

**SELECTED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
INDICATORS FOR
INDIA
1990**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

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P R E F A C E

On attaining Independence in 1947, a comprehensive and continuous programme of development planning had been undertaken by India in various fields of socio-economic concern through various Five Year Plans. A need was, therefore, felt to evolve suitable indicators for the evaluation of the impact of various programmes on social and economic progress. Accordingly, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) brought out a brochure entitled "Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India" in December 1987 covering items in various fields of social concern. This was revised and an enlarged version was brought out in 1989.

2. The publication has received a good response from users. It has, therefore, been decided to make it a regular annual publication. This is the third issue of the publication containing the updated data received from various Ministries and offices dealing with the various topics of social concern. I would like to thank the various organisations for their co-operation and promptness in making available the required data.

3. The publication has been prepared in the Social Statistics Division of the CSO under the overall guidance of Dr. A.C.Kulshreshtha, Head, Miscellaneous Statistics Division, who was ably assisted by Shri S.P. Mishra, Joint Director, Smt. A. Chattopadhyay and Smt. Mythili Murthy, both Assistant Directors, Shri Puran Chand and Shri R.P. Aggarwal, both Senior Investigators, and Shri D.C. Sharma and Km. A.V. Lakshmi, both Junior Investigators. Shri R.K. Kamra, P.A., assisted in entering the data on PC.

4. I hope that the publication will go a long way in meeting the needs of planners, administrators and research workers in understanding the changes occurring in the different fields of social concern. Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

NEW DELHI,
January 1991.

M.G. SARDANA
Director General
Central Statistical Organisation

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Table 1: Population growth rates from censuses

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1901-11	0.57	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71*	2.48	2.24	2.20
1971-81**	2.50	2.26	2.23

Source : Derived from the data given in the Census of India, 1981, Part II A (i) General Population Tables

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

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

Table 2 : Sex ratio : Rural/Urban

Year	Sex - ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1901	979	911	972
1911	974	873	964
1921	970	847	955
1931	966	840	950
1941	964	832	945
1951	965	861	946
1961	963	847	941
1971*	948	859	930
1981**	951	878	933

Source : Derived from the data given in the
Census of India, 1981, Part II A
(ii) General Population Tables.

* : As on 1 April, 1971

** : In 1981 Census the reference date was 1 March, 1981 in all the states and union territories except Jammu and Kashmir where it was 6 May, 1981. The ratios had been calculated after including the projected population of Assam where the 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions.

Table 3: Birth rate and death rate

Period	Birth rate *	Death rate *
1901-11	49.2	42.6
1911-21	48.1	48.6
1921-31	46.4	36.3
1931-41	45.2	31.2
1941-51	39.9	27.4
1951-61	41.7	22.8
1961-71	41.2	19.0
1971-81	37.2	15.0

Source : For 1901-11 to 1941-51, figures are from Kingsley Davis "Population of India and Pakistan." The figures for 1951-61 and 1961-71 are from the reports of Census Actuaries. For 1971-81, figures are calculated by the reverse survival method using Sample Registration System data.

* The number corresponding to a period of one year for a population of 1000 persons

Table 4: Vital rates based on Sample Registration System by rural and urban areas

Year	Birth rate *			Death rate *			Natural growth rate *		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	38.9	30.1	36.9	16.4	9.7	14.9	22.5	20.4	22.0
1972	38.4	30.5	36.6	18.9	10.3	16.9	19.5	20.2	19.7
1973	35.9	28.9	34.6	17.0	9.6	15.5	18.9	19.3	19.1
1974	35.9	28.4	34.5	15.9	9.2	14.5	20.0	19.2	20.0
1975	36.7	28.5	35.2	17.3	10.2	15.9	19.4	18.3	19.3
1976	35.8	28.4	34.4	16.3	9.5	15.0	19.5	18.9	19.4
1977	34.3	27.8	33.0	16.0	9.4	14.7	18.3	18.4	18.3
1978	34.7	27.8	33.3	15.3	9.4	14.2	19.4	18.4	19.1
1979	35.1	27.6	33.7	14.1	8.1	13.0	21.0	19.5	20.7
1980	35.1	27.8	33.7	13.7	7.9	12.6	21.4	19.9	21.1
1981	35.6	27.0	33.9	13.7	7.8	12.5	21.9	19.2	21.4
1982	35.5	27.6	33.8	13.1	7.4	11.9	22.4	20.2	21.9
1983	35.3	28.3	33.7	13.1	7.9	11.9	22.2	20.4	21.8
1984	35.3	29.4	33.9	13.8	8.6	12.6	21.5	20.8	21.3
1985	34.3	28.1	32.9	13.0	7.8	11.8	21.3	20.3	21.1
1986	34.2	27.1	32.6	12.2	7.6	11.1	22.0	19.5	21.5
1987	33.7	27.4	32.2	12.0	7.4	10.9	21.7	20.0	21.3
1988	33.1	26.3	31.5	12.0	7.7	11.0	21.1	18.6	20.5

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* The number corresponding to a period of one year for a population of 1000 persons

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

Table 5: Rural-Urban structure and growth of population

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate of population*			Percentage of urban population to total population at the end point of period
	Rural	Urban	Combined	
1901-11	0.62	0.03	0.56	10.3
1911-21	(-)0.13	0.79	(-)0.03	10.2
1921-31	0.96	1.76	1.05	12.0
1931-41	1.12	2.81	1.34	13.9
1941-51	0.85	3.52	1.26	17.3
1951-61	1.90	2.33	1.98	18.0
1961-71	2.00	3.27	2.24	19.9
1971-81	1.83	3.91	2.26	23.3

Source : Office of the Registrar General India

* Geometric growth rate

Table 6 : Population and growth rate by religion

Item	1951	1961	1971	1981+
<u>1. Percentage to total population</u>				
Hindus	85.0	83.5	82.7	82.6
Muslims	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.4
Christians	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Sikhs	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Buddhists	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Jains	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Others including religion not stated	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>2. Growth rate during the previous decade</u>				
Hindus		20.29	23.69	24.14
Muslims		25.61	30.85	30.69
Christians		27.38	32.60	16.83
Sikhs		25.13	32.28	26.15
Buddhists		1670.71	17.20	22.52
Jains		25.17	28.48	23.17

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

+ Excludes Assam where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

Note : Growth rate for 1961-71 excludes the population of Sikkim.

Table 7: Percentages of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the total population

Year	Percentage in the total population	
	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
1961 *	14.67	6.87
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 **	15.75	7.76

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes population of that area of N.E.F.A (now Arunachal Pradesh), where simplified schedule was canvassed in place of all-India schedule and the population for that area is 297,853 persons, 147,100 males and 150,753 females.

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

**Table 8: Selected nuptiality indicators
from Censuses**

Year	Percentage of currently married females to all females in the age group *					Mean age at marriage during the previous decade **	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	15-44	Male	Female
1951		79.99		84.65		82.81	
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	86.08	85.75	22.3	16.1
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	90.36	83.90	22.3	17.1
1981	43.44	84.46	94.33	94.86	80.51	23.3	18.3

Source : * Office of the Registrar General, India

** The estimates for 1951-61 and 1961-71: R.P.Goyal (1975), "Recent Shifts in Age at Marriage in India and different States", Delhi, Institute of Economic Growth (mimeo).
The estimate for 1971-81 : Census of India 1981, Occasional Paper No. 7 of 1988 "Female Age at Marriage-An Analysis of 1981 Census Data"

Note : The estimates of mean age at marriage have been worked out using the method of decade synthetic cohort.

Table 9: Age specific fertility rates--
all-India

Age group (Years)		1971	1976	1980	1981	1982
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	94.2	98.2	96.4
	Urban	64.9	64.6	64.1	58.1	62.7
	Combined	100.8	83.0	88.2	90.4	88.9
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	256.4	261.3	258.2
	Urban	213.9	213.7	210.5	195.0	207.6
	Combined	250.8	249.5	246.1	246.9	245.9
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	238.8	244.9	245.5
	Urban	227.9	197.5	190.2	187.0	193.0
	Combined	254.8	238.8	227.6	232.1	232.2
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	176.4	180.4	180.0
	Urban	158.0	133.9	113.7	117.8	117.9
	Combined	202.2	179.7	163.1	167.7	165.5
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	106.5	112.6	112.4
	Urban	96.5	73.6	59.0	60.1	62.3
	Combined	137.8	116.1	97.1	102.5	101.0
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	49.9	48.4	53.9
	Urban	34.9	28.9	23.0	24.5	26.3
	Combined	62.2	53.3	44.8	44.0	48.1
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	21.7	22.0	25.8
	Urban	15.4	8.3	13.9	9.1	12.0
	Combined	24.4	15.7	20.2	19.6	23.0
Total fert- ility rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
	Combined	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the
years 1971 and 1976

Table 9 : Age specific fertility rates--
all-India (contd.)

Age group (years)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
15-19 Rural	97.6	92.9	97.0	100.3	97.5
15-19 Urban	62.7	63.3	62.5	62.1	58.7
15-19 Combined	89.4	85.8	88.6	91.1	88.3
20-24 Rural	266.0	266.9	267.2	264.6	262.8
20-24 Urban	220.5	228.0	231.2	217.8	221.3
20-24 Combined	254.7	257.0	258.2	252.8	252.3
25-29 Rural	245.9	246.4	232.1	229.4	223.3
25-29 Urban	187.7	204.5	182.2	179.0	184.6
25-29 Combined	231.1	235.9	219.2	216.4	213.5
30-34 Rural	176.6	174.6	163.0	153.6	148.4
30-34 Urban	116.4	115.4	107.3	94.5	96.4
30-34 Combined	162.9	160.4	149.9	139.2	135.9
35-39 Rural	107.2	106.6	92.0	89.3	88.1
35-39 Urban	57.3	59.9	48.2	45.0	49.6
35-39 Combined	95.9	95.7	81.2	78.6	78.8
40-44 Rural	54.5	53.3	45.3	43.5	40.2
40-44 Urban	25.0	22.6	20.1	17.6	18.8
40-44 Combined	48.3	46.7	39.9	37.9	35.5
45-49 Rural	27.0	25.2	19.8	17.8	17.9
45-49 Urban	10.2	8.8	8.3	4.7	5.3
45-49 Combined	23.6	21.7	17.3	14.9	15.1
Total Rural	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
Total Urban	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2
Total Combined	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1
fertility rate					

Table 10: Percentage distribution of migrants
in different migration streams

Sex	Year	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total migrants
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.00
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.00
	1981	45.1	30.0	17.4	7.0	100.00
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.00
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.00
	1981	73.3	12.5	8.7	5.5	100.00
Person	1961	73.7	14.6	8.1	3.6	100.00
	1971	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	100.00
	1981	65.2	17.4	11.1	6.0	100.00

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
0-4	56.2	55.2	46.1	45.5	43.9	41.8	46.2	43.3	40.8	39.7
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.8
10-14	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
20-24	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0
30-34	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5
35-39	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.0
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.7
45-49	9.0	9.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	7.9	7.9
50-54	17.5	16.6	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.2	12.9	12.1
55-59	21.6	24.1	19.8	21.0	19.2	19.0	18.3	19.8	17.8	18.2
60-64	35.7	42.8	32.2	34.1	34.2	32.6	33.8	32.9	32.3	31.5
65-69	49.5	53.0	52.6	47.9	44.6	48.6	46.5	45.3	45.4	42.6
70+	112.8	101.6	94.0	101.5	94.2	100.5	109.2	100.1	91.8	89.6

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the years 1971 and 1976

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

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
0-4	32.2	29.7	22.2	20.4	20.9	21.4	23.2	20.7	20.9	18.2
5-9	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
15-19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
20-24	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9
25-29	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
30-34	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.3
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9
40-44	5.6	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.0	4.3
45-49	8.0	9.0	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.4
50-54	13.6	13.7	10.4	11.6	10.9	11.8	12.0	12.4	11.8	10.7
55-59	19.4	20.1	17.0	18.5	14.4	18.8	18.4	17.7	18.0	16.7
60-64	30.9	28.9	26.8	28.4	25.1	29.6	31.2	30.4	27.2	27.5
65-69	42.8	44.0	38.0	39.3	39.5	38.1	45.1	35.4	38.2	41.0
70+	91.5	86.6	81.3	79.7	77.2	83.5	98.58	90.0	88.1	88.5

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the years 1971 and 1976

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

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
0-4	51.9	51.0	41.8	41.2	39.1	37.6	41.2	38.4	36.6	35.2
5-9	4.7	4.8	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.3
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7
30-34	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2
35-39	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.7
40-44	6.7	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.3
45-49	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.6
50-54	16.8	16.2	12.6	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.4	13.0	12.6	11.8
55-59	21.2	23.6	19.2	20.6	18.3	19.0	18.3	19.3	17.8	17.9
60-64	34.9	40.3	31.2	33.0	30.0	32.0	33.3	32.4	31.3	30.7
65-69	48.4	51.4	50.0	46.4	43.6	46.6	46.2	43.3	44.0	42.3
70+	109.3	99.5	91.6	97.4	90.8	97.2	107.1	98.1	91.0	89.4

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the years 1971 and 1976

Table 12: Infant mortality rates by sex and by rural and urban areas

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1971	137	138	138	83	81	82	129	129	129
1976	133	146	139	78	82	80	124	134	129
1977	136	146	140	80	82	81	126	135	130
1978	132	143	137	74	75	74	123	131	127
1979	129	131	130	73	71	72	119	121	120
1980	123	125	124	65	65	65	113	115	114
1981	119	119	119	63	62	62	110	110	110
1982	114	114	114	70	60	65	106	104	105
1983	113	114	114	69	63	66	105	105	105
1984	113	114	113	68	64	66	104	104	104
1985	..	..	107	..	..	59	96	98	97
1986	..	..	105	..	..	62	96	97	96
1987	..	..	104	..	..	61	..	..	95
1988	..	..	102	..	..	62	..	..	94

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

.. Not available

Table 13: Expectation of life at birth by sex

Year	Male	Female	Person
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1970-75+	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80+	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85+	55.4	55.7	55.4

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

+ Based on Sample Registration System.

Table 14 : Availability of land

Year	Forest land availability per person (hectare)	Per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas (hectare)
1950-51	0.113	0.638
1955-56	0.131	0.557
1960-61	0.124	0.503
1965-66	0.127	0.455
1970-71	0.115	0.410
1975-76	0.110	0.388
1979-80	0.102	0.360
1980-81	0.099	0.356
1981-82	0.097	0.349
1982-83	0.095	0.343
1983-84	0.093	0.336
1984-85	0.090	0.332
1985-86	0.088	0.327

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

Table 15: Percentage distribution of area by land use

Year	Percentage of total area under							Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Culturable waste land	Fallow land	Net area sown	
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.3	7.0	8.1	9.9	41.8	11.1
1955-56	17.6	16.6	3.9	2.0	7.4	8.3	44.2	14.1
1960-61	18.1	17.0	4.7	1.5	6.4	7.7	44.6	14.7
1965-66	20.1	16.2	4.9	1.3	5.6	7.3	44.6	14.0
1970-71	21.0	14.7	4.4	1.4	5.8	6.4	46.3	17.8
1975-76	22.0	13.0	4.1	1.3	5.7	7.2	46.7	20.2
1979-80	22.2	13.0	4.0	1.2	5.5	8.5	45.7	22.0
1980-81	22.2	13.0	4.0	1.2	5.5	8.1	46.1	23.6
1981-82	22.2	13.1	4.0	1.2	5.4	7.6	46.7	24.7
1982-83	22.1	13.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	7.8	46.6	21.8
1983-84	22.1	13.3	3.9	1.1	5.1	7.5	46.9	26.2
1984-85	21.8	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.7
1985-86	21.9	13.3	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.7

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

Table 16 : Percentage of couples currently practising family planning methods

Year	Percentage of couples protected by sterilisation	Percentage of couples currently protected by various methods
1965-66	1.6	3.1
1970-71	8.0	11.5
1973-74	12.2	16.3
1976-77	20.7	25.3
1979-80	19.9	23.6
1980-81	20.1	24.4
1981-82	20.7	25.7
1982-83	22.0	28.4
1983-84	23.7	32.7
1984-85	24.9	35.6
1985-86	26.5	38.7
1986-87	27.9	41.4
1987-88	29.0	44.4
1988-89	29.8*	46.7*
1989-90	30.1*	48.0*

Source : Ministry of Health and family Welfare

* Figures are provisional

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

Table 17 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases

Year	Number of children immunised (in million)				
	DPT	DT	Polio	Typhoid	BCG
1975-76	2.41	1.28	NA	NA	NA
1979-80	6.88	10.84	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	7.15	10.23	1.61	1.62	NA
1981-82	9.23	10.81	2.93	2.63	NA
1982-83	10.34	10.25	4.55	5.02	4.12
1983-84	11.23	10.63	8.03	6.23	4.47
1984-85	12.43	11.45	9.89	7.35	5.36
1985-96	15.18	12.53	13.19	7.87	6.62
1986-87	12.99	10.85	11.14	7.88	11.81
1987-88	16.67	11.58	14.27	8.43	16.35
1988-89	16.79*	12.98*	15.86*	@	17.38*
1989-90	18.81*	13.84*	18.74*	@	20.37*

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- NA Not available
 * Provisional
 @ Typhoid vaccination of school children has been withdrawn from the EPI schedule
 DPT Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus
 DT Diphtheria and Tetanus

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

Year	Number of personnel per one hundred thousand population				
	Doctors	Nurses	Mid-wives	Auxiliary nurse/mid-wives	Health visitors
1951	18	5*	5*	-	0.16
1956	..	7	8	0.11	0.24
1961	21	9	10	0.84	0.42
1966	21	11	12	3	0.62
1971	28	14	14	5	0.81
1976	31	18	18	8	1.11
1980	37	21	21	10	1.36
1981	38	21	21	10	1.35
1982	39	23	22	11	1.56
1983	40	22	22	12	1.53
1984	40	23	23	12	1.54
1985	40	26	23	13	1.63
1986	41	27	24	14	1.71
1987	42	28	23	15	1.80

Source : Ministry of Health and family Welfare
 . Not available

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

Relates to year 1950

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

Year	No. of beds per one hundred thousand population*
1951	32
1956	40
1961	57
1966	61
1971	66
1976	78
1980	83
1981	83
1982	82
1983	82
1984	84
1985	87
1986	90
1987	91
1988	92
1989 (P)	92

Source : Ministry of Health and family Welfare
(P) Provisional

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

Note : Information given in this table relate to as at the end of given calender year.

Table 20 : Type of medical attention at birth

	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O
1979	11.1	13.0	55.4	20.5	38.8	25.9	26.2	9.1	18.0	16.2	48.1	17.7
1980	11.0	13.2	55.4	20.4	37.7	27.3	26.5	8.5	17.4	16.7	48.4	17.5
1981	10.6	15.7	52.4	21.3	38.8	27.0	24.6	9.6	17.7	18.5	45.4	18.4
1982	11.1	15.7	53.3	19.9	41.5	27.2	23.3	8.0	16.6	17.7	47.9	17.8
1983	12.6	16.3	50.9	20.2	45.4	25.4	21.5	7.7	19.2	18.1	45.0	17.7
1984	13.0	16.9	49.8	20.4	46.9	24.2	20.0	8.9	19.6	18.2	44.0	18.2
1985	13.3	17.2	50.0	19.5	47.4	24.9	19.5	8.2	19.9	18.7	44.1	17.3
1986	14.3	17.7	48.3	19.7	47.8	25.0	18.6	8.6	20.7	19.1	42.6	17.6
1987	14.7	17.8	49.7	17.8	48.7	25.5	18.1	7.7	21.2	19.3	43.6	15.9

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

I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres etc
T : Delivery conducted in the home by doctor, trained dai, trained midwife, trained nurse etc

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

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

Table 21 : Type of medical attention at death

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

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

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

Table 22 : Per capita expenditure on health
(medical and public health) and
family welfare

Year	Per capita expenditure(Rs.)	
	Health	Family welfare
1975-76	12	1.36
1976-77	13	2.81
1977-78	15	1.51
1978-79	17	1.79
1979-80	20	1.84
1980-81	24	2.14
1981-82	28	2.77
1982-83	33	4.30
1983-84	37	5.41
1984-85	41	5.88
1985-86	48	7.24
1986-87	54	7.61

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 23 : Average daily intake of proteins and calories

Year	Proteins (g)	Calories (k cal)
1975	63.6	2296
1976	65.4	2396
1977	61.9	2306
1978	62.6	2341
1979	62.3	2366
1980	62.8	2404
1983**	63.8**	2481**
1988-89	64.3	2419

Source: Annual Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Hyderabad

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

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

Table 24 : Per capita availability of foodgrains and other selected commodities

Year	Net availability of foodgrains per day (gm) \$			Per annum availability of		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Edible oil & Vanaspati (Kg)	Sugar (Kg) + **	Cotton cloth and man-made fibres (meter) @@
1950-51	334.2	60.7	394.9	..	..	..
1955-56	360.4	70.3	430.7	3.2	5.0	14.4
1960-61	399.7	69.0	468.7	4.0	4.7	15.0
1965-66	359.9	48.2	408.1	3.5	5.7	16.4
1970-71	417.6	51.2	468.8	4.5	7.3	15.6
1975-76	373.8	50.5	424.3	4.3	6.2	14.6
1979-80	379.5	30.9	410.4	4.7	8.0	14.7
1980-81*	416.2	37.5	453.7	5.0@	7.2@	14.7@
1981-82*	414.8	39.2	454.0	6.4	8.1	14.4
1982-83*	396.9	39.5	436.4	5.8	9.0	13.6
1983-84*	436.1	41.8	477.9	7.0	10.3	14.8
1984-85*	415.6	38.1	453.7	6.8	10.5	14.5
1985-86*	434.2	41.9	476.1	6.3	10.9	14.8
1986-87*	436.0	35.9	471.9	6.2	11.2	15.0
1987-88*	413.4	33.1	446.5	7.0	11.7	14.7
1988-89*	456.4	40.4	496.6	6.5	12.2	14.6

Source : Economic survey, 1988-89

* Provisional

+ Relates to actual release for domestic consumption

** Upto 1965-66, the sugar season was Nov.-Oct. and after that it has changed to Oct.-Sept.

@ @ Data relates to calendar years. Figure for 1955 is shown against 1955-56 and so on

\$ Production figures relate to agriculture year which is July-June i.e. 1950-51 figures correspond to the production of July 1950-June 1951 and so on.

.. Not available

@ Actual

Table 25 : Housing stock and indicators of housing conditions

Item	1961	1971	1981
1. Total census population (in millions)	439.2	548.2	685.2
2. Number of residential houses (in millions)	78.9	90.8	113.7
3. Number of households (in millions)	84.5	100.5	119.8
4. Average number of persons per household	5.2	5.5	5.7
5. Average number of house- holds per dwelling	1.07	1.11	1.05
6. Average number of persons per dwelling	5.6	6.04	6.0
7. Houseless population (in thousands)	1265	1986	2343
8. Percentage of population being houseless	0.29	0.36	0.34

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 26: Housing amenities

Items	Percentage of households			
	1973-74 *		1981 **	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source				
Tap	4.69	66.97	10.29	63.24
Well	65.84	18.05	61.63	20.40
Tubewell & handpumps	15.59	12.69	16.21	11.82
Tanks & ponds	4.50	0.76	3.38	0.86
River, lake & canal	8.22	0.95	4.93	0.74
Other sources	0.53	0.42	3.56	2.94
Not recorded	0.63	0.16	..	..
All sources	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Lighting				
Kerosene	91.67	45.99	..	..
Electricity	6.55	53.48	14.69	62.51
Others	1.73	0.41	..	..
Not recorded	0.05	0.12	..	..
All types	100.00	100.00	..	..
3. Toilet facility				58.15
Flush	0.48	20.08	..	..
Tank system	1.73	13.92	..	..
Services	2.50	30.25	..	..
Other types	2.28	2.26	..	..
None	92.40	33.01	..	..
Not recorded	0.61	0.18	..	..
All types	100.00	100.00	..	..

Source: * National Sample Survey, 28th round (1973-74)

** Office of the Registrar General, India, 1981 census .. Not available

Note : Information on type of toilet facility was not collected in 1981 Census.

Table 27 : Per capita annual consumption of
electricity and petroleum products

Year	Electricity (Kwh) (Domestic)*	Petroleum products (Kg)**			
		Spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1950-51	..	1.8	0.5	2.5	2.7
1955-56	..	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
1960-61	..	1.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
1965-66	..	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.8
1970-71	7.0	2.9	7.7	6.6	13.3
1975-76	9.7	2.1	11.0	5.2	13.5
1979-80	12.1	2.3	15.0	5.9	16.4
1980-81	13.5	2.3	15.5	6.3	16.4
1981-82	15.1	2.3	15.7	6.9	16.3
1982-83	17.0	2.5	17.2	7.5	16.1
1983-84	18.3	2.6	17.6	7.7	16.0
1984-85	21.0	2.9	18.7	8.2	16.0
1985-86	22.9	3.0	19.7	8.3	16.0
1986-87	25.0	3.2	20.6	8.6	16.1
1987-88	..	3.6	22.3	9.1	15.5
1988-89	..	3.9	23.8	9.8	16.8
1989-90	..	4.2	25.2	10.0	16.7

Source : * Per capita availability figures on
electricity are from Economic Survey
1989-90.

** Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
.. Not available

Table 28 : Road length and motor vehicles

Year	Road length (kms) per 1000 persons			Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Two wheelers	Cars/Jeeps/Taxis	Other vehicles	Total
1951	0.43	0.68	1.11	0.07	0.44	0.33	0.85
1956	0.53	0.68	1.21	0.10	0.51	0.46	1.08
1961	0.60	0.59	1.19	0.20	0.71	0.61	1.51
1966	0.70	0.87	1.57	0.46	0.93	0.85	2.24
1971	0.54	1.13	1.67	1.05	1.24	1.11	3.40
1976	0.90	1.14	2.04	1.73	1.27	1.41	4.41
1980	0.96	1.27	2.23	3.16	1.57	2.01	6.74
1981	1.00	1.17	2.17	3.69	1.63	2.23	7.55
1982	1.03	1.16	2.19	4.23	1.72	2.40	8.35
1983	1.02	1.19	2.21	4.91	1.89	2.59	9.39
1984	1.02	1.20	2.22	5.80	1.95	2.98	10.63
1985	1.06	1.21	2.26	6.87	2.07	3.14	12.08
1986	1.08	1.18	2.27	8.23	2.25	3.29	13.77
1987	1.11	1.19	2.29	9.86	2.44	3.60	15.90
1988	1.12	1.21	2.33	11.66	2.83	4.00	18.49
1989*	..	..	..	13.16	3.08	4.45	20.69

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

.. Not available

* Provisional

Table 29: Literates per thousand population

Year	Number of literates per thousand		
	Male	Female	Person
1901 *	98	7	53
1911 *	106	11	59
1921 *	122	18	72
1931 *	156	29	95
1941 *	249	73	161
1951 +	250	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	295
1981 #	469	248	362

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
 * For undivided India
 + Excludes Jammu and Kashmir
 # Excludes Assam

Table 30: Percentage of literates by age and sex

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	25.0	14.4	19.8	27.2	18.9	23.2	34.7	25.6	30.3
10-14	54.4	28.4	42.3	59.8	38.1	49.8	66.8	44.8	56.4
15-19	52.0	23.8	38.4	63.4	37.7	51.4	66.4	43.3	55.6
20-24	49.8	18.2	33.6	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.2	37.1	52.0
25-34	42.5	13.9	28.5	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.0
35 & above	35.3	7.7	22.2	38.0	10.7	25.2	44.7	14.5	30.3
All ages	34.5	13.0	24.0	39.5	18.7	29.5	46.9	14.8	36.2
5 & above	40.4	15.3	28.3	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.4	28.5	41.4
10 & above	43.6	15.5	30.1	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.1	43.6
15 & above	41.5	13.2	27.8	47.7	19.4	34.0	54.9	25.7	40.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

Table 31: Percentage of literates by educational level

Educational level	1961			1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	29.1 *	29.6 *	29.2 *	34.6	38.2	31.6	29.0	32.7	30.2
Middle	-	-	-	18.7	15.6	18.0	17.9	16.7	17.5
Matric/higher secondary	8.9 @	4.6 @	7.8 @	12.5	7.9	10.9	17.2	12.4	15.6
Non-tech. diploma	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tech.dip.& cert.not equal to degree	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Graduate and above	-	-	-	2.4	1.4	2.2	4.4	2.9	3.9
Literates without educational attainment	62.0	65.8	63.0	31.2	36.5	36.9	30.8	34.8	32.1
All literates	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Includes Middle

@ Includes matriculation and above

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

Table 32: Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex

Year	Age (6-11 yrs)			Age (11-14 yrs)			Age (14-17 yrs)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.9	8.7	1.5	5.3
1955-56	68.2	31.0	50.0	24.6	6.6	15.9	N.A.	N.A.	7.4
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5	18.0	4.4	11.4
1965-66	96.3	56.5	76.7	44.2	17.0	30.8	24.3	7.7	16.2
1970-71	92.6	59.1	76.4	46.5	20.8	34.2	27.1	10.2	19.0
1975-76	95.7	62.0	79.3	47.0	23.8	35.6	25.1	10.6	18.2
1979-80	99.3	65.0	82.7	52.0	26.4	39.6	29.9	13.9	21.9
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9	24.8	11.5	18.4
1981-82*	98.9	66.2	83.1	56.0	29.7	43.3	22.1+	9.3+	16.0+
1982-83*	103.0	69.7	86.8	58.3	31.8	45.5	25.1+	11.6+	18.6+
1983-84*	106.9	72.6	90.2	60.6	33.2	47.3	25.4+	12.1+	19.0+
1984-85*	110.3	76.0	93.6	61.3	34.9	48.1	31.7+	14.7+	23.5+
1985-86*	108.8	77.1	93.4	65.0	38.1	52.0	33.0+	15.4+	24.4+
1986-87*	111.8	79.2	96.0	66.5	39.0	53.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1987-88*	113.1	81.6	97.9	68.9	40.6	55.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1988-89*	115.7	82.5	99.6	70.8	42.3	57.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education
 + These ratios relate to the age group 14-18 years because of the introduction of 10+2 pattern.

N.A. Not available * Provisional

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

Table 33 : Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education

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

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

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

* Provisional

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

Table 34: Percentage of female teachers to male teachers at different levels of education

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/Hr. sec.	College & university
1950-51	18	18	18	8
1955-56	19	19	22	12
1960-61	21	32	22	14
1965-66	24	36	30	16
1970-71	26	37	26	18
1975-76	29	40	36	21
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	39 ^②	23
1981-82	34	44	40 ^②	24
1982-83	34	44	41	..
1983-84	35	45	44	..
1984-85	35	46	45	..
1985-86*	38	46	44	..
1986-87*	38	47	45	..
1987-88*	36	48	45	..
1988-89*	39	50	42	..

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

Table 35 : Teacher-pupil ratio in schools

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

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

* Provisional

Table 36 : Expenditure on education

Year	Per capita expenditure on education (Rs.)	Percentage share of govt. expenditure in the total expenditure on education	Total expenditure on education as percentage of gross national product
1970-71	20	76	3.1
1971-72	22	73	3.3
1972-73	24	77	3.2
1973-74	26	79	3.0
1974-75	30	80	2.9
1975-76	35	79	3.2
1976-77	38	75	3.2
1977-78	41	78	3.2
1978-79	49	80	3.5
1979-80	49	79	3.4
1980-81*	50	..	4.6
1981-82*	58	..	3.6
1982-83*	65	..	4.0
1983-84*	76	..	3.4
1984-85*	93	..	..
1985-86*	100	..	..
1986-87*	113	..	..
1987-88*	125	..	..

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

* Provisional .. Not available

Table 37 : Retention rates in primary classes by sex

Year	Class	Retention rate per 100 students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1965-66	II	60.3	56.9	59.0
	III	52.0	48.2	50.6
	IV	44.0	38.5	42.0
1970-71	V	36.8	29.5	34.2
	II	63.0	60.7	62.1
	III	50.9	47.2	49.5
	IV	42.1	37.1	40.2
	V	35.5	29.1	33.0
1975-76	II	67.3	64.9	66.4
	III	56.9	52.7	55.2
	IV	44.0	39.2	42.1
1979-80	V	39.3	33.8	37.2
	II	80.5	75.3	77.4
	III	65.6	60.2	63.5
	IV	50.7	44.1	48.0
	V	43.0	36.5	40.4
1980-81	II	72.5	70.6	71.8
	III	66.1	61.6	64.3
	IV	57.4	51.6	55.1
1981-82	V	45.5	38.3	42.6
	II	77.2	74.2	76.1
	III	67.8	62.5	65.7
	IV	58.2	52.1	55.8
	V	51.0	43.7	48.1
1982-83	II	75.9	74.0	75.1
	III	64.8	62.8	64.0
	IV	60.1	54.4	57.8
1983-84	V	52.4	44.5	49.2
	II	69.7	70.2	69.9
	III	71.6	66.3	69.4
	IV	57.9	54.5	56.5
	V	54.7	47.1	51.6
1984-85	II	79.9	78.2	79.2
	III	65.8	63.9	65.0
	IV	64.0	58.0	61.5
1985-86	V	52.2	47.5	50.4
	II	76.1	77.2	76.5
	III	64.7	65.3	65.0
	IV	58.6	56.4	57.7
	V	56.9	51.0	54.5

Source : Ministry of Human Resource
Development, Department of Education

Table 38: Average annual cost (in Rs.) per student by type of institution

Year	Primary	Middle	High/ Hr.Se- condary	Colleges for general education
1950-51	19.9	27.9	58.8	234.6
1955-56	23.4	40.4	79.8	227.2
1960-61	27.6	40.5	91.8	301.0
1965-66	34.6	50.4	111.1	346.1
1970-71	57.0	84.9	168.6	421.6
1971-72	60.9	90.4	183.1	419.0*
1972-73	64.0	97.1	195.0	432.2*
1973-74	72.3	110.6	213.6	463.6
1974-75	83.0	127.0	236.0	508.3*
1975-76	95.5	144.2	257.3	572.3*
1976-77	110.2	159.5	328.4	649.1
1977-78	127.1	164.8	331.0	764.4
1978-79	134.7	174.2	376.7	795.9
1979-80	145.5	199.0	391.7	979.1
1980-81	164.2	200.0	424.7	1034.1

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

* Includes under-graduate institutions only

Table 39: Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled
in schools and colleges

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

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

* Provisional

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

@@ Excludes professional, technical and special
courses

Table 40: Enrolment trend of females in university education

Year	Arts	Sci- ence	Comm- erce	Edu- cat- ion	Engin- eering Tech.	Medi- cine@	Agri- cul- ture++	Veter- inary Scie- nce	Law	Others	All
1950-51	16.1	7.1	0.6	32.4	0.2	16.3	0.2	0.4	2.0	18.8	10.9
1955-56	17.1	..	0.7	43.3	0.2	18.9	0.6	0.4	1.7	34.9	15.1
1960-61	22.8	..	1.1	48.1	0.8	25.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	45.2	20.1
1965-66	32.2	..	4.9	56.6	2.2	29.4	0.6	1.0	4.2	38.1	25.8
1970-71	31.7	17.8	3.7	36.5	1.0	22.8	0.4	0.7	3.7	40.0	21.9
1975-76	44.7	28.6	9.9	56.8	5.3	21.8	2.0	1.5	5.5	47.9	30.2
1979-80	60.9	38.2	15.7	89.3	3.8	29.1	3.4	2.8	7.2	31.8	36.1
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	87.6	4.6	29.9	4.1	3.6	8.0	57.5	37.3
1981-82	64.1	41.4	21.3	85.7	5.1	32.2	3.7	4.2	8.2	28.8	39.4
1982-83	64.4	41.2	23.7	92.9+	5.1+	39.1+	5.1	4.9	8.3	35.1	19.6
1983-84	63.7	41.2	25.4	83.2+	5.1+	41.6+	4.9	5.9	9.3	34.9	19.7
1984-85*	60.1	40.5	25.7	78.1+	5.7+	40.6+	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86*	61.1	42.4	26.4	78.2+	6.3+	41.8+	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87*	63.9	44.8	28.2	76.9+	14.3+	47.4+	..	..	..	..	..
1987-88*	65.4	43.9	28.8	73.3+	8.6+	48.4+	..	..	..	..	..
1988-89*	64.4	46.8	29.0	79.9	8.6+	48.6+	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

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

+ Only for degree level, not post graduate

++ Includes forestry

* Provisional

.. Not available

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

Table 41 : Percentage allocation of budget for education by sub-sectors of education

Year	Percentage of total budget allocated for							Total
	Elementary education	Secondary education	Special education	University education	Technical education	Sports and youth affairs	Other educational programmes	
70-71	44.9	31.3	2.4	9.3	3.8	*	8.3	100.0
75-76	49.6	32.9	0.7	10.6	2.9	1.5	1.8	100.0
79-80	47.0	32.8	1.1	13.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	100.0
80-81	48.5	32.3	1.2	12.2	2.8	1.4	1.6	100.0
81-82	46.5	33.9	1.0	13.2	2.7	1.5	1.2	100.0
82-83	48.2	33.2	1.1	12.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	100.0
83-84	41.1	33.0	1.2	12.5	2.6	1.3	1.3	100.0
84-85	47.8	33.3	1.2	12.6	2.7	1.3	1.1	100.0
85-86	49.5	31.9	1.3	12.1	2.8	1.2	1.2	100.0
86-87 (Revised estimates)	49.9	30.8	1.2	12.1	2.9	1.2	1.9	100.0

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

Table 42 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel

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

Source: Department of Science & Technology

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

** Including graduates @ Estimated .. Not available

Note : It has been estimated that in the year 1980, 1.66 lakhs and in 1985, 2.81 lakhs B.Eds were with Science background. Their number have been included in the figures of Science Graduates.

Table 43: Scientific manpower

Year	Scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Personnel engaged in research & development, scientists, engineers & technicians per thous- and popul- ation	Scientists, engineers & technicians engaged in research & development as percent- age of tot- al no. of scientists, engineers & technicians
1976	3.80	0.09	2.37
1978	2.97	0.10	3.37
1980	2.63	0.10	3.80
1985	3.43	0.20	5.83
1988	..	0.22	..

Source : Department of Science & Technology

Table 44: Expenditure on scientific research and development (in Rs.)

Year	Total expenditure (million)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage of gross national product
1958-59	229.3	0.55	0.18
1965-66	683.9	1.41	0.31
1970-71	1396.4	2.58	0.38
1975-76	3566.9	5.88	0.53
1979-80	6385.4	9.62	0.67
1980-81	7605.2	11.20	0.62
1981-82	9407.3	13.56	0.66
1982-83	12060.3	17.01	0.76
1983-84	13811.0	19.18	0.75*
1984-85	17815.5	24.22	0.86*
1985-86	20687.8	27.55	0.89*
1986-87	24958.7	32.15	0.96*
1987-88	29369.4	37.10	1.00#
1988-89	34718.1	43.00	1.00#
1989-90	40037.9**	48.71	..

Source : 1. Department of Science and Technology
2. Economic Survey, 1988-89

- * Based on provisional estimates of GNP
- ** Estimated
- # Based on quick estimates of GNP

Table 45 : Labour force participation rates by age

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	<u>Rural</u>											
1977-78 (32nd round)	13.1	86.1	99.0	95.9	64.6	63.7	9.1	39.7	49.2	41.1	16.0	30.5
1983 (38th round)	11.6	82.8	98.6	95.2	64.2	62.6	9.0	37.2	46.0	40.8	15.6	29.1
1987-88 (43rd round)	7.4	79.7	98.7	95.7	64.9	61.4	6.3	36.9	47.6	42.2	16.3	29.2
	<u>Urban</u>											
1977-78 (32nd round)	5.8	73.6	98.9	93.6	50.5	60.1	3.8	21.9	27.2	24.1	10.5	17.1
1983 (38th round)	5.6	72.9	98.6	92.8	48.8	60.3	3.0	17.2	23.9	23.0	11.6	14.8
1987-88 (43rd round)	4.2	69.7	98.7	93.1	46.6	59.6	2.4	17.2	23.9	22.4	9.3	14.6

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : The figures of the 32nd and 38th rounds relate to the usual principal status but the 27th round (1972-73) figures relate to both the principal and subsidiary status. Participation rates of 27th round are 64.6 (rural) and 60.0 (urban) for males and 37.7 (rural) and 16.3 (urban) for females.

Table 46 : Unemployment rates* by age

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60& total above		5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60& Total above	
	Rural											
1977-78 (32nd round)	2.0	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	4.7	8.5	4.1	3.0	2.0	5.5
1983 (38th round)	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4
1987-88 (43rd round)	3.2	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.5
	Urban											
1977-78 (32nd round)	7.7	14.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.5	7.8	31.4	10.4	4.8	2.2	17.8
1983 (38th round)	10.6	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.9	2.3	15.5	2.1	0.7	0.1	6.9
1987-88 (43rd round)	9.3	13.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.1	4.1	18.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	8.5

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

* The percentage of unemployed to labour force

Note : The figures of the 32nd and 38th rounds relate to the usual principal status but the 27th round (1972-73) figures relate to both the principal and subsidiary status. Unemployment rates of 27th round are 1.2 (rural) and 4.8 (urban) for males and 0.5 (rural) and 6.1 (urban) for females.

Table 47: Percentage distribution of workers by industry

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
* Manufacturing and repairs

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

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

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

Table 48 : Percentage of women in organised activity

Year (ending March)	Percentage
1961	10.9
1966	11.3
1971	11.0
1976	11.8
1980	12.1
1981	12.2
1982	12.3
1983	12.5
1984	12.6
1985	12.9
1986	13.0
1987	13.2
1988	13.4
1989*	13.6

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

* Provisional

Table 49: Index number of real earnings of employees in manufacturing industries and mines

Year	Index number of real earning	
	Factories	Mines*
(a) For workers earning less than Rs.400/- per month (base 1961=100)		
1962	103	101
1964	94	93
1966	95	95
1968	94	111
1970	101	116
1972	103	119
1974	71	115
1975	67	146
1976	-	157
(b) For workers earning less than Rs.1000/- per month (base 1976=100)		
1977	104	102
1978	106	105
1979	105	103
1980	104	98
1981	99	119
1982	96	121

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

* Upper limit of Rs. 400/- per month and Rs. 1000/- per month is not applicable in the case of mine workers

Note : The figures relating to factory workers exclude those for railway workshops and groups of industries, seasonal in character, consisting of food, beverages, tobacco and construction.

Table 50 : Industrial injuries--incidence rate and frequency rate

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

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

* Provisional

Note : In 1961 Jammu and Kashmir and in 1980 Karnataka are excluded.

Table 51 : Man-days lost per thousand workers employed in manufacturing units of the public and private sectors

Year	Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Both sectors (combined)
1961	115	1179	1022
1966	548	2390	2041
1971	309	2746	2301
1976	404	2524	2102
1980*	938	3008	2534
1981*	3784	4506	4335
1982*	4736	11110	9646
1983*	1068	7194	5769
1984*	1314	7940	6437
1985*	329	4121	3234
1986*	1003	4798	3941
1987*	2134@	4770@	4175@
1988*	2273@	4232@	3790@

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

* Provisional

@ Figures of estimated employment for the year 1986 have been used for working out the man days lost for the years 1987 and 1988.

Table 52 : Per capita household consumption expenditure based on National Sample Survey rounds (in Rs.)

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

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation,
Ministry of Planning

* Provisional

Table 53 : Per capita income

Year	Per capita income			
	Old series		New series	
	Current prices	1970-71 prices	Current prices	1980-81 prices
1950-51	245	466	238	1127
1955-56	236	508	232	1229
1960-61	306	559	326	1350
1965-66	426	559	456	1355
1970-71	633	633	672	1520
1975-76	1026	664	1063	1572
1979-80	1337	665	1390	1550
1980-81	1558	700	1627	1627
1981-82	1743	720	1851	1684
1982-83	1882	721	1993	1682
1983-84	2180	761	2290	1780
1984-85	2344	772	2495	1804
1985-86	2596	798	2735	1852
1986-87	..	..	2970	1881
1987-88	..	..	3286	1910
1988-89 (QE)	..	..	3835	2082

Source : Central Statistical Organisation
 QE Quick Estimate
 .. Not available

Table 54 : Percentage of population below the poverty line

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1972-73	54.1	41.2	51.5
1977-78	51.2	38.2	48.3
1983-84	40.4	28.1	37.4
1987-88(P)	32.7	19.4	29.2

Source : Planning Commission

(P) Provisional

Table 55: Newspapers and periodicals

Year	Non-daily newspapers			Daily newspapers		
	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population
1961	6139	15920	35.99	484*	5334*	12.06
1966	8039	15367	31.17	601*	6320*	12.82
1971	11397	17523	31.78	821	9096	16.50
1976	12445	24737	40.08	875	9338	15.13
1978	14849	29608	45.86	992	11242	17.41
1979	16081	33416	50.61	1087	13033	19.74
1980	16967	36390	53.90	1173	14531	21.52
1981	17880	35847	51.94	1264	15255	22.10
1982	18603	35247	49.98	1334	14847	21.05
1983	19335	38660	53.66	1423	16731	23.22
1984	20175	42420	57.67	1609	18727	25.46
1985	20846	52898	70.92	1802	19084	25.59
1987	22118	34223	44.08	2151	22607	29.12
1988	23255	33310	42.08	2281	21563	27.24

Source : Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly

Table 56: Films and cinema

Year	Number of feature films	No. of cinema halls @		
		Permanent	Touring*	Total
1951	219	2394	844	3238
1956	295	2780	875	3655
1961	303	3174	1325	4499
1966	316	3808	1639	5447
1971	433	4482	2505	6987
1976	507	5650	3367	9017
1978	619	6030	3521	9551
1979	714	6216	3744	9960
1980	742	6405	4157	10562
1981	737	6667	4146	10813
1982	767	6991	4248	11239
1983	741	7172	4594	11766
1984	833	7516	4768	12284
1985	912	7747	4701	12448
1986	840	8669	4632	12701
1987	806	8163	4569	12732
1988	773	..	..	12978
1989	781	..	..	13355
1990	..	..	..	13151

Source: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 @ Figures are as on 31st March
 * Includes military
 .. Not available

Table 57 : Radio and television

Year	No. of radio stations	No. of T.V relay centres	No. of Radio licenses issued	No. of T.V. licenses issued	Estimated coverage of population by T.V. (million)	Estimated proportion of population covered
1961	30	1	10,89,816	*	19.1	0.04
1966	54	1	21,92,754	6,184	19.1	0.03
1971	67	1	53,99,918	44,855	19.1	0.03
1976	74	9	1,17,46,602	4,79,026	91.2	0.15
1978	84	16	1,67,72,943	8,99,123	136.8	0.21
1980	84	19	17,86,85,506	15,47,918	155.9	0.23
1981	85	19	1,01,78,552	16,72,627	168.1	0.24
1982	85	40	..	20,95,537	197.9	0.28
1983	86	42	1,22,00,725	27,83,370	209.3	0.29
1984	86	166	89,33,164	36,32,328	366.7	0.50
1985	88	176	..	67,50,000**	381.3	0.51
1986	93	185	..	90,00,000**	..	..
1987	94	224	..	1,32,56,000**	..	..
1988	96	274	..	1,73,39,000**	..	..
1989	98	335	..	2,00,00,000**	..	..
1990	104	520	..	2,25,40,000**	..	..

Source : Data collected from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

* Negligible

** Estimated number of television sets

.. Not available

Table 58 : Post offices and telephones

Year	Population served by a post office on average			Availability per hundred thousand population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Telephones	Post Offices
1950-51	9704	11752	10004	46.5	10.0
1955-56	10028	12440	10380	70.2	9.6
1960-61	5194	10668	5716	105.4	17.5
1965-66	4526	10144	5050	175.3	19.8
1970-71	4455	10546	5026	235.9	19.9
1975-76	4524	10583	5141	314.2	19.5
1979-80	4197	10156	4913	396.6	20.8
1980-81	4214	10989	4921	406.5	20.3
1981-82	4234	11135	4963	425.8	20.1
1982-83	4273	11344	5027	449.5	19.9
1983-84	4265	11656	5048	473.8	19.8
1984-85	4325	12124	5148	497.9	19.4
1985-86	4416	12334	5271	531.4	19.0
1986-87	4510	12415	5392	567.9	18.5
1987-88	4540	12918	5466	600.8	18.3
1988-89	4592	13230	5555	634.2	18.0
1989-90*	..	..	..	672.0	..

Source : Estimates have been worked out on the basis of figures on the number of Post offices and Telephones published by the Postal Board, Ministry of Communications.

.. Not available

* Provisional

Table 59 : Number of electors and percentage voting in various
General Elections

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

Source : Election Commission of India

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

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

Table 60 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various General Elections

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

Source : Election Commission of India

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

Table 61: Rate of disposal of crimes under the Indian Penal Code

Year	Percentage of cases pending disposal at the end of the year		Percentage convicted
	at investigation	in court	
1969	15.5	64.2	64.0
1970	16.4	67.1	63.1
1971	16.5	60.9	62.0
1972	17.6	69.1	62.7
1973	18.4	65.4	62.0
1974	19.1	66.4	62.7
1975	17.5	67.2	64.0
1976	17.2	66.9	61.3
1977	18.3	67.9	57.5
1978	17.5	68.8	55.9
1979	18.7	69.3	54.3
1980	18.8	69.8	53.6
1981	21.1	70.3	52.5
1982	18.3	70.4	51.9
1983	17.9	72.6	41.2
1984	N.A	N.A	N.A
1985	N.A	N.A	N.A
1986	18.4	75.0	49.0

Source: National Crime Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs

N.A : Not available

Table 62 : Rate of juvenile crimes per one hundred thousand population

Year	Rate
1969	4.2
1970	5.0
1971	4.9
1972	5.5
1973	6.3
1974	6.9
1975	6.6
1976	6.0
1977	7.0
1978	6.9
1979	7.1
1980	8.3
1981	8.8
1982	8.4
1983	7.7
1984	5.8
1985	6.6
1986	7.3

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 63: Juveniles apprehended

Year	Juveniles apprehended (in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total
	Boys	Girls	Total	
1969	74.1	4.8	78.9	6.1
1970	94.6	4.2	98.8	4.2
1971	98.0	5.4	103.4	5.2
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6
1973	122.2	5.6	127.8	4.4
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.1
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6
1976	124.6	9.4	134.0	7.0
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0
1978	151.2	9.7	160.9	6.0
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	5.7
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	5.0
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	4.6
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	6.4
1983	160.5	11.1	171.6	6.5
1984	149.8	12.5	162.3	7.7
1985	157.1	11.4	168.5	6.8
1986	160.0	10.1	170.1	6.0

Source: National Crime Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 64 : Incidence of suicides

Year	Incidence of suicides per one hundred thousand population		
	Male	Female	Persons
1969	9.51	6.96	8.28
1970	10.33	7.54	8.98
1971	9.21	6.53	7.92
1972	9.20	6.15	7.73
1973	8.43	5.62	7.07
1974	9.09	6.41	7.80
1975	8.33	5.79	7.11
1976	7.51	5.85	6.71
1977	7.17	5.35	6.29
1978	7.22	5.17	6.23
1979	6.72	4.79	5.79
1980	6.92	5.37	6.17
1981	6.69	4.91	5.83
1982	7.28	5.35	6.34
1983	7.32	5.55	6.47
1984	7.71	5.98	6.87
1985	7.86	6.15	7.03
1986	7.96	6.27	7.14

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. POPULATION

Table 1. - The three types of growth rates have been calculated as follows:-

Annual arithmetic growth rate

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

Annual geometric growth rate

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

Annual exponential growth rate

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

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

Table 3. - Crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population in any given year, i.e.,

$$\text{CBR} = 1000 \times \frac{\text{Number of live births which occurred in the given region during the given period}}{\text{Total population of the given region during the given period}}$$

The CBR from census data is obtained by reverse survival method. In this method the population now aged x is survived or reverse projected to age $(x-t)$ by moving it, with a suitable life table, t years into the past. The details of the method are available in U.N. Manual X : Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation Series No. E.83 X 111.2.

Crude death rate (CDR): is defined as the number of deaths per 1000 population in any given year i.e.,

$$\text{CDR} = 1000 \times \frac{\text{Number of deaths which occurred in the population of the given region during the given period}}{\text{Total population of the given region during the given period}}$$

The CDR from census data is obtained by reverse survival method as explained earlier.

Table 4. - The Sample Registration System of the Office of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are fulltimers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

The growth rates here are obtained as rates of natural increase, i.e.,

$$\text{Natural growth rate} = \text{Crude birth rate} - \text{Crude death rate}$$

Table 5. - An urban area is defined as follows :
(a) All statutory towns i.e. all places with a municipality, corporation, municipal board,

cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.

(b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:

- (i) a minimum population of 5,000
- (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
- (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per kilometre² (1000 per sq. mile)

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

For definition of geometric growth rate please see explanatory note for table 1.

Table 7. - The statutory lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution. These lists have been modified, amended or supplemented from time to time. From the 1951 census onwards the census questionnaires contain items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to SC or ST and if yes, the name of the caste/tribe to which he belongs.

- Table 8. - The mean age at marriage has been derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to intercensus first marriage rates. This is the average of the observed proportion of single persons in the last two census years. In the next step the person years lived in single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five year age groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus the mean age at marriage is derived. For details of the method please see Manual X - Indirect Techniques of Demographic Estimation (Population Studies series No.81) published in 1983 by the Population Division of the U.N. Secretariat.
- Table 9. - Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age-group of women per thousand female population of that age-group.
- Table 11. - Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.
- Table 12. - Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to the annual number of live births.
- Table 13. - The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

These expectations are based on life table derived by comparing the population $p(1)_x$ at age x in one census with their survivors reported at age $p(2)_{x+10}$ in the next census. From the 10 year survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted

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

II ENVIRONMENT

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

Table 15. - This table presents data regarding percentage distribution of the total reported area by land use. The different categories of land utilisation are as under:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Table 16. - Taking into account the attrition due to ageing (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

Table 22. - Itemwise information for expenditure on public health establishments, grant for public health purposes, expenses incurred in connection with epidemic diseases etc., are included under "public health" while the "medical" head covers expenditure on items such as hospitals and dispensaries, medical colleges etc.

Per capita expenditure is obtained by dividing the total expenditure in the year by the population of that year.

V HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Table 28. - Road length per thousand persons has been worked out by dividing the road length figures published by the Ministry of Surface Transport with the annual estimates of population worked out for various years by the Office of the Registrar General of India by taking into account the population of 1981 Census. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

VI EDUCATION

Table 29. - A person who can both read and write with

understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For calculating the percentage of literates, the denominator is the corresponding section of the total population. For all ages(both sexes) it is the total population.

Table 31. - Here only the literates are enumerated. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her, which is noted in the census, will be one that he/she has actually passed and not the one in which he/she is studying. Specifically, the highest educational level attained by the person enumerated is recorded.

Table 32. - Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

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

Various stages are: primary (Classes I-V), middle(Classes VI- VIII) and High/ higher secondary (Classes IX-XI/XII).

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-11 years, 11-14 years and 14-17 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

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

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

Table 33. - This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 35. - The Teacher pupil ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.,

$$\text{Teacher pupil ratio for secondary school} = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in secondary school}}{\text{Total number of teachers in secondary school}}$$

Table 36. - The total expenditure on education comprises of, (i) Government funds (ii) Local body funds (iii) University funds (iv) Fees

(v) Endowments and other sources.

Table 37. - Retention rate is computed as the percentage of students continuing their studies to the total enrolled in class I. It has been worked out using apparent cohort methodology. For example for class i retention rate is

$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in class i in the current year}}{\text{Enrolment in class I in the base year}} \times 100$$

Where i = 2,3,4,5

Table 38. - This gives an idea about the average expenditure incurred for one student for a particular type of institution. While calculating this index only direct or recurring expenditure on institutions has been taken into account. It should be noted that with the introduction of the revised system of educational statistics with effect from 1976-77, expenditure has now been classified as recurring and non-recurring unlike in the previous years when it was classified as direct and indirect expenditure. Indirect or non-recurring expenditure which consists of expenditure incurred on direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items has not been taken into account while calculating the average expenditure as these items cannot be apportioned to each type of institution. For example, average annual cost per student for primary school is

$$\frac{\text{Total direct or recurring expenditure on primary schools}}{\text{Total enrolment in primary schools}}$$

VIII LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 48. - The data used in this table are based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The EMI covers on a statutory basis, all establishment in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or more in the private sector. From March 1966, the coverage was increased and establishments employing 10 persons or more in the private sector were added, though on a voluntary basis. The EMI programme does not cover employment in the unorganised sectors like agriculture, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.

Table 49. - Statistics of earnings of factory workers are collected under the payment of Wages Act, 1936 on an annual basis by various states and union territories. Under this Act, figures are separately collected for total earning (before deductions) of employees covered by the Act and the corresponding average daily number of employees. Figures of per capita annual earnings are derived by dividing the former by the latter. Earnings include wages, cash allowances, annual bonus, arrears and money value of concessions. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) act, 1957 extended the coverage of the Act to all employees earning less than Rs. 400 per month. The payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1976, inter alia extended the coverage of the Act to persons earning less than Rs. 1000 per month. In 1982 the application of the Act was further extended to cover persons earning less than Rs. 1600 per month.

Statistics of earnings of employees in mines are collected and maintained by the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS). The per capita daily earnings are computed by dividing the total payment for one year by the corresponding daily attendance. Based on these statistics, index number of money earnings is calculated. Index number of real earnings in manufacturing industries of employees have been calculated by dividing the index of money earnings by the corresponding all-India consumer price indices for industrial workers.

Table 50. - Under the Factories Act, statistics of injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the factory inspectors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of accidents and this number can be more than the actual number of accidents because one accident may result in injuries to more than one person. The data on injuries relate only to the factories submitting returns, as no estimates of injuries can be made for the defaulting factories. The frequency rate of injuries is calculated by dividing the total number of injuries by the corresponding man-days worked. Incidence rate gives the injuries per thousand persons

employed.

Table 51. - An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment (strike) to express a grievance or to press a demand.

Similarly, temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers (lockout) in a unit in connection with matters relating to employment or unemployment or terms and conditions of employment is also taken as an industrial dispute. Only those work stoppages which involve 10 or more workers whether directly and/or indirectly are included in these statistics. The figures of man-days lost are obtained by adding up the actual resultant vacancies caused directly and/or indirectly, during work stoppage in each shift of each potential working day (excluding weekly offs and other scheduled holidays when the establishments would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

IX INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Table 52. - Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipts like gifts, loan etc. The expenditure on household enterprises is excluded from consumer expenditure. While consumption out of transfer receipts is included, transfer payments of all kinds such as loans, gifts, charities in money or in

kind like grain loan etc. are excluded. Expenditure on purchase and construction of residential houses are considered to be expenses on capital account and hence are excluded from the consumer expenditure; but the expenditure towards maintenance of residential building is included in the consumer expenditure of the household.

Table 53. - Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated mid-year population in that year. Since the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e. 1st october.

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

Table 54. - Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO.

X MASS COMMUNICATION

Table 58. - Population served by a post office in urban(rural) area

$$\frac{\text{Urban (rural) population}}{\text{No.of post offices in urban (rural) areas}}$$

The estimates of urban population prior to the conduct of 1981 census has been derived by using URGD method as given in UN Manual VIII - Method for projections of Urban and Rural Populations, Series A/55. The estimates of rural population has been obtained by subtracting the estimated urban population from total population.

Figures of estimated population with rural/urban break-up for the years 1981 onwards has been obtained from the Office of the Registrar General, India.

XI PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

- Table 61. - Percentage of cases pending at investigation refers to cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending with court relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Percentage conviction refers to cases ending in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.
- Table 63. - Juvenile has been defined as persons between the age of 7 and 21 years.
- Table 64. - Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, India after 1981 census.

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SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR INDIA 1991



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

P R E F A C E

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

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

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

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

5. I would also like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr.(Mrs.) R.Thamarajakshi, Secretary, Department of Statistics and Dr.S.N.Ray, Director General,Central Statistical Organisation for their able guidance and keen interest throughout the preparation of this publication which has been a constant source of encouragement for the officers and staff of Human Development Statistics Unit.

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

New Delhi
September, 1992

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

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Table 1 : Population totals - India and States

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

Source: Registrar General of India

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

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

@ Figures for 1951 are for 1948

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

State/U.T	1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pr.	22008663	21494045	27108922	26440751
ArunachalPr.	251231	216280	339322	292517
Assam*	7885064	7072478	10467461	9429382
Bihar	28846944	27506425	35930560	33984174
Goa @	431214	426557	548450	538280
Gujarat	13802494	12894981	17552640	16533159
Harayana	5377258	4659550	6909938	6012680
Himachal Pr.	1766957	1693477	2169931	2110887
J&K	2458315	2158317	3164660	2822729
Karnataka	14971900	14327114	18922627	18213087
Kerala	10587851	10759524	12527767	12925913
M.P.	21455334	20198785	26886305	25292539
Maharashtra	26116351	24295884	32415126	30369045
Manipur	541675	531078	721006	699947
Meghalaya	520967	490732	683710	652109
Mizoram	-	-	257239	236518
Nagaland	276084	240365	415910	359020
Orissa	11041083	10903532	13309786	13060485
Punjab	7266515	6284545	8937210	7851705
Rajasthan	13484383	12281423	17854154	16407708
Sikkim	112662	97181	172440	143945
TamilNadu	20828021	20371147	24487624	23920453
Tripura	801126	755216	1054846	998212
U.P.	47016421	41324723	58819276	52042737
WestBengal	23435987	20876024	28560901	26019746
Union Territory				
A&N Islands	70027	45106	107261	81480
Chandigarh	147080	110171	255278	196332
D&N Haveli	36964	37206	52515	51161
Delhi	2257515	1808183	3440081	2780325
Lakshadweep	16078	15732	20377	19872
Pondicherry	237112	234595	304561	299910
AllIndia	284049276	264110376	354397884	330786808

Source: Registrar General of India

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

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

Table 1 : Population totals - India and States

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

Table 2: Population growth rates from censuses

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

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

P Provisional

Table 3: Rural-Urban structure and growth of population

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

**

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

Source : Registrar General of India

* The 1981 census was not conducted in Assam. Based on 1971 census popln., 1981 popln. figures have been estimated for Assam

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

+ Includes Daman and Diu for 1951, 1961 & 1971

Table 6 : Sex ratio : Rural/Urban

Year	Sex - ratio* (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1901	979	910	972
1911	975	872	964
1921	970	846	955
1931	966	838	950
1941	965	831	945
1951	965	860	946
1961	963	845	941
1971**	949	858	930
1981	951	878	933
1991 P	941	893	929

Source : Registrar General of India

* Including Assam

** As on 1 April, 1971

P Provisional

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

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

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

Source: Registrar General of India

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

Table 9 : Age specific fertility rates - India

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
 * Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 9 : Age specific fertility rates--
-India

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

Table 10: Percentage distribution of migrants
in different migration streams

Sex	Year	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total migrants
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.00
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.00
	1981	45.5	30.0	17.4	7.0	100.00
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.00
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.00
	1981	73.3	12.5	8.7	5.5	100.00
Person	1961	73.7	14.6	8.1	3.6	100.00
	1971	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	100.00
	1981	65.2	17.6	11.2	6.0	100.00

Source: Registrar General of India

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

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

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

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

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

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

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

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

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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

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

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

Table 13(a): Expectation of life at birth by sex
-India

Year	Male	Female	Person
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1970-75+	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80+	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85+	55.4	55.7	55.4

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

+ Based on Sample Registration System.

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

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

Source: Registrar General of India

Table 14 : Availability of land

Year	Forest land availability per person (hectare)	Per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas (hectare)
1950-51	0.113	0.638
1955-56	0.131	0.557
1960-61	0.124	0.503
1965-66	0.127	0.455
1970-71	0.115	0.410
1975-76	0.110	0.388
1979-80	0.102	0.360
1980-81	0.099	0.356
1981-82	0.097	0.349
1982-83	0.095	0.343
1983-84	0.093	0.336
1984-85	0.090	0.332
1985-86	0.088	0.327
1986-87 P	0.085	0.327
1987-88 P	0.083	0.325

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

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Table 15: Percentage distribution of area by land use

Year	Percentage of total area under							Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Culturable waste land	Fallow land	Net area sown	
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.3	7.0	8.1	9.9	41.8	11.3
1955-56	17.6	16.6	3.9	2.0	7.4	8.3	44.2	14.1
1960-61	18.1	17.0	4.7	1.5	6.4	7.7	44.6	14.7
1965-66	20.1	16.2	4.9	1.3	5.6	7.3	44.6	14.0
1970-71	21.0	14.7	4.4	1.4	5.8	6.4	46.3	18.2
1975-76	22.0	13.0	4.1	1.3	5.7	7.2	46.7	20.2
1980-81	22.2	13.0	4.0	1.2	5.5	8.2	46.0	23.3
1982-83	22.1	13.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	7.8	46.6	21.8
1983-84	22.1	13.3	3.9	1.1	5.1	7.5	46.9	26.2
1984-85	21.8	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.7
1985-86	22.1	13.4	3.9	1.1	5.1	8.2	46.2	26.9
1986-87	21.8	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.6	45.9	26.2
1987-88	21.9	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	9.7	44.7	26.9

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

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

Table 16 : Percentage of couples currently practicing family planning methods

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

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

P : Provisional

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

Table 17 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases

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

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

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

Year	Number of personnel per one hundred thousand population			
	Doctors	Nurses	Auxiliary nurses/mid-wives	Health visitors
1951	17	5*	-	0.16
1956	..	7	0.11	0.24
1961	21	9	0.84	0.42
1966	21	11	3	0.62
1971	27	14	5	0.81
1976	31	18	8	1.11
1981	39	21	10	1.35
1982	38	23	11	1.56
1983	39	22	12	1.53
1984	40	23	12	1.54
1985	41	26	13	1.63
1986	41	27	14	1.71
1987	42	28	15	1.80
1988	44	31	17	1.96
1989	43	32	17	2.03
1990	44	..	..	..

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

.. Not available

* Relates to year 1950

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

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

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

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

Source: Department of Statistics, CSO

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

Table 24 : Average daily intake of proteins and calories

Year	Proteins (g)	Calories (k cal)
1975	63.6	2296
1976	65.4	2396
1977	61.9	2306
1978	62.6	2341
1979	62.3	2366
1980	62.8	2404
1983**	63.8**	2481**
1988-90*	61.8	2350

Source : Annual Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Hyderabad

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

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

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

Table 25 : Per capita availability of foodgrains and other selected commodities

Year	Net availability of foodgrains per day (gm) \$			Per annum availability of		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Edible oil & Vanaspati (Kg)	Sugar (Kg) + **	Cotton cloth and man-made fibres (meter) @@
1950-51	334.2	60.7	394.9	..	..	..
1955-56	360.4	70.3	430.7	3.2	5.0	14.4
1960-61	399.7	69.0	468.7	4.0	4.7	15.0
1965-66	359.9	48.2	408.1	3.5	5.7	16.4
1970-71	417.6	51.2	468.8	4.5	7.3	15.6
1975-76	373.8	50.5	424.3	4.3	6.2	14.6
1979-80	379.5	30.9	410.4	4.7	8.0	14.7
1980-81	416.2	37.5	453.7	5.0@	7.2@	14.7@
1981-82	414.8	39.2	454.0	6.4	8.1	14.4
1982-83	396.9	39.5	436.4	5.8	9.0	13.6
1984-85	415.6	38.1	453.7	6.8	10.5	14.5
1985-86	434.3	44.0	478.3	6.3	10.9	19.0
1986-87	436.1	36.6	472.7	6.2	11.2	19.1
1987-88	413.2	38.0	451.2	7.0	11.7	18.0
1988-89P	455.0	42.2	497.2	6.5	12.2	17.8
1989-90P	438.1	36.5	474.6	6.4	13.5	17.3

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

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

Table 26: Housing amenities

Items	Percentage of households			
	1973-74		1988-89	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source				
Tap	4.69	66.97	15.47	72.11
Well	65.84	18.05	39.12	9.17
Tubewell & handpumps	15.59	12.69	39.10	17.20
Tanks & ponds	4.50	0.76	2.19	0.28
River, lake & canal	8.22	0.95	2.42	0.32
Other sources	1.16	0.58	1.70	0.92
All sources	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Lighting				
Kerosene	91.67	45.99	69.17	22.63
Electricity	6.55	53.48	27.04	74.38
Others	1.73	0.41	0.45	0.23
No Lighting	-	-	3.21	2.59
Not recorded	0.05	0.12	0.13	0.17
All types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. Toilet facility				
Flush	0.48	20.08	1.06	26.98
Tank system	1.73	13.92	3.70	25.87
Services	2.50	30.25	1.62	11.75
Other types	2.28	2.26	4.37	4.29
None	92.40	33.01	89.25	31.11
All types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Table 27 : Per capita annual consumption of
electricity and petroleum products

Year	Electricity (Kwh) (Domestic)	Petroleum products (Kg)			
		Spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1950-51	..	1.8	0.5	2.5	2.7
1955-56	..	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
1960-61	..	1.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
1965-66	..	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.8
1970-71	7.0	2.9	7.7	6.6	13.3
1975-76	9.7	2.1	11.0	5.2	13.5
1979-80	12.1	2.3	15.0	5.9	16.4
1980-81	13.5	2.3	15.5	6.3	16.4
1981-82	15.1	2.3	15.7	6.9	16.3
1982-83	17.0	2.5	17.2	7.5	16.1
1983-84	18.3	2.6	17.6	7.7	16.0
1984-85	21.0	2.9	18.7	8.2	16.0
1985-86	22.9	3.0	19.7	8.3	16.0
1986-87	25.0	3.2	20.6	8.6	16.1
1987-88	28.2	3.6	22.3	9.1	15.5
1988-89	30.8	3.9	23.8	9.8	18.4
1989-90	34.5	4.2	25.2	10.0	18.8
1990-91	..	4.2	25.0	9.9	18.6

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

.. Not Available

Table 28 : Road length and motor vehicles

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

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

P Provisional

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

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

Source : Registrar General of India

* For undivided India

+ Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Excludes Assam

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

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

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

Source: Registrar General of India

Table 30: Percentage of literates by age and sex

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

Source : Registrar General of India

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

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

Year	Age (6-11 yrs)			Age (11-14 yrs)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.9
1955-56	68.2	31.0	50.0	24.6	6.6	15.9
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5
1965-66	96.3	56.5	6.7	44.2	17.0	30.8
1970-71	92.6	59.1	76.4	46.5	20.8	34.2
1975-76	95.7	62.0	79.3	47.0	23.8	35.6
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9
1982-83	103.0	69.7	86.8	58.3	31.8	45.5
1983-84	106.9	72.6	90.2	60.6	33.2	47.3
1984-85	110.3	76.0	93.6	61.3	34.9	48.1
1985-86	111.1	79.2	95.6	61.8	35.3	49.0
1986-87	111.8	79.2	96.0	66.5	39.0	53.1
1987-88	113.1	81.6	97.9	68.9	40.6	55.1
1988-89	115.7	82.5	99.6	70.8	42.3	57.0
1989-90P	115.5	83.6	99.9	73.0	44.6	59.2
1990-91P	115.3	85.6	101.0	73.4	46.1	60.1

'Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P Provisional

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

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

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

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

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

^P Provisional

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

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

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/Hr. sec.	College & university
1950-51	18	18	18	8
1955-56	19	19	22	12
1960-61	21	32	22	14
1965-66	24	36	30	16
1970-71	26	37	26	18
1975-76	29	40	36	21
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	39 ^②	23
1981-82	34	44	40 ^②	24
1982-83	34	44	41	24
1983-84	35	45	44	23
1984-85	35	46	45	26
1985-86	37	46	43 ^②	..
1986-87*	38	47	45 ^②	..
1987-88*	36	48	45 ^②	..
1988-89*	39	50	42 ^②	..
1989-90*	39	49	48 ^②	..
1990-91*	40	50	50 ^②	..

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

Table 34 : Pupil-Teacher ratio in schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

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

+ Only for degree level, not post graduate

P Provisional

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

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

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

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

Table 38 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel

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

48

Source: Department of Science & Technology

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

** Including graduates .. Not available

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

Table 39: Scientific manpower

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

Source : Department of Science & Technology

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

Year	Total expenditure (million Rs.)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage of gross national product
1958-59	229.3	0.55	0.18
1965-66	683.9	1.41	0.31
1970-71	1396.4	2.58	0.38
1975-76	3566.9	5.88	0.53
1979-80	6385.4	9.62	0.67
1980-81	7605.2	11.20	0.62
1981-82	9407.3	13.56	0.66
1982-83	12060.3	17.01	0.76
1983-84	13811.0	19.18	0.75@
1984-85	17815.5	24.22	0.86@
1985-86	20687.8	27.55	0.89@
1986-87	24958.7	32.15	0.96@
1987-88	29369.4	37.10	1.00@
1988-89	34718.1	43.00	1.00*
1989-90	40037.9**	48.71	1.00*

Source : Department of Science and Technology

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

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

Year (Round)	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	<u>Rural</u>											
1977-78 (32nd)	13.1	86.1	99.0	95.9	64.6	63.7	9.1	39.7	49.2	41.1	16.0	30.5
1983 (38th)	11.6	82.8	98.6	95.2	64.2	62.6	9.0	37.2	46.0	40.8	15.6	29.1
1987-88 (43rd)	7.4	79.7	98.7	95.7	64.9	61.4	6.3	36.9	47.6	42.2	16.3	29.2
1989-90P (45th)	7.7	80.3	97.5	96.9	70.4	54.6	7.1	35.7	43.7	42.1	18.0	29.4
	<u>Urban</u>											
1977-78 (32nd)	5.8	73.6	98.9	93.6	50.5	60.1	3.8	21.9	27.2	24.1	10.5	17.1
1983 (38th)	5.6	72.9	98.6	92.8	48.8	60.3	3.0	17.2	23.9	23.0	11.6	14.8
1987-88 (43rd)	4.2	69.7	98.7	93.1	46.6	59.6	2.4	17.2	23.9	22.4	9.3	14.6
1989-90P (45th)	4.1	66.2	98.0	92.9	44.9	52.4	2.4	16.7	23.8	22.7	10.4	12.9

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

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

P Provisional

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

Year (Round)	Male						Female						
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in years)						
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60& total above		5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60& Total above		
	<u>Rural</u>												
1977-78 (32nd)	2.0	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	4.7	8.5	4.1	3.0	2.0	5.5	
1983 (38th)	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	
1987-88 (43rd)	3.2	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.5	
1989-90P (45th)	1.9	4.9	0.5	0.04	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	-	0.8	
	<u>Urban</u>												
1977-78 (32nd)	7.7	14.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.5	7.8	31.4	10.4	4.8	2.2	17.8	
1983 (38th)	10.6	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.9	2.3	15.5	2.1	0.7	0.1	6.9	
1987-88 (43rd)	9.3	13.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.1	4.1	18.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	8.5	
1989-90P (45th)	11.1	9.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	-	7.9	1.1	0.5	-	3.9	

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

* The percentage of unemployed in labour force

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

P Provisional

Table 43: Percentage distribution of workers by industry

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

Source : Registrar General of India

* Manufacturing and repairs

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

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

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

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

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

Year (ending March)	Total (lakhs)	Percentage of total employment
1961	120.9	10.9
1966	161.9	11.3
1971	174.9	11.0
1976	201.7	11.8
1980	223.1	12.1
1981	228.8	12.2
1982	234.9	12.3
1983	240.1	12.5
1984	242.1	12.6
1985	245.8	12.9
1986	250.6	13.0
1987	253.9	13.2
1988	257.1	13.4
1989P	259.9	13.6
1990+P	271.4	14.2

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

Table 44(b): Employment of women in organised sector during 1990 - States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Both sectors (combined)
1961	115	1179	1022
1966	548	2390	2041
1971	309	2746	2301
1976	404	2524	2102
1980	938	3008	2534
1981	3784	4506	4335
1982	4736	11110	9646
1983	1068	7194	5769
1984	1314	7940	6437
1985	329	4121	3234
1986	1003	4798	3941
1987	2108	4737	4141
1988P	2180	4208	3736
1989P	7790	40810	33140

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

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

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

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

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation,
Ministry of Planning

P Provisional

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

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

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Table 50 : Percentage of population below the poverty line

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

Source : Planning Commission

P Provisional

Table 51: Price Indices

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

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

Table 52: Newspapers and periodicals

Year	Non-daily newspapers			Daily newspapers		
	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population
1961	6139	15920	35.99	484*	5334*	12.06
1966	8039	15367	31.17	601*	6320*	12.82
1971	11397	17523	31.78	821	9096	16.50
1976	12445	24737	40.08	875	9338	15.13
1978	14849	29608	45.86	992	11242	17.41
1979	16081	33416	50.61	1087	13033	19.74
1980	16967	36390	53.90	1173	14531	21.52
1981	17880	35847	51.94	1264	15255	22.10
1982	18603	35247	49.98	1334	14847	21.05
1983	19335	38660	53.66	1423	16731	23.22
1984	20175	42420	57.67	1609	18727	25.46
1985	20846	42177	70.92	1802	19804	25.59
1987	22118	34223	44.08	2151	22607	29.12
1988	23255	33310	42.08	2281	21563	27.24
1989 P	24516	35187		2538	23097	

Source : Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly P: Provisional

Table 53: Films and cinemas

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

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

@ Figures are as on 31st March

* Includes military

.. Not available

Table 54 : Radio and television

Year	No. of radio stations	No. of T.V relay centres	Estimated coverage of population by T.V. (million)	Estimated proportion of population covered
1961	30	1	19.1	0.04
1966	54	1	19.1	0.03
1971	67	1	19.1	0.03
1976	74	9	91.2	0.15
1978	84	16	136.8	0.21
1980	84	19	155.9	0.23
1981	85	19	168.1	0.24
1982	85	40	197.9	0.28
1983	86	42	209.3	0.29
1984	86	166	366.7	0.50
1985	88	176	381.3	0.51
1986	93	185	..	..
1987	94	224	..	..
1988	96	274	..	..
1989	98	335	..	..
1990	104	520	..	..
1991	125	529	..	..

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 .. Not available

Table 55 : Post offices and telephones

Year	Availability per hundred thousand population	
	Telephones	Post Offices
1950-51	46.5	10.0
1955-56	70.2	9.6
1960-61	105.4	17.5
1965-66	175.3	19.8
1970-71	235.9	19.9
1975-76	314.2	19.5
1979-80	396.6	20.8
1980-81	406.5	20.3
1981-82	425.8	20.1
1982-83	449.5	19.9
1983-84	473.8	19.8
1984-85	497.9	19.4
1985-86	531.4	19.0
1986-87	567.9	18.5
1987-88	600.8	18.3
1988-89	634.2	18.0
1989-90	675.0	18.2*

Source : Postal Board, Ministry of Communications.

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

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

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

Source : Election Commission of India

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

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

Table 57 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various General Elections

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

Source : Election Commission of India

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

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

Year	Percentage of cases pending disposal at the end of the year		Percentage convicted
	at investigation	in court	
1971	16.5	60.9	62.0
1972	17.6	69.1	62.7
1973	18.4	65.4	62.0
1974	19.1	66.4	62.7
1975	17.5	67.2	64.0
1976	17.2	66.9	61.3
1977	18.3	67.9	57.5
1978	17.5	68.8	55.9
1979	18.7	69.3	54.3
1980	18.8	69.8	53.6
1981	21.1	70.3	52.5
1982	18.3	70.4	51.9
1983	17.9	72.6	41.2
1984	19.0	72.0	49.4
1985	18.6	72.7	50.2
1986	18.4	75.0	49.0
1987	18.8	74.9	49.0
1988	20.4	74.3	51.1
1989	20.3	78.2	49.1
1990	19.6	77.5	..

Source : National Crime Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs

.. Not available

Table 59: Juvenile Crimes

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

Source : National Crime Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs

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

Table 60 : Incidence of suicides

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. POPULATION

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

Annual arithmetic growth rate

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

Annual geometric growth rate

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

Annual exponential growth rate

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

where P_t = Initial population
 P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

Table 3. - An urban area is defined as follows:
 (a) All statutory towns i.e.all places witha municipality,corporation,municipal board,cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
 (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 (i) a minimum population of 5,000
 (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 (iii) a density of population of atleast 400 persons per kilometre square (1000 per sq. mile)

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

- Table 5.- Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square Kilometer in the Indian census.
- Table 6.- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population
- Table 8.- The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are full timers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.
- Crude Birth Rate(CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population in any given year.
- Crude Death Rate(CDR) is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in any given year.
- $$\text{Natural Growth Rate} = \text{Crude birth rate} - \text{Crude death rate}$$
- Table 9.- Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age-group of women per thousand female population of that age-group.

Table 10.- A person is considered to be a migrant if his/her place of enumeration (village/town) is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of census is taken to be the person staying continuously for a period of six months or more. However, the visit of married women (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parents house for child birth or for any other reason are not considered as migratory movement. Again, movement from one locality to another within the same town or village is not considered as migration.

Table 11.- Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.

Table 12.- Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to the annual number of live births.

Table 13. - The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue. These expectations are based on life table derived by comparing the population $p(1)_x$ at age x in one census with their survivors reported at age $p(2)_{x+10}$ in the next census. From the 10 year survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted.

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

II ENVIRONMENT

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

Table 15.- This table presents data regarding percentage distribution of the total reported area by land use. The different categories of land utilisation are as under:

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

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

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

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

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

- Fallow land: all land which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period not less than one year and not more than five years.
- Net area sown: For computing the net area sown, area sown more than once has been counted only once.

III HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- Table 16. - Taking into account the attrition due to ageing (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.
- Table 23. - The figures used in this table are from National Accounts Statistics. Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services includes both current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure includes consumption expenditure, subsidies, current transfer to local authorities and other current transfer payments. Capital expenditure includes gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks, net investment in shares, capital transfer to local authorities, other capital transfer payments, loans and advances to local authorities and domestic sector. The total expenditure excludes local authorities and consumption on fixed capital. The expenditure under education, health etc. include expenditure on administration, regulation and research also.
- Per capita expenditure has been worked out by dividing the total expenditure by mid year (as on 1st Oct.) population.

V HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Table 28. - Road length per thousand persons has been worked out by dividing the road length figures published by the Ministry of Surface Transport with the annual estimates of population worked out for various years by the Office of the Registrar General of India by taking into account the population of 1981 Census. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

VI EDUCATION

Table 29. - A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

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

Table 31. - Gross enrolment ratio measures what per centage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 42. - NSSO surveys have adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment. According to usual status approach, a person is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities.

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

Table 44. -

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

Table 45. - The day to day registration at employment exchanges and notification of vacancies by the employers generate comprehensive information which facilitates the appraisal of the organised labour market. The statistical returns from employment exchanges relating to various characteristics of job seekers fresh or otherwise, and the demand pattern of employment in industry and service sector provide only a broad indication of the unemployment situation in the organised labour market. However, as registration is voluntary and they are located in urban areas, they cannot be deemed to cover all job-seekers. Further, there are known deficiencies arising from the fact that not all the registrants would be really without a job. Moreover, the number of job seekers is not necessarily the number of unemployed persons.

Table 46. - Under the Factories Act, statistics of injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the factory inspectors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of accidents and this number can be more than the actual number of accidents because one accident may result in injuries to more than one person. The data on injuries relate only to the factories submitting returns, as no estimates of injuries can be made for the defaulting factories.

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

Table 47. - An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment (strike) to express a grievance or to press a demand.

Similarly, temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers (lockout) in a unit in connection with matters relating to employment or unemployment or terms and conditions of employment is also taken as an industrial dispute. Only those work stoppages which involve 10 or more workers whether directly and/or indirectly are included in these statistics. The figures of man-days lost are obtained by adding up the actual resultant vacancies caused directly and/or indirectly, during work stoppage in each shift of each potential working day (excluding weekly offs and other scheduled holidays when the establishments would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

IX INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Table 48. - Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipts like gifts, loan etc. The expenditure on household enterprises is excluded from consumer expenditure. While consumption out of transfer receipts is included, transfer payments of all kinds such as loans, gifts, charities in money or in kind like grain loan etc. are excluded. Expenditure on purchase and construction of residential houses are considered to be expenses on capital account and hence are excluded from the consumer expenditure; but the expenditure towards maintenance of residential building is included in the consumer expenditure of the household.

Table 49. - Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated mid-year population in that year. Since the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e. 1st october.

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

Table 50. - Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO.

X PRICES

Table 51. - The changes in prices over a period of time can be gauged by the statistical device of Index Number of prices. There are four types of price indices series viz. Index number of consumer prices (CPI) for (a) Industrial workers (b) Urban non-manual employees (UNME)

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

XI PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

- Table 58. - Percentage of cases pending at investigation refers to cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending with court relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Percentage conviction refers to cases ending in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.
- Table 59. - Juvenile has been defined as persons between the age of 7 and 21 years.
- Table 60. - Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, India after 1981 census.

Printed by Manager, Govt. of India Press (PLU), Minto Road, New Delhi-110 002.