

Survey on Infant and child Mortality,

1979

A Preliminary Report.



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A Preliminary Report

**OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI**

SURVEY ON INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY, 1979 - A Preliminary Report

e E R R A T A

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
1	Para 1, line 11	based	base
7	Para 2.4.1, line 4	literatets	literatees
10	Statement 11		
	under Rural, col.1, line 1	Within 2 Kms	*Within 2 Kms
	Under Urban, col.1, line 1	Within 2 Kms	*Within 2 Kms
	under Total, col.1, line 1	Within 2 Kms	*Within 2 Kms
	Footnote	Includes within the village/block	*Includes within the village/block
15	Statement 21	All religoins	All religions
20	Para 4.1.2, last line	succeeding	succeeding
21	Para 4.3.2, line 1	age-fertility	age-specific fertility
25	Para 4.7.4, line 2	fertility are	fertility rates are
25	Statement 39, col.1	Literate & above	Literate
29	Para 4.9.2, last but one line	order births	order
29	Para 4.9.4, last line	local	level
30	Para 4.9.5, 4th line from last	voided	avoided
32	Para 5.2.3, line 4	pestilance	pestilence
36	Para 5.4.4, line 14	184	194
37	Statement 64, heading	per 1000,000	per 100,000
37	Statement 64, under Gr.(iii)	Primary & Above	Primary but below
			*Matric
38	Statement 65, last col.	6	6+
40	Para 6.1, last but 4th line	Sriple	Triple
40	Para 6.1, last line	scheduled	schedule

Page No.	Reference	For	Line	Code
62	Table 16, Under Urban, Age specific marital fertility rate, col.7, line 1.	(iii) Under Urban, Age specific marital fertility rate.	25.3	25.03
63	Table 17, Under Rural, subheading.	Age specific marital fertility rate.		
63	Table 17, Under Rural, subheading.	Age specific marital fertility rate.		
64	Table 18, heading URBAN	The heading URBAN covers the above Age specific marital fertility rate.		
64	Table 18, under Age specific fertility rate, col.1.	Literates		
64	Table 18, under URBAN Age specific marital fertility rate, col.3, line 4.		252.82	259.88
71	Table 23(a), col.21, line 2			
73	Table 24(a), col.2, last line		43	243
74	Table 24(b), Heading	death		death
74	Table 24(b), col.2, line 1		10,21	1021
74	Table 24(b), col.1, last line	blank		
74	Table 24(b), col.3, last line		514	45
76	Table 26, Heading, col.1.	Item		Item
76	Table 26, under RURAL, col.4, line 4.		17.24	16.24
76	Table 26, under RURAL, col.8, line 2.		45.17	45.87
76	Table 26, under RURAL, col.8, line 4.		18.17	18.87
76	Table 26, under URBAN, col.5, line 7.		2.00	2.70
77	Table 27, under RURAL, col.2, line 1.		14.25	14.85
77	Table 27, under URBAN, col.20, line 3.		7.81	7.89
77	Table 27, Footnote, code 2.	septicæmia & pyæmia		septicæmia pyæmia
77	Table 27, Footnote, code No.11.	chickenpox		chickenpox
77	Table 27, Footnote, after code No.11.	blank		
87	Appendix III, Against Hong Kong, col.5		114	214

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P R E F A C E

Children constitute around forty per cent of the total population in India and this is true in most of the developing countries too. The needs of children have therefore to be given due consideration while formulating plans for socio-economic development in the country. The National Policy for children suggests a series of measures to provide adequate services to children both before and after birth and through the period of growth, to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. Statistics on children have thus become the basic requisites for such planning.

India has a long tradition of collection of statistics, but the current availability of statistics on children is however far from satisfactory. Very little information relating to children is available on several of the current issues such as infant and child mortality, and their differentials, child care and child health services. In view of the growing concern for social well being and improving the quality of life of the children, various types of statistics and sensitive indicators are in great demand.

The year 1979 was declared as the 'International Year of the Child' and a large number of activities and programmes promoting the welfare of the children were carried out. The office of the Registrar General, India conducted a comprehensive survey on Infant and Child Mortality to provide a benchmark information on various facets of children. The survey was conducted in 1979 in about 3700 units of the Sample Registration System (SRS) along with the regular SRS half-yearly survey. This report contains the results of the advance tabulation of a 25 per cent sub-sample of SRS households covering information on health and child care of children, fertility, mortality differentials and general population characteristics to which children belong.

SRS is a Centre-State venture and this survey would not have been possible without the active involvement of the various state implementing agencies for whom my thanks are due. I am also thankful to the Department of Social Welfare for their co-operation and the UNICEF for financial assistance for carrying out the survey. I wish to place on record the hard work put in by the staff and officers of the State Directorates of the Census Operations, the Data Processing Division and the Analytical and Evaluation Unit of the Vital Statistics Division. I am also thankful to the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh for generating some of the tables well in time. In particular, I would like to thank Shri R.B. Lal, the then Deputy Registrar General, Shri V.S. Swamy, Assistant Registrar General (VS) and Shri S.K. Sinha, Senior Research Officer, who are associated with this project.

New Delhi
May 1, 1980

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1979 was declared as the International Year of the Child. Statistical data on various characteristics of the child in India exist on a limited scale; but one of the areas where data are lacking and are of vital interest and importance is that relating to infant and child mortality. Such data are required for the preparation of plan of action for mitigation of infant and child mortality and for schemes relating to the amelioration of the child in general. There is thus an urgent need to develop a wider and stronger data based on infant and child mortality. The traditional method of collecting such data is the civil registration which it is admitted, is deficient in content and coverage. Another source is the Sample Registration System (SRS) operated by the office of the Registrar General, India which furnishes reliable estimates of vital rates at the state and national level. The data generated by the system do not provide mortality differentials by various socio-economic variates. A special survey on infant and child mortality was therefore undertaken by the office of the Registrar General, India to provide not only the estimates of infant and child mortality but also to study the factors influencing them.

1.2 Objective of the survey

1.2.1 The main objective of the survey is to provide estimates of infant and child mortality and to study the pattern and differentials of mortality for various socio-economic levels. Another aspect of the study relates to the health and child care of the infants and children and also the fertility trends and differentials.

1.2.2 The term children includes all persons below 15 years. The socio-economic characteristics of children below 15 years are included. In the case of child mortality, children below 5 years have been considered for which data were collected. The information on health and child care of children refers to those who are in the age-group 0—6 years.

1.3 Coverage

1.3.1 The survey was carried out in 2,338 rural sample units which consisted of either a whole village or a segment of a village if it had a population of 2000 or more based on 1961 census. The urban sample units consisted of census blocks with a population of about 750. The number of urban blocks covered in the survey was 1328. The survey was not conducted in one village in Madhya Pradesh, seven villages in Maharashtra, thirty-six villages in West Bengal and 20 rural units and 6 urban units in the Ladakh area of Jammu & Kashmir. The state-wise coverage of sample units, households and population is given in Statement 1.

1.4 Sample design

1.4.1 In the rural areas, a stratified single stage sample design was adopted, the first stage unit being a village or a segmented village. The stratification was done on the basis of natural divisions within a state further sub-stratified by population size classes. In a state there are three or four natural divisions and four population size classes. Selection of villages was done by simple random sample without replacement and all the households in the selected villages were included. In the urban areas, a two-stage stratified sample design was used. The first stage unit was a town and the second stage unit was a census block. The first and second stage units were selected by simple random sample without replacement.

1.4.2 In order to provide advance estimates at all-India level, a 25 per cent sub-sample of households within each sample units was selected both in the rural and urban areas. The households within each sample village/urban block were selected systematically with a random start. The all-India estimates presented in this report are based on a 25 per cent sub-sample of SRS households.

STATEMENT I

Number of sample units canvassed, number of households and population

States/Union territories	Total Rural Urban	No. of units canvassed	No. of households	Sample population
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	210	62,484	313,244
	Rural	150	50,080	251,224
	Urban	60	12,404	62,020
2. Assam	Total	147	23,812	142,772
	Rural	93	15,656	95,880
	Urban	54	8,156	46,892
3. Bihar	Total	210	41,616	257,636
	Rural	150	32,308	200,656
	Urban	60	9,308	56,980
4. Gujarat	Total	242	50,172	299,776
	Rural	166	40,692	245,104
	Urban	76	9,480	54,672
5. Haryana	Total	120	19,320	131,444
	Rural	60	12,304	88,488
	Urban	60	7,016	42,956
6. Himachal Pradesh	Total	80	9,092	42,444
	Rural	40	3,144	17,116
	Urban	40	5,948	25,328
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	140	21,552	137,252
	Rural	80	14,044	90,764
	Urban	60	7,508	46,488
8. Karnataka	Total	210	42,484	256,308
	Rural	150	32,384	197,348
	Urban	60	10,100	58,960
9. Kerala	Total	210	53,064	311,084
	Rural	150	41,108	240,584
	Urban	60	11,956	70,500
10. Madhya Pradesh	Total	209	33,072	182,828
	Rural	149	24,228	135,772
	Urban	60	8,844	47,056
11. Maharashtra	Total	243	50,356	275,740
	Rural	143	33,432	191,848
	Urban	100	16,924	83,892
12. Manipur	Total	36	9,324	64,112
	Rural	26	7,540	50,704
	Urban	10	1,784	13,408
13. Meghalaya	Total	7	904	4,620
	Rural	7	904	4,620
	Urban	...	...	...
14. Nagaland	Total	25	6,464	30,904
	Rural	25	6,464	30,904
	Urban	...	...	...

STATEMENT 1—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
15. Orissa	Total	210	32,480	184,924
	Rural	150	21,324	123,408
	Urban	60	11,156	61,516
16. Punjab	Total	140	24,228	143,708
	Rural	80	16,596	100,160
	Urban	60	7,632	43,548
17. Rajasthan	Total	210	36,844	239,696
	Rural	150	26,700	172,792
	Urban	60	10,144	66,904
18. Tamil Nadu	Total	250	63,112	314,416
	Rural	150	49,244	241,700
	Urban	100	13,868	72,716
19. Tripura	Total	20	2,808	17,452
	Rural	10	1,140	7,060
	Urban	10	1,668	10,392
20. Uttar Pradesh	Total	250	46,360	312,404
	Rural	150	28,236	202,420
	Urban	100	18,124	109,984
21. West Bengal	Total	214	39,232	238,836
	Rural	114	25,344	162,336
	Urban	100	13,888	76,500
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	24	5,008	22,744
	Rural	20	4,664	21,208
	Urban	4	344	1,536
23. Arunachal Pradesh	Total	25	4,400	21,552
	Rural	25	4,400	21,552
	Urban	...	...	...
24. Chandigarh	Total	15	5,096	17,280
	Rural	5	2,164	7,336
	Urban	10	2,932	9,944
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	10	2,504	16,384
	Rural	10	2,504	16,384
	Urban	...	...	...
26. Delhi	Total	100	13,532	76,796
	Rural	10	1,884	13,904
	Urban	90	11,648	62,892
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	69	13,696	73,568
	Rural	45	8,876	48,272
	Urban	24	4,820	25,296
28. Lakshadweep	Total	5	1,184	7,824
	Rural	5	1,184	7,824
	Urban	...	...	...
29. Pondicherry	Total	35	9,032	49,752
	Rural	25	7,628	41,352
	Urban	10	1,404	8,400
INDIA	Total	3,666	723,232	4,187,500
	Rural	2,338	516,176	3,028,720
	Urban	1,328	207,056	1,158,780

*Figures relating to number of households and population have been estimated based on a 25 per cent sample of households selected for advance tabulation.

1.5 Schedule canvassed

1.5.1 The schedule consists of five sections. Section A relates to the identification and classificatory particulars of the sample unit. Information on availability of water supply and electric power supply, medical facilities and other infrastructure facilities like motorable road, post office, primary and secondary schools etc. was collected. The socio-economic characteristics of the household and facilities like source of lighting, source of drinking water, housing conditions etc. were also collected in Section B. The particulars of the usual resident members of the household were obtained in Section C. Section D deals with the particulars regarding births, infant and child deaths during the period 1973-78. The last Section E gives details of living children in the age group 0-6 years in regard to health and child care. A copy of the schedule is given in Appendix I.

1.6 Reference period

1.6.1 Information on births and infant deaths was collected for each of the calendar periods 1973-78. In the case of child deaths, data were collected for children born during 1973 and onwards. The total children born alive and surviving to ever-married women, the particulars of the household members and related variables were collected as on 31st December, 1978.

1.7 Field operations

1.7.1 The schedule on infant and child mortality was canvassed by the computer-supervisors along with the SRS half-yearly survey for the period July-December, 1978. Due to the heavy workload involved the computer-supervisors from census wing of this department were also deployed for the survey. Each computer-supervisor was allotted on an average six to seven sample units so as to finish the field work within a period of four months. The computer-supervisors were

given intensive training on the concepts and method of filling in the schedule. Regional workshops were held before the start of the field work where officers from the states connected with the implementation of the survey were imparted training by the staff from the headquarters. Intensive supervision of the work of the computer-supervisors was also undertaken by officers from the state and headquarters.

1.8 Scrutiny, coding and tabulation

1.8.1 All the filled-in schedules were thoroughly scrutinised at the state headquarters by the census staff for which detailed edit instructions were prepared. The data in edited and coded form were then transferred to punch cards and final tables were prepared on the computer. In order to prepare advance all-India estimates (based on a 25 per cent sub-sample of SRS households), priority in regard to scrutiny, coding and tabulation was given to the 25 per cent sub-sample of households. The second-stage of work related to 100 per cent tabulation of the data in respect of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and the North Eastern States/Union Territories. There after 100 per cent tabulation of the remaining states and union territories will be taken up and a report will be brought out at the state and national level. The infrastructure facilities discussed in the report are based on 100 per cent sample areas.

1.9 Estimation

1.9.1 The estimated population characteristics at the state level were worked out using unbiased method of estimation. The all-India estimates of population characteristics were then obtained by pooling the state estimates. The all-India advance estimates presented in the report which are based on a 25 per cent sub-sample of SRS households are weighted with a multiplier four.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

2.1 Age composition

2.1.1 Particulars regarding age last birth day were collected for each person in the households.

The per cent distribution of estimated population by sex and broad age-groups is presented in Statement 2, separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 2

Per cent distribution of estimated population by broad age-groups and by sex, 1978

Age-groups (in years)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-14	39.55	38.62	39.10	35.74	37.04	36.44	38.85	38.34	38.60
15-59	55.03	55.45	55.23	59.66	57.59	58.60	55.89	55.83	55.86
60+	5.42	5.93	5.67	4.60	5.37	4.96	5.26	5.83	5.54

About 39 per cent of the rural population is in the age-group below 15 years. In the urban areas the children population below 15 years is lower than that of rural areas indicating lower fertility in the urban areas. 55 per cent of the rural population belongs to the working age-group 15-59 years. In the urban areas a larger proportion of population is in the age-group 15-59 years as compared to rural areas. Partly this may be due to migration to urban areas. Persons aged 60 years and over constitute 5 to 6 per cent of the population both in the rural and urban areas.

2.1.2 A comparison of the figures as obtained from 1971 census is presented in Table 1 (Appendix). There has been a decline in the population of children aged below 15 years indicating decline in fertility since 1971. The proportion in the working age-group 15-59 years has gone up as compared to 1971 census figures.

2.2 Religion

2.2.1 Information on religion and scheduled caste/tribe was collected for the head of the household only. The population by religion and by scheduled caste/tribe has been obtained on the assumption that the individual members of the household belong to the same religion or scheduled caste/tribe as that of the head of the household.

2.2.2 The per cent distribution of sample households and estimated population by religion is shown in Statement 3 separately for rural and urban areas. Hindus accounting for 86 per cent of the total population in the rural areas and 75 per cent in the urban areas form the major religious group in the country. Muslims, who account for 11 per cent of the total population, are the second largest religious group. The third place goes to Christians who account for 2.2 per cent of the total population.

STATEMENT 3

Per cent distribution of estimated population by religion

Religion	Per cent households			Per cent population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Hindu	79.1	74.5	77.8	86.1	75.4	84.1
Muslim	10.0	13.8	11.1	8.9	18.2	10.7
Christian	5.0	3.0	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
Sikh	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Others	1.5	6.4	4.3	1.0	2.5	1.2

2.2.3 In the 1971 census, information on religion was collected for each person enumerated. The figures as obtained from 1971 census are

given in Statement 4. The figures from the survey broadly agree with that of census.

STATEMENT 4

Per cent distribution of population by religion, 1971 census and 1978

Religion	Census 1971	Survey 1978
Hindu	82.7	84.1
Muslim	11.2	10.7
Christian	2.6	2.2
Sikh	1.9	1.8
Others	1.6	1.2

2.3 Scheduled caste/tribe

2.3.1 The statement below gives the per cent distribution of estimated population by scheduled caste/tribe. It is seen that the scheduled castes

constitute 15.7 per cent of the total rural population and 9.3 per cent of the urban population. Scheduled tribes account for 7.9 per cent of the total population and are concentrated more in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

STATEMENT 5

Per cent distribution of estimated population by scheduled caste/tribe, 1978

Scheduled caste/tribe	Per cent households			Per cent population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Scheduled caste	13.5	9.1	12.2	15.7	9.3	14.5
Scheduled tribe	7.9	1.4	6.1	9.4	1.1	7.9
Non-scheduled caste/tribe	78.6	89.5	81.7	74.9	89.6	77.6

2.3.2 The 1971 census also collected information on scheduled caste/tribe. The figures from 1971 census are shown in Statement 6. These figures are comparable with the survey data.

STATEMENT 6

Per cent distribution of population by scheduled caste/tribe 1971 Census and 1978

Source	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe	Non-scheduled caste/tribe
1971 Census	14.6	6.9	78.5
1978 Survey	14.5	7.9	77.6

2.4 Literacy and level of education

2.4.1 A person is recorded as literate if he or she can both read and write with some understanding in any language. The crude literacy rate as measured by the number of literates per 1000 population is shown in Statement 7 along with the figures for 1971 census. A comparison of the census figures indicates that there is considerable improvement in literacy. The increase in the male literacy rate in the rural areas is noteworthy. About 39 per cent of the total population is

literate as against 30 per cent in 1971 census. This is partly attributable to the programme of primary education. The female literacy rate is lagging behind relative to male literacy rate.

STATEMENT 7

Per cent literates to total population 1971 Census and 1978

Source	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
1971 Census	Male	33.8	61.3	39.5
	Female	13.2	42.1	18.7
	Person	23.7	52.4	29.5
1978 Survey	Male	46.3	71.8	50.1
	Female	20.9	52.9	26.7
	Person	33.4	62.7	38.8

2.4.2 The per cent distribution of estimated population by level of education is shown in Statement 8. If levels of primary and above are considered to be literate of a recognised standard, about 25 per cent of the male population and 10 per cent of the female population belong to this group. The rural and urban differentials among males and females are also given.

STATEMENT 8

Per cent distribution of estimated population by educational level, 1978

Level of education	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
Illiterate	Male	54.75	28.19	49.86
	Female	79.05	47.10	73.32
	Person	66.57	37.26	61.22
Literate but below primary	Male	26.25	25.69	26.15
	Female	14.57	24.48	16.34
	Person	20.58	25.11	21.41
Primary & above but below matric	Male	14.49	26.16	16.64
	Female	5.48	18.95	7.91
	Person	10.11	22.70	12.41
Matric & above but below graduate	Male	3.88	14.39	5.82
	Female	0.79	7.30	1.90
	Person	2.38	10.99	3.95
Graduate & above	Male	0.63	5.57	3.95
	Female	0.08	2.17	0.46
	Person	0.36	3.94	1.01

2.5 Occupation

2.5.1 The main economic activity of a person was ascertained with reference to his/her occupation. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation the activity that the person engaged in during the greater part of the year preceding the date of survey was recorded. In case of regular work such as industry, profession, service etc. the economic activity of the person was ascertained with reference to the activity in which the person was engaged during the last week preceding the survey.

2.5.2 The per cent distribution of estimated workers by occupation according to national classification of occupation (division level) is given in Table 2 (Appendix). About 78 per cent of the rural male workers and 86 per cent of the rural female workers belong to the category of farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers (code 6). In the urban areas about 40 per cent of the male workers and 35 per cent of the female workers come under the group production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (code 7, 8 & 9).

2.5.3 The figures of workers by occupation obtained from 1971 census using the same concept of a worker are shown in Table 3 (Appendix). The workers in the industrial categories I & II (Cultivators & agricultural labourers) have been included in the occupation Division 6. It is seen that about 84 per cent of male workers in the rural areas and 90 per cent of rural female workers are in the category of farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers (code 6) as per 1971 census. The per cent rural workers in the Division Code 6 has come down while the figures in the Division codes 7, 8 & 9 have shown increase in comparison to 1971 census. The per cent workers relating to merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail trade (Division code 4) has shown an upward rise especially in the urban areas as compared to 1971 census. Broadly, the occupational distribution compares well with the 1971 census taking into consideration occupational mobility.

2.5.4 The participation rates by sex separately for rural and urban are shown in the Statement 9 below along with the figures for 1971 census.

STATEMENT 9
Participation rates, 1971 Census and 1978

Source	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1971 Census	53.47	13.10	33.82	48.82	6.61	29.33	52.51	11.87	32.93
1978 Survey	54.63	19.00	37.34	49.98	8.03	29.86	53.78	17.02	35.98

The participation rates by broad age-groups are shown in Table 4 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas along with the 1971 census figures. The participation rates for the age-group 15—59 years compare well with that of census for males. In the case of females there is an increase in the participation rates in the rural areas.

2.6 Housing condition

2.6.1 A question was asked regarding the type of house according to the material of wall, the material of roof and the material of floor. These were classified as pucca or kutcha. The wall

or roof is considered as pucca if the material used is made of cement, concrete, burnt bricks, stone, cement-plastered, reeds and timber, tiles, or combination thereof. The wall or roof is considered kutcha if the material is made of bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, grass leaves, thatch or combination thereof. The floor is considered pucca if the material used is cement, bricks, tiles, lime, wood or any combination thereof. The floor is kutcha if the material used is made of mud, stone, cowdung, or any combination thereof. The following are the combinations adopted for classification :

Wall	Roof	Floor	Code
Kutchha	Kutchha	Kutchha	1
Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	2
Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha	3
Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	4
Pucca	Pucca	Kutchha	5
Pucca	Pucca	Pucca	6
Kutchha	Pucca	Pucca	7
Kutchha	Kutchha	Pucca	8

2.6.2 The per cent distribution of sample households and estimated population by type of house cross-classified by per capita monthly expenditure of the household is shown in Tables 5 and 6 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas about 50 per cent of the households live in houses having material of wall and roof as kutchha. About one-fourth of the households live in houses having material of wall and roof as pucca. The population covered in such kutchha and pucca houses in respect of the material of wall and roof only is over 50 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in the rural areas. In urban areas more than 50 per cent of the households covering more than 60 per cent of the total population live in pucca houses. The rural-urban differentials are noteworthy.

2.6.3 The terms pucca and kutchha used here are only for convenience. In certain parts of the country, depending on the climate and locally available construction material, a kutchha structure may be as good as a pucca structure.

2.7 Number of rooms occupied

2.7.1 The per cent distribution of the sample households and estimated population by number of living rooms occupied by the household classified by per capita monthly expenditure of the household is presented in Tables 7 and 8 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas. About two-fifths of the rural households and over one-third of the urban households live in one room. Households having three or more rooms constitute about 25 per cent in the rural areas and 32 per cent in the urban areas.

2.7.2 In the rural areas, the population in households living in one room accounts for 30 per

cent of the total rural population while it is 34 per cent in the urban areas. 37 per cent of the rural population lives in households having three or more living rooms. In the urban areas this is 33 per cent. A majority of the population in the rural areas lives in kutchha houses. Thus the rural-urban differentials in regard to the number of rooms occupied by the households and the population covered are not comparable.

2.8 Source of drinking water

2.8.1 Information was gathered regarding the source of drinking water available to the household. The per cent distribution of sample households and estimated population covered by source of drinking water is shown in Table 9 (Appendix). It is seen that 13 per cent of the rural households have tap as the source of drinking water and 14 per cent of the rural households is covered by hand-pump. The major source of drinking water in the rural households is the well which accounts for 61 per cent of the total rural households. In the urban areas 69 per cent of the households have tap as the source of drinking water. The population in the rural households having well as the major source of drinking water is 68 per cent of the total rural population. Tap, the major source of drinking water in the urban areas is enjoyed by 76 per cent of the total urban population.

2.9 Source of lighting

2.9.1 The type of lighting used in the households was recorded in the schedule as an indicator of the economic status of the household. About 18 per cent of the rural households have electric light. In the urban areas two-thirds of the households have this facility. A larger proportion of the households in the rural areas has lantern as the main source of lighting. In population terms, 12 per cent of the rural population and 68 per cent of the urban population have electric light while 60 per cent of the rural population uses lantern as the main source of lighting. The per cent distribution of households and estimated population by source of lighting and per capita monthly expenditure is shown in Tables 10 and 11 (Appendix).

2.10 Infrastructure facilities

2.10.1 The availability of water supply and motorable road within the revenue limits of the village/urban area are important indicators of development of the area. A question was included in the schedule regarding the availability of water supply and motorable road in the village/urban block. The per cent distribution of villages/urban blocks and the estimated population covered is presented in Statement 10 by type of facilities. The availability of amenities in the sample unit does not ensure complete utilisation by all persons.

STATEMENT 10

Per cent distribution of villages/urban blocks and estimated population by type of facilities

Rural/ Urban/ Total	With/ With- out	Per cent sample units		Per cent population	
		Water supply	Motora- ble road	Water supply	Motora- ble road
Rural	With	25.5	43.4	19.4	35.4
	Without	74.5	56.6	80.6	64.6
Urban	With	88.5	70.0	90.0	68.7
	Without	11.5	30.0	10.0	31.3
Total	With	48.3	53.0	32.3	41.5
	Without	51.7	47.0	67.7	58.5

It is seen that over one-fourth of the villages has water supply within their limits while in the urban areas about 90 per cent has this facility. In the rural areas the population covered with water supply is 20 per cent while in the urban areas this proportion is 90 per cent. Adequate transportation and communication facilities are basic needs for economic and social development. Over two-fifths of the villages has motorable road covering over one-third of the rural population. In the urban areas two-thirds of the population enjoy the facility of having a motorable road.

2.10.2 Nearness to school facilities, easy accessibility to bus stand, railway station, post-offices, medical facility are some of the aspects of social services on which data were gathered. The distance to the nearest available social facility was also collected wherever the facility is not available in the village/urban block. The per cent distribution of sample villages/urban blocks and the estimated population covered by distance to the nearest available social facility is presented in Statement 11 separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 11

Per cent distribution of villages/urban blocks and estimated population by type of facility and distance

Rural/ Urban/ Total distance	Per cent villages/urban blocks—Social amenities						Per cent population—Social amenities					
	Bus stand	Railway station	Post office	Primary school	Higher secondary school	Medical facility	Bus stand	Railway station	Post office	Primary school	Higher secondary school	Medical facility
Rural												
Within												
2 Kms	54.6	6.7	66.1	95.0	33.2	40.9	44.6	6.6	61.7	94.3	27.4	35.3
2-5 Kms	21.7	9.7	23.2	3.6	31.8	23.7	26.2	19.4	27.0	4.3	33.4	24.9
5-10 Kms	14.3	16.1	6.6	8.4	20.3	20.5	13.8	19.0	7.6	0.6	24.1	23.7
10 Kms+	9.2	67.5	4.1	1.0	14.8	14.9	10.4	65.0	3.7	0.8	15.1	16.1
Urban												
Within												
2 Kms	86.2	42.6	91.5	97.1	87.5	84.4	86.0	46.5	91.2	97.3	86.4	83.9
2-5 Kms	10.8	28.0	6.2	1.9	10.5	13.0	10.3	30.2	6.3	1.7	11.3	13.6
5 Kms+	3.0	29.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	2.6	3.8	23.3	2.5	1.0	2.3	2.5
Total												
Within												
2 Kms	66.0	19.7	75.5	95.8	52.9	56.5	52.0	13.9	67.1	94.8	52.9	44.1
2-5 Kms	17.9	16.3	17.0	3.0	24.1	19.8	23.3	13.2	23.2	3.8	24.1	22.8
5-10 Kms	9.8	13.1	4.4	0.3	13.1	13.5	15.9	16.9	6.4	0.5	13.1	19.7
10 Kms+	6.3	50.9	3.3	0.9	9.9	10.1	8.8	56.0	3.3	0.9	9.9	13.4

Includes within the village/block.

Economic development of the villages/urban blocks partly depends on easy accessibility of the social services. More than 75 per cent of the villages has a bus stand within a distance of 5 kms covering 70 per cent of the rural population. 90 per cent of villages has a post office within 5 kms and the population covered is about 90 per cent of the total rural population. 95 per cent of the villages has a primary school within 2 kms covering about 95 per cent of the rural population. In the case of high/higher secondary school, only one-third of the villages has this facility available within 2 kms covering over one-fourth of the rural population. In the urban areas most of the facilities are available within easy reach of the people. Easy accessibility of medical facilities is an important aspect for achieving better health care of the people. About two-thirds of the villages has medical facilities within 5 kms covering three-fifths of population.

2.11 Per capita monthly expenditure

2.11.1 An indicator of the level of living of the people is the per capita monthly expenditure. The proportion of the population by per capita monthly expenditure group is given in the Statement 12 separately for rural and urban areas. It is seen that 53 per cent of the rural population fall in the expenditure group Rs. 50 and below while

in the urban areas this proportion is 27 per cent. The population in the expenditure group Rs. 101 and over is 4 per cent in rural areas and 21 per cent in the urban areas. This brings out the rural-urban differentials in the level of living. Assuming a minimum per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 50 in the rural areas and Rs. 60 in the urban areas as necessary for bare subsistence, the population below these limits are 53 per cent in the rural areas and 41 per cent in the urban areas.

STATEMENT 12

Per cent population by per capita monthly expenditure

Expenditure group (Rs.)	Per cent population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Below 30	9.34	7.51	9.00
31-40	19.13	7.03	16.93
41-50	23.94	12.84	21.92
51-60	18.15	13.60	17.21
61-70	12.10	12.85	12.24
71-80	7.06	11.43	7.86
81-90	4.00	8.18	4.76
91-100	2.44	6.51	3.18
101-150	3.13	13.59	5.04
151 and over	0.71	7.06	1.86
All classes	100.00	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN

3.1 Age composition

3.1.1 The composition of the population below 15 years by age and sex is analysed in this section. About 39 per cent of the total population consists of children below 15 years. Thus, two out of five persons in India are children below 15 years. The proportion of children below 15 years to total population by sex is given in Statement 13 along with figures from other sources.

STATEMENT 13
Per cent population below 15 years by sex

Source	Per cent		
	Male	Female	Person
Census 1951	38.22	38.63	38.40
Census 1961	40.57	41.63	41.03
Census 1971	42.31	42.19	42.02
SRS 1973	41.36	41.07	41.21
SRS 1976	39.52	39.66	39.58
Survey 1978	38.85	38.34	38.60

During the last two decades 1951-71, there was a great increase in the population resulting in greater proportion of children. Thus, between 1951 and 1971, the proportion of children below 15 years increased considerably. With the decline in fertility since 1971, the proportion of children below 15 years has shown a declining trend both in the case of males and females.

3.1.2 The rural-urban differentials in the population below 15 years by sex are described in the succeeding paras. The proportion of population below 15 years is more in the rural areas than in the urban areas for both males and females. To some extent this reflects the fertility differentials in the rural and urban areas. A comparison of figures available from census and SRS shows that there is a declining trend in the proportion of children below 15 years both in the rural and urban areas since 1971 indicating decline in fertility both in the rural and urban areas. The statement below gives the per cent population below 15 years by sex separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 14
Per cent population below 15 years by sex

Source	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Census 1961	41.77	41.17	41.47	37.28	41.02	38.99
Census 1971	42.99	42.52	42.76	37.53	40.77	39.02
SRS 1973	42.25	41.61	41.93	37.78	38.77	38.26
SRS 1976	40.89	39.85	40.29	35.85	37.15	36.46
Survey 1978	39.56	38.62	39.10	35.74	37.04	36.36

The per cent distribution of children below 15 years by quinquennial age-groups is shown in Statement 15 separately for rural and urban areas. 35 per cent of the children below 15 years belong

to the age group 0—4 years. One-third of the total children is in the age-group 5—9 and 10—14 years.

STATEMENT 15

Per cent distribution of children below 15 years by age

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-4	35.14	35.22	35.18	33.40	34.05	33.72	34.85	35.01	34.93
5-9	32.20	32.65	32.42	33.79	33.57	33.68	32.47	32.81	32.63
10-14	32.66	32.13	32.40	32.81	32.38	32.60	32.68	32.18	32.44
0-14	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.2 Sex ratio

3.2.1 The sex ratio (males per 1000 females) of children below 15 years is shown in Statement 16 separately for rural and urban areas. The figures obtained from census and SRS are also

included in the statement. It is seen that there is an upward trend in the sex ratio of children below 15 years in the rural areas. A reverse trend is observed in the urban areas. The sex ratio of children below 15 years shows that there is preponderance of males.

STATEMENT 16

Sex ratio of children below 15 years

Source	Rural	Urban	Total
Census 1961	1053	1076	1057
Census 1971	1066	1073	1067
SRS 1976	1073	1068	1072
Survey 1978	1086	1047	1079

3.3 Literacy and educational level

3.3.1 Information on literacy was collected for each individual in the household. The crude literacy rate among children below 15 years is presented in Statement 17 separately for rural and urban areas. The figures obtained from census are also given in the statement. It is seen that there is considerable increase in the literacy rate

both for males and females. Among male children 41.4 per cent are literate against 28.0 per cent recorded in 1971 census. Among female children the literacy rate is 29.4 against 17.8 per cent recorded in 1971 census. The rural-urban differentials are also noteworthy. In the rural areas among female children literacy is lagging behind as compared to urban areas.

STATEMENT 17

Per cent literates to total children below 15 years

Source	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Census 1961	16.2	7.1	11.8	24.5	20.0	22.4	17.6	9.3	13.6
Census 1971	24.6	13.4	19.2	42.7	37.2	40.1	28.0	17.8	23.1
Survey 1978	39.0	25.3	32.4	53.5	48.6	51.1	41.4	29.4	35.6

3.3.2 Children below 5 years are treated as illiterates. The effective literacy rates among

children in the age-group 5—14 years are shown in Statement 18 separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 18

Per cent literates to total children in the age-group 5—14 years

Source	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Census 1961	33.4	14.6	24.4	59.4	47.8	53.9	38.0	20.3	29.5
Census 1971	37.4	20.8	29.5	63.4	56.1	59.6	42.3	29.5	35.2
Survey 1978	59.1	38.5	49.2	78.6	72.1	75.5	62.5	44.5	53.8

There has been considerable increase in the literacy rate both among male and female children. Female literacy is lagging behind in the rural areas as compared to urban areas.

3.3.3 The proportion of children in the age-group 5—14 by educational level is shown in Statement 19. It is seen that illiterates among children in the age-group 5—14 constitute 46 per cent. Of the children in the age-group 5—14 years 50 per

cent are illiterate in the rural areas and 25 per cent in the urban areas. Illiteracy among female children 5—14 is more in the rural areas. Sex differentials in the two categories of educational level, namely, literate but below primary and primary and above but below matric is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Literacy among female children in the age-group 5—14 years is lagging behind in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 19

Per cent distribution of children in age-group 5—14 by educational level

Rural/ Urban/ Total	Male/ Female/ Person	Illiterates	Literates but below primary	Primary & above but below matric	Matric & above	Total
Rural	Male	40.85	45.85	13.19	0.11	100.00
	Female	61.52	30.98	7.45	0.05	100.00
	Person	50.75	38.72	10.45	0.08	100.00
Urban	Male	21.36	52.67	25.56	0.41	100.00
	Female	27.86	48.98	22.76	0.40	100.00
	Person	24.52	50.88	24.20	0.40	100.00
Total	Male	37.48	47.03	15.33	0.16	100.00
	Female	55.55	34.17	10.16	0.12	100.00
	Person	46.16	40.85	12.85	0.14	100.00

3.4 School going children

3.4.1 A question was asked in the schedule regarding "attending school" in the case of

children in the age-group 4—14 years. The statement on next page gives the per cent children attending school by broad age-groups separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 20

Per cent children attending school by age

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	52.03	36.83	44.69	76.09	70.88	73.55	56.27	42.91	49.81
10-14	63.75	36.20	50.65	83.19	73.93	78.70	67.05	42.83	55.50
5-14	57.93	36.51	47.67	79.59	72.38	76.08	61.68	42.87	52.64

It is seen that about 50 per cent of the children aged 5-9 years and about 56 per cent in the age-group 10-14 years are attending school. Among male children in the age-group 5-14 years, 62 per cent of the total male children is attending school. In the case of female children, the percentage is only 43. The proportion of children of both sexes attending school is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The proportion of female children attending school in the rural areas is considerably lower than that of urban areas. The per cent children attending school by single year age is shown in Table 12 (Appendix).

3.5 Religion

3.5.1 Statement 21 presents per cent children below 15 years to total population by religion. The highest proportion of children below 15 years is recorded among Muslims and the lowest among Sikhs both in rural and urban areas. Children below 15 years constitute 42 per cent of the total Muslim population and 35 per cent among the Sikhs.

STATEMENT 21

Per cent children below 15 years by religion

Religion	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Hindu	39.32	38.40	38.87	34.81	36.07	35.41	38.57	38.02	38.31
Muslim	42.40	41.73	42.07	39.95	41.62	40.76	41.63	41.69	41.66
Christian	38.43	37.84	38.13	34.14	34.30	34.22	37.58	37.12	37.36
Sikh	37.70	35.22	36.54	33.44	33.05	33.25	37.02	34.86	36.01
All religions	39.56	38.62	39.10	35.74	37.04	36.36	38.85	38.34	38.60

3.5.2 The per cent distribution of the population below 15 years by religion is shown in Statement 22. About 83.4 per cent of the children below 15 years is Hindu, while 11.5 per cent is Muslim. The proportion of children among Hindus in the rural areas is more than that in

urban areas, for both sexes. Among Muslims the proportion in the urban area is nearly double that in the rural areas. For the remaining religious groups the proportion of children is below 2 per cent.

STATEMENT 22

Per cent distribution of children below 15 years by religion

Religion	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Hindu	85.5	85.6	85.6	73.5	72.9	73.2	83.5	83.4	83.4
Muslim	9.6	9.6	9.6	20.3	20.7	20.5	11.4	11.5	11.5
Christian	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
Sikh	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Others	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
All religions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5.3 The differential in regard to the proportion of children in the age-group 5—14 years attending school by religion is examined in the following paragraph. Among Hindus, 61.5 per cent of male children and 41.8 per cent of female children are attending school whereas the percentages among Muslims are 57.9 and 40.2 respectively. The highest proportion of children attending school is among Christians. Rural-urban differential exists, the urban proportion being more than

that of rural for each religion. Among Hindus and Muslims, the proportion of female children attending school is considerably lower than that of male children especially in the rural areas. Female children among Hindus and Muslims in the rural areas still seem to be in a disadvantageous position in regard to school education probably due to social customs. The Statement 23 presents the per cent children by quinquennial age-groups attending school by religion.

STATEMENT 23

Per cent children in the age-group 5—14 attending school by religion

Age-group	Religion	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5—9	Hindu	54.2	36.2	44.3	78.4	73.8	76.2	55.9	42.0	49.2
	Muslim	48.2	31.5	39.3	66.9	56.8	62.0	52.9	38.6	46.4
	Christian	72.1	61.3	65.4	93.9	83.5	88.6	74.6	65.7	70.0
	Sikh	70.4	64.8	66.1	95.8	84.0	90.6	71.4	67.4	69.5
10—14	Hindu	63.7	35.2	50.1	85.3	76.5	81.0	67.0	41.6	54.9
	Muslim	59.1	32.0	46.1	72.8	60.2	66.6	63.2	40.9	52.4
	Christian	71.6	68.1	69.9	89.9	87.4	88.7	75.1	71.8	75.5
	Sikh	72.8	61.0	67.8	85.9	84.6	85.3	74.6	64.7	70.3
5—14	Hindu	57.8	35.7	47.2	81.8	71.1	78.6	61.5	41.8	52.0
	Muslim	52.6	31.7	42.6	68.1	58.5	63.4	57.9	40.2	49.3
	Christian	70.6	64.6	67.7	90.7	85.4	88.0	74.8	68.7	71.8
	Sikh	71.7	62.9	67.0	86.2	84.3	85.3	73.1	66.0	69.9

The per cent children 5—14 by single year age and by religion is given in Table-13 (Appendix).

3.6 Scheduled caste/tribe

3.6.1 Information on scheduled caste/tribe was collected in respect of the head of the house-

hold only. The per cent children below 15 years by scheduled caste/scheduled tribe is given in the following statement. Among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, children below 15 years constitute about 40 per cent of the population of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

STATEMENT 24

Per cent children below 15 years to total children by scheduled caste/tribe

Caste	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Scheduled caste	40.1	38.8	39.5	38.9	40.0	39.4	39.9	39.0	39.5
Scheduled tribe	39.8	39.8	39.8	38.8	40.1	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8
Non-Scheduled caste/tribe	39.4	38.4	38.9	35.4	36.7	36.0	38.6	38.1	38.3
All classes	39.6	38.6	39.1	35.7	37.0	36.4	38.8	38.3	38.6

3.6.2 The per cent distribution of children below 15 years by scheduled caste/tribe is presented in Statement 25. About 15 per cent of the children below 15 years belongs to scheduled

caste and 8 per cent scheduled tribe. In regard to scheduled caste/tribe, the rural-urban differential exists, the proportion of children in the rural areas is more than that of urban areas.

STATEMENT 25

Per cent distribution of children below 15 years by Scheduled caste/tribe

Caste	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Scheduled caste	16.02	15.56	15.80	10.06	10.08	10.06	15.01	14.61	14.82
Scheduled tribe	9.23	10.02	9.61	1.17	1.25	1.22	7.87	8.49	8.17
Non-scheduled caste/tribe	74.75	74.42	74.59	88.77	88.72	88.72	77.12	76.90	77.01
All classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.6.3 The proportion of children in the age-group 5—14 attending school among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is an indicator of the progress of education among these groups and is shown in Statement 26 separately for rural and urban areas. In the age-group 5—14, among scheduled caste/tribe, only one-third of the children is attending school. In the case of non-sche-

duled caste/tribe, the proportion attending school is about three-fifths. Especially in the rural areas the proportion of children attending school among scheduled caste/tribe is comparatively low as compared to urban areas. The sex differential among scheduled caste/tribe in the rural areas is more pronounced, the female proportion being half as that of males.

STATEMENT 26

Per cent children 5—14 years attending school by scheduled caste/tribe

Age-group	Caste	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5 - 9	Scheduled caste	39.53	25.60	33.12	62.96	53.37	57.84	42.22	28.94	36.07
	Scheduled tribe	37.95	22.83	30.13	52.52	57.68	55.72	38.37	23.82	30.84
	Non-scheduled caste/tribe	56.47	40.99	48.99	77.86	73.14	75.57	60.81	47.58	54.41
10—14	Scheduled caste	48.69	21.65	36.13	71.90	52.55	62.49	51.26	25.34	39.16
	Scheduled tribe	48.31	22.20	35.65	66.74	43.12	55.79	48.77	22.69	36.13
	Non-scheduled caste/tribe	69.00	41.08	55.70	84.64	76.64	80.76	72.09	48.30	60.71
5—14	Scheduled caste	44.06	23.59	34.62	67.28	52.46	60.10	46.67	27.15	37.60
	Scheduled tribe	43.43	22.52	32.96	60.35	51.17	55.75	43.87	23.26	33.55
	Non-scheduled caste/tribe	62.76	41.03	52.34	81.21	74.87	78.12	66.45	47.94	57.54

The proportion of children 5—14 by single year age and by scheduled caste/scheduled tribe is given in Table 14 (Appendix).

3.7 Workers among children

3.7.1 The extent of child labour and the occupational pattern are described here. The participation rates among children below 15 years is presented in Statement 27 separately for rural and urban areas. Among children, 4 per cent in the rural areas and 1.6 per cent in the urban areas are workers. In the rural areas 4.6 per cent

of male children and 3.5 per cent of female children are workers. In the urban areas workers among female children account for one per cent as against two per cent in the case of males. A comparison of the figures as recorded in 1971 census indicates that the participation rate has fallen by about one per cent. With the increase in the literacy rate and educational opportunities, it is probable that the proportion of child labour is likely to fall. Among male children in the rural areas, the reduction in the per cent child labour is significant.

STATEMENT 27

Participation rates among children

Source	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Census 1971	7.52	2.96	5.31	2.76	0.82	1.82	6.64	2.57	4.67
Survey 1978	4.55	3.48	4.04	2.11	0.99	1.56	4.13	3.05	3.61

3.7.2 The occupational distribution of workers among children below 15 years is shown in Table 15 (Appendix). Of the workers among children, 78 per cent is engaged in occupations as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers (Division 6). The occupation division 7, 8 & 9 (Production and related workers, trans-

port equipment operators and labourers) accounts for 13 per cent. A comparison with occupation pattern of 1971 census indicates a shift from the primary sector to the secondary sector. But still the major proportion of workers among children is in the primary sector.

3.8 Composition of children below 15 years by per capita monthly household expenditure

3.8.1 An important indicator of the level of living is the proportion of children in relation to

per capita monthly household expenditure. The per cent children below 15 years classified by per capita expenditure groups is shown in the Statement below separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 28
Per cent children below 15 years by per capita monthly expenditure groups

Per capita expenditure group (Rs.)	Per cent children below 15 years		Total
	Rural	Urban	
30 or below	4.10	2.81	3.85
31—40	8.16	3.02	7.23
41—50	9.69	5.39	8.90
51—60	7.10	5.35	6.78
61—70	4.52	5.06	4.63
71—80	2.48	4.25	2.80
81—90	1.30	2.89	1.59
91—100	0.73	2.10	0.97
101—150	0.89	3.90	1.44
151+	0.16	1.59	0.41
All groups	39.10	36.36	38.60

In the rural areas 55 per cent of the total children below 15 years is in the expenditure group below Rs. 51. Only three per cent of the children belongs to the expenditure group Rs. 101 and above. In the urban areas 45 per cent of the population in the age group below 15 years is in the expenditure group below Rs. 61 and 15 per cent in the higher expenditure group

Rs. 101 and above. Assuming a minimum per capita monthly household expenditure of Rs. 50 in the rural areas and Rs. 60 in the urban areas for meeting the bare necessities of life, it is seen that about 55 per cent of the children below 15 years in the rural areas and 45 per cent in the urban areas fall below the subsistence level.

CHAPTER IV

FERTILITY TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS

4.1.1 Fertility is one of the main components of population growth. The last two decades have been periods of rapid growth of population as a result of a steep decline in mortality. In the present context of economic and social planning, there is an increasing need for a detailed analysis of the fertility pattern and differentials by socio-economic variables. With the acceptance of family welfare as a means to regulate the growth of population it has become all the more necessary to focus attention on fertility.

4.1.2 Most of the studies on fertility in the past were fragmentary in nature and were restricted to local areas and as such did not provide firm estimates at the state and national level. Information on both current and historical fertility started to be collected on a nation-wide scale in the National Sample Surveys (NSS) in 1951. During 1958-68, population surveys became an integral part of the annual rounds but were discontinued. A comprehensive survey on population, fertility, family planning and mortality was introduced in the 28th Round of NSS (1973-74) to be repeated every five years. Another important source which provides fertility measures on a current and continuous basis is the sample registration system (SRS) initiated by the Office of the Registrar General, India with the objective of providing reliable estimates of the vital rates at the state and national level. A country wide fertility survey was conducted in 1972 to provide fertility differentials by socio-economic groups. The survey has yielded valuable information on fertility differentials. The survey on infant and child mortality also provides fertility differentials by socio-economic factors. These are analysed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.2 Crude birth rate

4.2.1 The crude birth rate provides a measure of fertility. The birth rates as derived from censuses and SRS are presented in Statement

29. The birth rate in the beginning of the century was 50 per 1000 population. The present level of the birth rate as revealed by the survey is 32.5 per 1000 population for 1978. There has been a steep decline in fertility since the beginning of the century. The massive family welfare programme launched during mid-sixties and intensified during mid-seventies must have contributed towards this reduction in fertility.

STATEMENT 29

Crude birth rate, India, 1901-78

Source	Period	Birth rate (per 1000)
Census	1901-11	49.2
	1911-21	46.4
	1921-31	45.2
	1931-41	45.2
	1941-51	39.9
	1951-61	41.7
	1961-71	41.1
*SRS	1970	36.8
	1971	36.9
	1972	36.6
	1973	34.4
	1974	34.5
	1975	35.2
	1976	34.4
	1977	32.9
1978	33.2	
*Survey	1978**	<u>32.5</u>

*Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

**Differs from SRS on account of (i) the population used relates to the end of 1978 instead of mid-year population. (ii) excludes events netted by enumerator in the SRS but included by computer-supervisor in this survey.

4.2.2 The rural-urban differentials at the level of fertility are shown in Statement 30. The figures presented here are based on SRS data

for the period 1970-78 using a three-years moving average. It is seen that there is a declining trend in the birth rate both in the rural and urban areas

since 1970. The birth rate in the urban areas is lower than that in rural areas.

STATEMENT 30
Crude birth rate, 1970-78

Period	Rural	Urban	Total
1970-72	38.7	30.2	37.2
1971-73	37.7	30.0	36.3
1972-74	36.7	29.4	35.3
1973-75	36.2	28.6	34.8
1974-76	36.1	28.4	34.4
1975-77	35.6	28.5	34.2
1976-78	34.9	27.5	33.3

4.3 Other fertility measures

gross reproduction rates. These indicators are shown in the statement below along with figures from Fertility Survey (1972) and SRS (1976).

4.3.1 Some of the refined measures of fertility are the general fertility, total fertility and

STATEMENT 31
Fertility indicators

indicators	Rural			Urban		
	1972	1976	1978	1972	1976	1978
General fertility rate (GFR)	174	157	137	134	117	104
Total fertility (TF)	5.8	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.1
Gross reproduction rate (GRR)	2.75	2.45	2.24	2.07	1.73	1.59

All these measures of fertility indicate that there is a decline in fertility since 1972 both in the rural and urban areas.

4.3.2 The age-fertility curve is of paramount importance in determining the pattern of child bearing. The shape of the fertility curve is influenced by many factors some of which are; (i) age at marriage; (ii) mean interval between marriage and each successive births; (iii) the extent to which birth control is practised; (iv) incidence of sterility among women; (v) proportion of

married women in different age groups. In countries where fertility is uncontrolled, the frequency of child bearing is spread over the entire reproductive period. The older women in the reproductive age group also contribute a sizeable proportion of fertility. The age specific fertility rates indicate a consistent decline in fertility in each of the reproductive age groups as compared to 1972 and 1976. In the age group 30 and above there is reduction in fertility as compared to 1972.

STATEMENT 32

Age specific fertility rate 1972, 1976 & 1978

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	1972	1976	1978	1972	1976	1978
15—19	97.5	83.0	72.7	52.2	64.6	41.9
20—24	273.5	260.2	237.7	220.6	213.7	192.1
25—29	283.4	250.8	240.7	247.3	197.5	190.5
30—34	227.2	190.9	167.9	173.4	133.9	133.4
35—39	151.2	126.3	115.0	108.2	73.6	70.0
40—44	82.7	58.9	52.3	43.3	28.9	24.1
45—49	23.7	17.3	24.9	13.0	8.3	6.8

4.4 Cumulative per cent fertility

4.4.1 The cumulative per cent fertility is defined as the ratio of the age-specific fertility rate to total fertility multiplied by 100. The cumulative per cent fertility is presented in Statement 33 separately for rural and urban areas. For purposes of comparison, the figures as obtained from the Fertility Survey (1972) are also presented. About 57 per cent of fertility was contributed by women below 30 years in the rural areas in 1972 whereas in 1978 the corresponding proportion is about 61

per cent. There is thus a slight shift in the fertility pattern. A larger proportion of births take place to women in the younger age group, thereby reducing higher order births. The pattern of fertility remains the same as observed in SRS for 1976. The rural-urban differential is noteworthy. In the urban areas a larger proportion of births occurs to women in the younger age group as compared to rural areas. This in effect produces reduction in the higher order births as compared to rural areas.

STATEMENT 33

Cumulative per cent fertility, 1972 1976 & 1978

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	1972	1976	1978	1972	1976	1978
15—19	8.54	8.78	7.98	6.06	8.96	6.36
20—24	32.40	35.20	34.06	31.70	38.62	35.52
25—29	56.97	60.31	60.47	60.61	66.03	64.45
30—34	76.87	79.57	78.89	80.89	84.62	84.70
35—39	89.90	92.31	91.51	93.47	94.44	95.32
40—44	97.21	98.25	97.27	98.60	98.85	98.97
45—49	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5 Marital fertility rates

4.5.1 Another measure of fertility is the marital fertility rates. The general marital fertility rates (GMFR) and the total marital fertility

(TMF) are presented in Statement 34. The figures as obtained from the Fertility Survey (1972) are also given. It is seen that marital fertility rates have declined as compared to 1972 both in the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 34
Marital fertility rates, 1972 & 1978

Indicators	Rural		Urban	
	1972	1978	1972	1978
GMFR	190.8	175.9	172.9	147.9
TMF	6.8	5.6	6.0	4.7

4.5.2 The age-specific marital fertility rates show that there is decline in fertility in each of the reproductive age groups as compared to 1972. The decline in fertility in the age group 30 years and above is well marked in the rural areas. It indicates that there is reduction in the higher order births as compared to 1972.

STATEMENT 35
Age specific marital fertility rates, 1972 & 1978

Age groups	Rural		Urban	
	1972	1978	1972	1978
15-19	211.5	181.1	220.6	192.2
20-24	312.9	287.6	312.6	283.2
25-29	302.8	255.8	284.3	214.0
30-34	248.8	177.6	201.2	141.9
35-39	170.1	124.4	123.7	76.4
40-44	94.5	60.3	52.2	28.1
45-49	32.4	31.4	15.5	8.7

4.6 Birth order

4.6.1 The per cent distribution of births by order of births is a useful indicator for determining the pattern of family building habits. Statement 36 presents the per cent births by order of births. It is seen that in the rural areas over one-fifth of the total births is accounted by first order births. About three-fifths of the total births relates to third and

below birth order. In the urban areas one-fourth of the total births is first birth order. A comparison with the figures obtained from fertility survey shows that there is considerable reduction in the higher order births both in the rural and urban areas in 1978. The pattern of reproduction is such that a greater proportion of births occur to younger women having the third birth order and below, both in the rural and urban areas as compared to 1972.

STATEMENT 36
Distribution of live births by order of births

Year	Rural/ Urban	Order of birth						All
		1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
1972	Rural	19.85	17.44	15.70	13.77	11.24	22.00	100.00
1978	Rural	23.46	20.94	17.15	13.65	9.65	15.24	100.00
1972	Urban	21.60	18.22	16.19	14.45	9.52	20.02	100.00
1978	Urban	25.31	23.53	17.83	12.38	7.68	13.27	100.00

4.7 Fertility differentials religion

4.7.1 The crude birth rate (CBR) and other fertility indicators by religion are shown in the statement below. It is observed that Muslims

have the highest fertility and the lowest is recorded among Christians both in the rural and urban areas. Fertility in the urban areas is lower than that of rural areas for each religious group.

STATEMENT 37

Fertility indicators by religion, 1978

Religion	Rural/Urban	CBR	GFR	GMFR	TF	TMF	GRR
Hindu	Rural	32.8	134.6	171.1	4.46	5.42	2.64
	Urban	26.3	99.3	140.8	3.09	4.47	2.13
Muslim	Rural	35.2	149.5	191.5	5.03	6.06	2.89
	Urban	30.3	121.4	147.7	3.94	5.39	2.55
Christian	Rural	26.7	104.1	157.7	3.50	5.39	2.45
	Urban	24.6	66.0	107.4	2.09	4.81	2.24
Sikh	Rural	28.0	117.9	174.9	3.80	5.79	2.62
	Urban	26.8	99.4	152.7	3.10	5.43	2.46

4.7.2 The age specific fertility and marital fertility rates by religion is given in Table 16 (Appendix). It is seen that fertility among Muslims in the higher age group 30 and above is more than among other religious group, indicating thereby a larger proportion of higher order births both in the rural and urban areas. As compared to other religious group, Christians have a smaller proportion of higher order births indicating thereby lower fertility to women aged 30 years and over.

Scheduled caste/tribe

4.7.3 The fertility differentials by scheduled

caste/tribe are examined here. The crude birth rate, the general and marital fertility indicators are given in the statement below. The birth rate among scheduled caste is more than that among scheduled tribe in the rural areas. In the urban areas the crude birth rate among scheduled tribes slightly exceeds that of scheduled caste. As regards other indicators of fertility, among scheduled tribes fertility is lower than that among scheduled caste in the rural areas. There appears to be no significant difference in the level of fertility between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the urban areas.

STATEMENT 38

Fertility indicator by scheduled caste/tribe

Caste	Rural/Urban	CBR	GFR	GMFR	TF	TMF	GRR
Scheduled Caste	Rural	33.8	141.2	173.1	4.67	5.49	2.65
	Urban	32.3	125.0	166.7	4.02	5.15	2.49
Scheduled Tribe	Rural	32.1	125.7	166.8	4.12	5.42	2.58
	Urban	32.9	116.4	162.2	3.66	5.42	2.82
Non - Scheduled Caste/Tribe	Rural	32.8	134.1	172.7	4.46	5.46	2.65
	Urban	26.8	99.4	143.1	3.11	4.54	2.16

4.7.4 The age specific fertility and marital fertility are shown in Table 17 (Appendix). There appears to be no major change in the pattern of fertility among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Literacy level of woman

4.7.5 One of the factors influencing fertility is the level of education. The general marital fertility rate, the total fertility and marital

fertility rate are given in the statement below. With the increase in the level of education, the fertility indicators show a declining trend. Thus the level of education appears to influence fertility. The general marital fertility rate is influenced by the age distribution of married women by level of education and does not exhibit any firm trend. The standardised general fertility rate by level of education eliminates the variation due to age distribution.

STATEMENT 39

Fertility indicator by level of education

Level of education	Rural/Urban	GFR	GMFR	TF	TMF
Illiterate	Rural	140.8	170.1	4.73	5.54
	Urban	121.9	149.3	4.15	4.49
Literate but below Primary	Rural	118.0	173.8	3.39	4.95
	Urban	109.8	142.6	3.13	4.49
Primary but below Matric	Rural	103.4	206.6	3.35	4.92
	Urban	83.8	144.1	3.61	4.14
Matric & above	Rural	109.7	183.0	3.50	4.96
	Urban	73.8	140.4	3.20	3.75
Literate & above	Rural	109.7	183.0	3.50	4.96
	Urban	89.2	142.6	2.60	4.23

4.7.6 The age specific fertility and marital fertility rates by level of education is shown in Table 18 (Appendix). The fertility pattern indicates that in the case of illiterates, a greater proportion of fertility is contributed by older women in the age group 30 years and over. This indicates that with the increase in the level of education, higher order births get reduced especially in the urban areas.

Age at marriage

4.7.7 Information on age at effective marriage of the woman was collected in the survey. The general marital fertility rate and total marital fertility were computed by age at marriage. These indicators are presented in Statement 40. The general marital fertility is affected by the age distribution of married women and as such does not indicate any firm trend.

STATEMENT 40

Fertility indicators by age at marriage

Age at marriage	Rural		Urban	
	GMFR	TMF	GMFR	TMF
Below 18	170.1	5.45	144.8	4.82
18—20	175.6	5.10	154.1	4.08
21—23	193.3	5.02	163.1	3.66
24 & over	154.0	3.36	122.5	2.28

4.7.8 The age specific marital fertility rates by age at marriage is given in Table 19 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas. In the case of age at marriage below 18 years, there is a sizeable proportion of fertility in the age group 15—19. The contribution of fertility arising from the age group 15—19 gets reduced with the increase in the age at marriage. The pattern of fertility curve changes with the increase in the age at marriage.

Occupation of woman

4.7.9 The fertility differential by occupation of the woman is examined in this para. The occupations considered are :

- Division 5 —Service workers
- Division 6 —Farmers, hunters, loggers and related workers

Division 7,8&9—Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers.

Other occupations are not considered due to small sample size. The general fertility and marital fertility rates, the total fertility and marital fertility are given in the statement below. In the case of rural areas, fertility among women engaged in agriculture is more than that of those in other occupational groups. In the urban areas total marital fertility among service workers is more than that of those in other groups. Fertility among workers and non-workers indicates higher fertility among non-workers both in the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 41
Fertility indicators by occupation, 1978

Division Code	Rural				Urban			
	GFR	GMFR	TF	TMF	GFR	GMFR	TF	TMF
5	79.1	125.3	2.79	3.93	71.4	130.1	2.64	5.10
6	117.4	152.3	4.01	5.03	82.3	118.8	3.07	4.23
7, 8 & 9	90.3	90.3	2.98	4.32	73.0	120.3	2.49	4.35
All workers	112.8	149.6	3.84	4.92	69.6	113.4	2.33	4.20
Non-workers	143.6	181.3	4.75	5.68	106.4	149.5	3.32	4.65

4.7.10 The age specific general fertility and marital fertility rates by occupation of the woman are shown in Table 20 (Appendix). In the case of rural areas, fertility among non-workers in the older age group 30 years and over is more than that of workers indicating a greater proportion of higher order births among non-workers.

Per capita monthly expenditure

4.7.11 The relation between fertility and economic level measured by the per capita monthly expenditure is brought out in the statement below. The crude birth rate and the marital fertility indicate that there is reduction in fertility with the increase in the per capita monthly expenditure.

STATEMENT 42
Fertility indicators by per capita monthly expenditure, 1978

Expenditure group (Rs.)	Rural			Urban		
	CBR	GMFR	TMF	CBR	GMFR	TMF
Below 50	36.8	194.3	6.18	33.0	191.9	5.97
51—100	29.0	150.1	4.77	27.4	149.3	4.65
101 & above	19.2	101.4	3.43	17.0	81.9	2.70

4.7.12 The age specific marital fertility rates by broad per capita monthly expenditure groups are given in Table 21 (Appendix). It is seen that the pattern of fertility in the higher expenditure group is such that higher order births are reduced as compared to lower expenditure group both in the rural and urban areas. Thus, with the increase in the per capita monthly expenditure, fertility apparently gets reduced.

Source of lighting

4.7.13 The crude birth rate by source of lighting is shown in the following statement separately for rural and urban areas. This reveals that the birth rate is the lowest among the population availing of electric light both in the rural and urban areas. The use of electric light as the main source of lighting is an indicator of economic development. Thus, with the rise in the level of living, there is decline in the level of fertility.

STATEMENT 43

Crude birth rate by source of lighting, 1978

Source of lighting	Rural	Urban	Total
Electric light	27.8	24.8	26.1
Oil Lamp	33.9	30.8	33.7
Lamp/lantern with chimney	33.2	31.3	33.0

Infrastructure facilities

4.7.14 The availability of social amenities is an important factor contributing to the economic and social development of the area. Thus the availability and easy accessibility of facilities like

water supply, transport and communication facilities, education and medical facilities are some of the basic needs of society. Fertility, measured by crude birth rate, in relation to the availability of such facilities is presented in the statement below.

STATEMENT 44

Crude birth rate by availability of social facilities

Facilities	With			Without		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Water supply	29.6	27.2	28.4	33.7	28.7	33.5
Bus stand	30.8	24.4	29.8	33.7	28.2	32.6
Railway station	29.2	22.4	26.8	32.9	27.6	32.0
High/Hr. Sec. School	29.7	26.5	29.1	33.4	27.5	32.3
Post Office	31.9	26.9	31.4	33.5	27.4	32.1
Medical facilities	29.9	27.3	29.2	34.1	27.4	33.1

4.7.15 The statement supports the view that the birth rate is higher in areas where there are no basic facilities. The higher level of fertility in areas where social basic amenities are not easily available is only an indicator of the backwardness

of the area. An attempt has also been made to study the effects of fertility measured by crude birth rate by distance to the nearest available amenities in Statement 45.

SATTEMENT 45

Crude birth rate by distance to the nearest available facility

Facilities	Rural/Urban/ Total	Distance			
		Below 2 Kms	2Kms—5Kms	5Kmk—10 Kms	10Kms+
Motorable road	Rural	31.2	34.9	34.3	35.9
	Urban	27.4	25.6	23.7	...
	Total	30.1	34.7	34.7	...
Higher Secondary/ High School	Rural	29.9	32.1	35.8	35.3
	Urban	27.3	27.4	29.1	28.3
	Total	28.8	31.8	35.8	35.1
Medical facilities	Rural	30.7	34.0	34.4	33.7
	Urban	27.4	27.3	24.4	30.2
	Total	29.5	33.3	34.3	33.7

4.7.16 The availability of motorable road is an index of economic progress. In the rural areas where the availability of motorable road is within 2 kms, the birth rate is 31.2 against 34.3 in areas where the facility exists within 5-10 kms. In the case of educational and medical facilities, the farther the areas are situated away from these facilities, the greater the birth rate in the rural areas. In the urban areas, as observed earlier, most of the facilities are available within 2 kms radius.

4.8 Type of medical attention at birth

4.8.1 The type of medical attention received

at birth is an important aspect which has a bearing on the level of mortality. The per cent distribution of live births by type of medical attention is presented in the Statement 46. In the rural areas, over 75 per cent of births is attended only by untrained medical practitioners and others while in the urban areas over one-third of the births do not receive any medical attention by trained practitioners. Thus, in the rural areas most of the births are domiciliary in nature and there is no medical attention of any description. A comparison with SRS figures for 1971 and 1976 is also presented.

STATEMENT 46

Per cent births by type of medical attention at birth

Type of medical attention	Source					
	SRS 1971		SRS 1976		Survey 1978	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Medical institutions	7.8	32.2	10.7	38.7	15.6	46.9
Trained medical practitioners	11.3	25.5	12.1	24.8	8.1	15.2
Untrained practitioners	53.1	30.9	53.6	25.5	58.8	25.0
Others	27.8	12.4	23.4	10.9	17.5	12.9

Statement 47 presents per cent by type of medical attention at birth and by per capita monthly expenditure. In the urban areas a larger

proportion of births in the expenditure group Rs. 101 and over is attended by trained medical practitioners.

STATEMENT 47

Per cent births by type of medical attention at birth and by broad per capita monthly expenditure

Type of medical attention	Per capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)					
	Rural			Urban		
	Below 100	101 and over	All classes	Below 100	101+	All classes
Medical institutions	14.24	1.33	15.57	36.94	10.01	46.95
Trained medical practitioners	7.64	0.45	8.09	13.42	1.79	15.21
Untrained practitioners	57.48	1.32	58.81	23.65	1.34	24.79
Others	16.78	0.75	17.53	10.80	2.05	12.85
All classes	96.14	3.86	100.00	84.81	15.19	100.00

4.9 Birth order by socio-economic variables

4.9.1 The per cent distribution of live births by order of births and by socio-economic variables has been examined. The characteristics considered are religion, level of education of the woman, per capita monthly expenditure of the household, occupation, present age and age at marriage of the woman and for scheduled caste/tribe. These are presented in Table 22 (Appendix). Some of the broad findings are indicated here.

4.9.2 In the rural areas among Hindus, the per cent births accounted by the first three birth orders is about 62 while among Muslims the percentage is 55. Thus among Muslims a greater proportion of higher order births takes place as compared to Hindus. The pattern of child bearing among Sikhs indicates that a greater proportion of births occur to women having third or below birth order indicating reduction in higher order births as compared to other religious groups. A similar pattern is more or less observed in the urban areas. The proportion of births of higher order births among Muslims is greater than among other religious groups.

4.9.3 The level of education has a direct relationship with the pattern of child bearing. In the rural areas among illiterates, the proportion of births is the largest in the higher order birth 4 and over. The least is recorded among those having an education level of primary and above. Thus, higher order births are reduced with the increase in the level of education. The pattern presented for urban areas is similar to that of rural areas.

4.9.4 The per cent distribution of births by order of birth and by broad per capita monthly expenditure of the household shows that there is considerable reduction in higher order births with the increase in the per capita expenditure both in the rural and urban areas. Thus, the economic status of the household judged by per capita monthly expenditure is an important factor, which influences fertility. By raising the standard of living, the local of fertility gets reduced.

4.9.5 The per cent births by birth order and broad age groups of woman is indicated in Statement 48. It is seen that over two-fifths of the total births is accounted for by women below 25

years in the rural areas and about 45 per cent in the urban areas. Women 30 years and over contribute about one-third of the total births in the rural areas of which about 90 per cent is higher order births of fourth and over. In the urban areas about one-fourth of the total births is accounted by women aged 30 years and over of

which about 80 per cent is higher order births of 4 and over. Reduction in fertility is achieved only if births to women 30 years and over having a birth order of four and over are voided. It would also be necessary to analyse the number of surviving children these women have. This study has not been attempted here.

STATEMENT 48

Per cent live births by birth order and broad age-groups

Age groups	Birth order						All
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
RURAL							
Below 25	20.33	14.06	6.25	1.75	0.38	0.16	42.94
25-29	2.38	5.17	7.42	5.94	2.79	1.42	25.12
30 & over	0.76	1.70	3.48	5.96	6.38	13.67	31.94
All ages	23.45	20.94	17.16	13.65	9.56	15.24	100.00
URBAN							
Below 25	20.36	14.84	6.61	1.67	0.37	0.30	44.15
25-29	4.24	6.69	7.91	6.02	2.89	1.75	29.50
30 & over	0.72	2.00	3.31	4.68	4.42	11.22	26.35
All ages	25.31	23.53	17.83	12.37	7.68	13.27	100.00

4.9.6 The per cent distribution of births by occupation of women indicates that in the occupational group (Division 6), namely, agriculture, the proportion of higher order births is higher than that of Division 7, 8 & 9 in the rural areas. A similar pattern is seen in the urban areas. The proportion of higher order births among workers is more than that among non-workers both in the rural and urban areas.

4.9.7 The per cent distribution of births by birth order among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes reveals that there is no appreciable difference in the proportion of higher order births in the rural areas. The larger proportion of births of order 3 & below among scheduled tribes in the urban areas as compared to scheduled castes may be due to the fact that the scheduled tribes might not have been represented in the sample on account of the small proportion of such tribes living in the urban areas.

4.9.8 Another factor which influences fertility is the age at marriage. In the rural areas over

two-fifths of the total births relates to women having a birth order of 4 & above and age at marriage below 18 years. The proportion of higher order births of 4 & over to women having age at marriage below 18 years is about one-fourth. Thus with the increase in the age at marriage, the higher order births are reduced. Age at marriage has an influence in curtailing fertility. In the urban areas also a similar pattern is observed. There is considerable reduction in fertility when the age at marriage is increased to 21 years & over.

4.10 Standardised general marital fertility

4.10.1 The general marital fertility indicators by socio-economic variables analysed in the earlier section are standardised with respect to a standard population in order to even out the differences in regard to age structure. The all-India female population in the age group 15-49 has been taken as the standard population. The standardised general marital fertility rate by socio-economic factors are given in Statement 49.

STATEMENT 49

Standardised general marital fertility indicators, 1978

Indicators		Rural	Urban
1		2	3
(i)	Religion		
	Hindu	169.6	140.8
	Muslim	187.3	170.7
	Christian	167.0	127.5
	Sikh	181.0	163.9
(ii)	Scheduled Caste/Tribe		
	Scheduled Caste	170.8	163.4
	Scheduled Tribe	167.4	164.3
	Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	171.2	143.0
(iii)	Education		
	Illiterate	173.0	157.8
	Literate but below Primary	155.2	142.7
	Primary but below Matric	158.0	129.4
	Matric & above	141.4	117.9
(iv)	Per capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)		
	50 & below	192.0	187.0
	51—100	150.4	148.9
	101 and over	107.1	87.6
(v)	Age at marriage		
	Below 18 years	170.9	150.0
	18—20	162.2	139.7
	21—23	159.5	132.3
	24 and over	104.8	80.8

The following observations emerge from the above statement. Muslims have higher fertility than other religious groups. The level of education is a factor in reducing fertility. Thus fertility declines with the increase in the level of education. The per capita monthly expenditure which reflects

the level of living has a direct influence on fertility. With the rise in the level of living judged by the increase in the per capita monthly expenditure, fertility gets reduced. The age at marriage has also an impact on fertility.

CHAPTER V

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY LEVELS AND DIFFERENTIALS

5.1.1 The conventional method of obtaining data on mortality is through the Civil Registration System which is still partly deficient in content and coverage. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) had collected data on mortality in its different rounds during 1958-68 and also in the 28th Round during 1973-74. The Sample Registration System (SRS) provides mortality statistics on a current and continuous basis. It does not provide mortality estimates by socio-economic variables which influence mortality. No attempt has been made in the past to collect mortality data in relation to socio-economic variables which have an influence on the level of mortality. An attempt was therefore made to obtain mortality differentials by socio-economic groups through the survey on Infant and Child Mortality. The results obtained from the survey are presented in this chapter.

5.2 Levels of infant mortality

5.2.1 The level of infant mortality is often considered as an index of the health conditions and level of living of the people. It is broken into two components, namely, neo-natal mortality and post-natal mortality. The former relates to deaths within the first four weeks after birth. The level of neo-natal mortality serves as an approximate index of that component of infant mortality which is attributable to endogenous factors while the level of postnatal mortality serves as an index of exogenous infant mortality. Infant mortality in the later months of the first year is amenable to environmental and medical controls than the mortality that occurs shortly after birth.

5.2.2 The trend in the level of infant mortality from the turn of century is presented in Statement 50 which provides data from various sources.

STATEMENT 50

Infant mortality rates, 1911-78

Period	Infant mortality
1911-1915	204 (5 year average)
1916-1920	219 "
1921-1925	174 "
1926-1930	178 "
1931-1935	174 "
1936-1940	161 "
1941-1945	161 "
1946-1950	134 "
1951-1961	146 (Actuarial report)
1961-1971	129 "
1970	129 S.R.S.
1971	129 "
1972	139 "
1973	134 "
1974	126 "
1975	140 "
1976	129 "
1977	129 (Survey)
1978	125 "

The rates for the periods 1911-15 to 1941-45 are worked out by Kingsley Davis in 'Population of India & Pakistan'; for the period 1946-1950 by S. Chandrasekhar in 'Infant Mortality in India, 1900-1950'; for the period 1951-61 and 1961-71 by Census Actuary; from 1970-76 from SRS which excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

Figures for 1977 and 1978 are from the Survey which excludes Bihar and West Bengal. The figure for 1978 excluded events netted by enumerator in the SRS but missed by computer—supervisor in the survey.

5.2.3 The infant mortality that was prevailing at the beginning of the century was over 200 per 1000 live births which was abnormally high. Famines, pestilence and diseases had been ravaging the country frequently in the earlier

decades of the century. Over the decades, there has been considerable reduction in the level of infant mortality. The rapid advancement in medical science and improvement in the sanitary and public health conditions have brought down infant mortality. However, general mortality has declined faster than infant mortality. This is explained by the fact that while the general mortality has responded to the community health measures such as control of infectious and parasitic diseases, the reduction in infant mortality is largely linked with the availability of medical facilities to the expectant mothers in the rural areas in the ante-natal period and the extent of institutionalisation of births.

5.2.4 The rural-urban differentials in infant mortality are presented in Statement 51. The figures as obtained from SRS for the period 1970-77 are also given. Infant mortality in the rural areas is more than that in the urban areas where most of the health facilities are easily available. There has been no significant decline in the level of infant mortality during 1970-78 in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 51
Infant mortality, 1970-78

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1970	136	90	129
1971	138	82	129
1972	150	85	139
1973	143	89	134
1974	136	74	126
1975	151	84	140
1976	139	80	129
1977	142	67	129
1978	136	70	125

The figures for 1970-76 are obtained from SRS. Figures for 1977 and 1978 are from the survey. The figures for 1978 exclude events netted by enumerators in the SRS but missed by computer-supervisors in the Survey.

5.2.5 Infant mortality by sex is a key factor indicating the social customs and parental care given to infants of both sexes. The statement below gives infant mortality by sex from SRS as well as from the Survey.

STATEMENT 52
Infant mortality by sex

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	141	161	150	85	85	85	132	148	139
1973	141	144	143	88	90	89	132	135	134
1976	133	146	139	78	82	80	124	135	129
1977	134	149	142	69	65	67	124	134	129
1978	130	142	136	69	71	70	120	131	125

It is seen that mortality among female infants is more than that among male infants, especially in the rural areas. A question can be asked whether the preference for a male child results in female infants not receiving as much care and nourishment as bestowed on the male infants. In

the case of urban areas, the sex differential is not significant.

5.2.6 The components of infant mortality are presented in Statement 53.

STATEMENT 53
Neo-natal and post-natal mortality

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Neo-natal	Post natal	Infant mortality	Neo-natal	Post-natal	Infant mortality
1970	80	56	136	49	41	90
1971	85	53	138	47	35	82
1972	80	70	150	46	39	85
1976	83	56	139	49	31	80
1977	84	58	142	36	31	67
1978	76	60	136	42	28	70

In the rural areas the neo-natal mortality far exceeds the post-natal mortality. Neo-natal mortality in the rural areas is nearly double that in urban areas. The absence of proper medical care especially in the ante-natal period to the expectant mothers and the inadequate maternal and child care in the rural areas might be contributory factors for this high neo-natal mortality.

Post-natal mortality is also high in the rural areas as compared to urban areas.

5.3 Child mortality

5.3.1 The age specific death rate in the age group 0-4 is a key indicator of general mortality. The age specific death rates as obtained from SRS and the survey are given in the statement below :

STATEMENT 54
Age specific death rate 0-4 years

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	55.1	61.0	58.1	32.3	32.3	32.3	50.5	55.3	52.9
1971	53.2	59.3	56.2	31.1	33.3	32.3	49.2	54.8	51.9
1973	53.1	60.8	56.8	29.6	33.4	31.4	48.9	56.0	52.3
1976	54.2	55.9	55.2	29.0	30.1	29.7	49.6	51.9	51.0
1978	53.9	54.5	54.2	30.1	31.0	30.5	49.9	50.4	50.1

It is observed that child mortality among females is more than that among males. Child mortality in the rural areas is higher than that in urban areas indicating the need for increased facilities by way of additional hospitals, trained nurses and doctors through an integrated health, maternal and child welfare programmes.

5.3.2 An attempt was made to compile data from past records regarding the risk of dying at various ages among children born out of a given birth cohort. This presentation suffers from the limitation that all the child deaths have not been covered for past cohorts; yet the data indicate that female infants are at a disadvantage as compared to male infants.

STATEMENT 55

Risk of dying at various ages from an initial birth cohort of 1000 live births

Birth cohort	Sex	No. of children dying at various ages from an initial birth cohort of 1000 live births							
		Rural				Urban			
		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
January-December 1973	Male	19	14	9	5	10	6	5	4
	Female	24	15	12	6	13	11	6	2
	Person	22	14	11	6	12	8	5	3
January-December 1974	Male	19	15	9	5	10	10	4	3
	Female	27	19	11	7	15	11	7	3
	Person	23	17	10	6	13	10	5	3
January-December 1975	Male	21	14	7		12	6	5	
	Female	25	18	8		15	7	4	
	Person	23	16	7		13	7	4	
January-December 1976	Male	19	10			11	5		
	Female	27	14			13	8		
	Person	23	13			12	7		
January-December 1977	Male	13				8			
	Female	20				10			
	Person	16				9			

5.4 Infant mortality differentials religion

5.4.1 The infant mortality rates for the two major religious groups Hindus and Muslims are presented in the statement below separately for rural and urban areas. For Christians and Sikhs the figures are not shown due to inadequate sample size. It is seen that among Hindus the infant mortality is more than that among Muslims in the rural areas. A reverse picture is seen in the urban areas. Unlike fertility, Muslims have a lower infant mortality than Hindus.

STATEMENT 56

Infant mortality by religion, 1978

Religion	Rural	Urban
Hindu	136	70
Muslim	108	79

Scheduled caste/tribe

5.4.2 The differentials in regard to scheduled caste/tribe are shown in Statement 57. The infant mortality among scheduled tribes in the urban areas is not given due to small sample size.

Further, the sample may not be representative in giving estimates of infant mortality in the urban areas since the scheduled tribe population in the urban areas is small. In the rural areas the infant mortality among scheduled castes is more than that among scheduled tribes.

STATEMENT 57

Infant mortality Scheduled castes/tribes, 1978

Caste/Tribe	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Caste	159	90
Scheduled Tribe	113	—

Education of women

5.4.3 Another factor which may have an influence on infant mortality is the level of education of women. In the rural areas among illiterates the infant mortality rate is 132 while among primary and above the infant mortality is only 64. A similar pattern is observed in the urban areas. Thus, with the increase in the level of education of women there is reduction in infant mortality.

STATEMENT 58

Infant mortality by level of education of women, 1978

Educational level of women	Rural	Urban
Illiterate	132	81
Literate but below primary	105	59
Primary and above	64	49
Literates	90	53

Occupation of women

5.4.4 The effect of the occupation of the woman on infant mortality has been investigated here. The infant mortality by occupation of women is shown in Statement 59. The occupations considered are :

Division 6 : Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.

Division 7, 8 & 9 : Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers.

In the rural areas, among workers engaged in Division Code 6, the infant mortality is 127 while among those in Division Code 7, 8 & 9 the infant mortality is 184. Thus among workers engaged in production the infant mortality is higher than that among workers in agriculture. Agricultural work being mostly seasonal it is likely that workers engaged in agriculture may bestow more attention on their infants as compared to production workers. The infant mortality rates among workers and non-workers are also shown in Statement 59. In the rural areas, among workers, the infant mortality is more than that among non-workers. In the urban areas there is no significant difference among workers engaged in agriculture and production. Among workers, and non-workers, the same pattern is observed.

STATEMENT 59

Infant mortality by occupation of the women, 1978

Occupation	Rural	Urban
Division 6	127	119
Division 7, 8 & 9	194	121
Workers	130	98
Non-workers	123	63

Age at marriage

5.4.5 The influence of the age at marriage on infant mortality is an important factor which has been studied here. The infant mortality by age at marriage is given Statement 60 separately for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas for women married below 18 years, the infant mortality is 141 as against 85 recorded for women married at the age of 21 years and over. There is thus a distinct advantage in raising the age at marriage when not only fertility but also infant mortality get reduced to a considerable extent. The same pattern is observed in the urban areas also.

STATEMENT 60

Infant mortality by age at marriage, 1978

Age at marriage	Rural	Urban
Below 18 years	141	78
18—20 years	112	66
21 years & over	85	46

Source of lighting

5.4.6 An attempt has been made to relate infant mortality with the source of lighting used by the household which is itself indicative of the level of living. In the rural areas among the section of the population having electric light as the main source of lighting, the infant mortality is 87 and is the lowest. Among those who use oil lamp as the main source of lighting the infant mortality is 163. The above analysis indicates that among the poorer section of the population as indicated by the source of lighting, the infant mortality is very high. A similar pattern is seen in the urban areas also.

STATEMENT 61

Infant mortality by source of lighting, 1978

Source of lighting	Rural	Urban
Electric light	87	56
Oil lamp	163	99
Lamp or lantern with chimney	119	86

Source of drinking water

5.4.7 The source of drinking water is an important variable which influences infant mortality. The infant mortality by source of drinking water is shown in Statement 62. In the rural areas the infant mortality is lowest among that section of population who uses tap as the main source of drinking water. Infant mortality is very high among that section of population using well, as the main source of drinking water. The above analysis reveals that reduction in infant mortality is linked with the availability of tap water to the bulk of the population. In the urban areas also among the population using well or pond/tank/river as main source of drinking water infant mortality is very high.

STATEMENT 62

Infant mortality by source of drinking water, 1978

Source of drinking water	Rural	Urban
Tap	103	63
Hand pump	105	71
Well	137	93
Pond/Tank/River	105	91

Infrastructure facilities

5.4.8 The infant mortality in relation to the social amenities is examined here. The avail-

ability of water supply, motorable road etc. are important factors which influence infant mortality. The easy accessibility of social amenities is an index of the development of the area and is reflected in the level of infant mortality.

STATEMENT 63

Infant mortality by availability of social amenities, 1978

Amenities	With		Without	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Water supply	108	66	134	94
Motorable road	110	62	139	82
Bus stand	105	51	138	73
Railway station	56	65	131	69
Primary School	126	65	145	71
Medical facilities	102	57	136	79

The above statement reveals that with the availability of basic amenities contributing to the progress of the areas, the infant mortality gets reduced.

5.5 Child mortality differentials

5.5.1 In this section an analysis has been made to study the child mortality differentials by socio-economic groups. The statement below gives child deaths aged 1-5 years per 100,000 total population by socio-economic groups.

STATEMENT 64

Child deaths 1-5 years per 100,000 population, 1978

Groups	Rural	Urban
(i) Religion		
Hindu	228	94
Muslim	242	123
(ii) Scheduled caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	286	199
Scheduled tribe	223	232
(iii) Education		
Illiterate	294	166
Literate but below primary	65	67
Primary and above	37	24
Matric and above	54	41
(iv) Occupation		
Division 6	197	98
Division 7, 8 & 9	152	32
Workers	178	33
Non-workers	236	112
(v) Infrastructure facilities		
water supply		
with	192	96
without	234	97
Medical facilities		
with	198	95
without	237	97
Motorable road		
with	192	86
without	187	117

The preceding statement reveals that child mortality (1-5 years) per 100,000 population among Muslims is more than among Hindus both for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas among scheduled castes, child mortality is higher than any scheduled tribe. In the urban areas, scheduled tribes have the highest child mortality possibly due to their low representation in the sample. Education has an influence on child mortality. With the increase in the level of education, child mortality falls. It may be noted that child mortality is higher among workers engaged in agriculture as compared to that among production workers. Child mortality among non-workers is more than that of workers both in the

rural and urban areas. It is seen that child deaths per 100,000 population is more in areas where there is no water supply or medical facilities or no motorable road. These facilities are indicative of the economic and social progress of the area.

5.6 Infant mortality by parity of woman

5.6.1 In this section an attempt has been made to study the level of infant mortality in relation to the parity of the woman. It is generally held that infant mortality is higher among women of higher parity. This has been examined here. Infant mortality expressed as an index of the first parity is given in the statement below for various groups.

STATEMENT 65

Infant mortality expressed as an index of first parity for various groups, 1978

Groups	Parity					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Educational level						
Illiterate	100	84	75	83	97	105
Literate but below primary	100	88	81	97	107	112
Primary & above	100	89	83	96	145	206
Literate	100	88	86	102	134	147
Present age of woman						
Below 25 years	100	82	72	108	108	87
25 years and over	100	117	111	121	151	167
Age at marriage						
Below 18 years	100	84	74	111	101	105
18-20 years	100	83	74	111	119	158

It is interesting to note that in all the groups considered excepting in the case of women aged 25 years & over, the infant mortality after the first parity declines and then rises among the higher order parities. In the case of women below 25 years, the infant mortality of a parity 6+ is lower than the first parity since all women in this age-group would not have completed their fertility. Among women aged 25 years & over, the infant mortality increases with parity. The statement reveals that the pattern is such that infant mortality among first parity is higher than the next few parities and later increases with higher order parity.

5.7 Type of medical attention at death

5.7.1 The type of medical attention received at death in the case of infants and children in the

age group 1-5 years is shown in Statement 66. separately for rural and urban areas. It is seen that among infants about 58 per cent of the infant deaths is not attended by trained medical practitioners in the rural areas while in the urban areas the percentage is 35. Among child deaths in the age group 1-5 years, the percentages of child deaths not attended by trained medical practitioners in the rural and urban areas are 43 and 23 respectively. Thus, the proportion of infant and child deaths not attended by trained medical practitioners is more in the rural areas. As compared to infant deaths, in the case of child deaths 1-5 years, a greater proportion of child deaths receive medical attention in institutions. The reduction in infant and child mortality is to a great extent dependent on the availability and accessibility of infrastructure facilities especially in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 66

Per cent distribution of infant and child deaths by type of attention at death, 1978

Type of medical attention	Age			
	0		1-5	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Medical institutions	29.59	53.60	42.49	62.45
Trained medical practitioners	12.37	11.60	14.19	14.87
Untrained medical Practitioners	20.89	7.40	21.52	3.35
Others	37.15	27.40	21.80	19.33

5.8 Cause of death among infants and children

5.8.1 Information on cause of death was collected for children 0—5 years. It may be mentioned here that the reporting of cause of death was entirely left to the respondent and no probing questions were asked. The enumerator was given a list of causes of death among children. The per cent child deaths by the top 10 causes of deaths classified by age and sex is given in Table 23 (Appendix). In the rural areas, among infants below one year, the major cause of death is tetanus which accounts for 15.2 per cent of the total infant deaths. The second major cause of infant deaths is pre-maturity. Among children one year old, the major cause of death is pneumonia. The second major killer of children aged one year is typhoid. The proportion of deaths among female

children is more than that among male children in this category. The major cause of death among children aged 5 years is jaundice followed by typhoid. In the urban areas among infants the major cause of death is tetanus followed by dysentery. The proportion of infant deaths in the urban areas in these two cases is lower than that in the rural areas. In the case of children aged 1-3 years the major cause of death is pneumonia. For children aged 4 and 5 years, the reporting of causes of death is low and these are not included in the table.

5.8.2 The cause specific death rates among children are given in Table 24 (Appendix). A similar pattern as indicated in the previous section is seen in regard to cause specific death rates also.

CHAPTER VI

HEALTH AND CHILD CARE

6.1 In this chapter an attempt has been made to study the utilisation of immunisation facilities, the pattern of food in-take and morbidity among children in the age group 0—6 years. One of the basic criteria to assess the health conditions of children is to determine the extent of utilisation of the immunisation programmes for children in the age group 0—6 years. Information was gathered on each child aged 6 years or below regarding the type of immunisation that the child was given,

This included immunisation against smallpox and the use of BCG, Triple vaccine and polio vaccine. If the child was given more than one type of immunisation, multiple entries were made in the schedule.

6.2 Immunisation

6.2.1 The per cent children immunised by age and sex is shown in the following statement separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 67

Per cent children immunised by age and sex, 1978

Rural/ Urban	Male/ Female	Age of children						
		Below 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years
Rural	Male	46.12	73.36	84.13	88.61	90.15	92.00	90.33
	Female	45.26	71.58	83.61	88.01	90.51	92.33	89.69
Urban	Male	72.49	88.64	94.34	94.62	94.71	94.90	94.36
	Female	72.67	90.05	92.59	90.73	95.52	94.58	93.70

It is seen that about 50 per cent of the children below one year of both sexes is immunised in the rural areas. In the urban areas about three-fourths of the infants is immunised. The per cent immunised increases with age and rural-urban differentials diminishes with age.

6.2.2 The per cent children immunised by type of immunisation and by sex is presented in Statement 68. In the rural areas among male infants about 50 per cent of the infants is immunised for smallpox while in the urban areas about two-thirds is immunised for smallpox. The percentage of children vaccinated against smallpox

increases with age. In the case of children aged 6 years the proportion vaccinated for smallpox is smaller perhaps due to memory lapse in reporting. A similar pattern is seen in the case of female infants also. The most common type of immunisation among children is for smallpox. Sex-wise differential is not significant. The proportion of children immunised for each type of immunisation in the urban areas is more than that in the rural areas, both for males and females. There appears to be greater awareness and utilisation of immunisation programme in the urban areas as compared to rural areas especially in regard to BCG, triple vaccine and polio vaccine.

STATEMENT 68

Per cent children immunised by type of immunisation and present age, 1978

Age	Sex	Smallpox	BCG	Triple vaccine	Polio vaccine
RURAL					
Below 1 year	Male	46.2	12.8	4.1	1.0
	Female	42.3	12.7	4.2	1.0
1 year	Male	69.5	20.2	6.7	2.0
	Female	67.1	20.4	6.6	1.8
2 years	Male	80.3	24.4	8.3	2.3
	Female	79.8	23.5	7.5	2.1
3 years	Male	84.3	24.9	8.0	1.9
	Female	83.7	25.2	7.7	2.3
4 years	Male	85.7	25.4	8.6	2.4
	Female	85.6	24.5	7.4	2.4
5 years	Male	87.3	25.9	8.5	2.1
	Female	87.1	25.5	7.8	2.3
6 years	Male	71.5	18.3	6.3	1.8
	Female	70.5	17.3	5.4	1.6
URBAN					
Below 1 year	Male	67.0	40.4	25.5	10.7
	Female	68.7	39.5	23.1	10.6
1 year	Male	85.2	53.4	35.5	18.5
	Female	85.9	54.5	36.1	18.6
2 years	Male	89.5	56.4	39.1	20.6
	Female	88.1	55.1	35.1	18.1
3 years	Males	90.6	57.5	39.0	21.6
	Female	90.5	55.1	35.8	17.8
4 years	Male	90.1	57.3	38.3	20.8
	Female	91.3	57.3	39.4	20.0
5 years	Male	88.9	54.4	37.0	20.0
	Female	88.9	55.0	37.2	19.3
6 years	Male	82.3	49.9	32.8	16.1
	Female	80.9	48.8	32.8	16.2

6.2.3 The per cent distribution of immunised children by age and type of immunisation is pre-

sented in Statement 69 for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 69

Per cent distribution of immunised children by age and type of immunisation, 1978

Age	Sex	Type of Immunisation			
		Smallpox	BCG	Triple vaccine	Polio Vaccine
RURAL					
Below 1 year	Male	92.50	27.85	8.90	2.14
	Female	93.47	28.00	9.38	2.22
1 year	Male	94.72	27.58	9.09	2.75
	Female	93.71	28.50	9.20	2.59
2 years	Male	95.47	29.04	9.83	2.75
	Female	95.40	28.08	9.03	2.53
3 years	Male	95.16	28.10	9.10	2.18
	Female	95.07	28.62	8.79	2.60
4 years	Male	95.04	28.21	9.55	2.72
	Female	94.59	27.11	8.21	2.66
5 years	Male	94.93	28.17	9.20	2.31
	Female	94.40	27.68	8.48	2.45
6 years	Male	79.19	20.31	7.02	1.97
	Female	78.63	19.35	5.98	1.85
URBAN					
Below 1 year	Male	92.43	55.83	35.21	14.72
	Female	94.59	54.38	31.79	14.59
1 year	Male	96.11	60.22	40.08	20.85
	Female	95.35	60.50	40.13	20.63
2 years	Male	94.89	59.84	41.43	21.80
	Female	95.21	59.53	38.44	19.57
3 years	Male	95.72	60.79	41.26	22.83
	Female	95.52	58.17	37.75	18.77
4 years	Male	95.18	60.48	40.48	21.96
	Female	95.62	60.04	41.27	20.94
5 years	Male	93.68	57.31	38.99	21.04
	Female	94.03	58.18	39.37	20.40
6 years	Male	87.23	59.92	34.82	17.09
	Female	86.38	52.12	35.03	17.30

Immunisation against smallpox is most common among children both in the rural and urban areas. Among children immunised in the rural areas more than 90 per cent of the children is immunised against smallpox. Sex-wise differential is not significant. Among children immunised aged 6 years, the proportion immunis-

ed against smallpox is smaller than that among other ages possibly due to memory lapse in reporting. Among children immunised in rural areas about 30 per cent of the children is vaccinated for BCG, 10 per cent for triple vaccine and 3 per cent for polio vaccine. In the urban areas, the proportion of children immunised is more

than that of rural areas under each type of immunisation. There is greater awareness and utilisation of the immunisation programme in the urban areas as compared to rural areas, in regard to BCG, tripple vaccine and polio vaccine.

6.3 Food intake

6.3.1 A question was included in the schedule regarding the type of food the child was normally given. This included items like milk, wheat, rice, millets, eggs and others. No quantitative measurement of these items was attempted to provide information on various nutritional aspects. The data have thus limited value. The per cent distribution of children by age and type of food is given in Table 25 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas. The proportion of children who take milk decreases with age. In the case of infants, about 82 per cent of children is fed with milk (other than breast milk) in the rural areas. For children aged one year the type of food normally given is milk supplemented by rice. The common type of food given to the larger proportion of children in the age group 2—6 years includes wheat and rice. In the age group 3—6 years about 25 per cent of children is given millets. The intake

of meat products like, eggs, meat, fish etc. among children is the least. In the urban areas the proportion of children who were given milk is more than that in the rural areas for each age. Thus, about 85 per cent of children below one year in the urban areas is fed by milk, (other than breast fed) as against 82 per cent recorded in the rural areas.

From age one onwards, there is a sharp reduction in the proportion of children fed by milk in the rural areas as compared to urban areas. The proportion of children who were given wheat, rice and animal protein in the urban areas is uniformly more than that in the rural areas at each age. The proportion of children given millets in the urban areas is lower than that in the rural areas. The dietary intake of food among children in the rural and urban areas differs.

6.4 Physical disability

6.4.1 Information was collected regarding handicapped children. This included totally blind; totally dumb and totally crippled. The distribution of handicapped children per 100,000 children under each age is given in Statement 70 separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 70

Handicapped children per 100,000 children of each sex by age, 1978

Age	Sex	Rural				Urban			
		Totally blind	Totally dumb	Totally crippled	All categories	Totally blind	Totally dumb	Totally crippled	All categories
Below 1 year	Male	...	16	4	20	...	...	...	...
	Female	8	36	4	48	...	15	...	15
1 year	Male	25	18	25	68	...	43	...	43
	Female	4	4	13	21	54	...	149	203
2 years	Male	5	73	15	93	36	...	35	71
	Female	...	6	16	22	...	...	140	140
3 years	Male	...	4	37	41	32	29	118	179
	Female	3	9	15	27	...	48	37	85
4—6 years	Male	...	48	62	110	...	48	37	85
	Female	3	26	15	44	14	61	94	169
0—6 years	Male	4	36	37	77	12	28	21	61
	Female	4	19	13	36	18	32	99	149

6.4.2 In the rural areas, it is seen that among every 100,000 male children in the age group 0—6 years, there are 77 totally physically handicapped male children as against 36 female children. Also, in the case of totally dumb and totally crippled, male children exceed female children. It is likely that reporting of female children in the rural areas may be influenced by social customs with the result that female handicapped children might not have been reported. In each of the age 1—6 the total handicapped children among males is more than that among female children. In the case of infants, however, a reverse tendency is observed, the incidence among females being more than that among males. In a society where male births are preferred and valued highly, the reporting among male infants may not be spontaneous as in the case of female infants. It is therefore reasonable to presume that reporting of such children is made when they grow older and medical treatment is of no further utility to reduce or rectify disability. This is corroborated by the fact that in the urban areas, there is no reporting of handicapped male infants while female infants are reported. In the urban areas for every 100,000 children in the age group 0—6 there are 61 male handicapped children and 149 female handicapped children. The incidence rate is more among females than males. This is contrary to the phenomenon observed in the rural areas. The wide disparity between sexes as compared to a reversal tendency in the rural areas supports the view that there has been incomplete reporting of female handicapped children in the rural areas. In the urban areas in each of the age 1—6 years female handicapped children predominate. In the urban areas, the most common type of disability is totally crippled.

6.5 Child care

6.5.1 Information was collected regarding the type of child care the child had when the mother went to work. The per cent distribution of children by age and sex and type of child care is given in Table 26 (Appendix). In the rural areas, 65 per cent of male infants and 66 per cent of female infants are looked after by the mother herself. The percentage of children looked after by

the mother herself decreases with the age of the child for both sexes. There is no significant difference between sexes. Only less than 5 per cent of the children is reported as not being looked after by anyone in the age group below 3 years. In the urban areas 63 per cent of male infants and 59 per cent of female infants are looked after by the mother herself. The proportion looked after by the mother herself in the case of infants is smaller in the urban areas as compared to rural areas. It is interesting to note that the proportion of children looked after by servants is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

6.6 Morbidity

6.6.1 Details of sickness of children 0—6 years were collected. The reference period was 14 days prior to the date of the survey. It may be emphasised here that the reporting of sickness of children was entirely left to the respondent and no probing questions were asked. The enumerators were given a list of sicknesses. It must be stated that enquiries of such nature may not yield reliable data of sicknesses unless the enumerator has some basic knowledge of the symptoms and conditions of the sicknesses. It would be more advantageous if such enquiries are conducted by para-medical personnel who have knowledge in identifying sicknesses.

6.6.2 The percent children sick by the top ten sicknesses classified by age and sex is presented in Table 27 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas. The top ten sicknesses account for 63 per cent of the children who were sick belonging to the age group 0—6 years both in the rural and urban areas. There is no sex differential both in the rural and urban areas in regard to the reporting of sicknesses. In the rural areas for infants the major sickness is reported as "septicemia and pyaemia" which accounts for 12 per cent among male infants and 15 per cent among female infants. The second important sickness is 'other diseases of the respiratory system'. It is interesting to note that both in the rural and urban areas, the pattern of major sicknesses recorded are almost similar in each of the age 0—6 years. The per cent sickness in each age ranges from 60 to 68 both in the rural and urban areas. Sex differentials do not seem to be significant.

6.6.3 The incidence rate of sickness per 100,000 children in each age group by sex for the top ten sicknesses is shown in Table 28 (Appendix) separately for rural and urban areas. The highest incidence rate among infants in the rural areas is for the sickness (septicemia and pyaemia) followed by other diseases of the respiratory system. The same pattern of sickness as described in section 6.6.2 is seen both in the rural and urban areas. It is seen that only a small fraction of total children is exposed to sickness.

6.7 Type of medical attention

6.7.1 Another aspect for which information was collected relates to the type of medical attention received during sickness. The per cent distribution of children by type of medical attention received when sick and by broad per capita monthly expenditure is shown in the statement below. The distribution was arrived at by considering the total spans of sickness of the children during the reference period of last two weeks. It is observed that 99 per cent of the

sickness reported and medically attended comes from the higher expenditure group Rs. 101 and above. Thus, almost there is no reporting of sickness in lower expenditure group. It is likely that most of the people of the lower expenditure group may not have the right perception about sickness unless the child is confined to bed. It demonstrates how difficult it is to collect data on sickness among children. In the urban areas 95 per cent of the sickness reported and medically attended is from the expenditure group Rs. 101 & above. Thus, both in the rural and urban areas, the reporting of sickness among children is far from complete. It is seen that 72 per cent of the sicknesses is attended by medical institutions and only 14 per cent by untrained practitioners in the rural areas. A larger proportion of sicknesses is attended by medical institutions in the urban areas as compared to rural areas. Thus most of the sicknesses in the urban areas are attended by medical institutions since most of the children come from higher per capita monthly household expenditure group.

STATEMENT 71

Per cent distribution of children 0—6 years by type of medical attention received when sick and by per capita monthly household expenditure, 1978

Type of attention	Per capita monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Below 100	101 & over	All Classes	Below 100	101 & over	All Classes	Below 100	101 & over	All Classes
Medical Institution	0.92	70.37	71.29	4.27	79.84	84.11	1.98	73.40	75.38
Trained practitioners	0.13	14.60	14.73	0.41	12.63	13.04	0.23	13.96	14.19
Untrained practitioners	0.13	13.95	13.98	0.06	2.79	2.85	0.04	10.39	10.43
All classes	1.08	98.92	100.00	4.74	95.26	100.00	2.25	97.75	100.00

6.7.2 The percentage distribution of number of children sick classified by type of medical attention received and by present age of children is presented in Statement 72. It is seen that in the rural areas 75 per cent of the children sick below one year is attended by medical institutions. The per cent children sick attended by institutions decreases with age of the child. Thus, about 70 per cent of the children sick is attended by

medical institutions in the age-group 4 to 6 years compared to 73 per cent for children aged one year. It appears that more attention is given to the children below 1 year who are sick than grown up children. In the case of urban areas 84 per cent of children sick is attended by medical institutions. In the case of other ages it varies from 80 to 87 per cent. Only 3 per cent of the children sick is attended by untrained medical

practitioners in the urban areas where in the rural areas it ranges from 11 per cent to 18 per cent for children in the age group 0—6 years. Thus in the urban areas most of the children sick are

attended by medical institutions or trained medical practitioners irrespective of the age of the children.

STATEMENT 72

Per cent distribution of children 0—5 years by type of medical attention received when sick and by present age of the children, 1978

Type of medical attention	Age group					
	Below 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years to 6 years	All classes
RURAL						
Medical institutions	74.74	73.21	72.90	66.07	69.75	71.29
Trained medical practitioner	13.82	15.52	13.13	15.72	15.17	14.73
Untrained medical practitioner	11.47	11.27	13.97	18.21	15.08	13.98
URBAN						
Medical institutions	83.90	87.09	79.87	83.18	85.48	84.11
Trained medical practitioner	13.28	9.96	17.49	14.49	11.40	13.04
Untrained medical practitioner	2.82	2.95	2.64	2.23	2.12	2.85
TOTAL						
Medical institutions	77.85	77.15	75.25	70.80	75.01	75.38
Trained medical practitioner	13.64	13.94	14.60	15.38	13.91	14.19
Untrained medical practitioner	8.51	8.91	10.15	13.82	11.08	10.43

APPENDIX
DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 1

Per cent distribution of population by broad age group and by sex

Sex	Year	Age Group											
		0-14			15-59			60 & above			All ages		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Male	1971 Census	42.99	37.53	41.86	50.75	57.74	52.20	6.26	4.73	5.94	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1976 SRS	40.89	35.85	39.52	54.16	59.56	55.73	4.95	4.61	4.85	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1978 Survey	39.55	35.74	38.85	55.03	59.66	55.89	5.42	4.60	5.26	100.00	100.00	100.00
Female	1971 Census	42.52	40.77	42.19	51.31	53.97	51.82	6.17	5.26	5.99	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1976 SRS	39.85	37.15	39.66	54.44	57.55	55.01	5.71	5.30	5.53	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1978 Survey	38.62	37.04	38.34	55.45	57.59	55.83	5.93	5.37	5.83	100.00	100.00	100.00
Person	1971 Census	42.76	39.03	42.02	51.03	56.60	52.01	6.21	4.97	5.97	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1976 SRS	40.29	36.46	39.58	54.50	58.60	55.18	5.21	4.94	5.24	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1978 Survey	39.10	36.44	38.60	55.23	58.60	55.86	5.67	4.96	5.54	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2

Per cent distribution of workers by occupation, 1978

Occupation (Division code)	Total workers			Male workers			Female workers		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 & 1	1.74	7.46	2.61	1.93	6.49	2.71	1.16	14.04	2.26
2	0.19	2.02	0.48	0.23	2.24	0.58	0.10	0.64	0.14
3	1.38	11.93	2.98	1.78	12.82	3.67	0.18	5.90	0.67
4	3.06	19.57	5.56	3.72	21.36	6.73	1.10	7.48	1.64
5	2.77	9.06	3.72	2.70	8.12	3.63	2.98	15.36	4.04
6	79.53	10.91	69.14	77.57	9.32	65.89	85.51	21.68	80.06
7, 8 & 9	11.24	38.70	15.39	11.99	39.30	16.66	8.94	34.59	11.12
X	0.09	0.35	0.11	0.08	0.36	0.13	0.04	0.31	0.07

Occupation codes

0 & 1 - Professional, technical & related workers.
 2 - Administrative, executive & managerial workers.
 3 - Clerical and related workers.
 4 - Sales workers.
 5 - Service workers.

6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers.
 7, 8 & 9 - Production & related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers.
 X - Workers not classified by occupations.

TABLE 3

Per cent distribution of workers by occupation, census 1971

Occupation (Division Code)	Total workers			Male workers			Female workers		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 & 1	1.77	7.27	2.75	1.90	6.19	2.72	1.22	16.65	2.86
2	0.57	2.61	0.94	0.70	2.87	1.12	0.04	0.37	0.08
3	1.07	11.45	2.91	1.28	12.15	3.37	0.12	5.37	0.68
4	1.96	14.40	4.17	2.22	15.32	4.74	0.86	6.50	1.45
5	1.88	10.05	3.33	1.94	9.39	3.37	1.64	15.68	3.13
6	84.94	12.86	72.15	83.84	11.59	69.95	89.66	23.81	82.66
7, 8 & 9	7.63	39.74	13.32	7.93	40.77	14.25	6.32	30.85	8.93
X	0.18	1.62	0.43	0.19	1.72	0.48	0.14	0.77	0.21

TABLE 4

Participation rates by broad age groups, 1971 Census & 1978 Survey

Age Group	Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-14	1971 Census	7.52	2.96	5.31	2.76	0.82	1.82	6.64	2.57	4.67
	1978 Survey	4.55	3.48	4.04	2.11	0.99	1.56	4.13	3.05	3.61
15-49	1971 Census	88.58	21.85	55.71	77.16	10.84	47.56	85.90	19.62	53.92
	1978 Survey	87.46	29.52	59.18	77.46	12.17	46.62	85.47	26.24	56.74
15-59	1971 Census	89.46	21.73	56.30	78.24	11.01	48.32	86.89	19.60	54.59
	1978 Survey	88.56	29.84	59.95	78.51	12.53	47.45	86.58	26.61	57.56
60 & above	1971 Census	77.26	11.30	45.38	55.35	6.42	31.49	73.65	10.48	43.07
	1978 Survey	75.66	18.78	46.77	51.77	8.32	29.23	71.83	17.04	43.91
All Ages	1971 Census	53.47	13.10	33.82	48.82	6.61	29.33	52.51	11.87	32.93
	1978 Survey	54.63	19.00	37.34	49.98	8.03	29.86	53.78	17.02	35.98

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample households by type of house and by per capita monthly household expenditure groups, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Type of house (Code)								All classes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RURAL									
30 & below	3.85	0.96	0.42	0.10	0.27	0.32	...	0.01	5.93
31-40	7.38	2.41	0.79	0.25	0.78	0.92	0.02	0.03	12.58
41-50	10.76	4.09	1.32	0.45	1.75	2.03	0.03	0.07	20.50
51-75	17.77	5.80	2.51	0.98	4.37	4.93	0.07	0.10	36.53
76-100	6.28	1.73	1.15	0.51	1.91	2.92	0.05	0.03	14.58
101-150	2.80	0.64	0.60	0.30	0.90	1.95	0.02	0.02	7.23
151 & over	0.68	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.32	1.00	0.01	...	2.65
All classes	49.53	15.88	7.03	2.74	10.30	14.07	0.20	0.25	100.00
URBAN									
30 & below	0.99	0.43	0.21	0.23	0.23	2.71	0.06	0.06	4.92
31-40	1.62	0.37	0.43	0.32	0.40	1.29	0.06	0.02	4.51
41-50	2.92	0.70	0.90	0.69	0.99	3.13	0.08	0.04	9.45
51-75	6.80	2.04	2.33	2.19	2.62	12.32	0.18	0.15	28.63
76-100	3.62	1.26	1.27	1.66	1.57	11.87	0.08	0.07	21.40
101-150	1.89	0.82	0.72	1.08	0.97	12.63	0.10	0.04	18.25
151 & over	0.65	0.41	0.19	0.40	0.35	10.75	0.06	0.03	12.84
All classes	18.49	6.03	6.04	6.57	7.14	54.68	0.63	0.42	100.00
TOTAL									
30 & below	3.05	0.82	0.36	0.13	0.26	0.98	0.02	0.03	5.65
31-40	5.77	1.84	0.69	0.27	0.67	1.02	0.02	0.03	10.31
41-50	8.56	3.15	1.20	0.52	1.54	2.34	0.04	0.06	17.41
51-75	14.70	4.75	2.46	1.32	3.88	7.00	0.10	0.11	34.32
76-100	5.53	1.60	1.18	0.83	1.82	5.43	0.06	0.04	16.49
101-150	2.54	0.69	0.63	0.52	0.93	4.94	0.05	0.02	10.32
151 & over	0.68	0.30	0.20	0.23	0.33	3.73	0.02	0.01	5.50
All classes	40.84	13.12	6.74	3.81	9.41	25.44	0.32	0.32	100.00

Note: Codes for type of house are as follows :-

1 : K(W)+K(R)+K(F)

2 : K(W)+P(R)+K(F)

3 : P(W)+K(R)+K(F)

4 : P(W)+K(R)+P(F)

5 : P(W)+P(R)+K(F)

6 : P(W)+P(R)+P(F)

7 : K(W)+P(R)+P(F)

8 : K(W)+K(R)+P(F)

Where, W : Wall; R : Roof; F : Floor; K : Kutcha; and P : Pucca.

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of estimated population by type of house and by per capita monthly expenditure groups, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Type of house (Code)								All classes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RURAL									
30 & below	5.76	1.87	0.66	0.11	0.53	0.39	0.00	0.01	9.33
31-40	11.27	3.65	1.51	0.26	1.31	1.10	0.01	0.02	19.13
41-50	12.49	4.95	1.77	0.49	2.21	1.95	0.03	0.05	23.94
51-75	16.58	6.00	2.49	1.12	4.25	3.91	0.06	0.05	34.46
76-100	3.75	1.18	0.74	0.52	1.31	1.75	0.02	0.02	9.29
101-150	1.17	0.24	0.29	0.10	0.43	0.88	0.01	0.01	3.13
151 & over	0.18	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.72
All classes	51.20	17.94	7.53	2.64	10.13	10.26	0.14	0.16	100.00
URBAN									
30 & below	1.22	0.60	0.29	0.30	0.46	4.46	0.14	0.04	7.51
31-40	2.14	0.47	0.71	0.58	0.73	2.31	0.08	0.02	7.04
41-50	3.65	0.74	1.28	1.08	1.47	4.49	0.08	0.04	12.83
51-75	6.01	1.74	2.56	2.82	3.21	16.01	0.16	0.12	32.63
76-100	2.11	0.70	0.97	1.67	1.35	12.45	0.05	0.04	19.34
101-150	0.75	0.27	0.38	0.67	0.56	10.87	0.06	0.03	13.59
151 & over	0.18	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.13	6.46	0.01	0.00	7.06
All classes	16.06	4.57	6.25	7.29	7.91	57.05	0.58	0.29	100.00
TOTAL									
30 & below	4.93	1.63	0.59	0.14	0.52	1.14	0.04	0.04	9.00
31-40	9.60	3.07	1.37	0.32	1.20	1.32	0.02	0.02	16.92
41-50	10.87	4.19	1.68	0.60	2.08	2.41	0.04	0.05	21.92
51-75	14.65	5.22	2.51	1.43	4.06	6.12	0.08	0.06	34.13
76-100	3.45	1.09	0.78	0.73	1.32	3.70	0.03	0.02	11.12
101-150	1.09	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.45	2.69	0.02	0.01	5.04
151 & over	0.18	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.10	1.41	0.00	0.00	1.87
All classes	44.78	15.50	7.30	3.48	9.73	18.80	0.23	0.18	100.00

Note :—Codes for type of house are as follows :—

1 : K(W)+K(R)+K(F)

2 : K(W)+P(R)+K(F)

3 : P(W)+K(R)+K(F)

4 : P(W)+K(R)+P(F)

5 : P(W)+P(R)+K(F)

6 : P(W)+P(R)+P(F)

7 : K(W)+P(R)+P(F)

8 : K(W)+K(R)+P(F)

Where, W : Wall; R : Roof; F : Floor; K : Kutcha; and P : Pucca

TABLE 7

Per cent distribution of sample households by number of rooms occupied and by per capita monthly household expenditure groups, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Number of rooms occupied				All classes
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL					
30 & below	2.53	1.94	0.88	0.58	5.93
31—40	5.06	4.42	1.86	1.24	12.58
41—50	8.27	7.24	2.94	2.05	20.50
51—75	13.68	12.72	5.66	4.47	36.53
76—100	5.64	4.66	2.22	2.06	14.58
101—150	2.82	2.13	1.09	1.19	7.23
151 & over	0.97	0.71	0.38	0.59	2.65
All classes	38.97	33.82	15.03	12.18	100.00
URBAN					
30 & below	2.66	1.39	0.51	0.36	4.92
31—40	1.79	1.58	0.68	0.46	4.51
41—50	3.89	3.21	1.31	1.04	9.45
51—75	10.55	9.85	4.30	3.93	28.63
76—100	8.02	7.24	3.00	3.14	21.40
101—150	6.67	6.15	2.56	2.87	18.25
151 & over	4.23	4.06	2.20	2.35	12.84
All classes	37.81	33.48	14.56	14.15	100.00
TOTAL					
30 & below	2.57	1.78	0.78	0.52	5.65
31—40	4.14	3.63	1.53	1.02	10.31
41—50	7.04	6.12	2.48	1.77	17.41
51—75	12.80	11.92	5.28	4.32	34.32
76—100	6.30	5.38	2.45	2.36	16.49
101—150	3.90	3.26	1.50	1.66	10.32
151 & over	1.89	1.65	0.88	1.08	5.50
All classes	38.65	33.72	14.90	12.73	100.00

TABLE 8

Per cent distribution of estimated population by number of rooms occupied and by per capita monthly household expenditure groups, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Number of rooms occupied				All classes
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL					
30 & below	2.76	3.21	1.72	1.64	9.33
31—40	5.52	6.70	3.42	3.49	19.13
41—50	7.20	8.17	4.17	4.40	23.94
51—75	10.09	11.80	6.04	6.53	34.46
76—100	2.82	2.99	1.52	1.96	9.29
101—150	0.90	0.96	0.50	0.78	3.14
151 & over	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.24	0.71
All classes	29.45	34.02	17.50	19.03	100.00
URBAN					
30 & below	3.33	2.35	0.88	0.95	7.51
31—40	2.60	2.36	1.14	0.92	7.03
41—50	4.74	4.38	1.89	1.83	12.84
51—75	11.08	11.44	4.97	5.14	32.63
76—100	6.48	6.62	2.93	1.82	19.34
101—150	3.88	4.79	2.21	1.72	13.59
151 & over	1.46	2.39	1.45	1.75	7.06
All classes	33.56	34.33	15.47	16.64	100.00
TOTAL					
30 & below	2.86	3.05	1.57	1.51	9.00
31—40	4.99	5.91	3.00	3.02	16.92
41—50	6.75	7.49	3.75	3.93	21.92
51—75	10.27	11.73	5.85	6.28	34.13
76—100	3.49	3.65	1.78	2.20	11.12
101—150	1.44	1.66	0.81	1.13	5.04
151 & over	0.40	0.58	0.37	0.52	1.87
All classes	30.20	34.08	17.13	18.59	100.00

TABLE 10

Per cent distribution of sample households by per capita monthly expenditure and source of lighting, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Source of Lighting					All classes
	Electric light	Oil lamp	Lantern	Others	Not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
30 & below	0.40	1.32	3.92	0.23	0.06	5.93
31—40	1.06	3.69	7.42	0.35	0.06	12.58
41—50	2.48	5.46	12.04	0.43	0.09	20.50
51—75	6.38	8.01	21.27	0.78	0.09	36.53
76—100	4.01	2.59	7.61	0.35	0.02	14.58
101—150	2.67	1.26	3.19	0.11	0.00	7.23
151 & over	1.36	0.40	0.86	0.03	0.00	2.65
All classes	18.36	22.73	56.31	2.28	0.32	100.00
URBAN						
30 & below	2.02	0.61	2.23	0.06	0.00	4.92
31—40	1.56	0.93	1.95	0.07	0.00	4.51
41—50	3.98	1.63	3.75	0.09	0.00	9.45
51—75	16.49	3.46	8.45	0.21	0.02	28.63
76—100	15.39	1.53	4.34	0.13	0.01	21.40
101—150	14.89	0.94	2.31	0.11	0.00	18.25
151 & over	11.76	0.35	0.66	0.07	0.00	12.84
All classes	66.10	9.44	23.69	0.73	0.04	100.00
TOTAL						
30 & below	0.85	1.12	3.45	0.19	0.04	5.65
31—40	1.20	2.92	5.88	0.27	0.04	10.31
41—50	2.90	4.38	9.72	0.34	0.07	17.41
51—75	9.22	6.73	17.68	0.62	0.07	34.32
76—100	7.20	2.30	6.69	0.29	0.01	16.49
101—150	6.09	1.17	2.94	0.12	0.00	10.32
151 & over	4.28	0.38	0.80	0.04	0.00	5.50
All classes	31.73	19.01	47.17	1.85	0.24	100.00

TABLE 11

Per cent distribution of estimated population by per capita monthly household expenditure groups and source of lighting, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Source of lighting					All Classes
	Electric light	Oil lamp	Lantern	Others	Not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
30 & below	0.44	2.67	5.85	0.32	0.05	9.33
31-40	1.06	6.19	11.37	0.47	0.04	19.13
41-50	2.05	7.08	14.35	0.41	0.05	23.94
51-75	4.47	8.21	21.17	0.49	0.12	34.46
76-100	2.14	1.69	5.28	0.16	0.02	9.29
101-150	1.05	0.48	1.58	0.03	0.00	3.14
151 & over	0.34	0.07	0.27	0.02	0.00	0.71
All classes	11.55	26.39	59.88	1.90	0.28	100.00
URBAN						
30 & below	3.33	0.75	3.35	0.07	0.01	7.51
31-40	2.94	1.22	2.82	0.06	0.00	7.04
41-50	6.23	1.90	4.60	0.10	0.00	12.83
51-75	21.18	2.89	8.36	0.18	0.01	32.63
76-100	15.30	0.81	3.13	0.10	0.00	19.34
101-150	12.07	0.30	1.14	0.08	0.00	13.59
151 & over	6.78	0.06	0.17	0.04	0.01	7.06
All classes	67.83	7.93	23.58	0.63	0.03	100.00
TOTAL						
30 & below	0.98	2.32	5.39	0.28	0.03	9.00
31-40	1.40	5.28	9.81	0.39	0.04	16.92
41-50	2.81	6.14	12.57	0.36	0.55	21.92
51-75	7.52	7.24	18.83	0.43	0.04	34.13
76-100	4.54	1.53	4.89	0.14	0.02	11.12
101-150	3.05	0.45	1.50	0.04	0.00	5.04
151 & over	1.52	0.07	0.26	0.02	0.00	1.87
All classes	21.82	23.03	53.25	1.66	0.24	100.00

TABLE 12

Per cent children attending school by single year age and Sex, 1978

Age (years)	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
4	10.97	7.85	26.27	23.75
5	28.41	22.24	51.71	49.31
6	42.50	31.37	71.75	67.75
7	55.90	40.26	83.55	76.32
8	63.82	43.93	86.05	80.55
9	67.20	44.64	87.79	80.09
10	68.74	43.29	86.96	80.26
11	66.94	40.83	86.43	77.25
12	65.33	37.45	84.15	73.93
13	61.69	31.58	81.33	72.28
14	55.52	27.02	77.25	65.94

TABLE 13

Per cent children attending school by single year age, sex and religion, 1978

Age (years)	MALE					FEMALE				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All classes	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RURAL										
4	11.14	8.18	13.59	15.19	10.97	7.70	7.07	17.14	9.89	7.85
5	27.98	25.69	50.57	41.97	28.41	21.01	22.72	43.10	42.13	22.24
6	41.83	37.62	69.89	56.23	42.50	30.84	26.83	52.79	59.84	31.37
7	56.23	46.35	71.22	75.01	55.90	39.87	32.98	66.61	75.62	40.26
8	63.72	57.71	80.28	74.41	63.82	43.50	35.67	68.91	71.68	43.93
9	51.82	46.51	69.67	67.18	67.20	43.74	38.16	72.46	73.11	44.64
10	68.70	64.04	75.60	82.99	68.74	42.48	37.60	70.52	70.20	43.29
11	67.30	59.81	75.68	74.72	66.94	39.75	36.92	72.56	68.36	40.83
12	65.16	63.16	68.61	72.74	65.33	36.57	35.15	66.05	54.63	37.45
13	61.95	54.69	67.92	68.65	61.69	30.48	26.71	64.19	60.92	31.58
14	58.18	52.39	70.35	64.69	55.52	25.76	22.08	67.49	50.60	27.02
URBAN										
4	28.53	16.09	17.71	43.33	26.27	25.35	14.95	24.81	43.39	23.75
5	54.72	37.87	75.78	58.54	51.71	52.50	40.86	63.85	61.97	49.31
6	74.46	58.13	89.73	82.70	71.75	70.97	53.66	74.05	84.15	67.75
7	85.39	73.20	93.00	91.63	83.55	79.13	60.02	96.25	90.42	76.32
8	87.21	78.06	98.49	97.28	86.05	82.23	70.72	88.84	92.03	80.55
9	90.01	75.90	98.84	92.80	87.79	83.07	65.88	94.54	89.59	80.09
10	89.03	76.57	95.23	91.65	86.96	81.88	71.17	87.58	87.53	80.26
11	88.65	76.50	89.99	91.55	86.43	80.20	62.20	97.23	86.76	77.25
12	86.56	72.29	92.68	83.97	84.15	76.40	61.00	91.10	90.73	73.93
13	82.60	73.30	94.71	78.84	81.33	75.56	57.03	77.08	78.72	72.28
14	79.56	66.06	78.73	82.82	77.25	68.69	49.37	83.04	80.80	65.94

TABLE 14

Per cent children attending school by single year age, sex and scheduled caste/tribe, 1978

Age (years)	Scheduled caste		Scheduled tribe		Non-scheduled caste/tribe		All classes	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
4	7.80	5.23	8.39	6.95	11.88	8.53	10.97	7.85
5	18.81	12.61	22.23	15.01	31.18	25.23	28.41	22.24
6	30.55	22.58	23.27	18.08	47.84	34.76	42.50	31.37
7	40.89	28.29	39.53	23.28	60.96	44.65	55.90	40.26
8	52.70	30.63	46.44	28.24	68.39	48.84	63.82	43.93
9	54.15	32.62	52.53	27.94	71.84	49.59	67.20	44.64
10	54.86	28.22	53.90	26.93	73.44	48.91	68.75	43.29
11	53.90	22.82	50.34	25.23	71.88	46.33	66.94	40.83
12	50.56	23.73	51.35	19.05	70.58	42.87	65.33	37.45
13	44.41	17.34	50.04	22.07	66.60	35.81	61.69	31.58
14	38.95	15.31	36.34	17.38	61.93	30.64	55.52	27.02
URBAN								
4	19.83	16.97	11.63	14.37	27.14	24.85	26.27	23.75
5	38.64	28.83	31.64	32.90	53.69	51.82	51.71	49.31
6	57.33	48.47	61.53	48.98	73.44	70.21	71.75	67.75
7	71.69	61.75	45.53	63.91	85.23	78.28	83.55	76.32
8	71.08	63.16	60.76	54.16	87.97	82.77	86.05	80.55
9	79.64	59.95	72.74	77.54	88.91	82.23	87.79	80.09
10	78.55	64.56	61.33	48.55	88.07	82.50	86.96	80.26
11	77.01	57.53	69.87	37.08	87.69	80.01	86.43	77.25
12	76.27	50.74	85.00	48.60	85.01	76.65	84.15	73.93
13	63.58	48.95	72.42	42.08	83.42	75.41	81.33	72.28
14	64.49	38.61	49.41	39.55	79.14	68.82	77.25	65.94

TABLE 15

Per cent distribution of workers among children (below 15 years) by occupation, 1978

Occupation Division code	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 & 1	0.46	0.93	0.65	0.97	9.36	3.58	0.50	1.41	0.87
2	0.14	0.86	0.44	0.74	1.07	0.85	0.19	0.87	0.47
3	0.16	0.06	0.12	1.04	0.42	0.85	0.23	0.09	0.17
4	1.78	0.62	1.30	17.68	4.16	13.48	3.16	0.83	2.21
5	4.38	4.21	4.31	13.42	24.43	16.84	5.16	5.36	5.24
6	81.97	83.66	82.67	15.45	18.36	16.35	76.23	79.94	77.74
7, 8 & 9	10.99	9.66	10.44	50.38	42.20	47.83	14.39	11.50	13.22
X	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.32	0.00	0.22	0.14	0.00	0.08

0 & 1 : Professional, technical & related workers

2 : Administrative, executive & managerial workers.

3 : Clerical and related workers.

4 : Sales workers.

5 : Service workers.

6 : Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.

7, 8 & 9 : Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers.

X : Workers not classified by occupation.

TABLE 16

Age specific fertility and marital fertility rates by religion, 1978

Religion	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							
Age specific fertility rate							
Hindu	75.36	234.12	230.50	164.39	114.60	50.74	23.20
Muslim	77.15	230.47	243.29	211.78	133.40	73.28	36.20
Christian	43.52	145.19	226.16	145.32	95.29	37.02	6.79
Sikh	27.40	186.54	205.81	170.10	106.53	33.04	30.60
Age specific marital fertility rate							
Hindu	178.44	276.01	243.44	173.83	124.80	58.60	29.42
Muslim	191.16	269.88	255.73	222.32	142.86	83.61	46.22
Christian	247.50	248.99	268.14	159.25	104.81	41.46	8.37
Sikh	251.22	326.74	228.23	174.64	109.42	35.00	33.02
URBAN							
Age specific fertility rate							
Hindu	42.73	189.67	184.06	111.91	62.66	21.49	6.33
Muslim	45.11	194.94	212.40	179.56	107.28	40.25	8.85
Christian	38.66	121.52	117.81	58.98	58.81	15.47	6.16
Sikh	18.49	155.07	222.48	145.16	49.63	26.00	4.59
Age specific marital fertility rate							
Hindu	187.68	279.25	206.62	119.22	68.35	25.3	8.21
Muslim	193.36	276.21	241.37	189.34	118.44	47.11	11.41
Christian	410.96	236.85	155.72	66.37	65.23	18.85	7.75
Sikh	307.49	291.18	251.24	153.03	50.33	28.13	4.98

TABLE 17 -

Age specific fertility and marital fertility rates by scheduled caste/tribe, 1978

Scheduled Caste/Tribe	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							
Age specific marital fertility rate							
Scheduled Caste	84.91	224.34	246.39	161.63	133.90	58.92	24.19
Scheduled Tribe	91.27	211.89	220.45	158.05	99.90	38.13	4.40
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	68.80	232.88	228.29	170.24	113.89	52.51	25.82
Age specific fertility rate							
Scheduled Caste	172.16	253.76	257.46	169.64	145.13	68.30	30.63
Scheduled Tribe	255.61	263.96	238.28	167.88	108.85	43.30	5.61
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	172.86	281.25	241.95	180.21	123.28	60.50	32.67
URBAN							
Age specific fertility rate							
Scheduled Caste	65.32	252.50	205.42	136.54	88.73	44.06	11.71
Scheduled Tribe	66.94	198.65	197.50	116.58	130.27	22.26	...
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	39.28	182.20	184.88	119.94	66.75	22.55	6.07
Age specific marital fertility rate							
Scheduled Caste	181.12	309.22	229.85	145.32	97.05	51.81	15.12
Scheduled Tribe	271.76	294.82	219.98	129.69	140.01	27.74	...
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	190.04	275.01	209.06	127.64	72.90	26.23	7.83

TABLE 18

Age-specific fertility and marital fertility rates by educational level of the women, 1978

Educational level of the women	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							
Age specific fertility rates							
Illiterate	90.99	243.93	237.36	175.93	119.88	54.67	23.55
Literate but below primary	52.13	222.69	119.40	127.76	98.90	29.74	27.65
Primary	26.83	180.22	252.45	130.07	63.57	15.80	1.36
Matric and above	26.36	88.86	143.29	94.18	46.64	51.11	26.13
Literates	39.59	191.30	206.38	126.18	87.73	27.67	21.20
Age specific marital fertility rates							
Illiterate	180.11	272.23	247.48	185.59	129.91	62.86	29.92
Literate but below primary	178.92	286.13	207.67	135.73	106.86	35.04	39.25
Primary	181.02	291.60	284.23	138.48	69.19	17.86	1.64
Matric and above	228.41	249.25	201.64	111.47	47.94	56.84	30.11
Literates	181.36	285.43	231.44	135.03	94.92	32.47	31.93
Age specific fertility rate							
Illiterate	80.59	236.72	216.71	159.05	92.99	35.84	7.87
Literate but below Primary	59.65	231.49	191.94	117.16	64.02	13.46	7.37
Primary	23.94	191.29	165.39	97.31	36.27	5.95	2.69
Matric and above	14.69	102.22	153.75	57.57	26.67	9.13	0.24
Literates	29.86	167.09	169.56	93.04	46.18	10.12	4.73
URBAN							
Age specific marital fertility rate							
Illiterate	117.42	275.57	231.55	168.33	103.33	42.64	10.66
Literate but below primary	203.99	285.56	205.74	124.30	69.03	15.35	9.11
Primary	199.87	290.05	187.05	102.07	38.42	6.82	3.13
Matric and above	184.62	252.82	202.35	63.81	29.03	10.10	0.29
Literates	201.62	280.70	198.05	99.53	49.58	11.50	5.71

TABLE 19

Age specific marital fertility rates by age at marriage, 1978

Age at marriage (years)	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							
Below 18	190.39	296.11	237.57	169.10	115.64	55.36	26.45
18-20	85.22	250.63	251.94	188.81	142.69	66.67	32.94
21-23	...	208.44	267.10	217.88	161.55	71.44	77.43
24 & over	...	4.83	239.12	200.89	128.88	81.83	15.43
URBAN							
Below 18	211.19	286.55	196.05	126.72	72.75	29.35	10.03
18-20	71.64	279.08	216.26	133.42	84.04	25.94	6.53
21-23	...	240.06	246.28	135.94	68.00	32.73	8.26
24 & over	...	...	227.96	122.71	74.90	29.24	0.52

TABLE 20

Age specific fertility & marital fertility rates by occupation, 1978

Occupation of women (Division Code)	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							
Age specific fertility rate							
5	17.26	166.08	136.12	162.69	55.31	20.19	...
6	76.89	215.53	212.21	138.47	103.66	44.05	11.97
7, 8 & 9	44.22	171.86	182.35	80.95	79.36	25.58	10.62
Total workers	71.24	207.85	204.18	133.45	98.90	41.19	11.43
Non-workers	74.28	237.32	240.75	183.91	124.73	58.11	30.33
Age specific marital fertility rate							
5	66.30	258.25	166.09	197.56	70.82	26.69	...
6	172.40	259.43	229.33	151.68	120.46	55.83	17.40
7, 8 & 9	130.58	258.21	225.14	93.33	103.88	35.57	17.22
Total workers	166.65	258.88	225.67	147.65	116.47	52.79	16.85
Non-workers	184.84	280.53	250.85	190.39	129.50	63.25	35.69
URBAN							
Age specific fertility rate							
5	50.54	133.04	130.35	121.94	56.63	28.16	7.97
6	61.68	182.48	141.30	126.61	74.41	23.75	3.65
7, 8 & 9	46.39	130.46	134.09	86.71	57.48	30.72	12.17
Total workers	49.28	126.90	116.26	93.36	51.38	22.14	7.09
Non-workers	194.47	196.95	126.32	73.02	24.81	6.48	0.85
Age specific marital fertility rate							
5	234.82	314.96	159.42	146.71	88.84	58.36	17.60
6	167.02	248.61	174.12	155.92	90.46	3.76	6.11
7, 8 & 9	205.47	242.95	169.11	106.32	76.78	48.28	21.44
Total workers	192.29	250.39	163.17	116.43	68.28	35.44	12.94
Non-workers	189.49	280.77	216.38	131.12	77.09	27.41	7.88

Division codes are as follows :-

5—Service workers

6—Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers.

7, 8 & 9—Production and related workers, transport equipment operators & labourers.

TABLE 21

Age specific marital fertility rates by per capita monthly expenditure, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (rupees)	Rural Urban	Age Group						45-49
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 50	Rural	190.28	288.56	275.58	208.59	151.62	75.41	45.33
	Urban	233.34	310.10	272.95	197.92	116.00	50.09	13.44
51-100	Rural	168.69	265.28	213.59	144.60	98.90	46.97	16.88
	Urban	183.76	290.92	210.90	126.38	80.59	28.89	8.37
101 and over	Rural	167.78	204.68	145.68	87.14	59.29	15.07	6.97
	Urban	105.70	205.26	139.67	58.23	21.42	4.82	4.70

TABLE 22 (a)

Per cent distribution of live births by order of birth and religion, 1978

Religion	Order of birth							All
	1	2	3	4	5	6 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RURAL								
Hindu	23.85	21.37	17.39	13.73	9.35	14.31	100.00	
Muslim	21.26	18.65	15.26	13.14	11.16	20.53	100.00	
Christian	22.95	21.81	16.78	13.58	8.90	15.98	100.00	
Sikh	25.68	21.68	18.03	13.48	7.47	13.66	100.00	
URBAN								
Hindu	26.75	24.25	18.07	12.37	7.22	11.34	100.00	
Muslim	18.83	19.96	17.29	12.55	9.94	21.43	100.00	
Christian	33.76	30.57	10.19	9.55	6.37	9.56	100.00	
Sikh	32.40	24.02	16.76	12.29	4.47	10.06	100.00	
TOTAL								
Hindu	24.54	22.05	17.55	13.41	8.85	13.60	100.00	
Muslim	20.42	19.10	15.95	12.94	10.75	20.84	100.00	
Christian	24.59	23.14	15.78	12.97	8.52	15.00	100.00	
Sikh	27.34	22.25	17.72	13.19	6.73	12.77	100.00	

TABLE 22 (b)

Per cent distribution of live births by order of birth and by level of education, 1978

Level of education of the women	Order of birth							All
	1	2	3	4	5	6 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RURAL								
Illiterate	21.55	19.29	17.10	14.39	10.44	17.23	100.00	
Literate but below primary	27.16	23.75	17.75	12.20	7.95	11.19	100.00	
Primary and above	33.36	30.01	16.78	9.93	4.75	5.17	100.00	
Literates	29.72	26.32	17.33	11.25	6.66	8.72	100.00	
URBAN								
Illiterate	18.89	20.69	16.52	13.94	9.69	20.27	100.00	
Literate but below Primary	22.15	21.38	20.47	12.73	9.35	13.92	100.00	
Primary and above	35.46	28.45	18.06	10.15	4.12	3.76	100.00	
Literates	30.70	25.92	18.92	11.07	5.99	7.40	100.00	
TOTAL								
Illiterate	21.11	19.52	17.01	14.31	10.32	17.73	100.00	
Literate but below primary	25.58	23.00	18.61	12.37	8.39	12.05	100.00	
Primary and above	34.50	29.16	17.48	10.05	4.41	4.40	100.00	
Literates	30.14	26.15	18.02	11.17	6.37	8.15	100.00	

TABLE 22 (c)

Per cent distribution of live births by order of birth and by per capita monthly expenditure, 1978

Per capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Order of birth							All
	1	2	3	4	5	6 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RURAL								
Below 50	21.27	19.53	17.24	14.56	10.64	16.76	100.00	
51—100	25.08	22.52	17.11	12.88	8.56	13.85	100.00	
101 & over	36.10	23.10	15.58	9.75	6.05	9.42	100.00	
URBAN								
below 50	19.88	20.18	16.94	13.95	9.61	19.44	100.00	
51—100	23.96	24.19	18.70	13.04	7.79	12.32	100.00	
101 & over	41.61	27.20	16.10	7.04	3.39	4.66	100.00	
TOTAL								
Below 50	21.04	19.63	17.19	14.47	10.48	17.19	100.00	
51—100	24.75	23.01	17.57	12.93	8.34	13.40	100.00	
101 & over	39.24	25.43	15.88	8.20	4.54	6.71	100.00	

TABLE 22 (d)

Per cent distribution of live births by order of birth and occupation, 1978

Occupation of women (Division Code)	Order of birth						All
	1	2	3	4	5	6 & more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
6	21.47	19.59	17.25	13.81	10.53	17.35	100.00
7, 8 & 9	22.60	22.91	16.25	12.54	9.91	15.79	100.00
All workers	22.02	20.07	17.08	13.59	10.32	16.92	100.00
Non-workers	23.94	21.23	17.19	13.68	9.29	14.67	100.00
URBAN							
6	12.40	14.88	17.35	17.35	11.57	26.45	100.00
7, 8 & 9	21.59	16.74	16.74	13.66	10.13	21.14	100.00
All workers	20.99	20.51	17.65	12.72	9.06	19.07	100.00
Non-workers	25.72	23.82	17.84	12.34	7.56	12.72	100.00
TOTAL							
6	21.24	19.47	17.25	13.90	10.56	17.58	100.00
7, 8 & 9	22.34	21.30	16.38	12.83	9.97	17.18	100.00
All workers	21.92	20.11	17.14	13.50	10.19	17.14	100.00
Non-workers	24.45	21.97	17.38	13.29	8.80	14.11	100.00

Note : 6 — Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.
7, 8 & 9 — Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers.

TABLE 22 (e)

Per cent distribution of live births by order of birth and age at marriage, 1978

Age at marriage	Order of birth						All
	1	2	3	4	5	6 & more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
Below 18	21.54	19.99	17.08	14.14	10.12	17.13	100.00
18-20	27.40	22.46	17.98	13.06	8.52	10.58	100.00
21 & over	33.64	26.94	16.12	10.06	6.24	7.00	100.00
URBAN							
Below 18	19.60	21.45	18.51	13.71	9.34	17.39	100.00
18-20	32.85	26.93	18.46	10.47	5.30	5.99	100.00
21 & over	42.99	28.97	13.40	8.52	2.80	3.32	100.00
TOTAL							
Below 18	21.10	20.32	17.40	14.05	9.95	17.18	100.00
18-20	28.90	23.70	18.11	12.34	7.63	9.32	100.00
21 & over	37.03	27.68	15.13	9.50	4.99	5.67	100.00

TABLE 22 (f)

Per cent distribution of live births by order of birth and by scheduled caste/tribe, 1978

Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe	Order of birth							All
	1	2	3	4	5	6 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RURAL								
Scheduled Caste	23.15	20.10	16.47	14.02	10.15	16.11	100.00	
Scheduled Tribe	23.85	21.25	16.44	12.44	10.06	15.96	100.00	
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	23.59	21.15	17.30	13.67	9.37	14.92	100.00	
URBAN								
Scheduled Caste	23.09	20.30	18.45	13.11	8.35	16.70	100.00	
Scheduled Tribe	27.73	26.05	10.08	10.93	7.56	17.65	100.00	
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	25.70	23.85	17.83	12.32	7.57	12.73	100.00	
TOTAL								
Scheduled Caste	23.14	20.14	16.88	13.83	9.78	16.23	100.00	
Scheduled Tribe	24.08	21.54	16.06	12.35	9.91	16.06	100.00	
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe	24.16	21.89	17.45	13.30	8.87	14.33	100.00	

TABLE 23 (a)

Per cent child deaths among top ten causes of death classified by age & sex, 1978

Cause of death (Code)	Below 1 year			Cause of death (Code)	1 year			Cause of death (Code)	2 years			Cause of death (Code)	3 years			Cause of death (Code)	4 years			Cause of death (Code)	5 years		
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
RURAL																							
15	14.7	15.6	15.2	9	10.1	11.4	10.9	7	8.6	12.4	11.0	3	10.3	10.2	10.3	3	6.9	11.7	9.7	12	18.1	16.2	17.0
17	8.8	7.0	7.9	3	3.1	14.3	9.9	3	10.9	10.1	10.3	2	10.5	9.5	10.0	19	7.0	10.1	8.8	5	6.4	22.2	14.8
9	5.3	8.3	6.8	7	8.5	9.1	8.8	19	6.5	11.5	9.5	9	7.2	11.4	9.5	2	3.0	11.0	7.5	1	16.0	6.9	11.1
7	4.2	7.9	6.1	2	13.1	3.7	7.3	9	7.0	10.5	9.2	7	6.6	6.8	6.7	12	12.0	3.4	7.1	9	4.1	9.4	6.9
2	6.1	3.7	4.9	19	5.7	5.4	5.5	2	4.5	7.4	6.2	10	8.1	2.9	5.3	1	3.5	8.2	6.2	16	2.0	8.9	5.7
1	4.9	4.5	4.7	1	3.3	6.0	4.9	11	5.1	4.7	4.8	12	2.5	4.8	3.7	9	7.5	4.1	5.6	4	0.8	9.1	5.3
3	3.1	4.5	3.8	4	3.1	3.2	3.1	1	7.7	2.0	4.2	4	1.2	5.5	3.0	7	3.1	3.6	3.4	7	2.8	7.2	5.1
10	4.4	0.9	2.6	12	2.4	3.6	3.1	4	4.5	1.3	2.5	11	2.5	3.0	2.8	15	4.0	2.2	3.0	19	6.8	1.4	3.9
19	1.6	1.7	1.6	10	3.5	2.5	2.9	15	2.5	2.0	2.2	14	2.8	2.1	2.5	10	2.8	1.6	2.1	2	5.6	...	2.6
4	1.7	0.9	1.3	15	2.8	1.3	1.9	10	3.0	1.4	2.0	16	2.3	1.5	1.9	14	1.1	1.7	1.5	14	1.1	3.1	2.1

Code :

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Malaria | 7. Dysentery | 11. Infantile liver | 17. Prematurity |
| 2. Influenza | 8. Bronchitis | 12. Jaundice | 18. Congenital mal- |
| 3. Typhoid | 9. Pneumonia | 14. Measles | formation |
| 4. Gastro-enteritis | 10. Other disorders of | 15. Tetanus | 19. Diarrhoea |
| 5. Food poisoning | respiratory system | 16. Diptheria | 20. Accidents and injuries. |

TABLE 23 (b)

Per cent child deaths among top ten causes of death classified by age & sex, 1978

Cause of death (Code)	Below 1 year			Cause of death (Code)	1 year			Cause of death (Code)	2 years			Cause of death (Code)	3 years		
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
URBAN															
17	13.4	8.7	11.1	9	15.2	15.1	15.1	9	5.9	13.4	10.6	9	7.4	22.4	16.5
15	8.5	4.6	6.6	3	8.8	8.6	8.7	19	...	15.0	9.4	2	7.4*	16.9	13.2
7	4.3	6.6	5.4	2	8.7	6.0	7.1	7	...	12.4	7.8	3	11.5	7.5	9.1
11	4.8	4.1	4.5	19	...	10.1	5.9	2	11.1	4.2	6.8	14	9.2	6.0	7.3
2	3.4	4.8	4.1	7	8.0	3.3	5.3	3	10.5	3.8	6.3	1	12.9	2.9	6.8
19	2.7	4.9	3.8	11	12.6	...	5.2	1	10.2	...	3.8	7	...	11.2	6.8
18	4.3	3.1	3.7	8	3.3	5.5	4.6	15	8.7	...	3.2	5	...	6.9	4.2
4	3.8	3.0	3.4	1	7.2	2.5	4.5	10	4.3	2.1	2.9	8	...	3.5	2.1
3	2.9	3.8	3.3	15	4.9	...	2.1	4	...	4.3	2.7	20	...	3.1	1.9
1	4.0	0.6	2.4	12	4.7	...	2.0	14	...	3.8	2.4	4	...	0.8	0.5

Code :

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Malaria | 7. Dysentery | 11. Infantile liver | 17. Prematurity |
| 2. Influenza | 8. Bronchitis | 12. Jaundice | 18. Congenital malformation |
| 3. Typhoid | 9. Pneumonia | 14. Measles | 19. Diarrhoea |
| 4. Gastro-enteritis | 10. Other disorders of respiratory system | 15. Tetanus | 20. Accidents and injuries |
| 5. Food Poisoning | | 16. Diphtheria | |

TABLE 24 (a)

Cause specific death rates per 100,000 children by age & Sex, 1978.

Cause of death (code)	Below 1 year			Cause of death (code)	1 year			Cause of death (code)	2 years			Cause of death (code)	3 years			Cause of death (code)	4 years			Cause of death (code)	5 years		
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
RURAL																							
15	2118	2423	2267	9	244	462	349	7	143	353	244	3	123	150	136	3	57	140	96	12	79	90	84
17	1267	1087	1179	3	75	579	317	3	180	286	231	2	126	140	133	19	57	121	87	3	28	123	73
9	761	1281	1015	7	206	366	283	19	108	326	212	9	87	168	126	2	24	131	75	1	70	38	55
7	598	1229	906	2	316	149	236	9	116	299	204	7	79	100	89	12	98	40	71	9	18	52	34
2	870	580	729	19	138	218	176	2	74	209	139	10	96	42	71	1	28	98	61	16	9	49	28
1	703	704	704	1	81	242	158	11	85	133	108	12	30	71	49	9	61	49	55	4	3	50	26
3	447	704	573	4	74	130	101	1	128	58	94	4	15	81	40	7	25	43	33	7	12	40	25
10	636	136	392	12	57	144	99	4	74	37	56	11	30	45	37	15	33	26	30	19	30	8	19
19	223	261	242	10	84	101	92	15	41	56	48	14	37	31	33	10	23	19	21	2	25	...	13
24	43	143	195	15	68	54	61	10	50	40	45	16	30	21	25	14	9	20	14	14	5	17	11

TABLE 24 (b)

Cause specific death rates per 100,000 children by age and sex, 1978

Cause of Death (code)	Below 1 year			Cause of Death (code)	1 year			Cause of Death (code)	2 years			Cause of Death (code)	3 years		
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
URBAN															
17	10.21	649	849	9	205	286	246	9	42	165	109	9	47	208	127
15	649	343	501	3	118	164	141	19	...	184	96	2	47	156	101
7	327	493	408	2	118	114	116	7	...	152	80	3	72	69	70
11	365	309	338	19	...	192	96	2	80	51	70	14	58	57	56
2	262	360	309	7	109	63	86	3	75	46	64	1	82	27	53
19	210	366	286	11	170	...	85	1	73	...	39	7	...	103	52
18	329	231	281	8	44	104	74	15	62	...	34	5	...	64	32
4	293	225	260	1	98	48	73	10	31	25	30	8	...	32	16
3	221	281	250	15	67	...	33	4	...	53	28	20	...	29	15
	308	514	180	12	64	...	32	14	...	47	25	4	...	8	4

TABLE 25

Per cent distribution of children by age, sex and type of food, 1978.

Item	Sex	Present age						
		Below 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
1. Milk	Male	81.93	67.56	51.92	45.58	41.61	36.44	30.39
	Female	82.35	66.33	52.02	44.96	35.46	36.18	28.83
2. Wheat	Male	8.01	36.35	51.46	55.05	58.23	59.49	51.36
	Female	6.40	36.48	49.24	55.26	56.54	56.94	49.87
3. Rice	Male	13.12	58.67	75.61	81.98	81.87	82.00	67.52
	Female	12.24	58.29	76.46	81.80	82.25	83.57	69.44
4. Millets	Male	3.67	14.69	18.94	22.16	24.90	24.01	21.79
	Female	3.77	13.17	20.19	23.12	23.15	23.84	21.17
5. Meat products	Male	0.71	4.25	5.91	8.29	8.26	9.35	8.42
	Female	0.62	3.95	6.23	7.62	7.70	8.03	7.52
6. Others	Male	31.82	35.82	37.38	36.45	35.98	38.67	33.38
	Female	30.01	36.82	35.24	34.82	34.90	37.51	34.83
URBAN								
1. Milk	Male	84.25	75.37	63.74	55.03	49.51	45.52	41.41
	Female	85.93	76.07	61.73	54.23	51.24	46.19	39.12
2. Wheat	Male	9.04	43.94	60.78	64.80	65.62	65.80	63.84
	Female	8.08	39.81	57.94	63.98	67.10	65.38	61.73
3. Rice	Male	16.25	63.33	80.62	84.19	86.64	84.96	80.48
	Female	14.08	62.90	79.82	86.02	87.72	86.95	80.04
4. Millets	Male	2.46	9.50	13.76	13.79	17.30	16.65	17.01
	Female	2.68	9.39	12.87	14.96	15.07	16.23	15.77
5. Meat product	Male	1.25	7.90	11.42	13.35	12.98	14.25	11.58
	Female	1.49	8.23	11.02	12.70	13.47	14.96	12.67
6. Others	Male	31.94	33.88	34.08	35.48	34.11	34.45	31.94
	Female	29.01	33.88	35.05	33.31	35.78	35.01	32.13

TABLE 27

Per cent children sick among the top ten sicknesses classified by age and sex, 1978

Illness (Code)	Below 1 year			Illness (Code)	1 year			Illness (Code)	2 years			Illness (Code)	3 years			Illness (Code)	4-6 years		
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RURAL																			
3	11.83	14.25	13.25	3	12.73	12.22	12.51	3	7.47	13.87	10.54	3	13.70	11.01	12.50	28	9.56	11.54	10.50
28	10.44	9.73	10.10	28	7.83	11.82	9.60	28	8.54	10.41	9.44	28	6.77	9.82	8.13	3	9.29	10.62	9.92
6	6.86	6.00	6.46	2	4.57	7.28	5.77	2	8.59	6.69	7.68	7	5.67	9.96	7.59	16	5.84	8.17	6.94
2	7.88	3.48	5.81	7	6.08	3.93	5.13	9	3.95	9.96	6.83	2	7.37	5.80	6.67	2	6.20	6.35	6.27
13	4.96	4.35	4.67	27	3.84	4.69	4.22	7	6.27	4.61	5.47	27	6.56	4.38	5.59	29	4.05	6.54	5.23
29	3.91	5.01	4.43	6	3.38	4.74	3.98	27	6.06	4.58	5.35	16	3.80	4.51	4.12	8	4.07	4.47	4.26
25	3.10	5.84	4.39	14	4.96	2.07	3.67	13	4.64	4.50	4.57	13	2.89	5.05	3.86	13	3.98	4.55	4.25
27	3.91	4.27	4.08	13	2.29	5.07	3.52	16	5.70	2.92	4.37	29	5.20	1.63	3.61	7	4.30	3.07	3.72
14	3.63	4.27	3.93	29	2.78	3.19	2.96	6	3.56	3.58	3.57	8	4.02	2.54	3.36	14	3.25	1.67	2.50
7	4.19	2.80	3.54	16	2.11	3.74	2.83	29	1.52	3.07	2.27	9	2.56	2.86	2.69	18	2.17	1.44	1.82
URBAN																			
3	14.88	7.66	11.25	28	7.68	8.49	8.08	28	10.51	10.20	10.36	3	10.15	6.57	8.29	28	10.53	13.53	11.91
28	5.11	9.21	7.01	16	5.97	10.04	7.99	3	10.18	6.53	8.39	16	5.14	10.58	7.97	16	10.87	6.17	8.71
6	7.35	6.16	6.80	6	6.35	7.49	6.91	16	5.33	8.68	6.98	2	8.49	6.85	7.64	3	6.38	9.67	7.81
2	4.02	7.72	5.73	3	5.48	6.57	6.02	13	6.04	7.36	6.69	28	7.94	6.43	7.16	2	7.03	6.17	6.63
16	5.78	4.69	5.27	2	6.39	4.34	5.37	6	6.03	2.68	4.39	29	3.80	4.49	4.16	13	6.98	5.97	6.51
13	4.03	5.17	4.56	29	6.75	2.92	4.85	25	5.22	2.75	4.01	13	0.94	6.38	3.77	7	3.76	4.51	4.10
27	5.46	2.72	4.19	13	4.03	5.26	4.64	7	3.64	0.43	3.95	27	3.50	3.89	3.70	25	4.26	2.33	3.57
29	4.01	3.13	3.60	27	4.32	3.14	3.74	14	3.20	4.00	3.59	7	1.82	5.01	3.48	29	3.30	2.78	3.06
12	1.67	4.38	2.92	12	1.43	5.50	3.45	29	3.21	3.83	3.51	14	4.07	2.56	3.29	9	2.72	3.18	2.93
11	3.48	1.90	2.75	25	2.53	2.23	2.38	27	1.88	3.79	2.82	25	3.59	2.78	3.17	12	2.77	2.04	2.44

Code list for types of illness among children 0-6 years

Code No.	Type of illness	Code No.	Type of illness
2	Tuberculosis of Menings and central nervous system.	13	Infectious Hepatitis
3	Septicemia and Pyemia	14	Scabies
6	Whooping cough	16	Angular stomatitis
7	Malaria	18	Kwashiorkor (Protein deficiency)
8	Influenza	25	Diseases of the circulatory system
9	Typhoid	27	Bronchitis
11	Chickenpox	28	Other diseases of the respiratory system
	Measles	29	Dysentery

TABLE 28

Incidence rate of sickness per 100,000 children by age & sex, 1978

Illness (Code)	Below 1 year			Illness (Code)	1 year			Illness (Code)	2 years			Illness (Code)	3 year			Illness (Code)	4-6 year		
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RURAL																			
3	464	543	502	3	548	454	503	3	285	527	402	3	524	371	451	28	259	305	281
28	409	356	383	28	337	439	386	28	327	396	360	28	259	331	294	3	251	281	266
6	269	219	245	2	197	270	232	2	328	254	293	7	217	336	274	16	158	216	186
2	309	127	220	7	262	146	206	9	151	379	261	2	282	195	241	2	168	168	168
13	195	159	177	27	165	174	169	7	240	175	209	27	251	148	202	29	110	173	140
29	154	183	168	6	145	176	160	27	232	174	204	16	146	152	149	3	110	118	114
25	122	214	166	14	213	77	148	13	178	171	174	13	111	170	139	13	108	120	114
27	154	156	155	13	98	188	142	16	218	111	167	29	199	55	130	7	117	81	100
14	142	156	149	29	120	119	119	6	136	136	136	8	154	86	121	14	88	44	67
7	164	102	134	16	89	139	114	29	58	117	86	9	98	96	97	18	59	38	49
URBAN																			
3	868	380	632	28	328	358	343	28	455	436	446	3	308	210	259	28	311	359	334
28	298	551	394	16	255	424	339	3	441	279	361	16	156	339	248	16	321	163	244
6	429	332	382	6	271	316	294	16	231	371	300	2	257	219	238	3	188	256	221
2	234	415	322	3	234	277	256	13	262	314	288	28	241	206	223	2	207	163	186
16	337	147	296	2	273	183	228	6	261	114	189	29	115	144	130	13	206	158	183
13	255	253	256	29	288	123	206	25	226	118	172	13	29	204	117	7	111	119	115
27	319	496	235	13	172	222	197	7	158	182	170	27	106	125	115	25	125	74	100
29	234	169	202	27	185	133	159	14	138	171	154	7	55	161	108	29	97	74	86
12	97	236	164	12	61	232	147	29	139	163	151	14	123	82	102	9	80	84	82
11	203	102	154	25	108	94	101	27	82	162	121	25	113	89	99	12	82	54	68

APPENDIX II
SCHEDULE

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY SURVEY 1979

Section A : Identification and Classificatory Particulars of the Sample Unit

S. No.	Item	Code
1	2	3
1.	State	.....
2.	District	.....
3.	Taluk/Police Station/Anchal/Block	.....
4.	Sample Unit Code	.....
5.	Rural/Urban : Rural—1. Urban—2	.....
6.	Whether water supply available in the sample unit : if yes—1. no—2.	.....
7.	Whether electric power supply available in the sample unit : if yes—1. No—2.	.....
8.	Distance to the nearest motorable road : in the sample unit—1, less than 2 kms.—2, 2 to 5 kms.—3. 5 kms. to 10 kms.—4. and ten kms. above—5.	.....
9.	Type of approach road from sample unit to motorable road : pucca—1, kutchha—2.	.....
10.	Distance to the nearest bus stand : in the sample unit—1, less than 2 kms.—2, 2 to 5 kms.—3, 5 kms. to 10 kms.—4, 10 kms. and over—5.	.....
11.	Distance to the nearest railway station : in the sample unit—1. less than 2 kms.—2. 2 to 5 kms.—3. 5 to 10 kms.—4. 10 kms. and over—5.	.....
12.	(a) Distance to the nearest primary school : in the sample unit—1, less than 2 kms.—2. 2 to 5 kms.—3, 5 to 10 kms.—4, 10 kms. and over—5.	.....
	(b) Distance to the nearest high school/higher secondary school : in the sample unit—1. below 2 kms.—2. 2 to 5 kms.—3. 5 to 10 kms.—4. 10 kms. and over—5.	.....
13.	Distance to the nearest post office : in the sample unit—1, less than 2 kms.—2, 2 to 5 kms.—3, 5 to 10 kms.—4. 10 kms. and over—5.	.....
14.	General mode of transport : Rail—1. Motor vehicles—2, Cycle/Rickshaw—3, Bullock carts/horse carts—4. None—5. others—6.	.....
15.	Whether any medical facility available in the sample unit : yes—1. no—2.	.....
	(a) if yes :	.....
	(i) Allopathic hospital/dispensary/clinic	1
	(ii) Homeopathic dispensary/clinic	2
	(iii) Ayurvedic dispensary/clinic	3
	(iv) Unani dispensary/clinic	4
	(b) if no :	.....
	(i) Distance to the nearest hospital/dispensary/clinic : below 2 kms—1. 2 to 5 kms—2. 5 kms to 10 kms—3. 10 kms and over—4.	.....
	(ii) Whether the hospital/dispensary/clinic connected by pucca/kutchha road. pucca—1. kutchha—2.	.....

Section : B Identification and Classificatory particulars of the household

Sl. No.	Item	Code
1	2	3
1.	State	.....
2.	District	.....
3.	Taluk/Police Station/Ancal/Block	.....
4.	Sample Unit code	.....
5.	Rural/Urban : Rural—1, Urban—2	.....
6.	House & Household number	.....
7.	Name of the Head of household	.....
8.	Informant's relationship to head : Self—1, Related—2, Unrelated—3.	.....
9.	Religion : Hindu—1, Muslim—2, Christian—3, Sikh—4, Buddhist—5, Jain—6, Others—7	.....
10.	Schedule caste/tribe : SC—1, ST—2	.....
11.	Name of S.C./S.T.	.....
12.	Number of nucleus families	.....
13.	Number of rooms	.....
14.	Type of house :	.....
	Kutcha wall, kutcha roof, kutcha floor—1	.....
	Pucca wall, pucca roof, kutcha floor—2	.....
	Pucca wall, kutcha roof, kutcha floor—3	.....
	Pucca wall, kutcha roof, pucca floor—4	.....
	Pucca wall, pucca roof, kutcha floor—5	.....
	Pucca wall, pucca roof, pucca floor—6	.....
	Kutcha wall, pucca roof, pucca floor—7	.....
	Kutcha wall, kutcha roof pucca floor—8	.....
15.	Source of lighting : Electric light—1. Oil lamp—2. Lamp or Lantern with chimney—3. Others—4. None—5	.....
16.	Source of drinking water : Tap—1. Hand pump—2. Well—3. Pond/tank—4. Rivcr—5. Others—6.	.....
17.	Average monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	.....
	(a) food	.....
	(1) Cereals	.....
	(2) Pulses	.....
	(3) Milk and milk products	.....
	(4) Edible oil	.....
	(5) Vegetables	.....
	(6) Meat and other protein	.....
	(7) Sugar	.....
	(8) Others	.....
	(b) Clothing	.....
	(c) Fuel & light, wood, kerosene oil, gas etc.	.....
	(d) Education including expenses on books etc.	.....
	(e) Rent	.....
	(f) Medical care	.....
	(g) Miscellaneous items, like entertainment, furniture, footwear etc.	.....

APPENDIX III
Crude Birth Rate & Infant Mortality
For Selected Countries

CRUDE BIRTH RATE & INFANT MORTALITY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Name of the country	Year	Birth rate	Year	Infant mortality rate
1	2	3	4	5
AFRICA				
Algeria	1969-71	50	1969-71	142
Egypt	1976	39	1974	108
Gambia	1973	49-50	1973	217
Ghana	1970	48	1970	115
Kenya	1967	50	1969	119
Losotho	1971	37	1971	114
Mauritius	1976	26	1976	40
Mozambique	1970	42-48	1970	148
Rwanda	1970	48-50	1970	127
Seychelles	1976	27	1976	35
Tanzania	1973	45-49	1973	120-130
AMERICA				
Bolivia	1976	46	1976	157
Chile	1975	24	1975	61
Columbia	1975-76	34	1973	98
Venezuela	1976	36	1965-70	45
U.S.A.	1976	15	1976	15
ASIA				
Afghanistan	1972-73	50-53	1972-73	217-235
Bangla Desh	1974	48	1969-74	153
Hong Kong	1976	18	1976	114
India*	1978	33	1978	125
Indonesia	1971	42	1971	126
Iran	1973-76	42	1973-76	104
Japan	1975	16	1975	10
Jordan	1961	48	1972	97
Korea	1975	26	1970	47
EUROPE				
Norway	1976	13	1976	10
Spain	1976	18	1676	16
Sweden	1976	12	1976	8
United Kingdom	1976	12	1976	14
SOUTH-PACIFIC				
Australia	1976	16	1975	14
Fiji Island	1976	29	1974	41
New Zealand	1976	18	1976	16

Source :— World Population 1977 Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and regions of the World, U.S. Bureau of Census.

* Obtained from the survey.