RE Revised estimates

Table 38 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel

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

Source: Department of Science & Technology

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

** Including graduates .. Not available

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

Table 39: 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 | .. |

Source : Department of Science & Technology

Table 40: Expenditure on scientific research and development (in Rs.)

| Year | Total expenditure (million Rs.) | Per capita expenditure (Rs.) | Percentage of gross national product |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1958-59 | 229.3 | 0.55 | 0.18 |
| 1965-66 | 683.9 | 1.41 | 0.31 |
| 1970-71 | 1396.4 | 2.58 | 0.38 |
| 1975-76 | 3566.9 | 5.88 | 0.53 |
| 1979-80 | 6385.4 | 9.62 | 0.67 |
| 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 | 0.75@ |
| 1984-85 | 17815.5 | 24.22 | 0.86@ |
| 1985-86 | 20687.8 | 27.55 | 0.89@ |
| 1986-87 | 24958.7 | 32.15 | 0.96@ |
| 1987-88 | 29369.4 | 37.10 | 1.00@ |
| 1988-89 | 34718.1 | 43.00 | 1.00* |
| 1989-90 | 40037.9** | 48.71 | 1.00* |

Source : Department of Science and Technology

- @ Based on provisional estimates of GNP
- ** Estimated
- * Based on quick estimates of GNP .

Table 41 : Labour force participation rates as per various rounds of NSSO by age (Percent)

| Year (Round) | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | Age-group (in years) | | | | | | Age-group (in years) | | | | | |
| | 5-14 | 15-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60+ | Total | 5-14 | 15-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60+ | Total |
| <u>Rural</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 (32nd) | 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 (38th) | 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 (43rd) | 7.4 | 79.7 | 98.7 | 95.7 | 64.9 | 61.4 | 6.3 | 36.9 | 47.6 | 42.2 | 16.3 | 29.2 |
| 1989-90P (45th) | 7.7 | 80.3 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 70.4 | 54.6 | 7.1 | 35.7 | 43.7 | 42.1 | 18.0 | 29.4 |
| <u>Urban</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 (32nd) | 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 (38th) | 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 (43rd) | 4.2 | 69.7 | 98.7 | 93.1 | 46.6 | 59.6 | 2.4 | 17.2 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 9.3 | 14.6 |
| 1989-90P (45th) | 4.1 | 66.2 | 98.0 | 92.9 | 44.9 | 52.4 | 2.4 | 16.7 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 10.4 | 12.9 |

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : The figures of the 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 45th rounds relate to the usual principal status.

P Provisional

Table 42 : Unemployment rates* as per various Rounds of NSSO
by age (Percent)

| Year (Round) | 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 |
| | <u>Rural</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 (32nd) | 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 (38th) | 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 (43rd) | 3.2 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| 1989-90P (45th) | 1.9 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.04 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | - | 0.8 |
| | <u>Urban</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 (32nd) | 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 (38th) | 10.6 | 12.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 6.9 |
| 1987-88 (43rd) | 9.3 | 13.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 8.5 |
| 1989-90P (45th) | 11.1 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.4 | - | 7.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | - | 3.9 |

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

* The percentage of unemployed in labour force

Note : The figures of the 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 45th rounds relate to the

Table 43: Percentage distribution of workers by industry

| Industry | Percent of total as on | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 March 1961 | 1 April 1971 | 1 March 1981 | 1 March 1991 |
| Agriculture | 71.5# | 71.6 | 66.5 | 64.9 |
| Forestry&logging | 0.2# | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| Fishing | 0.3# | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| Mining&quarrying | 0.5# | 0.5 | 0.6 | |
| Manufacturing | 9.5# | 9.4 | 11.3* | |
| Construction | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | |
| Electricity,gas & water supply | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 35.1@ |
| Transport etc. | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | |
| Trade,hotels & restuarants | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 | |
| Banking&insurance | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | |
| Realestate&business | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| Public admn. & defence | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | |
| Other services | 7.7 | 5.7 | 7.4 | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : Registrar General of India

* Manufacturing and repairs

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

Note 1) Figures for 1981 exclude Assam state where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

2) Figures for 1981 are based on five per cent sample data.

@ Gives total except Agriculture. Detailed break-up presently not available

Table 44(a) : Employment of women in organised sector - India

| Year (ending March) | Total (lakhs) | Percentage of 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 |
| 1989P | 259.9 | 13.6 |
| 1990+P | 265.6 | 14.2 |

Source : Directorate General of Employment
and Training, Ministry of Labour
P Provisional
+ Based on quick estimates as on
December, 1990

Table 44(b): Employment of women in organised sector during 1989 - States

| State | Total (lakhs) | Percentage of total employ - ment |
|-----------------|------------------|---|
| AndhraPradesh | 16.81 | 12.3 |
| Assam | 9.95 | 29.4 |
| Bihar | 16.54 | 6.8 |
| Goa, Daman&Diu | 0.89 | 19.2 |
| Gujarat | 16.15 | 12.3 |
| Harayana | 5.87 | 11.7 |
| HimachalPradesh | 2.78 | 11.0 |
| Jammu&Kashmir | 2.03 | 10.0 |
| Karnataka | 13.86 | 16.1 |
| Kerala | 10.96 | 35.1 |
| MadhyaPradesh | 16.13 | 9.7 |
| Maharashtra | 35.64 | 12.8 |
| Manipur | 0.51 | 14.3 |
| Meghalaya | 0.63 | 18.1 |
| Mizoram | 0.30 | 22.6 |
| Nagaland | 0.60 | 17.3 |
| Orissa | 7.25 | 7.9 |
| Punjab | 7.65 | 13.4 |
| Rajasthan | 11.25 | 12.2 |
| TamilNadu | 22.29 | 20.6 |
| Tripura | 0.93 | 18.1 |
| UttarPradesh | 26.45 | 7.6 |
| WestBengal | 24.65 | 10.0 |
| Union Territory | | |
| A&NIslands | 0.32 | 9.2 |
| Chandigarh | 0.73 | 15.3 |
| Delhi | 8.17 | 12.3 |
| Pondicherry | 0.51 | 14.8 |

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

Table 45(a): Percentage increase in job-seekers through employment exchanges- India

| Year | No. on live register as at the end of the 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 |

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

Table 45(b): Percentage increase in job seekers through Employment Exchanges during 1991- States

| State | No. on live register as at the end of the year (lakhs) | Percentage increase over the previous year |
|-------------------|--|--|
| AndhraPradesh | 32.09 | 6.8 |
| ArunachalPradesh | 0.05 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 13.32 | 28.1 |
| Bihar | 35.75 | 5.3 |
| Goa | 1.02 | 10.9 |
| Gujarat | 9.82 | 3.0 |
| Harayana | 6.67 | 11.9 |
| HimachalPradesh | 4.64 | 5.0 |
| Jammu&Kashmir | 1.36 | 21.4 |
| Karnataka | 14.56 | 10.8 |
| Kerala | 37.22 | 8.6 |
| MadhyaPradesh | 19.91 | -3.7 |
| Maharashtra | 31.59 | 3.8 |
| Manipur | 1.97 | 1.0 |
| Meghalaya | 0.24 | 4.3 |
| Mizoram | 0.37 | 2.8 |
| Nagaland | 0.23 | 15.0 |
| Orissa | 9.04 | 4.5 |
| Punjab | 7.51 | 14.5 |
| Rajasthan | 8.93 | -1.2 |
| TamilNadu | 34.56 | 7.7 |
| Tripura | 1.66 | 4.4 |
| UttarPradesh | 27.68 | -10.7 |
| West Bengal | 50.74 | 5.0 |
| Union Territory | | |
| A&N Island | 0.18 | 12.5 |
| Chandigarh | 1.60 | 2.6 |
| Dadra&NagarHaveli | 0.02 | 0.0 |
| Daman&Diu | 0.02 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 8.91 | 5.7 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.06 | 0.0 |
| Pondicherry | 1.25 | 2.4 |

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

Table 46 : Industrial injuries--incidence rate and frequency rate

| Year | All injuries | |
|--------|---|---|
| | Incidence rate (per thousand workers employed) | Frequency rate (per hundred thousand man-days worked) |
| 1961* | 45.67 | 16.18 |
| 1966 | 51.33 | 18.08 |
| 1971 | 75.67 | 26.53 |
| 1976 | 61.54 | 21.50 |
| 1980** | 65.59 | 22.02 |
| 1981 | 70.80 | 24.98 |
| 1982 | 64.18 | 22.02 |
| 1983 | 55.63 | 19.58 |
| 1984 | 36.72 | 12.87 |
| 1985 | 53.16 | 18.44 |
| 1986 | 49.31 | 16.48 |
| 1987 P | 41.40 | 14.20 |
| 1988 P | 45.97 | 15.39 |

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

P Provisional

* Excluding Jammu and Kashmir

** Excluding Karnataka

Table 47 : Man-days lost per thousand workers employed in manufacturing units of the public and private sectors

| Year | Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed | | |
|-------|--|----------------|-------------------------|
| | Public sector | Private sector | Both sectors (combined) |
| 1961 | 115 | 1179 | 1022 |
| 1966 | 548 | 2390 | 2041 |
| 1971 | 309 | 2746 | 2301 |
| 1976 | 404 | 2524 | 2102 |
| 1980 | 938 | 3008 | 2534 |
| 1981 | 3784 | 4506 | 4335 |
| 1982 | 4736 | 11110 | 9646 |
| 1983 | 1068 | 7194 | 5769 |
| 1984 | 1314 | 7940 | 6437 |
| 1985 | 329 | 4121 | 3234 |
| 1986 | 1003 | 4798 | 3941 |
| 1987 | 2108 | 4737 | 4141 |
| 1988P | 2180 | 4208 | 3736 |
| 1989P | 779@ | 4081@ | 3314@ |

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

P Provisional
 @ Figures of estimated employment for the year 1988 have been used for working out the man days lost for the year 1989.

Table 48 : Per capita household consumption expenditure based on National Sample Survey rounds (in Rs.)

| Year | Rural | | Urban | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Food | Total | Food | Total |
| 1954-55 | 9.9 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 24.7 |
| 1956-57 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 14.8 | 25.1 |
| 1959-60 | 14.1 | 20.0 | 16.9 | 27.5 |
| 1961-62 | 14.9 | 21.7 | 18.6 | 30.9 |
| 1964-65 | 19.3 | 26.4 | 22.7 | 36.0 |
| 1966-67 | 23.6 | 30.9 | 27.3 | 41.5 |
| 1969-70 | 25.6 | 34.7 | 33.1 | 50.4 |
| 1973-74 | 39.7 | 53.0 | 47.9 | 70.8 |
| 1977-78 | 44.3 | 68.9 | 57.7 | 96.2 |
| 1983 | 73.7 | 112.5 | 97.0 | 164.0 |
| 1986-87 | 92.6 | 140.9 | 129.0 | 222.0 |
| 1987-88 | 100.8 | 158.1 | 140.4 | 250.6 |
| 1988-89P | 111.8 | 175.1 | 152.5 | 266.9 |
| 1989-90P | 121.8 | 189.5 | 165.5 | 298.0 |

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation,
Ministry of Planning

P Provisional

Table 49: Growth of gross national product and per capita income

| Year | Gross National Product | | Per capita income | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Current prices | 1980-81 prices | Current prices | 1980-81 prices |
| 1950-51 | 8938 | 42644 | 238 | 1127 |
| 1955-56 | 9707 | 51119 | 232 | 1229 |
| 1960-61 | 15182 | 62532 | 326 | 1350 |
| 1965-66 | 23899 | 71338 | 456 | 1355 |
| 1970-71 | 39424 | 89465 | 672 | 1520 |
| 1975-76 | 70946 | 104660 | 1063 | 1572 |
| 1979-80 | 102595 | 114379 | 1390 | 1550 |
| 1980-81 | 122772 | 122772 | 1630 | 1630 |
| 1981-82 | 143256 | 129928 | 1856 | 1688 |
| 1982-83 | 158761 | 133299 | 2001 | 1688 |
| 1983-84 | 185779 | 143861 | 2300 | 1787 |
| 1984-85 | 207109 | 149256 | 2507 | 1813 |
| 1985-86 | 232370 | 155365 | 2724 | 1844 |
| 1986-87 | 258225 | 161535 | 2962 | 1871 |
| 1987-88 | 292146 | 168004 | 3289 | 1902 |
| 1988-89 | 347573 | 185616 | 3844 | 2069 |
| 1989-90 | 397396 | 196874 | 4291 | 2148 |
| 1990-91 | 468426 | 208390 | 4974 | 2227 |

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Table 50 : Percentage of population below the poverty line

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

Source : Planning Commission

P Provisional

Table 51: Price Indices

| Year | Consumer price index number for | | | Index no. of whole- sale price (all-comm odities) 1970-71 =100 |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Industrial workers 1960=100 | Agricultural labourers 1960-61=100 | Urban-non manual employees 1960=100 | |
| 1961 | 104 | - | 103 | - |
| 1966 | 151 | 172 | 142 | 126# |
| 1971 | 190 | 193 | 178 | 105* |
| 1976 | 296 | 290 | 275 | 172 |
| 1981 | 441 | 436 | 403 | 277 |
| 1986 | 661 | 567 | 602 | 131** |
| 1987 | 719 | 608 | 653 | 140 |
| 1988 | 787 | 690 | 133@ | 152 |
| 1989 | 171+ | 745 | 143 | 162 |
| 1990 | 186 | 774 | 156 | 177 |
| 1991 | 212 | 913 | 177 | 201 |

- Notes : \$ Agricultural year(July to June)
 # Base: 1961-62=100
 * Based on average for nine months only
 ** Base shifted to 1981-82=100 and the linking factor for deriving on base 1961-62=100 from 1970-71=100 based series is 1.811 and 1981-82 =100 is 2.813
 @ Base shifted to 1984-85=100 and the linking factor is 5.32
 + Base shifted to 1982=100 and the linking factor between 1960 & 1982 base indices is 4.93.The figure prior to Augt.68 are derived from 1949 based index for which conversion factor is 121.54 of 1949 based is equivalent 100 of the 1960 based index

Table 52: Newspapers and periodicals

| Year | Non-daily newspapers | | | Daily newspapers | | |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number | Estimated circulation (in '000) | Number per thousand population | Number | Estimated circulation (in '000) | Number per thousand population |
| 1961 | 6139 | 15920 | 35.99 | 484* | 5334* | 12.06 |
| 1966 | 8039 | 15367 | 31.17 | 601* | 6320* | 12.82 |
| 1971 | 11397 | 17523 | 31.78 | 821 | 9096 | 16.50 |
| 1976 | 12445 | 24737 | 40.08 | 875 | 9338 | 15.13 |
| 1978 | 14849 | 29608 | 45.86 | 992 | 11242 | 17.41 |
| 1979 | 16081 | 33416 | 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 | 70.92 | 1802 | 19804 | 25.59 |
| 1987 | 22118 | 34223 | 44.08 | 2151 | 22607 | 29.12 |
| 1988 | 23255 | 33310 | 42.08 | 2281 | 21563 | 27.24 |
| 1989 P | 24516 | 35187 | | 2538 | 23097 | |

Source : Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly P: Provisional

Table 53: Films and cinemas

| Year | Number of feature films | No. of cinema halls @ | | |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| | | Permanent | Touring* | Total |
| 1951 | 219 | 2394 | 844 | 3238 |
| 1956 | 295 | 2780 | 875 | 3655 |
| 1961 | 303 | 3174 | 1325 | 4499 |
| 1966 | 316 | 3808 | 1639 | 5447 |
| 1971 | 433 | 4482 | 2505 | 6987 |
| 1976 | 507 | 5650 | 3367 | 9017 |
| 1978 | 619 | 6030 | 3521 | 9551 |
| 1979 | 714 | 6216 | 3744 | 9960 |
| 1980 | 742 | 6405 | 4157 | 10562 |
| 1981 | 737 | 6667 | 4146 | 10813 |
| 1982 | 767 | 6991 | 4248 | 11239 |
| 1983 | 741 | 7172 | 4594 | 11766 |
| 1984 | 833 | 7516 | 4768 | 12284 |
| 1985 | 912 | 7747 | 4701 | 12448 |
| 1986 | 840 | 8669 | 4632 | 12701 |
| 1987 | 806 | 8163 | 4569 | 12732 |
| 1988 | 773 | 8469 | 4714 | 13183 |
| 1989 | 781 | 8559 | 4796 | 13355 |
| 1990 | .. | 8689 | 4462 | 13151 |

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

@ Figures are as on 31st March

* Includes military

.. Not available

Table 54 : 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 | 0.28 |
| 1983 | 86 | 42 | 209.3 | 0.29 |
| 1984 | 86 | 166 | 366.7 | 0.50 |
| 1985 | 88 | 176 | 381.3 | 0.51 |
| 1986 | 93 | 185 | .. | .. |
| 1987 | 94 | 224 | .. | .. |
| 1988 | 96 | 274 | .. | .. |
| 1989 | 98 | 335 | .. | .. |
| 1990 | 104 | 520 | .. | .. |
| 1991 | 125 | 529 | .. | .. |

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 .. Not available

Table 55 : 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 | 18.2* |

Source : Postal Board, Ministry of Communications.

* Mid-year (1989-90) population has been taken from Monthly Abstract of Statistics

Table 56 : Number of electors and percentage voting in various General Elections

| General Election | Year | Total number of electors (million) | | | Percentage of electors participating in the election * | | |
|------------------|------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | 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 |

Source : Election Commission of India

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

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

Table 57 : 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 |

Source : Election Commission of India

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

Table 58: Rate of disposal of crimes under
the Indian Penal Code

| Year | Percentage of cases pending disposal at the end of the year | | Percentage convicted |
|------|---|----------|----------------------|
| | at investigation | in court | |
| 1971 | 16.5 | 60.9 | 62.0 |
| 1972 | 17.6 | 69.1 | 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 | 41.2 |
| 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 | .. |

Source : National Crime Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs
.. Not available

Table 59: Juvenile Crimes

| Year | Juveniles apprehended (in thousand) | | | Rate of J.crimes per '00 thousand pop. | Percentage of girls to total |
|------|--|-------|-------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | | |
| 1971 | 98.0 | 5.4 | 103.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| 1972 | 121.0 | 7.2 | 128.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 1973 | 122.2 | 5.6 | 127.8 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| 1974 | 132.1 | 8.5 | 140.6 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| 1975 | 132.6 | 9.3 | 141.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 1976 | 124.6 | 9.4 | 134.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| 1977 | 138.5 | 10.4 | 148.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 1978 | 151.2 | 9.7 | 160.9 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| 1979 | 160.3 | 9.7 | 170.0 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| 1980 | 178.1 | 9.5 | 187.6 | 8.3 | 5.0 |
| 1981 | 181.9 | 8.7 | 190.6 | 8.8 | 4.6 |
| 1982 | 157.6 | 10.7 | 168.3 | 8.4 | 6.4 |
| 1983 | 160.5 | 11.1 | 171.6 | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| 1984 | 149.8 | 12.5 | 162.3 | 5.8 | 7.7 |
| 1985 | 157.1 | 11.4 | 168.5 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| 1986 | 160.0 | 10.1 | 170.1 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| 1987 | 166.4 | 13.6 | 180.0 | 6.7 | 7.5 |
| 1988 | 33.1 | 5.1 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 13.4 |
| 1989 | 24.8 | 11.6 | 36.4 | 2.3 | 31.9 |
| 1990 | 25.3 | 5.5 | 30.8 | 1.8 | 18.0 |

Source : National Crime Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs

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

Table 60 : Incidence of suicides

| Year | Incidence of suicides per one hundred thousand population | | |
|------|---|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Persons |
| 1971 | 9.21 | 6.53 | 7.92 |
| 1972 | 9.20 | 6.15 | 7.73 |
| 1973 | 8.43 | 5.62 | 7.07 |
| 1974 | 9.09 | 6.41 | 7.80 |
| 1975 | 8.33 | 5.79 | 7.11 |
| 1976 | 7.51 | 5.85 | 6.71 |
| 1977 | 7.17 | 5.35 | 6.29 |
| 1978 | 7.22 | 5.17 | 6.23 |
| 1979 | 6.72 | 4.79 | 5.79 |
| 1980 | 6.92 | 5.37 | 6.17 |
| 1981 | 6.69 | 4.91 | 5.83 |
| 1982 | 7.28 | 5.35 | 6.34 |
| 1983 | 7.32 | 5.55 | 6.47 |
| 1984 | 7.71 | 5.98 | 6.87 |
| 1985 | 7.86 | 6.15 | 7.03 |
| 1986 | 7.96 | 6.27 | 7.14 |
| 1987 | 8.56 | 6.46 | 7.50 |
| 1988 | 9.25 | 6.92 | 8.10 |

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. POPULATION

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

Annual arithmetic growth rate

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

Annual geometric growth rate

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

Annual exponential growth rate

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

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

Table 3. - An urban area is defined as follows:

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

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

- Table 5.- Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square Kilometer in the Indian census.
- Table 6.- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population
- Table 8.- 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 any 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 9.- 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 10.- 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 11.- 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 12.- 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 13. - 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.

II ENVIRONMENT

Table 14.- 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 figure for the corresponding year. The figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture under Permanent pasture and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area, cultivable waste land and fallow land have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This was divided by the rural population figures to arrive at the figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural area.

Table 15.- 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 or uncultivable or covered by buildings, walls, roads, railways, mountains, deserts etc.

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

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

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

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

Nett area sown: For computing the net area sown, area sown more than once has been counted only once.

III HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Table 16. - 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 23. - 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.

V HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Table 28. - 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.

VI EDUCATION

Table 29. - 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 not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any 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 31. - Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

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

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

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

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

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

Table 32. - This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 34. - The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.,

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

VIII LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 42. - 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 activities for atleast one hour on any day of the previous week. On the other hand, if a person does not pursue any gainful activity but has been seeking or available for work, the person is considered as unemployed. According to current daily status, a person is considered as employed for the entire day of the reference period of one week if he/she had worked four hours or more during the day. If he had worked for more than one hour or more but less than four hours, he is considered for working as half day and seeking/available for work for other half of the day. If a person is not engaged in any work, even for one hour on the day, but was seeking/available for work for four hours or more, he is considered as unemployed for the entire day. The aggregate of day units, either half or full under different activity categories during the reference week divided by seven provides the estimates of average number of persons days by activity category during an average week over the survey period of one year.

Table 44. -

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

Table 45. - 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 46. - 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 47. - 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 establishments would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

IX INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Table 48. - Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipts 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 49. - 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 50. - Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO.

X PRICES

Table 51. - The changes in prices over a period of time can be gauged by the statistical device of Index Number of prices. There are four types of price indices series viz. Index number of consumer prices (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 centres, 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 centres. The wholesale price index has the latest base 1981-82 = 100 covering 447 distinct commodities. CPI for industrial workers and agricultural labour are released on a monthly basis by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Industry and Central Statistical Organisation are responsible for release of wholesale price index and index numbers for UNME respectively.

XI PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

- Table 58. - Percentage of cases pending at investigation refers to cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending with court relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Percentage conviction refers to cases ending in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.
- Table 59. - Juvenile has been defined as persons between the age of 7 and 21 years.
- Table 60. - 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 after 1981 census.

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