

**COUNTRY STATEMENT  
FOR INDIA.**

**ASIAN POPULATION CONFERENCE**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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\*Combines sections 4 and 5 of Part I of the Proforma for country statement circulated by ECAFE.

§Refers to section 6 of Part I of the Proforma for country statement circulated by ECAFE.

**Note :— Tables not incorporated in the text will be found in the Appendix.**

# COUNTRY STATEMENT FOR INDIA\*

## PART I: PRESENT DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

1. Population of the Country according to the latest census and estimates, distribution and density of population by geographic units, urban-rural and capital city.

1.1. *Total Population:* India has had ten Censuses, which form the major source of information on the demographic situation in the country. Recently, there has been an increasing use of the sample survey technique in filling up gaps in our knowledge of essential demographic facts. There are two nationwide sample enquiries, one through the National Sample Survey Organisation and the other through the Office of the Registrar General. Indian Censuses have so far been decennial for which local honorary enumerators are drafted from all walks of life and the whole administrative machinery of the country is geared to the final enumeration day. While the accuracy of the count can be vouched for, a high ratio of illiteracy as well of agricultural livelihood does not make for the right kind of detailed response to probing questions or stimulate the recalling of events. The processing and compilation of data are done mainly manually. Circumstances such as these limit the scope and quality of the data but when all is said and done, given appropriate methods of analysis, Indian Censuses seem to yield a fairly reliable and consistent picture over time. India's population according to the last Census on 1st March, 1961 was 439 millions. It is estimated that the mid-year population of 1963 would be of the order of 464 millions.

1.2. Table 1 shows the population of the Indian Union and the intercensal percentage growth over 1901 to 1961. International migration is negligible compared to the size of the natural population. Hence, the decennial birth and death rates recently estimated on the basis of the Quasi-Stable Population Theory and given in the table, may be taken to indicate the components of population growth. They agree closely with the better known alternative estimates. They show that the growth of the Indian population has been influenced by variations in mortality while fertility has remained uncontrolled. Obviously, variations in the birth rate shown by the results obtained through the quasi-stable population model are due to second order effects of mortality changes on the sex-age composition of the population. There is no evidence of the adoption of deliberate family limitation practices on any appreciable scale in the country. As regards mortality, upto 1921 the country quite frequently experienced large scale droughts and famines and outbreaks of epidemics of cholera, small-pox, plague and malaria. These kept the death rate high and the

growth rate of population low. The low rate of 5.75 per cent during 1901-1910 was reduced to a small net decrease in population during 1911-20 due to the ravages of influenza epidemic. After 1921, the population grew under more normal conditions. There was no incidence of widespread famines and epidemics thereafter except in 1943 when there were famines in Bengal and parts of Madras and in 1946-47 when there was near-famine condition in Rayalasila (Madras). The growth rate increased owing to a decline in the death rate. The three decades beginning with 1921 registered slowly increasing growth rates, caused possibly more by assured food supplies than by any rapid improvement in public health and medical services. An extended network of communications which facilitated reserves of food at strategic points and assured their effective distribution at short notice was developed on the eve of the Second World War and after. This and international collaboration reduced the threat of famine. Improvements in public health and medical service left their mark on certain regions even in 1941-50. But the last decade 1951-60 sprang a surprise with a growth rate of 21.6%, plainly caused by a rapid decline in death rate. Such a situation cannot fail to be of great importance to the country's future.

1.3. *Rural-Urban distribution:* Table 2 shows the percentage of rural and urban population to the total and their decennial growth rates. Wherever readily available, data are presented by rural and urban. The ratio of urban to total population improved but slowly over the last six decades.

TABLE 2 :—Percentage increase of Rural-Urban Population, 1901—61.

Year	Percentage of Population		Decade	Decade Growth rate	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	89.0	11.0	1901-11	6.4	0.3
1911	90.0	10.0	1911-21	-1.3	8.3
1921	89.0	11.0	1921-31	9.9	19.1
1931	88.0	12.0	1931-41	11.8	31.9
1941	86.0	14.0	1941-51	8.8	41.4
1951	83.0	17.0	1951-61	20.6	26.4
1961	82.0	18.0			

Thus although the 1961 urban ratio 18% is the highest ever, the country continues to be predominantly rural. The urban population has been growing rather rapidly but in view of its small proportion to the total population, it makes no effective impression on the

\*Views expressed in the Statement are not necessarily those of the Government of India.

demographic or the socio-economic situation of the country as a whole. Up to 1951 the rural growth rate was quite low varying around 9%, while the urban growth rate increased steadily, reaching 41 per cent during 1941-51. In the 1961 Census, there was a pruning of marginal towns by a stricter application of urban eligibility tests which practically continued to be the same as those adopted in earlier censuses. There was an acceleration in the urban rate in 1941-51 owing to the Partition in 1947 and the influx of displaced populations from Pakistan into cities and towns. Taking the entire population of towns which were deprived of urban status in 1961 as 4.4 millions the urban growth rate during 1951-60 comes to 36.4%. This is lower than the 1941-50 rate. It is only in 1951-61 that the difference between the rural and urban rates was sharply reduced. This increase in the rural growth rate is of special significance. It indicates that the accelerated growth rate is shared throughout the country. Again, these percentages show that the increase in the urban population due to rural urban transfer was smaller during 1951-61 as compared with those in the previous decades.

1.41. *Size of towns:* Considering her size, India has only a small number of towns, most of which again are small in size. It is only after 1931 that there was some accelerated growth of towns. In 1961, 44 per cent of the urban population was in 107 towns with a population of 0.1 million or over each. There were only 7 cities with population over 1 million each. Together they claimed 17 per cent of the total urban population. They are the premier cities of India. Towns with population below 10,000 each formed nearly 40 per cent of the total number but accounted for only about 10 per cent of the urban population. Within this group again, towns with a population of 5,000 or below added up roughly to a quarter of the number, although their population aggregated 1 million only. In 1961, the number of such towns was greatly pruned, but they are still quite numerous. As many as 1175 towns in 1951 with a population of 8.9 millions were predominantly agricultural *i.e.*, their people derived their livelihood mainly from agricultural and allied pursuits. A great many of these towns lost their urban status in 1961 as a result of application of eligibility tests, though their population exceeded 5,000 each. But the point remains that many of the small towns are not much more than urbanised villages particularly in

social and economic organisation and outlook, which affect the demographic trends. The characteristic urban outlook and mode of living, which is associated with the word 'urban' in Western countries may obtain in the seven cities each with a population of over 1 million but not in any great measure in other towns.

1.42. *Changes in size of towns over time:* An analysis of the movement of towns in the different population ranges during 1951-60 throws interesting light on the growth of urban population. In the Indian Census, towns are divided into six classes by size of population. Class I—Population 100,000 & above (these are called Cities), Class II—50,000—99,999, Class III—20,000—49,999; Class IV—10,000—19,999; Class V—5,000—9,999 and Class VI—Below 5,000. Generally, a town class gains by accession from the next lower class. There is not much movement downwards. Only 11 towns in Class IV with a population of 1.5 millions in 1951 moved down to Class V and 6 towns with a population of 37 thousands in Class V were classified in Class VI in 1961. This ignores cases where towns of 1951 lost their urban status in 1961 either due to the operation of the definition or reduction in population size. The number of such towns is over 800 with a population of about 4.4 millions in 1951. A number of places gained urban status in 1961, owing mainly to industrial development. Their number and population in 1961 is shown below :

TABLE 3 :—Number of places which gained urban status in 1961 and their population.

Class	No. of towns	Population (in 000)
(1)	(2)	(3)
II . . . . .	5	401
III . . . . .	26	735
IV . . . . .	102	1346
V . . . . .	240	1708
VI . . . . .	110	344
TOTAL ;	483	4534

1.43. *Growth of Cities:* The following table, shows the distribution of the increase in the population of Class I towns during 1951-61.

TABLE 4 : *Growth of Cities (Population over 100,000 each) 1951-61*

Cities with population	As of 1961		Acquired from lower class ranges		Existed in the same class range in 1951		
	No.	Population (millions)	Percent increase in the pop. of the class	No.	Population (millions)	No.	Percent increase in Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) 1 million each . . . . .	7	14.23	85.7	3	3.36	4	32.1
(b) .5 — 1 million each . . . . .	5	3.24	3.3	4	2.35	1	37.9
(c) .1 — .5 million each . . . . .	95	17.65	36.5	31	3.64	64	10.1

The above figures show that there has been substantial accretion to the different categories by a vertical movement of cities from the lower class ranges. About 25 per cent of the population in category (a) is due to new entrants. The cities, which continued in the old category, themselves gained in population very considerably. The increase is modest only in category (c). The Table clearly proves that cities with population over 500,000 expanded very greatly and rapidly giving rise to problems of acute congestion. The main trend of the increase seems to be that big towns are becoming bigger due to migration thus making more than full use of the opportunities of maximisation of investment and resources offered by large cities. This concentration of urban population in a few cities impedes flow of migrants to lesser cities and towns, which ought to expand. The following Table, which shows the percentage increase over 1951 of 12 towns each having population over 500,000 clearly brings out the greater attraction of migrants to this class of towns probably due to better amenities and scope for business, trade and service.

TABLE 5 :—Growth of selected cities, 1951-61

Name of town	1961 Population in (000)	percent decennial increase
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Greater Bombay . . . . .	4,152	38·7
2. Calcutta . . . . .	2,927	8·5
3. Delhi Corporation . . . . .	2,062	84·1
4. Madras . . . . .	1,729	22·1
5. Ahmedabad . . . . .	1,150	37·4
6. Hyderabad . . . . .	1,119	9·4
7. Bangalore . . . . .	1,094	40·4
8. Kanpur . . . . .	895	37·9
9. Nagpur . . . . .	644	43·3
10. Poona . . . . .	598	24·2
11. Lucknow . . . . .	595	33·9
12. Howrah . . . . .	513	18·2

Calcutta and Hyderabad are notable exceptions, but only seemingly so. Calcutta seems to have started the process of thinning or at least halting at the core, while expanding at the periphery and extending commutation. Hyderabad conceals the fact that much of what is included in 1961 did not enjoy urban amenities in 1951.

1.51. *Distribution and Density of Population by Geographic Units: Population by natural regions:* Table 6 shows the 1961 Census population of India in the five natural zones, into which the country has been divided. The Northern Plain Region has always been the most populous. The Peninsular Region comes next mainly because of its larger area.

TABLE 6 :—Regional distribution of Population 1961

(1)	Area in thousand sq. miles	Population in million			Percent
		Males	Females	Person	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Himalayan Region . . . . .	199	14·2	12·7	26·9	6·1
2. Northern Plain Region . . . . .	299	89·8	81·8	171·6	39·1
3. Peninsular Hills & Plateau Region . . . . .	519	66·7	64·0	130·7	29·7
4. Western Ghats & Coastal Region . . . . .	110	26·0	24·9	50·9	11·6
5. Eastern Ghats & Coastal Region . . . . .	105	29·6	29·5	59·1	13·5
India . . . . .	1,232	226·3	212·9	439·2	100·0

1.52. *Density by natural regions:* Generally speaking, areas of different density conform to natural features. The region of highest density is the Jumna-Ganges Doabs and the West-Bengal basin, stemming from North-West, running along the broad belt of Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar and terminating in West Bengal. The density in the entire region is seldom below 500 per square mile and often above 1000 in spacious bands astride the river. In Kerala, along the South-Western submontane Coast, 40 per cent of the area, which claims 57 per cent of the

State's population, has a density of over 1000. The areas in the Central and Deccan plateaus delineated in the North by the district of Mahendragarh in Punjab, in the South by Nilgiris (Madras), in the east by Santhal Parganas (Bihar) and in the west by the Arabian Sea have a density generally below 500. Within this region, there are three large continuous areas with density below 200. The first consists of the desert districts of Rajasthan and lowland districts of Gujarat. The second covers the central areas and starts in Rajasthan, runs into the various

districts of Madhya Pradesh and tapers off in its South-East. The third straddles four States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Table 7 gives the percentage distribution of population and area under the different density groups.

TABLE 7 :—Percentage distribution of area and population by density classes, 1961.

Density per sq. mile	Percentage by	
	Area	Population
I	2	3
Below 200	30.82	8.63
201—350	32.45	22.92
351—500	12.85	14.16
501—750	13.20	22.25
751—1000	6.13	13.96
Over 1000	4.55	18.08
India.	100.00	100.00

1.53. *Density by Districts*.—During 1951-60 out of 303 districts in the 14 major States, 176 registered an increase in population of over 20.5 per cent, which is approximately the growth rate of the country. Of these, 45 districts have a density less than 200, 46 between 200-300, and 39 between 300-500, making a total of 130 districts in the density range below 500. In this group again the rate of increase in 65 districts has been between 21-25 per cent, in 34, 26-30%, and in 31 over 30 per cent. Quite a number of districts in the remaining 46, in areas of density over 500, had either a colonization scheme or some sudden industrial development. On the whole it appears that large increases in population have occurred mostly in the sparsely populated districts.

## 2. Demographic Characteristics of Population :

2.11. *Population by five year age groups and sex*: Table 8 gives the percentage distribution of population of each sex in five-yearly groups. The first two columns show the distribution as given by the actual census count. The next two columns give the distributions obtained after smoothing the single-year age returns. In India, single year age returns are seriously distorted due to heavy heapings at some digits and deficits at others. The age ratio for 0-4 grouping of 1961 Census age distribution comes to 12.7 for males and 16.1 for females and the sex ratio to 5.9. The

age ratio for the smoothed age distribution is 1.3 for males and 1.6 for females and the sex ratio is 2.0. Then Indian Census sex-age distribution has been showing a high masculinity, particularly in certain States and in adult ages. The sex ratio in the total population has varied around 105. The reasons for higher masculinity are not adequately understood. Some of it may be due to higher female mortality in the reproductive ages. The age distribution of each sex was smoothed separately but no attempt was made to adjust sex ratios. The fact that mere smoothing reduced the sex-ratio index from 5.9 to 2.0 indicates that much of the higher sex-ratios in certain age groups are due to differential distortion in age returns of the two sexes.

2.12. The reasons for distortion of age returns can be more readily appreciated. There is a heavy concentration of population returned at ages ending in the digits 0 and 5.2's and 8's show secondary concentration up to ages 30. The distortion increases as the ten-year age cycle increases. Here, the problem is not one of digital preference as understood in Western countries. The nature of the distortion suggests that it is due mainly to the problem of estimation of age by the informant, who in most cases is the head of the household and not the person, whose age is being recorded. In India, there are few occasions for the people to recall their precise ages and the bulk of the population is not aware of the correct age. In the circumstances the generally accepted quinquennial groupings 0-4, 5-9, is often inefficient. Age is the most important characteristic of a population and it seems necessary that attention should be paid to the question of adopting proper age grouping, so that the data may be meaningful. Smoothing of the single year age data is essential, even if they are used in quinary age groups. Another alternative is to use them in wider groups, say, decennial instead of quinquennial, so that the distortion may be, more or less, balanced within the group itself, but for most demographic analysis decennial age groups are not suitable. Unless otherwise stated, the figures given in the paper are based on the unsmoothed census count. The comments made, therefore, are always liable to correction on account of the terminal digit grouping (0-4) adopted.

2.21. *Marital Status by age and sex*: The following table shows the percentage distribution of population by marital status according to 1961 census.

TABLE 9 :—Percentage distribution of population by marital status, 1961.

Marital status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Never married	52.9	42.3	52.4	41.5	55.2	46.4
Married	43.0	46.4	43.3	47.0	41.8	43.3
Widowed	3.7	10.8	3.9	11.0	2.8	9.9
Divorced or Separated	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4

The 'divorced or separated' group is so small that it can well be merged with the 'widowed'. The percentage of 'never married' males is much greater than that of 'never married' females indicating that compared to women more men remain never married. On the other hand, the proportion of widows is greater than that of widowers, which shows that more men remarry than women. The differences in percentages are much greater than what may be expected on the basis of the sex ratio in the population. The proportion of 'never married' is greater and those of 'married' and widowed less in the urban areas than the corresponding proportions in the rural areas. These differences have their roots in social custom. The numerical smallness of the differences between rural and urban proportions suggests, however, homogeneity in the social outlook of the population in the matter of marriage.

2.22. Table 10 gives the age distribution of each marital status group by age and sex. It shows in bold relief the fact that the age distribution of married women is younger compared to that of married men. 'Widowed' are concentrated in older ages, above 40 say, while 'divorced or separated' are mostly confined to the earlier ages below 40. Again, the rural urban differences are not pronounced. The age distribution of married men and women in the urban areas is only slightly older than that in the rural areas.

2.3. Table 11 shows percentage of the population in the different age groups by marital status categories. The existence of 'never married' men and women at ages above 30, however small in magnitude is rather striking in a country where marriage is assumed to be universal. This is so in rural as well as urban areas. The higher percentage of 'married women' in comparison with that of 'married men' in each age group upto 35 proves that women marry earlier than men. The difference is striking in 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24. After age 35, the percentage of married women decreases much more sharply than it does in the case of 'married men'. The percentage of 'married women' runs below that of 'married men' and the gap widens as the age increases due to widowhood. Depending on social developments, the much higher proportion of 'widows' in comparison with that of 'widowers' is a matter of demographic significance. The rural and urban pictures are not very different. Table 12 shows the percentage of married men and women in the various age-sex groups upto age 45.

It shows some prevalence of marriage below age 14. It is more prominent in the rural areas and there too among females. The contrast in the rural and urban percentages of married males and females in the first three age groups indicates the practice of marrying earlier in the rural areas.

TABLE 12.—Proportion of married persons in each age group by rural-urban and by sex.

Age group	Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10—14 . . .	7.7	22.1	1.9	6.8
15—19 . . .	26.7	73.8	11.2	51.7
20—24 . . .	59.1	93.2	40.3	85.6
25—29 . . .	81.8	94.5	72.2	92.9
30—34 . . .	89.2	91.5	87.1	91.2
35—39 . . .	90.8	87.0	91.6	87.2
40—44 . . .	88.9	77.8	91.0	77.2

2.4. The age distribution of married women is, of topical interest in the context of fertility. In the rural areas 79.4% of married women are in the reproductive ages 15-44 as against 83.8% in the urban areas, giving 80.1% for the combined (table 10). In this age span, women other than 'married' account for 7.86% of the married group, the percentage being 7.95 for the rural and 7.37 for the urban. The age distribution of married women in 15-44 as revealed by the various censuses is given below:

TABLE 13.—Age composition of married women in the reproductive ages, 1921—1961

Age group	1921	1931	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15—19 . . .	17.4	20.6	38.1	15.2
20—24 . . .	21.4	23.1		22.2
25—29 . . .	21.1	20.0	37.6	21.7
30—34 . . .	18.4	16.6		17.2
35—39 . . .	11.4	11.2	24.3	13.1
40—44 . . .	10.3	8.5		10.6
15—44 . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is only a minor shift in that 1961 shows a slightly smaller percentage in 15-19 and a correspondingly higher percentage in 35-39 compared to that shown by other Censuses. The high percentage of married in the most fertile ages 20-34 is a striking feature.

2.5. Age Structure of Population by broad age groups: Table 14 shows the age structure of population by sex as given by the censuses from 1901 onwards. The structure has remained fairly stable and conforms to the 40% population in 0-14, which is characteristic of a progressive population. One interesting feature of 1961 distribution is that compared with 1941 and 1951 the proportion of the population in 0-14 shows a distinct though small increase



and that in the ages 15-44 a small decrease. This will be so if the decline in mortality from high to lower level follows the typical pattern, in which reduction in infant and childhood mortality is greater than that at other ages.

### 3. Economic and Social Characteristics of the Population :

#### 3.11. Literacy and level of education: The Cen-

TABLE 15 :—Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 and over by literacy and level of education, 1961

Level of education (1)	Rural			Urban		
	P (2)	M (3)	F (4)	P (5)	M (6)	F (7)
1. Illiterate . . . . .	77.6	65.8	89.9	45.6	34.0	59.5
2. Literate without any educational standard . . . . .	15.7	23.5	7.5	27.3	31.2	22.5
3. Those who passed an examination of the standard of						
(a) Primary or Junior Basic but not matriculation and above . . . . .	5.9	9.2	2.5	18.8	22.3	14.5
(b) Matriculation & above . . . . .	0.8	1.5	0.1	8.3	12.5	3.5
TOTAL . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Literacy in rural areas is very low, which comes down lower still in the case of females. Category 3 may properly be considered to be literate of a recognised standard. It formed only 10.7% in the case of males and 2.6% for females. Taking matriculation as the minimum in qualification of an educated person, only 1.5% were so educated among males and 0.1% among females. The percentages are higher in the urban areas, where the disparity between male and female percentages is not great. The percentage of literates of a recognised standard is 27.1 but educated males are only 12.5% of total males and educated females 3.5%. Even here, females are lagging behind. The following table gives the distribution of the last group by the educational standard passed.

TABLE 16:—Percentage distribution of persons with educational standard Matriculation and above by highest examination passed, 1961.

Highest Examination Passed (1)	Proportion		
	P (2)	M (3)	F (4)
1. Matriculation or equivalent . . . . .	74.7	73.9	78.5
2. Diploma below degree standard . . . . .			
(i) Technical . . . . .	1.6	1.8	1.0
(ii) Non-technical . . . . .	3.9	3.7	4.6
3. University degree or higher . . . . .			
(i) Technical . . . . .	4.2	4.3	3.7
(ii) Non-technical . . . . .	15.6	16.3	12.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0

sus of 1961 shows that of the population aged 5 and over, 28.3% was literate in the sense of being both able to read and write with understanding. The percentage of literates in the population aged 15 and over was 27.7 in 1961, which is quite close to 28.3. The corresponding percentage in 1951 was 19.2. The following table gives the proportion with reference to population aged 5 and over under the different categories.

Nearly 3/4ths of the educated category stopped at matriculation. Among those, who went further a large proportion sought non-technical degrees. Women in category 3(i) are mainly in teaching and medicine.

3.12. The position of literacy in the different age groups is more revealing. Table 17 shows the proportions of the various groups classified by age. The first four quinary age-groups are of special interest as showing the crop brought under education in the last 15 years. The slowly decreasing proportion of illiterates as age increases gives an idea of the slow pace at which illiteracy is being removed even in recent years, particularly in the rural areas. Adult education does not seem to have made much of an impact. The comparatively much higher percentages among the literates and above categories in the urban areas show that the spread of education is more rapid in urban areas. In each age group, the proportion of those having an educational standard has indisputably risen but not sharply enough. In the age group 5-9, 43.6% of boys and 35.9% of girls in the urban areas as against 21.1% and 10.1% respectively in rural areas may be taken to have gone to school. These percentages indicate how far we are from compulsory primary education. In 10-14, 37.7% of boys and 31.6% of girls in the urban areas are only literate, whereas this group should have passed the primary or junior basic. In the rural areas, only 16.1% of boys and 6.4% of girls in 10-14 had passed this standard as against a percentage of 39.9 and 30.7 in urban areas. These percentages by contrast with those going to schools in the age group 5-9 afford an insight into the major problem of wastage due to children dropping out of school without going even upto the primary level. However, it is a hopeful sign that education of girls is not far behind that of boys in

urban areas. Even in the rural areas, the proportion in the age groups 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24, is distinctly above that in the higher age groups both for boys and girls, which shows that education is proceeding apace much too slowly.

3.21. *Economic characteristics: Participation rates:*

The number of workers in millions according to 1961 Census was as follows:

Table 18 :—Number of Workers and their percentage to total population by rural-urban and by sex, 1961.

	No. of Workers			Percentage of Workers to total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Persons	188.6	162.2	26.4	43.0	45.1	33.5
Males	129.1	106.7	22.4	57.1	58.2	52.4
Females	59.5	55.5	4.0	28.0	31.4	11.1

43 per cent of the population (57 per cent of men and 28 per cent of women) were working. Participation rate for each sex was distinctly higher in the rural areas as compared to that in the urban areas. The contrast is greater in the case of females, whose parti-

icipation is quite low in urban areas. The employment-unemployment rates collected in the various rounds of the N.S.S. give the following participation rates:

Table 19 :—Participation rates from the various rounds of the National Sample Survey

Round	Persons		Male		Female	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11th & 12th	39.38	33.75	55.07	52.59	33.33	12.83
13th		33.87		52.61		12.96
14th	41.86	32.95	56.88	52.03	26.66	11.73
16th	41.88	34.01	55.67	52.30	27.72	13.55

Though there are conceptual differences from round to round, these figures still afford an idea of the dimensions.

3.22. Table 20 shows the age distribution of workers and participation rates by age groups.

Table 20 :—Age distribution of the Workers and their participation rates, 1961.

Age	Percentage of workers							Participation rates						
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total	Rural		Urban				
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
0-14	7.7	6.8	9.7	7.6	10.0	2.5	5.8	8.0	9.4	6.6	10.6	7.6	3.5	1.6
15-34	49.3	48.6	50.9	47.8	51.0	52.8	49.3	66.2	88.1	43.6	91.1	49.8	76.9	15.8
35-59	36.5	37.3	34.8	36.8	34.4	39.8	39.6	73.8	96.7	47.6	97.5	52.3	93.3	22.9
60+	6.5	7.3	4.6	7.8	4.6	4.9	5.3	49.5	76.6	22.4	79.9	24.3	58.4	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
(1) Percentage of workers of all ages to population in 15-59								80.7	106.6	52.7	111.0	59.8	89.9	20.6
(2) Percentage of workers of age 15-59 to population in 15-59								69.2	91.6	45.2	93.8	50.8	83.2	18.3



The high proportion of housewives is prominent. The lower proportion in the rural areas as compared to that in the urban areas under 'Full time Students' is in conformity with the smaller spread of education there. Category 4 covers persons, who are economically independent but not working. Its proportion was appreciable only among males in the urban areas the percentage being 2.9. Categories 7 and 8 cover unemployed. They formed 1.3% among males and a negligible proportion of 0.1% among females. In the urban areas this percentage among males was 3.7 and in the rural areas 0.7, which supports the known fact of greater unemployment in the urban areas. In the rural areas under-employment instead of unemployment is the problem. New entrants to the labour force seeking employment for the first time were slightly greater than the rest of the unemployed group. Unemployed men work out to 0.56% of the total male population and unemployed women to 0.07 of total female population. Thus, male labour force was 57.7% of male population and female labour force 28.1% of female population, giving a labour force of 43.3% in the total population. It is evident that the Census understates the extent of unemployed. According to the Census figures, unemployment rate for the rural areas comes to 0.37% of the labour force and for the urban areas 2.97%, giving an overall rate of 0.74%. The corresponding figures for males alone are 0.55, 3.25 and 0.99 respectively. Information on number of workers was also collected in the Fertility Sample Survey conducted by the Registrar General with a set of probing questions. It gave a participation rate of 45.2 per cent the rate being 57.9 per cent in the case of males and 31.7 per cent in the case of females. They agree well with the rates obtained from the Census data.

3.25. *Activity pattern during 1901-61:* The pattern of activity of the employed population has been fairly constant over the last sixty years, as is shown in Table 23. The secondary and tertiary sectors are small; the primary dominates. In the last two decades, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of males employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors but a distinct decrease in the case of women. The figures for 1931 and 1951 are a little out from the trend shown by the figures during 1901-1961, presumably because in these two years the Census switched over from the labour force to the gainful worker approach in defining workers. But the difference was not considerable and as pertinently remarked in the U.N. Handbook of Population Census Methods Vol. II (p. 14), the two approaches "basically refer to the same concept, the main difference result from the way in which the questions are actually formulated."

3.26. *Workers by industrial categories:* India continues to have a peasant economy. There have been only minor changes in the pattern of industrial employment. According to the 1961 Census the percentage distribution of workers in the industrial categories was as follows:

TABLE 24:—Percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories and sex, 1961.

Category	Percentage		
	P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(I) Cultivators . . .	52.82	51.46	55.72
(II) Agricultural labour . . .	16.71	13.42	23.86
(III) Mining, Quarrying, live-stock, fishing, forestry, orchards, plantations etc. . .	2.75	3.10	2.00
(IV) (a) Manufacturing: Household . . .	5.25	4.51	6.82
(b) Other household industries . . .	1.14	1.20	1.03
(V) Manufacturing: Non-household . . .	4.22	5.56	1.33
(VI) Construction . . .	1.09	1.41	0.41
(VII) Trade & Commerce . . .	4.05	5.29	1.37
(VIII) Transport, Storage and Communication . . .	1.59	2.28	0.11
(IX) Other Services . . .	10.38	11.77	7.35
Total . . .	100.00	100.0	100.0

The first two categories cover cultivation of crops. Category III is confined to the non-household sector and combines Divisions 0-Agriculture etc. and 1-Mining and Quarrying of the International List excluding cultivation of crop. Category IV covers the household sector and combines Divisions 0, 1 and 2-3. The last covers Manufacturing. In this sector, employment in Division 1 is negligible. Direct calculations show that 0.48 per cent of persons i.e., 0.57 per cent males and 0.28 per cent females among the employed were in Mining and Quarrying. In category IV, 1.14 per cent persons i.e., 1.20 per cent males and 1.03 per cent females were in Division 0; adding the balance of Category III, it is seen that 3.41 per cent persons implying 3.73 per cent males and 2.75 per cent females were in the household and non-household sectors of Division 0. This leaves 5.25 per cent persons i.e., 4.51 per cent males and 6.82 per cent females in the household sector of Manufacturing. Category V corresponds to Divisions 2-3 in the non-household sector, VI to 4, VII to 6, VIII to 7 and IX to 5, 8 and 9 combined.

3.27. The bulk of women workers are cultivators or agricultural labourers. In previous Censuses, around 45 per cent of women workers were cultivators and another 30 per cent agricultural labourer, making a total of 70-75 per cent. In 1961, the total was 79 per cent, which includes 56 per cent as cultivators. Among women there was a sharp increase in the proportion of cultivators and a marked decrease in that of agricultural labourer. In 1961 employment in the household sector of manufacturing is available separately. It shows a slightly higher employment than the non-household counter-

part, primarily due to the fact that it had a higher proportion of female workers. The proportionate share of Trade and Commerce in the employment of women varied round 5 per cent upto 1931, dropped down to 2.9 per cent in 1951 and was the lowest in 1961 at 1.4 per cent. In other respects, the proportionate distribution of each sex in the various categories in the previous years fairly well accords with that in 1961.

3.28. Table 24 shows that apart from Cultivation, Manufacturing [IV(a) & V] and 'Other Services' (IX), which in a way is a residual group, are the only two sizeable categories. Nearly 50 per cent of the employment in V-Manufacturing is covered by the Factories Act. Trade and Commerce (VII) comes next, but it is only half their size.

3.29. *Sex-ratio among workers:* Table 25 shows the number of women workers per 100 workers in each category since 1901. Women's employment is very nearly equal to that of men in II-Agricultural Labour, but even here their share is gradually declining. The next category, where women command a good proportion is I-Cultivation and here their share is slightly increasing. The employment of women in category III is smaller. On the whole, women get a good share of employment in the primary sector, where they have, more or less, retained their position but greatly lost ground in the remaining categories. In 1961 employment of women in each category is much below that in the period 1901-1921. Only in IX 'Other Services' is the fall in their share less glaring perhaps on account of the inclusion of Major Groups 89 and 90 of ISIC namely,—'Services not elsewhere classified' and 'Activities unspecified and not adequately described'. They never had much strength in VIII 'Transport and Communication' but their proportion in 1961 is almost negligible. In household industry they formed 38.8 per cent of the total whereas this percentage in the case of the non-household sector of manufacturing industry was only 9.9. Women's share in total employment comes out to be quite considerable at 31.5 per cent, mainly because of their greater absorption in cultivation including labour employed therefor and household industry.

3.31. Paras 3.31 to 3.64 discuss the various characteristics of employed persons in which categories I and II are omitted throughout. Household industries occupy a very special position in the Indian pattern of employment. They are confined to Divisions 0-3. Hence, employment in these Divisions as in 1961 is shown separately under Non-household and Household sectors in Tables 26-30. Major groups which accounted for over 5 per cent of employment in a Division are also given to bring out industries of any importance. Similar figures for Divisions 4 to 9 are shown in Tables 26 & 28. The remarks in the following paragraphs invariably relate to the employment aspect of the industrial pattern of the country.

3.32. *Workers by industry Divisions:* Table 26 shows the relative importance of Division 0-3 in the industrial economy. Together they account for 43.9 per cent of total employment in the country, the percentage being 50.6 for the rural and 34.9 for the urban areas. The higher percentage for the rural areas is due to the higher percentage in Division 0. Mining and Quarrying is very small and is naturally concentrated in the rural areas. The relative importance of the Major Groups in the Divisions is not very different in the rural and the urban areas. The equality of the percentages in the rural and urban areas for "Textile-Cotton" which is the most important manufacturing industry, is striking.

3.33. Cols. 5, 6, 11 & 12 of Table 27 bring out the importance of the household sector in each Division and Major Group. In Manufacturing the household sector is predominant in the rural areas and not quite insignificant in the urban areas. Nearly 2/3 of women workers in the urban areas are in this sector. They are practically equally distributed between household and non-household sectors in the important Major Groups except that their share in the non-household sector in the case of 'Textile-Cotton', 'Wood and Wooden products' and 'Leather and leather products' is small, as is shown by Cols. 6 and 8 of Table 28. The case of Textile-Cotton is of some significance in view of the fact that it is a major factory industry of the urban areas. In the rural areas, women are mostly in the household sector. In Division 0—'Agriculture etc.' household sector accounts for nearly 1/3 of the workers in the rural areas and a smaller fraction in the urban areas. 'Livestock and Hunting' is the most important Major Groups in the Division and is equally divided between household and non-household sectors. The Division in urban is already very small, and hence the role of household sector is much smaller. Even in the rural areas, employment of women in Division 0 is not high but there is no great disparity in the employment of the two sexes, as is shown by the figures in cols. 5 & 6 of Table 27.

3.34. Percentages relating to Divisions 0-3 in Table 28 bring out the importance of rural areas and women in the Non-household sector. Divisions 0 and 1 and their important Major Groups are predominantly rural, but not so Manufacturing, which is concentrated more in the urban areas. Among the important Major Groups only 'Foodstuffs' has more or less even importance in the rural and urban areas. Employment of women also is quite low both in the urban and the rural areas. Only 'Field Produce', 'Plantation Crops', 'Forestry and Logging' in the rural areas and 'Tobacco Products' in both rural and urban give them a slightly better share.

3.35. Table 26 and 28 show similar data about Divisions 4-9. In this Section 'Services' and 'Trade and Commerce' account for the bulk of employment. It is interesting to see that in the rural areas Retail Trade claims practically the whole of employment

in Trade and Commerce and that the proportionate employment in the wholesale trade is much higher in the urban areas. Here again, Table 26 shows that the relative importance of the Divisions and important Major Groups in the rural and urban areas is not very different. Column 3 of Table 28 shows employment in the rural areas as a percentage of the total employment in the Division or the Major Group. It is interesting to find a percentage of 52.2 under 'Construction'. Similarly 56.5% of the total employment in 'Services' and 42.6% in 'Trade and Commerce' is in the rural areas. Under the Division 'Services' 56.3% of employment in 'Religious and Welfare Services', 45% in 'Recreation Services' and 52.5% in 'Personal Services' are in rural areas.

3.36. Percentage employment of women in the rural and the urban areas is only moderate in some major groups and quite low in others, as is seen from Table 28. The percentage in the rural areas is the highest in Division 5 primarily due to 'Sanitary Services'. It is equally high in 'Personal Services'. These are the Major Groups, where women get a good share of employment.

3.37. *Workers in Household Sector by Industry Divisions 0-3:* Table 29 similar shows the importance of rural areas and the employment of women in the Household Sector. All the industries are predominantly rural. Employment of women is moderate in Division 0. It is not very much less than that of men in Manufacturing. Among Major Groups it is particularly low in 'Leather and leather products' and 'Basic Metals'. In the rural areas it is greater than

that of men in Foodstuffs and Textiles Cotton.

3.38. Table 30 shows the percentage of employees to total workers. It is seen that the content of hired labour is small. Household industry is carried out mostly with help of household members. In the rural areas, only 8.1 per cent of men and 3.7 per cent of women were employees. The corresponding percentages for the urban areas were greater, being 16.2 and 11.2 respectively.

3.41. *Work Status by Industry Divisions:* Table 31 and 32 show the percentage distribution of workers in non-household industry separately for rural and urban respectively according to employer, single worker, family worker and employee in each Division and important Major Groups. The proportion of employers is very small and employees are rather the rule than the exception. Hence the primary interest in this table lies in the proportion of single worker and family worker. Their proportions bring out the Divisions and Major Groups, where these type of workers play an important role. As has already been seen employment of women in non-household industry is small and hence the proportions of persons very closely reflect the proportions of males. Accordingly, the proportions for persons and females only are being shown. Even though employment of women is small, their high proportion as single worker and family worker is of interest.

3.42. *Work Status by Rural-Urban, 1961:* The following table shows the percentage of workers by their status for all industries.

Table 33:—Percentage distribution of workers by work-status rural urban and sex, 1961.

Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Employer . . . . .	3.3	3.8	1.4	6.0	6.6	1.7	4.7	5.3	1.5
Employee . . . . .	40.6	44.5	26.5	61.8	62.7	53.6	51.1	54.2	35.2
Single Worker . . . . .	44.4	41.9	53.3	27.2	26.0	37.4	35.8	33.5	48.2
Family worker . . . . .	11.7	9.8	18.8	5.0	4.7	7.3	8.4	7.0	15.1

Single workers form nearly a third of the total and family workers make up another 8 per cent. The proportion of single workers and family workers is much higher in the rural areas as compared to that in the urban areas. On the other hand, the proportion of employers and employees is higher in the urban areas than in the rural, which indicates a higher market economy. In the rural areas, the proportion of single workers and family workers among females is higher than the corresponding proportion in males, which is true to the nature of single worker and family worker enterprises. On the other hand, the proportion of employers and employees among females is appreciably less than that among males.

3.43. In the rural areas, among the Division family workers have a considerable proportion in Divisions 0— 'Agriculture, etc.', 5— 'Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services' (probably due to last two only) and 6— 'Trade and Commerce' (Table 31). It is in these Divisions that among females the proportion of family workers is considerable. In 2-3 'Manufacturing' and 8—'Services' also they have a considerable proportion. The proportion of single workers is similarly around or well above 30 per cent in these six Divisions and in Division 4—'Construction'. The higher percentages in 'Trade and Commerce' and 'Services' are significant. In fact, employees form only 11.4 per cent of the total in

'Trade and Commerce'. Thus, the bulk of employment in 'Trade and Commerce' is on a single worker or family worker basis. In this Division, employers also form an appreciable percentage, which is 11.3. Here again, among females single workers have an equally high percentage.

3.44. In the rural areas the important Major Groups also show some interesting features regarding the role of family worker and single worker. The proportions of family worker is quite substantial in 00 — 'Field Produce and Plantation crops', 03 — 'Fishing' 04 — 'Livestock and Hunting', (60—63) 'Wholesale Trade' and (64—68) 'Retail Trade' and 88 — 'Personal Services'. As in the case of Divisions, the proportion of family workers among females is quite high in these Major Groups. A few other groups, which also have appreciable proportion of family workers among females, are e.g. 'Foodstuffs', 'Textile Cotton', 'Textile Others', 'Wood and Wooden Products', 'Leather and Leather Products' and 'Recreation Services'. The proportion of single workers is quite high in 'Fishing', 'Livestock and Hunting', 'Textile Others', 'Wood and Wooden Products', 'Leather and Leather Products', 'Wholesale Trade', 'Retail Trade', 'Religious and Welfare Services' and 'Recreation Services'. Here again, the proportion of single worker among females is quite high. It is worth noting that the single workers in 'Textile-Cotton' form a much smaller proportion, employees being the predominant group. 'Forestry and logging', 'Foodstuffs' and to some extent 'Transport' have a higher proportion of single workers among females. The proportion of employers is quite substantial in 'Wholesale Trade' and 'Retail Trade'. The other Major Groups, which have a proportion of employer higher than the normal are 'Field Produce and Plantation Crops', 'Foodstuffs' and 'Textile Others'.

3.45. In the urban areas only Division 0 'Agriculture etc.' and 6 'Trade and Commerce' have an appreciable proportion of family workers accompanied by a similar proportion of family workers among females (table 32). Single worker has a higher proportion in Divisions 0, 4 and 6 accompanied by a similarly high proportion of single workers among females. Trade and Commerce follows the pattern observed in the case of rural areas. The proportion of single worker among females is quite high, being

64 per cent. Similarly, employers form 16 per cent in this Division. The proportion of employees is not so low as in the case of rural areas, as the proportion of single worker is correspondingly less here. In Manufacturing the single worker has got comparatively a much smaller proportion than that in the rural areas. Similarly in 'Services' the single worker has a smaller proportion in the urban areas.

3.46. Generally speaking, employers have a higher proportion and family workers a smaller proportion in the urban than in the rural areas. The proportion of employers is slightly higher in the same Major Groups as were observed in the case of rural areas. Family workers are prominent only in 'Field Produce and Plantation Crops' and 'Fishing' and to smaller extent, in 'Retail and Wholesale Trade', and 'Livestock and Hunting'. In these groups, the proportion of family workers among females is also quite high. Single workers are quite high in 'Forestry and Logging', 'Fishing', 'Livestock and Hunting', 'Wood and Wooden Products', 'Leather and Leather Products', 'Retail Trade' and 'Religious and Welfare Services'. These are practically the same groups as were found to be so in the rural areas. The proportion of single worker among females is equally high in these industries. It is more prominent in 'Forestry and Logging', and 'Retail Trade'.

3.47. From the details given in paras 3.43-3.46 it will be seen that the structure of the various industries in regard to the status of workers in the rural and the urban areas is not very dissimilar. Family workers and single workers are prominent features mostly in the same set of industries in urban as well as rural areas and these industries employ proportionately more women. However, the actual percentages may differ to some extent.

3.51. *Workers by Occupation Divisions:* The following Table shows the percentage distribution of workers in the ten Divisions of the National Classification of Occupations, which are the same as in the International Classification. The two classifications are identical in so far as one (Division) and two digit (Groups) classifications are concerned except that certain two digit Groups have been added to or subtracted from the International Classification in obtaining the National Classification.

Table 34 :—Occupational distribution of workers by rural urban. 1961.

Division	Description	Total	Rural	Urban	Percent of women workers to the group total		
					Total	Rural	Urban
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	5.6	5.1	6.5	15.1	11.2	19.2
1.	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	3.1	2.1	4.4	2.6	3.8	1.8

Table 34 (contd) :—Occupational distribution of Workers by rural-Urban, 1961.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Clerical and Related Workers . . . . .	5.7	2.2	10.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	
3. Sales Workers . . . . .	12.3	9.8	15.5	11.1	16.6	6.4	
4. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers . . . . .	10.8	17.0	2.4	25.1	25.7	19.1	
5. Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers . . . . .	1.2	1.7	0.5	19.0	19.2	18.2	
6. Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations . . . . .	3.3	2.0	5.1	1.0	0.7	1.1	
7-8. Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified . . . . .	47.2	50.5	42.9	26.6	33.3	16.0	
9. Service, Sport and Recreation Workers . . . . .	10.0	8.7	11.7	24.3	28.3	20.3	
10. Workers not Classified by Occupation . . . . .	0.8	1.0	0.5	12.7	15.2	5.8	

For convenience of reference, the full description of the various Divisions will be abbreviated to the Keyword italicized in Table 34. The largest Division is that of 7-8 'Craftsmen'. The percentage is greatly inflated due to inclusion of labourers not elsewhere classified who formed 33.1 per cent of workers in Division 7-8 in rural urban combined, 35.4 per cent in the rural areas and 29.3 per cent in the urban areas. The percentage of workers in Division 7-8 is a little higher in the rural areas than in the urban. 3—'Sales Workers', 9—'Servicemen' and 4—'Farmers' each account for about 10 per cent. The percentages of the first two are a little higher in the urban areas as compared to those in the rural areas. Similarly, the percentage of 2—'Clerical' is much higher in the urban areas. In the rural areas it is small. Quite naturally Division 4—Farmers has a higher percentage in the rural areas than in the urban.

3.52. The Divisions which have proportion of women around 25 per cent are 7-8, 9 and 4. In these Divisions the proportion of women is higher in the rural areas. Divisions 0, 3 and 5 account for 10-20 per cent of workers. Only in 0—'Professional' is the proportion of women workers higher in the urban areas than in the rural. It is interesting to see a higher proportion of women in 3—'Salesmen' in the rural areas. Employment of women in Divisions 1, 2 & 6 is almost insignificant.

3.53. *Workers cross-classified by occupation and industry:* Table 35 shows the percentage distribution of workers in each occupational Division classified by the category of workers according to Industrial Classification. It gives an occupation-cum-industry distribution at Divisions level. The similarity between the percentages for 'total' and 'urban' shows that there is no major difference in the pattern. It is but natural that the percentage in Category IX—'Other Services' should be so near 100 in the case of Occupations 0—'Professional', 1—'Administrative' and 9—'Services' as they are closely related to the industry group (Other Services). Category V—'Manufacturing' (Non-household), VI—'Construction', VII—'Trade and Commerce' and VIII—'Transport etc.' also claim an appreciable proportion of workers in Occupation 1

—'Administrative'. In the case of Occupations 0 and 9 only V—'Manufacturing' gets an appreciable proportion. The proportions in the abovementioned instances are relatively higher in the urban areas as compared to both areas combined. Division 2 'Clerical' have an appreciable proportion in categories V, VII and VIII with the result that their proportion in industry group IX is only about 50 per cent. Practically the whole of 'Salesmen' fall in the Industrial Category VII of 'Trade and Commerce'. Similarly, Division 4—'Farmers, Fishermen etc' are almost wholly classified in the two categories III—'Mining, Livestock, Forestry etc.' and IV—'Household Industry'. Division 5 is almost wholly confined to category III of 'Mining Quarrying etc.' It is rather interesting to find even 3.7 per cent of workers in Division 5—'Manufacturing'. The bulk of Division 6—'Transport' is found in category VIII. A major portion of Divisions 7-8—'Craftsmen' falls as is to be expected in categories IV and V but also 27 per cent of workers are in category IX—'Other Services'. On the whole, it seems that certain Occupational Divisions like 0, 3, 5 and 9 are, more or less, identified with the Industrial categories IX, VII, III and IX respectively. In other cases, the concentration of certain occupations in a specific industrial category is not very great.

3.54. *Workers by major occupation groups:* Columns 3 and 4 of Table 36 show employment in important Occupational Groups as a percentage of the total employment in the Division. All those groups, which account for at least 5 per cent of the employment in the Division in the rural or the urban areas, have been included. Only in a few instances the limit was lowered in view of the particular importance of the Group in the general economy. In cases, where employment in the group is concentrated in a particular industrial category, the percentage of workers falling in the industrial category to the total employment in the Group is indicated in columns 6 and 7, the category being shown in column 5. The following features shown by the Table may be mentioned. The percentage of 05—Teachers in Division 0 is quite high. The percentage in the rural is higher than that in the urban, probably due to greater diversification of occupations in



the urban areas. Group 10 'Administrative and Executive Officials (Government)' accounts for practically the whole of the workers in Division 1 in the rural areas. The percentage in the urban areas is also quite high, being nearly 50 per cent. The percentage for Groups 11 and 12 covering "Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors in Wholesale and Retail Trade and Financial Institutions" is quite small, the residual Group 13 is correspondingly quite substantial. In Division 2, Group 28 'Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous' accounts for more than half the total workers, unskilled office workers forming another 30 per cent. 20—'Book-keepers and Cashiers' make around 10 per cent, nearly 30 per cent of which are in Trade and Commerce. Over two-thirds of the workers in Division 3 of Sales Workers are 30—'Working Proprietors in Wholesale and Retail Trades', the balance being mainly 33—'Salesmen and Shop Assistants'. These percentages are consistent with the greater role of single workers and family workers in Trade and Commerce observed earlier. In Division 6 group 64—, 'Drivers Road Transport' form nearly half of the total workers in the Group. In Divisions 7-8 Group 70—"Spinners, Weavers, etc." form nearly 20 per cent in the rural areas and the bulk of them are in household industry; only 9 per cent are in manufacturing industry. In the urban areas, they are equally divided between manufacturing and household industries. A similar division between household and manufacturing industry in the rural is seen with reference to Group 71 'Tailors, Cutters, etc.' The scales are reversed in the urban areas. The proportion of Group 91 'House-keepers, Cooks, Maids, etc.' in Division 9 is 19 per cent in the rural areas and 32 per cent in the urban areas, showing a greater importance of this group in the urban areas.

3.56. A study of the percentages in columns 6 and 7 of table 30 brings out the same identity of occupation with the industrial category as was brought out with reference to table 35. Some interesting concentrations in different industrial categories have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. A few others are indicated here. Group 75 "Tool makers etc." is concentrated in household and manufacturing industries in the rural areas, while it falls primarily in manufacturing industry in the urban areas. Similarly, Group 77 'Carpenters, etc.' 82 'Millers, Bakers, etc.' and 84 'Tobacco Preparers, etc.' fall mainly in household industry in the rural areas, but in manufacturing industry in the urban areas. Group 81 'Compositors, Printers, etc.' is more concentrated in household industry in the rural areas and is, more or less equally divided between household and manufacturing industries in the urban areas. These special features conform to what is generally known about the concentration of certain occupations in the household sector in the rural areas.

3.61. *Workers by age-groups and educational standards:* Data on literacy of workers was tabulated for urban areas only. Items 1 and 2(a) of table 37 give the percentage of literate workers without and with educational levels classified by age. Items 2(b) (i)—(iv) give the percentage distribution of workers with educational level according to the highest standard passed. Among literate workers in 0-14 about 40 per cent of boys and 35 per cent of girls had passed primary or junior basic. Among workers aged 15 and over, 31 per cent of males were only literate without having passed any educational standard, 36.7 per cent of workers had passed some educational standard, whereas this percentage in the general urban male population was 34.8 (*vide* table 15). The corresponding percentages in the case of female workers were 8.7 and 13.9 respectively, which are below the corresponding percentages in the urban female population 22.5 and 18.0 (*vide* Table 15). The literacy standard of female workers compared to male workers is much lower. Of the male workers who had passed an educational standard 56.4 per cent had passed primary or junior basic, 30.9 per cent matriculation or Higher Secondary and the rest 12.7 per cent had passed higher examinations. The percentage of those, who had got a technical degree from a University was 2.3 and of those who had a non-technical degree 8.0. The percentages for females were higher for every category of literacy standard except in the case of primary or junior basic. It seems that a greater proportion of employed women have higher educational standards. The distribution of literacy and educational standard in each of the three age groups is not very different from that shown by the percentages based on workers of all ages. The percentage of male workers just literate without any educational standard slightly increases with age, while in the case of female workers it decreases. The percentages of male and female workers with educational standard is the highest in 15-34.

3.62. *Workers cross-classified by occupation and education standard:* Table 38 shows the percentages of workers aged 15 and over in the various literacy categories by Occupational Divisions. In cols. (4) and (5), the percentages for persons are also given in brackets. It is seen that they are only slightly below the percentages for males. The only exceptions are literates with educational level in Division 0—Professional, where the percentage for persons is a little higher than that for males. Table 34 shows that the number of women workers in the different Occupational Division is small and hence in combining for both sexes their lower literacy brings down the literacy of males only slightly. Women workers with any educational standard have a higher percentage than males in Divisions 0—'Professional', 2—'Clerical' and 6—'Transport', in Division 1—'Administrative', the percentages for males and

females are equal. These differences are to be expected from the nature of these Occupations. For the same reason Divisions 0, 1 and 2 have a high percentage of formally educated male workers and among them the proportion of those with a University degree or higher is the highest. Quite naturally the proportion of those with a technical degree is the highest in Divisions 0 and 1. It is interesting to note that around 20 per cent of workers in Divisions 0, 1 and 2 were just literate, giving an over all literacy rate around 95 per cent in each.

3.63. Divisions 4 and 5—'Farmers' and 'Miners' have the lowest literacy rates, being roughly around 20 per cent. This includes 10 per cent who had an educational level. In the remaining Divisions, literacy rates form over 60 per cent, the percentage being divided, more or less, equally between those with an educational level and without such a level. 'Salesmen' naturally have a little higher literacy percentage of 75. It is rather striking that X-Miscellaneous Group should have a literacy rate of 65 per cent and particularly much above average proportion of University degree holders. Unlike 0, 1 and 2, the rest of the Divisions have well above 60 per cent of formally educated workers only with primary or junior basic qualification. The rest also have appreciably lower percentage of 'Matriculates' than 0, 1 and 2.

3.64. *Workers cross-classified by age-groups occupation, educational level:* Table 39 gives the percentage of male workers with and without educational level in each Division classified into four age groups. As the age classification of workers in the various Divisions was not available, it had to be estimated on a rough and ready basis and hence the rates given here are only approximate. As stated in para 3.62, the number of women workers in the Divisions is small and their literacy make little difference to the literacy of both sexes combined, and, accordingly Table 39 gives the data only for men. It does not show any great variation in literacy, when considered by age, from what has already been observed without reference to age in para 3.62 and 3.63. Percentages of workers in 0-14 and 60+ are very small but even so the contrast presented by them may be noticed. In Divisions 1 and 2 the percentage of just literates in ages 60 and over is a little higher and that of formally educated a little lower than in the other adult ages. In Divisions 4-9, the percentage of literacy in 60+ is lower than that in the other adult ages. In 0-14, the percentage of just literates is higher in Divisions 3, 4, 7-8 and 9 than in other adult ages but it is mainly due to smallness of the number of workers.

#### 4. Fertility, mortality and rate of population growth, their levels and recent trends.

4.11. *Birth rate, death rate and rate of population growth:* The rate of growth of population since 1901 and a set of estimates of birth and death rates are given in Table 1 and the trends are discussed in para

1.2. In the absence of reliable registration data, vital rates are estimated from the Census sex-age distribution by the methods of Reverse-survival or Differencing two Censuses or Quasi-Stable Population Theory. Estimates based on the last named method are given in Table 1. Estimates obtained by the alternative method of Reverse-survival are given below:

TABLE 40:—*Estimate of Birth and Death Rates by Reverse Survival Method.*

Decade	Birth Rate	Death Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901-11	49.2	42.6
1911-21	48.1	47.2
1921-31	46.4	36.3
1931-41	45.2	31.2
1941-51	39.9	27.4
1951-61	40.9	22.0

Pending preparation of Life Table for 1951-61, the vital rates given for this decennium have been estimated by the Differencing method. Mention may be made of the following estimates for 1941-51 given by Coale & Hoover for three different values of infant death rate.

TABLE 41:—*Coale & Hoover Estimates of Birth and Death Rates on several assumptions of Infant Death Rates:*

Assumed Infant Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
200	40.6	28.4
225	43.2	31.0
250	45.7	33.5

The relevant point is that there are so many loose ends that it would not be scientific to regard any one set of figures as final and more correct than the others. From the very nature of things, there is a certain margin of uncertainty about the exact value of the vital rates. It is heartening to find that the alternative estimates converge closely, which leaves little doubt about the level. The trend is clear that fertility has remained steady, while mortality has been declining and quite sharply in the last intercensal decade.

4.12. The National Sample Survey gave for the rural areas a birth rate of 38.3 and death rate of 19.0 during July 1958—June 1959 and a birth rate of 38.9 and death rate of 15.1 during July 1959—July 1960. The better registration States showed the following registered rates in the most recent years.

TABLE 42:—Registered rates of births and deaths 1957—61:

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957 . . . . .	33.9	16.0	17.9
1958 . . . . .	33.1	16.6	16.5
1959 . . . . .	34.6	14.2	20.4
1960 . . . . .	32.6	13.3	19.3
1961 . . . . .	33.4	14.0	19.4

There is little doubt that the above rates are substantially deficient. It may be pertinent to mention here that the birth and death rates in the various States in the Indian sub-continent show considerable variation. Data based on a few States or localised studies, even if reliable and helpful in revealing the nature of the various problems, may be misleading if taken to represent the situation in the whole country.

4.13. An indication of the current level of death rate was also obtained from annual growth rates got by interpolating population for each year during 1951-61. They are given below:

TABLE 43:—Annual growth rates obtained by interpolation, 1951—60.

Year	Annual growth rate Percent	year	Annual growth rate Percent
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1951 . . . . .	1.64	1956	1.92
1952 . . . . .	1.69	1957	1.98
1953 . . . . .	1.75	1958	2.04
1954 . . . . .	1.81	1959	2.10
1955 . . . . .	1.86	1960	2.16
	Average . . . . .		1.90

The average agrees closely with the exponential growth rate of 1.89 during 1951-61 net of migration. Taking the birth-rate at 40, the death rate in 1960 would be 18.4. Corresponding to an annual growth rate of 2.16 and 1961 census sex-age distribution, Quasi-Stable Population Theory gives a birth rate of 41.3 and a death rate of 19.7.

4.14. *Age specific fertility rates:* Table 44 gives the age specific fertility rates obtained by sample surveys. Column 2 shows the rates for ever-married women in the rural areas obtained in the National Sample Survey 14th Round (1957-58). Columns 4 and 5 give age specific rates for currently married women in the rural and urban areas of Madhya Pra-

desh given by the Registrar General's Sample Census in 1960. Birth rate shown at the end is obtained by applying the rates to 1961 Census age distribution.

TABLE 44:—Age specific fertility rates obtained from 14th Round of National Sample Survey (1957-58) and from the one percent sample Census, Madhya Pradesh, 1960.

Age Group	Fertility Rate Urban	Age Group	Fertility Rate	
			Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
—15 . . . . .	0.3			
15—19 . . . . .	143.9	—18	102	131
20—24 . . . . .	263.6	18—22	254	269
25—29 . . . . .	244.3	23—27	260	271
30—34 . . . . .	188.3	28—32	232	231
35—39 . . . . .	127.9	33—37	185	141
40—44 . . . . .	49.6	38—42	104	119
45—49 . . . . .	17.6	43—47	40	29
50+ . . . . .	0.7	48+	10	9
All ages . . . . .	178		193	196
Birth rate . . . . .	38.6		44.1	39

National Sample Survey 15th Round shows a general fertility rate of 186. A special point to be noticed is that the highest fertility age span is 20-30. After 30 there is a sharp decline.

4.15. *Average Family Size:* Information on Indian fertility is largely derived from data collected in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey, the sample surveys conducted from time to time by the Office of the Registrar General and a large number of localised demographic studies conducted over the last 15 years by organisations like the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, the U.N. in collaboration with the Govt. of India etc. and by a few individual scholars. Table 45 given below shows the average number of children born alive to women of unbroken marriage during the reproductive ages drawn from a number of such studies. It can be seen that the average number of children vary between 5.9 to 7.3 in the rural areas and between 5.7 and 7.8 in the urban areas. These figures also indicate that the rural-urban differentials in fertility are not very significant. It is, however, interesting to note that in a few cases the urban family size is a little higher than that of the rural areas. It is true that a consideration of the average number of children born throughout the reproductive ages may overlook differences in fertility patterns that might have arisen in recent years which could be brought out only by a study of the current birth rates. However, the registration data being defective they do not provide a valid comparative picture in this regard.

TABLE 45:—Average number of children born alive per woman of unbroken marriage during the reproductive age.

Survey	Average Number of children	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Bengal Survey (1946-47)</i>		
Ballygunj—Upper middle class	..	5.7
Beniatola—Lower middle class	..	6.2
Singur	7.3	..
<i>Gokhale Institute of Politics &amp; Economics Surveys:</i>		
Poona (1951-52)	6.4	6.4
Poona (1956)	..	5.9
Nasik (1952-54)	6.2	6.6
Kolaba (1953-54)	6.1	5.8
Satara North (1952-54)	6.3	6.1
<i>U. N. &amp; Govt. of India, "Mysore Survey"</i>		
Bangalore City (1952)	..	6.2
Rural Areas (1952)	6.0	..
<i>Office of the Registrar General Surveys.</i>		
Maternity data of 1951 Census:		
Travancore Cochin	6.6	6.4
East Madhya Pradesh	6.1	6.3
West Bengal	6.0	..
Sample Census of births & deaths in seven districts of UP (1952-53)	6.2	..
Registration data (1961)	..	6.6
<i>National Sample Survey</i>		
2nd & 4th Rounds (Couple Fertility) (1951-52)	5.86	5.92
16th Round (Family Planning Schedule) (1960-61)	..	6.5
Kanpur & Lucknow Survey (1951)	..	7.8
Patna Survey (1956)	..	5.6

4.16. *Fertility by birth order:* The two sources give the following distribution of births by their order:

TABLE 46:—Distribution of birth order.

Order of birth	Regis- tration	Fertility Survey		
	Urban	Urban	Rural	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1st	20.1	18.1	19.1	19.0
2nd	17.6	18.1	19.0	18.8
3rd	15.5	16.6	17.9	17.7
4th	13.1	15.0	15.4	15.3
5th	10.9	11.6	11.3	11.4
6th	7.8	8.3	7.7	7.8
7th	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.8
8th	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.7
9th	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.4
10th & over	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.1
1-3	53.2	52.8	56.0	55.5
4-5	24.0	26.6	26.7	26.7
6+	22.8	20.6	17.3	17.8

A point of great interest that is shown by the Table is the higher percentage of births of order 6th and over. This Table again shows a slightly higher average number of children in the urban areas than in the rural areas, as the percentage of birth order 6 and over is higher in the former.

4.17. *Sex ratio at birth:* Sex ratio at birth is to some extent a subject of controversy. Registration data show a much higher ratio in favour of males, but differential omission in registration of female births is largely responsible for it. Hospital data also show a higher ratio but certain statistical calculations made in the Demographic Research and Training Centre, Bombay, show that a much larger sample than has been possible to cover is required to establish the fact whether the true ratio exceeds the limit of 106.

4.21. *Age Specific death rates:*—National Sample Survey 14th Round data give the following age-specific death rates for the rural areas.

TABLE 47:—Age specific death rates from 14th Round of N.S.S.

Age	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0	139.7	146.3	133.0
1-4	48.2	46.6	49.9
5-14	5.5	5.5	5.5
15-24	4.5	3.5	5.4
25-34	5.3	4.2	6.4
35-44	5.6	5.8	5.4
45-54	10.5	12.8	8.0
55-64	26.6	32.2	21.0
65+	63.5	72.9	54.7
All ages	19.1	19.6	18.8

The death rate for 'All ages' given above is based on the age specific rates applied to 1961 Census age distribution. A death rate of 19.1 is obtained for both sexes combined. The Indian pattern has the distinctive features of high mortality areas. Registered data show that 19 per cent of deaths occur under 1 year of age, 18.5 per cent in ages 1-4, 8.7 per cent in 5-14, 15.3 per cent in 15-39, 15.1 per cent in 40-59 and 23.4 per cent in ages 60 and above. Possibly, the proportions are distorted to some extent by a differential omission in registration of deaths at certain ages. It is likely that the proportion of infant deaths may be a little higher, but even from the registered percentages it is clear that there is a high proportion of infant and childhood deaths.

4.22. *Infant death rate:*—Infant death rate has declined very considerably during recent years, but is still at a high level. According to the National Sample Survey 14th Round data infant death rate is 153 per 1000 live births for males and 138 for females, giving a rate of 146 for both sexes combined. Neonatal mortality, that is, deaths during the first month of life forms about 45 per cent of the total infant deaths, of which 25 per cent occur under 1 week. The remaining infant deaths are divided, more or less, equally between the periods 1-6 months and 6-12 months. Deaths in early infancy

are largely due to congenital causes such as immaturity, birth injuries, congenital malformation, whereas those in the later months are due more to infectious and parasitic diseases. Reliable data covering a few major towns show that malnutrition, broncho-pneumonia and diarrhoea besides the congenital causes account for most of infant deaths. Mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases is capable of being controlled by improving medical and public health services, while reduction of mortality from congenital causes is more difficult and requires prolonged efforts.

4.23. *Deaths by causes*:—Reliable data on causes of death on a nation-wide scale are not available, but some indication of the pattern is obtained from the data relating to certain localised areas. The group of diseases falling under (1) Infective and parasitic diseases, (2) Diseases of the respiratory system (3) Diseases of the Digestive system and (4) Deaths peculiar to early infancy each accounts for something like 15 per cent of the total deaths. In the first group Tuberculosis of various forms, Typhoid, Tetanus are important diseases, which account for a high proportion of total deaths. Mortality from malaria has been very greatly reduced due to the impact of the country-wide Malaria Eradication Programme. In the group 'Diseases of Respiratory system', Broncho-pneumonia and other forms of pneumonia are the greatest killers. In the third group of 'Diseases of Digestive system' Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, Intestinal, Obstruction and Cirrhosis of Liver account for the bulk of deaths in the group. Among 'Diseases of early infancy' immaturity accounts for more than half the total deaths. 'Deaths from child birth' is an additional important cause of death among women. Direct deaths from maternal causes range from 6-10 per cent of female deaths. Here again the most important specific causes are Toxaemia, Haemorrhage, Sepsis and Anaemia of pregnancy. From the above list of important diseases, it is obvious that fatality from most of them can be greatly reduced with better public health and medical attention. It is true that people fall an easy prey to them because of their low nutritional status, but the process of raising the general vitality of the people is a slow one and demands economic prosperity. However, modern advances in the field of public health and medicines have a major role to play in the fight against disease.

#### 5. Facilities for Demographic Training and Research available in the country:

5.11. In India population problems began to receive attention in the 1930's. However, upto the advent of the First Five Year Plan demographic studies were conducted mostly in a localised way by a few scholars and individual experts interested in the field. Official attention was confined to broad assessments of the dimensions of the problem. A number of important recommendations were made by Bhore Committee in 1946. It is only since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 that the lack of data and

trained personnel to study the inter-relationship of population factors with social and economic factors was keenly felt in official circles and the need for intensive training and research in demography fully recognised. The First Five Year Plan emphasised the need for demographic research especially in the fields of family planning and manpower research. The subsequent Five Year Plans have given increasing attention to demographic studies in the various fields of economic and social planning. A major step taken by the Government of India to develop training and research in demography was the establishment of five Demographic Centres in different parts of India—Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay (1956) and Demographic Research Centres at Calcutta (1957), Delhi (1957), Trivandrum (1958) and Dharwar (1961) under the general direction of the Demographic Advisory Committee set up in 1959.

5.12. It is well known that the population census has always been a major source of demographic data in the country. The Office of the R. G. besides devoting attention to census problems have in recent years initiated steps to collect data on the demographic characteristics of the population by means of Sample Surveys. A good deal of demographic data are also being systematically collected in the NSS since its inception in 1951 and analytical results based on these data published periodically. The CSO and the Statistical Bureaus in the various States have also established demographic units to deal with current problems in demography. In 1962 an Institute of Applied Manpower Research was started in Delhi to conduct research on problems of manpower planning. More recently a Family Planning Communication Action Research Committee has been set up primarily with the object of initiating studies relating to motivations in family planning. Apart from these developments the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta and the Indian Institute of Population Studies, Madras have continued their interest in demographic studies. Another development worth mentioning in this regard is the setting up of the National Council of Population in 1960 to coordinate work in the fields of population, vital and health statistics, and to advise on demographic studies that could be undertaken from time to time. The facilities available for demographic training and research in the country are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs:

5.21. *Facilities for training*.—Intensive training in demography is at the moment largely confined to the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay. A major function of the *Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay* which was established in 1956 by the Government of India in collaboration with the United Nations and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, is to impart training in demography to persons from various countries of the ECAFE region besides conducting research on demographic problems. The Centre has a *basic course* in demography of one year duration on the completion of which certificates are

awarded to the trainees. Students showing promise of making demography their main professional interest are admitted to the second year *advanced course* and diplomas are awarded to successful candidates. Besides these two courses the Centre has also facilities for guiding students for the Ph. D. Degree in economics (demography) of Bombay University. During the past six years the Centre has trained 97 students drawn from 17 countries in the ECAFE region.

5.22. Though there is no major course in demography as such in the training programme of the *Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta*, compulsory lectures on selected topics in demography are included in the curricula of their B. Stat. and M. Stat. courses. Besides both B. Stat. and M. Stat. students are given the option to choose demography as a subject for specialisation in the final year of their respective courses. In the nine months statistical course for officers who are in Central and State Government service and in the one year evening course in statistics for persons engaged in statistical work in Delhi conducted jointly by the I.S.I. and the C.S.O. lectures on demography and allied subjects are arranged under the head 'official statistics'. Some aspects of demography related especially to public health studies such as mortality, fertility and family planning are discussed in the several courses offered at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. Students trained for advancing family planning programmes by the Family Planning Training and Research Centre, Bombay and the Family Planning Institute Delhi are also given basic knowledge of demographic facts necessary to appreciate the problems related to family planning.

5.23. According to available information no Indian University teaches demography at the under-graduate level though in a few Universities students are initiated into India's population problem in the courses in economics. However, in the Universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Sagar, Bombay, Baroda and Poona demography is taught as a part of the course leading to the Master's degree particularly in economics or statistics. It is learnt that one of the Universities in India is proposing to start an M.Sc. degree course in demography.

5.24. It is pertinent to report in this connection that the Demographic Advisory Committee, in addition to providing grants to University Departments and academic institutions to promote research in demography, have also a provision to award every year (i) 4 fellowships to promising students to undergo training in demography or to conduct research in the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay and (ii) 4 other fellowships to eligible candidates for doing research in demography in any of the Universities and other academic institutions in the country. The former fellowships would be available for a maximum of three years while the latter would be for only two years. Besides these, mention may also be made

of 4-6 fellowships offered by the Population Council Inc., New York every year to Indians in service and dealing with population data for under-going advanced training in demography in U.S.A. or elsewhere.

5.31. *Facilities for research and major demographic studies in progress.*—In the following paragraph facilities for research available in the country and the major demographic studies that have been conducted or are under way in official and non-official institutions are briefly discussed.

5.32. The Office of the Registrar General is responsible for the population census and collection and compilation of vital statistics in the country. India has a long census tradition and the population census series have always been the major source of demographic information. Along with the population census studies on assessing prevailing fertility patterns have also been conducted from time to time. At present the Office of the Registrar General have under consideration a number of schemes for the improvement of the vital registration system which is known to be defective. One important scheme in this connection envisaged as a short term plan is the Sample Registration Scheme by which estimates of vital rates at the all India and State levels would be provided for planning purposes.

5.33. With the initiation of the 1961 census programme in 1959 the office of the Registrar General have initiated an one percent sample census of population, births and deaths intended for building up reliable estimates of vital rates. The intention is to conduct a sample census annually the emphasis being laid on different characteristics of the population each year. In the 1961 sample census fertility was the major item of study while in the 1963 sample census the emphasis is on internal migration.

5.34. Besides the regular publication of the material relating to the 1961 census the office of the Registrar General have also launched for the first time a programme for the publication of census monographs on several topics of interest connected with the census.

5.35. *National Sample Survey (N.S.S.):*—Valuable data on various important demographic aspects of population have been collected in the various rounds of the N.S.S. since its inception in 1951. The N.S.S. is a multipurpose venture in which demographic data forms part of a variety of socio-economic data collected. Upto the thirteenth round (1957-58) demographic data has been collected on a modest scale. From the fourteenth round onwards a special schedule on population, births and deaths was introduced and canvassed on a large sample basis. In fact the estimates of the vital rates drawn from the fourteenth round data were helpful in fixing the base line information for purposes of population projections for use in the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan. The practice of collecting demographic information on a large sample basis has been continued since then

upto the current round (18th round). A special feature of the 18th round is the inclusion of a schedule on migration supplementary to that of population, births and deaths. This schedule on migration and the schedule of the 1963 sample census of the Registrar General referred to in para 5.33 have been integrated so that they would provide independent cross checks for one another. Besides demographic information data on employment and unemployment have also been collected in the various rounds of N.S.S. A number of reports on the demographic and employment and unemployment data collected in the various rounds of N.S.S. have been published.

5.36. *Demographic Centres under the Demographic Advisory Committee.*—The Demographic Training & Research Centre, Bombay has had a five point programme of research since 1959 namely, (i) studies of fertility in Family Planning; (ii) studies of internal migration and urbanisation; (iii) assessment of the quality of census data; (iv) studies of demographic problems of economic development and (v) special studies to be taken up in cooperation with the Government of India and other countries of the ECAFE region and with other organisations. Of the studies undertaken by the Centre so far mention may be made of (i) survey of Family Planning Clinics in Bombay city; (ii) Historical study of internal migration in the Indian sub-continent, 1901-1931; (iii) Inter-prefectural migration in Japan, 1956-1961; (iv) Fertility in Malaya; (v) Bombay birth study and (vi) A survey of physical deficiency, mental and nutritional status of school children in Bombay city. As a part of the students' seminar work projections of total population and of its various components such as school going population, labour force, etc., for a number of countries in the region have also been taken up from time to time.

5.37. *Demographic Research Centre, Delhi.*—As mentioned earlier this Centre was established in the latter part of 1957 for conducting demographic and family planning studies. The Centre is engaged in full time research into problems relating to fertility, mortality, migration, urbanisation and family planning. In order to assess the extent of under reporting of vital events as reported by the village Chowkidars and to estimate the probable birth and death rates in the villages, "registration of births and deaths survey" was conducted by the Centre in six villages around Delhi. The fertility and family planning attitudes survey was also completed recently by the Centre in selected villages around Delhi. A research project on sex ratio in India during 1901-1961 with special reference to cities of one lakh and over population was also undertaken. Some of the other research projects undertaken at the Centre include (i) a study of Family Planning Clinic of Metropolitan Delhi, (ii) a study of the process of urbanisation in India 1901-1951 and (iii) the preparation of an inventory of research material available in the country on urbanisation in India.

5.38. *Demographic Research Centre at the Indian Statistical Institute (I.S.I.).*—Since its inception this Centre has laid special emphasis on the analysis of demographic data collected through the NSS and those available in institutions such as maternity hospitals besides embarking on sample surveys. Information on current vital events—births, deaths and marriages—collected in the 7th round of NSS were analysed for the purpose of evolving stable methodology to study the economic differential of fertility and for the estimation of the extent of under reporting of vital events in the NSS enumeration. It is proposed to extend the study by utilising the data of the 15th round of NSS so as to provide a basis for population projections and construction of life tables from survey data. A pilot survey of the mortality pattern in Calcutta city has been undertaken with a view to obtain age specific death rates and cause of death statistics for the resident population of the city. The Centre had also conducted sample survey to study "social mobility and differential fertility in West Bengal" and "contraceptive practices in Calcutta city". In another sample study 500 women residing in Calcutta and admitted in the labour wards of a local medical college hospital were contacted in their houses by hospital nurses to elicit information on post-natal maternal health, infant survival, morbidity, diet, development, etc. with the object of gaining information on infant health conditions and association between the post-natal complications and the conditions during antenatal and labour periods. A scheme in accordance with the recommendation of the Family Planning Communication Research Expert Committee has recently been initiated in the I.S.I. to ascertain whether any promotional efforts applicable on a country wide scale can be devised which may be put in operation to reduce the fertility of the country within the next decade or two. An integral part of the scheme is to conduct baseline surveys and resurveys to ascertain whether there was any significant effect due to the family planning promotional efforts. It has been proposed to confine field work to the two States of West Bengal and Bihar in the first instance.

5.39. *Demographic Research Centre, Deptt. of Statistics, Govt. of Kerala.*—Among other things this Centre devotes itself to collecting information on attitude towards family planning, to investigating socio-economic factors affecting fertility and to studying the effects of the Family Planning Programmes on attitudes and birth rates. The Centre has so far been engaged in about 18 studies, the important among them being (i) survey on attitude towards family planning in 10 towns of Kerala, (ii) demographic survey in areas served by family planning clinics, (iii) a study of persons who had undergone sterilisation operation, (iv) a study of after effects of sterilisation and (v) an intensive demographic survey in villages with emphasis on methodological aspects.

5.40. *Demographic Research Centre, Dharwar.*— This Centre was started in mid 1961 in the Institute of Economic Research, Dharwar with a view to conduct surveys on fertility, mortality, their economic and social inter-relationship, and to study the attitudes of people towards family planning. The Centre has so far conducted a fertility and mortality survey in Dharwar Taluka and has worked out plans for extending such surveys to other areas with special emphasis on migration.

5.41. Besides these demographic centres it is necessary to report on the facilities available for research and studies that have been undertaken by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, Indian Institute for Population Studies, Madras, the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi and the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has a long tradition of research on fertility. The Institute is currently engaged in a study of the vasectomy campaign conducted in Maharashtra. A study of the after effects of vasectomy will also be completed in the near future covering about thousands cases. A project to study the effects of disseminating family planning information was started at Manchar a town near Poona. A stable medical unit was established therein and a family planning clinic attached to it. Through the vehicle of medical facilities, family planning information was to be disseminated in the town and its effects observed after three years. A similar project with a mobile medical unit was undertaken in Sangli District.

5.42. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research was set up in 1962 by the Government of India. Its major objectives are, among other things, to advance knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of human resources in the country, to develop improved methods and techniques of training and development of manpower and to forecast demand and supply of manpower.

5.43. Recently the Institute has launched a two year programme of research to be undertaken in three parts namely, Area Manpower Survey, Manpower Group Survey and *Adhoc* Manpower Studies. The Area Manpower Survey is to be conducted in selected areas to unravel the interaction of three different aspects of the manpower problem, i.e.,

growth of population and the working force, growth and diversification of employment due to national developmental plans and growth and diversification of educational/training institutions. An important feature of the study is to bring out the implications of birth rate on manpower under different assumptions:

5.44. The Manpower Group Survey would deal with segments of manpower distinguished by occupations. The first round would cover engineering personnel including technologists. The *Adhoc* Manpower Studies, however, would concern themselves mainly with methodological problems connected with applied manpower research.

5.45. The *Indian Institute for Population Studies, Madras* has recently completed a demographic survey of a Tamil village around Madras spread over five years. It has also recently initiated a demographic survey of Madras city.

5.46. The *Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission* have provision to offer financial help to Universities and other research Institutions to undertake demographic studies among other things. During the second plan period, a number of Universities took advantage of this facility and conducted socio-economic studies in selected cities of India in which fertility and migration also formed an integral part. During the Third Plan period also the Research Programmes Committee have included studies on disparities in growth of population in different parts of the country in its research programme.

5.47. The findings of many of the research projects mentioned above have been published in various journals both in India and abroad or as special publications of the research centres. The *Artha Vignana* of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and the *Sankhya* of the Indian Statistical Institute include articles on demography. The *Indian Population Bulletin*, published by the Registrar General, India and the *Population Review* of the Indian Institute for Population Studies, Madras are exclusively devoted to the publication of papers on demographic problems. The *Journal of Family Welfare* issued by the Family Planning Association of India, and the *Family Planning News* of Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health are mainly devoted to Family Planning.



## PART II: OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

### 1. Evaluation :

1.1. Remarks on errors and reliability of data will be found in the various sections of Part I. A word about the post enumeration check of 1951 and 1961 Censuses will therefore complete the account under this section. The check after 1962 census showed a net under-enumeration of population by 1.1 per cent. The check carried out soon after 1961 Census showed a net under-enumeration of 0.7 per cent. The population in the houses completely missed or duplicated by the Census was estimated by preparing an independent house-list of sampled blocks and matching with the Census house-list and verifying the differences. The complementary component of population missed or overcounted was obtained by the verification of the Census list of inmates of sampled houses in the sampled blocks. Besides population count, information on the characteristics of missed or duplicated houses and sex, age, relationship and residential status of persons erroneously enumerated was also collected. The agency used for the check was the supervisory staff of adjoining blocks actually employed in the Census.

### 2. Prospective Changes in the Size and Characteristics of Population :

2.11. *Prospective trends in mortality, fertility and migration.*—Of the three elements, international migration has been almost negligible and there is little scope for any change in this regard in the foreseeable future. As was seen in Part I, fertility had remained at a steady level in the past. It would have been possible to discuss the future trend more reliably under conditions of natural fertility. The Government has launched an ambitious programme of popularising family limitation through contraceptives and other methods which is in its incipient stages. The present position is therefore fluid and any view that may be expressed about the future would largely be conjectural. Much depends on the level of acceptance of the programme in the rural areas and the stage of family growth at which it is taken up. However, it is clear that courses of mortality and fertility are to some extent interlinked. A declining trend in mortality is incompatible with an unchanging fertility unless the production of food supply and other essential consumed goods are stepped up greatly.

2.12. The two independent calculations referred to in paras 1.2 and 4.11 of Part I give the intercensal death rate during 1951—60 to be around 22. The current death rate will be still lower. In para 4.13 it is given to be 18.4 in 1960. Paucity of data does not permit an analysis of the factors behind it. It seems most probable that emphasis on public health activities like malaria eradication, anti-tuberculosis campaign, maternity and child welfare, environmental hygiene and expansion of curative services coupled with the use of modern advances in medicine have accelerated the decline in mortality already derived. Rural health centres meant to give medical aid and to develop public health activities in the rural areas are integrated with the Community Development Programme and such facilities are being extended year by year in the rural areas. Each one of these developments may have contributed, in a greater or smaller measure, to the decline in mortality, but it is difficult to assign their role quantitatively. These forces are as yet developing momentum and further declines in mortality due to them may be expected in future. The nature of fatal diseases mentioned in para 4.23 as accounting for a high proportion of deaths supports the conclusion about the possibility of future declines. After tuberculosis, pneumonias are the great killers but the latter are largely curable by timely use of antibiotics. Causes of infant and childhood mortality, which accounts for 40 per cent of total deaths, are also capable of further control.

2.13. At present one can only express the hope that by 1966 the family limitation programme of the Government will have its effect and fertility will start declining as envisaged in Coale and Hoover's assumption (b). The programme places the means of practising family control within easy reach but the individual has to be motivated to accept it. There is an intensification of activities under the programme and the assumed course may well materialise under favourable conditions. As at present, social mores rather than economic factors determine fertility levels in the country. Cultural traits, which directly affect reproductive capacity and performance including prolonged lactation after childbirth, traditional restrictions on cohabitation during certain periods, enforced separation of couples for long periods due to the practice of the young wife staying with her mother particularly after childbirth, the values attached to family life and children, the spirit of thrift, prudence

and self discipline and the inevitability of destiny have by and large remained unaffected by any social and economic changes that have occurred in the country. Traditionally, children are looked upon as gifts from God and uncontrolled procreation is taken as enjoined by religion and custom. As infant mortality was high, a large number of male children was accepted as an insurance against old age and as a means of continuing the family name and prestige. The recent declines in infant mortality have not affected this traditional outlook. Children are expected to grow within the resources of the family there being no minimum standards of education, clothing, feeding and other amenities of life. Attitude to the birth of a child is independent of considerations for the welfare of the family or the children already born. In the bulk of the rural areas, a child starts helping the parents with odd services. While the strain of feeding a mouth is not felt, the advantage of a large family giving help in the field and various other ways is appreciated. Much change in this setting may not be expected unless circumstances develop which make the individual feel the burden of bringing up a child. Compulsory primary education and institution of measures, which will raise the aspirations of the people, would seem to be important steps in this direction. Women's place is primarily in the home. At present, working women form a small fraction and are mainly confined to household industries, which do not seriously interfere with child rearing. If they enter the labour market on jobs which require their fuller attention, there will be a direct incentive for limiting family. Spread of education particularly among women may help acceptance of family limitation. The present position as shown by Sample Survey results seems to be that fertility is not influenced by educational standard till a high level is reached. It seems likely that with intensive drive, the educated section may respond and take to family limitation methods more readily, if for no other reason than the appreciation of the fact that the bringing up of a baby entails financial burden. Postponement of marriage so that a substantial portion of the most fertile reproductive period of a woman's life is cut out is another measure for bringing down fertility. At present women's marriage age is around 15-16. Fertility Survey results show that 80—90 per cent. of women marry (i.e. start living with the husband) before age 18 and the rest between 18—22 and that the rural and urban areas do not differ much in this respect. The State of Kerala is the only exception, where only 55 per cent. marry before 18, 40 per cent. between 18—22 and the rest above this age. The age specific fertility rates given in para 4.14. Table 44 shows a low rate for ages below 20. It seems that much reduction in birth rate may not be expected, if age at marriage is raised even upto 20, which itself is not easy to achieve. It is of course, desirable to raise the marriage age for several other important considerations.

2.14. Apart from the adoption of contraception, there are developments which by themselves may lead to a lower fertility. In some countries increasing urbanisation, improvement in education and material well-being of the population, a rise in the status of women and increasing industrial employment were followed by a fall in the birth rate. Urbanisation, if it stimulates loosening of family ties and a questioning attitude towards time-honoured customs and traditions favouring a large family may result in a lowering of birth rate, but it is not certain how far this process has started in the urban areas. The seven major cities, where it may already be operating to a lesser or greater extent, are exceptions. Evidence that uncontrolled urban fertility is slightly higher than the rural is not wanting and is, in fact, presented in paras 4.14 and 4.15. The inverse relationship between fertility and economic status observed in some countries does not seem to be shown by many of the sample studies carried out in India. The extent of relationship may not be quite definite but it seems fairly clear that the differentials, if any, are weak.

2.15. There are certain other factors, which may lead to a rise in the fertility level. General state of health and nutrition and prevalence of venereal diseases and debilitating illness, which are linked with pathological sterility, sub fecundity and pregnancy wastage through still births and miscarriages, keep down marital fertility. Improvement in health conditions would result in weakening these restraining forces. Malaria control should result in healthier married life, and a higher reproductive performance. Saving of maternal deaths through improved public health and medical services will increase the potential number of mothers. However, actually, most of the countries have shown stability of fertility at their different levels in a period of major improvements in health conditions. This would seem to discount the importance of health factors in affecting fertility to any substantial extent. Another very important factor in controlling fertility is the social rigour against remarriage of widows in large sections of Indian society. Table 11 shows that the proportion of widows is quite high in ages above 35, but then fertility runs a sharply declining course after this age. The proportions in the most fertile ages 20 to 29 and the next group 30—34 are much smaller. They form only 3.3 per cent. of the women in 20—34. This group has the potential for raising fertility level, if widow remarriages become more common, but the importance of this development is generally exaggerated. So far legal validation of widow remarriage in societies, where it is a social taboo, has not resulted in any appreciable spurt in remarriages. Fertility Survey showed the following percentages:

TABLE 48:—Percentage distribution of evermarried women by number of times married.

(1)	Fertility Survey			1961 Census		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Currently married women						
(1·1) Married only once	80·5	80·2	82·3	80·4	80·3	80·8
(1·2) Married more than once.	2·4	2·6	1·1			
2. Currently widowed, divorced or separated but						
(2·1) Married only once.	16·7	16·7	16·4	19·6	19·7	19·2
(2·2) Married more than once.	0·4	0·5	0·2			

1961 Census percentages are given for comparative purposes. The proportion of remarried is almost insignificant. In rural areas remarriages are slightly more common than in the urban areas, but the percentage is very low in spite of the fact that a larger section of society permits remarriages.

2.21. *Population Projections.*—A set of population projections pending the 1961 census results was made in 1959 under the guidance of an Expert Committee for use in the preparation of the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan. On the strength of evidence regarding levels and trends of fertility and mortality in the country available from the census records, vital statistics, National Sample Survey data and results of other localised demographic surveys, the assumptions adopted for projecting the population at that time were that (a) a general fertility ratio of 0·189, which is consistent with a birth rate of 42 per thousand around 1951, would remain unchanged during 1951—66 and (b) Mortality would be improving such that the expectation of life at birth would increase from about 32 years in 1946 to 50 years in 1966.

2.22. On the release of the 1961 census provisional totals, it was found that the projected population for 1961 fell short of the census figure by nearly 7 millions. Hence in April 1961 the Expert Committee thought fit to review the population projections in the light of 1961 census results and further data available from other sources mentioned above. Four sets of projections, based on alternative assumptions regarding the future course of fertility and mortality, were made of which one was recommended for official use. Since the projected population figures related only to all India for which (International) migration was insignificant it was possible to ignore migration altogether while making the assumptions. The assumptions underlying the projections accepted for official use were:

- (i) The expectation of life at birth in 1961 would be around 47·5 years. This expectation of life at birth would increase by 0·75 years annually upto 1966 and by 0·5 years annually thereafter upto 1976.

- (ii) There will be no fall in the general fertility ratio of 0·189 upto 1971 after which a fall of 5 per cent. centered at the mid point of the quinquennium 1971—76 may be expected.

2.23. Tables 49 and 50 give respectively (a) the projected population of India for the years 1966, 1971 and 1976 and (b) birth, death and growth rates, the sex ratio, expectation of life at birth and infant mortality rate that are expected to prevail during the quinquennia 1961—66, 1966—71 and 1971—76 under the above assumptions.

2.24. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the base population in the above projections relates to the 1961 census provisional result of 438 million whereas the final 1961 census total released in 1962 by the Office of the Registrar General is 439·24 million. It is proposed to revise the projections as soon as age and life tables for the 1961 census are released.

2.31. *Future changes in population composition.*—(a) Population of School going age: No break-up of the total population into population of school going age, and labour force etc. was attempted by the Expert Committee. However, some working estimates of these categories were made, based on the above mentioned population projections for use in connection with the Third Five Year Plan.

2.32. *Population of School going age.*—Figures showing the projected population in the school going age groups 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17 for the period 1961—76 are presented in Table 51. These figures have been worked out by interpolation from the 5 yearly age-sex distribution of the projected population, the interpolation being carried out by a simple process of pro-rating.

2.33. *Dependants.*—The percentage distribution of the dependants and population of working age as well as the dependency ratio are indicated in Table 52. It may be seen that the dependency ratio is high and more or less constant during the period 1961—76 which is consistent with the course of fertility assumed in the projections.

2.34. *Labour Force*.—For purposes of the Third Five Year Plan the net addition to the labour force during the years 1961—66 was estimated to be of about 17 million and over the fifteen years 1961—76 to be of the order of 70 million. Certain assumptions regarding sex-wise age specific participation rates and the effect of extension of primary education to all children aged 6—11 envisaged in the Third Plan, were made in arriving at these figures. The trend in the overall participation rate has been taken to be commensurate with the age composition of the population shown by the official population projections in which the population of children ages 6—14 increases relatively upto 1971 and then starts declining (vide table 51). The corresponding net additions to the labour force in 1961—66, 1966—71 and 1971—76 would respectively be of the order of 17 million, 23 million and 30 million.

### 3. Social and Economic conditions in the Country :

3.11. In this Section, it has been assumed that the principal data required for assessing the social and economic conditions of the population would relate to the availability of essential goods and services such as foodgrains, textiles, education and medical facilities, housing, transport and power facilities. Admittedly, statistical data of these components of common consumption do not by themselves constitute a full description of the social and economic environment obtaining in the country. It would be necessary for this purpose to take into account such matters as the extent of employment and unemployment, levels of earning in different sectors, the pattern of income distribution, social institutions affecting economic relationships, availabilities in respect of credit facilities, technical assistance and so forth. Adequate information is not available on many of these elements and therefore it is possible to bring together only certain broad indicators on per capita income and consumption standards. It is with these broad indicators that the Section will be mainly concerned. In common with other underdeveloped countries, the levels of national income and per capita income in India are very low and for several decades the Indian economy was almost stagnant, developing at a rate barely exceeding the growth of population. Over the past decade, however, India's net national income has advanced at an average rate of 4 per cent per annum—the increase in aggregate national income being about 42 per cent. At current prices, national income in 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 14,630 crores and the per capita income at Rs. 330. As population has been increasing during the last decade at about 2 per cent per annum, the increase in income per capita over this period has been only about 17 per cent. This low rate of economic development would have to be substantially stepped up and special efforts made to reduce the rate at which the population is increasing if the level of living of the bulk of the country population

has to be significantly raised. Taking a broad view of the development of the Indian economy, the Third Plan reckoned that income per head would go up from around Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385, Rs. 450 and Rs. 530 in 1966, 1971 and 1976 respectively. The Third Plan considered that these objectives were well within the range of practical fulfilment. However, due largely to the absence of any increase in agricultural output, the rise in national income during the first year of the Third Plan was 2.1 per cent over 1960-61 as against the average rise of 4.3 per cent per annum during the Second Plan period as a whole.

3.12. The table below shows the position of the country in respect of national income and per capita income.

TABLE 53: National income and per-capita income, India 1950-51 to 1961-62.

Year (Financial)	National Income at 1948-49 prices (in Rs. 100 crores= Rs. Billions)	Per capita income (in Rs.) at 1948-49 prices (based on 1941, 1951 and 1961 population census figures).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 . . . . .	88.5	247.5
1955-56 . . . . .	104.8	267.8
1956-57 . . . . .	110.0	275.6
1957-58 . . . . .	108.9	277.3
1958-59 . . . . .	116.5	280.1
1959-60 . . . . .	118.6	279.2
1960-61 . . . . .	127.5	293.7
1961-62 . . . . . (preliminary)	130.2	293.4

3.13. It may be mentioned that nearly 50 per cent of national income is generated in agriculture and allied activities, and only about a fifth of the total product originates in the processing and manufacturing sector (including mining). The remaining portion of national income is almost equally shared between commerce and transport and other services. The growth rates in the different industries have not been uniform, the factory production out-pacing that of agricultural commodities. The following table shows relative growth rates in the principal sectors, for the period of the I and II Plans and for 1st year of III Plan, with 1950-51 as base.

TABLE 54: Relative Growth rates of national income in the principal sectors.

Sectors	1950-51	1955-56	1950-51	1960-61
	to 1955-56	to 1960-61	to 1960-61	to 1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities . . . . .	15.7	17.7	36.2	-1.0
2. Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises . . . . .	18.9	19.9	42.6	+4.3
3. Services . . . . .	21.3	29.2	56.7	+5.0
4. Total National Output . . . . .	18.4	21.7	44.1	+2.1

3.14. Firm data on aggregate consumption expenditure in the Indian economy are not available and only a broad idea of the likely trends can be obtained by piecing together the information elicited by the National Sample Survey (NSS) and other sources. The NSS data on recent trends in per capita consumption expenditures in the rural and urban sectors are indicated in the table below.

Table 55: Consumption expenditure per person and the proportion of expenditure on food in the Indian Union, N.S.S. 13—15 Rounds.

Period	Consumption expenditure per person during a period of 30 days (in Rs.)		Proportion of expenditure on food to total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sept. '57 to May '58	18.56	25.65	68.48	60.19
July '58 to June '59	20.13	28.06	69.26	60.25
July '59 to June '60	20.30	27.51	69.21	61.40

3.15. As is to be expected, the proportion of expenditure on food items to total consumption expenditure remains very high in India. Further, given the low consumption standards, even in respect of the bare essentials, it is inevitable that as per capita income increases, the bulk of the additional income should be devoted to enlarging the intake of necessities like food, clothing and so forth. The nature and extent of change in household consumption can be seen a little more clearly by taking a look at the trends in production, availabilities etc. of some of the principal consumption articles and services. These are brought out in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.21. *Food Supply:* During the first plan period production of foodgrains increased by 15 per cent and in the Second Plan period by 18 per cent. Against this, the increase in population was 9 per cent and 12 per cent during the First and Second Plan periods respectively. Over the 10 year period 1950-51 to 1960-61, the increase in foodgrains production was about 38.6 per cent as against an increase of about 22 per cent in population. In other words, the increase in foodgrains production during the first decade of the planning period has outpaced the growth in population.

Table 56: Trends of Foodgrains production and population-growth during: 1950-51 to 1961-62.

Year	Population (Mid year) (Million Persons)	Foodgrains Production (Million tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	363.5	57.61
1952	369.6	52.70

TABLE 56—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1953	376.1	53.59
1954	383.0	68.63
1955	390.2	67.23
1956	397.8	65.82
1957	405.9	68.75
1958	414.3	63.30
1959	423.3	76.10
1960	432.7	74.72
1961	442.7	79.69
1962	453.1	78.57

Production figures upto 1955-56 have been adjusted with 1956-57 revised estimates of production as base figures relate to agricultural year.

3.22. Since there have been substantial food imports in the past years, the problem of food supply can be more closely followed by studying the trends in foodgrains availability vis-a-vis increase in population. The following table gives the per capita net availability of foodgrains during the years 1951-62.

TABLE 57: Per Capita net availability of Foodgrains.

Year	Oz. per day
(1)	(2)
1951	13.5
1952	13.2
1953	14.0
1954	15.5
1955	15.1
1956	14.7
1957	15.2
1958	13.9
1959	16.2
1960	15.7
1961	16.2
1962	15.8

It will be seen that the per capita availability of foodgrains increase from 13.5 oz. in 1950-51 to 14.7 oz. in 1956, the final year of the First Five Year Plan and to 16.2 oz. in 1961, the final year of the Second Five Year Plan. The target of foodgrains production for the Third Five Year Plan has been fixed at 100 million tons, keeping in view the rate of population growth, the requirements of further addition to per capita consumption and the necessity to be self-sufficient in the supply of foodgrains. This, target, when achieved, would increase the per capita availability of foodgrains to 17.5 oz. per day.

3.23. It is well known that foodgrains occupy a major share in the average Indian diet. As against this, the share of protective and supplementary foods like milk, meat, eggs, fish, fats, fruits, vegetables, etc. is very small with the result that the Indian diet is unbalanced and also extremely deficient in terms of calories and proteins. The following table shows the per capita availability of food supply at the end of First and Second Plans as also requirements of the standard diet as formulated by the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research:—

formulated by the Nutrition Advisory Committee (N.A.C.) of the Indian Council of Medical Research:—

TABLE 58: Per-capita net food supply.

Item	(Oz. per day)			
	Standard diet as recommended by N. A. C. in 1944	Suggested modification by N.A.C. for use during 1961-71	Availability in	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals	12.04	12.04	12.35	13.84
Pulses	2.58	2.58	2.34	2.41
Nuts	2.58	1.72	0.43	0.41
	(including fruits)			
Green leafy vegetables	3.44	3.44	N.A.]	N.A.
Roots & Tubers	2.58	2.58	1.03	1.06
Other vegetables	2.58	2.58	[N.A.	N.A.
Sugar (Gur)	1.72	1.72	1.31	1.44
Milk	8.60	5.16	4.83	N.A.
Oils	1.72	0.86	0.30	0.34
	(including fats)			
Fish	3.44	0.86	0.20	0.23
Meat			0.16	[N.A.
Eggs			0.02	N.A.

N. A.—Not available.

TABLE 59: Production and development: progress and targets.

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 estimates	1965-66 targets	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1950-51	Percentage increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cotton textiles (mill made)	million yds.	3720	5102	5127	5800	38	13
Khadi							
traditional	"	7.3	28.9	48.0	3500	558	49
ambar	"	..	..	26.0			
handloom	"	742	1471	1900			
powerloom	"	148	273	375			

3.32. Domestic availabilities and consumption of cotton textile have followed the trend in production, since the proportion of cotton textiles exports to total output has, if anything, declined somewhat over the years. The per capita per annum consumption of cloth in 1960-61 was estimated at 15.5 yards and for the end of the Third Plan (1965-66) it was estimated to be 17.2 yards, showing an increase of 11 per cent over 1960-61. In 1950-51 and 1955-56 the corresponding figures were 9.2 yards and 15.5 yards respectively.

3.4. *Medical and health services:* The present position of the country in respect of health is briefly

The availability of different food items at the end of Second Plan was higher than that at the end of the First Plan. At the end of the Second Plan, availability of cereals was higher and that of protective, and supplementary food considerably lower than the modified diet schedule suggested by the Nutritional Advisory Committee for use during the period 1961-71. It may be noted that this modified schedule does not aim at providing the optimum nutrition but only a more balanced diet than hitherto. To make up to some extent, the deficiency in protective food, the Third Plan provides for the availability of 17.5 oz. of foodgrains (cereals and pulses) in 1965-66 as compared to 14.6 oz. required for the balanced diet. It is expected that during the Fifth and subsequent Plan periods, supply of proteins and other protective foods will improve as a result of the steps proposed to be taken during the Third and Fourth Plan periods.

3.31. *Consumption of Cloth:* Production of cotton textiles in both the mill sector and the 'decentralized' sector has increased substantially since 1950-51. In view of its larger employment—generating capacity, the decentralized sector has been accorded a preferential position in government policy and has progressed relatively faster than the mill sector. The production trends in the two sectors from 1950-51 to 1965-66, along with the percentage increase over 1950-51 and 1960-61 are shown below:

summarised in this section. Communicable diseases continue to contribute, to a large extent, to morbidity and mortality in India. Smallpox, cholera and other infectious diseases occur periodically and the estimated number of cases due to Leprosy is about 2 million. Trachoma is a major public health problem in many North Indian States, mal-nutrition is widespread and deficiency diseases are endemic in certain pockets of the country. As a result of the launching of the Five Year Plans, however, sustained efforts have been made to control V.D., T.B., Leprosy, Trachoma, Goitre, Filaria etc. In the First and Second Plans together Rs. 389 crores were provided for health programme and during the Third Plan the outlay is to

be of the order of Rs. 342 crores. The percentages of the outlays to total Plan provision during the three Plans were 5.9, 5.0 and 4.3 respectively. Extensive programmes of malaria and smallpox eradication, provision of water supply and drainage schemes, family planning and expansion of medical care facilities along with the increase in the production of technical and para-technical personnel have been undertaken over the Five Year Plans. According to the report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee, the number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 7,400 in 1946 to 12,600 in 1960. Corresponding figures for beds and number of doctors were 1.15 lakhs and 3.5 lakhs, and 7,000 and 88,000. The progress achieved has been summarised by the Committee in the following table giving the relevant ratios in relation to population:—

TABLE 60: Number of hospitals, doctors & nurses 1946 & 1960.

Item	1946	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hospitals and dispensaries	1:40,000	1:35,800
Beds	0.24 per 1,000	0.40 per 1000
Doctors	1:6,300	1:4,850
Nurses	1:43,000	1:14,300

The targets set against the outlay of Rs. 342 crores in the Third Plan are shown in the following table for some important items:—

TABLE 61: Medical personnel and institutions III Plan targets.

Items	Targets (1965-66)
(1)	(2)
Number of medical colleges	75
Admission capacity	8,000
Nurses	45,000
Doctors	81,000
Family Planning Centres	8,200
Hospitals and Dispensaries	14,600
Hospital beds	240,100
Primary health centres	5,000

3.51. *Social Welfare:* In accordance with the directive principles of state policy embodied in India's Constitution, the protection and promotion of the interest of the weaker sections of the community have been given a significant place in India's Five Year Plans. Two broad categories of people who have received special attention under the welfare schemes are the Backward Classes and other individuals or groups who by reason of some handicap or dependency are in need of special care. The backward classes include Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and certain other groups of backward communities. The main disability of the scheduled castes has been the social prejudice arising out of the obsolescent practice of untouchability. The scheduled tribes on

the other hand have suffered from isolation from the main stream of national life because of their habitation in the remote interiors. The special measures taken for the development of backward classes comprise:

- (i) Educational schemes consisting of free tuition, award of stipends and scholarships and other forms of educational concessions and aids;
- (ii) schemes of economic development consisting of settlement on land, vocational and technical training, financial and technical assistance for settling in various trades and occupations and provision of other employment opportunities; and
- (iii) health, housing and other schemes. These include provision of protected drinking water supply, improvement of the working conditions of those who are engaged in unclean occupations, launching of campaigns to eradicate endemic diseases like leprosy, yaws, filaria etc., financial and material assistance for construction of houses and allotment of house-sites and a few other miscellaneous schemes.

3.52. Of these, the schemes of educational advancement and improvement of housing situation and of health conditions have progressed considerably as a result of twelve years of planned development. On the economic side, the impact has been less satisfactory, because the economic problem of the weaker sections of the community is tied up with the economic development of the country as a whole. Special measures under this sector were intended only to supplement the benefits that backward classes derived from the schemes of general development.

3.53. Traditionally voluntary organisations have played a pioneering role in the development of Social Welfare services for children, women and handicapped sections of the society. Recognising this role, the Government has encouraged the voluntary organisations further to improve and develop these services under the successive Plans. The main task was to dovetail the isolated, local effort of voluntary organisations into a national plan for social welfare and to give them financial and technical assistance to develop their services on a sound basis. A specialised Central body with predominantly non-official representation and with a virtual autonomous status was created to promote social welfare through voluntary effort. This body, known as the Central Social Welfare Board, has sponsored and aided a large number of voluntary organisations to consolidate the existing services, to employ trained personnel, to promote minimum standards of welfare services and to expand their programme to areas hitherto unserved. The Social Welfare Board also sponsored and aided new services such as the Welfare Extension Projects for the benefit of women and children in the rural areas. This scheme

was supplementary to the country-wide programme of Community Development. In addition, socio-economic programmes for supplementing the income of poor families in urban areas were also started. A scheme of after-care was introduced in the Second Plan to rehabilitate those discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions. An extensive training programme was also promoted to train a large number of welfare workers at the field and supervisory levels. Almost simultaneously, the Constituent States of the Indian Union set up Social Welfare Departments which introduced or extended Statutory Welfare Services under various Acts such as the Children's Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Prevention of Beggary Act, Probation and Offenders' Act, etc.

3.54. Among the social welfare programmes, child welfare has been given the highest priority and the concept of integrated approach to child welfare has been adopted as the basis of a new scheme known as Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project introduced in the Third Plan. The main idea is to coordinate and link together all services such as education, health, recreation etc. which have a bearing on the development of children and to demonstrate the impact of such convergence of service on the child population.

3.55. *Social Security:* A number of social security measures for the welfare of workers have been in operation in the country during the last decade or so. Two major schemes under this head are the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme. These schemes have been implemented under the provisions of separate acts which were passed respectively in 1948 and 1952. The former provides for medical care and treatment, sickness & maternity benefits and compensation for employment injury etc. while the latter provides for old age and compensation for dependant in the event of the death of worker while in service. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has till now been extended to about 2 million of workers and is expected to cover an additional million workers by the end of the Third Plan. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme has a total membership of 3.63 million up till now and is likely to cover an additional 370,000 workers by 1966. Apart from offering a certain amount of social security to the workers, the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme has also proved its utility in mobilising small savings for economic development; in fact the amount to its credit is expected to increase to Rs. 7000 million by the end of the Third Plan.

3.61. *Housing:* In 1951 housing shortage in India was estimated at 2.5 million houses in urban areas and 6.5 million houses in rural areas. The 1961 Census has demonstrated that population is growing at a faster rate though the urbanisation rate has declined. The data from 1961 'House-listing' are under tabulation, but indications are that the situation has worsened since 1951, showing a shortage of more

than 10 million houses in the country. From the NSS Draft Report No. 67 it is seen that in rural areas about 73 per cent of the households live in 'kucha' and about 2 per cent in 'pucca' houses; in urban areas such houses are about 25 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, the remaining ones, both in rural and urban areas, being of the mixed type, i.e. partly 'Kutchra' and partly 'pucca'. Density per room in rural areas comes to 2.4 persons, and in urban areas to 2.2 persons; average floor area per person in the rural and urban areas is 77.8 and 69.5 square feet respectively. The condition in metropolitan and industrial cities and capital towns is much worse. House facilities such as 'tap water' are largely unknown in rural areas; people mostly depend on ponds and tanks for drinking water. In urban areas 47 per cent of the households do not have tap facilities and 30 per cent depend on tanks and ponds.

3.62. Owing to their low incomes, most of the people in India cannot on their own improve their housing conditions and private enterprise does not find it commercially feasible to provide better housing. The role of the State, therefore, assumes greater significance in this context. In the third Plan, the problem of housing under various schemes has been integrated in the larger context of economic development and industrialisation and other related problems of location and dispersal of industries. In order to fulfil the interests and requirements of low income groups and other weaker sections of the community some important schemes like subsidised industrial housing, low income group housing, slum clearance, middle income group housing, plantation labour housing, village housing and land acquisition and development schemes have been put into operation. The allocation in the Third Plan for these schemes is a little over Rs. 2,000 millions. In addition to this, there are large programmes of housing for Government employees under different Ministries, Departments and Public Undertakings.

3.71. *Education:* The percentage of children in age-groups 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17 attending schools in 1950-51, 1960-61 and the targets laid down for the Third Five Year Plan are given in the table below:—

TABLE 62: Percentage of children attending schools

Classes	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66 (Targets)	
			Original	Revised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I-V (age-group 6-11)	42.6	62.3	76.4	80.2
VI-VIII (age-group 11-14)	12.7	24.3	28.6	32.0
IX-XI (age-group 14-17)	5.3	11.7	15.6	17.8

3.72. There has been a steady success in narrowing down the gap in the provision of educational



facilities between boys and girls since the beginning of the First Plan as shown in the table below:—

TABLE 63: Proportion of boys and girls in classes I—XI

Year	Classes I-V		Classes VI-VIII		Classes IX-XI	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51 . . . . .	71.9	28.1	83.0	17.0	83.6	16.4
1960-61 . . . . .	67.4	32.6	75.7	24.3	81.5	18.5
1965-66 . . . . .	61.8	38.2	72.5	27.5	78.8	21.2

Out of 7 million additional children enrolled in classes I—V during 1961-63, 3 million were girls. The number of teachers in primary, middle and secondary schools has increased from 13,78,000 in 1960-61 to 15,22,000 in 1962-63.

TABLE 64: Number of educational institutions and enrolments, 1950-51 to 1965-66.

Year	Universities (no.)	Colleges (no.)*	Total enrolment (in 000's)	Colleges (arts, science and commerce)		Enrolment in science classes (in 000's)	Percentage of science enrolment
				no	enrolment (in 000's)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51 . . . . .	27	816	397	542	360	140	38.1
1955-56 . . . . .	32	1204	713	772	634	197	34.3
1960-61 (Original)	46	1537	1034	1076	877	300	34.2
1960-61 (Revised)	45						
1961-62 . . . . .	46	1783	1155	1194	962	337	35.0
1962-63 . . . . .	54	1938	1273	1283	1060	386	36.4
1965-66 (Target)	58			1400	1300	553	42.5

\*Includes arts, science and commerce colleges, engineering, cal, veterinary, fine arts, music, pharmacy etc.  
.. not available.

technology, training colleges, law colleges, agriculture colleges, medi-

The number of universities and colleges has been increasing since the beginning of the Third Plan and likewise the total enrolment and the enrolment in science colleges. However, it has been observed that facilities in the science classes are not keeping pace with the rising enrolment in other classes.

3.75. The table also gives an idea of the growth of total number of institutions like, arts, science, commerce, engineering, and technological institutions, teachers' training colleges, medical colleges, law colleges, agricultural colleges, veterinary science colleges, music colleges, nursing colleges, colleges of physical education, architecture, dental colleges, home science colleges, colleges of social work, pharmacy colleges and fine arts colleges along with enrolment. The number of such institutions increased from 816 in 1950-51 to 1938 in 1962-63; likewise enrolment has also increased from about 397,000 to 1.3 million during this period.

3.76. There has been a rapid increase in the provision of technical education facilities during the first

3.73. At the end of the First Plan steps were taken, on the basis of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission, to improve secondary education. Since then 4,090 high schools have been upgraded to secondary schools and the diversified courses have been introduced in 2,818 high/higher secondary schools. The target is to convert 6,390 high schools into higher secondary schools which is now estimated to be 5,315 and 3,994 schools into multi-purpose schools by the end of the Third Plan.

3.74. University Education.—The progress in regard to the establishment of universities, arts, commerce and science colleges and the enrolment in these institutions is given in the table below. One of the important targets set out under university education was that by the end of the Third Plan the provision of facilities for science education should increase from 36 per cent to 43 per cent. The year-wise progress has also been indicated.

two Plans. There were three-fold and five-fold increase in the annual intake in engineering colleges and polytechnics respectively during 1951—61 i.e. the first two Plans. The number of students in first degree course and diploma course has increased from 13,824 and 25,801 respectively in 1960-61 to 17,232 and 30,919 in 1962-63. The Third Plan target is to increase the admission capacity in first degree course and diploma course to 23,130 and 47,546 respectively. Under vocational training 167 industrial training institutes with an admission capacity of 42,136 were functioning up to the end of the II Five Year Plan. In the III Plan 144 institutes have already been sanctioned against a target of 151. A total of 52,664 additional seats have also been sanctioned out of a total of 57,848 targetted for the Third Plan. Under an accelerated training programme recently drawn up 14,896 seats have also been sanctioned out of a target of 33,654 seats fixed for 1963-64. The number of persons trained in engineering and non-engineering trades under the Craftsman Training Scheme stood at 151,494 by June, 1963.

Under the Apprentices Act passed in 1961 which makes it obligatory on industry to admit a specified number of trainees in approved trades, 5,200 apprentices are already undergoing training as against a plan target of ten thousand.

3.81. *Transport Services.*—During the past decade there has been a substantial increase in the transport capacity of the country. Railway route mileage increased from 33,526 in 1950-51 to 34,950 in 1960-61, while surfaced road mileage rose from 97,600 miles in 1950-51 to 1,46,500 miles in 1960-61. Freight traffic handled by the railways increased from 91.5 million tons in 1950-51 to 153.8 million tons in 1960-61 or an increase of 68 per cent. In terms of ton-miles the progress registered was nearly cent per cent. Passenger traffic on railways went up by 25 per cent in terms of passengers originating and 17 per cent in terms of passenger miles, while the seat

mileage increased by about 40 per cent during the period. The number of commercial vehicles almost doubled during the period.

3.82. In the development of railways higher priority has been given to the creation of capacity for handling freight traffic and consequently, addition to passenger capacity has been relatively smaller. There has, however, been an appreciable increase in passenger facilities available in the road transport sector.

3.83. By the end of Third Plan, freight traffic to be handled by the Railways is expected to exceed 240 million tons. About 1,200 miles of new railway lines would be constructed in the plan period. The surfaced road mileage is expected to go up by about 25,000 miles and the number of commercial road transport vehicles is expected to increase to 3,65,000. Some of the principal indicators of transport development are given in the table below:

TABLE 65: *Some basic data about transport.*

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 as given in the Plan	1965-66 as now anticipated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Road, route mileage	miles	33,526	34,182	34,950	36,150	
Road mileage (surfaced & unsurfaced)	ooo miles	248.5	317.0	440.6	No target for unsurfaced	
	surfaced only.	(97.6)	(113.7)	(146.5)	(171.5)	
Railway freight tons (originating)	million	91.5	114.0	153.8	245.0	241.3
Railway freight ton mile.	million	26,980	36,434	53,621	96,000	
Passengers originating	million	1,284	1,275	1,594	15% increase in non-suburban traffic. No target for suburban traffic	
Passenger miles	million	4,332	38,774	48,259	No target	
Seat miles	million	N.A.	60,442	69,455	15% increase in non-suburban	
					No target for suburban	
Commercial Road Transport Vehicles	'ooo	116	116	228	365	

3.91. *Power Generation.*—Third Five Year Plan envisaged an aggregate addition of about 7 million kw of installed generating capacity in the country, raising it from the anticipated 5.7 million kw in 1960-61 to 12.7 million kw by 1965-66. The actual achievement by the end of the Second Plan, however, were around 5.6 million kw. The figures of installed power capacity according to the present agreement, are shown below:

TABLE 66: *Installed power capacity, 1950—1966*  
(in million kw)

Year	Present appraisal	
	Additions during the year	Cumulative total by the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950	—	2.30
1955	—	3.42

TABLE 66 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1960-61	—	5.60
1961-62	0.43	6.03
1962-63	0.69	6.72
1963-64	1.03	7.75
1964-65	1.84	9.59
1965-66	2.91	12.50

3.92. The increase in electricity generation has more than kept pace with the rise in installed capacity, as may be seen from the following table.

TABLE 67: *Increase in electricity generation, 1960—1966.*

Year	Installed capacity (million kw)	Percentage increase	Electricity generated (Billion kw)	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950	2.30	—	6.57	—

(continued)

Table 67 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1955	3.42	48.7	10.78	64.1
1960-61	5.60	63.7	20.12	86.6
1965-66 (anticipated)	12.50	123.2	47.50	136.1

(Note: Installed capacity as at the end of the year: figures for electricity generation are for the year.)

3.93. Though the major part of electric power supply is utilized for industrial purposes there has been, over the plan years, an increase in the availability and use of power in the non-industrial fields also especially in the smaller towns and villages. The number of villages and towns having electric power supply increased from about 7,400 at the end of the First Plan to 23,000 in 1960-61. This is expected, according to the Third Plan, to go up to 43,000 by 1965-66 and cover practically all towns and villages with population exceeding 5,000 and half of those with population between 2,000 and 5,000. In the first two years of the Third Plan 7,900 villages have been electrified and the target for rural electrification set for the Third Plan for the country as a whole is likely to be achieved, if not exceeded.

#### 4. Use of Demographic Data in Social and Economic Planning.

4.11. The population census is the major source of information on the various characteristics of the country's population. Besides the census, the National Sample Survey has also been in recent years collecting a variety of socio-economic data on a sample basis. In formulating the development plans, the census data supplemented as and when necessary by data from the N.S.S. and other sources has been utilized both for elucidating the dimensions of the tasks before the country, and for specification of production and employment targets. As might be expected, the degree of reliance on the demographic factors varies from one sector to another. In general, in respect of production planning for primary consumer commodities population data have had a direct part to play. In the case of development programmes for the utilities and manufacturing industries sectors, however, other major considerations, like the need to change the structure of production, the country's capacity to raise resources etc. have been the dominant factors. Even so, in the matter of allocation of overall outlay and the outlay in various sectors among the States certain population characteristics like size, density etc. had to be taken into consideration. A few specific instances of how the population data has been used in the formulation of India's Five Year Plans are given below:—

4.21. *Manpower, Employment and Unemployment.*—Population Census data have been combined with the information available from other sources such as the National Sample Survey, reports of *ad hoc* surveys undertaken by Government and non-Govern-

ment agencies, reports of the Programme Evaluation Organisation for obtaining a picture of the occupational structure in the economy. In the formulation of the First and Second Five Year Plans, the broad dimensions of occupational structure visualised were based on the economic classification provided by the 1951 census. When the 1961 census data on economic classification become available, they will serve as the basis for adjustments in the field of employment planning.

4.22. Census data on age-distribution, survival rates etc. have provided the basis for (i) estimating the probable number of children of school-going age—a factor affecting working population in an underdeveloped country in more than one way, and (ii) the numbers of persons in the age-groups pertaining to working population at future points of time. The rates of participation in economic activity revealed by the N.S.S. reports for the period later than 1951 have been applied to (ii) above, in order to estimate the growth of labour force during the Third Plan period. Soon after the actual figures of the 1961 census were made available (without details of distribution among various age-groups at that time), these estimates were readjusted on the basis of some assumptions. When the detailed break-up of the 1961 Census data are published, the labour force estimates may undergo another revision.

4.23. The distribution of working population between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors has been available from various censuses. Using the 1951 census figures in this respect for purposes of planning earlier, the distribution of working population in these sectors at certain future points of time was worked out on the basis of specific assumptions regarding possible diversification of the occupational structure with reference to the planned programme. Similarly, in working out the rural/urban distribution of the working population, the 1951 Census figures were taken as the main base and assumptions regarding the rate of urbanisation were made. As regards participation of women in economic activity, the rate revealed by the 1951 Census was assumed to increase progressively over a period of time in the light of the trend observed recently.

4.31. *National Income.*—The current level and trend in National Income and per capita income are amongst the basic yardsticks by which the progress of the economy are generally measured. In the absence of any reliable or extensive data on the gross value of output originating from small scale manufacturing industries and on the value of services rendered by sectors like “unorganised trade and transport”, “profession and liberal arts” and “domestic services” their contributions to national income have to be estimated by measuring the total incomes accruing to all those persons engaged in these activities. For this purpose the working force in these sectors was estimated largely from the bench mark data provided by the population census;

and total income originating in the sectors was derived by multiplying the number of earners so calculated by average earnings per person. In the computation of per capita income for each of the years, the total population figures from the census and intercensal estimates were made use of.

#### 4.4. *Fixation of targets in Agriculture, Health, Education and Housing Sectors:—*

4.41. *Agriculture:—*The fixation of production targets in the agriculture sector has been based on the actual current production level and the likely annual demand by the end of the Plan period. In assessing the current as also the future demand, the first step was to convert the age sex distribution of population obtained from the census as well as from the official population projections into "equivalent adult consumers". On the basis of minimum requirement per adult consumer, the requirement of foodgrains, textiles, etc. have been correlated to population growth. Since, along with population changes, variations in income are also relevant for projecting likely demands, use has also been made of data on changes in per capita income and in the expenditure (in place of income) elasticity of the demand derived from the consumer expenditure data collected in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey.

4.42. *Health:—*Population Statistics have also played an important part in the formulation of the various health programmes in the Plans. The major schemes under the improvement of environmental hygiene relate to the development of rural and urban water supply. In specifying the various areas in which such schemes should be eligible for grants and loans, the population distribution by size derived from the census has largely been utilised.

4.43. A number of programmes for the control of communicable diseases have been launched in the three Plans. The preventive and curative health services needed in this regard have been planned on the basis of the regional distribution of the population in relation to the incidence of the diseases in the various localities. In fixing the targets for establishment of hospitals, primary health centres, dispensaries, provision of beds and such other services, certain norms were evolved based on rural-urban distribution, the age structure, and the density of population. The population of school going age from the census as well as from the official population projections was made use of in formulating school health programmes including improvement of the nutritional status of school children. Though the actual targets fixed under various heads were necessarily limited by available resources, it was recognised that "as norms to aim at, there should be one hospital bed for thousand population, one nurse and one mid-wife for every five thousand population and one Health Visitor and one Sanitary Inspector for twenty thousand population". Under the Family Planning programme included in the Plans to keep under check the excessive population growth, the

field of operation of the Family Planning clinics have been delimited such that a rural clinic would serve a population of sixty thousand while the urban clinic would cover only fifty thousand.

4.44. *Education:—*In fixing the targets for providing schools and colleges, training of teachers in general as well as technical education the level and trend of population of school going age, population distribution and population density by regions drawn from the latest available census and from official population projections have been utilized.

4.45. *Housing:—*In planning for housing, data on a number of demographic factors like size and growth of population, average size of the family age composition are needed along with information regarding the number of existing structures and their distribution by type, size, condition etc. Since much of these details, particularly those relating to housing are not available, the housing needs have been worked out only in a broad way. The growth of urban population drawn from the census and adjusted on certain assumptions for the period 1951—76 was combined with the average size of the family revealed by the census to obtain a workable estimate of housing needs in the urban area. For the rural areas data relating to total number of villages as well as population given by the census were utilized along with N.S.S. data regarding distribution of rural houses by type to calculate the housing needs.

### 5. Population Policy

5.11. *Population policy for moderating fertility in India:—*The need for propagating family planning measures among the people was long ago recognised by pioneers like Dr. R. D. Karve, Shri P. K. Wattal, Shrimati Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, and voluntary organizations like All India Women's Conference and the Family Planning Association. The National Planning Committee set up by the Indian National Congress in 1935, under the chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, strongly supported promotion of family planning as State policy. The Health Survey and Development Committee in 1943 also recommended control of fertility, but primarily for health reasons. There was however no State population policy until after India attained independence.

5.12. In March, 1950, the Government of India appointed the Planning Commission which from its inception recognized that increase in population, and the need for investment in basic productive capacities, place very heavy and immediate burdens on a developing economy. In 1951, the problem of population growth was discussed by the Advisory Health Panel and Advisory Social Welfare Panels of the Planning Commission. The Health Panel appointed a sub-committee on family planning. This sub-committee strongly recommended that family planning should be recognized officially, in order to safeguard the health and welfare of mothers and children, and in order to aid the national economy

by reducing the birth rate concurrently with death rate and thus keep the population from growing excessively. The First Five Year Plan stressed that measures aimed at reducing fertility to meet these ends should form part of the public health programme.

5.13. The facts of the 1951 census of India helped to intensify the need for further action. In December, 1953, the Planning Commission recommended that the programme of family limitation and population control in India should (a) obtain an accurate picture of factors which contribute to rapid increase of population, (b) gain fuller understanding of human fertility and the means of regulating it, (c) devise ways of educating the public and (d) make family planning advice and service an integral part of the services in hospitals and health centres. This early programme was directed mainly to clarifying the facts of the situation and building up public understanding and support. Demographic as well as medical and biological studies were taken up. The Central Government offered assistance for developing service facilities, in the shape of grants to States, local authorities, voluntary organizations and scientific institutions. Experience soon showed that Government supported family planning was welcomed by the masses of the people. Thus, early in the First Plan, the promotion of family planning was firmly established as public policy.

5.14. In pursuance of this population policy, the programme to moderate fertility was expanded especially in the Second Plan. Voluntary sterilization was popularized in some areas, and free facilities provided. The major activities in the Second Plan programme were (a) education about family planning through use of mass media; (b) provision of clinical referral services, integrated with health services, in urban and rural areas, (c) training of personnel, (d) provision of supplies, and (e) research.

5.15. The Third Five Year Plan which began in 1961, stated that the greatest stress has to be placed on the programme of family planning, and the objective of stabilizing the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at "the very centre of planned development." In pursuance of this policy, a plan provision of 270 million rupees has been made (with programme calling of 500 million rupees) for the Third Plan period. The programme has now been extended by greatly strengthening its organizational structure, by emphasizing community-level educational techniques, by liberalizing the flow of contraceptive supplies, by developing statistical indicators of programme impact, by strengthening facilities for training of personnel, and by extending research activities on communications, demographic and reproductive physiology aspects of the programme. A basic organizational structure at the Centre and in the States has been set up, and over 8000 centres (including over 6000 in rural areas) have been established for contraceptive distribution.

5.16. Thus, the Government of India is firmly committed to a policy of implementing specific programmes to accelerate acceptance of family planning as a way of life by the people in order to achieve economic strength and social welfare.

5.21. *Population policies for influencing rural-urban migration and for re-distribution of rural population:* The available data on rural/urban distribution of population indicates that since the 1930s, at any rate, the growth in urban population has been higher than the general average. This is attributed in part to migration from the rural to the urban areas. Differences in employment opportunities, wage rates, living conditions, improvements in communications etc. have the general effect of promoting the movement of workers and their dependents from the villages to the towns and cities. It has also been observed that, along with the general trend towards urbanisation, there has also been a tendency for further concentrations in and around a few big cities.

5.22. With the impetus given to the development of modern largescale industries and of transport and communications in the Five Year Plans, these migratory forces have been further strengthened and imposed a severe strain on housing, civic facilities and other over-heads in the urban areas. In the formulation of economic policy covering also population policy—attention has recently been given to moderating the flow of migrants into a few very large conglomerations around metropolitan areas. These policies aim at creating additional employment opportunities in the rural areas and enlargement of the availability of various types of amenities to the rural population. In a larger sense, the programmes for provision of electricity, education and health facilities, roads, water supply etc., can contribute to a narrowing down of the rural/urban differences in respect of the environmental factors and reduce emigration from the villages. However, it is recognised that these elements will not by themselves have the desired effect unless additional opportunities for gainful employment are created in the non-urban areas. In tackling this programme, the policy has been to seek to increase the employment opportunities in non-agricultural activities; in addition, special schemes have been undertaken to provide for more settled employment in agriculture itself, in areas which are brought under irrigation or in areas where land has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes. Certain relief-oriented schemes like the rural works programme have also been undertaken in pockets of acute unemployment.

5.23. The general approach outlined above may be illustrated in terms of some of the concrete measures being taken for dispersal of employment opportunities. In the first place, a deliberate attempt is made, in the planning of large-scale industries, to locate them away from already congested areas, wherever the nature of the industry is such as to give

a choice in the matter of its location. This is being done, for instance, in respect of machine tool factories, heavy electricals, drugs and pharmaceutical products in the public sector to name only a few. Attention is given to dispersing the location of large-scale industrial projects in the private sector also through the licencing policy in force. Secondly, it is also the official policy to promote the growth of small-scale industries in small towns and rural areas, through the construction of industrial estates extension of electricity and provision of credit and marketing facilities. Thirdly, there are plan programmes for encouragement of cottage and village industries, through the offer of grants and loans, technical advice, encouragement of producers' co-operatives, establishment of sales emporia and so forth. Fourthly, surplus labour in rural areas is

being provided additional employment through larger investments in the infra-structure element in agriculture—such as land reclamation, soil conservation, afforestation, construction of wells, tanks and other irrigation facilities, rural roads and rural construction programmes. Finally, in community development projects or other special development areas, the planning of activities is such as to strengthen the economic interdependence between towns and the surrounding rural areas. It is anticipated that as the scale of operations in programmes, like those mentioned above, increases from Plan to Plan, the economic incentives for migration from the rural to the urban areas will tend to become less strong than in the past and assist in stabilizing the rural/urban distribution of the population.

## APPENDIX I

TABLE 1—Total population and birth, death and growth rates, 1901—1961

Year	Population (millions)	Estimated rates in the following decennium		
		Growth Rate	Birth Rate†	Death Rate†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1901	238·4	5·75	52·4	46·8
1911	252·1	—0·31	48·1*	47·2*
1921	251·3	11·00	50·8	40·4
1931	279·0	13·51	46·2	33·5
1941	316·7	14·03	43·1	30·0
1951	361·1	21·64	40·4	20·9
1961	439·2			

†Figures obtained on the basis of quasi-stable population model.

\* Obtained by the reverse survival method.

TABLE 8—Sex-wise age distribution of population, 1961

Age Group	Census Count		Smoothed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0—4	14·7	15·5	16·2	16·9
5—9	14·6	14·9	13·1	13·4
10—14	11·6	10·8	11·3	11·4
15—19	8·2	8·1	9·8	9·8
20—24	8·1	9·0	8·6	8·7
25—29	8·2	8·5	7·8	7·8
30—34	7·1	7·0	7·0	6·9
35—39	6·0	5·6	6·0	5·7
40—44	5·4	5·1	5·1	4·7
45—49	4·3	3·9	4·3	4·0
50—54	4·0	3·7	3·4	3·2
55—59	2·3	2·1	2·7	2·5
60—64	2·5	2·6	1·9	1·9
65—69	1·1	1·1	1·3	1·3
70+	1·9	2·1	1·5	1·8
All ages	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

TABLE 10.—Percentage distribution of population by age in each sex marital status and rural-urban, 1961.

Age Group	Rural								Urban								Combined							
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
0-9	57.4	73.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.1	63.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.4	71.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	20.6	19.9	2.1	5.0	0.3	0.1	2.3	2.9	20.0	23.4	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	20.5	20.6	1.8	4.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.7
15-19	11.1	4.8	4.9	12.5	0.7	0.4	4.8	10.6	14.6	9.1	2.5	10.6	0.4	0.3	3.4	7.8	11.8	5.6	4.5	12.2	0.7	0.4	4.6	10.2
20-24	5.7	0.9	10.4	17.6	2.0	1.1	12.5	15.8	10.6	2.7	9.6	19.3	1.9	1.0	11.1	15.2	6.7	1.1	0.2	17.8	2.0	1.1	12.4	15.7
25-29	2.4	0.3	14.1	16.9	3.7	2.3	18.1	16.0	4.3	0.7	15.7	19.1	3.7	2.2	16.2	16.7	2.7	0.4	15.2	17.3	3.7	2.3	17.9	16.1
30-34	0.9	0.1	14.2	13.5	5.0	4.1	15.2	13.9	1.5	0.3	16.4	15.1	5.2	4.2	15.2	15.5	1.0	0.2	14.6	13.8	5.0	4.1	15.2	14.2
35-39	0.5	0.1	12.4	10.4	6.0	5.8	11.8	11.1	0.6	0.2	14.4	11.1	6.2	5.8	12.5	12.5	0.5	0.1	12.7	10.5	6.0	5.8	11.8	11.7
40-44	0.4	0.1	10.8	8.5	8.6	9.6	10.0	9.6	0.4	0.1	12.5	8.6	9.1	10.1	11.2	11.2	0.4	0.1	11.1	8.5	8.7	9.7	10.1	9.8
45-49	0.3	0.1	8.8	5.9	9.6	10.4	7.4	6.6	0.3	0.1	8.9	5.6	9.6	10.6	8.0	7.0	0.3	0.0	8.8	5.9	9.6	10.4	7.5	6.7
50-54	0.3	0.0	7.9	4.3	13.5	15.7	6.5	5.5	0.2	0.1	7.8	4.2	13.8	16.3	7.5	5.8	0.3	0.0	7.9	4.3	13.6	15.8	6.6	5.5
55-59	0.1	0.0	4.4	2.3	9.8	9.9	3.6	2.8	0.1	0.0	4.1	2.0	9.8	9.9	4.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	4.4	2.2	9.8	9.9	3.7	2.8
60-64	0.1	0.0	4.5	1.7	14.9	16.7	3.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	3.9	1.5	15.0	16.9	4.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	4.4	1.6	14.9	16.7	3.6	2.6
65-69	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	7.7	7.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	7.6	7.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	7.7	7.4	1.7	1.1
70+	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.7	18.2	16.4	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.5	17.6	15.5	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.7	18.1	16.3	2.7	1.4
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE II.—Percentage distribution of population by marital status, age and sex, 1961.

Age group	Never married		Married		Widowed, Divorced or Separated		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-9	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	93.3	80.4	6.6	19.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
15-19	72.1	29.0	23.4	69.8	0.5	1.2	1.2
20-24	43.8	6.9	54.7	91.9	1.5	2.2	2.2
25-29	17.7	1.8	79.8	94.3	2.5	3.9	3.9
30-34	7.7	1.0	88.8	91.5	3.5	7.5	7.5
35-39	4.6	0.7	91.0	87.1	4.4	12.2	12.2
40-44	3.9	0.6	89.4	77.7	6.7	21.7	21.7
45-49	3.9	0.5	87.8	69.8	8.3	29.7	29.7
50-54	3.3	0.4	83.7	53.3	13.0	46.3	46.3
55-59	2.9	0.4	80.9	48.6	16.2	51.0	51.0
60-64	2.9	0.4	74.7	29.4	22.4	70.2	70.2
65-69	2.8	0.4	70.7	27.2	26.5	72.4	72.4
70+	2.8	0.4	60.5	14.8	36.7	84.8	84.8

TABLE 14.—Percentage distribution of population in each sex by broad age groups, 1901-61

Age Group	1901		1911		1921		1931		1941		1951		1961	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0-15	39.2	38.0	38.8	38.1	39.4	39.0	40.0	40.1	38.1	38.4	37.1	37.9	40.9	41.2
15-44	46.3	46.9	46.5	46.9	45.5	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.1	46.1	46.3	45.7	43.0	43.3
45-59	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.4	10.1	9.5	9.9	9.4	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.6	10.6	9.7
60-64	4.6*	5.5*	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6
65+			2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.2
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*relate to 60 and over.

TABLE 17.—Percentage Distribution of Population by Educational Standards in each Age and Sex, 1961

Age Group	Rural								Urban							
	Illiterate		Literate without any educational level		Those having educational level as				Illiterate		Literate without any educational level		Those having educational level as			
	M	F	M	F	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation & above		M	F	M	F	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation & above	
					M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
5-9	78.9	89.9	19.4	9.3	1.7	0.8	—	—	56.4	64.1	37.3	30.9	6.3	5.0	—	—
10-14	50.9	79.3	32.9	14.8	16.1	6.4	0.1	0.0	21.9	37.4	37.7	31.6	39.9	30.7	0.5	0.3
15-19	54.8	83.7	22.5	10.0	20.0	5.8	2.7	0.5	22.3	43.3	23.1	20.7	37.7	26.9	16.9	9.1
20-24	58.0	88.2	23.7	8.0	13.4	3.3	4.9	0.5	25.0	53.5	25.1	20.4	23.7	16.9	26.2	9.2
25-29	63.6	90.8	23.6	6.7	9.7	2.2	3.1	0.3	29.7	59.6	28.2	20.3	21.3	14.5	20.8	5.6
30-34	65.9	92.3	23.6	5.8	8.5	1.8	2.0	0.1	31.8	63.0	30.4	19.9	20.6	13.0	17.2	4.1
35-44	67.9	94.0	23.4	4.7	7.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	34.6	69.0	31.6	18.2	19.5	10.3	14.3	2.5
45-59	71.3	96.1	21.8	3.2	6.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	38.3	75.8	31.8	16.2	17.1	6.8	12.8	1.2
60+	75.7	97.7	19.5	2.0	4.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	44.1	84.2	31.8	12.2	13.8	3.1	10.3	0.5

TABLE 23.—Percentage distribution of workers by sectors of employment, by sex 1901—61.

Year	Percentage of workers to total population			Percentage of workers to population in age 15—59			Percentage distribution in sector of employment								
							Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1901	46.61	61.11	31.70	78.95	103.68	53.60	71.76	70.37	74.46	12.61	12.31	13.25	15.63	17.32	12.29
1911	48.07	61.90	33.73	79.81	102.56	56.13	74.86	73.66	77.14	11.13	10.97	11.45	14.01	15.37	11.41
1921	46.92	60.52	32.67	78.65	101.13	54.96	75.99	74.54	78.80	10.41	10.51	10.21	13.60	14.95	10.99
1931	43.30	58.27	27.63	71.95	96.17	46.23	74.75	74.08	76.23	10.21	10.43	9.74	15.04	15.49	14.03
1951	39.10	54.05	23.30	68.73	94.14	41.37	72.12	69.08	79.57	10.62	11.59	8.26	17.26	19.31	12.17
1961	42.98	57.12	27.96	80.63	106.65	52.68	73.42	69.18	82.61	10.56	11.48	8.56	16.02	19.34	8.83

TABLE 25.—Percentage of women workers in each of the nine industrial categories, 1901—61.

Year	All Categories	I	II	III	Primary Sector	IV& V	VI	Secondary Sector	VII	VIII	IX	Tertiary Sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1901	33.5	30.1	51.2	25.1	34.8	35.6	28.6	35.2	32.7	6.1	24.5	26.4
1911	34.4	29.9	52.3	25.2	35.5	36.5	25.1	35.4	33.9	5.8	27.1	28.1
1921	34.0	31.6	48.8	27.2	35.3	33.7	29.2	33.4	32.4	6.1	26.3	27.5
1931	31.2	22.4	50.1	25.2	31.8	30.6	23.3	29.7	28.4	3.9	32.6	29.1
1951	29.0	26.3	46.1	32.9	32.0	22.4	19.9	22.5	15.8	5.7	24.9	20.4
1961	31.5	33.2	45.0	22.9	35.6	26.3	11.8	25.8	10.6	2.2	22.3	17.4

## Industrial categories :

- I. Cultivators.
- II. Agricultural labourers.
- III. Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied industries.
- IV. Household industry.
- V. Manufacturing] other than household industry.
- VI. Construction.
- VII. Trade and commerce.
- VIII. Transport, storage and communications.
- IX. Other services.

TABLE 28.—Percentage distribution of workers engaged in non-household industries by rural—urban and by sex, 1961

Code	Division and Major Groups Description	Percentage of total workers		Percentage of total workers			
		Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0	<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</i>	89.3	10.7	75.0	25.0	81.5	18.5
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	74.8	25.2	74.3	25.7	83.4	16.6
01	Plantation Crops	93.2	6.8	56.0	44.0	57.5	42.5
02	Forestry and Logging	89.1	10.9	70.3	29.7	82.1	17.9
03	Fishing	82.2	17.8	87.7	12.3	91.2	8.8
04	Livestock and Hunting	92.0	8.0	84.5	15.5	86.8	13.2
1	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	76.1	23.9	80.4	19.6	84.0	16.0
2&3	<i>Manufacturing</i>	27.3	72.7	86.2	13.8	93.1	6.9
20	Foodstuffs	45.1	54.9	80.4	19.6	90.0	10.0
22	Tobacco Products	33.2	66.8	75.2	24.8	71.2	28.8
23	Textile Cotton	15.8	84.2	84.8	15.2	90.7	9.3
24—27	Other Textiles	23.9	76.1	91.7	8.3	94.6	5.4
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden Products	35.2	64.8	91.6	8.4	97.7	2.3
31	Leather and Leather Products	25.2	74.8	95.3	4.7	98.1	1.9
34—35	Non-Metallic Mineral	55.1	44.9	79.2	20.8	83.3	16.7
37	Basic Metals and their products	18.6	81.4	96.8	3.2	98.4	1.6
4	<i>Construction</i>	52.2	47.8	86.5	13.5	89.5	10.5
400	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative construction, electrical and sanitary installations	38.7	61.3	90.3	9.7	89.5	10.5
5	<i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</i>	38.4	61.6	64.7	35.3	81.0	19.0
50	Electricity and Gas	29.7	70.3	94.6	5.4	98.8	1.2
51	Water Supply and sanitary services	43.9	56.1	53.8	46.2	69.6	30.4
	<i>Trade and Commerce</i>	42.6	57.4	83.1	16.9	93.1	6.3
6	60—63 Wholesale trade	17.4	82.6	95.5	4.5	97.5	2.5
	64—68 Retail trade	41.5	58.5	78.0	22.0	92.3	7.7
7	<i>Transport Storage and Communications</i>	27.6	72.4	98.6	1.4	97.7	2.3
70—71	Transport	27.0	73.0	98.5	1.5	97.9	2.1
73	Communications	32.9	67.1	99.6	0.4	96.4	3.6
8	<i>Services</i>	56.5	43.5	75.5	24.5	84.3	15.7
80	Public services	36.9	63.1	98.0	2.0	96.5	3.5
81	Educational and scientific	54.9	45.1	90.3	9.7	73.3	26.7
83	Religious and welfare services	56.3	43.7	94.3	5.7	92.8	7.2
87	Recreation services	45.0	55.0	88.7	11.3	91.7	8.3
880	Personal services of domestic servants, cooks etc.	39.6	60.4	67.6	32.4	63.8	36.8
88	Other Personal services	52.5	47.5	70.0	30.0	78.1	21.9
9	<i>Activities not adequately described</i>	70.2	29.8	64.6	35.4	70.5	29.5

Note: Cols 3+4 = 100  
 Cols 5+6 = 100  
 Cols 7+8 = 100

TABLE 29

Percentage distribution of workers into Rural Urban and by sex engaged in household industry, 1961

Code	Division & Major Groups	Percentage of total workers in		Percentage of male and female workers in			
		Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	
				M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0	<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</i>	95.3	4.7	71.6	28.4	69.1	30.9
04	Livestock and Hunting	95.5	4.5	71.9	28.1	68.4	31.6
1	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	85.8	14.2	84.7	15.3	58.0	42.0
2&3	<i>Manufacturing</i>	79.5	20.5	59.6	40.4	62.1	37.9
20	Foodstuffs	86.8	13.2	45.2	54.8	63.1	36.9
22	Tobacco Products	71.2	28.8	53.3	46.7	45.0	55.0
23	Textile-cotton	73.1	26.9	41.6	58.4	51.0	49.0
24-27	Textile-Others	76.3	23.7	61.7	38.3	68.1	31.9
28	Manufacture of Wood & Wooden Products	87.4	12.6	67.2	32.8	63.8	36.2
31	Leather and Leather products	83.7	16.3	88.6	11.4	87.6	12.4
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	88.5	11.5	65.7	34.3	66.4	33.6
36	Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	83.4	16.6	89.1	10.9	92.8	7.2

Note:—Columns 3+4=100

Columns 5+6=100

Columns 7+8=100

The value of Col. 3 has been taken as 100 for distribution in Cols 5 and 6.

The value of Col. 4 has been taken as 100 for distribution in Cols. 7 and 8.

TABLE 30

Percentage distribution of workers by sex in household industry according to activity status, 1961

Code	Division & Major Groups	Rural		Urban					
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
		Emp- loyee	Others	Emp- loyee	Others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	<i>Agricultural, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</i>	11.0	89.0	2.5	97.5	8.3	91.7	3.3	96.7
04	Livestock and Hunting	10.9	89.1	2.2	97.8	8.0	92.0	3.1	96.9
1	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	22.9	77.1	26.9	73.1	26.7	73.3	36.9	63.1
2 & 3	<i>Manufacturing</i>	7.2	92.8	3.9	96.1	16.1	83.4	11.5	88.5
20	Foodstuffs	9.4	90.6	2.0	98.0	15.1	84.9	4.8	95.2
22	Tobacco Products	17.6	82.4	10.5	89.5	21.9	78.1	12.5	87.5
23	Textile—Cotton	10.3	89.7	4.4	95.6	21.0	79.0	13.0	87.0
24-27	Textile—Others	8.8	91.2	4.1	95.9	19.6	80.4	11.1	88.9
28	Manufacture of Wood & Wooden Products	4.0	96.0	11.8	88.2	9.8	90.2	4.4	95.6
31	Leather and Leather Products	3.1	96.9	1.9	98.1	10.0	90.0	6.5	93.5
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products Other than Petroleum and Coal	4.6	95.4	3.4	96.6	9.6	90.4	7.9	92.1
36	Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	5.2	94.8	2.9	97.1	13.8	86.2	8.3	91.7
	All the above	8.1	91.9	3.7	96.3	16.2	83.8	11.2	88.8

(Employee + Others=100 in each case)

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TABLE 31.

Percentage distribution of employers, single workers, family workers and employees in the Industrial Divisions and Major groups of ISIC, All India Rural, 1961.

Division & Major Groups		Employer		Single Worker		Family Worker		Employee	
Code	Description	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<u>0</u>	<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</i>	2.5	1.1	31.5	23.4	20.2	24.7	45.8	50.8
00	Field produce and plantation crops	7.4	3.6	27.7	20.9	36.3	59.1	28.6	16.4
01	Plantation crops	1.0	0.1	5.0	3.6	5.1	5.0	88.9	91.3
02	Forestry and logging	1.7	0.7	32.3	48.6	16.3	33.3	49.7	17.4
03	Fishing	2.4	0.9	58.7	41.0	31.4	50.5	7.5	7.6
04	Livestock and hunting	2.7	2.4	42.0	46.1	24.8	40.9	30.5	10.6
<u>1</u>	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	1.9	0.8	14.1	17.7	5.3	9.2	78.7	72.3
<u>2 &amp; 3</u>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	3.4	1.6	29.4	36.5	9.0	18.6	58.2	43.3
20	Foodstuffs	4.7	2.5	24.8	50.8	9.0	19.5	61.5	27.0
22	Tobacco Products	1.9	0.4	24.9	18.0	4.1	4.1	69.1	77.5
23	Textile—Cotton	1.4	1.1	13.9	30.9	5.3	18.8	79.4	49.2
24—27	Textile—Others	5.5	3.7	43.0	51.2	10.1	24.0	41.4	21.1
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	3.4	1.9	52.5	49.9	12.6	36.9	31.5	11.3
31	Leather & leather products	4.0	5.1	51.7	44.2	10.6	29.4	33.7	21.3
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	1.9	0.8	27.1	27.6	10.2	17.8	60.8	53.8
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	3.3	1.3	26.4	29.2	6.9	20.6	63.4	48.9
<u>4</u>	<i>Construction</i>	2.4	0.5	39.4	37.3	4.3	9.1	53.9	53.1
<u>5</u>	<i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</i>	0.6	0.5	33.8	50.4	12.6	17.2	53.0	31.9
50	Electricity and gas	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.0	98.5	98.1
51	Water supply and sanitary services	0.6	0.5	45.8	52.5	17.1	17.9	36.5	29.1
<u>6</u>	<i>Trade &amp; Commerce</i>	11.3	5.6	55.8	57.2	21.5	34.2	11.4	3.0
60—63	Wholesale trade	13.2	3.9	45.4	55.9	18.4	26.7	23.0	13.5
64—68	Retail trade	11.3	5.6	56.4	57.3	21.7	34.2	10.6	2.9
<u>7</u>	<i>Transport Storage and Communication</i>	2.6	1.2	22.7	34.1	3.1	6.7	71.6	58.0
70—71	Transport	2.9	1.2	25.6	35.5	3.5	7.0	68.0	56.3
73	Communication	0.6	0.0	1.7	3.3	0.02	0.5	97.7	96.7
<u>8</u>	<i>Services</i>	1.5	0.8	49.9	64.5	8.6	16.0	40.0	18.7
81	Educational and scientific services	0.8	0.7	3.9	4.7	0.3	0.4	95.0	94.2
83	Religious and welfare services	1.6	1.4	59.2	53.1	5.4	8.2	33.8	37.3
87	Recreation services	3.5	2.7	53.7	54.5	11.8	22.6	31.0	20.2
88	Personal services	4.0	1.5	36.8	31.1	28.0	44.6	31.2	22.8
<u>9</u>	<i>Activities not adequately described</i>	0.6	0.3	75.7	82.6	5.5	8.2	18.2	8.9

TABLE 32

Percentage Distribution of employers, single workers, family workers and employees in the Industrial Divisions and Major Groups of ISIC, All India Urban, 1961.

Code	Division & Major Groups Description	Employer		Single worker		Family worker		Employee	
		P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</i>	4.4	2.0	35.8	29.6	14.8	21.7	45.0	46.7
00	Field produce and plantation crops	5.0	3.2	28.7	31.7	20.2	42.6	46.1	22.5
01	Plantation crops	2.7	0.4	5.5	3.6	2.1	1.5	89.7	94.5
02	Forestry and logging	7.4	2.4	40.5	75.5	5.7	9.7	46.4	12.4
03	Fishing	2.7	1.7	57.1	35.4	25.2	57.7	15.0	5.2
04	Livestock and hunting	4.9	3.6	42.3	51.6	14.2	27.9	38.6	16.9
1	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.1	0.6	10.3	17.2	1.9	4.2	85.7	78.0
2 & 3	<i>Manufacturing</i>	5.4	1.7	17.5	22.5	4.0	6.4	73.1	69.4
20	Foodstuffs	9.9	2.7	20.8	37.7	7.4	9.9	61.9	49.7
22	Tobacco Products	3.4	0.7	19.0	12.9	2.5	2.2	75.1	84.2
23	Textile-cotton	1.5	0.7	4.8	17.8	1.3	5.1	92.4	76.4
24-27	Textile—Others	6.9	3.4	26.4	36.0	5.3	8.4	61.4	52.2
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	6.0	4.3	45.7	46.5	5.8	16.5	42.5	32.7
31	Leather & leather products	6.4	4.1	40.5	37.7	6.6	16.3	46.5	41.9
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	4.6	1.1	21.7	24.6	5.7	10.4	68.0	63.9
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	4.6	2.7	13.8	12.7	3.7	7.8	77.9	76.8
4	<i>Construction</i>	4.3	2.0	44.0	42.9	1.5	2.0	50.2	53.1
5	<i>Electricity, Gas, Water &amp; Electricity services</i>	0.4	0.2	7.5	19.8	0.7	2.0	91.4	78.0
50	Electricity and gas	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.04	0.4	97.2	97.3
51	Water supply and sanitary services	0.4	0.2	10.8	20.3	1.1	2.0	87.7	77.5
6	<i>Trade and Commerce</i>	16.2	5.7	39.9	64.2	12.4	18.3	31.5	11.8
60-63	Wholesale trade	19.0	7.2	27.8	42.2	10.6	8.7	42.6	41.9
64-68	Retail trade	16.5	5.5	43.6	66.5	13.5	19.2	26.4	8.8
7	<i>Transport, Storage and Communication</i>	2.7	1.6	24.9	36.2	1.1	3.3	71.3	58.9
70-71	Transport	3.0	1.8	27.5	42.7	1.1	3.9	68.4	51.6
73	Communication	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	99.4	99.0
8	<i>Services</i>	2.6	0.9	23.3	31.9	2.8	15.6	71.3	51.6
81	Educational and scientific services	0.7	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	96.6	97.3
83	Religious and Welfare services	2.4	1.6	50.6	38.2	2.1	2.0	44.9	58.2
87	Recreation services	4.9	5.4	30.3	54.8	3.6	7.2	61.2	32.6
88	Personal services	6.2	1.3	21.6	23.5	8.2	12.6	64.0	62.6
9	<i>Activities not adequately described</i>	0.9	0.2	73.8	87.4	2.0	2.7	23.3	9.7

TABLE 35

Occupational distribution of workers by Divisions Cross-classified by their industrial distribution according to census industrial categories, all India, 1961

[C—Rural & Urban combined; U—Urban areas only]

Occupational Divisions		Category of workers													
Code No.	Divisions	III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		C	U	C	U	C	U	C	U	C	U	C	U	C	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
'0'	Professional . . . . .	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	3.2	5.5	1.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.9	91.8	88.0
'1'	Administrative . . . . .	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	9.9	14.8	5.3	6.3	5.9	8.4	2.8	4.2	74.2	64.9
'2'	Clerical . . . . .	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	13.7	15.0	2.9	2.7	14.4	16.3	10.8	82.3	55.9	52.6
'3'	Sales men . . . . .	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.03	0.0	97.0	95.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.4
'4'	Farmers . . . . .	61.2	63.0	34.7	17.3	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.1	1.0	2.0	12.6
'5'	Miners . . . . .	93.4	92.1	1.7	0.4	3.7	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.1
'6'	Transport . . . . .	0.8	0.4	0.1	—	3.1	3.8	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	86.9	86.0	3.9	7.4
'7—8'	Craftsmen . . . . .	1.0	0.8	36.9	18.9	24.7	46.1	6.3	7.1	1.1	2.3	3.1	6.2	26.9	18.6
'9'	Services . . . . .	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.7	4.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.6	92.8	89.5
'10'	Misc. Workers . . . . .	2.4	1.3	2.2	1.0	11.6	16.8	2.3	2.7	3.3	6.0	4.5	7.7	73.7	64.5

*Industrial Categories*

- III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.  
 IV Household Industry.  
 V Manufacturing other than household Industry.  
 VI Construction.  
 VII Trade and Commerce.  
 VIII Transport, Storage and Communications.  
 IX Other Services.

TABLE 36

Distribution of workers by important occupational groups, 1961

Code No.	Occupational Group	Per cent to total in the Division		Industrial Category		
		R	U	Code No.	Per cent of worker to total in the group	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
00	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors . . . . .					
03	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists . . . . .	2.4	7.5			
04	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical & Health Technicians . . . . .	7.1	8.0			
05	Teachers . . . . .	8.8	11.7			
06	Jurists . . . . .	56.1	39.7			
		1.0	5.3			

Table 36 (contd.) :—Distribution of workers by important occupational groups, 1961.

Code No.	Occupational Group	Per cent to total in the Division		Industrial Category		
		R	U	Code No.	Percent of worker to total in the group	
					R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
08	Artists, Writers and related workers	5.7	6.6			
10	Administrators and Executive Officials, Government	92.3	49.6			
11	Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.6	5.4	VII	88.7	93.8
12	Directors, Managers & Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions	0.5	2.5	VII	80.6	96.8
13	Directors, Managers & Working Proprietors, Other	22.3	42.7	V	11.4	33.8
20	Book-keepers and Cashiers	10.3	12.6	VII	26.9	39.8
21	Stenographers and Typists	2.4	5.1			
28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	50.9	59.9			
29	Unskilled Office Workers	35.4	21.8			
30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade	77.1	62.2	VII	99.7	98.3
33	Salesmen, Shop Assistants & Related workers	20.6	31.9	VII	97.4	94.9
40	Farmers and Farm Managers	36.8	22.7			
41	Farm Workers	49.8	55.4	III IV	67.1 29.0	63.0 9.8
43	Fishermen and Related Workers	7.4	14.5	III	90.2	93.1
61	Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen	7.1	4.3	VIII	95.0	91.9
63	Drivers and Firemen Railway Engine	3.3	5.0	VIII	86.7	95.5
64	Drivers, Road Transport	42.4	59.5	VIII	87.6	83.4
66	Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport	8.2	4.7	VIII	94.6	93.2
68	Postmen and Messengers	10.7	4.6	VIII	86.4	76.9
70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, and Related Workers	17.5	19.2	IV V	90.6 9.1	43.0 56.7
71	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers	3.9	5.7	IV V	74.6 24.8	27.1 71.1
75	Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers	1.6	9.1	IV V VIII	23.7 57.4 7.2	5.0 76.7 9.1
77	Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers	4.5	3.9	IV	6.7 20.0	18.9 71.9
79	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.	4.7	4.6	V VI	8.4 85.1	7.7 87.1
80	Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-binders and Related Workers	5.6	2.1	IV V	79.7 18.8	41.6 56.4
82	Millers, Bakers, Bewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers	8.0	4.7	IV V	77.6 19.3	29.6 59.6
84	Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers	3.3	3.6	IV V	76.2 20.1	43.2 55.8
90	Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers	15.4	24.3			
91	House keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	19.2	32.2			
92	Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers	0.9	7.5			
93	Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers	13.3	16.9			
94	Barbers, Hair-dressers, Beauticians and Related Workers	16.7	6.6			
95	Launderers, Dry-cleaners and Pressers	32.6	10.7			



TABLE 37

Percentage of literates with and without educational standard among workers by age and sex, All India urban, 1961

Particulars	0-14		15-34		35-59		60+		15 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Literate without any educational standard	24.3	8.7	29.6	10.3	32.5	7.2	34.6	5.1	31.0	8.7
2. (a) Literate having passed an educational standard	10.1	4.6	40.4	19.4	33.7	8.6	20.4	2.3	36.7	13.9
(b) Percentage of them which passed—										
(i) Primary or Junior Basic			56.2	40.9	56.4	54.3	62.4	62.5	56.4	44.6
(ii) Matriculation or equivalent			32.0	38.7	29.7	25.0	21.6	21.9	30.9	35.0
(iii) Diploma below degree standard :										
(a) Technical			0.9	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.7
(b) Non-Technical			1.3	2.8	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.9
(iv) University degree or higher :										
(a) Technical			2.1	6.5	2.6	7.8	3.4	4.6	2.3	6.8
(b) Non-Technical			7.5	9.6	8.7	7.4	9.5	6.2	8.0	9.0

TABLE 38

Percentage of literates with and without educational standard among workers by occupational groups and by sex, All India urban, 1961

Code No.	Description	Sex	Percentage of literates		Percentage distribution of literates in col. 5 having passed the specified standard examination							
			Without educational level	With educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Diploma below degree standard		University degree or Higher			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
'0'	Professional	M	17.2	(15.9)	77.5	(78.6)	23.2	34.0	4.1	3.0	13.7	22.0
		F	10.6		83.4		34.0	39.0	2.6	3.7	10.6	10.1
'1'	Administrative	M	26.0	(26.0)	63.7	(63.7)	38.3	38.8	1.0	1.7	3.0	17.2
		F	20.3		62.9		27.8	35.9	0.7	2.9	7.8	24.9
'2'	Clerical	M	20.4	(20.1)	72.2	(72.3)	31.6	53.9	0.3	2.4	0.7	11.1
		F	10.2		76.9		14.2	64.0	0.4	3.3	1.8	16.3
'3'	Salesmen	M	40.5	(38.4)	38.3	(36.1)	71.2	24.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	3.3
		F	8.1		4.3		75.8	17.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	4.6
'4'	Farmers	M	23.2	(20.0)	10.9	(9.4)	73.7	20.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.9
		F	6.0		2.5		91.1	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
'5'	Miners	M	23.0	(19.5)	8.9	(7.5)	68.9	25.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	3.4
		F	2.2		0.7		70.8	24.0	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.9
'6'	Transport	M	30.1	(30.0)	34.5	(34.8)	61.3	33.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	3.6
		F	16.6		78.0		19.1	67.4	0.3	3.4	1.2	8.6
'7-8'	Craftsmen	M	33.1	(29.1)	22.8	(19.8)	83.1	14.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
		F	8.7		4.3		87.8	9.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.2
'9'	Services	M	32.2	(27.3)	23.5	(19.3)	80.4	16.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.4
		F	8.3		3.3		88.2	8.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.9
'10'	Misc. Workers	M	34.9	(33.8)	32.6	(31.6)	50.8	35.0	0.9	1.9	1.3	10.1
		F	15.1		15.8		50.6	33.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	11.2

(Figures in brackets in cols. 4 &amp; 5 show similar percentage for persons)

TABLE 39

Percentage distribution of male workers according to their level of education, All India; urban, 1961

Code	Description	0-14			15-34			35-59			60+		
		I	WO	W	I	WO	W	I	WO	W	I	WO	W
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
'0'	Professional	92.3	5.6	2.1	14.6	10.9	74.5	0.0	20.9	79.1	0.0	39.1	60.2
'1'	Administrative	94.4	3.7	1.9	15.3	23.1	61.6	0.2	29.9	69.9	38.5	27.8	33.7
'2'	Clerical	91.2	5.4	3.4	2.6	17.7	79.7	8.8	24.1	67.1	53.5	19.7	26.8
'3'	Salesmen	62.4	24.6	13.0	28.0	32.8	39.2	15.7	46.9	37.4	0.0	69.0	31.0
'4'	Farmers	48.9	40.3	10.8	66.1	21.9	12.0	66.1	24.2	9.7	62.2	29.2	8.6
'5'	Miners	90.2	6.8	3.0	63.1	25.6	11.3	72.5	21.1	6.4	90.3	7.9	1.8
'6'	Transport	93.1	4.5	2.4	33.6	28.8	37.6	33.2	33.6	33.2	78.3	14.2	7.4
'7-8'	Craftsmen	56.5	31.0	12.5	37.2	34.6	28.2	51.2	31.8	17.0	65.4	26.4	8.2
'9'	Services	37.0	47.0	16.0	38.9	34.0	27.1	48.5	31.1	20.4	72.0	21.3	6.7
'10'	Misc. Workers	72.6	17.5	9.9	28.5	35.0	36.5	36.2	34.9	28.9	47.3	34.2	18.5

(I=Illiterate ; WO=Literate without educational level; W=Literate with educational level

TABLE 49

All India Population Projections in the light of the 1961 census Provisional results by age groups and sex.

(in millions)

Age-group	1961			1966			1971			1976		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-4	71.27	36.55	34.72	79.79	40.72	39.07	89.87	45.86	44.01	97.73	49.85	47.88
5-9	58.65	30.32	28.33	66.64	34.35	32.29	75.44	38.66	36.78	85.66	43.85	41.81
10-14	46.07	23.59	22.48	56.91	29.41	27.50	65.00	33.50	31.50	73.84	37.84	36.01
0-14	175.09	90.46	85.53	203.34	104.48	98.86	230.31	118.02	112.29	257.24	131.54	125.70
15-19	40.16	20.63	19.53	44.97	22.95	22.02	55.78	28.75	27.03	63.87	32.84	31.03
20-24	37.01	19.10	17.91	39.21	20.06	19.15	44.06	22.40	21.66	54.80	28.15	26.65
25-29	33.76	17.16	16.60	36.07	18.53	17.54	38.27	19.54	18.73	43.15	21.89	21.26
30-34	30.10	15.33	14.77	32.64	16.58	16.06	34.64	18.00	16.64	37.27	19.05	18.22
35-39	26.54	13.68	12.86	28.83	14.74	14.09	31.47	16.04	15.43	33.56	17.48	16.08
40-44	22.97	12.15	10.82	25.29	13.07	12.22	27.66	14.17	13.49	30.35	15.49	14.86
45-49	19.41	10.41	9.00	21.65	11.47	10.18	24.03	12.43	11.60	26.43	13.55	12.88
50-54	15.86	8.47	7.39	17.96	9.61	8.35	20.23	10.69	9.54	22.60	11.66	10.94
55-59	12.71	6.75	5.96	14.28	7.57	6.71	16.35	8.68	7.67	18.57	9.74	8.83
60-64	9.46	4.90	4.56	10.95	5.74	5.21	12.46	6.52	5.94	14.41	7.55	6.86
15-64	247.98	128.58	119.40	271.85	140.32	131.53	304.95	157.22	147.73	345.01	177.40	167.61
65-69	6.30	3.16	3.14	7.61	3.86	3.75	8.95	4.59	4.36	10.32	5.29	5.03
70 and over	7.73	3.57	4.16	8.74	4.07	4.67	10.46	4.93	5.53	12.59	6.01	6.58
65 and over	14.03	6.73	7.30	16.35	7.93	9.42	19.41	9.52	9.89	22.91	11.30	11.61
All ages	438.00	225.77	212.23	491.54	252.73	238.81	554.67	284.76	269.91	625.16	320.24	304.92

TABLE 50

Birth rate, Death rate, Growth rate, Sex-Ratio, Expectation of life at birth, and Infant mortality rate and General fertility rate according to the official projections.

	1961-66	1966-1971	1971-1976
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Birth rate	39·36	38·67	36·79
2. Death rate	16·32	14·53	12·89
3. Growth rate	23·04	24·14	23·90
4. Sex-Ratio [(M/F) × 100] at the end of the period	105·8	105·5	105·0
5. Expectation of life at birth :			
(i) Male	48·40	51·43	53·76
(ii) Female	49·82	52·88	55·54
6. Infant mortality rate :			
(i) Male	116·1	103·2	92·5
(ii) Female	102·1	89·5	79·5
7. General fertility rate	0·189	0·189	0·180

TABLE 51

Projected population in the age groups 6—11, 11—14, and 14—17.

(figures in million)

Year	Total population	6—11			11—14			14—17		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	438·00*	28·98	27·16	56·14	14·15	13·49	27·64	12·97	12·31	25·28
1966	491·54	33·36	31·38	64·74	17·65	16·50	34·15	15·06	14·30	29·36
1971	554·67	37·63	35·72	73·35	20·10	18·90	39·00	18·20	17·11	35·31
1976	625·16	41·12	39·21	80·33	21·95	20·72	42·67	20·02	18·89	38·91

\*provisional figures.

TABLE 52

Percentage distribution of dependants and working age population and dependency ratio.

Year	percentage distribution				Dependency ratio (persons in dependant age-groups per person 15—59 years of age)		
	0—14	15—59	60 & over	Total	under 15 and 60 and over	under 15	60 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1961	40·18	54·45	5·37	100·00	0·835	0·737	0·098
1966	41·37	53·07	5·56	100·00	0·883	0·779	0·104
1971	41·52	52·73	5·75	100·00	0·895	0·787	0·108
1976	41·14	52·89	5·97	100·00	0·890	0·778	0·112

## APPENDIX II

PROFORMA OF COUNTRY STATEMENT FOR  
THE ASIAN POPULATION CONFERENCE*(New Delhi, India, 10—20 December 1963)*

## PART I

## PRESENT DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

The demographic data, which are available from recent censuses, sample surveys, births, deaths and migration registration (vital statistics registers) and other sources in each country should be given.

1. Population of the country according to the latest census and estimates; distribution and density of population by geographic units, urban-rural and capital city.

2. Demographic characteristics of the population

(i) Population by five-year age groups and sex.

(ii) Population by marital status, age and sex.

(iii) Age structure of population by broad age groups (0—14; 15—64; 65 and over), by sex.

3. Economic and social characteristics of the population

(i) Economic characteristics of population should cover the economically active & non-economically active population. The economically active population should be cross-classified by industry, work status, occupation, age and sex (as far as data available). As far as possible the data, should be presented in accordance with international standards of classification established by the United Nations and the ILO.

(ii) Social characteristics; Literacy and level of education by age and sex.

4. Fertility, mortality and rate of population growth (wherever feasible, information may also be given by racial groups)

(i) *Fertility*: Crude birth rate, age-specific fertility rates, and the number of children ever-born alive to ever-married women by age-group of mother should be covered as far as possible.

(ii) *Mortality*: Crude death rate, age-specific mortality rates by sex.

(iii) Rates of population.

5. Recent trends in mortality, fertility and migration rates. These statistics should be given, as far as possible, for the decade 1950—1960.

6. Facilities for demographic training and research available in the country should be stated. The major demographic studies in progress such as population growth and socio-economic development, fertility, internal migration and urbanization may be reported.

## PART II

## OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. *Evaluation*

This section should cover errors in age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration data as well as sex ratio at birth and similar information. Information on post-enumeration surveys of censuses should also be included.

2. *Prospective changes in the size and characteristics of Population*

(i) Prospective trends in mortality, fertility and migration.

(ii) Population projections made for the country, with a clear indication of the underlying assumptions made about the course of mortality, fertility and migration in working out these projections.

(iii) Future changes in population composition with special reference to school-going population, labour force, dependents, and similar information.

3. *Social and economic conditions of the country*

A brief description may be given of the position in the country with regard to food supply, national income, housing, medical and health services etc. which will assist in the discussion of the effect of population trends on economic and social conditions.

4. *Use of demographic data in social and economic planning*

This section should include a brief statement of the ways in which demographic statistics, population estimates, projections, and analysis have been used in formulating national plans for economic and social development.

5. *Population policies*

A brief description of the policies that have been adopted or proposed to be followed:

(i) for moderating fertility.

(ii) for influencing rural-urban migration, and

(iii) for redistribution of rural population should be given.