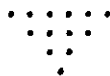


SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM - 1984

VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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P R E F A C E

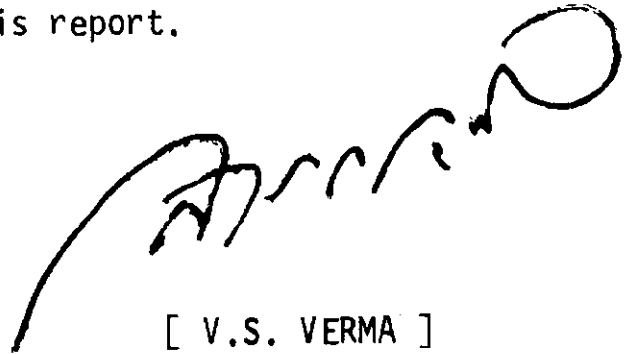
In the absence of dependable data from Civil Registration System, the Sample Registration System (SRS) is the main source of information on fertility and mortality indicators at state and national levels. The SRS mechanism involves collection of data through two different procedures, viz., continuous enumeration and retrospective half-yearly surveys which is followed by a process of matching of the two records and subsequent field verification of unmatched and partially matched events. The methodology provides a cross-check on the correctness and completeness of events of births and deaths listed in either records.

This report while presenting data for the year 1984 gives a detailed account of the salient features of the SRS along with other aspects connected with the implementation of SRS. The report also contains an analysis of data relating to population composition, fertility and mortality. The analysis aims at describing the population composition by broad age-group, the levels of fertility both overall as well as for different age-groups of women, the overall level of mortality as well as the mortality level for various age-groups during the year 1984. It also aims at bringing out the rural-urban and inter-state differentials as well as sex-wise differentials wherever relevant. Further, the analysis aims at indicating the changes over the recent years. It may be noted that whenever comparative statements over time have been presented, only 15 major States are covered as against 17 in other statements. This happens because in two States viz. Bihar and West Bengal, SRS data had been deficient prior to 1980 and hence not presented.

The SRS is a Centre-State venture and the present study would not have been possible without active involvement of various state implementing agencies for whom my thanks are due. I am also thankful

to the staff and officers of the Sample Registration Unit of Vital Statistics and Data Processing Divisions for their hard work. In particular, I am happy to place on record my appreciation of efforts put in by Dr. S.S. Srivastava, Joint Registrar General, Shri V.S. Swamy, Deputy Registrar General, and Shri A.K. Saxena, Investigator in bringing out this report.

*New Delhi,
dated 7.5.1987*



[V.S. VERMA]
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

The increasing acuteness of the population problem in India and the deficiencies in the statutory civil registration system have greatly intensified the need for quick and reliable estimates of birth and death rates on a current and continuous basis. The population/census provides decadal vital rates; it does not provide a measure of the change in population from year to year. To measure short-term changes in the growth of population for projecting its future trends and to evaluate the results of the family planning programmes, there is need for resorting to alternate sources of data. There are various alternate methods based on the application of sampling techniques which have been tried and tested in many developing countries. Such methods include single and multiround-retrospective surveys and the dual record system. In the absence of dependable vital rates from civil registration, the Office of the Registrar General, India initiated the sample registration of births and deaths in India, popularly known as sample registration system (SRS) in 1964-65.

1.1. The main objective of SRS is to provide reliable estimates of birth and death rates at the state and national levels for rural and urban areas separately. However, SRS also provides various other measures of fertility and mortality.

1.2. The field investigation under SRS consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths in a sample of villages/urban blocks by a resident part-time enumerator, preferably a local teacher, and an independent six monthly

retrospective survey by a full-time supervisor. The data obtained through these two sources are matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are reverified in the field to get an unduplicated count of correct events. The advantage of this procedure, in addition to elimination of errors of duplication is that it can lead to a quantitative assessment of the sources of distortion in the two sets of records. In that way it is a self-evaluating technique.

Basic structure of the System

1.3 The main components of SRS are:

- (i) Base-line survey of the sample unit to obtain usual resident population of the same area;
- (ii) Continuous (longitudinal) enumeration of vital events pertaining to usual resident population by the enumerator;
- (iii) An independent half-yearly survey for recording births and deaths occurred during the half-year under reference and and up-dating the Houselist and Household Schedule by the supervisor;
- (iv) Matching of events recorded during continuous enumeration and those listed during the course of the half-yearly survey.
- (v) Field verification of unmatched and partially matched events.

1.4 *Baseline Survey* :The base-line survey is carried out prior to the start of continuous enumeration. This involves house numbering and houselisting and filling in of household schedule. Wherever a sound system of house numbering exists the same is adopted. Otherwise, the house

numbering is done by the enumerator with the help of chalk, tar, etc. at a conspicuous place near the entrance to the house. The enumerator prepares a notional map showing important landmarks and location of the houses covered by the sample unit. He then prepares a list of houses/households covered by the sample in the houselist (Form 1) and fills-in the Household Schedule (Form 2) wherein he records the residential status and demographic particular, of each individual residing in the household e.g. name, sex, age, marital status and relation to head of household. Visitors to the household on the specified date, who are likely to stay in the household for a fairly long period are also listed and their residential status is shown as 'V' as against 'UR' for usual residents. The inmates of public institutions like hotels, inns, schools and hospitals are excluded, but households living permanently within the compound of such institutions are covered.

1.5 *Enumeration:* The enumerator maintains a Birth Record (Form 5) and Death Record (Form 6) in respect of his area. The enumerator is expected to record all births and deaths occurring within the sample unit, as well as those of the usual residents occurring outside the unit. Events to visitors occurring within the sample unit are also listed, but these are not taken into account while calculating rates. Thus the events to be enumerated by the enumerator are those pertaining to:

- (i) Usual residents inside the sample unit
- (ii) Usual residents outside the sample unit
- (iii) Visitors inside the sample unit

1.6 For ensuring complete netting, the enumerator uses different means to keep himself informed of the occurrence of vital events in the sample unit. The

enumerator takes the help of the village priest, barber, village headman, midwife and such other functionaries. He contacts these informants at frequent intervals and collects information about the occurrences of births and deaths. On being informed about the occurrence of an event, the enumerator visits the concerned household and records the prescribed particulars. The enumerator also keeps in touch with other socially important persons and visits local or nearby hospitals, nursing homes, cremation or burial grounds, at frequent intervals to keep himself informed about the the occurrence of events. He is required to maintain a list of pregnant women so as to help netting all the birth events. Despite all these efforts, the enumerator may fail to have information about some of the events. So he is required to visit all the households once in each quarter and ensure whether all the events have been recorded or not. In the urban areas, the enumerator is required to visit each household during a month so as to net all births and deaths pertaining to his area.

1.7 *Half-yearly survey:* Half yearly survey is carried out independently in each sample unit by a full-time supervisor. The supervisor visits households in the sample unit and records the particulars of births and deaths in Forms 3 & 4 pertaining to usual residents and visitors (only those occurring within the sample unit) which had occurred during the half-yearly period under reference. Simultaneously, he updates the Houselist and Household Schedule (initially filled-in by the enumerator) by making suitable entries for each birth,

death or migration. In carrying out this survey he does not have access to the birth and death records of the enumerator which are withdrawn from the field before the supervisor is deputed for the half-yearly survey. Also an overlapping reference period of one year is adopted in the survey in order to net the events which might have been missed in the previous half-yearly survey.

1.8 *Matching:* After the completion of the half-yearly survey, the Forms 3 & 4 filled-in by the supervisors are compared with the Forms 5 & 6 filled-in by the enumerators. This is done either at the state or district headquarters. Each entry in the enumerator's and supervisor's records is matched item by item and events are classified as fully matched, partially matched and unmatched. The items generally considered for matching are location of the household i.e., name of the head of household and house-number, name of mother (for birth) and name of the deceased (in case of death), residential status, sex and month of occurrence.

1.9 *Field verification of unmatched and partially matched events:*

Every event whether unmatched or partially matched is verified by visit to the concerned household. This is done either by a third person or jointly by the supervisor and the enumerator, depending upon the availability of staff

1.10 *Sample design:* The sample design is stratified simple random sampling. In the rural areas, stratification has been done on the basis of natural division and population size classes. Each natural division within a state has been considered as a stratum and further stratification has been done by grouping the villages into population size

classes. In the urban areas, stratification has been done on the basis of population size of cities/towns.

1.11 The sample unit in rural areas is either a village (if the population is less than 2000) or a segment of a village (if the population is 2000 or above). The segmentation of large size villages was found necessary to limit the population to be covered by a part-time enumerator to a manageable size. This was done on the basis of clearly identifiable boundaries. The sample unit in urban areas is a census enumeration block with an average population size of 750. Statement 'A' shows the sample size in rural and urban areas of different states.

STATEMENT A

Sample size by States/Union Territories

States/Union Territories	Rural	Urban	Total
<i>States</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	190	100	290
2. Assam	200	54	254
3. Bihar	400	100	500
4. Gujarat	200	100	300
5. Haryana	100	60	160
6. Himachal Pradesh	115	25	140
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100	66	166
8. Karnataka	250	110	360
9. Kerala	150	90	240
10. Madhya Pradesh	300	100	400
11. Maharashtra	190	140	330
12. Manipur	95	30	125
13. Meghalaya	65	20	85
14. Nagaland	20	5	25
15. Orissa	250	60	310
16. Punjab	100	60	160
17. Rajasthan	230	90	320
18. Sikkim	42	8	50
19. Tamil Nadu	190	140	330
20. Tripura	60	15	75
21. Uttar Pradesh	450	180	630
22. West Bengal	300	150	450

States/Union Territories	Rural	Urban	Total
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. A & N Islands	28	10	38
2. Arunachal Pradesh	45	5	50
3. Chandigarh	2	13	15
4. D & N Haveli	10	-	10
5. Delhi	10	90	100
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	40	29	69
7. L.M. & A, Islands	2	3	5
8. Pondicherry	15	20	35
India	4149	1873	6022

Organisation

1.12 The SRS is being implemented through the Directorates of Economics & Statistics/Directorates of Health Services/Directorates of Census Operations. The implementing agencies for the rural sample are the respective Directorates of Economics & Statistics in the State of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Directorates of Health Services in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Directorate of Census Operations in these (except Kerala) and the remaining States/Union Territories. The implementing agencies for the urban sample are the Directorates of Health Services in Haryana, Orissa and Punjab, and the Directorates of Census Operations in the remaining States/Union Territories.

1.13 For continuous enumeration, there is an enumerator for each sample unit, who is usually a resident teacher employed on a part-time basis and is paid a small honorarium for this purpose. However, in certain states, full-time enumerators (Assistant Compilers) have been appointed for enumeration work in the urban areas in large cities. One

full-time enumerator is usually assigned the work of enumeration in 6 to 8 sample units. For supervision and conduct of half-yearly surveys, there are full-time supervisors (computors) at the state headquarters. One computer is usually assigned a set of 10 sample units for supervision work and another set of 10 units for conducting half-yearly surveys. The state headquarters have also a complement of other staff necessary for planning and organising various field operations, training of the field staff, effecting proper supervision and control, ensuring regular flow of returns from the field staff, forwarding of various returns to the Office of the Registrar General, India and undertaking certain minimum tabulation.

1.14 At the national level, the Vital Statistics Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India co-ordinates the implementation work, formulates and prescribes necessary standards, provides necessary instructions and guidance, undertakes tabulation and analysis of data and their dissemination

Training and Supervision

1.15 Each enumerator is given the necessary training before he starts the work. This is followed by periodic training. In addition, he is provided with a manual of instructions for day to day consultation in order to sort out any difficulties during the course of work. Each computer-supervisor is also given the necessary training with a view to enable him to carry out the supervision work and conduct the half-yearly surveys properly and efficiently. Besides, each supervisor is provided with a manual of instructions for this purpose. Various state officials associated with the implementation of the

SRS are also given necessary training. There is a manual for the state headquarters which provides detailed instructions and guidance with regard to the various stages of work involved at the state level. The manual is very comprehensive and covers all aspects of the system.

1.16 Supervision forms an important component of SRS. This is regularly done by the computer supervisors. Each computer supervisor is expected to supervise the enumeration work in a set of 10 sample units in each month. In addition, other staff and officers at the state headquarters also undertake visits to sample units and inspect the work at the field level.

Flow of returns

1.17 An enumerator is required to send to the state headquarters on the first week of the following month, a monthly report (Form 10) in duplicate. This report is copied from the birth and death records. On the basis of the monthly reports received from the sample units, the state headquarters are required to prepare a consolidated monthly report (Form 10A) and forward the same to the office of the Registrar General, India by the end of the following month. The monthly reports (Form 10) for the individual units remain at the state headquarters till the results of the half yearly survey are finalised. These are corrected in the light of the results of the half yearly survey and matching & field verification operations associated therewith. The finalised Form 10 after necessary corrections and inclusion of additional events recorded during the survey is sent to the Office of the Registrar General, India alongwith the half-yearly survey

Estimation procedure

1.16 Estimation of births, deaths, and population for both rural and urban areas are obtained using unbiased method of estimation. The estimates of birth and death rates are obtained as the ratios of the estimated births to the estimated population and the ratios of estimated deaths to the estimated population, respectively.

C H A P T E R - 2

AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

2.1 Children aged 0-14 years comprise 39 percent of the total population (Statement 1), Population in the age group 15-49 years is 48 percent, while population aged 50 years and above is 12 percent of the total population. The differences between the male & female percentages are small.

STATEMENT - 1

Percent distribution of population
by broad age-groups, India, 1984

Sex	Age-group		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
1	2	3	4
SMale	39.51	48.28	12.21
Female	38.97	48.57	12.46
Person	39.25	48.42	12.33

2.2 A comparison of rural & urban age composition of population shows that the percentage of child population (0-14) years in rural areas is higher than the corresponding percentage in urban areas (statement 2). However, reverse is the case in respect of population aged 15-49 years which has a higher percentage in urban areas. Population aged 50 years & above has a slightly higher percentage in rural areas than in urban areas. The apparent difference

between the rural-urban age composition of population may be mainly due to higher fertility in rural areas than in urban areas and migration of population from rural to urban areas. Higher fertility in rural areas as compared to urban areas would result in a higher percentage of child population in rural areas than in urban areas. Migration from rural to urban areas may be mostly for employment purposes and mainly concentrated in the age-group 15-49 years. This would tend to inflate/deflate the percentages of population aged 15-49 years in urban/rural areas. As a result of increase in percentage of population aged 15-49 years in urban areas, there would be corresponding reduction in the percentage of population aged 0-14 years and 50 years & above. Similarly as a result of decrease in the percentage of population aged 15-49 years in rural areas, there would be corresponding increase in the percentages of population aged 0-14 years & 50 years & above.

STATEMENT - 2

Percent distribution of population
by broad age-group by rural/urban,
India, 1984

Rural/Urban	Sex	Age-group		
		0-14	15-49	50 & above
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	Male	40.39	47.03	12.58
	Female	39.50	47.70	12.80
	Person	39.96	47.35	12.69
Urban	Male	36.53	52.45	11.02
	Female	37.16	51.57	11.27
	Person	36.82	52.04	11.14

2.3 Statewise variations in the age composition of population are observed from Statement 3. Kerala is found to have the lowest percentage (around 33) of population in age-group 0-14 closely followed by Tamil Nadu. The percentages of population aged 15-49 years in these states are around 52 and the percentages of population aged 50 years & above are around 14. In the case of Punjab, the percentages of population in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49 & 50+ are respectively 36, 51 & 13. Maharashtra has 37 percent population in the age-group 0-14 years, around 50 percent in the age-group 15-49 years and 13 percent aged 50 years & above. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, and West Bengal have around 38 percent population aged 0-14 years. In Haryana and Rajasthan, the percentages of population in the three broad age-groups are about 42, 47 and 11 respectively. Bihar is found to have the highest child population (around 43 percent). In the age-group 15-49 years the highest and lowest percentages are 52.40 (Assam) and 44.97 (Bihar) respectively. In the age-group 50 years & above, the lowest percentage is 9.26 for Assam and the highest is 14.46 for Kerala.

STATEMENT - 3

Percent distribution of population by broad age-group for major states, 1984

States	Age-groups		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	37.82	48.54	13.64
Assam	38.34	52.40	9.26
Bihar	42.76	44.97	12.27
Gujarat	38.00	50.49	11.51
Haryana	41.70	47.18	11.12

States	Age-groups		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	39.64	46.65	13.71
Jammu & Kashmir	39.96	48.81	11.23
Karnataka	38.47	49.37	12.16
Kerala	33.40	52.14	14.46
Madhya Pradesh	40.49	46.82	12.69
Maharashtra	37.23	50.26	12.51
Orissa	38.91	48.23	12.86
Punjab	35.66	51.11	13.23
Rajasthan	42.46	46.32	11.22
Tamil Nadu	34.49	52.03	13.48
Uttar Pradesh	42.01	45.72	12.27
West Bengal	38.48	50.33	11.19

2.4 A comparison of the percentages of child population for the period 1975-79 and 1980-84 shows about 2 percent decline during the 5 year interval (statement-4) The margin of decline in the urban areas is lower as compared to rural areas. The percentage of population in the age-group 15-49 has gone up by about 1 percent. The percentage of population aged 50 years & above has gone up by 4 percent. In this case also, the margin of increase in urban areas is lower than that in the rural areas.

STATEMENT -4

Percent distribution of population for India by rural/urban, 1975-79 & 1980-84.

Sector	Age-group	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0-14	40.05	39.19	98
	15-49	47.82	48.09	101
	50 & above	12.13	12.72	105

Sector	Age-group	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
1	2	3	4	5
Urban	0-14	36.56	36.04	99
	15-49	52.22	52.53	101
	50 & above	11.22	11.43	102
Total	0-14	39.37	38.53	98
	15-49	48.67	49.03	101
	50 & above	11.96	12.44	104

2.5 State-wise comparison of the percentage distribution of population for the periods 1975-79 and 1980-84 by broad age-groups is shown in Statement 5. It is observed that there is decline in the percentage of child population in all the states except Uttar Pradesh. Percentages of population aged 15-49 years have increased in all states except Uttar Pradesh. In the age group 50 years & above there is increase in all states except Punjab.

STATEMENT - 5

Percent distribution of population
by broad age-group for major states,
1975-79 & 1980-84

State	Age-group								
	0-14			15-49			50+		
	75-79	80-84	Index*	75-79	80-84	Index*	75-79	80-84	Index*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	37.96	37.03	98	49.48	49.52	100	12.56	13.45	107
Assam	42.07	38.73	92	48.83	51.79	106	9.10	9.48	104
Gujarat	40.07	38.07	95	49.09	50.36	103	10.84	11.57	107
Haryana	42.22	40.67	96	46.75	47.76	102	11.03	11.57	105
Himachal Pradesh	41.00	39.33	96	46.12	47.29	103	12.88	13.38	104
Jammu & Kashmir	39.90	39.49	99	49.48	49.26	100	10.62	11.25	106
Karnataka	39.38	38.14	96	48.60	49.66	102	11.52	12.20	106
Kerala	36.31	34.24	94	50.89	51.81	102	12.80	13.95	109
Madhya Pradesh	41.47	40.23	97	47.00	47.72	102	11.53	12.05	105
Maharashtra	38.51	36.92	96	49.38	50.35	102	12.11	12.73	105
Orissa	39.57	38.27	97	48.75	49.31	101	11.68	12.42	106
Punjab	36.27	34.92	96	48.90	50.55	103	14.83	14.53	98
Rajasthan	41.12	40.76	99	47.78	47.69	100	11.10	11.55	104
Tamil Nadu	36.13	34.21	95	50.86	51.91	102	13.01	13.88	107
Uttar Pradesh	39.82	40.45	102	47.78	46.93	98	12.40	12.62	102

*1980-84 figure expressed as percentage of the corresponding 1975-79 figure.

CHAPTER - 3

MEASURES OF FERTILITY

Crude birth rate is the most commonly used measure of fertility. For the year 1984, the crude birth rate for India is found to be 33.9. The rate for rural areas is 35.3 which is much higher than the rate of 29.4 for urban areas. From Statement 6 it is seen that Kerala is having the lowest birth rate (22.9) and Bihar is having the highest birth rate (39.9) closely followed by Rajasthan (39.7). In respect of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the rural-urban differences are relatively small as compared to other states. In the case of six states, viz. Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; the birth rates exceed all-India.

STATEMENT - 6

Crude birth rates, by rural/urban,
India and major states, 1984

India/State	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
India	35.3	29.4	33.9
Andhra Pradesh	31.4	30.6	31.2
Assam	36.0	26.1	35.3
Bihar	40.6	33.5	39.9
Gujarat	34.6	30.9	33.4
Haryana	38.5	32.6	37.2
Himachal Pradesh	31.3	23.6	30.8
Jammu & Kashmir	35.5	26.2	33.5
Karnataka	30.9	28.5	30.3
Kerala	22.6	24.1	22.9
Madhya Pradesh	38.1	32.2	36.9
Maharashtra	32.1	29.3	31.1
Orissa	33.0	29.8	32.7
Punjab	30.9	28.6	30.3
Rajasthan	40.8	35.0	39.7
Tamil Nadu	28.4	27.2	28.0
Uttar Pradesh	39.8	34.3	38.7
West Bengal	34.3	20.5	30.4

3.1 Statement 7 shows distribution of states according to rural and urban birth rates. Kerala has relatively low rural as well as urban birth rates. On the other extreme, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have relatively very high birth rates for rural as well as urban areas. The rural birth rates are above 30 for all states except Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT - 7

Distribution of major states
by rural and urban birth rates
for 1984

Rural birth rate	Urban birth rate			
	Below 25	25-30	30-35	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5
Below 25	Kerala	-	-	-
25-30	-	Tamil Nadu	-	-
30-35	Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat	-
35 & above	-	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir	Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Rajasthan

3.2 Statement 8 above shows that the average birth rate for India and major states for the periods 1975-79 and 1980-1984. State-wise comparison of the average birth rate for

the two periods shows decline in respect of 7 states. Small increase in the birth rates in some of the states may be due to variations in the field work.

STATEMENT - 8

Average crude birth rates for
India and major states, 1975-79
& 1980-84

India/States	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
1	2	3	4
INDIA	33.9	33.8	100
Andhra Pradesh	33.3	31.2	94
Assam	31.5	33.8	107
Gujarat	36.2	34.4	95
Haryana	35.8	36.7	103
Himachal Pradesh	31.1	32.0	103
Jammu & Kashmir	31.7	31.8	100
Karnataka	28.1	28.6	102
Kerala	26.5	25.3	95
Madhya Pradesh	38.7	37.7	97
Maharashtra	28.9	29.7	106
Orissa	32.4	33.0	102
Punjab	30.5	30.2	99
Rajasthan	35.0	38.7	111
Tamil Nadu	29.8	27.9	94
Uttar Pradesh	40.7	38.9	96

3.3 General fertility rate (GFR) is yet another measures of fertility expressed as the number of live births per thousand women in the reproductive age-group 15-49 years. This is found to be 153 for rural areas of India, 120 for urban areas and 145 for rural and urban combined (statement 9). Statewise rates indicate wide variations. The lowest rate

is 84 for Kerala and the highest is 185 for Bihar. The rural rates vary from 83 to 189, while the urban rates vary from 86 to 153. The states can be grouped as under on the basis of the rates for rural and urban areas combined.

Range	States
Below 100	Kerala
100-125	Tamil Nadu
125-150	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal
150-175	Haryana, Madhya Pradesh
175-200	Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT - 9

General fertility rates by rural/urban, India and major states, 1984

India/States 1	Rural 2	Urban 3	Total 4
INDIA	153.1	120.2	145.2
Andhra Pradesh	133.1	121.0	130.4
Assam	142.1	96.4	138.4
Bihar	188.7	153.0	185.1
Gujarat	142.6	123.9	136.7
Haryana	175.7	137.9	166.9
Himachal Pradesh	128.9	96.2	126.8
Jammu & Kashmir	154.6	103.4	142.6
Karnataka	129.4	114.4	125.2
Kerala	83.0	86.0	83.6
Madhya Pradesh	171.3	136.6	164.1
Maharashtra	132.5	118.5	127.4
Orissa	136.8	124.4	135.7
Punjab	127.8	117.5	125.1
Rajasthan	187.6	151.9	180.5
Tamil Nadu	110.3	103.4	108.0
Uttar Pradesh	188.2	150.5	180.7
West Bengal	148.6	83.6	129.2

3.4 A comparison of the GFRs for the periods 1975-79 and 1980-84 is given in Statement 10. For some states, the rates for the latter period are slightly higher than those for the earlier period which may be due to variations in the field work.

STATEMENT - 10

Average general fertility rates for India and major states, 1975-79 and 1980-84

India/States	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
1	2	3	4
INDIA	142.8	141.9	99
Andhra Pradesh	135.7	126.5	93
Assam	133.1	133.9	101
Gujarat	152.5	141.6	93
Haryana	162.3	162.9	100
Himachal Pradesh	131.1	130.9	100
Jammu & Kashmir	137.0	135.1	99
Karnataka	117.2	117.1	100
Kerala	101.0	93.5	93
Madhya Pradesh	170.3	164.0	96
Maharashtra	115.6	121.3	105
Orissa	133.2	133.9	101
Punjab	131.8	126.3	96
Rajasthan	155.6	172.1	111
Tamil Nadu	118.1	107.4	91
Uttar Pradesh	185.4	175.3	95

3.5 The age pattern of fertility is indicated by the age specific fertility rates. Statement 11 shows the age specific fertility rates for India. It is observed that fertility is relatively low in the age-group 15-19 years but shoots up sharply to reach a peak in the age-group 20-24 years and remains almost equally high in the age-group 25-29 years but comes down very much thereafter at an accelerated pace with increase in age. The rural

age specific fertility rates are very much higher than the corresponding urban rates, because the level of fertility in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. However, the age pattern of fertility is quite similar in both the areas.

STATEMENT - 11

Age specific fertility rates by
rural/urban, India, 1984

Sector	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	92.9	266.9	246.4	174.6	106.6	53.3	25.2
Urban	63.3	228.0	204.5	115.4	59.9	22.6	8.8
Total	85.8	257.0	235.9	160.4	95.7	46.7	21.7

3.6 The age pattern of fertility in different states is broadly similar to the aforementioned pattern. Statement 12 shows that the peak age-group in most of the states is 20-24 years. In the exceptional cases, the age-group 25-29 years is found to be the peak age-group for Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Kerala having the lowest birth rate is found to have the lowest age specific fertility rates in all the age-groups.

STATEMENT - 12

Age-specific fertility rates,
India & major states, 1984

India/States	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	85.8	257.0	235.9	160.4	95.7	46.7	21.7
Andhra Pradesh	125.0	249.7	196.8	120.0	63.3	29.5	11.8
Assam	84.3	214.4	235.7	172.4	102.4	41.7	3.8
Bihar	116.0	265.6	288.9	216.8	157.6	85.0	56.6
Gujarat	41.7	292.0	231.2	130.0	65.2	27.3	8.9
Haryana	79.6	312.4	278.1	176.0	90.5	38.7	16.2
Himachal Pradesh	63.8	278.0	215.3	133.8	54.7	25.1	1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	52.1	228.2	258.7	198.4	119.4	54.8	17.1
Karnataka	86.9	233.5	198.3	124.9	70.3	32.7	12.3
Kerala	37.9	168.4	158.5	69.8	32.9	12.4	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	121.0	292.0	253.6	167.3	113.9	56.5	22.5
Maharashtra	91.8	268.8	210.4	119.2	50.3	19.0	6.1
Orissa	72.2	273.7	237.2	154.8	78.5	32.2	12.3
Punjab	27.9	233.9	253.0	139.8	70.4	21.3	4.4
Rajasthan	107.7	304.6	278.0	211.5	128.8	69.4	33.2
Tamil Nadu	61.6	231.6	194.0	107.0	46.3	14.2	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	89.5	280.0	290.9	228.1	156.2	83.7	47.7
West Bengal	84.2	220.0	200.3	135.4	85.2	36.0	14.4

3.7 The mean age of fertility has been calculated from the age specific fertility rates. Statement 13 shows the mean age of fertility for India and different states. The mean age of fertility for India is found to be 28.3 years. The highest value is 29.7 for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the lowest goes to Maharashtra (26.5).

STATEMENT - 13

Mean age of fertility, India &
and major states, 1984

India/States	Mean age of fertility
1	2
INDIA	28.3
Andhra Pradesh	26.8
Assam	28.3
Bihar	29.7
Gujarat	27.5
Haryana	27.8
Himachal Pradesh	27.0
Jammu & Kashmir	29.3
Karnataka	27.5
Kerala	26.9
Madhya Pradesh	28.1
Maharashtra	26.5
Orissa	27.7
Punjab	28.0
Rajasthan	28.8
Tamil Nadu	26.8
Uttar Pradesh	29.7
West Bengal	28.0

3.8 The cumulated value of the age specific fertility rates at the end of the reproductive period gives a measure of fertility known as total fertility rate (TFR). This indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during the entire span of reproductive period, if the specific fertility rates continue to be the same and there is no mortality. The TFRs worked out on the basis of ASFRs of 1984 are given in Statement 14. The TFR for India is found to be 4.5. Bihar Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and

Uttar Pradesh have values exceeding All-India. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have the highest TFR (5.9). On the other extreme, Kerala has the lowest TFR (2.4). The states have been categorised according to the values as under:-

TFR	States
2.0-3.0	Kerala
3.0-4.0	Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
4.0-5.0	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa.
5.0-6.0	Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT - 14

Total fertility rates by rural/
urban, India and major states, 1984

India/States 1	Rural 2	Urban 3	Total 4
INDIA	4.8	3.5	4.5
Andhra Pradesh	4.1	3.5	4.0
Assam	4.4	2.8	4.3
Bihar	6.0	4.9	5.9
Gujarat	4.2	3.4	4.0
Haryana	5.3	3.8	5.0
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2.6	3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	3.2	4.6
Karnataka	4.0	3.3	3.8
Kerala	2.4	2.4	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	5.4	4.0	5.1
Maharashtra	4.1	3.3	3.8
Orissa	4.4	3.6	4.3
Punjab	3.9	3.3	3.8
Rajasthan	6.0	4.5	5.7
Tamil Nadu	3.5	3.0	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	4.8	5.9
West Bengal	4.5	2.4	3.9

3.9 A comparison of TFRs for the period 1975--79 and 1982-84 indicates decline in the TFRs in almost all states (Statement 15). The margin of decline is found to be highest (13 per cent) in case of Gujarat and Kerala. At national level, there is a decline of 3 percent.

STATEMENT - 15

Total fertility rates, India and major states, 1975-79 & 1980-84

India/States	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
1	2	3	4
INDIA	4.6	4.5	97
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	3.9	91
Assam	4.2	4.2	100
Gujarat	4.9	4.3	87
Haryana	5.2	5.0	97
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	4.0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	4.5	98
Karnataka	3.7	3.6	98
Kerala	3.1	2.7	87
Madhya Pradesh	5.6	5.2	93
Maharashtra	3.7	3.7	100
Orissa	4.4	4.3	98
Punjab	4.3	4.0	92
Rajasthan	5.1	5.5	108
Tamil Nadu	3.7	3.3	90
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	5.8	96

3.10 When the age specific fertility rates are calculated on the basis of female births only, then the cumulated value of these ASFRs at the end of the reproductive period gives gross reproduction rate (GRR). This would indicate the average number of female children expected to be born per woman during the entire reproductive span of 15-49 years,

if there is no mortality and fertility schedules represented by the age specific fertility rates continue to remain the same. This is also considered as a replacement index. The GRR for India and major states are given in Statement 16. The GRR for India is found to be 2.2. State-wise variations are in the range of 1.2 to 2.8. Kerala is having the lowest GRR, while Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have the highest GRR. The rates for rural areas are in the range of 1.2 to 2.9 while the rates for urban areas are in the range of 1.2 to 2.2. The states have been grouped according to the values of GRR as under:

GRR	<i>States</i>
1.0-1.5	Kerala
1.5-2.0	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
2.0-2.5	Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa.
2.5-3.0	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 16

Gross reproduction rates by rural/
urban, India and major states, 1984

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
INDIA	2.3	1.7	2.2
Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.7	1.9
Assam	2.1	1.3	2.0
Bihar	2.9	2.2	2.8
Gujarat	2.0	1.6	1.9
Haryana	2.4	1.8	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.3	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	2.4	1.4	2.2
Karnataka	1.9	1.6	1.8
Kerala	1.2	1.2	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	2.6	2.0	2.5
Maharashtra	2.0	1.6	1.8
Orissa	2.1	1.6	2.0
Punjab	1.7	1.5	1.7
Rajasthan	2.8	2.1	2.7
Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.5	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	2.2	2.8
West Bengal	2.2	1.2	1.9

3.11 Information about type of attention at birth is collected in respect of every birth recorded, as such information is likely to be useful by way of indicating the extent of availability of institutional and professional medical help. Births are classified into four categories. All births which have taken place in hospitals, nursing homes etc. are categorised as institutional. All domicilliary births are classified according to whether these are attended by (i) trained professionals; (ii) untrained professionals and others. The percentage distribution of births according to the type of attention at birth at the national level is shown

in Statement 17. It is observed that institutional births comprise 19.6 percent of the total births. Births attended by trained professionals account for 18.2 percent and remaining 62.2 percent of births are found to have been attended by untrained professionals and others. So far as rural areas are concerned, institutional births comprise only 13.0 percent and births attended by trained professionals comprise 16.8 percent of the total births. The percentage of births attended by untrained professionals and others is 70.2 in the rural areas. In urban areas, there is a sharp contrast, as the births attended by untrained professionals and others comprise only 29 percent of the total births. The institutional births in urban areas comprise 46.9 percent of the total births and the births attended by trained professionals comprise 24.2 percent. These are much higher than the corresponding figures for the rural areas.

STATEMENT - 17

Percent distribution of births, by
type of attention at birth by rural/
urban, India, 1984

Sector	Type of attention at birth		
	Institutional	Attended by trained professionals	Attended by untrained professionals and others
1	2	3	4
Rural	13.0	16.8	70.2
Urban	46.9	24.2	28.9
Total	19.6	18.2	62.2

3.12 Statewise percentage distribution of births by type of attention before delivery for rural areas is shown in Statement 18. In Kerala, 71 percent of the total births are found to be institutional. In most of the states, the percentage of births attended by trained professionals is generally low. In Kerala, the percentage of births attended by untrained professionals and others is the lowest (20). This is followed by Haryana (23) and Punjab (28). In Assam Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, about three-fourth of the births is attended by untrained professionals & others.

STATEMENT - 18

Percent distribution of births by type of attention at birth in rural areas of major states, 1984.

States	Type of attention at birth		
	Institu- tional	Attended by trained pro- fessionals	Attended by untrained profession- als & others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11.9	19.4	68.7
Assam	10.2	7.6	82.2
Bihar	7.8	10.0	82.2
Gujarat	13.6	33.2	53.2
Haryana	12.0	65.0	23.0
Himachal Pradesh	19.5	12.1	68.4
Jammu & Kashmir	3.7	16.5	79.8
Karnataka	17.0	25.2	57.8
Kerala	70.9	9.1	20.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	10.5	87.4
Maharashtra	19.2	8.2	72.6
Orissa	3.4	13.1	83.5
Punjab	5.2	66.3	28.5
Rajasthan	1.0	9.1	89.9
Tamil Nadu	28.8	20.2	51.0
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	15.8	82.8
West Bengal	19.6	7.4	73.0

3.13 In the urban areas, percentages of institutional births are much higher than those in the rural areas (Statement 19). The percentages of births attended by trained professionals are also generally higher as compared to the corresponding percentages for rural areas. Kerala has recorded the highest percentage of institutional births (81.1) followed by Tamil Nadu (78.1). The lowest percentage of births attended by untrained professionals and others is found to be 8.4 for Kerala. The highest percentage is found to be 54.4 for Rajasthan closely followed by Bihar (51.9).

STATEMENT - 19

Percent distribution of births by type of attention at birth for urban areas of major states, 1984

States	Type of attention at birth		
	Institu- tional	Attended by trained pro- fessionals	Attended by untrained professionals and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	60.9	13.9	25.2
Assam	45.3	12.4	42.3
Bihar	25.6	22.5	51.9
Gujarat	52.6	12.8	34.6
Haryana	23.8	53.4	22.8
Himachal Pradesh	41.1	39.7	19.2
Jammu & Kashmir	20.0	39.0	41.0
Karnataka	58.6	15.5	25.9
Kerala	81.1	10.5	8.4
Madhya Pradesh	48.0	13.5	38.5
Maharashtra	70.5	18.0	11.5
Orissa	25.4	22.5	52.1
Punjab	7.9	79.2	12.9
Rajasthan	16.3	29.3	54.4
Tamil Nadu	78.1	8.3	13.6
Uttar Pradesh	16.5	47.0	36.5
West Bengal	75.0	12.3	12.7

3.14 State-wise percentage distribution of births by type of attention at birth for rural and urban combined, is shown in statement 20. In the case of institutional births, Kerala is having the highest value (72.8). The lowest percentage of institutional births is recorded in Uttar Pradesh (4.0). In the case of births attended by untrained professionals & others the highest percentage is recorded in Uttar Pradesh and lowest in Kerala.

STATEMENT - 20

Percent distribution of births by type of attention at birth for rural and urban combined, major states, 1984

States	Type of attention at birth		
	Institu- tional	Attended by trained pro- fessionals	Attended by untrained professionals and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	26.9	17.7	55.4
Assam	15.7	8.4	75.9
Bihar	9.8	11.4	78.8
Gujarat	19.6	30.1	50.3
Haryana	14.5	62.5	23.0
Himachal Pradesh	23.0	16.5	60.5
Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	21.5	71.2
Karnataka	27.8	22.7	49.5
Kerala	72.8	9.3	17.9
Madhya Pradesh	10.2	11.0	78.8
Maharashtra	32.8	10.8	56.4
Orissa	6.3	14.3	79.4
Punjab	6.0	69.8	24.2
Rajasthan	3.7	12.7	83.6
Tamil Nadu	40.4	17.4	42.2
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	21.1	74.9
West Bengal	26.9	8.0	65.1

CHAPTER - 4

MEASURES OF MORTALITY

The estimated crude death rate for India for 1984 is found to be 12.6 (Statement 21). The rate for rural areas is 13.8 which is very much higher than the urban rate (8.6). Among major states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest death rate (17.8). In Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the death rates are higher than that of India. Kerala has the lowest death rate (6.4). The states have been grouped on the basis of rural and urban death rates as under :-

Rural death rate	Urban death rate			
	Below 7.0	7.0-9.0	9.0-11.0	11.0 & above
Below 7.0	-	Kerala	-	-
7.0-9.0	-	-	-	-
9.0-11.0	Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab	Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra	-	-
11.0-13.0	-	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	-	-
13.0 & above	-	-	Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 21

Estimated crude death rates by
rural/urban, India and major
states, 1984

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
INDIA	13.8	8.6	12.6
Andhra Pradesh	11.7	8.6	11.0
Assam	13.5	9.3	13.2
Bihar	15.1	9.7	14.5
Gujarat	12.0	8.2	10.8
Haryana	11.7	7.9	10.9
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	6.3	10.3
Jammu & Kashmir	10.1	7.3	9.5
Karnataka	10.7	6.6	9.6
Kerala	6.2	7.3	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	15.5	9.0	14.2
Maharashtra	10.7	7.1	9.4
Orissa	14.8	10.1	14.4
Punjab	10.1	5.8	9.0
Rajasthan	15.3	9.8	14.3
Tamil Nadu	11.9	8.7	10.8
Uttar Pradesh	19.1	12.2	17.8
West Bengal	12.0	7.5	10.7

4.1 There has been a decline in the mortality level as indicated by the average crude death rates for the period 1975-79 and 1980-84 given in Statement 22. The margin of decline is highest (22 percent) in Andhra Pradesh. The lowest margin of decline is recorded for Rajasthan closely followed by Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT - 22

Average estimated crude death rates,
India and major states, 1975-79 and
1980-84

India/States	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
INDIA	14.6	12.3	84
Andhra Pradesh	14.0	10.9	78
Assam	13.8	12.2	88
Gujarat	14.2	11.7	82
Haryana	12.6	10.3	82
Himachal Pradesh	12.1	10.3	85
Jammu & Kashmir	11.3	9.1	81
Karnataka	11.3	9.4	83
Kerala	7.5	6.7	89
Madhya Pradesh	16.7	15.1	90
Maharashtra	11.3	9.3	82
Orissa	15.8	13.5	85
Punjab	10.7	9.0	84
Rajasthan	14.8	13.5	91
Tamil Nadu	13.6	11.3	83
Uttar Pradesh	19.7	16.3	83

4.2 Statement 23 gives estimated death rates by sex separately for rural and urban areas at the national level. In the rural areas, female mortality exceeds male mortality. In the urban areas, a reverse pattern is observed.

STATEMENT - 23

Estimated death rates by sex and
by rural/urban India, 1984

Sector	Male	Female
Rural	13.5	14.0
Urban	8.8	8.3
Total	12.4	12.8

4.3 Statewise male and female death rates are shown in Statement 24. It is seen that female death rate in Kerala is conspicuously lower than male death rate. The position is reversed in the case of Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT - 24

Estimated death rates by sex,
major states, 1984

States	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	11.2	10.8
Assam	13.8	12.6
Bihar	13.5	15.7
Gujarat	11.0	10.6
Haryana	9.7	12.2
Himachal Pradesh	11.0	9.7
Jammu & Kashmir	10.1	8.8
Karnataka	10.0	9.2
Kerala	7.6	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	14.1	14.4
Maharashtra	9.8	9.0
Orissa	14.0	14.8
Punjab	9.4	8.4
Rajasthan	13.8	14.8
Tamil Nadu	11.5	10.1
Uttar Pradesh	16.6	19.2
West Bengal	10.7	10.7

4.4 It is seen from Statement 25 that infant mortality rate for India for 1984 is 104 per thousand live births. The rural rate (113) is nearly three-fifth the urban rate (66). Among the major states, the lowest rate is for Kerala (29). The highest rate is recorded for Uttar Pradesh (155). The rural rates are more than the urban rates in respect of all states. The states can be grouped according to the level of infant mortality as under :

<u>Infant mortality rates</u>	<u>States</u>
25-50	Kerala
50-75	Karnataka and Punjab
75-100	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
100-125	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
125-150	Orissa
150 & above	Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 25

Estimated infant mortality rates by rural/urban, India and major states, 1984

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
INDIA	113	66	104
Andhra Pradesh	81	66	78
Assam	100	77	99
Bihar	96	79	95
Gujarat	126	56	106
Haryana	110	64	101
Himachal Pradesh	92	46	90
Jammu & Kashmir	83	51	78
Karnataka	84	43	74
Kerala	29	27	29
Madhya Pradesh	130	76	121
Maharashtra	85	59	76
Orissa	135	84	131
Punjab	77	35	66
Rajasthan	133	69	122
Tamil Nadu	90	53	78
Uttar Pradesh	166	99	155
West Bengal	88	55	82

4.5 The infant mortality rates by sex is presented in Statement 26 for major states. The states having higher male infant mortality rates as compared to female infant mortality rate are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal

STATEMENT - 26

Infant mortality rates by sex,
India and major states, 1984

India/States	Male	Female
INDIA	104	104
Andhra Pradesh	83	72
Assam	101	96
Bihar	94	96
Gujarat	105	106
Haryana	92	112
Himachal Pradesh	97	83
Jammu & Kashmir	73	82
Karnataka	77	70
Kerala	34	23
Madhya Pradesh	125	116
Maharashtra	77	75
Orissa	132	130
Punjab	66	67
Rajasthan	118	127
Tamil Nadu	79	77
Uttar Pradesh	150	160
West Bengal	85	78

4.6 Statement 27 presents state-wise average infant mortality rates during the periods 1975-79 and 1980-84. The average infant mortality rates among states for the period 1980-84 are found to be lower than those for the period 1975-79 except for Jammu & Kashmir. The extent of decline is found to be over 25 per cent and over in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab.

STATEMENT - 27

Average estimated infant mortality rates,
India and major states, 1975-79 & 1980-84

India/States	1975-79	1980-84	Index with 1975-79=100
INDIA	129.2	107.6	83
Andhra Pradesh	118.6	82.4	69
Assam	121.0	100.8	83
Gujarat	136.6	110.4	81
Haryana	109.6	97.8	89
Himachal Pradesh	106.2	79.2	75
Jammu & Kashmir	69.4	72.2	104
Karnataka	83.4	70.0	84
Kerala	48.4	33.8	70
Madhya Pradesh	144.6	132.8	92
Maharashtra	90.0	75.8	84
Orissa	141.0	133.4	95
Punjab	104.0	78.2	75
Rajasthan	137.4	108.2	79
Tamil Nadu	106.0	86.4	82
Uttar Pradesh	176.6	153.2	87

4.7 The contribution of infant deaths to total deaths is about 28 per cent at the national level (Statement 28). Among major states, Kerala is having the lowest percentage of infant deaths to total deaths, while Gujarat is having the highest percentage. In the case of rural areas, the percentage of infant deaths is 29 as against 23 for urban areas at the national level. About one-third of the total deaths in the rural areas of Gujarat is infant deaths. Almost the same proportion of infant deaths is recorded in the rural areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The lowest urban percentage is 9 for Kerala and the highest is 28 for Uttar Pradesh.

The states can be categorised on the basis of the percentage of infant deaths as under:

Percentages of infant deaths	States
10-15	Kerala
15-20	-
20-25	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
25-30	Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Orissa
30 and above	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 28

Percentages of infant deaths to total
deaths by rural/urban, India and major
states, 1984

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
INDIA	29.07	22.63	28.06
Andhra Pradesh	21.71	23.52	22.01
Assam	26.62	21.60	26.35
Bihar	25.99	27.45	26.09
Gujarat	36.16	21.15	32.63
Haryana	36.17	26.34	34.60
Himachal Pradesh	27.30	17.20	26.90
Jammu & Kashmir	29.10	18.20	27.29
Karnataka	24.35	18.55	23.27
Kerala	10.59	9.00	10.27
Madhya Pradesh	32.05	26.96	31.40
Maharashtra	25.52	24.21	25.16
Orissa	30.13	24.63	29.77
Punjab	23.47	17.23	22.42
Rajasthan	35.34	24.58	33.94
Tamil Nadu	21.56	16.68	20.24
Uttar Pradesh	34.51	27.76	33.65
West Bengal	25.12	14.98	23.08

4.8 Statement 29 shows neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates for India for the year 1984. It may be seen that neo-natal mortality rates are much higher than post-natal mortality rates in respect of both rural and urban areas. Also the neo-natal mortality rates as well as the post-natal mortality rates for rural areas are higher than the corresponding rates for urban areas.

STATEMENT - 29

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates by rural/urban, India, 1984

Sector	Neo-natal mortality	Post-natal mortality
1	2	3
Rural	72.2	41.1
Urban	39.7	26.4
Total	65.8	38.2

4.9 Among major states, the highest neo-natal mortality rate is 94.4 for Uttar Pradesh (Statement 30). The lowest rate is 21.0 for Kerala. The highest post-natal mortality rate is 60.1 for Uttar Pradesh and the lowest is 7.7 for Kerala. The distribution of states on the basis of neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates is as follows:

Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate		
	Below 25	25-50	50-75
1	2	3	4
Below 25	Kerala	-	-
25-50	-	Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal	-
50-75	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan	-
75-100	-	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa, Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 30

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates for major states, 1984

States	Neo-natal	Post-natal
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	55.1	22.5
Assam	70.1	28.6
Bihar	59.1	35.8
Gujarat	69.0	36.6
Haryana	57.2	43.9
Himachal Pradesh	52.6	37.5
Jammu & Kashmir	50.7	26.9
Karnataka	51.8	21.8
Kerala	21.0	7.7
Madhya Pradesh	78.8	42.0
Maharashtra	49.4	26.7
Orissa	77.2	53.8
Punjab	38.6	27.6
Rajasthan	72.5	49.9
Tamil Nadu	56.3	22.0
Uttar Pradesh	94.4	60.1
West Bengal	49.7	31.8

4.10 The state-wise percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to infant deaths are shown in Statement 31. It is seen that neo-natal deaths account for 63 per cent of infant deaths at the national level. The post-natal deaths account for only 37 per cent of infant deaths.

STATEMENT - 31

Percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to total infant deaths, India and major states, 1984

India/States	Neo-natal	Post-natal deaths
1	2	3
INDIA	63.28	36.72
Andhra Pradesh	71.00	29.00
Assam	71.02	28.98
Bihar	62.29	37.71
Gujarat	65.33	34.67
Haryana	56.59	43.41
Himachal Pradesh	58.38	41.62
Jammu & Kashmir	65.35	34.65
Karnataka	70.42	29.58
Kerala	73.27	26.73
Madhya Pradesh	65.19	34.81
Maharashtra	64.92	35.08
Orissa	58.95	41.05
Punjab	58.28	41.72
Rajasthan	59.24	40.76
Tamil Nadu	71.90	28.10
Uttar Pradesh	61.09	38.91
West Bengal	60.95	39.05

4.11 Statement 32 shows peri-natal mortality rates for rural and urban areas of India for 1984 along with corresponding still birth rates. The peri-natal mortality rate for rural areas is found to be higher than that for urban areas. For rural and urban areas combined the peri-natal mortality rate is found to be 53.8. The still birth-rate is found to be 10.4.

STATEMENT - 32

Estimated peri-natal mortality rate
and still birth rate by rural/urban,
India, 1984

Sector	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3
Rural	58.3	11.0
Urban	35.7	7.9
Total	53.8	10.4

4.12 Statement 33 gives peri-natal mortality rates and still birth rates for major states. The highest peri-natal mortality rate is 68.8 for Uttar Pradesh which is followed by Orissa (63.9). Kerala has the lowest rate (22.9).

STATEMENT - 33

Estimated peri-natal mortality rates
and still birth rates, major states,
1984

States	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
Andhra Pradesh	51.3	13.0
Assam	61.2	13.0
Bihar	46.5	8.2
Gujarat	54.8	6.5
Haryana	48.7	12.7
Himachal Pradesh	42.9	12.2
Jammu & Kashmir	45.9	13.9
Karnataka	47.8	10.0
Kerala	22.9	8.1
Madhya Pradesh	61.9	11.6
Maharashtra	51.9	14.2
Orissa	63.9	17.7
Punjab	34.0	11.9
Rajasthan	56.3	7.8
Tamil Nadu	50.2	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	68.8	9.3
West Bengal	41.0	9.6

4.13 Statement 34 presents sex-wise death rate for children aged 0-4 years at the national level. It is seen that death rate among children aged 0-4 years is 41.2 per 1000 child population. The rural rate (46.2) is almost twice the urban rate (23.2). Also the female death rate is higher than the male death rate both in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT - 34

Estimated death rates for children
aged 0-4 years by rural/urban and
by sex, India, 1984

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	44.2	48.2	46.2
Urban	22.6	23.8	23.2
Total	39.5	43.0	41.2

4.14 State-wise estimated death rates among children aged 0-4 years are shown in Statement 35. The lowest rate is found to be 8.9 for Kerala, while the highest is found to be 64.0 for Uttar Pradesh. The distribution of states according to rural and urban rates is as follows:

Rural Rates	Urban rates			
	Below 15	15-30	30-45	45 and above
1	2	3	4	5
Below 15	Kerala	-	-	-
15-30	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
30-45	Karnataka	Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	-	-
45 and above	-	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh	-

STATEMENT - 35

Estimated death rates for children aged
0-4 years by rural/urban, major states, 1984

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	29.9	21.6	28.1
Assam	41.4	27.7	40.6
Bihar	48.8	30.1	47.0
Gujarat	45.0	20.9	37.3
Haryana	40.4	21.3	36.4
Himachal Pradesh	29.3	11.8	28.4
Jammu & Kashmir	31.8	21.9	30.1
Karnataka	31.1	14.1	26.6
Kerala	8.8	9.5	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	58.7	27.5	52.7
Maharashtra	31.9	19.0	27.2
Orissa	49.4	32.6	47.9
Punjab	28.0	13.1	24.2
Rajasthan	55.2	26.5	50.2
Tamil Nadu	31.8	18.6	27.4
Uttar Pradesh	69.6	37.6	64.0
West Bengal	35.5	17.2	31.3

4.15 Statement 36 presents the percentage of deaths among children aged 0-4 years. It is seen that the percentage of deaths in the age group 0-4 years is (42) percent of the total deaths at the national level. The rural percentage (44) is much higher than the urban percentage (33). Kerala is having the lowest percentage while Rajasthan is having the highest percentage followed by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana and Orissa have percentages in the range of 40 to 49. The rural figures are higher than the urban figures except in the case of Andhra Pradesh. The states are grouped on the basis of percentage of

deaths among children 0-4 years as under:

Percentages of deaths among children aged 0-4 years	States
Below 20	Kerala
20-30	Tamil Nadu
30-40	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal
40 & above	Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 36

Percentage of deaths among children aged 0-4 years to total deaths by rural/urban, India and major states, 1984

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
INDIA	43.99	32.86	42.24
Andhra Pradesh	30.13	31.66	30.38
Assam	41.36	30.41	40.78
Bihar	44.15	40.20	43.90
Gujarat	46.08	32.42	42.86
Haryana	50.66	36.53	48.41
Himachal Pradesh	37.71	21.03	37.05
Jammu & Kashmir	40.54	30.01	38.79
Karnataka	36.39	25.78	34.42
Kerala	15.05	13.82	14.80
Madhya Pradesh	51.83	40.00	50.33
Maharashtra	36.69	32.96	35.66
Orissa	41.37	39.70	41.26
Punjab	33.05	26.57	31.96
Rajasthan	55.00	36.90	52.65
Tamil Nadu	30.78	24.18	29.00
Uttar Pradesh	52.14	41.21	50.75
West Bengal	38.80	22.38	35.50

4.16 From Statement 37, it may be seen that death rate among children aged 5-14 years at the national level is 3.0 per thousand population. Urban areas have a much lower value (1.5). Female death rate is found to be higher than male death rate.

STATEMENT - 37

Estimated death rate for children aged 5-14 years by rural/urban and by sex, India, 1984

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	2.9	3.8	3.4
Urban	1.4	1.7	1.5
Total	2.6	3.4	3.0

4.17 Statement 38 presents estimated death rates among children aged 5-14 years for major states. Bihar has highest rate (4.5) closely followed by Uttar Pradesh (4.3) and Rajasthan (4.0). The lowest rate is recorded for Kerala (0.9). The urban rates are generally lower than the rural rates. The highest urban rate is found to be 2.8 as against 4.8 for rural areas. The states can be grouped on the basis of death rates among children aged 5-14 years as under:

<u>Rates</u>	<u>States</u>
Below 1.0	Kerala
1.0-2.0	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu
2.0-3.0	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal
3.0-4.0	Assam
4.0 & above	Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - 38

Estimated death rates for children aged
5-14 years by rural/urban, major states,
1984

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2.6	1.6	2.4
Assam	3.4	1.5	3.3
Bihar	4.8	2.2	4.5
Gujarat	2.4	1.7	2.2
Haryana	2.2	2.3	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2.0	0.8	1.7
Karnataka	2.1	1.1	1.8
Kerala	0.9	0.6	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	1.2	2.9
Maharashtra	1.9	0.9	1.6
Orissa	3.0	1.7	2.9
Punjab	2.0	1.0	1.7
Rajasthan	4.2	2.8	4.0
Tamil Nadu	2.2	1.1	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	4.7	2.5	4.3
West Bengal	3.3	1.4	2.8

4.18 Statement 39 presents death rate in the age group 15-34 years by sex by rural and urban . It is seen that the death rate for the age-group 15-34 years at national level is 3.0 per thousand population. Female death rates are higher than the male death rate in both rural and urban areas. Also the rural death rates are higher than the urban death rates.

STATEMENT - 39

Estimated death rates for age-group
15-34 years by rural/urban and by sex
India, 1984

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	2.8	3.8	3.3
Urban	2.0	2.4	2.2
Total	2.6	3.5	3.0

4.19 Statement 40 gives death rate in the age group 15-34 years for major states. The lowest rate is observed for Kerala, while the highest is observed for Bihar closely followed by Assam and Uttar Pradesh. The rural rate is higher than urban rate.

STATEMENT - 40

Estimated death rates for age-group 15-34 years by rural/urban, major states, 1984

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3.1	2.6	3.0
Assam	4.0	1.9	3.8
Bihar	4.0	2.4	3.9
Gujarat	3.2	2.1	2.9
Haryana	3.2	1.9	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.0	1.3	2.9
Jammu & Kashmir	2.4	1.4	2.1
Karnataka	2.8	1.9	2.6
Kerala	1.5	1.3	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	2.7	3.0
Maharashtra	2.6	1.7	2.2
Orissa	3.6	3.3	3.6
Punjab	2.5	3.2	2.2
Rajasthan	2.9	2.2	2.8
Tamil Nadu	3.7	2.2	3.2
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	3.3	3.8
West Bengal	3.1	1.8	2.7

4.20 The death rates in the age group 35-49 years are presented in Statement 41 for rural and urban areas. It is seen that the death rate for the age-group 35-49 years is 6.0 which is twice the death rate for the age-group 15-34 years. The male death rate in the age-group 35-49 year is found to be higher than female death rate for rural as well as urban areas.

STATEMENT - 41

Estimated death rates for age group
35-49 years by rural/urban and by
sex, India, 1984

Sector 1	Male 2	Female 3	Person 4
Rural	6.8	5.6	6.3
Urban	6.5	3.7	5.3
Total	6.8	5.2	6.0

4.21 Statement 42 gives the death rate in the age group 35-49 years by rural and urban for major states. The lowest death rate for the age-group 35-49 years is found to be 3.5 for Kerala, while the highest death rate is found to be 8.3 for Assam.

STATEMENT - 42

Estimated death rates for age-group
35-49 years by rural/urban, major
states, 1984

States	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	5.3	6.1
Assam	8.4	7.4	8.3
Bihar	7.2	4.8	6.9
Gujarat	5.7	4.9	5.4
Haryana	5.0	4.4	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	4.3	4.7	4.3
Jammu & Kashmir	5.7	6.5	5.9
Karnataka	5.7	4.7	5.4
Kerala	3.1	5.4	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.3	4.4	5.1
Maharashtra	5.5	4.7	5.2
Orissa	6.5	4.8	6.3
Punjab	4.2	3.7	4.0
Rajasthan	5.5	5.2	5.4
Tamil Nadu	6.3	6.6	6.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	6.8	7.5
West Bengal	6.3	4.7	5.8

4.22 The estimated death rates for persons aged 50 years and above at the national level is presented in Statement 43 by sex and by rural and urban. Male death rate is higher than female death rate in respect of rural as well as urban areas. Also, the rural rates are higher than the urban death rates.

STATEMENT - 43

Estimated death rates for age 50 years and above by rural/urban and by sex, India, 1984

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	40.2	35.5	37.9
Urban	36.4	31.2	33.9
Total	39.4	34.6	37.1

4.23 Statement 44 gives the death rates in the age group 50 years and over for major states by rural and urban. Kerala (29.0) has the lowest and Assam (46.8) has the highest death rate.

STATEMENT - 44

Estimated death rates for age 50 years and above by rural/urban, major states, 1984

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	38.0	34.0	37.3
Assam	47.6	38.6	46.8
Bihar	37.9	37.7	37.9
Gujarat	32.9	33.1	32.9
Haryana	30.6	29.9	30.4
Himachal Pradesh	33.0	28.6	32.8
Jammu & Kashmir	33.6	33.0	33.5
Karnataka	35.0	29.7	33.7
Kerala	27.9	34.1	29.0
Madhya Pradesh	36.3	33.5	35.8
Maharashtra	33.3	30.6	32.5

States 1	Rural 2	Urban 3	Total 4
Orissa	43.4	37.0	43.0
Punjab	34.8	25.0	32.5
Rajasthan	35.8	36.1	35.9
Tamil Nadu	37.9	35.8	37.3
Uttar Pradesh	43.4	40.7	42.9
West Bengal	41.7	33.0	39.0

4.24 Information about type of medical attention received/death is recorded in respect of all deaths. Such information is classified as (i) institutional (ii) attended by qualified medical practitioners (iii) attended by unqualified medical practitioners, (iv) not attended by professional doctor/hakim/vaidya. From Statement 45, it is observed that the percentage of deaths under the category "attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others" is 58 at the national level. Institutional deaths comprise only 11 percent of the total deaths while deaths included under the category "attended by qualified medical practitioners" comprise 31 percent of total deaths. In respect of rural areas, institutional deaths comprise only 8 percent of the total deaths, as against 26 percent for urban areas.

STATEMENT - 45

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention received before death, India, 1984

Sector 1	Institutional 2	Attended by qualified medical practitioners 3	Attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others 4
Rural	7.9	28.4	63.7
Urban	25.9	45.1	29.0
Total	10.8	31.0	58.2

4.25 Statement 46 gives the percentage of deaths in the rural areas classified by type of medical attention received before death. Among major states, Kerala has the highest percentage of institutional deaths in rural areas (30). The second position goes to Maharashtra where the percentage of institutional deaths is 20. In Gujarat four-fifths of the deaths is attended by untrained medical practitioners and others. The lowest percentage of deaths attended by untrained medical practitioners and others is recorded for Kerala (30). In a majority of states, over one-half of the deaths is attended by untrained medical practitioners and others.

STATEMENT - 46

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention received before death for rural areas of major states, 1984

States	Institutional	Attended by qualified medical practitioners	Attended by un-qualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10.2	13.7	76.1
Assam	5.6	43.5	50.9
Bihar	9.3	15.6	75.1
Gujarat	3.4	16.1	80.5
Haryana	7.1	41.0	51.9
Himachal Pradesh	6.6	58.8	34.6
Jammu & Kashmir	5.5	50.3	44.2
Karnataka	10.9	24.4	64.7
Kerala	30.0	40.5	29.5
Madhya Pradesh	4.4	21.0	74.6
Maharashtra	20.3	27.2	52.5
Orissa	5.6	14.3	80.1
Punjab	6.0	53.3	40.7
Rajasthan	5.6	21.9	72.5
Tamil Nadu	7.6	16.3	76.1
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	45.0	52.2
West Bengal	7.5	32.0	60.5

4.26 The per cent deaths in the urban areas classified by type of attention received before death is presented in Statement 47. It is seen that the highest percentage of institutional deaths is found to be 49.0 for Maharashtra, closely followed by Kerala (42.9). The percentage of institutional deaths is lowest in Uttar Pradesh. The percentages of deaths attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others are 6 percent in Maharashtra and 10 percent in Kerala. In Orissa over one-half of the deaths is attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others.

STATEMENT - 47

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention received before death for urban areas of major states, 1984.

States	Institu- tional	Attended by qualified medical practitioners	Attended by un-qualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	25.6	44.2	30.2
Assam	17.0	61.9	21.1
Bihar	36.7	37.2	26.1
Gujarat	28.0	29.0	43.0
Haryana	12.8	43.6	43.6
Himachal Pradesh	26.6	55.7	17.7
Jammu & Kashmir	16.5	67.5	16.0
Karnataka	27.0	27.6	45.4
Kerala	42.9	47.5	9.6
Madhya Pradesh	22.2	38.7	39.1
Maharashtra	49.0	44.9	6.1
Orissa	20.9	22.5	56.6
Punjab	14.0	45.4	40.6
Rajasthan	16.3	43.9	39.8
Tamil Nadu	37.0	32.1	30.9
Uttar Pradesh	7.5	63.6	28.9
West Bengal	36.0	50.7	13.3

4.27 The percent deaths for all areas combined by type of medical attention received before death is presented in table 48. The highest percentage of institutional deaths is recorded for Kerala and the lowest for Uttar Pradesh. In Orissa nearly three-fourth of the deaths is attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others closely followed by Gujarat.

STATEMENT - 48

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention received before death for rural and urban combined, major states, 1984

States	Institu- tional	Attended by qualified medical practitioners	Attended by un- qualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14.0	21.3	64.7
Assam	7.2	46.2	46.6
Bihar	11.9	17.6	70.5
Gujarat	6.3	17.6	76.1
Haryana	8.1	41.5	50.4
Himachal Pradesh	9.2	58.4	32.4
Jammu & Kashmir	7.8	53.9	38.3
Karnataka	14.0	25.0	61.0
Kerala	32.7	41.9	25.4
Madhya Pradesh	6.7	23.3	70.0
Maharashtra	26.3	31.0	42.7
Orissa	7.3	15.2	77.5
Punjab	7.5	51.8	40.7
Rajasthan	7.1	25.0	67.9
Tamil Nadu	13.2	19.3	67.5
Uttar Pradesh	3.4	47.4	49.2
West Bengal	11.5	34.6	53.9

D E T A I L E D T A B L E S

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	INDIA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.01	13.23	13.12	11.95	12.42	12.17	12.77	13.05	12.90
5-9	14.03	13.88	13.96	12.32	12.52	12.41	13.64	13.57	13.61
10-14	13.35	12.39	12.88	12.26	12.22	12.24	13.10	12.35	12.74
15-19	10.06	9.26	9.67	10.08	10.06	10.07	10.06	9.44	9.76
20-24	8.46	9.07	8.76	10.22	10.72	10.46	8.87	9.44	9.14
25-29	7.39	7.56	7.47	8.52	8.69	8.60	7.65	7.81	7.73
30-34	6.30	6.77	6.53	7.60	7.34	7.48	6.60	6.90	6.74
35-39	5.48	5.53	5.50	6.14	5.78	5.97	5.63	5.59	5.61
40-44	5.08	5.25	5.16	5.64	5.03	5.35	5.21	5.20	5.21
45-49	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.25	3.95	4.11	4.26	4.19	4.23
50-54	3.99	3.79	3.89	3.80	3.49	3.65	3.94	3.72	3.84
55-59	2.53	2.62	2.58	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.48	2.55	2.51
60-64	2.67	2.79	2.73	2.24	2.36	2.30	2.57	2.69	2.62
65-69	1.43	1.55	1.49	1.15	1.30	1.22	1.36	1.50	1.43
70 & over	1.96	2.05	2.00	1.54	1.83	1.68	1.86	2.00	1.93
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	INDIA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	2	3	4
15-19	92.9	63.3	85.8
20-24	266.9	228.0	257.0
25-29	246.4	204.5	235.9
30-34	174.6	115.4	160.4
35-39	106.6	59.9	95.7
40-44	53.3	22.6	46.7
45-49	25.2	8.8	21.7
Crude birth rate	35.3	29.4	33.9
General fertility rate	153.1	120.2	145.2
Total fertility rate	4.8	3.5	4.5
Gross reproduction rate	2.3	1.7	2.2

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	INDIA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	13.8	8.6	12.6
Infant mortality rate	113.3	66.1	104.0
Neo-natal mortality rate	72.2	39.7	65.8
Post-natal mortality rate	41.1	26.4	38.2
Peri-natal mortality rate	58.3	35.7	53.8
Still birth rate	11.0	7.9	10.4

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	INDIA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	44.2	48.2	46.2	22.6	23.8	23.2	39.5	43.0	41.2
5-9	4.1	5.3	4.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	3.6	4.6	4.1
10-14	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.8
15-19	2.1	3.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.3
20-24	3.0	4.2	3.6	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.3
25-29	2.9	4.4	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.8	3.3
30-34	3.5	3.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
35-39	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
40-44	6.6	5.7	6.2	6.5	4.2	5.5	6.6	5.4	6.0
45-49	10.1	6.8	8.5	9.9	5.1	7.7	10.0	6.5	8.3
50-54	16.1	11.1	13.8	13.7	9.9	12.0	15.6	10.9	13.4
55-59	20.8	15.8	18.3	21.9	14.4	18.4	21.0	15.5	18.3
60-64	36.3	31.3	33.8	35.3	26.9	31.2	36.1	30.4	33.3
65-69	50.4	42.6	46.5	51.5	38.9	45.1	50.6	41.9	46.2
70 & over	112.4	106.0	109.2	104.2	93.1	98.5	110.8	103.4	107.1
All ages	13.5	14.0	13.8	8.8	8.3	8.6	12.4	12.8	12.6

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

INDIA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	13.0	16.8	49.8	20.4
Urban	46.9	24.2	20.0	8.9
Combined	19.6	18.2	44.0	18.2

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
 T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
 U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
 O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

INDIA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.9	28.4	25.1	38.6
Urban	25.9	45.1	8.1	20.9
Combined	10.8	31.0	22.4	35.8

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	ANDHRA PRADESH								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	11.70	11.76	11.73	12.56	12.48	12.52	11.88	11.91	11.89
5-9	13.69	13.65	13.67	13.02	12.96	12.99	13.55	13.50	13.52
10-14	12.78	12.19	12.49	12.25	12.02	12.13	12.67	12.15	12.41
15-19	9.22	8.42	8.82	9.78	10.29	10.03	9.33	8.82	9.08
20-24	8.08	8.65	8.36	9.87	10.49	10.18	8.46	9.04	8.75
25-29	7.47	7.65	7.56	8.67	8.70	8.68	7.72	7.88	7.80
30-34	6.68	6.93	6.80	7.57	6.76	7.17	6.87	6.89	6.88
35-39	5.80	5.74	5.77	6.13	5.86	5.99	5.86	5.76	5.82
40-44	5.70	5.73	5.72	5.48	4.97	5.23	5.66	5.57	5.61
45-49	4.77	4.63	4.70	4.44	4.03	4.24	4.70	4.50	4.60
50-54	4.48	4.60	4.54	3.78	3.74	3.76	4.33	4.42	4.38
55-59	2.67	2.74	2.71	2.04	2.12	2.08	2.54	2.60	2.57
60-64	3.30	3.42	3.36	2.24	2.69	2.46	3.07	3.27	3.17
65-69	1.55	1.57	1.56	0.84	1.14	0.99	1.41	1.48	1.44
70 & over	2.11	2.32	2.21	1.33	1.75	1.55	1.95	2.21	2.08
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	ANDHRA PRADESH			
	Rural	Urban	Combined	
	1	2	3	
15-19		133.0	100.9	125.0
20-24		255.3	232.7	249.7
25-29		200.5	184.7	196.8
30-34		123.6	106.6	120.0
35-39		68.0	46.4	63.3
40-44		32.9	15.0	29.5
45-49		13.0	6.7	11.8
Crude birth rate		31.4	30.6	31.2
General fertility rate		133.1	121.0	130.4
Total fertility rate		4.1	3.5	4.0
Gross reproduction rate		2.0	1.7	1.9

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

ANDHRA PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	11.7	8.6	11.0
Infant mortality rate	80.7	65.6	77.6
Neo-natal mortality rate	58.3	42.7	55.1
Post-natal mortality rate	22.4	23.0	22.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	53.6	42.4	51.3
Still birth rate	13.6	10.5	13.0

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

ANDHRA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	31.5	28.3	29.9	21.2	22.1	21.6	29.2	27.0	28.1
5-9	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
10-14	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.8
15-19	2.0	4.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.9	1.7	3.7	2.7
20-24	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.5
25-29	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
30-34	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.0	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.9
35-39	5.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	2.3	3.5	5.1	4.0	4.5
40-44	5.7	6.6	6.2	7.2	1.9	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.7
45-49	9.2	7.4	8.3	10.6	6.2	8.6	9.5	7.2	8.4
50-54	16.6	14.7	15.7	15.0	8.7	11.9	16.3	13.6	15.0
55-59	21.2	12.5	16.8	23.2	16.3	19.7	21.5	13.2	17.4
60-64	34.1	33.9	34.0	40.6	28.6	34.1	35.1	33.0	34.0
65-69	52.6	43.6	48.2	54.0	43.5	48.0	52.8	43.6	48.1
70 & over	107.6	109.5	108.6	119.8	79.9	97.4	109.4	104.4	106.8
All ages	11.8	11.5	11.7	9.0	8.2	8.6	11.2	10.8	11.0

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of
medical attention at birth, 1984

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	11.9	19.4	49.9	18.8
Urban	60.9	13.9	15.2	10.0
Combined	26.9	17.7	39.3	16.1

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type
of medical attention received before death, 1984

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.2	13.7	29.7	46.4
Urban	25.6	44.2	2.0	28.2
Combined	14.0	21.3	22.8	41.9

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	ASSAM								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.33	13.67	13.50	9.81	10.63	10.20	13.06	13.45	13.24
5-9	12.63	12.89	12.76	10.77	10.89	10.83	12.49	12.75	12.61
10-14	12.44	12.88	12.65	10.10	11.07	10.55	12.26	12.74	12.49
15-19	12.30	12.94	12.61	11.08	12.37	11.68	12.20	12.90	12.54
20-24	10.25	11.26	10.74	10.66	12.48	11.51	10.28	11.35	10.80
25-29	7.91	7.98	7.94	9.61	10.29	9.93	8.04	8.15	8.09
30-34	6.37	6.15	6.26	8.40	7.38	7.92	6.52	6.24	6.39
35-39	5.45	5.61	5.53	7.10	6.11	6.64	5.58	5.65	5.61
40-44	4.90	4.58	4.74	5.89	5.10	5.52	4.97	4.62	4.80
45-49	4.38	3.85	4.12	5.30	3.90	4.64	4.45	3.85	4.17
50-54	3.38	2.78	3.09	3.99	3.24	3.64	3.43	2.81	3.13
55-59	2.52	2.18	2.36	2.73	2.30	2.53	2.54	2.18	2.37
60-64	1.78	1.36	1.58	2.00	1.72	1.87	1.80	1.39	1.60
65-69	1.16	0.93	1.05	1.28	1.04	1.17	1.17	0.94	1.06
70 & over	1.20	0.94	1.07	1.28	1.48	1.37	1.21	0.98	1.10
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	ASSAM		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3
15-19	88.0	35.2	84.3
20-24	218.7	165.4	214.4
25-29	242.6	168.2	235.7
30-34	177.1	122.8	172.4
35-39	106.7	52.6	102.4
40-44	43.9	16.6	41.7
45-49	3.8	3.2	3.8
Crude birth rate	36.0	26.1	35.3
General fertility rate	142.1	96.4	138.4
Total fertility rate	4.4	2.8	4.3
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.3	2.0

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	ASSAM		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	13.5	9.3	13.2
Infant mortality rate	100.0	76.7	98.7
Neo-natal mortality rate	71.1	53.1	70.1
Post-natal mortality rate	28.9	23.6	28.6
Feri-natal mortality rate	61.9	48.5	61.2
Still birth rate	13.4	6.2	13.0

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	ASSAM								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	43.0	39.8	41.4	31.0	24.1	27.7	42.3	38.9	40.6
5-9	5.7	4.4	5.0	1.8	2.8	2.3	5.4	4.3	4.9
10-14	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	-	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
15-19	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3
20-24	3.6	4.4	4.0	0.7	2.1	1.4	3.4	4.2	3.8
25-29	3.8	7.2	5.4	1.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	6.9	5.2
30-34	4.1	6.6	5.3	1.4	4.1	2.6	3.9	6.4	5.0
35-39	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.1	3.5	5.5	5.2	6.8	6.0
40-44	8.0	8.9	8.4	4.6	8.5	6.3	7.7	8.8	8.2
45-49	13.1	10.0	11.7	14.6	6.7	11.4	13.3	9.8	11.7
50-54	21.3	18.3	20.0	14.5	5.4	10.7	20.7	17.2	19.2
55-59	35.1	22.0	29.2	35.3	20.7	29.0	35.1	21.9	29.2
60-64	44.4	39.0	42.1	36.8	47.8	41.6	43.7	39.8	42.1
65-69	86.8	79.3	82.6	75.3	70.6	73.3	85.8	78.6	82.7
70 & over	136.9	144.1	140.0	81.6	111.4	96.7	132.4	140.5	135.9
All ages	14.1	12.9	13.5	9.7	8.8	9.3	13.8	12.6	13.2

Table 5
Percent distribution of sample births by type of
medical attention at birth, 1984

ASSAM

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.2	7.6	6.4	75.8
Urban	45.3	12.4	15.4	26.9
Combined	15.7	8.4	7.8	68.1

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6
Percent distribution of sample deaths by type
of medical attention received before death, 1984

ASSAM

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5.6	43.5	9.9	41.0
Urban	17.0	61.9	2.8	18.3
Combined	7.2	46.2	8.9	37.7

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	BIHAR								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.53	13.77	13.64	12.56	13.35	12.92	13.43	13.72	13.57
5-9	15.24	15.40	15.31	14.08	15.66	14.80	15.12	15.42	15.26
10-14	14.67	13.14	13.95	13.80	13.88	13.84	14.59	13.20	13.93
15-19	8.34	7.16	7.77	9.82	9.23	9.55	8.49	7.36	7.95
20-24	8.21	8.76	8.48	9.32	8.36	8.88	8.32	8.73	8.52
25-29	6.62	6.86	6.73	6.88	7.29	7.07	6.65	6.90	6.77
30-34	6.65	7.67	7.14	7.04	7.87	7.42	6.68	7.69	7.17
35-39	5.48	5.23	5.36	6.26	6.21	6.23	5.56	5.32	5.45
40-44	5.24	5.49	5.36	6.30	5.05	5.72	5.35	5.45	5.40
45-49	3.81	3.57	3.69	4.11	3.76	3.95	3.84	3.59	3.71
50-54	3.68	3.61	3.64	3.72	2.81	3.31	3.68	3.53	3.61
55-59	2.17	2.44	2.30	1.83	1.78	1.81	2.14	2.38	2.25
60-64	2.86	3.28	3.06	2.09	2.20	2.14	2.78	3.18	2.97
65-69	1.50	1.58	1.54	0.88	1.01	0.94	1.44	1.53	1.48
70 & over	2.00	2.04	2.03	1.31	1.54	1.42	1.93	2.00	1.96
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	BIHAR		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	120.4	82.8	116.0
20-24	266.1	260.0	265.6
25-29	291.6	264.4	288.9
30-34	219.9	187.4	216.8
35-39	165.1	96.6	157.6
40-44	88.6	47.1	85.0
45-49	58.9	35.2	56.6
Crude birth rate	40.6	33.6	39.9
General fertility rate	188.7	153.0	185.1
Total fertility rate	6.0	4.9	5.9
Gross reproduction rate	2.9	2.2	2.8

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	BIHAR		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	15.1	9.7	14.5
Infant mortality rate	96.4	79.0	94.9
Neo-natal mortality rate	60.5	44.0	59.1
Post-natal mortality rate	35.9	34.9	35.8
Peri-natal mortality rate	47.8	32.2	46.5
Still birth rate	8.5	4.3	8.2

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	BIHAR								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	46.0	51.7	48.8	25.2	35.5	30.1	44.0	50.2	47.0
5-9	5.4	8.7	7.0	2.4	4.6	3.5	5.2	8.3	6.7
10-14	2.2	2.5	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.4	2.2
15-19	2.6	3.5	3.0	0.6	3.2	1.8	2.4	3.4	2.9
20-24	3.9	4.9	4.4	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.6	4.7	4.2
25-29	3.0	5.6	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	5.4	4.2
30-34	4.2	4.8	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.3	3.9	4.6	4.3
35-39	3.9	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.9	7.0	5.3
40-44	7.1	7.7	7.4	5.8	2.6	4.5	7.0	7.3	7.1
45-49	10.8	7.1	9.1	9.6	5.3	7.7	10.7	6.9	8.9
50-54	14.5	12.6	13.6	15.2	15.3	15.2	14.5	12.8	13.7
55-59	19.8	18.0	18.9	36.9	24.2	31.2	21.3	18.4	19.9
60-64	34.2	32.9	33.5	33.7	22.5	28.4	34.2	32.2	33.2
65-69	44.8	52.8	48.8	60.6	32.7	46.8	45.8	51.6	48.6
70 & over	99.6	104.6	102.0	105.7	107.4	106.6	100.1	104.8	102.4
All ages	14.0	16.2	15.1	9.0	10.5	9.7	13.5	15.7	14.5

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

BIHAR				
Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.8	10.0	79.2	3.0
Urban	25.6	22.5	46.4	5.5
Combined	9.8	11.4	75.5	3.3

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

BIHAR				
Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9.3	15.6	34.3	40.8
Urban	36.7	37.2	6.0	20.1
Combined	11.9	17.6	31.6	38.9

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	GUJARAT								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.28	12.36	12.32	12.73	12.65	12.70	12.43	12.46	12.44
5-9	13.45	13.08	13.27	12.49	12.43	12.46	13.15	12.88	13.02
10-14	13.27	12.49	12.89	11.93	11.62	11.78	12.85	12.22	12.54
15-19	11.12	10.22	10.68	10.16	9.26	9.73	10.82	9.92	10.38
20-24	9.58	10.51	10.03	10.75	11.64	11.18	9.94	10.86	10.39
25-29	7.97	7.65	7.81	8.90	8.93	8.91	8.26	8.04	8.16
30-34	6.35	6.94	6.64	7.91	7.71	7.81	6.84	7.18	7.01
35-39	5.36	4.97	5.17	5.93	5.30	5.62	5.54	5.07	5.31
40-44	4.98	5.41	5.19	5.21	5.18	5.19	5.05	5.34	5.19
45-49	4.25	4.14	4.20	3.75	3.70	3.73	4.10	4.00	4.05
50-54	3.84	3.61	3.73	3.58	3.48	3.53	3.76	3.57	3.66
55-59	2.30	2.36	2.33	2.17	2.43	2.30	2.26	2.38	2.32
60-64	2.32	2.61	2.46	2.02	2.47	2.24	2.22	2.57	2.39
65-69	1.25	1.46	1.35	1.11	1.31	1.21	1.20	1.41	1.31
70 & over	1.68	2.19	1.93	1.36	1.89	1.61	1.58	2.10	1.83
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	GUJARAT			
	Rural	Urban	Combined	
	1	2	3	
15-19		44.3	35.3	41.7
20-24		310.6	254.7	292.0
25-29		235.9	222.1	231.2
30-34		146.0	98.0	130.0
35-39		71.0	53.1	65.2
40-44		33.5	13.0	27.3
45-49		9.3	7.9	8.9
Crude birth rate		34.6	30.9	33.4
General fertility rate		142.6	123.9	136.7
Total fertility rate		4.2	3.4	4.0
Gross reproduction rate		2.0	1.6	1.9

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	GUJARAT		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	12.0	8.2	10.8
Infant mortality rate	125.7	55.9	105.6
Neo-natal mortality rate	84.8	29.9	69.0
Post-natal mortality rate	40.9	26.0	36.6
Peri-natal mortality rate	65.8	27.6	54.8
Still birth rate	7.0	5.2	6.5

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	GUJARAT								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	44.4	45.5	45.0	18.8	23.0	20.9	36.2	38.4	37.3
5-9	2.7	3.5	3.1	0.2	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.7
10-14	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
15-19	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
20-24	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3
25-29	2.9	4.2	3.5	3.2	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
30-34	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.7	1.1	1.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
35-39	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7
40-44	8.3	5.5	6.9	9.3	4.2	6.8	8.6	5.1	6.9
45-49	10.1	5.8	8.0	7.6	2.3	5.0	9.4	4.8	7.2
50-54	17.3	13.7	15.6	15.8	8.7	12.4	16.8	12.2	14.6
55-59	21.3	18.1	19.7	28.0	10.7	19.1	23.3	15.8	19.6
60-64	26.9	23.6	25.2	48.1	28.0	37.4	33.0	25.0	28.8
65-69	36.2	36.0	36.1	65.7	36.4	50.3	44.7	33.1	40.2
70 & over	100.8	80.6	89.7	80.2	78.1	79.0	95.2	79.9	86.7
All ages	12.1	12.0	12.0	8.7	7.6	8.2	11.0	10.6	10.8

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

GUJARAT

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	13.6	33.2	28.2	25.0
Urban	52.6	12.8	16.1	18.5
Combined	19.6	30.1	26.3	24.0

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

GUJARAT

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	3.4	16.1	14.6	65.9
Urban	28.0	29.0	17.9	25.1
Combined	6.3	17.6	15.0	61.1

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	HARYANA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.44	14.97	14.69	13.39	13.79	13.58	14.21	14.71	14.44
5-9	14.28	13.98	14.14	13.14	12.20	12.70	14.03	13.59	13.83
10-14	14.18	13.16	13.70	12.58	12.35	12.47	13.83	12.98	13.43
15-19	11.69	10.57	11.17	9.98	10.03	10.00	11.32	10.46	10.92
20-24	8.52	9.28	8.88	10.78	11.72	11.22	9.02	9.81	9.39
25-29	7.52	8.16	7.82	8.82	8.53	8.68	7.80	8.24	8.01
30-34	5.40	5.90	5.63	7.77	7.62	7.71	5.92	6.28	6.09
35-39	4.96	5.31	5.12	5.21	4.85	5.05	5.01	5.21	5.10
40-44	3.93	4.05	3.98	4.64	4.82	4.72	4.08	4.22	4.15
45-49	3.43	3.75	3.58	3.33	3.32	3.32	3.41	3.65	3.52
50-54	3.28	3.38	3.32	3.37	3.50	3.43	3.30	3.40	3.35
55-59	2.30	2.45	2.37	1.90	2.27	2.07	2.21	2.41	2.30
60-64	2.58	2.29	2.45	2.24	2.10	2.18	2.51	2.25	2.39
65-69	1.39	1.21	1.31	1.06	1.27	1.16	1.32	1.23	1.27
70 & over	2.10	1.54	1.84	1.79	1.63	1.71	2.03	1.56	1.81
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	HARYANA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3
15-19	87.3	50.8	79.6
20-24	331.5	258.5	312.4
25-29	288.3	243.3	278.1
30-34	191.5	133.0	176.0
35-39	99.8	54.2	90.5
40-44	44.0	22.7	38.7
45-49	19.0	5.0	16.2
Crude birth rate	38.5	32.6	37.2
General fertility rate	175.7	137.9	166.9
Total fertility rate	5.3	3.8	5.0
Gross reproduction rate	2.4	1.8	2.3

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	HARYANA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	11.7	7.9	10.9
Infant mortality rate	110.0	63.9	101.1
Neo-natal mortality rate	63.0	33.1	57.2
Post-natal mortality rate	47.0	30.9	43.9
Peri-natal mortality rate	53.8	26.8	48.7
Still birth rate	14.9	3.3	12.7

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	HARYANA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	34.4	47.0	40.4	18.8	24.2	21.3	31.1	42.3	36.4
5-9	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8
10-14	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7
15-19	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.3
20-24	3.5	5.4	4.4	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.7	4.4	3.5
25-29	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9
30-34	2.3	4.0	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.8
35-39	3.5	5.7	4.6	1.9	3.5	2.6	3.1	5.3	4.1
40-44	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.2	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.6
45-49	8.2	6.2	7.2	8.8	6.8	7.8	8.3	6.3	7.4
50-54	9.5	11.2	10.3	13.0	6.4	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.2
55-59	9.5	14.6	12.0	10.3	17.3	13.8	9.7	15.2	12.4
60-64	24.2	32.0	27.6	17.4	21.4	19.2	22.9	29.9	25.9
65-69	37.1	36.9	37.0	50.4	48.4	49.4	39.4	39.5	39.5
70 & over	81.8	103.7	90.3	70.8	113.6	89.7	79.6	105.9	90.2
All ages	10.4	13.2	11.7	7.1	8.8	7.9	9.7	12.2	10.9

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

HARYANA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	12.0	65.0	18.8	4.2
Urban	23.8	53.4	19.2	3.6
Combined	14.5	62.5	18.9	4.1

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
 T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
 U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
 O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

HARYANA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.1	41.0	2.8	49.1
Urban	12.8	43.6	1.3	42.3
Combined	8.1	41.5	2.5	47.9

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.30	12.98	13.64	10.47	12.19	11.25	14.03	12.94	13.48
5-9	13.67	12.45	13.05	10.19	12.51	11.25	13.43	12.45	12.94
10-14	13.66	13.10	13.38	10.70	10.99	10.84	13.46	12.98	13.22
15-19	10.43	10.62	10.53	9.96	8.78	9.43	10.40	10.51	10.45
20-24	8.08	9.13	8.61	9.06	11.03	9.96	8.15	9.24	8.69
25-29	6.46	7.45	6.96	9.37	10.37	9.83	6.66	7.62	7.14
30-34	5.17	6.23	5.71	8.67	8.48	8.59	5.42	6.37	5.90
35-39	4.94	5.83	5.38	6.94	6.43	6.71	5.08	5.86	5.47
40-44	4.45	4.71	4.58	7.13	4.90	6.11	4.64	4.72	4.68
45-49	4.17	4.45	4.31	5.06	3.78	4.47	4.23	4.41	4.32
50-54	3.91	3.51	3.71	4.18	3.48	3.86	3.93	3.51	3.72
55-59	2.99	2.80	2.90	2.59	2.23	2.42	2.96	2.77	2.87
60-64	2.91	2.59	2.74	2.15	2.12	2.14	2.85	2.56	2.71
65-69	1.86	1.77	1.81	1.41	1.13	1.28	1.83	1.73	1.78
70 & over	3.00	2.38	2.69	2.12	1.56	1.86	2.93	2.33	2.63
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	65.7	25.9	63.8
20-24	283.4	207.6	278.0
25-29	219.7	165.0	215.3
30-34	138.7	76.2	133.8
35-39	56.1	35.4	54.7
40-44	26.0	10.7	25.1
45-49	0.9	4.7	1.1
Crude birth rate	31.3	23.6	30.8
General fertility rate	128.9	96.2	126.8
Total fertility rate	4.0	2.6	3.9
Gross reproduction rate	2.0	1.3	1.9

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3
Crude death rate	10.6	6.3	10.3
Infant mortality rate	92.3	46.2	90.0
Neo-natal mortality rate	53.9	26.8	52.6
Post-natal mortality rate	38.4	19.4	37.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	43.5	30.8	42.9
Still birth rate	12.5	7.1	12.2

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	29.5	29.1	29.3	8.3	15.5	11.8	28.4	28.3	28.4
5-9	3.8	2.8	3.3	1.5	4.2	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.3
10-14	0.6	-	0.3	-	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3
15-19	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.8
20-24	2.0	3.9	3.0	-	-	-	1.8	3.6	2.8
25-29	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	1.7	2.5	4.2	3.0	3.6
30-34	5.4	3.1	4.1	5.2	-	2.8	5.3	2.9	4.0
35-39	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.3	5.5	4.8	3.3	2.2	2.7
40-44	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.1	-	1.3	4.2	2.3	3.3
45-49	8.6	6.2	7.3	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.6	6.3	7.4
50-54	14.2	12.3	13.3	14.2	-	8.4	14.2	11.6	13.0
55-59	13.2	12.6	12.9	28.7	15.9	23.3	14.2	12.8	13.5
60-64	25.9	24.3	25.1	20.8	25.1	22.7	25.6	24.3	25.0
65-69	38.3	31.1	34.8	41.8	78.4	56.5	38.5	32.9	35.8
70 & over	82.0	97.4	88.8	55.2	80.3	64.8	80.6	96.7	87.7
All ages	11.3	9.9	10.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	11.0	9.7	10.3

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	19.5	12.1	67.8	0.6
Urban	41.1	39.7	15.2	4.0
Combined	23.0	16.5	59.3	1.2

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.6	58.8	0.8	33.8
Urban	26.6	55.7	-	17.7
Combined	9.2	58.4	0.6	31.8

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	JAMMU & KASHMIR								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.78	13.09	12.93	9.75	10.23	9.98	12.12	12.48	12.29
5-9	14.23	14.83	14.52	12.28	12.86	12.55	13.80	14.41	14.09
10-14	13.61	13.54	13.58	13.54	13.64	13.59	13.60	13.56	13.58
15-19	10.90	10.61	10.76	11.53	11.96	11.73	11.04	10.90	10.97
20-24	8.22	8.51	8.36	11.35	11.13	11.24	8.90	9.07	8.99
25-29	7.22	7.82	7.51	8.61	8.33	8.48	7.52	7.93	7.72
30-34	6.16	6.50	6.32	7.41	7.03	7.23	6.43	6.62	6.52
35-39	5.30	5.73	5.50	5.16	5.45	5.30	5.27	5.67	5.46
40-44	5.15	4.96	5.06	5.58	5.40	5.50	5.25	5.05	5.15
45-49	3.96	3.90	3.93	4.07	4.47	4.26	3.99	4.03	4.00
50-54	4.21	3.69	3.96	4.12	3.58	3.86	4.19	3.66	3.94
55-59	2.15	1.94	2.05	2.18	1.80	2.00	2.16	1.91	2.04
60-64	2.78	2.17	2.49	2.18	1.98	2.08	2.64	2.13	2.40
65-69	1.24	0.95	1.10	0.89	0.96	0.93	1.16	0.95	1.06
70 & over	2.09	1.76	1.93	1.35	1.18	1.27	1.93	1.63	1.79
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	2	3	4
15-19	55.1	42.2	52.1
20-24	247.4	174.4	228.2
25-29	274.4	204.8	258.7
30-34	221.3	121.3	198.4
35-39	131.8	71.6	119.4
40-44	64.5	22.3	54.8
45-49	19.5	9.4	17.1
Crude birth rate	35.5	26.2	33.5
General fertility rate	154.6	103.4	142.6
Total fertility rate	5.1	3.2	4.6
Gross reproduction rate	2.4	1.4	2.2

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.1	7.3	9.5
Infant mortality rate	83.0	50.5	77.5
Neo-natal mortality rate	54.2	33.3	50.7
Post-natal mortality rate	28.8	17.2	26.9
Peri-natal mortality rate	47.8	37.1	45.9
Still birth rate	13.5	15.9	13.9

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	31.0	32.7	31.8	22.1	21.7	21.9	29.4	30.8	30.1
5-9	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.1
10-14	1.5	1.9	1.7	-	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.6	1.4
15-19	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9
20-24	2.0	3.0	2.5	-	1.2	0.5	1.4	2.6	2.0
25-29	2.3	3.9	3.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.7
30-34	2.3	2.0	2.2	0.8	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0
35-39	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.4
40-44	5.5	7.0	6.2	6.3	2.4	4.5	5.7	5.9	5.8
45-49	12.7	3.3	8.2	17.2	8.6	13.0	13.7	4.6	9.3
50-54	14.0	15.2	14.5	15.5	5.4	11.1	14.3	13.2	13.8
55-59	15.9	11.1	13.7	29.4	21.5	26.1	18.9	13.2	16.4
60-64	36.3	27.0	32.4	29.4	26.1	28.0	35.0	26.8	31.5
65-69	56.8	36.4	48.4	8.5	13.4	49.8	61.6	31.4	48.7
70 & over	102.1	67.6	87.1	77.9	142.8	106.2	98.4	79.3	90.0
All ages	10.8	9.4	10.1	7.6	6.9	7.3	10.1	8.8	9.5

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	3.7	16.5	72.3	7.5
Urban	20.0	39.0	39.5	1.5
Combined	7.3	21.5	65.0	6.2

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
 T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
 U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
 O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5.5	50.3	26.7	17.5
Urban	16.5	67.5	10.8	5.2
Combined	7.8	53.9	23.4	14.9

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

KARNATAKA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.47	12.52	12.50	11.89	12.19	12.04	12.31	12.43	12.37
5-9	13.81	13.58	13.70	13.01	12.63	12.83	13.59	13.33	13.46
10-14	12.80	12.58	12.70	12.27	12.73	12.49	12.66	12.62	12.64
15-19	10.69	10.21	10.45	10.01	10.48	10.24	10.50	10.28	10.40
20-24	8.38	8.68	8.52	10.22	11.07	10.63	8.88	9.32	9.10
25-29	7.71	8.04	7.87	8.49	8.89	8.68	7.93	8.27	8.09
30-34	6.15	6.72	6.43	7.79	6.97	7.39	6.60	6.79	6.69
35-39	5.73	5.69	5.71	5.95	5.73	5.85	5.79	5.70	5.75
40-44	5.31	5.12	5.22	5.50	4.55	5.04	5.36	4.97	5.17
45-49	4.46	4.03	4.25	4.25	3.67	3.97	4.41	3.93	4.17
50-54	4.13	4.03	4.08	3.42	3.37	3.39	3.93	3.85	3.89
55-59	2.38	2.29	2.32	2.18	2.16	2.17	2.32	2.26	2.29
60-64	2.66	2.99	2.82	2.23	2.45	2.33	2.54	2.84	2.69
65-69	1.34	1.48	1.41	1.15	1.32	1.23	1.29	1.44	1.36
70 & over	1.98	2.04	2.01	1.64	1.79	1.72	1.89	1.97	1.93
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

KARNATAKA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	93.0	70.7	86.9
20-24	243.8	211.5	233.5
25-29	204.7	182.2	198.3
30-34	132.0	106.0	124.9
35-39	76.3	54.0	70.3
40-44	35.9	23.0	32.7
45-49	14.5	5.7	12.3
Crude birth rate	30.9	28.5	30.3
General fertility rate	129.4	114.4	125.2
Total fertility rate	4.0	3.3	3.8
Gross reproduction rate	1.9	1.6	1.8

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	KARNATAKA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.7	6.6	9.6
Infant mortality rate	84.1	42.8	73.6
Neo-natal mortality rate	59.2	30.1	51.8
Post-natal mortality rate	24.8	12.7	21.8
Peri-natal mortality rate	55.1	26.3	47.8
Still birth rate	11.9	4.5	10.0

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	KARNATAKA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	31.0	31.1	31.1	13.1	15.2	14.1	26.3	27.0	26.6
5-9	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1
10-14	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
15-19	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.6
20-24	2.1	3.4	2.8	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.2	2.6
25-29	3.0	3.9	3.5	1.0	1.9	1.4	2.4	3.3	2.9
30-34	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.6
35-39	4.6	3.2	3.9	4.7	1.5	3.2	4.7	2.7	3.7
40-44	6.3	4.6	5.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.7	4.5	5.1
45-49	11.2	4.8	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.6	10.4	5.4	8.1
50-54	14.2	8.5	11.4	10.0	7.6	8.9	13.2	8.3	10.8
55-59	23.3	13.3	18.5	12.0	9.9	11.0	20.4	12.4	16.6
60-64	39.4	25.4	32.0	33.4	26.2	29.8	37.9	25.6	31.5
65-69	49.9	38.0	43.8	49.1	24.3	36.2	49.7	34.7	41.9
70 & over	105.0	94.9	99.9	94.5	85.8	90.1	102.5	92.7	97.6
All ages	11.2	10.1	10.7	6.8	6.4	6.6	10.0	9.2	9.6

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

KARNATAKA				
Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	17.0	25.2	21.1	36.7
Urban	58.6	15.5	6.7	19.2
Combined	27.8	22.7	17.4	32.1

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
 T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
 U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
 O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

KARNATAKA				
Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.9	24.4	8.2	56.5
Urban	27.0	27.6	4.4	41.0
Combined	14.0	25.0	7.4	53.6

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	KERALA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	11.04	10.28	10.64	11.13	9.97	10.54	11.06	10.22	10.63
5-9	11.89	10.74	11.30	10.82	9.65	10.23	11.70	10.54	11.11
10-14	12.28	11.33	11.79	11.38	10.69	11.03	12.12	11.22	11.66
15-19	11.73	11.86	11.80	11.59	11.75	11.67	11.71	11.84	11.78
20-24	9.86	10.91	10.40	10.54	11.79	11.18	9.98	11.06	10.54
25-29	8.15	8.82	8.49	8.59	9.14	8.87	8.23	8.88	8.56
30-34	6.62	6.68	6.65	7.31	7.16	7.23	6.75	6.77	6.76
35-39	5.46	5.71	5.59	6.07	5.75	5.91	5.57	5.72	5.64
40-44	4.38	4.49	4.44	4.78	4.91	4.85	4.45	4.57	4.51
45-49	4.29	4.42	4.36	4.22	4.47	4.34	4.27	4.43	4.35
50-54	3.81	3.88	3.84	3.85	3.93	3.89	3.81	3.89	3.85
55-59	3.10	3.03	3.07	3.17	3.13	3.15	3.11	3.05	3.08
60-64	2.65	2.70	2.68	2.50	2.70	2.60	2.63	2.70	2.66
65-69	2.11	2.22	2.17	1.86	2.17	2.02	2.06	2.22	2.14
70 & over	2.63	2.93	2.78	2.19	2.79	2.49	2.55	2.90	2.73
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	KERALA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	35.4	49.4	37.9
20-24	168.6	167.6	168.4
25-29	158.2	159.5	158.5
30-34	69.9	69.6	69.8
35-39	33.1	31.7	32.9
40-44	13.7	6.8	12.4
45-49	4.1	-	3.4
Crude birth rate	22.6	24.1	22.9
General fertility rate	83.0	86.0	83.6
Total fertility rate	2.4	2.4	2.4
Gross reproduction rate	1.2	1.2	1.2

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	KERALA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	6.2	7.3	6.4
Infant mortality rate	29.1	27.1	28.7
Neo-natal mortality rate	21.4	19.4	21.0
Post-natal mortality rate	7.7	7.7	7.7
Peri-natal mortality rate	23.6	20.0	22.9
Still birth rate	7.9	9.0	8.1

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	KERALA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	10.3	7.2	8.8	10.9	8.0	9.5	10.4	7.4	8.9
5-9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
10-14	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
15-19	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.0
20-24	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3
25-29	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0
30-34	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.6	-	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.8
35-39	3.0	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.1
40-44	4.5	1.1	2.7	9.4	2.9	6.1	5.4	1.4	3.4
45-49	6.2	3.6	4.8	12.4	5.7	8.9	7.3	4.0	5.6
50-54	14.6	4.6	9.4	11.7	2.8	7.1	14.0	4.2	9.0
55-59	15.7	4.5	10.0	20.1	13.9	17.0	16.5	6.2	11.2
60-64	19.6	14.0	16.7	33.0	25.5	29.0	21.9	16.0	18.8
65-69	29.5	22.7	25.9	36.3	25.0	30.1	30.6	23.1	26.6
70 & over	96.6	74.8	85.7	112.9	101.3	106.3	100.8	79.3	89.0
All ages	7.4	5.1	6.2	8.2	6.3	7.3	7.6	5.3	6.4

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

KERALA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	70.9	9.1	13.3	6.7
Urban	81.1	10.5	6.2	2.2
Combined	72.8	9.3	12.0	5.9

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
 T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
 U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
 O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

KERALA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	30.0	40.5	7.4	22.1
Urban	42.9	47.5	2.8	6.8
Combined	32.7	41.9	6.4	19.0

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

MADHYA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.50	13.86	13.67	12.46	13.92	13.16	13.29	13.87	13.57
5-9	14.58	14.67	14.62	13.51	13.38	13.45	14.36	14.42	14.39
10-14	13.01	11.90	12.47	13.11	12.42	12.78	13.03	12.00	12.53
15-19	10.21	8.89	9.58	10.66	10.14	10.41	10.30	9.14	9.74
20-24	7.95	8.65	8.30	10.08	10.33	10.20	8.38	8.99	8.67
25-29	7.32	7.27	7.30	8.11	8.09	8.10	7.48	7.43	7.46
30-34	5.80	6.06	5.93	6.83	7.16	6.99	6.01	6.28	6.14
35-39	5.38	5.41	5.39	5.86	5.26	5.57	5.48	5.38	5.43
40-44	4.67	5.13	4.89	5.19	4.91	5.06	4.77	5.09	4.93
45-49	4.62	4.60	4.61	3.98	3.57	3.78	4.49	4.40	4.45
50-54	4.05	3.70	3.88	3.45	3.20	3.33	3.93	3.60	3.77
55-59	2.70	2.76	2.73	1.97	2.12	2.04	2.56	2.64	2.59
60-64	2.68	3.00	2.83	2.26	2.42	2.33	2.59	2.88	2.73
65-69	1.46	1.76	1.61	1.06	1.14	1.10	1.38	1.64	1.51
70 & over	2.07	2.31	2.19	1.47	1.94	1.70	1.95	2.24	2.09
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

MADHYA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	133.3	76.8	121.0
20-24	301.8	258.7	292.0
25-29	260.1	229.7	253.6
30-34	181.0	120.0	167.3
35-39	122.2	78.8	113.9
40-44	63.8	25.4	56.5
45-49	24.3	13.0	22.5
Crude birth rate	38.1	32.2	36.9
General fertility rate	171.3	136.6	164.1
Total fertility rate	5.4	4.0	5.1
Gross reproduction rate	2.6	2.0	2.5

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3
Crude death rate	15.5	9.0	14.2
Infant mortality rate	130.3	75.6	120.8
Neo-natal mortality rate	84.7	50.4	78.8
Post-natal mortality rate	45.6	25.2	42.0
Peri-natal mortality rate	65.8	42.9	61.9
Still birth rate	11.7	10.9	11.6

Table 4

Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

MADHYA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	57.9	59.6	58.7	27.7	27.2	27.5	52.2	53.2	52.7
5-9	4.1	5.4	4.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.4	4.7	4.0
10-14	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6
15-19	2.3	3.1	2.6	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.5
20-24	3.3	4.1	3.7	1.3	4.0	2.6	2.8	4.1	3.4
25-29	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2
30-34	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	4.8	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.1
35-39	4.0	5.7	4.8	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.8	5.4	4.6
40-44	6.4	4.3	5.3	7.3	-	3.9	6.6	3.5	5.0
45-49	5.9	5.7	5.8	8.8	2.9	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.9
50-54	16.5	8.8	12.9	10.1	8.7	9.5	15.3	8.8	12.3
55-59	18.6	16.2	17.5	19.3	9.8	14.6	18.7	15.2	17.0
60-64	34.8	31.4	33.1	36.5	20.1	28.4	35.1	29.6	32.3
65-69	46.2	34.0	39.7	41.8	45.8	43.8	45.5	35.6	40.3
70 & over	107.4	98.6	102.9	109.7	98.6	103.7	107.8	98.6	103.0
All ages	15.4	15.6	15.5	9.0	9.1	9.0	14.1	14.4	14.2

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

MADHYA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.1	10.5	65.7	21.7
Urban	48.0	13.5	27.2	11.3
Combined	10.2	11.0	58.9	19.9

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

MADHYA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	4.4	21.0	39.6	35.0
Urban	22.2	38.7	18.0	21.1
Combined	6.7	23.3	36.8	33.2

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	MAHARASHTRA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.37	12.27	12.32	12.07	12.67	12.35	12.26	12.41	12.33
5-9	12.80	12.77	12.79	11.74	12.09	11.90	12.40	12.54	12.47
10-14	13.37	12.17	12.78	11.54	12.09	11.80	12.69	12.14	12.43
15-19	10.22	9.57	9.90	9.99	9.64	9.82	10.13	9.60	9.88
20-24	8.53	8.80	8.66	10.65	10.81	10.72	9.32	9.50	9.41
25-29	7.24	7.40	7.32	9.08	9.19	9.13	7.92	8.02	7.97
30-34	6.23	6.82	6.52	7.86	7.49	7.69	6.83	7.06	6.94
35-39	5.62	5.74	5.68	6.58	6.18	6.39	5.98	5.89	5.94
40-44	5.19	5.75	5.46	5.78	5.11	5.46	5.42	5.53	5.46
45-49	4.89	4.90	4.89	4.38	4.05	4.23	4.70	4.61	4.66
50-54	4.36	4.05	4.21	3.75	3.51	3.64	4.13	3.86	4.00
55-59	3.03	2.96	3.00	2.31	2.11	2.22	2.76	2.67	2.71
60-64	2.74	2.94	2.84	2.02	2.06	2.04	2.47	2.63	2.55
65-69	1.60	1.77	1.69	1.01	1.26	1.13	1.39	1.59	1.48
70 & over	1.81	2.06	1.94	1.24	1.74	1.48	1.60	1.95	1.77
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	MAHARASHTRA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	2	3	4
15-19	100.4	75.9	91.8
20-24	281.7	249.2	268.8
25-29	222.4	192.4	210.4
30-34	133.5	94.9	119.2
35-39	56.1	40.3	50.3
40-44	24.0	8.7	19.0
45-49	6.5	5.2	6.1
Crude birth rate	32.1	29.3	31.1
General fertility rate	132.5	118.5	127.4
Total fertility rate	4.1	3.3	3.8
Gross reproduction rate	2.0	1.6	1.8

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	MAHARASHTRA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.7	7.1	9.4
Infant mortality rate	85.1	58.9	76.2
Neo-natal mortality rate	56.7	35.3	49.4
Post-natal mortality rate	28.3	23.6	26.7
Peri-natal mortality rate	58.6	38.8	51.9
Still birth rate	15.1	12.6	14.2

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	MAHARASHTRA								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	31.2	32.6	31.9	20.6	17.3	19.0	27.3	27.2	27.2
5-9	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.9
10-14	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.2
15-19	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.9
20-24	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6
25-29	2.1	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3
30-34	2.6	3.2	2.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.5	2.2
35-39	5.4	3.8	4.6	3.2	0.9	2.2	4.5	2.7	3.6
40-44	5.1	3.8	4.4	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.3
45-49	9.1	6.7	7.9	8.6	2.0	5.6	8.9	5.3	7.2
50-54	9.8	10.4	10.1	14.5	1.1	13.0	11.4	10.7	11.0
55-59	17.4	12.2	14.8	19.4	5.0	13.0	18.0	10.2	14.3
60-64	38.0	30.8	34.3	24.6	28.3	26.4	33.9	30.1	32.0
65-69	44.8	33.2	38.8	67.6	40.1	53.2	51.0	35.1	42.7
70 & over	122.7	91.3	106.1	89.6	88.1	88.8	113.2	90.3	100.9
All ages	11.1	10.3	10.7	7.6	6.6	7.1	9.8	9.0	9.4

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

MAHARASHTRA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	19.2	8.2	44.6	28.0
Urban	70.5	18.0	7.6	3.9
Combined	32.8	10.8	34.8	21.6

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

MAHARASHTRA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	20.3	27.2	21.4	31.1
Urban	49.0	44.9	2.1	4.0
Combined	26.3	31.0	17.3	25.4

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

ORISSA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.51	12.31	12.41	12.18	12.50	12.33	12.48	12.33	12.40
5-9	14.05	13.87	13.96	12.92	14.01	13.44	13.94	13.89	13.91
10-14	12.81	12.34	12.57	12.91	12.94	12.92	12.82	12.39	12.60
15-19	10.45	10.63	10.54	9.85	10.32	10.08	10.39	10.60	10.50
20-24	8.30	8.62	8.46	9.42	9.82	9.61	8.41	8.72	8.57
25-29	7.85	7.51	7.68	7.76	8.83	8.27	7.85	7.62	7.73
30-34	5.58	5.97	5.78	7.64	7.42	7.53	5.77	6.10	5.93
35-39	5.82	5.86	5.84	6.51	5.70	6.12	5.89	5.85	5.87
40-44	4.93	5.07	5.00	6.24	4.87	5.59	5.05	5.05	5.05
45-49	4.58	4.68	4.63	4.46	3.58	4.04	4.57	4.59	4.58
50-54	3.98	3.79	3.88	3.90	3.00	3.47	3.97	3.72	3.85
55-59	3.01	2.86	2.94	2.09	1.96	2.03	2.93	2.78	2.85
60-64	2.43	2.61	2.52	1.90	2.16	2.02	2.38	2.57	2.48
65-69	1.45	1.53	1.49	0.99	1.09	1.04	1.40	1.49	1.45
70 & over	2.25	2.35	2.30	1.23	1.81	1.51	2.15	2.30	2.23
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

ORISSA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	73.9	54.0	72.2
20-24	276.5	248.2	273.7
25-29	238.6	224.8	237.2
30-34	158.2	125.7	154.8
35-39	81.2	49.6	78.5
40-44	33.8	14.5	32.2
45-49	12.8	5.9	12.3
Crude birth rate	33.0	29.8	32.7
General fertility rate	136.8	124.4	135.7
Total fertility rate	4.4	3.6	4.3
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.6	2.0

Table 3

Mortality Indicators, 1984

ORISSA

Indicators	ORISSA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	14.8	10.1	14.4
Infant mortality rate	135.2	83.7	131.0
Neo-natal mortality rate	80.0	45.7	77.2
Post-natal mortality rate	55.2	38.0	53.8
Peri-natal mortality rate	66.5	34.6	63.9
Still birth rate	18.8	6.4	17.7

Table 4Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

ORISSA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	48.6	50.2	49.4	30.4	35.0	32.6	46.9	48.9	47.9
5-9	3.6	4.7	4.1	1.4	3.8	2.6	3.4	4.6	4.0
10-14	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
15-19	2.2	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.0
20-24	3.7	6.6	5.2	2.6	4.8	3.6	3.5	6.5	5.0
25-29	3.4	5.0	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.5	4.9	4.2
30-34	2.9	4.7	3.8	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	4.4	3.7
35-39	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.6	1.2	3.1	5.9	4.7	5.3
40-44	6.4	4.6	5.5	6.8	5.5	6.3	6.4	4.7	5.6
45-49	9.9	7.5	8.7	5.4	5.6	5.5	9.5	7.4	8.4
50-54	18.8	9.9	14.4	9.3	13.4	11.0	17.9	10.1	14.2
55-59	23.6	23.3	23.5	14.5	24.0	18.8	23.0	23.4	23.2
60-64	33.6	37.2	35.5	57.1	24.9	40.8	35.4	36.3	35.9
65-69	50.9	58.8	54.9	42.7	30.7	36.7	50.3	57.0	53.7
70 & over	112.5	125.7	119.2	147.5	92.4	116.0	114.4	123.5	119.0
All ages	14.4	15.2	14.8	10.2	10.1	10.1	14.0	14.8	14.4

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

ORISSA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	3.4	13.1	30.6	52.9
Urban	25.4	22.5	24.9	27.2
Combined	6.3	14.3	29.8	49.6

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

ORISSA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5.6	14.3	12.6	67.5
Urban	20.9	22.5	6.0	50.6
Combined	7.3	15.2	11.9	65.6

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

PUNJAB

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	11.98	11.80	11.89	11.39	11.97	11.66	11.82	11.84	11.83
5-9	12.25	12.19	12.22	12.02	12.25	12.13	12.19	12.21	12.20
10-14	12.04	11.75	11.90	10.98	10.71	10.86	11.76	11.49	11.63
15-19	11.10	11.13	11.12	10.60	9.86	10.26	10.97	10.81	10.89
20-24	10.02	10.48	10.24	11.11	11.59	11.33	10.31	10.76	10.52
25-29	7.84	7.81	7.83	9.66	9.72	9.69	8.33	8.30	8.31
30-34	6.31	7.17	6.72	7.75	7.43	7.60	6.70	7.24	6.95
35-39	5.62	5.57	5.60	6.09	5.31	5.73	5.74	5.50	5.63
40-44	5.12	4.86	5.00	4.90	5.11	5.00	5.06	4.92	5.00
45-49	3.63	3.97	3.79	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.69	3.94	3.81
50-54	3.79	3.43	3.62	3.59	3.55	3.57	3.74	3.46	3.61
55-59	2.47	2.72	2.59	2.34	2.38	2.35	2.44	2.63	2.53
60-64	2.85	2.62	2.74	2.18	2.44	2.30	2.68	2.57	2.63
65-69	1.74	1.86	1.80	1.32	1.61	1.45	1.63	1.80	1.71
70 & over	3.21	2.64	2.94	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.94	2.53	2.75
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

PUNJAB

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	27.6	28.6	27.9
20-24	243.7	207.8	233.9
25-29	260.9	234.7	253.0
30-34	148.0	116.7	139.8
35-39	74.6	57.2	70.4
40-44	24.8	11.7	21.3
45-49	4.9	2.8	4.4
Crude birth rate	30.9	28.6	30.3
General fertility rate	127.8	117.5	125.1
Total fertility rate	3.9	3.3	3.8
Gross reproduction rate	1.7	1.5	1.7

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	PUNJAB		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.1	5.8	9.0
Infant mortality rate	76.6	34.7	66.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	45.2	18.3	38.6
Post-natal mortality rate	31.3	16.4	27.6
Peri-natal mortality rate	39.9	15.6	34.0
Still birth rate	14.3	4.2	11.9

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	PUNJAB								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	25.9	30.4	28.0	13.0	13.3	13.1	22.6	26.0	24.2
5-9	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
10-14	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5
15-19	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0
20-24	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.9	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
25-29	3.1	4.5	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.3	3.3	2.8
30-34	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
35-39	3.7	1.9	2.8	2.3	-	1.3	3.3	1.4	2.4
40-44	7.3	3.8	5.7	6.8	2.2	4.6	7.2	3.4	5.4
45-49	6.7	1.6	4.2	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.5	2.6	4.6
50-54	15.3	7.3	11.7	9.3	6.3	7.9	13.8	7.0	10.7
55-59	12.1	4.6	8.4	10.2	14.0	12.0	11.6	6.7	9.2
60-64	22.4	21.4	21.9	15.2	11.4	13.4	20.8	19.0	20.0
65-69	45.2	24.5	35.1	25.2	27.6	26.4	40.9	25.2	33.1
70 & over	105.2	89.5	98.5	62.5	95.8	77.8	96.7	90.9	94.2
All ages	10.9	9.2	10.1	5.4	6.2	5.8	9.4	8.4	9.0

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

PUNJAB

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5.2	66.3	23.4	5.1
Urban	7.9	79.2	5.5	7.4
Combined	6.0	69.8	18.5	5.7

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

PUNJAB

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.0	53.3	2.4	38.3
Urban	14.0	45.4	0.9	39.7
Combined	7.5	51.8	2.1	38.6

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	RAJASTHAN								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.99	15.64	15.30	13.57	13.82	13.69	14.73	15.29	14.99
5-9	15.09	14.85	14.98	13.23	13.17	13.20	14.74	14.53	14.64
10-14	13.46	11.99	12.76	13.34	12.85	13.11	13.44	12.15	12.83
15-19	10.60	9.21	9.94	10.21	9.65	9.94	10.52	9.29	9.95
20-24	7.72	8.69	8.18	10.21	10.39	10.29	8.19	9.01	8.58
25-29	7.61	7.82	7.71	8.19	8.07	8.14	7.72	7.87	7.79
30-34	5.96	6.10	6.03	6.73	6.85	6.78	6.11	6.25	6.17
35-39	5.05	5.31	5.17	5.49	5.03	5.27	5.13	5.26	5.19
40-44	4.61	4.55	4.55	4.72	4.84	4.78	4.63	4.60	4.62
45-49	3.90	4.32	4.10	3.71	3.68	3.69	3.87	4.20	4.02
50-54	3.76	3.22	3.50	3.68	3.36	3.53	3.74	3.25	3.51
55-59	2.13	2.63	2.37	2.09	2.27	2.18	2.12	2.57	2.33
60-64	2.46	2.52	2.49	2.05	2.56	2.29	2.38	2.52	2.45
65-69	1.14	1.48	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.35	1.15	1.48	1.31
70 & over	1.52	1.67	1.59	1.57	1.97	1.76	1.53	1.73	1.62
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	RAJASTHAN		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3
15-19	115.4	76.4	107.7
20-24	315.4	266.4	304.6
25-29	281.7	262.5	278.0
30-34	227.1	151.9	211.5
35-39	137.3	90.6	128.8
40-44	76.9	39.2	69.4
45-49	36.5	16.5	33.2
Crude birth rate	40.8	35.0	39.7
General fertility rate	187.6	151.9	180.5
Total fertility rate	6.0	4.5	5.7
Gross reproduction rate	2.8	2.1	2.7

Table 3

Mortality Indicators, 1984

RAJASTHAN

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	15.3	9.8	14.3
Infant mortality rate	133.0	69.1	122.4
Neo-natal mortality rate	80.1	34.6	72.5
Post-natal mortality rate	53.0	34.5	49.9
Peri-natal mortality rate	61.0	33.0	56.3
Still birth rate	7.7	8.1	7.8

Table 4

Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

RAJASTHAN

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	51.5	59.1	55.2	26.3	26.8	26.5	47.1	53.6	50.2
5-9	4.8	6.6	5.6	3.5	5.1	4.2	4.6	6.4	5.4
10-14	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
15-19	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.0
20-24	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
25-29	3.3	4.6	3.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.1	4.2	3.6
30-34	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.2	1.2	2.2	4.0	2.7	3.4
35-39	3.8	4.9	4.3	5.2	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.7	4.4
40-44	5.8	4.0	5.0	5.3	2.4	3.9	5.7	3.7	4.8
45-49	9.1	6.2	7.7	10.5	4.3	7.6	9.3	5.9	7.6
50-54	14.5	10.8	12.9	21.2	8.2	15.3	15.7	10.3	13.3
55-59	21.1	16.1	18.5	18.7	29.4	24.0	20.6	18.3	19.4
60-64	37.6	29.5	33.7	53.7	23.0	37.4	40.2	28.2	34.4
65-69	55.4	43.7	49.1	38.0	47.4	43.0	52.0	44.4	47.9
70 & over	114.9	94.7	104.9	97.0	75.9	85.8	111.4	90.6	101.0
All ages	14.7	16.0	15.3	10.1	9.6	9.8	13.8	14.8	14.3

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

RAJASTHAN

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1.0	9.1	83.1	6.8
Urban	16.3	29.3	43.0	11.4
Combined	3.7	12.7	76.0	7.6

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

RAJASTHAN

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5.6	21.9	26.1	46.4
Urban	16.3	43.9	12.0	27.8
Combined	7.1	25.0	24.1	43.8

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	TAMIL NADU								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	11.66	11.31	11.49	11.43	11.20	11.32	11.58	11.28	11.43
5-9	11.85	11.53	11.69	11.46	11.33	11.39	11.72	11.46	11.59
10-14	11.62	11.37	11.50	11.57	11.28	11.43	11.61	11.34	11.47
15-19	10.04	9.97	10.00	10.09	10.54	10.31	10.06	10.16	10.11
20-24	8.89	9.30	9.09	10.02	10.94	10.47	9.27	9.84	9.55
25-29	7.69	8.03	7.87	8.61	9.14	8.87	8.00	8.40	8.20
30-34	6.52	6.85	6.68	7.59	7.08	7.34	6.88	6.93	6.90
35-39	6.08	6.68	6.38	6.41	6.43	6.42	6.19	6.60	6.39
40-44	5.92	6.06	5.99	5.67	5.05	5.37	5.83	5.72	5.78
45-49	5.41	5.14	5.28	4.79	4.69	4.74	5.20	4.99	5.10
50-54	4.69	4.37	4.53	3.87	3.82	3.85	4.41	4.19	4.30
55-59	3.33	3.06	3.19	2.93	2.78	2.86	3.20	2.96	3.08
60-64	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.43	2.56	2.49	2.72	2.76	2.74
65-69	1.64	1.71	1.67	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.58	1.63	1.61
70 & over	1.80	1.76	1.78	1.65	1.69	1.67	1.75	1.74	1.75
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	TAMIL NADU		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3
15-19	61.0	62.7	61.6
20-24	235.3	225.2	231.6
25-29	206.5	172.0	194.0
30-34	118.8	84.1	107.0
35-39	51.5	35.6	46.3
40-44	17.1	7.2	14.2
45-49	4.6	2.6	4.0
Crude birth rate	28.4	27.2	28.0
General fertility rate	110.3	103.4	108.0
Total fertility rate	3.5	3.0	3.3
Gross reproduction rate	1.7	1.5	1.6

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

TAMIL NADU			
Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	11.9	8.7	10.8
Infant mortality rate	90.3	53.5	78.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	66.4	35.5	56.3
Post-natal mortality rate	23.9	18.0	22.0
Peri-natal mortality rate	56.6	37.0	50.2
Still birth rate	6.9	9.7	7.8

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

TAMIL NADU									
Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	30.8	32.9	31.8	18.5	18.7	18.6	26.7	28.2	27.4
5-9	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.3
10-14	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4
15-19	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
20-24	4.5	4.9	4.7	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.5	3.9	3.7
25-29	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	1.3	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.0
30-34	3.9	4.6	4.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.5
35-39	4.6	3.3	3.9	7.5	3.7	5.6	5.6	3.4	4.5
40-44	7.3	5.8	6.6	10.0	2.8	6.7	8.2	4.9	6.6
45-49	11.2	6.5	9.0	11.4	4.1	7.9	11.2	5.8	8.6
50-54	16.6	11.0	13.9	10.0	10.6	10.3	14.6	10.6	12.8
55-59	19.3	17.5	18.4	28.7	14.6	22.0	22.2	16.6	19.6
60-64	41.5	32.6	37.1	35.6	22.4	29.0	39.7	29.4	34.6
65-69	58.9	45.5	52.2	49.4	39.1	44.4	55.9	43.6	49.8
70 & over	125.1	118.4	121.9	129.8	111.5	120.7	126.6	116.2	121.5
All ages	12.4	11.4	11.9	9.8	7.5	8.7	11.5	10.1	10.8

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

TAMIL NADU

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	28.8	20.2	31.8	19.2
Urban	78.1	8.3	6.6	7.0
Combined	40.4	17.4	25.9	16.3

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

TAMIL NADU

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.6	16.3	22.5	53.6
Urban	37.0	32.1	5.3	25.6
Combined	13.2	19.3	19.3	48.2

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

UTTAR PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.78	14.88	14.29	13.14	13.58	13.35	13.66	14.64	14.12
5-9	15.21	14.90	15.07	13.48	13.67	13.57	14.89	14.67	14.79
10-14	13.75	12.09	12.98	13.75	13.45	13.61	13.75	12.35	13.10
15-19	9.89	8.11	9.06	10.16	9.88	10.03	9.94	8.44	9.24
20-24	7.71	8.27	7.97	9.95	10.03	9.98	8.12	8.60	8.34
25-29	6.77	7.08	6.92	7.29	7.31	7.30	6.87	7.12	6.99
30-34	5.90	6.81	6.32	6.94	7.45	7.18	6.09	6.93	6.48
35-39	5.27	5.61	5.43	5.46	5.36	5.41	5.31	5.56	5.43
40-44	5.07	5.36	5.21	5.33	4.91	5.14	5.12	5.27	5.19
45-49	4.03	4.23	4.12	3.73	3.66	3.70	3.98	4.12	4.05
50-54	4.03	3.69	3.87	3.65	3.31	3.49	3.96	3.62	3.80
55-59	2.38	2.70	2.53	2.03	2.24	2.13	2.32	2.61	2.45
60-64	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.29	2.26	2.27	2.69	2.63	2.66
65-69	1.36	1.52	1.44	1.16	1.23	1.19	1.33	1.46	1.39
70 & over	2.04	2.05	2.04	1.64	1.66	1.65	1.97	1.98	1.97
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

UTTAR PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	99.6	53.6	89.5
20-24	289.9	244.8	280.0
25-29	295.1	237.2	290.9
30-34	241.1	176.3	228.1
35-39	164.7	117.1	156.2
40-44	87.7	64.6	83.7
45-49	53.3	19.8	47.7
Crude birth rate	39.8	34.3	38.7
General fertility rate	188.2	150.5	180.7
Total fertility rate	6.2	4.8	5.9
Gross reproduction rate	2.9	2.2	2.8

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

UTTAR PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	19.1	12.2	17.8
Infant mortality rate	165.6	98.5	154.6
Neo-natal mortality rate	101.4	58.9	94.4
Post-natal mortality rate	64.2	39.6	60.1
Peri-natal mortality rate	73.8	43.0	68.8
Still birth rate	10.4	3.7	9.3

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

UTTAR PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	63.8	75.8	69.6	35.7	39.7	37.6	58.8	69.6	64.0
5-9	5.5	8.3	6.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	5.0	7.4	6.1
10-14	1.6	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.3
15-19	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.3	3.6	2.8
20-24	3.2	6.8	4.9	3.0	4.1	3.5	3.2	6.2	4.6
25-29	2.8	6.1	4.4	2.7	5.1	3.9	2.8	5.9	4.2
30-34	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	4.6	3.8
35-39	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.0
40-44	7.5	7.8	7.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	7.1	7.4	7.2
45-49	12.2	9.2	10.8	16.0	8.7	12.6	12.9	9.1	11.1
50-54	18.6	10.6	15.0	17.3	13.6	15.6	18.4	11.1	15.2
55-59	22.8	17.1	20.0	28.6	15.9	22.3	23.7	16.9	20.3
60-64	40.7	35.5	38.3	44.1	39.1	41.8	41.3	36.1	38.9
65-69	56.0	48.3	52.2	61.4	44.4	53.2	56.9	47.7	52.4
70 & over	123.6	129.7	126.4	112.9	99.7	106.7	121.9	125.0	123.4
All ages	17.5	20.9	19.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	16.6	19.2	17.8

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

UTTAR PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1.4	15.8	79.6	3.2
Urban	16.5	47.0	33.6	2.9
Combined	4.0	21.1	71.7	3.2

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
 T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.
 U : Delivery conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary.
 O : Delivery conducted at home by relation and others excluding the above.

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

UTTAR PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.8	45.0	29.9	22.3
Urban	7.5	63.6	13.3	15.6
Combined	3.4	47.4	27.8	21.4

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population
by age-groups and sex, 1984

Age-group	WEST BENGAL								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.96	13.28	13.11	9.20	10.58	9.82	11.84	12.54	12.17
5-9	13.68	14.15	13.90	10.43	11.39	10.87	12.71	13.40	13.04
10-14	14.04	13.81	13.93	11.39	11.92	11.63	13.25	13.29	13.27
15-19	9.60	9.41	9.51	9.27	10.11	9.65	9.50	9.60	9.55
20-24	9.41	9.96	9.68	10.24	11.16	10.65	9.66	10.29	9.96
25-29	8.26	7.96	8.11	9.24	9.27	9.25	8.55	8.31	8.44
30-34	7.55	7.11	7.34	8.60	7.78	8.23	7.86	7.20	7.59
35-39	5.35	4.72	5.04	6.83	6.16	6.53	5.79	5.11	5.47
40-44	5.03	4.94	4.99	7.11	5.54	6.41	5.65	5.11	5.39
45-49	3.61	3.63	3.62	5.08	4.24	4.70	4.05	3.80	3.93
50-54	3.66	3.80	3.73	4.75	3.78	4.31	3.99	3.79	3.90
55-59	2.18	2.09	2.14	2.57	2.26	2.43	2.30	2.14	2.22
60-64	2.15	2.30	2.22	2.51	2.45	2.48	2.25	2.34	2.30
65-69	1.08	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.35	1.23	1.09	1.23	1.15
70 & over	1.44	1.66	1.55	1.65	2.00	1.81	1.51	1.75	1.62
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates
and other fertility indicators, 1984

Age-group	WEST BENGAL			
	Rural	Urban	Combined	
	1	2	3	
15-19		96.3	54.2	84.2
20-24		245.9	158.0	220.0
25-29		229.3	133.7	200.3
30-34		157.3	82.0	135.4
35-39		105.2	44.2	85.2
40-44		46.6	11.0	36.0
45-49		19.0	4.0	14.4
Crude birth rate		34.3	20.5	30.4
General fertility rate		148.6	83.6	129.2
Total fertility rate		4.5	2.4	3.9
Gross reproduction rate		2.2	1.2	1.9

Table 3
Mortality Indicators, 1984

Indicators	WEST BENGAL		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	12.0	7.5	10.7
Infant mortality rate	87.9	55.1	81.6
Neo-natal mortality rate	54.2	31.1	49.7
Post-natal mortality rate	33.7	24.0	31.8
Peri-natal mortality rate	43.8	29.4	41.0
Still birth rate	10.2	6.8	9.6

Table 4
Estimated age-specific death rates
by sex, 1984

Age-group	WEST BENGAL								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	34.2	36.9	35.5	18.5	15.8	17.2	30.5	32.1	31.3
5-9	4.4	4.7	4.5	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	4.2	3.9
10-14	1.6	2.6	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.8
15-19	2.3	3.9	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.1	2.6
20-24	2.5	4.4	3.5	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.9	3.1
25-29	2.6	3.2	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.6
30-34	3.3	2.4	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.5
35-39	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.5	2.0	2.8	4.5	3.2	3.9
40-44	7.0	4.8	5.9	3.6	6.6	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.5
45-49	12.0	6.9	9.5	7.5	6.3	7.0	10.3	6.7	8.6
50-54	19.2	12.4	15.8	12.6	10.9	11.9	16.9	12.0	14.6
55-59	24.4	19.5	22.1	14.8	20.4	17.1	21.2	19.8	20.6
60-64	46.3	32.2	39.2	31.1	29.7	30.5	41.2	31.5	36.5
65-69	64.5	44.8	54.5	40.8	41.2	41.0	57.2	43.7	50.4
70 & over	135.7	115.7	125.3	111.3	92.8	102.0	127.7	108.5	117.9
All ages	12.1	11.9	12.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.7

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1984

WEST BENGAL

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	19.6	7.4	43.0	30.0
Urban	75.0	12.3	7.6	5.1
Combined	26.9	8.0	38.4	26.7

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

T : Delivery conducted at home by doctor, trained dai, trained mid-wife, trained nurses, etc.

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention received before death, 1984

WEST BENGAL

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.5	32.0	41.4	19.1
Urban	36.0	50.7	8.4	4.9
Combined	11.5	34.6	36.8	17.2

I : If the death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institutions, etc.

M : If the death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner.

U : If the death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner.

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

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