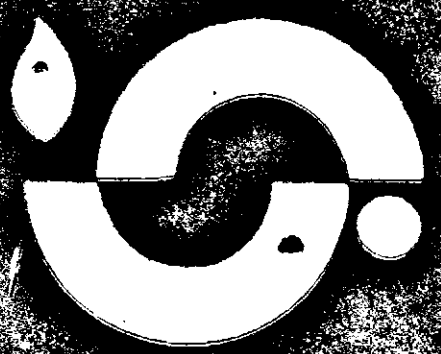




SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM 1979-80



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

**SAMPLE
REGISTRATION
SYSTEM
1979-80**

**VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION
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PREFACE

The conventional method of obtaining births and deaths is the civil registration system whereby events are reported and recorded soon after the occurrence. Civil Registration in India is deficient in coverage and completeness. In order to meet the immediate requirement of providing reliable vital rates for purposes of planning and policy decisions, the Office of the Registrar General, India initiated a Sample Registration System (SRS). It started functioning covering the country both in the rural and urban areas since 1970.

A report on the Sample Registration System for the period 1970—75 for each of the five zones has been brought out incorporating the details of the functioning of the system, together with data on population composition, fertility and mortality. Comprehensive reports on SRS covering the period 1970—75 and 1976—78 have been brought out which give a detailed analysis of the levels, trends and differentials in regard to population composition, fertility and mortality at the national level and broad differentials among states by rural and urban areas. This report provides similar information for the period 1979-80.

The SRS is a Centre-State venture and the present study would not have been possible without the active involvement of the various implementing agencies for whom my thanks are due. I am also thankful to the staff and officers of the Sample Registration Unit of the Vital Statistics Division and the Data Processing Division for their hard work. In particular I am happy to place on record appreciation of the effort put in by Dr. M. Holla, Joint Registrar General, Shri V. S. Swamy, Deputy Registrar General and Shri T. K. Aikat, Senior Research Officer in bringing out this report.

NEW DELHI
16th April, 1984.

V. S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

1.2 The field investigation under SRS consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths in a sample of villages/urban blocks by a resident part-time enumerator, preferably a local teacher, and an independent six monthly retrospective survey by a full-time supervisor. The data obtained through these two sources are matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are reverified in the field to get an unduplicated count of correct events. The advantage of this procedure, in addition to elimination of errors of duplication is that it can lead to a quantitative assessment of the sources of distortion in the two sets of records. In that way it is a self-evaluating technique.

Basic structure of the System

1.3 The main components of SRS are :

- (i) Base-line survey of the sample unit to obtain usual resident population of the sample area;
- (ii) Continuous (longitudinal) enumeration of vital events pertaining to usual resident population by the enumerator;
- (iii) An independent half-yearly survey for recording births and deaths occurred during the half-year under reference and up-dating the houselist and household schedule by the supervisor;
- (iv) Matching of events recorded during continuous enumeration and those listed during the course of the half-yearly survey;

(v) Field verification of unmatched and partially matched events.

1.4 *Base-line survey* : The base-line survey is carried out prior to the start of continuous enumeration. This involves housenumbering, houselisting and filling in of household schedule. Wherever a sound system of housenumbering exists the same is adopted. Otherwise, the housenumbering is done by the enumerator with the help of chalk, tar, etc. at a conspicuous place near the entrance to the house. The enumerator prepares a notional map showing important landmarks and location of the houses covered by the sample unit. He then prepares a list of houses/households covered by the sample in form 1 and fills in the household schedule (form 2) wherein he records the residential status and demographic particulars of each individual residing in the household e.g. name, sex, age, marital status and relation to head of household. Visitors to the household on the specified date who are likely to stay in the household for a fairly long period are also listed and their residential status is shown as 'V' as against 'UR' for usual residents. The inmates of public institutions like hotels, inns, schools and hospitals are excluded, but households living permanently within the compound of such institutions are covered.

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

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

1.6 For ensuring complete netting, the enumerator uses different means to keep himself informed of the occurrence of vital events in the sample unit. The enumerator takes the help of the village priest, barber, village headman, midwife and such other functionaries. He contacts those informants at frequent intervals and collects information about the occurrences of births and deaths. On being informed about the occurrence of an event, the enumerator visits the concerned household and records the prescribed particulars. The enumerator also keeps in touch with other socially important persons and visits local or nearby hospitals, nursing homes, cremation or burial grounds, at frequent intervals to keep himself informed about the occurrence of events. He is required to maintain a list of pregnant women so as to help netting all the birth events. Despite all these efforts, the enumerator may fail to have information about some of the events. So he is required to visit all the households once in each quarter and ensure whether all the events have been recorded

or not. In the urban areas, the enumerator is required to visit each household during a month so as to net all births and deaths pertaining to his area.

1.7 Half-yearly survey : Half yearly survey is carried out independently in each sample unit by a full-time supervisor. The supervisor visits households in the sample unit and records the particulars of births and deaths pertaining to usual residents and visitors (only those occurring within the sample unit) which had occurred during the half-yearly period under reference. Simultaneously, he updates the houselist and household schedule (initially filled-in by the enumerator) by making suitable entries for each birth, death or migration. In carrying out this survey he does not have access to the birth and death records of the enumerator which are withdrawn from the field before the supervisor is deputed for the half-yearly survey. Also an overlapping reference period of one year is adopted in the survey in order to net the events which might have been missed in the previous half-yearly survey.

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

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

Sample design

1.10 The sample design for rural areas is stratified unistage simple random sampling. Each natural division within a state has been considered as a stratum. The natural divisions were formed on the basis of physical features, rainfall, climatic conditions and differences in soil. Within each natural division, villages were grouped into four population size classes (2,000 and over, 1,000—1,999; 500 to 999 and less than 500).

1.11 The total number of sample units was generally 150 in each state. The sample size was arrived at by using a binomial model assuming the value of the parameter P as 0.04 and a coefficient of variation of one per cent. The sampling unit consisted of either a village (if its population was below 2,000) or a segment of a village (if its population was 2,000 or above). The segmentation of large-size villages was found necessary to limit the population to be covered by a part-time enumerator to a manageable size. The segmentation was done on the basis of clearly identifiable boundaries such as roads or rivers which approximately divided the population into nearly equal parts. The number of sample units was allocated among the natural divisions and population

size strata within each natural division in proportion to the 1961 population. The selection of villages/segments within the strata was done on the basis of simple random sampling. In all, there was a sample of 2,460 villages/village segments for the country which included 93 old units in Assam and 65 new units in Meghalaya instead of 100 old units in Assam & Meghalaya combined and 10 new units in Delhi instead of 40 old units (Statement A).

1.12 The urban sample design is a stratified two stage simple random sampling with cities/towns as first stage units and census enumeration blocks as second stage units. The cities/towns were stratified into four strata according to their 1961 population (100,000 and above; 50,000 to 99,999; 20,000 to 49,999 and below 20,000). The allocation of sample units to the different strata was done in proportion to the stratum population.

STATEMENT A

Sample size by States/Union Territories			
States/Union Territories	Rural	Urban	Total
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	150	60	210
2. Assam	93	54	147
3. Bihar	150	60	210
4. Gujarat	166	76	242
5. Haryana	60	60	120
6. Himachal Pradesh	40	40	80
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100	66	166
8. Karnataka	150	60	210
9. Kerala	150	60	210
10. Madhya Pradesh	150	60	210
11. Maharashtra	150	100	250
12. Manipur	26	10	36
13. Meghalaya	65	10	75
14. Nagaland	25	..	25
15. Orissa	150	60	210
16. Punjab	80	60	140
17. Rajasthan	150	60	210
18. Tamil Nadu	150	100	250
19. Tripura	10	10	20
20. Uttar Pradesh	150	100	250
21. West Bengal	150	100	250
Union Territories			
1. A. & N. Islands	20	4	24
2. Arunachal Pradesh	25	..	25
3. Chandigarh	5	10	15
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
5. Delhi	10	90	100
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	45	24	69
7. L.M. & A. Islands	5	..	5
8. Pondicherry	25	10	35
INDIA	2,460	1,344	3,804

While selecting cities/towns, it was ensured that all the cities of stratum I were included and that all the towns of stratum II were also included in case the number of towns was less than half the number of blocks allotted to the stratum. In allocating the number of sample blocks to cities/towns, it was ensured that at least two blocks were selected from each city/town. The selection of towns and census blocks was done on the basis of simple random sampling.

In all there was a sample of 1,344 urban blocks for the country which included 54 old units in Assam and 10 new units in Meghalaya in place of 60 old units in Assam and Meghalaya combined and 90 new units in Delhi in place of 40 old units (Statement A).

Organisation

1.13 The SRS is being implemented through the Directorates of Economics & Statistics/Directorates of Health Services/Directorates of Census Operations. The implementing agencies for the rural sample are the respective Directorates of Economics and Statistics in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; Directorates of Health Services in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; Directorates of Census Operations in the remaining states/union territories. The implementing agencies for the urban sample are the Directorates of Economics & Statistics in Bihar and Karnataka; Directorates of Health Services in Haryana, Orissa and Punjab; and the Directorates of Census Operations in the remaining states/union territories.

1.14 For continuous enumeration, there is an enumerator for each sample unit, who is usually a resident teacher employed on a part-time basis and is paid a small honorarium for this purpose. However, in certain states, full-time enumerators (Assistant Compilers) have been appointed for enumeration work in the urban areas in large cities. One full-time enumerator is usually assigned the work of enumeration in 6 to 8 sample units. For supervision and conduct of half-yearly surveys, there are full-time supervisors (Computers) at the state headquarters. One computer is usually assigned a set of 10 sample units for supervision work and another set of 10 units for conducting half-yearly surveys. The state headquarters have also a complement of other staff necessary for planning and organising various field operations, training of the field staff, effecting proper supervision and control, ensuring regular flow of returns from the field staff, forwarding of various returns to the Office of the Registrar General, India and undertaking certain minimum tabulation.

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

Training and supervision

1.16 Each enumerator is given the necessary training before he starts the work. This is followed

by periodic training. In addition, he is provided with a manual of instructions for day to day consultation in order to sort out any difficulties during the course of work. Each computer-supervisor is also given the necessary training with a view to enable him to carry out the supervision work and conduct the half-yearly surveys properly and efficiently. Besides, each supervisor is provided with a manual of instructions for this purpose. Various state officials associated with the implementation of the SRS are also given necessary training. There is a manual for the state headquarters which provides detailed instructions and guidance with regard to the various stages of work involved at the state level. The manual is very comprehensive and covers all aspects of the system.

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

Flow of returns

1.18 An enumerator is required to send to the state headquarters on the first of each month, a monthly report (form 10) in duplicate for the previous month. This report is copied from the birth and death records. On the basis of the monthly reports received from the sample units, the state headquarters are required to prepare a consolidated monthly report (form 10A) and forward the same to the Office of the Registrar General, India within one month following the month to which the report relates. The monthly reports (form 10) for the individual units remain at the state headquarters till the results of the half-yearly survey are finalised. These are corrected in the light of the results of the half-yearly survey and matching and field verification operations associated therewith. The finalised form 10 after necessary corrections and inclusion of additional events recorded during the survey is sent to the Office of the Registrar General, India alongwith the half-yearly survey results in form 11. This is required to be done within four months following the half-yearly period to which the data relate.

Estimation procedure

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

PRINCIPAL RESULTS

This chapter is intended to provide an analysis of the data on population composition by age & sex, fertility and mortality and type of medical attention received at birth/death for the years 1979 and 1980. An attempt has been made to highlight the contributions of broad age groups to the total population during the period under reference and indicate the trend in relation to the data for the past years. Estimates of various indicators of fertility have been analysed with a view to indicate the level and pattern of fertility during the years under reference and the trend over the years. Similarly, the estimates of various indicators of mortality have been analysed in order to bring out the level as well as the age & sex pattern of mortality and the trend over the years. The analysis of data on type of medical attention at birth/death aims at indicating the extent of institutional and professional medical help available. While analysing the various data, an attempt has also been made to bring out the state-wise and rural-urban differences. To begin with, analysis of data on population composition has been taken up first and this is followed by analysis of data on fertility, type of attention at birth, mortality and type of attention at death.

Population composition

2.1 For analysing the population data, three broad age groups have been considered. These are : age below 15 years, 15—49 years and 50 years & above, while age below 15 years corresponds to childhood period, the age group 15—49 coincides with the reproductive period of women. The population composition by broad age group during the period under reference by sex and for rural and urban areas separately for India and major states have been discussed in the subsequent paragraphs. The change in the population composition over a period of ten years has also been discussed.

2.2 Statement 1 shows percentage distribution of population by broad age group during the period 1979-80 for India for males and females separately. It is observed that the composition of population by broad age group is the same for males and females. The child population is still very high (38.19 per cent). Population in the age group 15—49 years is almost half the total population and population aged 50 years and above constitutes only 12 per cent of the total population.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, India, 1979-80

Sex	Age groups		
	0—14	15—49	50 & above
Male	38.35	49.39	12.26
Female	38.02	49.49	12.49
Person	38.19	49.44	12.37

2.3 Statement 2 shows the percentage distribution of population by broad age group for rural and urban areas separately. For persons, the percentages in the three age groups 0—14 years, 15—49 year and 50 years & above are 38.80, 48.65 and 12.55 respectively for rural areas. In comparison, the corresponding percentages for urban areas are 35.73, 52.61 and 11.66 respectively. Thus the percentages of child population as well as the population aged 50 years & above are slightly higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Correspondingly percentage of the population in the age group 15—49 years is lower in rural areas than in urban areas. The apparent difference between the age composition of population in rural and urban areas may be due to relatively higher fertility in rural areas than in the urban areas and migration of population from rural to urban areas. As the fertility in rural areas is likely to be higher than in the urban areas, the percentage of child population is likely to be higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. Also, there may be migration from rural to urban areas most of which may be for employment purposes and therefore may be concentrated in the age group 15—49 years. In such case, there would be corresponding reduction in the percentage of population aged 15—49 years in rural areas and accordingly, there would be proportional increase in the percentages of population in the remaining age groups, 0—14 years and 50 years and above. Corresponding to decrease in the rural population in the age group 15—49 years, there would be an increase in the urban population in the age-group 15—49 years. Accordingly, there would be proportional decrease in the percentages of population in urban areas in the age groups 0—14 years and 50 years and above. Migration from rural to urban areas may be more in case of males than in case of females. In that case, the decrease in the rural male population in the age group 15—49 years would be more in case of males than in case of females. This perhaps explains the slightly higher percentage for females than for males in the age group 15—49 years in rural areas and slightly higher percentage for males than females in the same age group in urban areas. However, the differences between the percentages for males and females are generally small and almost negligible.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups by rural/urban., India, 1979-80

Rural (R) Urban (U)	Male(M) Female(F) Person(P)	Age groups		
		0—14	15—49	50 & above
R	M	39.09	48.46	12.45
	F	38.50	48.85	12.65
	P	38.80	48.65	12.55
U	M	35.43	53.07	11.50
	F	36.05	52.13	11.82
	P	35.73	52.61	11.66

2.4 The percentages of population by broad age groups for major states are shown in statement 3. The child population in different states is found to be varying between 34 and 42 per cent. The population in the age group 15—49 years is found to be in the range of 47 to 51 per cent and the population aged 50 years and above is found to be between 9 and 14 per cent. For Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the child population is around 35 per cent. In these states, the population in the age group 15—49 years is around 51 per cent and population aged 50 years and above is between 13 and 15 per cent. For Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, the child population is 37 per cent, the population in the age group 15—49 years is around 50 per cent and population aged 50 years and above is around 13 per cent. For Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Orissa, the child population is between 38 and 40 per cent. The population in the age group 15—49 years in these five states is around 50 per cent. However, the population aged 50 years and above varies in the range of 9 to 12 per cent. For Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the child population is around 40 per cent; the population in the age group 15—49 years is about 48 per cent and population aged 50 years and above is around 12 per cent. It may be mentioned that the age structure of the population at state level is also affected by migration besides fertility and mortality.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, major states, 1979-80

States	Age groups		
	0—14	15—49	50 & above
Andhra Pradesh ..	37.00	49.75	13.25
Assam ..	39.70	50.92	9.38
Gujarat ..	38.57	50.10	11.33
Haryana ..	41.26	47.30	11.44
Himachal Pradesh ..	40.37	46.97	12.66
Jammu & Kashmir ..	39.05	49.84	11.11
Karnataka ..	38.28	49.74	11.98
Kerala ..	35.74	50.97	13.29
Madhya Pradesh ..	40.32	47.93	11.75
Maharashtra ..	37.31	50.15	12.54
Orissa ..	38.24	49.37	12.39
Punjab ..	34.80	50.70	14.50
Rajasthan ..	40.18	48.20	11.62
Tamil Nadu ..	34.89	51.31	13.80
Uttar Pradesh ..	39.36	48.20	12.44

2.5 The percentages of population in different age-groups for rural and urban areas are given in statement 4. In almost all the states, the percentages of child population in rural areas are more than the corresponding percentages in urban areas. The rural-urban difference is more than 10 per cent in respect of Himachal Pradesh. In case of Assam, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra also, the rural-urban differences are about 5 per cent or more. The percentages of population in the age group 15—49 years are higher in case of urban areas than in case of rural areas. The rural-urban difference is found to be very high (12 per cent) for Himachal Pradesh. In case of Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra: the differences are found to be 5 per cent or more. The percentages of population aged 50 years & above are generally higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. However, the differences are usually small and less than 52 per cent.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups for rural and urban areas, major states, 1979-80

States	Rural(R) Urban(U)	Age groups		
		0—14	15—49	50 & above
Andhra Pradesh	R	37.22	49.07	13.71
	U	36.13	52.59	11.28
Assam ..	R	40.14	50.52	9.34
	U	34.59	55.52	9.89
Gujarat ..	R	39.24	49.47	11.29
	U	36.62	51.93	11.45
Haryana ..	R	42.13	46.55	11.32
	U	36.68	51.26	12.06
Himachal Pradesh	R	41.01	46.26	12.73
	U	30.53	58.00	11.47
Jammu & Kashmir	R	40.23	48.66	11.11
	U	33.82	55.05	11.13
Karnataka ..	R	38.81	48.94	12.25
	U	36.89	51.85	11.26
Kerala ..	R	36.01	50.64	13.35
	U	34.23	52.78	12.99
Madhya Pradesh	R	40.84	47.29	11.87
	U	37.60	51.27	11.13
Maharashtra	R	38.74	48.42	12.84
	U	34.12	54.02	11.86
Orissa ..	R	38.21	49.24	12.55
	U	38.54	50.95	10.51
Punjab ..	R	35.08	50.13	14.79
	U	33.70	52.86	13.44
Rajasthan ..	R	40.25	47.98	11.77
	U	39.85	49.25	10.90
Tamil Nadu ..	R	35.29	50.54	14.17
	U	33.96	53.12	12.92
Uttar Pradesh	R	39.78	47.63	12.59
	U	36.51	52.01	11.48

2.6 Statement 5 shows the trend in the per cent population aged 0—14 years over the period 1971—80. A declining trend is observed in rural as well as urban areas. The percentage in rural areas has declined from 42 in 1971 to about 39 in 1980 and the percentage in urban areas has declined from 38 to 35 during the same period. The decline in the percentage of child population may be an indication of declining trend in fertility.

STATEMENT 5

Trend in the per cent population aged 0—14 years, India 1971—80

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971 ..	41.96	38.12	41.22
1972 ..	42.47	38.68	41.78
1973 ..	41.93	38.26	41.21
1974 ..	41.30	37.42	40.54
1975 ..	40.95	37.21	40.22
1976 ..	40.29	36.46	39.58
1977 ..	40.68	36.84	39.95
1978 ..	39.29	36.31	38.69
1979 ..	39.01	35.97	38.41
1980 ..	38.59	35.49	37.97

2.7 The decline in the percentage of child population (aged 0—14 years) over two successive quinquennia, 1971—75 and 1976—80 can be seen from statement 6. In both rural and urban areas, there is about 5 per cent decline.

STATEMENT 6

Per cent population aged 0—14 years, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
Rural	41.72	39.57	94.85
Urban	37.94	36.21	95.44
Total	40.99	38.92	94.95

2.8. The percentages of population aged 0-14 years in different states during the two quinquennia 1971—75 and 1976--80 are shown in statement 7. The percentages during 1976—80 have come down as compared to 1971—75 in all the states in both rural as well as urban areas. The decline is generally by a margin of about 5 per cent in most of the states. In respect of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir (urban) and Punjab (rural) the decline is relatively much higher. In respect of Himachal Pradesh (rural) and Tamil Nadu (urban), the margin of decline is relatively small.

STATEMENT 7

Per cent population aged 0—14 years in major states, 1971—75 and 1976—80

States	Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	R	39.76	37.73	94.89
	U	38.56	36.97	95.88
	T	39.55	37.59	95.04
Assam	R	45.72	41.64	91.08
	U	39.03	35.64	91.31
	T	45.18	41.17	91.12
Gujarat	R	42.88	40.31	94.01
	U	39.15	36.89	94.23
	T	41.95	39.45	94.04
Haryana	R	45.18	42.51	94.09
	U	39.81	37.27	93.62
	T	44.26	41.64	94.08
Himachal Pradesh	R	42.02	41.37	98.45
	U	33.50	30.97	92.45
	T	41.60	40.79	98.05
Jammu & Kashmir	R	42.68	40.54	94.99
	U	38.61	34.85	90.26
	T	41.91	39.50	94.25
Karnataka	R	41.91	39.82	95.01
	U	39.88	37.71	94.56
	T	41.34	39.23	94.90
Kerala	R	38.62	36.24	93.84
	U	37.30	35.01	93.86
	T	38.40	36.04	93.85
Madhya Pradesh	R	44.47	41.59	93.52
	U	40.09	38.01	94.81
	T	43.85	41.03	93.57

STATEMENT 7—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	R	41.72	39.57	94.85
	U	36.07	34.47	95.56
	T	39.82	38.01	95.43
Orissa	R	41.33	39.07	94.53
	U	41.20	39.17	95.07
	T	41.32	39.08	94.58
Punjab	R	40.65	35.66	87.72
	U	37.42	34.84	93.11
	T	39.75	35.49	89.28
Rajasthan	R	42.73	40.79	95.46
	U	42.12	40.22	95.49
	T	42.63	40.70	95.47
Tamil Nadu	R	39.06	36.10	92.42
	U	34.92	34.41	98.54
	T	37.89	35.59	93.93
Uttar Pradesh	R	41.55	39.97	96.20
	U	38.83	36.89	95.00
	T	41.18	39.57	96.09

2.9 Statement 8 shows trend in the percent population aged 15—49 years over the decade 1971—80. An upward trend is observed in respect of both rural and urban areas. The per cent population in rural areas is found to have increased from 46 in 1971 to about 49 in 1980, while the per cent population in urban areas has increased from 51 to about 53 during the same period. The margin of increase in this case is of the same order as the margin of decline in case of age group 0—14 years.

STATEMENT 8

Trend in the per cent population aged 15—49 years, India, 1971—80

Years	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	46.28	51.31	47.24
1972	45.86	51.03	46.80
1973	46.26	51.29	47.25
1974	46.90	51.32	47.77
1975	47.19	51.68	48.07
1976	47.90	52.46	48.70
1977	47.23	52.09	48.16
1978	48.24	52.39	49.07
1979	48.55	52.49	49.33
1980	48.74	52.75	49.55

2.10 In statement 9, the averages of the per cent population aged 15—49 years for the two quinquennia, 1971—75 and 1976—80 have been shown. It is observed that the percent population for 1976—80 has increased in comparison to that for 1971—75 by 4 per cent in rural areas and 2 per cent in urban areas.

STATEMENT 9

Per cent population aged 15—49 years, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
Rural	46.50	48.13	103.51
Urban	51.33	52.44	102.16
Total	47.43	48.96	103.23

2.11 Statewise variations in the per cent population aged 15—49 years from the quinquennium 1971—75 to the quinquennium 1976—80 are shown in statement 10. It is observed that the per cent population in respect of the latter period has increased in comparison to the earlier period in respect of rural and urban areas of all states except Tamil Nadu. For Tamil Nadu (urban) the percentages for the two periods are almost the same. The margin of increase is generally in the range of 2 to 3 per cent.

STATEMENT 10

Population aged 15—49 years in major states, 1971—75 and 1976—80

State	Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	47.78	49.05	102.66
	Urban	50.75	52.18	102.82
	Total	48.30	49.64	102.77
Assam	Rural	45.19	49.18	108.83
	Urban	51.65	54.71	105.92
	Total	45.72	49.62	108.53
Gujarat	Rural	46.68	48.57	104.05
	Urban	50.66	52.11	102.86
	Total	47.67	49.46	103.75
Haryana	Rural	43.81	46.42	105.96
	Urban	49.07	51.10	104.14
	Total	44.70	47.19	105.57
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	44.84	45.74	102.01
	Urban	55.92	57.96	103.65
	Total	45.39	46.41	102.25
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	46.45	48.62	104.67
	Urban	51.59	54.77	106.16
	Total	47.42	49.75	104.91
Karnataka	Rural	46.74	48.27	103.27
	Urban	49.43	51.15	103.48
	Total	47.49	49.07	103.33
Kerala	Rural	49.32	50.68	102.76
	Urban	51.12	52.50	102.70
	Total	49.61	50.96	102.72
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	44.43	46.65	105.00
	Urban	49.59	51.42	103.69
	Total	45.17	47.38	104.89
Maharashtra	Rural	46.24	47.78	103.33
	Urban	53.18	54.04	101.62
	Total	48.55	49.70	102.37
Orissa	Rural	47.11	48.96	103.93
	Urban	48.66	50.65	104.09
	Total	47.22	49.08	103.94
Punjab	Rural	45.98	48.91	106.37
	Urban	50.33	51.92	103.16
	Total	46.98	49.54	105.45
Rajasthan	Rural	46.51	47.79	102.75
	Urban	47.52	49.18	103.49
	Total	46.68	48.02	102.87
Tamil Nadu	Rural	48.53	50.25	103.54
	Urban	53.45	53.13	99.40
	Total	49.92	51.12	102.40
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	46.06	47.34	102.78
	Urban	50.89	51.98	102.14
	Total	46.65	47.95	102.79

2.12 The percentages of population aged 50 years and above over the period 1971—80 are shown in statement 11. There is an indication of an upward trend in respect of both rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 11

Trend in the percent population aged 50 years and above, India, 1971—80

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	11.76	10.57	11.54
1972	11.67	10.24	11.42
1973	11.81	10.45	11.54
1974	11.80	11.26	11.69
1975	11.86	11.11	11.70
1976	11.81	11.08	11.72
1977	12.09	11.07	11.89
1978	12.47	11.30	12.24
1979	12.44	11.54	12.26
1980	12.67	11.76	12.48

2.13. Statement 12 shows that the increase in the percent population aged 50 years & above between the two quinquennia 1971—75 to 1976—80 is about 5 per cent for both rural and urban areas combined. In the urban areas, the percentage increase is slightly more than that in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 12

Per cent population aged 50 years and above, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
Rural	11.78	12.30	104.41
Urban	10.73	11.35	105.78
Total	11.58	12.12	104.66

2.14 Statewise variations in the per cent population aged 50 years & above between the two quinquennia 1971—75 and 1976—80 are shown in statement 13. The per cent population for 1976—80 is found to have increased as compared to 1971—75 in all states except in respect of rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and rural areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

STATEMENT 13

Per cent population aged 50 years and above in major states, 1971—75 and 1976—80

State	Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
		1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	12.46	13.22	106.10
	Urban	10.69	10.85	101.50
	Total	12.15	12.77	105.10
Assam	Rural	9.09	9.18	100.99
	Urban	9.32	9.65	103.54
	Total	9.10	9.21	101.21
Gujarat	Rural	10.44	11.12	106.51
	Urban	10.19	11.00	107.95
	Total	10.38	11.09	106.84

STATEMENT 13—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Rural	11.01	11.07	100.54
	Urban	11.12	11.63	104.59
	Total	11.04	11.16	101.09
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	13.14	12.89	98.10
	Urban	10.58	11.07	104.63
	Total	13.01	12.80	98.39
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	10.87	10.84	99.72
	Urban	9.80	10.38	105.92
	Total	10.67	10.75	100.75
Karnataka	Rural	11.35	11.91	104.93
	Urban	10.69	11.14	104.21
	Total	11.17	11.70	104.74
Kerala	Rural	12.06	13.09	108.54
	Urban	11.58	12.49	107.86
	Total	11.99	13.00	108.42
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	11.10	11.76	105.95
	Urban	10.32	10.57	102.42
	Total	10.98	11.59	105.56
Maharashtra	Rural	12.04	12.65	105.07
	Urban	10.75	11.49	106.88
	Total	11.63	12.29	105.67
Orissa	Rural	11.56	11.97	103.55
	Urban	10.14	10.18	100.39
	Total	11.46	11.84	103.32

STATEMENT 13—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	Rural	13.37	15.43	115.41
	Urban	12.25	13.24	108.08
	Total	13.27	14.97	112.81
Rajasthan	Rural	10.76	11.42	106.13
	Urban	10.36	10.60	102.32
	Total	10.69	11.28	105.52
Tamil Nadu	Rural	12.41	13.65	109.99
	Urban	11.63	12.46	107.14
	Total	12.19	13.29	109.02
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	12.39	12.69	102.42
	Urban	10.28	11.13	108.27
	Total	12.17	12.48	102.55

2.15 Statement 14 provides a comparison of cumulated percent population at 5 years interval for the years 1971 and 1980. It is observed that more than 50 per cent of the population in rural areas for 1971 is below the age of 20 years. But the percent population below the age of 20 for 1980 is slightly less than 50. The median age of the population is found to be 19.4 for 1971 as compared to 20.1 for 1980. In urban areas, the median age of population is found to be higher than that in rural areas. For 1971, the median age is 20.7, whereas for 1980, it is 21.6. Thus the median age of population has increased by 0.7 in rural areas and by 0.9 in urban areas over the decade 1971—80. For rural and urban combined, the median age has increased by 0.8 from 19.6 in 1971 to 20.4 in 1980. Chart 1 presents the cumulative per cent population by age for 1971 and 1980.

STATEMENT 14

Cumulative percentage of population, India, 1971 and 1980

Age	1971			1980		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Below 5 years	15.02	12.04	14.44	13.54	12.05	13.24
.. 10 years	29.46	25.60	28.71	26.32	24.13	25.88
.. 15 years	41.96	38.12	41.22	38.59	35.49	37.97
.. 20 years	51.15	48.71	50.68	49.79	46.71	49.17
.. 25 years	58.80	58.32	58.70	58.97	57.10	58.59
.. 30 years	65.93	66.49	66.03	65.98	65.71	65.92
.. 35 years	72.76	73.81	72.96	71.93	72.72	72.09
.. 40 years	78.72	80.00	78.96	77.54	78.61	77.76
.. 45 years	84.04	85.42	84.30	82.82	83.79	83.02
.. 50 years	88.24	89.43	88.46	87.33	88.24	87.52
.. 55 years	92.01	93.06	92.20	91.23	91.90	91.37
.. 60 years	94.54	95.17	94.65	94.14	94.65	94.24
.. 65 years	96.97	97.40	97.05	96.51	96.84	96.57
.. 70 years	98.33	98.49	98.36	98.09	98.22	98.11
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fertility

2.16. Crude birth rate is the most commonly used indicator of fertility level. This is dependent on the age pattern of fertility which is indicated by the age specific fertility rates. General fertility rate, total fertility rate and gross reproduction rate are other indicators of fertility. An analysis of the estimates of these indicators is presented in the subsequent paragraphs.

(a) Crude birth rate

2.17. The estimated crude birth rates at the national level for the years 1979 and 1980 are presented in statement 15 alongwith the estimates for the previous years. It is observed that the estimates for 1979 and 1980 are respectively 34.3 and 34.6 for rural areas, 28.3 and 28.1 for urban areas and 33.1 and 33.3 for rural and urban combined. There

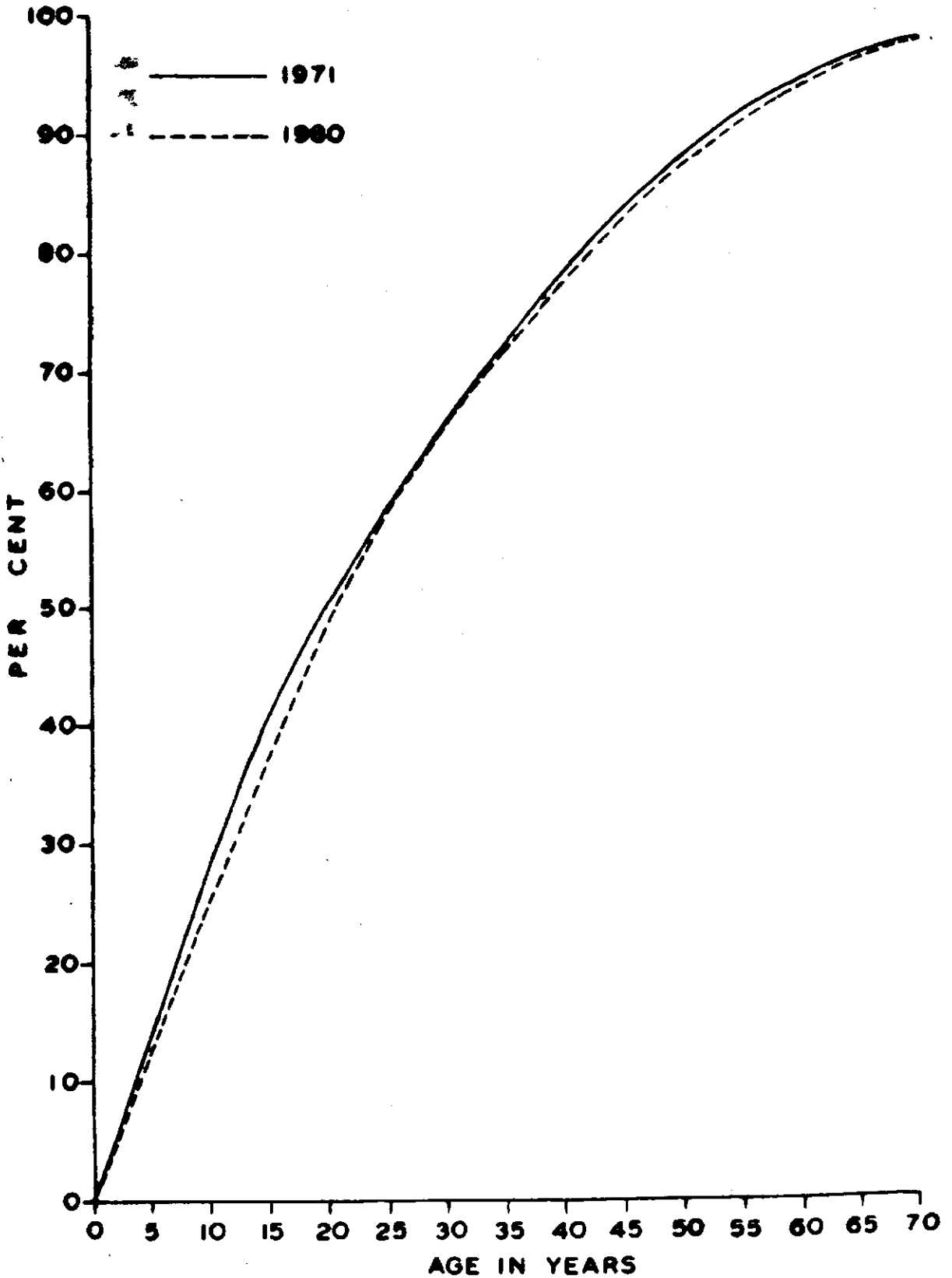
is a declining trend in the estimated rates in respect of both rural and urban areas over the period 1971—80. The estimates for rural areas are quite higher than the estimates for urban areas during all the years. The trend in the birth rates over the years is depicted in chart 2.

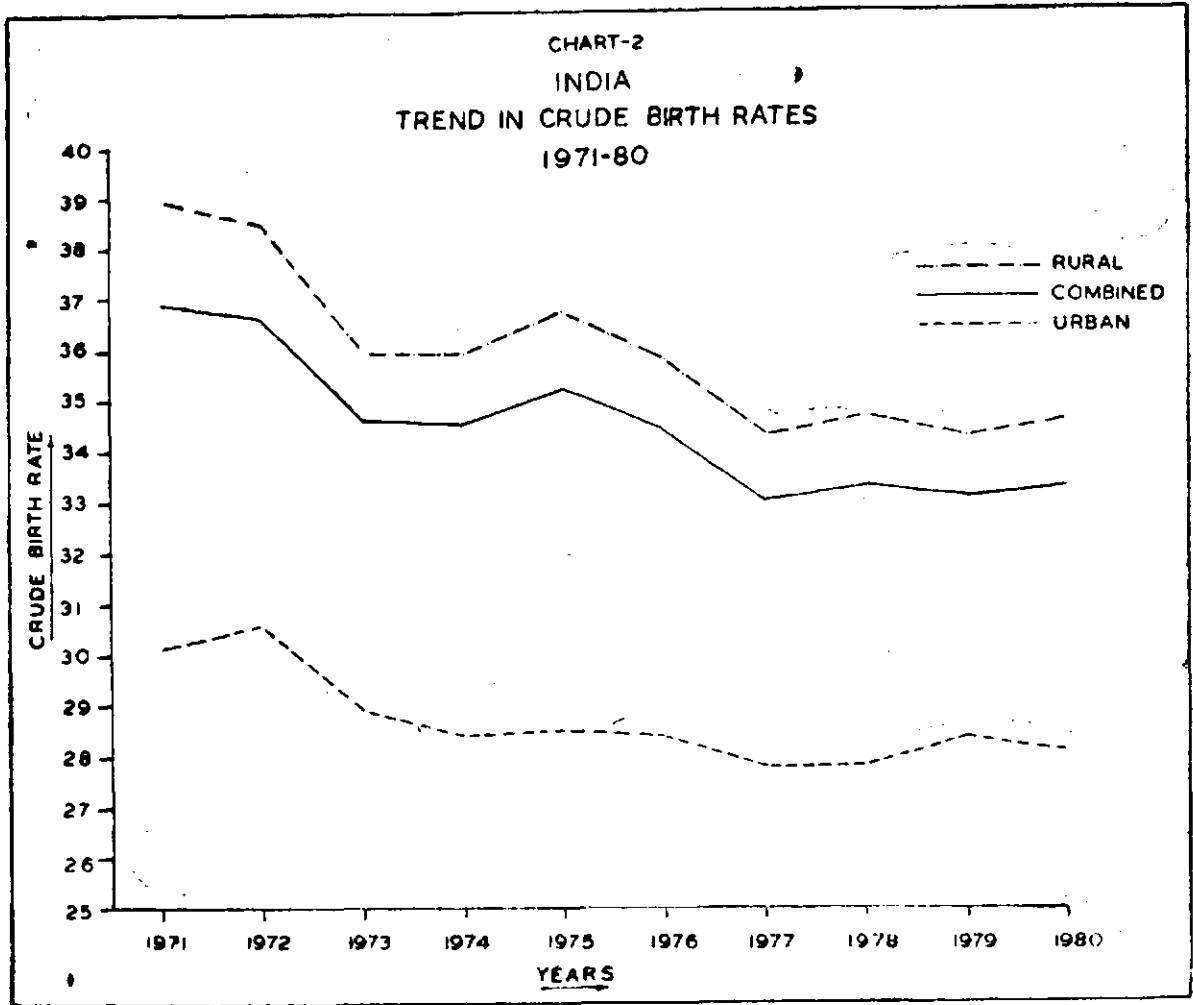
STATEMENT 15

Estimated crude birth rates, India, 1971—80

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	38.9	30.1	36.9
1972	38.4	30.5	36.6
1973	35.9	28.9	34.6
1974	35.9	28.4	34.5
1975	36.7	28.5	35.2
1976	35.8	28.4	34.4
1977	34.3	27.8	33.0
1978	34.7	27.8	33.3
1979	34.3	28.3	33.1
1980	34.6	28.1	33.3

CHART-1
CUMULATIVE PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE
INDIA, 1971 AND 1980





2.18 In statement 16, the average estimated rates at the national level for the quinquennia 1971—75 and 1976—80 are presented. It is observed that the decline in the birth rate for the period 1976—80 as compared to 1971—75 is about 7 per cent in respect of rural areas, 4 per cent in respect of urban areas and 6 per cent in respect of both rural and urban combined. Thus the decline in the birth rate is relatively more in rural areas than in the urban areas.

STATEMENT 16

Average estimated crude birth rates, India, 1971—75
and 1976—80

Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
Rural	37.2	34.7	93.3
Urban	29.3	28.1	95.9
Total	35.6	33.4	93.8

2.19 Statement 17 provides state-wise comparison of the estimated birth rates during the years 1979-80. In the rural areas, the estimates are found to be in

the range of 26.6 to 40.5. Kerala has the lowest birth rate and Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate. In the urban areas, the birth rates are in the range of 20.0 to 33.4. In this case, the lowest birth rate is observed for Himachal Pradesh and the highest for Rajasthan. For rural and urban combined, the birth rates are in the range of 26.3 to 39.5. As the proportion of rural population is much higher than the proportion of urban population in each state, the state-wise variation in the total birth rate follows the pattern observed for rural areas. The lowest birth rate is observed for Kerala and the highest is observed for Uttar Pradesh. The rural rates are higher than the urban rates in all the states. The ratios of rural rates to urban rates indicate the extent of difference between the rural and urban rates. Generally, the ratios are found to be around 1.15. In case of Kerala, Orissa and Punjab; the ratios are found to be around 1.06. The rural-urban differences in the estimated birth rates in these three states are very small. In case of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir; the ratios are very high (about 1.60). In case of Assam also, the ratio is very high (1.41). The rural-urban differences in the estimated birth rates are very high in these three states. Chart 3 depicts the differences in the birth rates in different states.

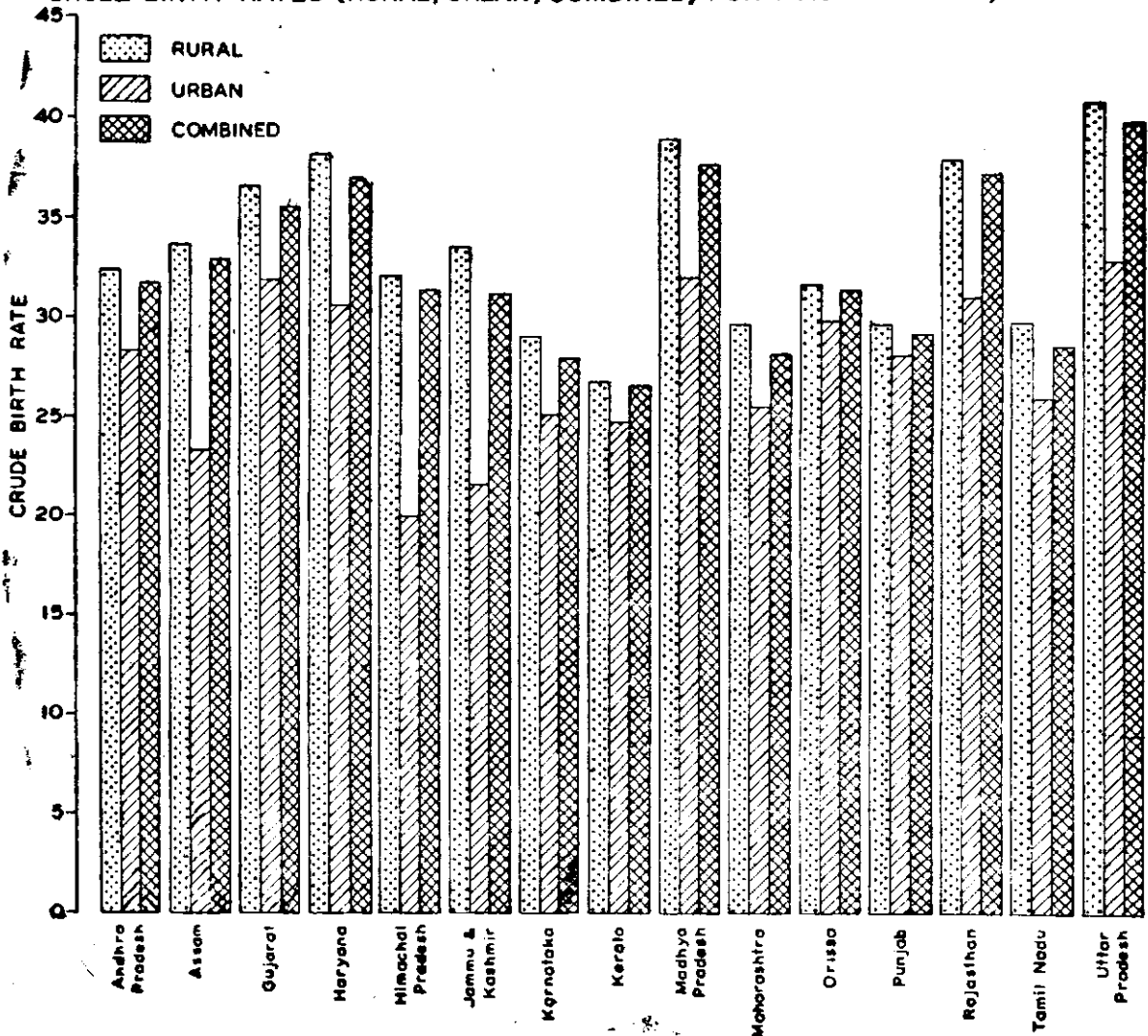
STATEMENT 17

Estimated crude birth rates for major states, 1979-80

States	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural-Urban ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	32.4	28.2	31.6	1.15
Assam	33.7	23.2	32.8	1.41
Gujarat	36.6	31.8	35.4	1.15
Haryana	38.1	30.6	36.9	1.24
Himachal Pradesh	32.1	20.0	31.4	1.60
Jammu & Kashmir	33.4	21.4	31.2	1.56

STATEMENT 17—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	29.0	25.2	27.9	1.15
Kerala	26.6	24.7	26.3	1.08
Madhya Pradesh	38.6	31.8	37.5	1.21
Maharashtra	29.6	25.3	28.2	1.17
Orissa	31.5	29.8	31.3	1.06
Punjab	29.6	28.2	29.3	1.05
Rajasthan	37.8	33.4	37.1	1.13
Tamil Nadu	29.6	25.8	28.4	1.15
Uttar Pradesh	40.5	32.6	30.5	1.24

CHART - 3
CRUDE BIRTH RATES (RURAL/URBAN/COMBINED) FOR MAJOR STATES, 1979-80

2.20. Statement 18 shows distribution of states according to different ranges of crude birth rates. In the rural areas the birth rates are 25 and above and in the urban areas, the birth rates are less than 35. Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu are the five states in which the birth rates are in the lowest range 25-30 in the rural areas. In the urban areas of these states except Kerala,

the birth rates are in the range of 25-30. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are the four states in which the birth rates are in the lowest range 20-25 in urban areas. In Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; the birth rates are in the highest ranges in both rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 18

Distribution of states according to ranges of crude birth rates

Sector	20-25	25-30	30-35	35 & above
Rural	—	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
Urban	Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	—
Total	—	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

2.21 Statement 19 provides a comparison of the average estimated birth rates for the quinquennia 1976-80 with the average estimated birth rates for 1971-75 in different states. A decline in fertility level during the latter period as compared to the earlier period is indicated except in the case of urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In case of Karnataka, the average estimated birth rates for the two periods are the same, whereas in the case of Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu the rates for the latter period are slightly higher than those for the earlier period and this may be due to variations in the field work. The margin of decline in the birth rate varies from state to state. In the rural areas, it is highest (12 per cent) in respect of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and is lowest (1 per cent) in respect of Madhya Pradesh. In case of urban areas, the margin of decline is highest (13 per cent) in respect of Assam and is lowest (3 per cent) in respect of Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT 19

Average estimated birth rates for major states, 1971-75 and 1976-80

States	Sector	1971-75	1976-80	Index with 1971-75 = 100
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	34.8	33.5	96.3
	Urban	32.1	28.5	88.2
	Total	34.3	32.5	94.8
Assam	Rural	34.9	32.7	93.7
	Urban	27.0	23.6	87.4
	Total	34.2	31.9	93.3
Gujarat	Rural	39.9	37.5	94.0
	Urban	33.7	31.7	94.1
	Total	38.2	35.9	94.0
Haryana	Rural	41.8	36.9	88.3
	Urban	30.9	29.3	94.8
	Total	39.9	35.6	89.2
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	36.0	31.7	88.1
	Urban	22.9	21.1	92.1
	Total	35.1	31.0	88.3

STATEMENT 19—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	34.0*	33.7	99.1
	Urban	21.6*	22.4	103.7
	Total	31.3*	31.6	100.9
Karnataka	Rural	31.3	29.3	93.6
	Urban	25.2	25.2	100.0
	Total	29.6	28.1	94.9
Kerala	Rural	29.4	26.6	90.5
	Urban	28.4	25.0	88.0
	Total	29.3	26.3	89.8
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	39.6	39.2	99.0
	Urban	32.9	31.9	97.0
	Total	38.5	38.0	98.7
Maharashtra	Rural	31.0	28.7	92.6
	Urban	29.0	25.7	88.6
	Total	30.4	27.8	91.4
Orissa	Rural	34.4	32.3	93.9
	Urban	31.7	28.7	90.5
	Total	34.2	32.0	93.6
Punjab	Rural	34.1	30.7	90.0
	Urban	29.7	27.9	93.9
	Total	33.2	30.1	90.7
Rajasthan	Rural	39.7*	36.4	91.7
	Urban	32.7*	30.4	93.0
	Total	38.4*	35.4	92.2
Tamil Nadu	Rural	32.9	30.4	92.4
	Urban	25.8	26.5	102.7
	Total	30.7	29.2	95.1
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	44.4	41.1	92.6
	Urban	33.5	32.4	96.7
	Total	43.0	39.9	92.8

*Relates to 1972-75

2.22 Statement 20 shows distribution of major states according to decline or otherwise in the average estimated birth rates for the period 1976-80 as compared to 1971-75. It is observed that the margin of decline is 5 per cent or more in respect of majority of the states.

STATEMENT 20

Distribution of states according to decline or otherwise in the average estimated birth rates for the period 1976—80 as compared to 1971—75

Margin of decline	Rural	Urban	Total
No decline	—	Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Jammu & Kashmir
Less than 5 per cent	Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
5 to 10 per cent	Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
10 per cent or more	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala

(b) Age specific fertility rates

2.23 The age specific fertility rates at the national level for the two quinquennia 1971—75 and 1976—80 are given in statement 21. It is observed that the fertility rates in different age-groups during 1976—80 are lower than the corresponding rates during 1971—75. In other words there is decline in the fertility levels in all the age-groups. The decline in the fertility level is found to be quite high for age-group 15—19 years. It is very small for age-group 20—24 years but it increases thereafter with increase in age of women. The margin of decline is highest (26 per cent) for the age-group 45—49 years. The extent of decline in the fertility rates for age-group 35—39 and 40—44 is also very high (19 per cent). There may be considerable reduction in the higher order births which would have substantially brought down the fertility rates in respect of women in the higher age-groups. Also, the increase in age at marriage would possibly have resulted in a reduction in the fertility rate in respect of women in the age-group 15—19 years. Chart 4 gives the pattern of fertility for the two periods. The mean age of fertility has come down from 28.9 during 1971—75 to 28.4 during 1976—80.

STATEMENT 21

Age specific fertility rates, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Age-groups	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
15—19	98.5	88.2	89.5
20—24	249.4	246.2	98.7
25—29	249.4	232.2	93.1
30—34	193.4	167.8	86.8
35—39	126.5	102.6	81.1
40—44	58.1	47.1	81.1
45—49	24.0	17.8	74.2

2.21 The age specific fertility rates for rural areas for the quinquennia, 1971—75 and 1976—80 are presented in statement 22. The peak age-group during both the period is 20—24 years. The fertility rates in different age-groups have come down differentially

during 1976—80 as compared to 1971—75. The decline in the fertility rate is found to be 10 per cent for age-group 15—19 years, 1 per cent for age-group 20—24 years, 6 per cent for age-group 25—29 years and more than 10 per cent for successive higher age-group. Greater decline in respect of women in the higher age-groups may be due to reduction in the higher order births. Maximum decline (27 per cent) is observed for age-group 45—49 years. The fertility indices with 1971—75 as base are shown in Chart 5.

STATEMENT 22

Age specific fertility rates for rural areas, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Age groups	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
15—19	106.9	96.0	90.0
20—24	260.0	256.6	98.7
25—29	258.0	243.5	94.4
30—34	203.7	180.1	88.4
35—39	135.8	111.9	82.4
40—44	63.5	51.5	81.0
45—49	26.0	19.0	73.1

2.25 Statement 23 shows the age specific fertility rates for urban areas for the period 1971—75 and 1976—80. The rates for the latter period are lower than those for the earlier period indicating decline in the fertility level in all age-groups. The decline is found to be 10 per cent for age-group 15—19 years, 1 per cent for 20—24 years, 11 per cent for age-group 25—29 years and 19 per cent for more for the higher age-groups. As the extent of decline in fertility rates is not the same for all age-groups, the fertility curves for the two periods are not the same (Chart 5). One notable aspect of the change is the shift in the peak age-group from 25—29 years for 1971—75 to 20—24 years for 1976—80.

STATEMENT 23

Age specific fertility rates for urban areas, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Age-groups	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
15—19	67.2	60.2	89.6
20—24	212.6	211.2	99.3
25—29	216.6	193.5	89.3
30—34	151.8	120.7	79.5
35—39	85.6	66.0	77.0
40—44	33.9	27.6	81.4
45—49	13.4	10.2	76.1

CHART-4

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, INDIA, 1971-75 AND 1976-80

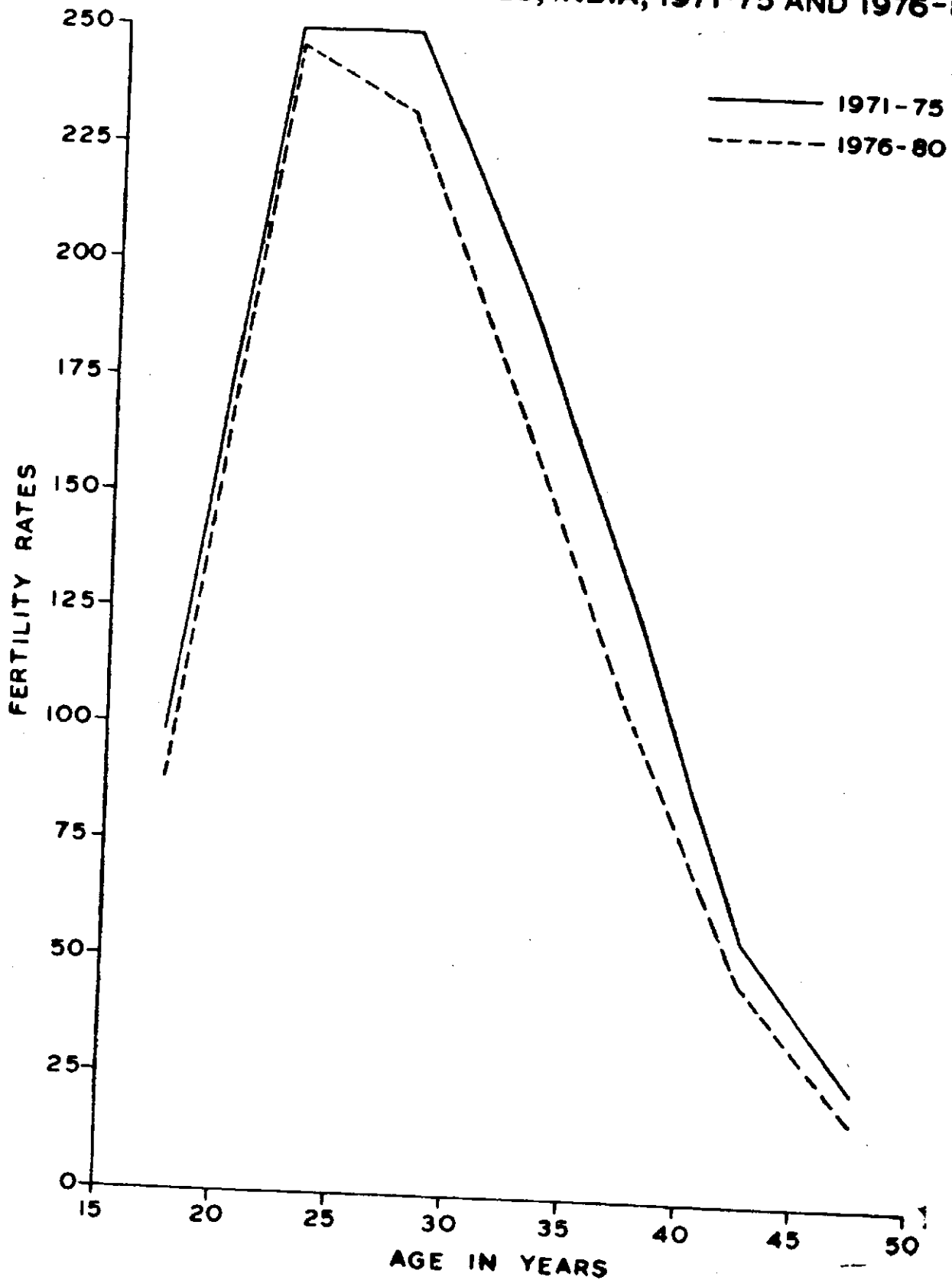
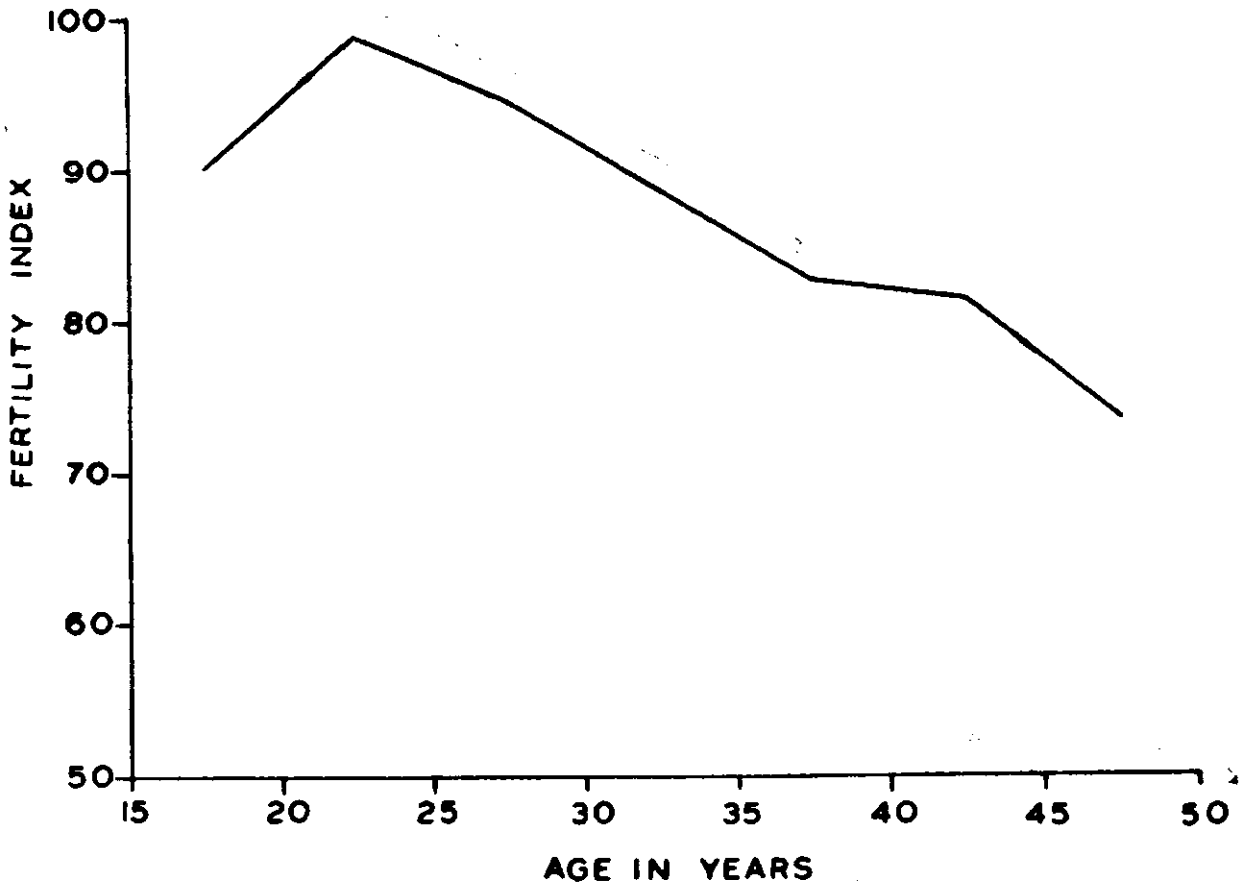


CHART-5

FERTILITY INDICES BY AGE
WITH 1971-75 AS BASE, INDIA, 1976-80



2.26 The rural-urban ratios of age-specific fertility rates for the periods 1971—75 and 1976—80 are presented in statement 24. The ratios are greater than 1 as the age specific fertility rates for rural areas are higher than those for urban areas. The ratios are very high (1.6 or more) for age-group 15—19 years and for age-groups above 35 years. The ratios are relatively small (around 1.22) for age group 20—24 and 25—29 years.

STATEMENT 24

Rural-urban ratios of age specific fertility rates, India, 1971—75
and 1976—80

Age-groups	1971—75	1976—80
15—19	1.58	1.59
20—24	1.22	1.21
25—29	1.19	1.24
30—34	1.34	1.49
35—39	1.59	1.70
40—44	1.89	1.87
45—49	1.94	1.86

2.27 Average age specific fertility rates for 1979—80 for major states are presented in statement 25. For the age-group 15—19 years, the fertility rates are relatively low. These are mostly in the range of 50 to 100. Very low rate (20.0) is observed for Punjab. On the other extreme, Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate (134.1). From the age-group 15—19 years to 20—24 years, there is a steep rise in the fertility rates in respect of all states. The age-group 20—24 years is the peak age-group in respect of most of the states and the fertility rates start declining thereafter at a progressively higher rate with increase in age. In respect of a few states like Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh there is a further increase in the fertility rates from the age-group 20—24 years to the age-group 25—29 years. The age-group 25—29 years is the peak age-group in respect of these states and the fertility rates starts declining thereafter. Whatever be the peak age-group, the fertility rates remain very high

in respect of age-group 25—29 years in respect of all states. In some cases, the rates are almost equally high as in respect of age-group 20—24 years. The range in which the fertility rates for age-group 20—24 year lie is 189 for Kerala to 305 for Gujarat. The range in which the rates for age-group 25—29 year lie is 176 (for Kerala) to 283 (for Uttar Pradesh). In respect of age-group 30—34 years, the rates are in the range of 107 to 230 with Kerala having the lowest

and Uttar Pradesh having the highest rates. In respect of age-group 35—39 years, the lowest rate is 55 for Maharashtra and the highest rate is 161 for Uttar Pradesh. The lowest and highest rates for age-group 40—44 years are 14 and 79 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively. For age-group 45—49 years both Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have rates around 6 and Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate of 42.

STATEMENT 25

Average age specific fertility rates for major states, 1979-80

States	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49
Andhra Pradesh	128.6	229.5	186.5	119.7	72.0	28.1	15.0
Assam	82.8	221.3	221.3	154.9	102.4	39.0	6.7
Gujarat	67.1	305.3	264.4	157.5	77.7	31.7	20.6
Haryana	77.9	290.8	282.5	197.2	110.3	53.2	22.7
Himachal Pradesh	83.5	265.6	217.2	124.9	59.5	13.8	6.2
Jammu & Kashmir	67.6	212.3	221.4	190.4	121.3	54.5	18.7
Karnataka	74.4	200.2	191.1	126.8	76.4	31.5	14.6
Kerala	48.3	189.3	175.9	106.7	57.6	16.3	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	134.1	293.3	263.9	185.6	110.3	52.8	23.5
Maharashtra	89.7	236.4	195.5	115.0	55.2	19.5	11.5
Orissa	94.4	235.8	215.8	151.5	80.3	34.6	8.6
Punjab	20.9	206.6	256.4	150.0	94.1	37.8	12.4
Rajasthan	102.2	278.0	264.7	200.1	130.8	63.2	30.7
Tamil Nadu	72.1	219.3	188.9	126.0	63.1	21.8	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	102.9	267.6	282.7	229.9	160.6	79.1	42.2

2.28. Statement 26 shows average age specific fertility rates for rural areas of major states. Punjab is having the lowest rate (20.9) and Madhya Pradesh is having the highest rate (145.0) for age-group 15—19 years. Kerala is having the lowest rates in the age-interval 20—39 years. For the age-groups 40—44 and 45—49 years, the rates are lowest in Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu respectively. Gujarat is having the highest rate in the age group 20—24 years. Haryana has the highest rate for the age-group 25—29 years and Uttar Pradesh is having the highest rates in the age-interval 30—49 years. The ranges in which the age-specific rates for different age-groups lie are as under :

Age Group	Range
15—19 years	20.9 to 145.0
20—24 years	190.4 to 318.6
25—29 years	180.6 to 292.3
30—34 years	111.3 to 237.6
35—39 years	61.6 to 169.2
40—44 years	14.2 to 83.4
45—49 years	5.1 to 43.8

The peak age-group is 20—24 years in most of the states. However in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; the peak age group is 25—29 years.

STATEMENT 26

Average age specific fertility rates for rural areas of major states, 1979-80

States	Age-groups						
	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49
Anohra Pradesh	136.1	236.4	193.0	126.5	75.7	30.7	15.5
Assam	85.4	228.0	226.8	159.8	107.4	40.7	7.0
Gujarat	70.9	318.6	275.7	172.5	55.1	34.3	23.3
Haryana	85.0	303.4	292.3	209.2	120.8	60.5	22.4
Himachal Pradesh	87.1	273.1	221.6	128.5	61.9	14.2	6.4
Jammu & Kashmir	75.5	234.1	236.9	212.6	136.5	62.0	21.9
Karnataka	77.8	209.5	206.4	140.1	84.9	33.7	16.2
Kerala	47.6	190.4	180.6	111.3	61.6	17.1	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	145.0	305.3	273.5	196.3	116.0	57.4	24.7
Maharashtra	99.9	251.1	207.6	124.6	62.4	21.6	12.9
Orissa	96.6	234.4	216.0	154.2	81.5	34.8	8.3
Punjab	20.9	204.5	264.0	158.6	100.9	42.7	13.1
Rajasthan	106.4	279.1	273.0	211.4	137.6	66.5	33.0
Tamil Nadu	82.3	232.7	197.9	131.7	68.1	23.1	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	109.3	278.2	290.9	237.6	169.2	83.4	43.8

2.29 Statement 27 shows average age specific fertility rates for urban areas of major states for 1979-80. The peak age-group in most of the states is 20—24 years. In states like Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the peak age-group is 25—29 years. The lowest and the highest rates for each group and the corresponding states are indicated as under:

Age groups	Lowest rate	Higher rate
1	2	3
15—19 years	16.7 (Punjab)	97.6 (Andhra Pradesh)
20—24 years	138.9 (Jammu & Kashmir)	273.2 (Rajasthan)

	1	2	3
25—29 years		151.8 (Kerala)	237.2 (Haryana)
30—34 years		71.6 (Himachal Pradesh)	180.6 (Uttar Pradesh)
35—39 years		22.9 (Himachal Pradesh)	99.3 (Uttar Pradesh)
40—44 years		6.0 (Himachal Pradesh)	50.2 (Uttar Pradesh)
45—49 years		3.2 (Assam)	34.4 (Uttar Pradesh)

STATEMENT 27

Average age specific fertility rates for urban areas of major states, 1979-80

States	Age-groups								
	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49		
Andhra Pradesh	97.6	205.3	165.0	91.8	55.2	16.0	12.4
Assam	49.6	150.7	164.8	105.3	48.5	18.9	3.2
Gujarat	55.7	271.0	236.3	113.1	55.5	23.7	13.0
Haryana	43.2	235.5	237.2	138.8	56.3	18.7	24.1
Himachal Pradesh	26.5	165.2	156.4	71.6	22.9	6.0	3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	37.1	138.9	165.8	94.7	46.2	20.4	6.0
Karnataka	65.0	179.2	157.0	97.0	53.2	25.1	10.2
Kerala	52.2	183.1	151.8	82.9	36.0	11.7	4.6
Madhya Pradesh	83.8	244.3	221.4	131.8	80.7	26.2	16.6
Maharashtra	65.1	207.0	173.7	95.7	39.4	14.4	8.3
Orissa	66.2	252.5	214.0	123.6	65.9	30.8	12.3
Punjab	16.7	214.2	230.8	119.6	69.8	19.1	9.9
Rajasthan	84.2	273.2	229.3	148.9	97.1	45.2	19.6
Tamil Nadu	48.6	191.7	170.6	112.7	50.6	18.3	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	64.0	210.8	236.3	180.6	99.3	50.2	34.4

(c) General fertility rate

2.30 Statement 28 shows average estimated general fertility rates for India and major states for the period 1979-80. The estimates for India are 144.6 for rural, 112.2 for urban and 137.8 for rural and urban combined. The estimates for states are found to be widely divergent. In respect of rural areas, the estimates are in the range of 100.4 to 180.1. Kerala has the lowest rate, while Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate. Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have also very high rates which are higher than the national average. In respect of urban areas, the estimated rates are in the range of 79.3 to 143.5. In this case Himachal Pradesh has the lowest rate and Rajasthan has the highest rate. Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have also very high rates which are higher than the national average. In respect of rural and urban combined, the estimated rates are in the range of 98.9 to 173.8 with Kerala having the lowest and Uttar Pradesh having the highest rates. Besides Uttar Pradesh, four other states have higher rates than the national average. These are Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

STATEMENT 28

General fertility rates for India and major states, 1979-80

States	Rural	Urban	Total
India	144.6	112.2	137.8
Andhra Pradesh	128.4	108.6	124.5
Assam	135.9	91.0	132.2
Gujarat	153.3	129.2	147.0
Haryana	173.6	125.9	165.3
Himachal Pradesh	131.8	79.3	128.4
Jammu & Kashmir	144.4	81.5	131.6
Karnataka	119.2	98.1	113.2
Kerala	100.4	90.8	98.9
Madhya Pradesh	177.9	129.5	163.0
Maharashtra	122.3	100.9	115.5
Orissa	126.3	121.7	125.9
Punjab	124.2	111.7	121.5
Rajasthan	168.6	143.5	164.1
Tamil Nadu	115.2	98.5	110.1
Uttar Pradesh	180.1	135.2	173.8

(d) Total fertility rate

2.31 Statement 29 shows average estimated total fertility rates for India and major states. The estimates for India are 4.7 and 3.4 for rural and urban areas respectively. For rural and urban combined, the rate is 4.4. Among major states, Kerala has the lowest rate (3.1) and Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate (6.1) in rural areas. In respect of urban areas the lowest rate (2.3) is observed for Himachal Pradesh and the highest rate (4.5) is observed for Rajasthan. For both rural and urban combined, the rates are in the range of 3.0 to 5.8 with Kerala having the lowest and Uttar Pradesh having the highest rates. Only five states have rates higher than the national average. These states are Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 29

Total fertility rates for India and major states, 1979-80

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
India	4.7	3.4	4.4
Andhra Pradesh	4.1	3.2	3.9
Assam	4.3	2.7	4.1
Gujarat	4.9	3.8	4.6
Haryana	5.5	3.8	5.2
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2.3	3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	4.9	2.5	4.4
Karnataka	3.8	2.9	3.6
Kerala	3.1	2.6	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	5.6	4.0	5.3
Maharashtra	3.9	3.0	3.6
Orissa	4.1	3.8	4.0
Punjab	4.0	3.4	3.9
Rajasthan	5.5	4.5	5.3
Tamil Nadu	3.7	3.0	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	4.4	5.8

(e) Gross reproduction rate

2.32 The estimated gross reproduction rates for India and major states for 1979-80 are given in statement 30. In respect of rural areas, the estimated rates are found to vary in the range of 1.5 to 2.9 with Kerala having the lowest and Uttar Pradesh having the highest rates. The estimate for India is 2.3. For urban areas, the rates are in the range of 1.0 to 2.1. The lowest rate is observed for Himachal Pradesh, while the highest rate is observed for Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. For rural and urban combined, the lowest and the highest rates are 1.4 for Kerala and 2.7 for Uttar Pradesh respectively. The rate for India is 2.1 and only five states have higher rates than this rate. These states are Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 30

Gross reproduction rates for India and major states, 1979-80

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
India	2.3	1.6	2.1
Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.6	1.9
Assam	2.2	1.3	2.0
Gujarat	2.3	1.9	2.2
Haryana	2.6	1.9	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.0	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	2.3	1.2	2.1
Karnataka	1.9	1.4	1.8
Kerala	1.5	1.2	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	2.7	1.9	2.6
Maharashtra	1.9	1.4	1.7
Orissa	2.0	1.8	2.0
Punjab	1.9	1.6	1.8
Rajasthan	2.6	2.1	2.5
Tamil Nadu	1.8	1.5	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	2.1	2.7

(f) Standardised birth rate

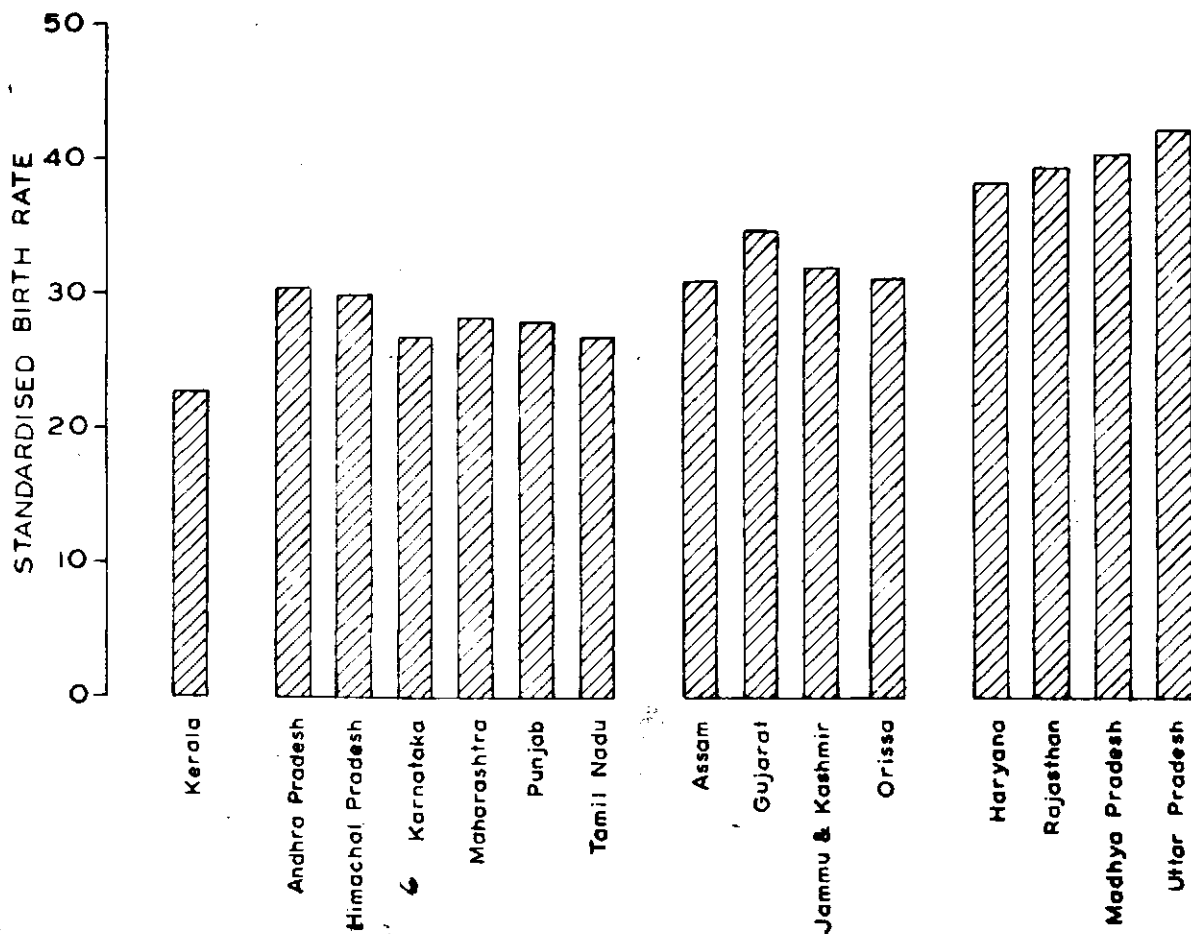
2.33 Crude birth rate is dependent on the age and sex composition of population. As the age and sex composition of population varies from state to state, a comparison of state-wise crude birth rates does not truly bring out the fertility differentials among different states. Therefore, in order to enable a better comparison of fertility levels among different states, an index has been worked out for each state from the age specific fertility rates for the corresponding state and the population of India used as the standard population. This index termed as standardised birth rate, in effect, eliminates the differences in the age and sex composition of population for different states. On the basis of these standardised birth rates, the states may be classified into different groups as shown in statement 31. It may be seen that in group I, only one state, viz., Kerala has been included which has by far the lowest standardised birth rate 22.7. The corresponding total fertility rate, 3.0 is also very much lower than the rates in respect of remaining states (statement 29). Group II includes six states, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Standardised birth rates in respect of these states are in the range of 26 to 30. The corresponding total fertility rates are in the range of 3.5 to 3.9 (statement 29). Group III includes Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa which have standardised birth rates in the range of 31 to 35. Total fertility rates for these states are in the range of 4.1 to 4.6 (statement 29). Group IV includes Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for which the standardised birth rates are in the range of 38 to 42. The corresponding total fertility rates are in the range of 5.2 to 5.8 (statement 29). The level of fertility is relatively very high in these states. Chart 6 depicts the standardised birth rates for different states.

STATEMENT 31
Standardised birth rates for major states, 1979-80

Groups	States	Standardised birth rates
I	Kerala	22.7
II	Andhra Pradesh	30.0
	Himachal Pradesh	26.8
	Karnataka	28.1
	Maharashtra	27.8
	Punjab	26.6
	Tamil Nadu	30.9
III	Assam	34.8
	Gujarat	32.0
	Jammu & Kashmir	31.2
	Orissa	38.1
IV	Haryana	39.4
	Rajasthan	40.3
	Madhya Pradesh	42.0
	Uttar Pradesh	

CHART-6

CLASSIFICATION OF STATES BY STANDARDISED BIRTH RATES, 1979-80



Type of medical attention at birth

2.34 Among the particulars of births recorded, there is one item of information which relates to the type of medical attention received. When a birth takes place in a hospital, nursing home or similar institutions; this is classified as institutional. In case of non-institutional births, classification is done according to whether the deliveries were conducted by trained professionals or untrained professionals or others including relatives etc. Such information would provide an indication of the extent of utilisation of medical institutional and professional help which in turn depends on the extent of availability of such services. In statement 32, percentages of births recorded during 1979 and 1980 have been provided by type of medical attention. It is observed that institutional births comprise about 18 per cent of the total births. Around 16 per cent of the total births have been attended by trained professionals. Births attended by untrained professionals account for 48 per cent and those attended by others account for about 18 per cent of the total births. Thus in respect of only 34 per cent of the total births services of medical institutions or trained professionals have been availed. In other words, majority of the births (66 per cent) remained unattended by institutions or trained professionals.

STATEMENT 32

Percentages of births by type of medical attention, India, 1979 and 1980

Year	Institutional	Trained professionals	Un-trained professionals	Others
1979	17.96	16.18	48.15	17.71
1980	17.41	16.63	48.43	17.53

2.35 In rural areas, institutional births comprise about 11 per cent of the total births recorded during 1979 and 1980 (statement 33). In comparison, the percentages of institutional births in urban areas are much higher (around 38). Percentages of birth attended by trained professionals are about 13 in rural areas and around 26 in urban areas. Percentages of births attended by untrained professionals and others are 55 and 21 respectively in rural areas. The corresponding percentages in urban areas are 26 and 9 respectively. Thus, whereas more than 75 per cent of the births in rural areas are attended by untrained professionals and others, only 35 per cent of the births in urban areas belong to such categories. In other words, less than 25 per cent of the births in rural areas are attended by institutions and trained professionals. In comparison, 65 per cent of the births in urban areas are found to have been attended by institutions and trained professionals.

STATEMENT 33

Percentages of births by type of medical attention for rural and urban areas, India, 1979 and 1980

Type of attention	Rural		Urban	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Institutional	11.12	10.98	38.83	37.68
Trained professionals	12.97	13.23	25.94	27.33
Untrained professionals	55.37	55.39	26.15	26.46
Others	20.54	20.40	9.08	8.53

2.36 The percentages of births by type of medical attention for major states are given in statement 34. Statewise percentages of institutional births are found to be in the range of 3 to 49. All the Southern and Western states have relatively high percentages with Kerala having the highest percentage (49) followed by Tamil Nadu (32), Maharashtra (28), Karnataka (16), Andhra Pradesh (15) and Gujarat (14). All the remaining states except Assam and Himachal Pradesh have percentages less than 10. Punjab has the lowest percentage (3). Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have also percentages less than 5. The percentage of births attended by trained professionals is found to be highest in respect of Punjab (48), followed by Haryana (39) and Himachal Pradesh (32). In respect of remaining states, the percentages vary from 7 to 19. Thus Kerala has the highest percentage (65) of births attended by institutions and trained professionals. It is followed by Himachal Pradesh (54), Punjab (51), Tamil Nadu (48), Haryana (45), Maharashtra (35), Andhra Pradesh (32) and Karnataka (30). Rajasthan has the lowest percentage (15) of births attended by institutions and trained professionals. Correspondingly the percentage of births attended by untrained professionals and others is highest in respect of Rajasthan (85). Madhya Pradesh has almost equally high percentage (82) and is followed by Jammu & Kashmir (79), Orissa (79), Uttar Pradesh (77), Gujarat (76) and Assam (75). In respect of remaining states except Kerala, the percentages vary from 45 to 70. In respect of Kerala the percentage is lowest (35).

STATEMENT 34

Percentages of births by type of medical attention for major states, 1979-80

States	Type of medical attention			
	Institutional	Trained professionals	Un-trained professionals	Others
Andhra Pradesh	14.65	17.06	56.56	11.73
Assam	16.11	8.62	15.19	60.08
Gujarat	14.04	9.68	59.45	16.83
Haryana	6.08	38.51	49.86	5.55
Himachal Pradesh	22.12	31.62	43.51	2.75
Jammu & Kashmir	3.72	16.94	64.76	14.58
Karnataka	15.89	14.15	26.33	43.63
Kerala	48.98	16.49	22.38	12.15
Madhya Pradesh	9.90	7.85	64.10	18.15
Maharashtra	27.91	6.74	39.59	25.76
Orissa	6.18	14.90	44.68	34.24
Punjab	2.98	47.99	44.10	4.93
Rajasthan	4.12	10.52	77.10	8.26
Tamil Nadu	31.82	16.23	27.99	23.96
Uttar Pradesh	4.28	18.78	76.17	0.77

2.37 In the rural areas, the percentage of institutional births is highest (42.5) for Kerala (statement 35). Tamil Nadu has also relatively high percentage (24). For Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, the percentages are in the range of 7 to 12. For the remaining states, the percentages are less than 2 and in some cases like Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, these are negligibly small. The percentage of births attended by trained professionals is highest for Punjab (39). Haryana follows very closely with a percentage of 35. For the remaining states, the percentages vary from 6 to 18. The highest percentage of births attended by untrained professionals and others is 93 for Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. These states are followed by Madhya Pradesh (91), Jammu & Kashmir (89), Orissa (87), Assam (86), Gujarat (85), Maharashtra (81), Karnataka (76) and Himachal Pradesh (75). For Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the percentages are around 60. For Kerala, the percentage is 40.

STATEMENT 35

Percentages of births by type of medical attention for rural areas of major states, 1979-80

States	Type of medical attention			
	Institutional	Trained professionals	Un-trained professionals	Others
Andhra Pradesh ..	7.68	15.54	63.54	13.24
Assam ..	7.89	6.10	15.16	70.85
Gujarat ..	7.35	8.06	65.65	18.94
Haryana ..	1.51	35.07	58.04	5.38
Himachal Pradesh ..	6.99	18.01	70.45	4.55
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1.90	9.06	71.83	17.21
Karnataka ..	10.10	14.06	29.88	45.96
Kerala ..	42.51	17.10	25.77	14.62
Madhya Pradesh ..	0.87	7.92	70.23	20.98
Maharashtra ..	12.12	6.66	50.30	30.92
Orissa ..	1.25	11.88	48.71	38.16
Punjab ..	1.95	38.98	55.22	3.85
Rajasthan ..	0.50	6.83	83.92	8.75
Tamil Nadu ..	23.96	15.03	33.51	27.50
Uttar Pradesh ..	0.35	6.81	92.13	0.71

2.38 In respect of urban areas, the institutional births are relatively high as compared to rural areas. Kerala has the highest percentage (73), followed by Maharashtra (69), Tamil Nadu (59), Karnataka (50), Andhra Pradesh (48), Gujarat (47), Madhya Pradesh (45), Assam (39) and Himachal Pradesh (38). In the remaining states, the percentages vary from 6 (Punjab) to 17 (Orissa). The percentage of births attended by trained professionals is highest for Punjab (70). Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have also very high percentages (around 46). Jammu & Kashmir has a percentage of 39. For the remaining states, the percentages vary from 7 to 24. The percentages of births attended by untrained professionals and others is highest

for Rajasthan (about 65). Orissa follows closely with 61 per cent. Jammu & Kashmir (53) and Madhya Pradesh (47) have also very high percentages. Kerala has the lowest percentage (13). Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have also very low percentages, 16 and 20 respectively.

STATEMENT 36

Percentages of births by type of medical attention for urban areas of major states, 1979-80

States	Type of medical attention				
	Institutional	Trained professionals	Un-trained professionals	Others	
	1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh ..	47.51	24.19	23.68	4.62	
Assam ..	38.61	15.54	15.28	30.57	
Gujarat ..	47.29	17.74	28.65	6.32	
Haryana ..	16.87	46.64	30.53	5.96	
Himachal Pradesh ..	38.20	46.10	14.86	0.84	
Jammu & Kashmir ..	8.72	38.63	45.29	7.36	
Karnataka ..	49.67	14.67	5.61	30.05	
Kerala ..	72.79	14.27	9.87	3.07	
Madhya Pradesh ..	45.03	7.59	40.27	7.11	
Maharashtra ..	68.57	6.93	12.01	12.49	
Orissa ..	17.20	21.68	35.67	25.45	
Punjab ..	5.54	70.38	16.47	7.61	
Rajasthan ..	14.40	20.99	57.76	6.85	
Tamil Nadu ..	59.30	20.42	8.70	11.58	
Uttar Pradesh ..	13.13	45.79	40.20	0.88	

Mortality

2.39 Crude death rate is an indicator of the overall mortality level. This is influenced by mortality in various age-groups. Mortality during early childhood is generally high. Infant mortality is a major component of mortality during early childhood. Within infancy, mortality is known to be very high during neo-natal period (within 28 days after live birth). Again, neo-natal mortality is largely due to mortality within 7 days after live birth which is a component of peri-natal mortality. In order to cover all these aspects of mortality, various indicators have been presented and discussed here. These include crude death rate, infant mortality rate, neo-natal & post-natal mortality rates, peri-natal mortality rate and age specific death rates in quin-quennium age-groups. The data in most of the cases have been presented for males and females separately in order to bring out the sex differentials in the overall mortality level and its various components.

(a) Crude death rate

2.40 The estimated crude death rates for India for the years 1979-1980 are presented in statement 37, alongwith the estimates for the previous years. The estimates for the years 1979 and 1980 are respectively 13.9 and 13.5 for rural areas, 8.4 and 8.0

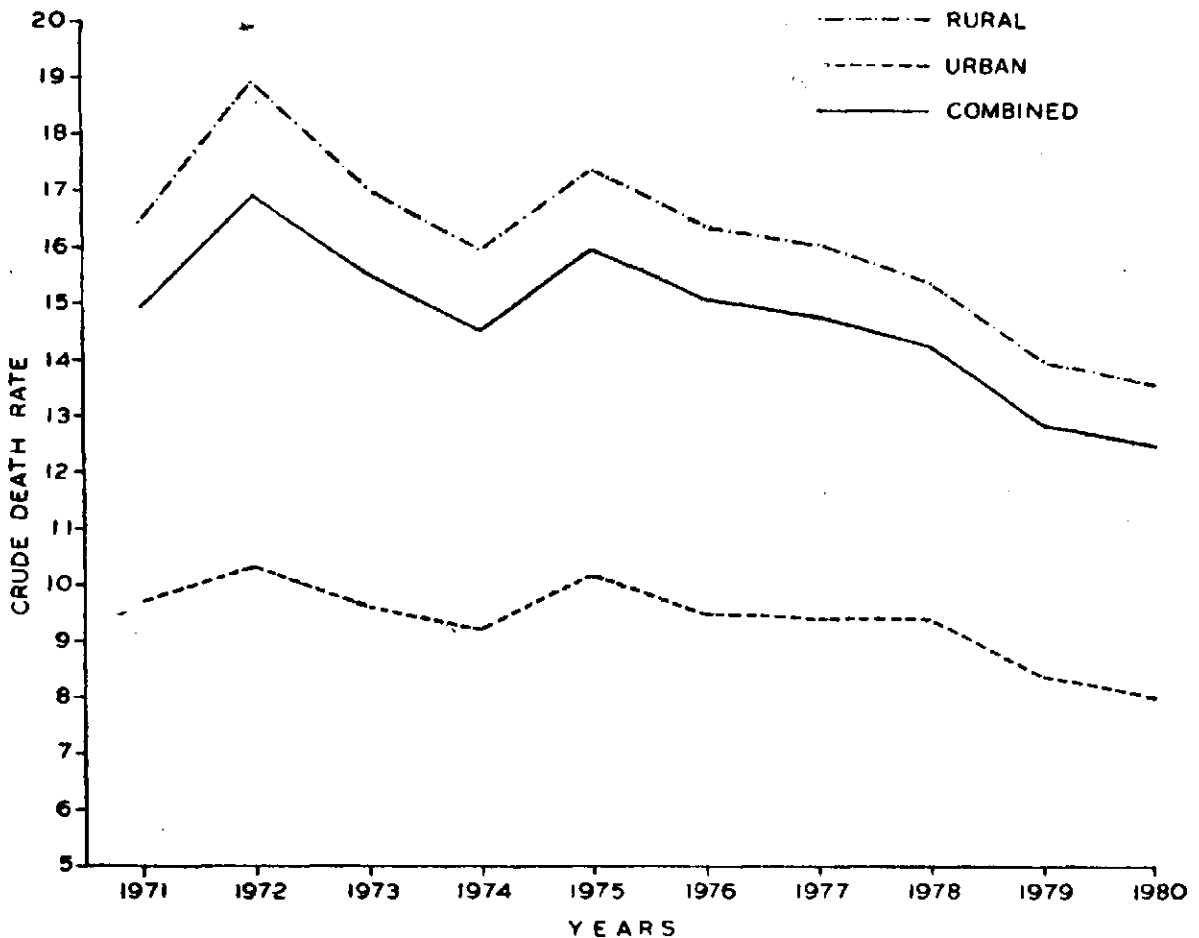
for urban areas and 12.8 and 12.4 for rural and urban areas combined. These are relatively lower than the corresponding estimated rates for the previous years and there is a clear indication of a declining trend in mortality in respect of both rural as well as urban areas. Whereas, the mortality in urban areas has come down to a very low level, the mortality in rural areas is still quite high and the rural-urban difference still persists. The mortality level in rural areas is more than one and half times the mortality level in urban areas. Chart 7 gives the trend in crude death rate during 1971-80.

STATEMENT 37

Estimated crude death rates, India, 1971-80						
Year				Rural	Urban	Total
1971	..	..	..	16.4	9.7	14.9
1972	..	..	..	18.9	10.3	16.9
1973	..	..	..	17.0	9.6	15.5
1974	..	..	..	15.9	9.2	14.5
1975	..	..	..	17.3	10.2	15.9
1976	..	..	..	16.3	9.5	15.0
1977	..	..	..	16.0	9.4	14.7
1978	..	..	..	15.3	9.4	14.2
1979	..	..	..	13.9	8.4	12.8
1980	..	..	..	13.5	8.0	12.4

CHART-7

TREND IN CRUDE DEATH RATES, INDIA, 1971-80



2.41 A comparison of the mortality levels during the two quin-quennia, 1971-75 and 1976-80 is provided in Statement 38. The average estimated crude death rates for 1976-80 have come down as compared to 1971-75. The margin of decline is found to be 12 per cent in respect of rural areas, 9 per cent in respect of urban areas and 11 per cent in respect of both rural and urban combined.

STATEMENT 38

Average estimated crude death rates, India, 1971-75 and 1976-80

Sector	1971-75	1976-80	Index with 1971-75 = 100
Rural	17.1	15.0	87.7
Urban	9.8	8.9	90.8
Total	15.5	13.8	89.0

2.42 Statewise differentials in crude death rates for the period 1979-80 are shown in statement 39. In rural areas, the highest death rate (17.4) is observed for Uttar Pradesh and lowest (7.0) is observed for Kerala. In urban areas, the highest death rates (10.4) is observed for Gujarat. The lowest death rate is found to be 5.4 for Jammu & Kashmir. However, for rural and urban combined, the lowest (7.0) and the highest (16.4) death rates are observed for Kerala and Uttar Pradesh respectively. The crude birth rate and death rate by major states are shown in Chart 8.

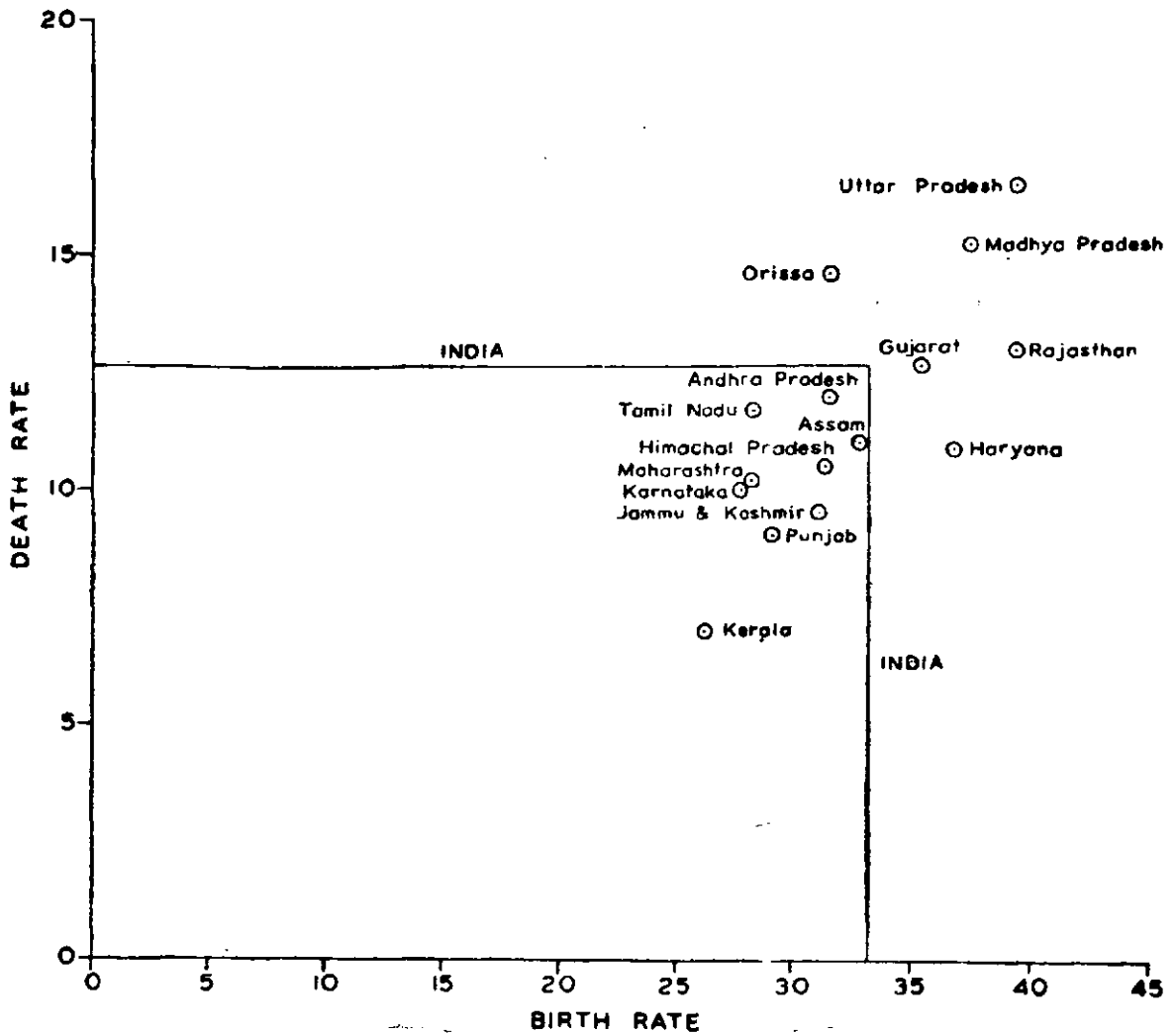
STATEMENT 39

Estimated crude death rates for major states, 1979-80

States	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	13.0	7.4	12.0
Assam	11.3	6.8	11.0
Gujarat	13.3	10.4	12.6
Haryana	11.4	8.0	10.9
Himachal Pradesh	10.7	5.9	10.5
Jammu & Kashmir	10.4	5.4	9.5
Karnataka	11.3	6.5	10.0
Kerala	7.0	6.6	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	16.4	9.0	15.2
Maharashtra	11.4	7.5	10.2
Orissa	15.0	9.0	14.6
Punjab	9.4	7.4	9.1
Rajasthan	14.0	8.7	13.1
Tamil Nadu	12.9	8.6	11.6
Uttar Pradesh	17.4	10.2	16.4

CHART-8

CRUDE BIRTH & DEATH RATES FOR MAJOR STATES, 1979-80



2.43 An attempt has been made to find out the distribution of states according to small ranges of crude death rates (statement 40). It is observed that most of the states have death rates in the range of 8 to 14 in rural areas. Kerala has the lowest death

rate in rural areas and on the other extreme Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have very high death rates (14 and above). In urban areas, majority of states have death rates in the range of 5-8.

STATEMENT 40

Distribution of states according to ranges of crude death rates

Sector	5—8	8—11	11—14	14 & above
Rural	Kerala	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
Urban	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab	Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	—	—
Total	Kerala	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh

2.44 A comparison of statewide crude death rates for the two quin-quennia 1971—75 and 1976—80 has been provided in statement 41. The general indication is that of a decline in the mortality level. Barring three states, *viz.*, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu; the death rates in respect of both rural and urban areas of all the other states are lower for the latter period than for the earlier period. In Haryana (rural), Jammu & Kashmir (urban) and Tamil Nadu (urban) the death rates for the earlier period are slightly lower than those for the latter period which may be due to variations in the field work.

STATEMENT 41

Average estimated crude death rates for major states, 1971—75 and 1976—80

States	Sector	Average death rates for the years		Index with 1971—75 = 100
		1971—75	1976—80	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	16.7	14.3	85.63
	Urban	10.2	8.2	80.39
	Combined	15.6	13.2	84.62
Assam	Rural	17.9	13.0	72.63
	Urban	9.7	7.8	80.41
	Combined	17.2	12.6	73.26
Gujarat	Rural	16.4	14.6	89.02
	Urban	11.8	10.7	90.68
	Combined	15.1	13.6	90.07
Haryana	Rural	12.4	13.2	106.45
	Urban	8.3	8.1	97.59
	Combined	11.7	12.3	105.13
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	14.3	11.9	83.22
	Urban	7.0	6.1	87.14
	Combined	13.9	11.6	83.45
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	12.0	11.7	97.50
	Urban	6.4	6.4	100.00
	Combined	10.8	10.7	99.07

STATEMENT 41—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Rural	13.5	12.4	91.85
	Urban	7.6	7.3	96.05
	Combined	11.8	11.0	93.22
Kerala	Rural	8.7	7.3	83.91
	Urban	7.6	6.8	89.47
	Combined	8.6	7.3	84.88
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	18.2	17.2	94.51
	Urban	10.7	9.5	88.79
	Combined	17.1	16.0	93.57
Maharashtra	Rural	13.7	12.3	89.78
	Urban	9.3	8.2	88.17
	Combined	12.3	11.0	89.43
Orissa	Rural	17.9	15.6	87.15
	Urban	11.1	9.4	84.68
	Combined	17.4	15.1	86.78
Punjab	Rural	12.0	10.8	90.00
	Urban	8.9	8.4	94.38
	Combined	11.3	10.3	91.15
Rajasthan	Rural	17.6	15.4	87.50
	Urban	9.7	9.0	92.78
	Combined	16.1	14.3	88.82
Tamil Nadu	Rural	16.9	14.4	85.21
	Urban	8.9	9.2	103.37
	Combined	14.5	12.9	88.97
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	22.6	19.5	86.28
	Urban	13.5	11.7	86.67
	Combined	21.5	18.6	86.51

2.45 A comparison between male and female mortality levels at the national level is provided in statement 42. It is observed that there is very little difference between male and female mortality. The crude death rates for females are only marginally higher than those for males in rural areas but reverse is the pattern in respect of urban areas.

STATEMENT 42
Crude death rates by sex, India, 1979-80

Sector	Male	Female
Rural	13.58	13.80
Urban	8.34	8.06
Total	12.52	12.66

2.46 Statement 43 shows crude death rates for males and females in respect of major states for rural and urban areas separately. There is very little difference between the male and female death

rates in respect of most of the states. While the female rates are lower in some states, these are higher in certain other states. In the rural areas, the female death rates are found to be quite lower than the male death rates in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. On the other hand, the female death rates in Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are found to be quite higher than the male death rates. In the urban areas, the female death rates are quite lower than male death rates in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, while Uttar Pradesh has relatively higher death rate for females than males.

STATEMENT 43
Crude death rates by sex for major states, 1979-80

States	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	14.16	11.93	7.40	7.45	12.83	11.09
Assam	11.36	11.21	6.76	6.80	10.99	10.86
Gujarat	13.57	12.96	10.41	10.24	12.75	12.30
Haryana	10.59	12.36	8.03	7.88	10.18	11.64
Himachal Pradesh	10.94	10.48	6.62	4.88	10.64	10.18
Jammu & Kashmir	10.52	10.24	6.18	4.55	9.72	9.18
Karnataka	11.18	11.36	7.14	5.90	10.07	10.36
Kerala	7.86	6.10	7.35	6.27	7.78	6.06
Madhya Pradesh	15.60	17.30	9.14	8.92	14.56	15.95
Maharashtra	11.36	11.50	8.04	6.95	10.30	10.15
Orissa	14.40	15.60	8.70	9.24	13.95	15.12
Punjab	9.62	9.42	7.44	7.48	8.92	9.00
Rajasthan	13.69	14.30	8.92	8.48	12.86	13.28
Tamil Nadu	12.97	12.92	8.42	8.72	11.60	11.64
Uttar Pradesh	16.63	18.16	9.68	10.61	15.72	17.16

(b) Infant mortality

2.47 Infant mortality rates for India for the year 1979 and 1980 are shown in statement 44 along with the rates for earlier years. The rates for rural areas are almost double the rates for urban areas. For the years 1979 and 1980, the rates are respectively 130 and 124 for rural areas, 72 and 65 for urban areas and 120 and 114 for rural and urban combined. Although, there are fluctuations in the rates during earlier years, the data for the recent years show declining trend in both rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 44
Infant mortality rates, India, 1971-80

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	138	82	129
1972	150	85	139
1973	143	89	134
1974	136	74	126
1975	151	84	140
1976	139	80	129
1977	140	81	130
1978	137	74	127
1979	130	72	120
1980	124	65	114

2.48 Statement 45 provides a comparison of the average infant mortality rates for the two quinquennia 1971-75 and 1976-80. The rates for 1976-80 are found to be lower than those for 1971-75. The decline in the rates is found to be 7 per cent for rural areas, 11 per cent for urban areas and 7.5 per cent for rural and urban combined.

STATEMENT 45
Average infant mortality rates, India, 1971-75 and 1976-80

Sector	1971-75	1976-80	Index with 1971-75 = 100	
			1971-75	1976-80
Rural	144	134	93.06	
Urban	83	74	89.16	
Total	134	124	92.54	

2.49 Statement 46 provides a comparison of infant mortality rates among different states. Kerala is found to have the lowest infant mortality rates in both rural and urban areas. On the other extreme, Uttar Pradesh has the highest infant mortality

rates in both rural as well as urban areas. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have also very high infant mortality rates. As compared to 1979, the rates for 1980 are generally lower.

STATEMENT 46
Infant mortality rates for major states, 1979 and 1980

States	Rural		Urban		Total	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Andhra Pradesh	114	103	65	40	106	92
Assam	106	105	60	64	104	103
Gujarat	129	119	103	94	123	113
Haryana	104	111	72	53	100	103
Himachal Pradesh	88	88	52	62	87	87
Jammu & Kashmir	80	76	53	45	76	72
Karnataka	94	79	51	45	83	71
Kerala	45	41	30	34	43	40
Madhya Pradesh	153	152	79	80	143	142
Maharashtra	97	84	59	52	86	75
Orissa	154	150	86	62	149	143
Punjab	93	96	84	58	92	89
Rajasthan	118	115	55	50	108	105
Tamil Nadu	114	103	63	64	100	93
Uttar Pradesh	168	167	104	99	162	159

2.50 A broad grouping of states has been attempted on the basis of average infant mortality rates for the period 1979-80 for rural and urban areas separately (statement 47). It is observed that the average infant mortality rates in the rural areas of most of the states lie in the range of 75 to 125. The rates for Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh lie outside this range. While Kerala has lower rate (less than 50), Madhya Pradesh,

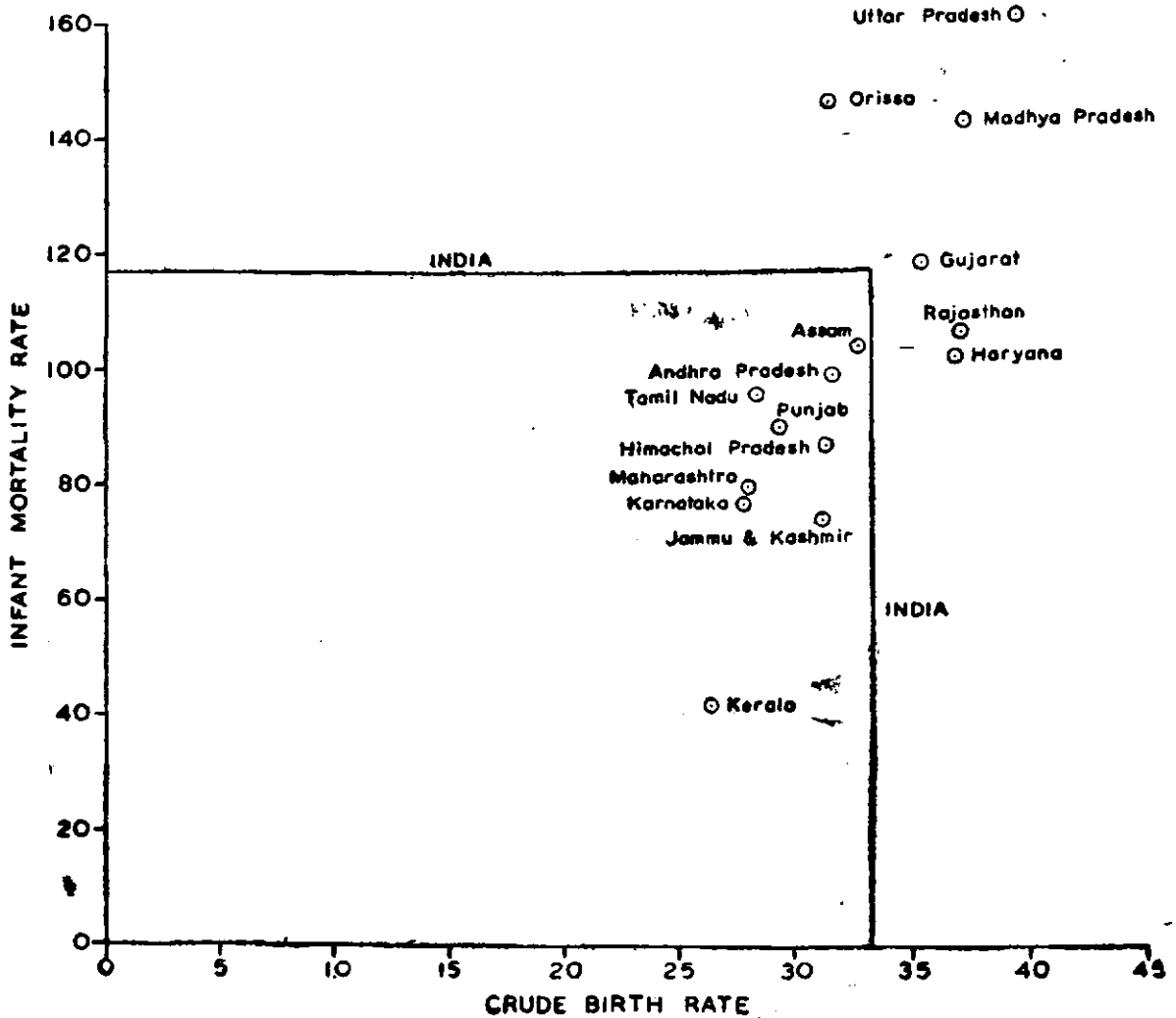
Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have higher rates. In urban areas, the rates for majority of the states are in the range of 50 to 75. Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala have rates lower than 50; while Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have higher rates (75 and above). Charts 9 and 10 give the infant mortality in relation to crude birth rate and death rate for major states.

STATEMENT 47
Distribution of states according to average infant mortality rates for 1979-80

Infant mortality rates	Sectors		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Below 50	Kerala	Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala	Kerala
50-75	—	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	Jammu & Kashmir
75-100	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Punjab	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra Punjab and Tamil Nadu
100-125	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Assam, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan
125 and above	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh	—	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh

CHART-9

CRUDE BIRTH RATES & INFANT MORTALITY FOR MAJOR STATES, 1979-80



2.51 Statement 48 provides a comparison of average infant mortality rates for the two quin-quennia 1971-75 and 1976-80 in respect of major states. There has been a decline in infant mortality rate in almost all the states. The rates for 1976-80 are generally found to be lower than those for 1971-75. However, in respect of rural areas of Haryana, the rate for 1976-80 is higher than that for 1971-75. In respect of Jammu & Kashmir (rural) also, the rate for 1976-80 is slightly higher than that for 1971-75, while in case of Punjab (urban) the rates for the two quin-quennia are the same. Higher rate for the latter period as compared to the earlier period may be due to variation in field work. The decline in infant mortality rates in respect of most of the states is small. However, the margin of decline is found to be very high, in respect of Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra.

STATEMENT 48

Average Infant Mortality rates for major states, 1971-75 and 1976-80

States	Sector	1971-75	1976-80	Index with 1971-75 = 100
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh ..	Rural	122	121	99.18
	Urban	69	66	95.65
	Total	113	112	99.12
Assam ..	Rural	142	115	80.99
	Urban	92	81	88.04
	Total	139	113	81.29
Gujarat ..	Rural	151	137	90.73
	Urban	104	98	94.23
	Total	140	128	91.43
Haryana ..	Rural	103	115	111.65
	Urban	65	58	89.23
	Total	98	107	109.18
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	108	102	94.44
	Urban	61	57	93.44
	Total	106	100	94.34
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	75	76	101.33
	Urban	47	40	85.11
	Total	71	70	98.59

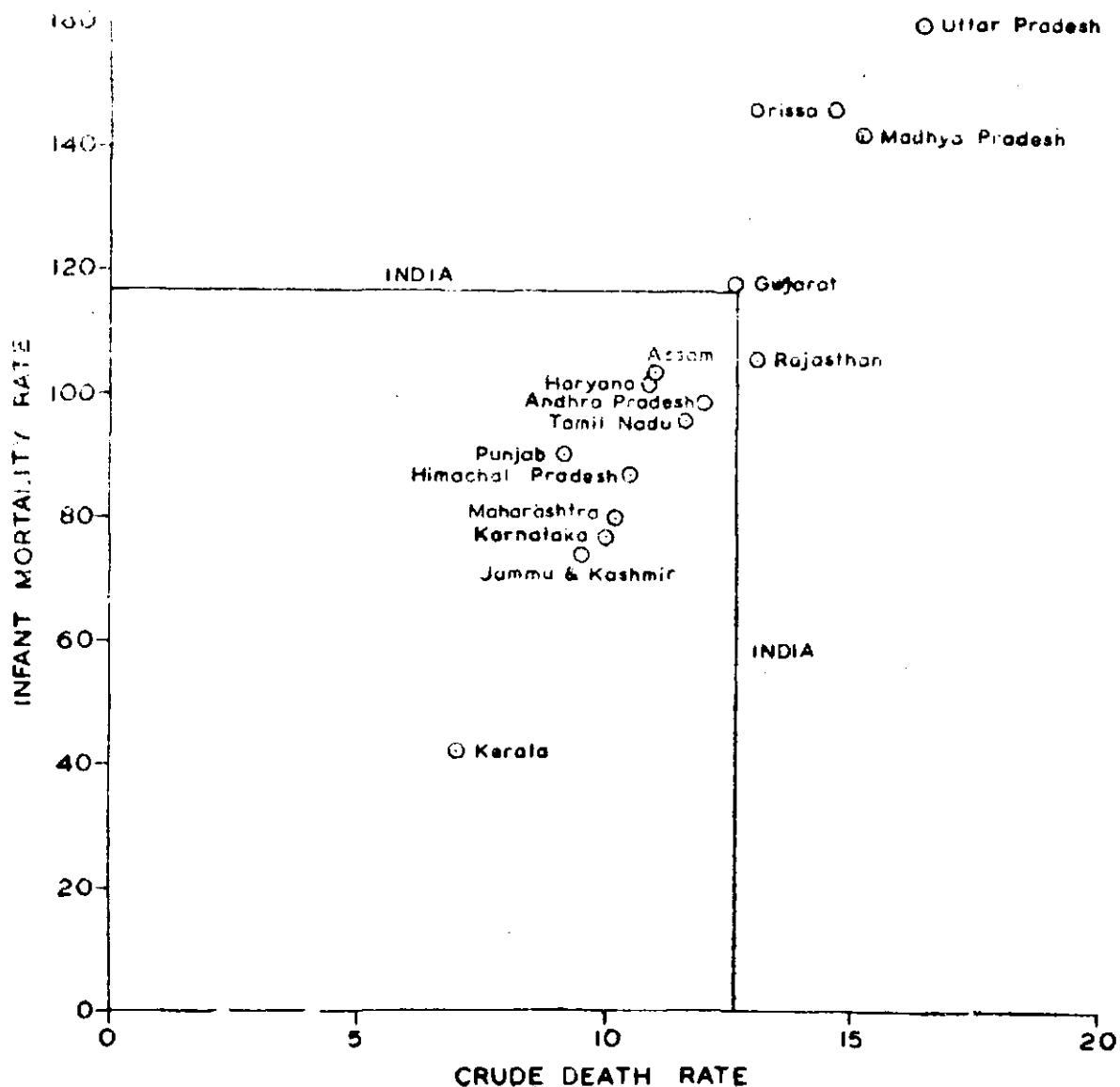
STATEMENT 48—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Rural	95	90	91.84
	Urban	61	55	90.16
	Total	90	82	91.11
Kerala	Rural	60	48	80.00
	Urban	43	36	83.72
	Total	57	46	80.70
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	153	152	99.35
	Urban	92	84	91.30
	Total	145	143	98.62
Maharashtra	Rural	111	97	87.39
	Urban	79	60	75.95
	Total	101	87	86.14

STATEMENT 48—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	Rural	146	144	98.63
	Urban	82	79	96.34
	Total	141	139	98.58
Punjab	Rural	115	108	93.91
	Urban	74	74	100.00
	Total	107	102	95.33
Rajasthan	Rural	143	138	96.50
	Urban	80	67	83.75
	Total	134	128	95.52
Tamil Nadu	Rural	126	114	90.48
	Urban	73	70	95.89
	Total	112	102	91.07
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	191	176	92.15
	Urban	122	111	90.98
	Total	183	168	91.80

CHART-10
CRUDE DEATH RATES & INFANT MORTALITY
FOR MAJOR STATES, 1979-80



2.52 Percentages of infant deaths to total deaths are shown in statement 49. The contributions of infant deaths to total deaths during 1979 and 1980 are around 32 per cent in rural areas and around 23 per cent in urban areas. Thus contribution of infant mortality to total mortality is more in rural areas than in urban areas.

STATEMENT 49

Per cent infant deaths to total deaths, India, 1979 and 1980

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1979	32.17	24.31	31.14
1980	31.64	22.90	30.51

2.53 Percentages of infant deaths in different states are given in statement 50. The percentages are found to be the lowest for Kerala and highest for Uttar Pradesh in respect of both rural as well as urban areas. In respect of Kerala, infant deaths are found to comprise less than one-sixth of the total deaths. In urban areas contribution of infant deaths to total death is lower than that in the rural areas. In Uttar Pradesh, infant deaths comprise about two-fifth of the total deaths in rural areas and about one-third of the total deaths in urban areas.

STATEMENT 50

Percentages of infant deaths to total deaths, major states, 1979 and 1980

States	Sector	Year 1979	Year 1980
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	27.48	26.56
	Urban	23.89	15.78
	Total	27.04	25.30
Assam	Rural	31.94	30.55
	Urban	21.81	20.76
	Total	31.47	30.05
Gujarat	Rural	34.21	34.08
	Urban	30.41	29.86
	Total	33.40	33.19

STATEMENT 50—Contd.

1	2	3	4
Haryana	Rural	36.29	35.46
	Urban	24.79	23.07
	Total	34.75	34.20
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	25.61	27.10
	Urban	19.18	19.77
	Total	25.41	26.83
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	25.85	24.21
	Urban	21.67	17.16
	Total	25.42	23.46
Karnataka	Rural	23.11	21.34
	Urban	20.51	16.57
	Total	22.67	20.44
Kerala	Rural	17.15	15.69
	Urban	11.06	13.54
	Total	16.24	15.39
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	36.15	35.46
	Urban	28.57	27.21
	Total	35.46	34.64
Maharashtra	Rural	22.93	23.76
	Urban	18.36	18.97
	Total	21.89	22.67
Orissa	Rural	31.50	32.05
	Urban	26.16	22.87
	Total	31.22	31.66
Punjab	Rural	27.41	31.71
	Urban	28.39	24.78
	Total	27.59	30.60
Rajasthan	Rural	31.44	31.71
	Urban	20.82	19.47
	Total	30.19	30.30
Tamil Nadu	Rural	25.10	24.31
	Urban	19.56	18.79
	Total	23.91	23.09
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	40.02	38.25
	Urban	33.26	31.76
	Total	39.47	37.73

2.54 Statement 51 shows distribution of states according to percentages of infant deaths to total deaths during the period 1979-80. It is observed that in rural areas, the percentages of infant deaths in respect of most of the states are in the range of 25-40. In urban areas, 6 out of 15 states have percentages in the range of 15-20, 4 states have percentages in the range of 20-25 and 4 states have percentages in the range of 25-35.

STATEMENT 51

Distribution of states according to percentages of infant deaths during 1979-80

Per cent infant deaths to total deaths	Rural	Urban	Total
0-15		Kerala	
15-20	Kerala	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Kerala
20-25	Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Assam, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan	Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu
25-30	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab	Madhya Pradesh and Punjab	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
30-35	Assam, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan	Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh	Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa and Rajasthan
35-40	Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

2.55 Statement 52 shows infant mortality rates by sex for India for 1979 and 1980. There is very little difference between the male and female infant mortality rates. In rural areas, the male infant mortality rates for 1979 and 1980 are 129 and 123 as compared to female infant mortality rates of 131 and 125 respectively. In urban areas male and female infant mortality rates are 73 and 71 respectively for the year 1979 while the corresponding rates for the year 1980 are both equal to 65. Decline in infant mortality during 1980 as compared to 1979 is observed for both males and females.

STATEMENT 52

Infant mortality rates by sex, India, 1979 and 1980

Sector	1979		Male-Female ratio	1980		Male-Female ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Rural	129	131	0.99	123	125	0.98
Urban	73	71	1.03	65	65	1.00
Total	119	121	0.98	113	115	0.98

2.56 Statement 53 shows statewide infant mortality rates by sex for the year 1979 and 1980. In respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the male infant mortality rates for both the years 1979 and 1980 are higher than or equal to the corresponding female mortality rates. In respect of the remaining states, infant mortality rates for males are lower than or equal to the corresponding female infant mortality rates. For states like Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the differences between the male and female infant mortality rates are small for both the years. On the other hand, for states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana and Kerala the differences are quite considerable for both the years.

STATEMENT 53

Infant mortality rates by sex for major states, 1979 and 1980

States	1979		Male-Female ratio	1980		Male-Female ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Andhra Pradesh	115	96	1.20	102	82	1.24
Assam	110	98	1.12	111	96	1.16
Gujarat	121	126	0.96	112	114	0.98
Haryana	94	105	0.90	95	113	0.84
Himachal Pradesh	78	95	0.82	87	87	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	88	63	1.40	72	71	1.01
Karnataka	87	80	1.09	71	71	1.00
Kerala	48	37	1.30	44	36	1.22
Madhya Pradesh	144	142	1.01	144	139	1.04
Maharashtra	84	88	0.95	73	78	0.94
Orissa	145	152	0.95	143	143	1.00
Punjab	88	96	0.92	84	94	0.89
Rajasthan	108	109	0.99	105	105	1.00
Tamil Nadu	106	93	1.14	94	91	1.03
Uttar Pradesh	153	171	0.89	152	168	0.90

2.57 In statement 54 the infant mortality rates for rural areas of major states are presented for males and females separately. Male infant mortality rates for the years 1979 and 1980 are found to be higher than or equal to corresponding female infant mortality rates in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In the remaining states, the male infant mortality rates for 1979 and 1980 are lower than or equal to the corresponding female infant mortality rates. For Andhra Pradesh and Kerala the male mortality rates are relatively much higher than the female mortality rates for both the years.

STATEMENT 54

Infant mortality rates by sex for rural areas of major states, 1979 and 1980

States	1979		Male-Female ratio	1980		Male-Female ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Andhra Pradesh	125	103	1.21	114	91	1.25
Assam	113	100	1.13	113	98	1.15
Gujarat	126	133	0.95	117	120	0.98
Haryana	98	110	0.89	101	123	0.82
Himachal Pradesh	78	97	0.80	88	88	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	92	64	1.44	78	74	1.05
Karnataka	99	89	1.11	79	79	1.00
Kerala	50	39	1.28	45	37	1.22
Madhya Pradesh	154	152	1.01	156	149	1.05
Maharashtra	95	99	0.96	81	88	0.92
Orissa	150	158	0.95	149	150	0.99
Punjab	90	98	0.92	91	102	0.89
Rajasthan	118	119	0.99	115	115	1.00
Tamil Nadu	119	108	1.01	106	99	1.07
Uttar Pradesh	159	179	0.89	158	177	0.89

2.58 Statement 55 shows infant mortality rates by sex for urban areas of major states for 1979 and 1980. In respect of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; the male infant mortality rates for both the years are lower than the corresponding female infant mortality rates. For Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, female infant mortality rates for both the years are higher than the corresponding male infant mortality rates. For the remaining states, the male infant mortality rates in comparison to female infant mortality rates are lower for one year and higher for the other year.

STATEMENT 55

Infant mortality rates by sex for urban areas of major states, 1979 and 1980

State	1979		Male-Female ratio	1980		Male-Female ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Andhra Pradesh	68	63	1.08	44	36	1.22
Assam	66	54	1.22	73	55	1.33
Gujarat	101	104	0.97	95	93	1.02
Haryana	71	74	0.96	53	53	1.00
Himachal Pradesh	64	36	1.78	68	55	1.24
Jammu & Kashmir	52	54	0.96	35	55	0.64
Karnataka	50	51	0.98	44	46	0.96
Kerala	33	28	1.18	37	32	1.16
Madhya Pradesh	82	75	1.09	80	79	1.01
Maharashtra	58	60	0.97	52	53	0.98
Orissa	86	87	0.99	66	58	1.14
Punjab	78	90	0.87	57	58	0.98
Rajasthan	57	54	1.06	49	50	0.98
Tamil Nadu	74	52	1.42	61	67	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	90	108	0.83	98	100	0.98

STATEMENT 57

Percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to total infant deaths, India, 1979 and 1980

Sector	Percentages of neo-natal deaths		Percentages of post-natal deaths	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Rural	58.89	60.98	40.11	39.02
Urban	58.70	59.91	41.30	40.09
Total	59.77	60.88	40.23	39.12

2.61 Statement 58 shows neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates for major states for rural and urban areas combined for 1979 and 1980. For almost all the states, neo-natal mortality rates are higher than the corresponding post-natal mortality rates. For some of the states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu; neo-natal mortality rates are almost double or more than the corresponding post-natal mortality rates. Both neo-natal mortality as well as post-natal mortality rates are the lowest for Kerala and the highest for Uttar Pradesh. Neo-natal mortality rates range from about 30 to 92, while post-natal mortality rates are found to be between 10 and 71.

STATEMENT 58

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates for major states, 1979 and 1980

States	Neo-natal mortality rates		Post-natal mortality rates	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Andhra Pradesh	69.9	64.8	35.8	27.6
Assam	66.9	67.5	37.0	35.6
Gujarat	75.8	66.0	47.3	47.1
Haryana	66.7	63.6	32.8	39.7
Himachal Pradesh	55.1	42.8	31.8	43.9
Jammu & Kashmir	50.6	39.4	25.7	32.5
Karnataka	55.9	45.9	27.5	25.0
Kerala	29.8	29.7	12.9	10.5
Madhya Pradesh	77.8	85.1	65.2	56.9
Maharashtra	56.0	51.2	30.3	24.1
Orissa	81.6	88.4	67.3	54.7
Punjab	54.7	44.7	36.8	44.0
Rajasthan	64.5	62.9	44.0	41.8
Tamil Nadu	66.1	60.8	33.5	31.9
Uttar Pradesh	91.2	91.8	70.4	67.6

2.62 Statement 59 shows distribution of states according to neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates. Kerala is the only state for which neo-natal mortality rates are less than 30 and post-natal mortality rates are less than 15. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab are the states for which neo-natal mortality rates are in the range of 30 to 60 and post-natal mortality rates are in the range of 15 to 45. For Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, both neo-natal as well as post-natal mortality rates are very high. Neo-natal mortality rates in respect of these states are 60 and above, while post-natal mortality rates are 45 and above.

STATEMENT 56

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates, India, 1979 and 1980

Sector	Neo-natal mortality rate		Post-natal mortality rate	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Rural	77.7	75.5	52.0	48.3
Urban	42.4	39.1	29.8	26.1
Total	71.7	69.4	48.3	44.6

2.60 About 60 per cent of the infant deaths at the national level are neo-natal deaths. This may be seen from statement 57. Post-natal mortality accounts for about 40 per cent of the infant deaths. The percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to total infant deaths are not very much different for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 59

Distribution of states according to neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates

Neo-natal mortality rates	Post-natal mortality rates		
	Less than 15	15—45	45 and above
Less than 30	Kerala	—	—
30—60	—	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab	—
60 and above	—	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh

2.63 Statement 60 shows that neo-natal mortality rates for rural areas vary between 31 and 98. Post-natal mortality rates on the other hand are found to be varying between 9 and 74. Kerala is found to have the lowest neo-natal as well as post-natal mortality rates, whereas Uttar Pradesh is found to have the highest rates for both neo-natal as well as post-natal mortality.

STATEMENT 60

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates for rural areas of major states, 1979 and 1980

States	Neo-natal mortality rates		Post-natal mortality rates	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Andhra Pradesh	75.3	72.0	38.9	31.0
Assam	68.6	68.6	37.9	36.8
Gujarat	80.6	70.1	48.6	48.7
Haryana	70.7	69.0	32.9	42.1
Himachal Pradesh	56.3	43.3	32.0	44.4
Jammu & Kashmir	52.9	40.9	26.8	34.8
Karnataka	64.0	51.0	30.3	28.1
Kerala	31.7	31.4	13.0	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	82.2	90.9	70.6	61.3
Maharashtra	64.7	59.5	32.2	24.4
Orissa	85.0	92.5	68.9	57.0
Punjab	56.3	48.2	37.1	48.2
Rajasthan	70.9	69.1	47.6	45.7
Tamil Nadu	77.3	67.6	36.3	35.3
Uttar Pradesh	95.2	95.8	73.2	71.1

2.64 From statement 61, it may be seen that neo-natal mortality rates in respect of urban areas are within the range of 18 to 59, with Kerala having the lowest rates and U.P. having the highest rates for both the years 1979 and 1980. In comparison, post-natal mortality rates are relatively lower in almost all the states are found to be within the range of 9 to 47. In this case also, Kerala has the lower rates and U.P. has the highest rates for both the years.

STATEMENT 61

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality rates for urban areas of major states, 1979 and 1980

States	Neo-natal mortality rates		Post-natal mortality rates	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Andhra Pradesh	44.2	29.3	21.1	10.7
Assam	39.1	47.9	21.2	16.4
Gujarat	60.0	52.2	42.7	41.8
Haryana	40.1	29.0	32.2	24.2
Himachal Pradesh	24.0	29.3	28.2	32.6
Jammu & Kashmir	34.8	28.4	18.0	16.4
Karnataka	32.0	30.0	18.9	15.0
Kerala	18.1	19.5	12.4	15.0
Madhya Pradesh	49.0	49.5	29.9	30.0
Maharashtra	33.7	29.0	25.3	23.4
Orissa	39.8	36.4	46.6	25.3
Punjab	48.5	30.6	35.5	27.0
Rajasthan	30.6	29.4	24.8	20.5
Tamil Nadu	37.2	41.4	26.2	22.5
Uttar Pradesh	56.8	58.9	47.0	40.1

2.65 Statement 62 shows percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to total infant deaths for major states for the years 1979 and 1980. The percentages of neo-natal deaths are generally around 60. Correspondingly, the percentages of post-natal deaths are generally around 40. In Kerala (rural) the percentage of neo-natal deaths is found to be relatively high (more than 70 and accordingly the post-natal deaths in this case account for less than 30 per cent of the total infant deaths. With the exception of a few states, there is not much difference between the rural and urban percentages. Also, the percentages for both the years are generally close to each other.

STATEMENT 62

Percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to total infant deaths for major states, 1979 and 1980

States	Sector	Neo-natal deaths		Post-natal deaths	
		1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	65.95	69.84	34.05	30.16
	Urban	67.65	73.28	32.35	26.72
	Total	66.14	70.09	33.86	29.91
Assam	Rural	64.42	65.11	35.58	34.89
	Urban	64.80	74.58	35.20	25.42
	Total	64.44	65.45	35.56	34.55
Gujarat	Rural	62.40	59.01	37.60	40.99
	Urban	58.46	55.48	41.54	44.52
	Total	61.63	58.35	38.37	41.65
Haryana	Rural	68.20	62.10	31.80	37.90
	Urban	55.53	54.63	44.47	45.37
	Total	67.00	61.59	33.00	38.41
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	63.80	49.43	36.20	50.57
	Urban	46.07	47.35	53.93	52.65
	Total	63.38	49.37	36.62	50.63
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	66.38	54.01	33.62	45.99
	Urban	65.86	63.52	34.14	36.48
	Total	66.34	54.75	33.66	45.25

STATEMENT 62—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	Rural	67.89	64.40	32.11	35.60
	Urban	62.79	66.75	37.21	33.25
	Total	67.10	64.76	32.90	35.24
Kerala	Rural	70.96	76.36	29.04	23.64
	Urban	59.21	56.54	40.79	43.46
	Total	69.77	73.92	30.23	26.08
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	53.76	59.74	46.24	40.26
	Urban	62.09	62.29	37.91	37.71
	Total	54.37	59.94	45.63	40.06
Maharashtra	Rural	66.74	70.96	33.26	29.04
	Urban	57.12	55.35	42.88	44.65
	Total	64.90	67.99	35.10	32.01
Orissa	Rural	55.21	61.88	44.79	38.12
	Urban	46.12	58.93	53.88	41.07
	Total	54.82	61.79	45.18	38.21
Punjab	Rural	60.26	49.97	39.74	50.03
	Urban	57.74	53.11	42.26	46.89
	Total	59.79	50.38	40.21	49.62
Rajasthan	Rural	59.84	60.20	40.16	39.80
	Urban	55.31	58.99	44.69	41.01
	Total	59.47	60.11	40.53	39.89
Tamil Nadu	Rural	68.01	65.74	31.99	34.26
	Urban	58.69	64.77	41.31	35.23
	Total	66.37	65.57	33.23	34.43
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	56.53	57.43	43.47	42.57
	Urban	54.74	59.48	45.26	40.52
	Total	56.41	57.57	43.59	42.43

(d) Peri-natal mortality

2.66 Peri-natal mortality rate indicates the number of infant deaths within 7 days of live births and still births per thousand of total births (i.e. live births and still births). It may be seen from statement 63 that peri-natal mortality rate for India for 1979-80 is 61.4 for rural areas, 37.0 for urban areas and 57.3 for rural and urban combined. By subtracting the corresponding still birth rates from these rates, it is observed that the number of infant deaths within 7 days of live birth per thousand of total births is about 49 for rural areas, 29 for urban areas and 45 for rural and urban areas combined. Thus the number of infant deaths within 7 days of live birth is relatively very high in respect of rural areas than in respect of urban areas.

STATEMENT 63

Peri-natal mortality rates and still birth rates, India, 1979-80

Sector	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
Rural	61.4	12.7
Urban	37.0	8.5
Total	57.3	12.0

2.67 State-wise peri-natal mortality rates along with still birth rates for 1979-80 are shown in statement 64. For rural areas, the state-wise peri-natal mortality rates range from about 26 to 77. Both Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have the rates around 26 and Orissa has the highest rate of 77. Uttar Pradesh (74) has almost equally high rate as Orissa. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have also very high rates (more than 60). For urban areas, the rate is lowest for Kerala (19)

and highest for Gujarat (49). Still birth rates are found to be very high for Assam and very low for Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. For rural and urban areas combined, the state-wise still birth rates range from 5.1 for Kerala to 28.9 for Assam. Subtracting the still birth rates from corresponding peri-natal mortality rates, it is observed that Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have the lowest rate (20) of infant deaths within 7 days of live birth per thousand total births (i.e. live births and still births). Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate of infant deaths within 7 days of live birth per thousand of total births. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have also very high rates of infant deaths within 7 days of live births.

STATEMENT 64

Peri-natal mortality and still birth rates for major states, 1979-80

States	Sector	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rates
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	66.9	17.4
	Urban	38.4	12.7
	Total	62.0	16.6
Assam	Rural	64.6	29.8
	Urban	44.5	13.9
	Total	63.5	28.9
Gujarat	Rural	57.4	7.8
	Urban	49.0	5.9
	Total	55.5	7.4
Haryana	Rural	46.6	11.3
	Urban	28.0	9.1
	Total	44.1	11.0
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	25.7	5.6
	Urban	26.9	6.2
	Total	25.7	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	44.3	15.9
	Urban	29.0	7.5
	Total	42.4	14.8
Karnataka	Rural	46.0	8.3
	Urban	27.0	5.5
	Total	41.4	7.6
Kerala	Rural	26.1	4.7
	Urban	19.4	7.5
	Total	25.2	5.1
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	64.1	12.3
	Urban	44.8	9.8
	Total	61.4	12.0
Maharashtra	Rural	53.5	9.6
	Urban	33.7	11.2
	Total	48.0	10.1
Orissa	Rural	77.2	23.2
	Urban	33.4	10.3
	Total	74.0	22.2
Punjab	Rural	50.5	17.3
	Urban	37.2	10.0
	Total	47.9	15.9
Rajasthan	Rural	52.7	9.7
	Urban	27.8	8.2
	Total	48.8	9.4
Tamil Nadu	Rural	60.6	12.1
	Urban	40.3	11.4
	Total	55.1	11.9
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	73.6	11.6
	Urban	41.7	3.2
	Total	70.1	10.7

(e) Child (age-group 0—4) mortality rate

2.68 Mortality rates for India in respect of age-group 0—4 years for the years 1971—1980 are shown in statement 65. There appears to be a declining trend in child mortality in respect of both rural and urban areas. The mortality in rural areas is very high as compared to that in urban areas. The rates in respect of rural areas are almost double the rates in respect of urban areas. The gap between the rural and urban rates is slightly more during the recent years (1977—80) than during the earlier years.

STATEMENT 65

Child (age-group 0—4 years) mortality rates, India, 1971—80

Years	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	56.2	32.2	51.9
1972	62.7	32.2	57.3
1973	56.8	31.4	52.3
1974	54.8	27.3	50.0
1975	60.3	31.7	55.0
1976	55.2	29.7	51.0
1977	56.1	27.1	50.9
1978	53.2	26.3	48.3
1979	50.6	23.9	45.7
1980	46.1	22.2	41.8

2.69 A comparison of child mortality rates for the two quinquennia 1971—75 and 1976—80 (statement 66) indicate that the mortality has declined by about 10 per cent in rural areas, 17 per cent in urban areas and 11 per cent in rural and urban combined.

STATEMENT 66

Child (0—4 years) mortality rates, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Sector	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
Rural	58.2	52.2	89.7
Urban	31.0	25.8	83.2
Total	53.3	47.5	89.1

2.70 Between the two sexes, female children are found to have slightly higher mortality as compared to males. It may be seen from statement 67, that the mortality rates in respect of female children for rural and urban areas combined are 48 and 44 respectively for the years 1979 and 1980 as compared to corresponding male child mortality rates of 44 and 40 respectively.

STATEMENT 67

Child (0—4) mortality rates by sex, India, 1979 and 1980

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1979	48.5	52.8	22.9	25.0	43.8	47.7
1980	44.2	48.1	21.4	23.0	40.1	43.5

2.71 Average estimated child mortality rates in respect of major states for 1979-80 are shown in statement 68. In respect of rural areas, the lowest child mortality rate is found to be 13.6 for Kerala. The highest rate is found to be 67.2 for Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh has almost equally high rate (64.1) as that of Uttar Pradesh. For urban areas, the rates range from 11.4 for Kerala to 35.2 for Uttar Pradesh. In this case Gujarat is found to have almost equally high rate (33.8) as that of Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh has also very high rate (27.9). The urban rates are very much lower than the rural rates. In respect of most of the states, the urban rates are almost half of the corresponding rural rates or even less than that. However, in case of Gujarat, the difference between the rural-urban rates is relatively small. In case of Kerala, the difference is very very small. For rural and urban combined, the rates are in the range of 13.2 for Kerala to 63.5 for Uttar Pradesh. The rate for Kerala is not only the lowest but is also very much lower than the rates for other states. It is almost half of the next lowest rate (26.0) for Jammu & Kashmir and almost one-fifth of the highest rate (63.5) for Uttar Pradesh. Apart from Kerala and Uttar Pradesh which have lowest and highest rates respectively; most of the remaining states have rates in the range of 35 to 45. The exceptions on the higher side are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan which have higher rates. While Orissa and Rajasthan have rates of 47 and 48, respectively; Madhya Pradesh has a very high rate of 59. Chart 11 presents child mortality in relation to infant mortality for major states.

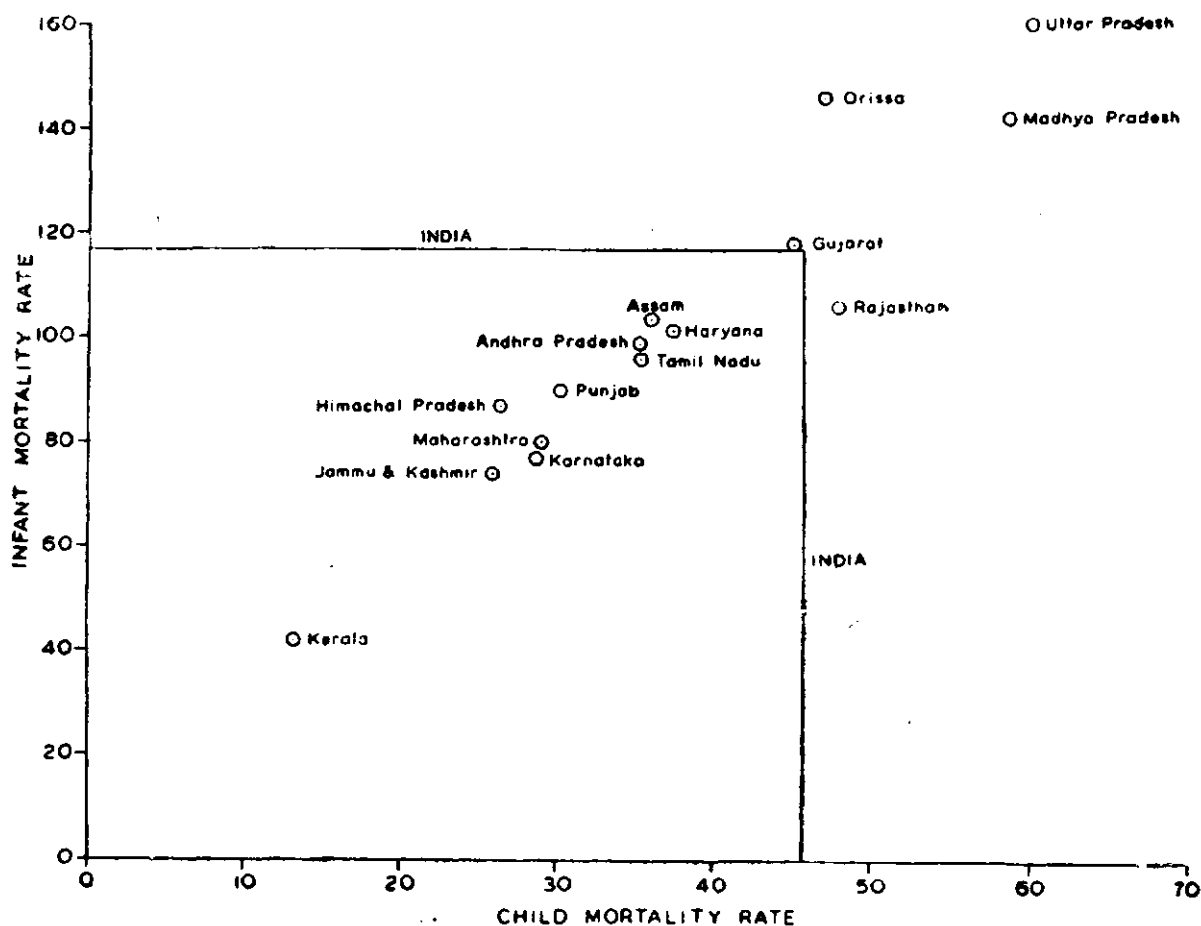
STATEMENT 68

Average estimated child mortality rates for major states, 1979-80

States	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	39.2	18.4	35.4
Assam	37.4	18.9	36.2
Gujarat	49.0	33.8	45.2
Haryana	40.3	21.1	37.5
Himachal Pradesh	27.2	13.7	26.6
Jammu & Kashmir	28.0	13.6	26.0
Karnataka	33.8	15.1	28.8
Kerala	13.6	11.4	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	64.1	27.9	58.8
Maharashtra	33.7	17.7	29.1
Orissa	49.0	23.8	47.1
Punjab	32.5	21.0	30.2
Rajasthan	53.2	23.5	48.1
Tamil Nadu	40.7	22.0	35.5
Uttar Pradesh	67.2	35.2	63.5

CHART-II

CHILD MORTALITY & INFANT MORTALITY FOR MAJOR STATES, 1979-80



(f) Mortality in different age-groups

2.72 Statement 69 shows age specific death rates for India for the period 1971—75 and 1976—80. The mortality pattern is similar for both the periods and is similar to that of an U-shaped curve. From a very high rate for the age-group 0—4 years, there is a sharp decline in the mortality so that the rate for the age-group 5—9 years is very low. The rate for the age-group 10—14 years is further lower. It increases thereafter, but initially very slowly so that the rates for the age-groups 5—9 to 35—39 years remain very low and within the small range of about 2 to 6. The rates increase sharply afterwards in respect of older age-groups. Between the two quinquennia 1971—75 and 1976—80, mortality has declined in respect of all age-groups. The 1976—80 rates for all the age-groups are lower than the corresponding 1971—75 rates. Chart 12 presents age specific death rates for 1970—75 and 1976—80.

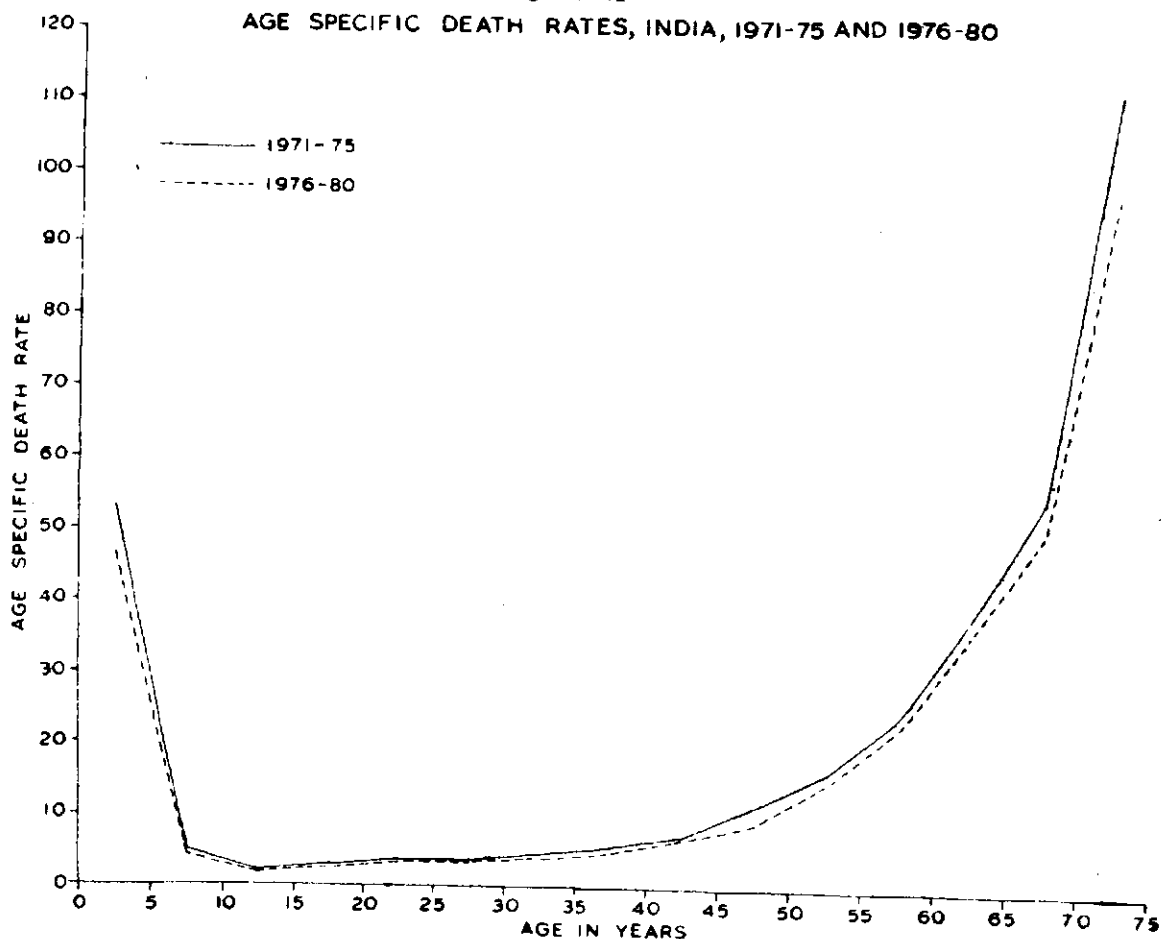
STATEMENT 69

Age specific death rates by quinquennial age-groups, India, 1971—75 and 1976—80

Age-groups	1971—75	1976—80	Index with 1971—75 = 100
1	2	3	4
0—4	53.3	47.5	89.1
5—9	4.9	4.1	83.7
10—14	2.1	1.9	88.7
15—19	2.8	2.5	92.0
20—24	3.7	3.3	90.7
25—29	3.8	3.5	91.6
30—34	4.7	4.0	84.2
35—39	5.8	4.9	84.4
40—44	7.2	6.8	94.7
45—49	10.8	9.1	84.7
50—54	16.0	14.7	91.7
55—59	23.8	22.3	93.4
60—64	37.7	35.8	95.0
65—69	54.4	50.0	91.8
70 & above	112.4	97.6	86.8

CHART-12

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, INDIA, 1971-75 AND 1976-80



2.73 Rural-urban differentials in the age-specific death rates may be seen from statement 70. The age specific death rates for rural and urban areas indicate that the mortality pattern by age is similar in respect of both the areas. However, the rates in respect of rural areas are higher than those for urban areas in respect of all age-groups. The rural rates in respect of age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 years are more than twice the corresponding urban rates. Thereafter the rural-urban differences in the rates come down gradually with increase in age. Upto the age of 30 the rural rates are as much high as more than one and half times the urban rates.

STATEMENT 70

Age specific death rates for rural and urban areas, India, 1976-80

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban ratio
0-4	52.2	25.8	2.02
5-9	4.6	2.1	2.19
10-14	2.1	1.1	1.91
15-19	2.7	1.7	1.59
20-24	3.6	2.3	1.57
25-29	3.8	2.3	1.65
30-34	4.3	2.9	1.48
35-39	5.2	3.6	1.44
40-44	7.2	5.6	1.29
45-49	9.3	8.4	1.11
50-54	15.4	13.2	1.17
55-59	22.8	19.5	1.17
60-64	37.0	30.4	1.22
65-69	51.6	42.7	1.21
70 & above	99.1	90.9	1.09

2.74 Sex-wise differences in the age specific death rates may be seen from statement 71. The age-wise rates in respect of both the sexes follow similar

pattern. There is a sharp fall in the rates from age-group 0-4 to 5-9 years. There is a small decline thereafter but from age-group 15-19 onwards the rates increase, initially very slowly but sharply afterwards in respect of older age-groups. Although the broad pattern of mortality is similar by age, the female rates upto the age-group 30-34 years are not lower than the corresponding male rates. However, for the older age-groups 35-39 years onward, the female rates are lower than the corresponding rates. Thus male mortality beyond 34 years of age is higher than female mortality but reverse is the pattern in respect of age 34 years or below.

STATEMENT 71

Age specific death rates by sex and by rural/urban, India, 1976-80

Age-group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Female/Male ratio	Male	Female	Female/Male ratio
0-4	49.6	55.0	1.109	25.0	26.6	1.064
5-9	4.1	5.1	1.244	1.8	2.3	1.278
10-14	2.1	2.1	1.000	1.0	1.2	1.200
15-19	2.3	3.2	1.391	1.5	2.0	1.333
20-24	2.9	4.4	1.517	1.9	2.7	1.421
25-29	3.0	4.8	1.600	2.0	2.6	1.300
30-34	4.0	4.5	1.125	2.9	2.9	1.000
35-39	5.3	5.1	0.962	3.8	3.4	0.895
40-44	8.2	6.2	0.756	6.5	4.5	0.692
45-49	10.9	7.9	0.725	10.0	6.6	0.660
50-54	17.4	12.4	0.713	15.5	10.4	0.671
55-59	26.4	19.2	0.727	22.0	16.6	0.755
60-64	41.6	32.7	0.786	34.4	26.2	0.762
65-69	56.3	47.0	0.835	48.0	37.6	0.783
70+	106.3	92.5	0.870	94.4	87.7	0.929

2.75 Mortality levels according to broad age groups for the period 1979-80 are shown in statement 72. Death rate in respect of age-group 0-14 years is found to be 18.7 for rural areas, 8.7 for urban areas and 16.9 for rural and urban combined. Thus the rural rate is more than twice the urban rate in respect of this age-group. Death rate in respect of age-group 15-49 is relatively very much low (4.2) in rural areas as compared to the age-group 0-14 years. In the urban areas, the difference between the death rates in respect of age-groups 0-14 and 15-49 is not as much as in the rural areas. In respect of age-group 50 and above, the rural rate is 34.7 and the urban rate is 30.0. Rural-urban difference is relatively very small in respect of this age-group.

STATEMENT 72

Death rates by broad age-group, India, 1979-80

Sector	Age-group		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
Rural	18.7	4.2	34.7
Urban	8.7	3.0	30.0
Total	16.9	4.0	33.8

2.76 Death rates by broad age-group for major states for the period 1979-80 are shown in statement 73. The rates in respect of age-group 0-14 years are found to vary in the range of 5.2 to 25.5. While Kerala has the lowest rate, Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate. Madhya Pradesh has also a very high rate (22.2). Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan have also relatively high rates (more than 17). Barring these six states, the rates in respect of the remaining states are in the small range of about 10 to 14. In respect of age-group 15-49 years, the variation among state-wise rates is relatively small. The lowest rate in this case is 2.2 for Kerala and the highest rate is 4.9 for Orissa. For most of the states, the rates in respect of age-group 15-49 years are even less than one-third of the corresponding rates in respect of age-group 0-14 years. In respect of states like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the rates for age-group 15-49 years are even less than one-fifth of the corresponding rates for age-group 0-14 years. The rates for age-group 50 and above are generally high. The lowest rate in this case is 26.9 for Punjab. The highest rate is 38.7 for Orissa. The rate for Assam is also equally high (38.6) as that of Orissa.

STATEMENT 73

Death rates by broad age-group for major states, 1979-80

States	Age-group		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
Andhra Pradesh	14.0	4.3	34.6
Assam	13.0	4.3	38.6
Gujarat	17.8	3.9	32.9
Haryana	14.1	3.4	29.9
Himachal Pradesh	10.0	3.5	37.6
Jammu & Kashmir	9.7	3.8	33.8
Karnataka	11.0	3.6	33.2
Kerala	5.2	2.2	29.6
Madhya Pradesh	22.2	4.2	36.1
Maharashtra	11.1	3.6	34.0
Orissa	19.1	4.9	38.7
Punjab	11.4	2.4	26.9
Rajasthan	18.3	4.0	32.6
Tamil Nadu	13.5	4.4	34.0
Uttar Pradesh	25.5	4.4	34.2

2.77 State-wise death rates by broad age-group for rural and urban areas separately are shown in statement 74. The rates in respect of age-group 0-14 years are found to be in the range of 5.4 to 27.1 for rural areas and in the range of 4.2 to 13.8 for urban areas with Kerala having the lowest rates and Uttar Pradesh having the highest rates in both the cases. For most of the states, the rural rates are almost twice the urban rates or more than that. In case of Kerala, the rural-urban difference is very small. The rates in respect of age-group 15-49 are found to be in the range of 2.2 to 5.1 for rural areas and 2.0 to 3.4 for urban areas. The rural rates are generally higher than the urban rates. In case of Kerala the rural-urban difference is negligible. In case of Punjab, the rates are the same for both the rural and urban areas. For the age-group 50 and above, the rates are in the range of 27.0 to 39.3 in respect of rural areas and 23.7 to 35.5 in respect of urban areas. The rural rates are generally higher than the urban rates. In case of Haryana, the rural and urban rates are the same. In case of Kerala and Punjab, the differences are very small and almost negligible.

STATEMENT 74

Death rates by broad age-group for rural and urban areas of major states

States	Rural			Urban		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above	0-14	15-49	50 & above
Andhra Pradesh	15.6	4.7	35.6	7.0	2.8	30.0
Assam	13.4	4.4	39.3	6.6	2.7	30.4
Gujarat	19.2	4.0	33.0	13.4	3.4	32.4
Haryana	15.1	3.6	29.9	8.2	2.6	29.9
Himachal Pradesh	10.2	3.6	38.2	4.8	2.2	26.8
Jammu & Kashmir	10.7	4.3	36.1	4.8	2.0	23.7
Karnataka	13.0	3.8	35.6	5.6	2.9	26.2
Kerala	5.4	2.2	29.4	4.2	2.3	30.2
Madhya Pradesh	24.3	4.5	36.6	10.2	3.0	33.1
Maharashtra	12.8	3.8	36.1	6.8	3.2	29.1
Orissa	19.9	5.1	38.9	9.1	3.3	35.5
Punjab	12.4	2.4	27.0	7.8	2.4	26.4
Rajasthan	20.3	4.2	32.4	9.0	2.9	33.9
Tamil Nadu	15.6	4.8	35.0	8.2	3.3	31.3
Uttar Pradesh	27.1	4.6	34.8	13.8	3.3	29.6

Type of medical attention before death

2.78 For each death recorded, information was asked about the type of medical attention received by the deceased before death. All deaths taking place in hospitals, nursing homes or similar institution have been included under medical institutions. For non-institutional deaths classification is done according to whether the deceased was attended by qualified medical practitioners, unqualified medical practitioners or others not included in the aforesaid categories. Statement 75 shows the percentages of deaths by type of medical attention for

India for the years 1979 and 1980. It is observed that institutional deaths comprise only 9 per cent of the total deaths recorded during these years. Deaths attended by qualified medical practitioners comprise about one-third of the total deaths. Thus about 60 per cent of the deaths are found to have been not attended by institutions or qualified medical practitioners. Out of this 60 per cent 21 per cent includes deaths attended by unqualified medical practitioners and 39 per cent by others.

STATEMENT 75

Per cent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention, India, 1979 and 1980

Year	Type of medical attention			
	Medical institutions	Qualified medical practitioners	Unqualified medical practitioners	Others
1979 ..	9.32	31.32	20.70	38.66
1980 ..	9.14	30.23	21.49	39.14

2.79 In respect of rural areas, the institutional deaths for the years 1979 and 1980 comprise about 7 per cent of the total deaths (statement 76). The percentages of deaths attended by qualified medical practitioners are around 26. Thus the percentages of deaths attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others are around 77. For urban areas, the percentages of institutional deaths are higher than those in the rural areas. These are roughly around 20. Deaths attended by qualified medical practitioners are also very high as compared to rural areas. These comprise roughly one-half of the total deaths recorded. Thus only about one-third of the deaths are found to have been attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others.

STATEMENT 76

Per cent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention for rural and urban areas, India, 1979 and 1980

Type of medical attention	Rural		Urban	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Medical institutions ..	6.94	6.40	18.73	20.03
Qualified medical practitioners ..	26.66	26.50	49.79	45.08
Unqualified medical practitioners ..	23.66	24.24	8.99	10.58
Others ..	42.74	42.86	22.49	24.31

2.80 Per cent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention for major states for 1979-80 is presented in statement 77. Kerala is found to have the highest percentage (26) of institutional deaths. It is followed by Maharashtra (17), Himachal Pradesh (12), Tamil Nadu (11) and Karnataka (10). The lowest percentage is in respect of Uttar Pradesh. For the remaining states, the percentages vary from 3 to 8. The percentage of deaths attended by qualified medical practitioners is highest (57) for Uttar Pradesh. This is equally high (55) for Himachal Pradesh. The percentage is also high

for Assam (51). The lowest percentage (13) is observed for Tamil Nadu. For Andhra Pradesh also, the percentage is low (17). For the remaining states, the percentages are in the range of about 21 to 41. The percentage of deaths attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others is highest (76) for Tamil Nadu. The percentages are equally high (around 75) for Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. For Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan also the percentages are very high (72). Himachal Pradesh has the lowest percentage (33). Kerala also has a low percentage (37). For the remaining states, the percentages vary from 41 to 68.

STATEMENT 77

Per cent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention for major states, 1979-80

States	Type of medical attention			
	Medical Institutions	Qualified medical practitioners	Unqualified medical practitioners	Others
Andhra Pradesh ..	7.90	17.27	32.48	42.35
Assam ..	5.39	51.25	5.56	37.80
Gujarat ..	7.31	33.33	15.93	43.43
Haryana ..	6.62	37.48	2.31	53.59
Himachal Pradesh	11.64	55.40	0.42	32.54
Jammu & Kashmir	6.09	41.09	35.29	17.53
Karnataka ..	9.63	29.16	14.57	46.64
Kerala ..	26.09	37.10	9.41	27.40
Madhya Pradesh	5.13	23.21	42.10	29.56
Maharashtra ..	16.77	20.56	15.42	47.25
Orissa ..	3.30	20.95	23.76	51.99
Punjab ..	5.78	26.47	5.42	62.33
Rajasthan ..	5.62	21.85	35.98	36.55
Tamil Nadu ..	10.80	13.09	16.43	59.68
Uttar Pradesh ..	1.69	57.06	24.03	17.22

2.81 The percentage of institutional deaths in respect of rural areas are generally very low (statement 78). Except for Kerala and Maharashtra, the percentages are less than 10. For Kerala, the percentage (24.38) is highest and for Maharashtra, the percentage is 10.34. The percentages of births attended by qualified medical practitioners in respect of rural areas, vary from about 11 to 53. Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have percentages around 50. Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Punjab have percentages ranging from 26 to 39. The percentages of deaths attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others are more than 50 except in case of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. In respect of some of the states like, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu; more than 75 per cent of the deaths

are found to have been attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others.

STATEMENT 78

Per cent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention for rural areas of major states, 1979-80

States	Medical institutions	Qualified medical practitioners	Unqualified medical practitioners	Others
Andhra Pradesh	5.84	14.49	36.56	43.11
Assam	3.27	47.88	6.67	42.18
Gujarat	5.32	32.04	13.62	49.02
Haryana	3.58	38.93	2.59	54.90
Himachal Pradesh	6.31	53.03	0.51	40.15
Jammu & Kashmir	5.06	37.26	37.60	20.08
Karnataka	6.53	28.97	16.48	48.02
Kerala	24.38	32.92	10.56	32.14
Madhya Pradesh	1.18	18.56	48.72	31.54
Maharashtra	10.34	10.56	19.69	59.41
Orissa	1.95	18.59	26.61	52.85
Punjab	5.80	26.26	6.77	61.17
Rajasthan	3.47	18.19	37.71	40.63
Tamil Nadu	8.26	10.17	18.18	63.39
Uttar Pradesh	0.71	48.44	30.05	20.80

2.82 In respect of urban areas, the percentages of institutional deaths are relatively high (statement 79). Maharashtra (38) is having the highest percentage and is followed by Kerala (32). Madhya Pradesh (26), Karnataka (27), Tamil Nadu (24), Andhra Pradesh (22). The percentage is lowest in Uttar Pradesh (4.60). Orissa and Punjab have also equally low percentages. As regards deaths

attended by qualified medical practitioners, it is observed that Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage (83). Assam has the second highest percentage (63) and is followed by Himachal Pradesh (58), Jammu & Kashmir (54), Maharashtra (54) and Kerala (53). In respect of the remaining states, the percentages vary within the range of 27 to 47. The percentages of deaths attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others are generally less than 50. However in case of Orissa and Punjab; the percentages are more than 60.

STATEMENT 79

Per cent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention for urban areas of major states, 1979-80

States	Medical institutions	Qualified medical practitioners	Unqualified medical practitioners	Others
Andhra Pradesh	21.85	36.13	4.83	37.19
Assam	13.10	63.48	1.54	21.88
Gujarat	18.09	40.28	28.44	13.19
Haryana	15.08	33.47	1.52	49.93
Himachal Pradesh	18.30	58.36	0.31	23.03
Jammu & Kashmir	9.52	53.87	27.58	9.03
Karnataka	26.73	30.26	4.04	38.97
Kerala	32.40	52.53	5.17	9.90
Madhya Pradesh	25.16	46.80	8.50	19.54
Maharashtra	38.19	53.83	1.22	6.76
Orissa	7.75	28.73	14.36	49.16
Punjab	5.73	27.08	1.43	65.76
Rajasthan	15.14	38.04	28.15	18.47
Tamil Nadu	24.49	28.77	7.02	39.72
Uttar Pradesh	4.60	82.72	6.13	6.55

CHAPTER 3

SRS BASED ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES, 1976—80

A life table is a convenient tool designed to analyse mortality. It helps to understand the implications of observed age specific death rates in terms of the number of persons expected to die or survive at successive ages out of a given cohort of births and the average expectations of life at successive ages. This chapter describes a set of Abridged Life Tables for India for males and females and for rural and urban areas separately. The tables have been constructed from the SRS data for 1976-80 following Greville's method.

Method :

3.1 The method consists of converting the observed age specific death rates to the life table mortality function by using the formula

$$n^q x = \frac{n^m x}{\frac{1}{n} + n^m x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{x} (n^m x \log e^C) \right\}}$$

where the value of C is obtained on the assumption that $n^m x$ values follow an exponential curve. The

value of C has been empirically found to be between 1.08 and 1.10 and the value of $\log e^C$ has been taken as 0.09. The values of $n^L x$ are obtained from the following relationship

$$L_0 = 0.276 I_0 + 0.724 I_1$$

$$n^L x = n^d x / n^m x$$

$$\infty^L 70 = \infty^d 70 / \alpha^m 70$$

Results :

3.2 The average expectation of life at birth for a person is 52.3 years as may be seen from statement 80. The average expectation of life increases to 58.6 years after surviving through the initial year of life. It increases further to 59.4 years after surviving through the first five years after birth. Thereafter with increase in age, the average expectation of life declines. After reaching the age of 70 years, the average expectation of life is found to be 10.2 years.

STATEMENT 80

Abridged Life Table India, Persons 1976—80

Age interval	$n^q x$	I_x	$n^L x$	$e^q x$
0—1	0.12400	100,000	91,022	52.3
1—5	0.07858	87,600	337,266	58.6
5—10	0.02040	80,716	399,664	59.4
10—15	0.00946	79,070	393,684	55.6
15—20	0.01263	78,322	389,450	51.1
20—25	0.01647	77,333	383,635	46.8
25—30	0.01736	76,059	377,252	42.5
30—35	0.01962	74,739	370,295	38.2
35—40	0.02413	73,272	362,307	33.9
40—45	0.03366	71,504	351,875	29.7
45—50	0.04465	69,097	338,289	25.6
50—55	0.07087	66,012	319,118	21.7
55—60	0.10584	61,334	291,363	18.2
60—65	0.16474	54,842	252,648	15.0
65—70	0.22297	45,808	204,356	12.4
70+	1.00000	35,594	364,767	10.2

3.3 A comparison of rural and urban life tables (Statement 81) shows that the average expectations of life of a person in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas at all ages. In the rural areas, the average expectation of life at birth is 50.6 years, whereas in the urban areas, the average expectation of life at birth is 60.1 years. The average expectation of life after surviving through initial year of life is 57.4 years in rural areas as against 64.0 years in urban areas. Whereas the average expectation in urban areas starts declining thereafter, in

the rural areas, the average expectation increases further to 58.7 years at age 5 and starts declining thereafter. After reaching the age of 70, a person in rural areas is expected to survive for 10.1 years. Whereas a person in urban areas is expected to survive for 11.0 years. Out of a cohort of 100,000 live births, only 33,659 persons in rural areas and 44,830 persons in urban areas are expected to survive till they reach the age of 70 years. This means that about 34 per cent in rural areas as against 45 per cent in urban areas are expected to reach the age of 70 years.

STATEMENT 81

Abridged Life Table, India (Rural/Urban), Persons, 1976-80

Age interval	Rural				Urban			
	n^u_x	l_x	n^L_x	e^o_x	n^u_x	l_x	n^L_x	e^o_x
0-1	0.13540	100,000	90,197	50.6	0.07440	100,000	94,613	60.1
1-5	0.08655	86,460	331,551	57.4	0.04203	92,560	362,901	64.0
5-10	0.02256	78,977	390,728	58.7	0.01025	88,670	441,196	62.7
10-15	0.01035	77,195	384,120	55.0	0.00549	87,761	438,007	58.3
15-20	0.01361	76,396	379,472	50.5	0.00857	87,279	434,874	53.6
20-25	0.01795	75,356	373,660	46.2	0.01144	86,531	430,399	49.0
25-30	0.01903	74,004	366,743	42.0	0.01154	85,541	425,494	44.6
30-35	0.02119	72,596	359,416	37.8	0.01440	84,554	419,855	40.0
35-40	0.02579	71,057	351,066	33.5	0.01785	83,337	413,210	35.6
40-45	0.03531	69,225	340,435	29.3	0.02754	81,849	403,964	31.2
45-50	0.04561	66,780	326,808	25.3	0.04119	79,595	390,300	27.0
50-55	0.07413	63,734	307,594	21.4	0.06393	76,316	370,175	23.0
55-60	0.10836	59,010	279,961	17.9	0.09322	71,438	341,508	19.4
60-65	0.16989	52,616	241,721	14.7	0.14176	64,778	302,070	16.2
65-70	0.22936	43,677	194,141	12.2	0.19364	55,595	252,118	13.4
70+	1.00000	33,659	339,784	10.1	1.00000	44,830	493,284	11.0

3.4 A comparison of male and female life tables given in statement 82 shows that females have higher expectations of life than males except in the initial ages. At birth, the expectation of life for males is 52.5 as against 52.1 for females. At age 1, the expectations of life for males and females are 58.6 years.

At age 5, the expectation of life for males is 58.8 as compared to 60.2 for females. This pattern continues for all the higher ages. The maximum difference between female and male expectations of life is found to be 2.9 years at age 40 years.

STATEMENT 82

Abridged Life Table, India, Males/Females 1976-80

Age interval	Male				Female			
	n^u_x	l_x	n^L_x	e^o_x	n^u_x	l_x	n^L_x	e^o_x
0-1	0.12100	100,000	91,240	52.5	0.12720	1,00,000	90,791	52.1
1-5	0.06774	87,900	340,248	58.6	0.08992	87,280	334,109	58.6
5-10	0.01815	81,946	406,370	58.8	0.02266	79,432	392,997	60.2
10-15	0.00946	80,458	400,598	54.8	0.00976	77,632	386,575	56.6
15-20	0.01055	79,697	396,606	50.3	0.01460	76,874	381,756	52.1
20-25	0.01322	78,856	391,910	45.8	0.01972	75,752	375,333	47.8
25-30	0.01361	77,814	386,514	41.4	0.02129	74,258	367,663	43.7
30-35	0.01844	76,755	380,473	36.9	0.02060	72,677	359,891	39.6
35-40	0.02471	75,340	372,328	32.6	0.02354	71,180	352,011	35.4
40-45	0.03830	73,478	360,795	28.3	0.02871	69,504	342,864	31.2
45-50	0.05239	70,664	344,699	24.3	0.03744	67,509	331,697	27.0
50-55	0.08165	66,962	321,991	20.5	0.05865	64,981	316,016	23.0
55-60	0.12051	61,494	289,932	17.1	0.08975	61,170	292,958	19.3
60-65	0.18317	54,084	246,675	14.1	0.14687	55,680	258,954	15.9
65-70	0.24215	44,177	194,925	11.7	0.20472	47,503	214,106	13.2
70+	1.00000	33,480	321,116	9.6	1.00000	37,778	412,241	10.9

3.5. In the rural areas, the average expectation of life at birth for males is found to be 51.0 years as compared to 50.3 years for females. (Statement 83). At age 1, the average expectation of life is 57.6 years for males and 57.3 years for females. The average expectation of life at age 5 is 58.1 years for

males as against 59.4 years for females. At age 10, the average expectation is 54.2 years for males as against 55.9 years for females. The pattern continues for all the higher ages with females having higher expectation of life than males.

STATEMENT 83

Abridged Life Tables, India (Rural), Males/Females, 1976-80

Age interval	Male				Female			
	n^qx	l_x	n^Lx	e^ox	n^qx	l_x	n^Lx	e^ox
0-1	0.13060	100,000	90,545	51.0	0.13820	1,00,000	89,994	50.3
1-5	0.07439	86,940	335,450	57.6	0.09943	86,180	328,309	57.3
5-10	0.02011	80,473	398,597	58.1	0.02520	77,611	383,490	59.4
10-15	0.01025	78,854	392,357	54.2	0.01055	75,655	376,492	55.9
15-20	0.01124	78,046	388,158	49.8	0.01578	74,857	371,461	51.5
20-25	0.01450	77,169	383,201	45.3	0.02168	73,676	364,679	47.2
25-30	0.01470	76,050	377,680	40.9	0.02364	72,079	356,473	43.2
30-35	0.01982	74,932	371,287	36.5	0.02227	70,375	348,276	39.2
35-40	0.02637	73,447	362,695	32.2	0.02510	68,807	339,974	35.0
40-45	0.04004	71,510	350,889	28.0	0.03066	67,080	330,657	30.9
45-50	0.05334	68,647	334,700	24.0	0.03859	65,024	319,245	26.8
50-55	0.08340	64,985	312,198	20.2	0.06035	62,514	303,764	22.7
55-60	0.12406	59,565	280,337	16.8	0.09176	58,742	281,029	19.0
60-65	0.18912	52,176	237,198	13.8	0.15169	53,352	247,489	15.7
65-70	0.24778	42,308	186,069	11.5	0.21117	45,259	203,260	13.0
70+	1.00000	31,825	299,445	9.4	1.00000	35,701	386,128	10.8

3.6. In the urban areas, females have higher expectations of life at all ages as compared to males. This may be seen from Statement 84. The average expectation of life at birth is 60.8 years for females as against 59.6 years for males. At age 1, the average

expectation is 64.7 for females and 63.4 for males. The margin of difference between female and male expectations of life increases to a maximum of 2.9 at age 30. The minimum difference is 0.8 years at age 70.

STATEMENT 84

Abridged Life Tables, India (Urban), Males/Females, 1976-80

Age interval	Male				Female			
	n^qx	l_x	n^Lx	e^ox	n^qx	l_x	n^Lx	e^ox
0-1	0.07400	100,000	94,642	59.6	0.07500	100,000	94,570	60.8
1-5	0.03644	92,600	364,007	63.4	0.04754	92,500	3,61,632	64.7
5-10	0.00916	89,226	444,189	61.7	0.01134	88,103	4,38,194	63.8
10-15	0.00519	88,408	441,192	57.2	0.00578	87,103	4,34,016	59.5
15-20	0.00747	87,950	437,989	52.5	0.00976	86,600	4,31,233	54.9
20-25	0.00936	87,293	434,605	47.9	0.01351	85,755	4,25,936	50.4
25-30	0.01015	86,475	430,258	43.3	0.01282	84,596	4,20,358	46.0
30-35	0.01460	85,598	425,077	38.7	0.01421	83,512	4,14,931	41.6
35-40	0.01883	84,348	417,967	34.3	0.01687	82,325	4,08,477	37.2
40-45	0.03202	82,760	407,687	29.9	0.02246	80,936	4,00,402	32.7
45-50	0.04867	80,110	391,460	25.8	0.03240	79,118	3,89,580	28.4
50-55	0.07460	76,211	367,744	22.0	0.05086	76,555	3,73,664	24.3
55-60	0.10466	70,526	335,204	18.5	0.07998	72,661	3,49,666	20.4
60-65	0.15905	63,144	291,781	15.4	0.12335	66,850	3,14,730	17.0
65-70	0.21501	53,101	237,959	12.8	0.17258	58,604	2,68,843	14.0
70+	1.00000	41,684	441,380	10.6	1.00000	48,490	5,52,909	11.4

3.7 Statement 85 provides a comparison of expectations of life at birth for the period 1976-80 with those for the period 1970-75. It is observed that expectations of life at birth for the latter period have gone up as compared to earlier period in respect of both rural as well as urban areas and in respect of both males and females. The margin of increase in the expectation of life at birth of males is 2.1 years in respect of rural areas and 0.8 years in respect of urban areas. In comparison, the increase in the female life expectation at birth is found to be relatively high. This is found to be 3.2 years for rural areas and 1.6 years for urban areas. The increase in the average expectation of life at birth of a person is found to be 2.6 years for rural areas, 1.2 years for urban areas and 2.6 years for rural and urban combined.

STATEMENT 85

Expectations of life at birth, India, 1970-75 and 1976-80

Period	Sector	Male	Female	Person
1970-75	Rural	48.9	47.1	48.0
	Urban	58.8	59.2	58.9
	Total	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80	Rural	51.0	50.3	50.6
	Urban	59.6	60.8	60.1
	Total	52.5	52.1	52.3

3.8 Trend in the expectations of life at birth since 1901-10 to 1976-80 may be seen from statement 86. the figures for the decades 1901-10 to 1961-70

are based on Census data and the figures for 1970—75 and 1976—80 are based on SRS data. The figures show that the average expectation of life had gone down during the decade 1911—20 as compared to 1901—10 but has consistently gone up thereafter. As a result, expectations of life at birth for males has increased from 19.4 for the decade 1911—20 to 52.5 for the period 1976—80. The corresponding increase for females during the same period is from 20.9 to 52.1.

STATEMENT 86
Trend in the expectations of life at birth, India, 1901—10 to 1976—80

Period	Males	Females
1901—10	22.6	23.3
1911—20	19.4	20.9
1921—30	26.9	26.6
1931—40	32.1	31.4
1941—50	32.4	31.7
1951—60	41.9	40.6
1961—70	46.4	44.7
1970—75	50.5	49.0
1976—80	52.5	52.1

DETAILED TABLES

INDIA

TABLE 2
Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	103.2	94.2	63.5	64.1	95.2	88.2
20-24	253.2	256.4	211.9	210.5	243.8	246.1
25-29	240.9	238.8	194.4	190.2	230.4	227.6
30-34	169.0	176.4	119.6	113.7	158.7	163.1
35-39	106.0	106.5	61.9	59.0	97.4	97.1
40-44	44.2	49.9	26.1	23.0	40.8	44.8
45-49	22.3	21.7	12.7	13.9	20.4	20.2
Crude birth rate	34.3	34.6	28.3	28.1	33.1	33.3
General fertility rate	144.3	144.9	113.0	111.4	137.8	137.9
Total fertility rate	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4
Gross reproduction rate	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.1

TABLE 3
Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Postnatal mortality rate	Perinatal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	13.9	129.7	77.7	52.0	63.1	13.3
1980	13.5	123.8	75.5	48.3	59.8	12.0
URBAN						
1979	8.4	72.2	42.4	29.8	38.7	9.1
1980	8.0	65.2	39.1	26.1	35.3	7.9
COMBINED						
1979	12.8	120.0	71.7	48.3	59.0	12.6
1980	12.4	113.9	69.3	44.6	55.7	11.3

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	48.5	44.2	52.8	48.1	50.6	46.1
5-9	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.0
10-14	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
15-19	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7
20-24	2.8	2.5	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.3
25-29	2.6	2.3	4.0	4.6	3.3	3.4
30-34	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7
35-39	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0
40-44	6.6	7.3	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.6
45-49	9.1	9.7	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.8
50-54	14.7	15.1	11.6	10.9	13.2	13.1
55-59	25.2	22.0	18.6	17.3	22.0	19.8
60-64	35.9	35.9	29.2	28.4	32.6	32.2
65-69	47.4	62.2	42.3	43.2	44.8	52.6
70 & over	94.7	100.6	82.0	87.8	88.2	94.0
All ages	13.7	13.5	14.0	13.6	13.8	13.5
URBAN						
0-4	22.9	21.4	25.0	23.0	23.9	22.2
5-9	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8
10-14	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
15-19	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6
20-24	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.2
25-29	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
30-34	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9
35-39	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.3
40-44	7.2	7.0	4.2	4.0	5.8	5.5
45-49	8.7	9.1	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.5
50-54	15.3	12.4	9.4	8.0	12.6	10.4
55-59	19.7	19.5	15.0	14.3	17.4	17.0
60-64	32.5	31.0	25.4	22.5	29.0	26.8
65-69	40.8	44.4	36.6	31.8	38.7	38.0
70 & over	88.7	88.8	85.7	75.1	87.1	81.3
All ages	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.4	8.0
COMBINED						
0-4	43.8	40.1	47.7	43.5	45.7	41.8
5-9	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
10-14	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
15-19	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.5
20-24	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.0
25-29	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.1
30-34	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
35-39	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7
40-44	6.7	7.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.4
45-49	9.0	9.6	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.5
50-54	14.8	14.6	11.2	10.4	13.1	12.6
55-59	24.2	21.5	17.9	16.7	21.2	19.2
60-64	35.3	35.0	28.4	27.3	31.9	31.2
65-69	46.2	59.0	41.2	41.2	43.7	50.0
70 & over	93.6	98.5	82.8	85.3	88.0	91.6
All ages	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.4

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	11.1	13.0	55.4	20.5
1980	11.0	13.2	55.4	20.4
URBAN				
1979	38.8	25.9	26.2	9.1
1980	37.7	27.3	26.5	8.5
COMBINED				
1979	18.0	16.2	48.1	17.7
1980	17.4	16.7	48.4	17.5

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	6.9	26.7	23.7	42.7
1980	6.4	26.5	24.2	42.9
URBAN				
1979	18.7	49.8	9.0	22.5
1980	20.0	45.1	10.6	24.3
COMBINED				
1979	9.3	31.3	20.7	38.7
1980	9.1	30.2	21.5	39.2

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

ANDHRA PRADESH

TABLE I

Per cent distribution of estimated population by age-groups and sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	13.12	13.01	13.06	12.92	13.09	12.97
5-9	12.24	11.80	12.42	12.01	12.33	11.91
10-14	12.02	12.18	12.03	12.06	12.03	12.12
15-19	11.05	10.90	11.15	11.24	11.08	11.08
20-24	8.89	9.70	7.98	8.50	8.43	9.07
25-29	7.46	7.02	6.98	6.67	7.22	6.83
30-34	5.59	5.98	5.87	6.44	5.74	6.22
35-39	5.80	5.33	6.37	5.81	6.08	5.58
40-44	5.44	5.83	5.42	5.96	5.42	5.90
45-49	5.01	4.64	4.91	4.42	4.95	4.53
50-54	4.31	4.58	4.22	4.64	4.27	4.60
55-59	3.41	3.10	3.10	2.85	3.25	2.97
60-64	2.48	2.70	2.68	2.81	2.58	2.76
65-69	1.46	1.36	1.64	1.51	1.55	1.44
70+	1.77	1.87	2.17	2.16	1.98	2.02
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
URBAN						
0-4	12.28	11.70	12.39	12.00	12.33	11.86
5-9	12.62	12.32	12.22	11.89	12.42	12.10
10-14	11.90	11.79	11.92	11.55	11.91	11.66
15-19	11.19	11.63	11.74	11.93	11.47	11.78
20-24	9.39	9.44	10.22	10.15	9.80	9.80
25-29	9.23	9.03	8.12	8.24	8.67	8.63
30-34	7.58	7.63	6.47	6.65	7.02	7.15
35-39	6.05	6.26	5.43	5.67	5.73	5.96
40-44	5.00	5.07	5.11	5.22	5.05	5.14
45-49	4.40	4.57	4.35	4.59	4.37	4.58
50-54	3.68	3.80	3.50	3.62	3.60	3.71
55-59	2.60	2.56	2.84	2.69	2.73	2.63
60-64	1.86	1.97	2.36	2.49	2.12	2.23
65-69	0.95	0.95	1.36	1.41	1.16	1.18
70+	1.27	1.28	1.97	1.90	1.62	1.59
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COMBINED						
0-4	12.95	12.75	12.94	12.75	12.95	12.75
5-9	12.32	11.90	12.38	11.99	12.35	11.95
10-14	11.99	12.10	12.01	11.96	12.00	12.05
15-19	11.04	11.05	11.26	11.37	11.15	11.21
20-24	8.99	9.65	8.40	8.81	8.69	9.22
25-29	7.81	7.42	7.19	6.96	7.50	7.18
30-34	5.98	6.31	5.99	6.48	5.98	6.40
35-39	5.85	5.51	6.20	5.78	6.02	5.65
40-44	5.35	5.68	5.36	5.82	5.36	5.75
45-49	4.89	4.62	4.80	4.45	4.84	4.54
50-54	4.19	4.43	4.09	4.45	4.14	4.44
55-59	3.25	2.99	3.05	2.82	3.15	2.90
60-64	2.36	2.56	2.61	2.76	2.49	2.66
65-69	1.36	1.28	1.59	1.49	1.48	1.39
70+	1.67	1.75	2.13	2.11	1.90	1.93
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	146.8	125.5	105.4	89.9	138.7	118.5
20-24	240.9	231.9	204.1	206.5	232.5	226.4
25-29	187.0	199.1	172.7	157.4	184.0	189.8
30-34	133.2	119.7	106.2	77.4	127.8	111.6
35-39	75.8	75.6	65.5	44.9	74.1	69.9
40-44	33.7	27.7	16.7	15.3	30.7	25.6
45-49	18.2	12.7	10.0	14.8	16.8	13.1
Crude birth rate	32.8	32.0	29.4	26.9	32.1	31.0
General fertility rate	131.5	125.2	114.6	102.6	128.2	120.7
Total fertility rate	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.8
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	13.6	114.2	75.3	38.9	70.5	17.2
1980	12.4	103.0	72.0	31.0	63.2	17.6
URBAN						
1979	8.0	65.3	44.2	21.1	45.0	14.1
1980	6.8	40.0	29.3	10.7	31.4	11.3
COMBINED						
1979	12.6	105.7	69.9	35.8	66.1	16.6
1980	11.3	92.4	64.8	27.6	57.9	16.5

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	46.3	40.4	39.4	31.2	42.8	35.6
5-9	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.4
10-14	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7
15-19	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.1
20-24	2.5	4.2	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9
25-29	4.2	3.2	5.8	4.5	5.0	3.9
30-34	5.0	5.5	4.6	3.2	4.8	4.2
35-39	7.1	5.1	4.2	4.4	5.6	4.7
40-44	7.4	7.3	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.3
45-49	11.3	8.6	7.6	8.8	9.4	8.7
50-54	17.2	13.0	9.7	9.8	13.4	11.3
55-59	23.3	28.2	19.2	16.0	21.3	22.1
60-64	38.6	32.9	37.4	31.3	37.9	32.0
65-69	61.9	80.9	36.5	44.9	48.2	61.2
70 & over	111.5	98.4	91.3	85.3	100.2	91.1
All ages	14.7	13.6	12.6	11.2	13.6	12.4
URBAN						
0-4	19.4	16.0	26.6	11.8	23.0	13.9
5-9	0.5	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.9
10-14	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.1
15-19	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3
20-24	1.3	0.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.3
25-29	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.4
30-34	3.0	5.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	3.5
35-39	3.0	2.4	4.0	1.3	3.4	1.9
40-44	7.6	6.4	4.6	4.3	6.1	5.3
45-49	12.1	6.7	3.9	5.7	8.0	6.2
50-54	16.4	14.2	8.1	2.4	12.4	8.4
55-59	30.2	18.8	15.1	13.8	22.3	16.2
60-64	38.4	42.7	27.3	31.6	32.2	36.6
65-69	37.9	53.3	31.2	36.1	34.0	43.0
70 & over	53.3	85.7	91.0	82.4	76.2	83.7
All ages	7.4	7.4	8.7	6.2	8.0	6.8
COMBINED						
0-4	41.3	35.9	37.1	27.8	39.2	31.7
5-9	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.9
10-14	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.6
15-19	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9
20-24	2.2	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
25-29	3.6	2.8	5.0	3.8	4.3	3.3
30-34	4.5	5.5	4.2	2.8	4.3	4.1
35-39	6.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.1
40-44	7.5	7.1	5.8	5.2	6.6	6.1
45-49	11.4	8.2	6.9	8.2	9.2	8.2
50-54	17.1	13.2	9.5	8.7	13.2	10.8
55-59	24.4	26.6	18.5	15.6	21.5	21.1
60-64	38.4	34.4	35.7	31.3	37.0	32.8
65-69	58.6	76.8	35.7	43.4	46.1	58.2
70 & over	102.8	96.5	91.3	84.8	96.3	89.9
All ages	13.3	12.4	11.9	10.3	12.6	11.3

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	7.2	16.0	63.0	13.8
1980	8.2	15.0	64.1	12.7
URBAN				
1979	45.3	23.9	25.8	5.0
1980	49.9	24.5	21.4	4.2
COMBINED				
1979	14.0	17.4	56.4	12.2
1980	15.3	16.7	56.8	11.2

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	6.7	15.0	34.8	43.5
1980	4.9	14.0	38.4	42.7
URBAN				
1979	20.4	35.8	8.6	40.2
1980	23.7	36.5	6.3	33.5
COMBINED				
1979	8.6	17.8	30.6	43.0
1980	7.2	16.7	34.5	41.6

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hekim/vaidya attended.

ASSAM

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	90.2	80.5	49.8	49.4	87.3	78.3
20—24	248.2	207.9	155.2	146.2	239.9	202.7
25—29	236.5	217.1	179.9	149.8	231.6	211.0
30—34	154.7	165.0	118.8	91.8	151.4	158.4
35—39	101.9	112.8	36.0	60.9	96.5	108.4
40—44	44.2	37.3	19.2	18.6	42.2	35.8
45—49	7.2	6.8	3.6	2.9	6.9	6.5
Crude birth rate	34.7	32.7	24.0	22.5	33.8	31.9
General fertility rate	141.0	130.8	94.5	87.4	137.2	127.2
Total fertility rate	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.6	4.3	4.0
Gross reproduction rate	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.0

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	11.6	106.5	68.6	37.9	63.9	31.5
1980	11.0	105.4	68.6	36.8	65.3	28.0
URBAN						
1979	6.6	60.3	39.1	21.2	37.7	14.6
1980	6.9	64.3	47.9	16.4	51.6	13.3
COMBINED						
1979	11.2	103.9	66.9	37.0	62.4	30.6
1980	10.7	103.1	67.5	35.6	64.6	27.0

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	36.5	37.5	39.5	36.0	38.0	36.8
5-9	3.3	2.3	4.4	2.0	3.9	2.2
10-14	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4
15-19	1.3	1.0	1.8	3.7	1.5	2.3
20-24	2.2	2.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
25-29	1.6	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.9	3.5
30-34	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.3	2.4	3.5
35-39	5.5	6.3	8.9	7.7	7.1	6.9
40-44	4.6	5.7	7.0	13.1	5.7	9.0
45-49	11.5	12.9	14.4	13.6	12.8	13.2
50-54	23.9	17.1	31.1	20.4	27.0	18.4
55-59	40.1	26.7	24.6	18.9	33.4	23.3
60-64	36.6	52.4	58.5	20.4	45.8	38.9
65-69	67.4	70.6	43.4	45.4	56.0	58.5
70 & over	89.7	81.6	81.7	90.5	86.6	85.0
All ages	11.3	11.4	11.8	10.6	11.6	11.0
URBAN						
0-4	20.2	19.9	18.4	16.8	19.3	18.4
5-9	1.5	0.3	2.7	3.7	2.1	1.9
10-14	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0
15-19	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.6
20-24	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.2	2.0
25-29	1.0	2.7	1.4	3.9	1.2	3.3
30-34	1.0	0.4	2.8	1.3	1.8	10.8
35-39	2.6	3.8	4.5	6.4	3.4	4.9
40-44	5.3	7.0	5.8	5.1	5.5	6.2
45-49	10.4	6.0	2.1	6.6	7.0	6.2
50-54	16.5	8.5	8.6	9.5	13.4	8.9
55-59	16.2	31.0	11.0	12.1	13.9	22.9
60-64	27.9	50.2	22.9	30.8	25.7	41.2
65-69	31.8	38.6	32.8	42.7	32.4	40.6
70 & over	99.7	47.7	102.8	99.6	101.2	73.3
All ages	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.6	6.9
COMBINED						
0-4	35.5	36.3	38.1	34.8	36.7	35.6
5-9	3.2	2.2	4.3	2.1	3.8	2.1
10-14	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4
15-19	1.3	0.9	1.8	3.5	1.5	2.2
20-24	2.1	2.6	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.9
25-29	1.5	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.5
30-34	2.2	2.4	2.5	4.0	2.4	3.2
35-39	5.2	6.0	8.5	7.6	6.8	6.8
40-44	4.7	5.8	6.9	12.5	5.7	8.8
45-49	11.4	12.3	13.4	13.0	12.3	12.6
50-54	23.3	16.4	29.5	19.5	25.9	17.7
55-59	38.0	27.1	23.5	18.4	31.7	23.2
60-64	35.9	52.3	55.6	21.4	44.3	39.1
65-69	64.5	67.7	42.5	45.2	53.9	56.8
70 & over	90.5	79.0	84.3	91.5	88.0	84.0
All ages	11.0	11.0	11.4	10.3	11.2	10.7

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year									Type of medical attention at birth			
									I	T	U	O
1									2	3	4	5
RURAL												
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	6.1	12.7	74.3
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	16.1	17.9	67.1
URBAN												
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.9	14.9	15.3	31.9
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.4	16.2	15.2	29.2
COMBINED												
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.2	8.4	13.4	63.0
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.1	8.8	17.2	56.9

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year									Type of medical attention at death			
									I	M	U	N
1									2	3	4	5
RURAL												
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	50.7	4.2	42.7
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	45.1	9.1	41.7
URBAN												
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	67.2	2.2	18.5
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0	60.0	0.9	25.1
COMBINED												
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	54.2	3.8	37.5
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	48.4	7.3	38.1

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

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

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

O : No professional doctor/hekim/vaidya attended.

GUJARAT

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	71.5	70.2	49.9	61.5	66.1	68.0
20—24	307.5	329.6	264.7	277.2	295.4	315.3
25—29	283.8	267.6	238.2	234.3	270.7	258.1
30—34	172.0	173.1	114.7	111.5	157.3	157.7
35—39	84.9	85.2	63.8	47.3	79.5	75.9
40—44	34.0	34.6	22.4	25.0	31.1	32.3
45—49	17.3	29.4	10.1	15.9	15.5	25.8
Crude birth rate	36.0	37.1	31.7	31.9	34.9	35.8
General fertility rate	151.0	155.6	127.4	130.9	144.8	149.2
Total fertility rate	4.9	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.7
Gross reproduction rate	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	13.6	129.2	80.6	48.6	63.4	8.9
1980	13.0	118.8	70.1	48.7	51.7	6.9
URBAN						
1979	10.8	102.7	60.0	42.7	58.1	7.0
1980	10.0	94.0	52.2	41.8	39.9	4.7
COMBINED						
1979	12.9	123.1	75.8	47.3	62.2	8.4
1980	12.2	113.1	66.0	47.1	49.0	6.4

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	53.5	43.0	52.9	46.8	53.2	44.8
5-9	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.6
10-14	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
15-19	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3
20-24	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4
25-29	3.6	2.6	4.3	4.8	3.9	3.6
30-34	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.8
35-39	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.6
40-44	6.9	9.1	4.7	5.8	5.8	7.4
45-49	7.8	10.7	4.6	5.1	6.2	7.9
50-54	17.1	21.4	12.1	10.7	14.6	16.1
55-59	24.0	25.7	22.5	13.9	23.2	19.8
60-64	42.4	30.1	23.7	26.5	32.5	28.3
65-69	40.9	46.0	38.4	32.1	39.7	39.1
70 & over	103.2	108.1	70.9	79.8	84.5	92.7
All ages	13.8	13.3	13.3	12.6	13.6	13.0
URBAN						
0-4	30.2	31.0	38.6	35.8	34.3	33.3
5-9	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.8	3.1	1.9
10-14	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2
15-19	2.3	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.8
20-24	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4
25-29	3.2	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5
30-34	3.9	5.5	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.4
35-39	3.6	2.1	4.4	1.8	4.0	2.0
40-44	13.2	6.4	5.7	2.4	9.5	4.4
45-49	7.1	9.0	2.3	4.2	4.7	6.6
50-54	20.2	16.7	7.2	14.8	13.8	15.8
55-59	21.4	25.5	31.8	10.6	26.5	18.4
60-64	59.0	39.8	27.1	16.7	42.2	28.1
65-69	24.5	70.5	50.5	49.4	38.8	59.3
70 & over	91.6	76.2	56.9	67.6	72.6	71.4
All ages	10.6	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.7	10.0
COMBINED						
0-4	47.6	40.0	49.2	44.2	48.4	42.0
5-9	4.2	3.0	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.2
10-14	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1
15-19	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
20-24	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1
25-29	3.5	2.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.3
30-34	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.0
35-39	4.0	4.4	4.7	3.4	4.4	4.0
40-44	8.6	8.4	4.9	5.0	6.8	6.7
45-49	7.6	10.2	4.0	4.9	5.8	7.6
50-54	18.0	20.1	10.8	11.8	14.4	16.0
55-59	23.3	25.6	24.9	13.0	24.1	19.4
60-64	46.4	32.6	24.5	24.1	34.8	28.2
65-69	37.0	51.6	41.7	36.4	39.4	43.9
70 & over	100.1	99.7	67.4	76.6	81.4	87.0
All ages	13.0	12.5	12.7	11.9	12.9	12.2

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	7.7	5.9	66.6	19.8
1980	7.0	10.3	64.7	18.0
URBAN				
1979	44.6	17.1	33.8	4.5
1980	50.1	18.4	23.4	8.1
COMBINED				
1979	14.0	7.7	61.1	17.2
1980	14.1	11.6	57.8	16.5

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	4.9	31.2	13.3	50.6
1980	5.7	32.9	14.0	47.4
URBAN				
1979	16.4	42.3	29.4	11.9
1980	19.9	38.1	27.4	14.6
COMBINED				
1979	6.8	32.9	15.8	44.5
1980	7.9	33.7	16.1	42.3

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim, vaidya attended.

HARYANA

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	86.8	83.2	33.3	53.0	77.5	78.4
20—24	301.7	305.2	233.0	238.0	289.1	292.5
25—29	280.0	304.5	228.2	246.2	270.9	294.1
30—34	208.1	210.3	139.5	138.2	195.9	198.5
35—39	124.5	117.2	58.3	54.4	113.9	106.8
40—44	65.0	56.0	26.4	11.0	57.9	48.6
45—49	23.2	21.6	30.9	17.2	24.5	20.8
Crude birth rate	37.9	38.3	29.8	31.4	36.6	37.2
General fertility rate	173.6	173.5	122.4	129.5	164.6	166.0
Total fertility rate	5.4	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.2	5.2
Gross reproduction rate	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.5

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	10.8	103.6	70.7	32.9	50.6	13.2
1980	12.0	111.1	69.0	42.1	42.7	9.5
URBAN						
1979	8.7	72.3	40.1	32.2	30.7	9.7
1980	7.2	53.2	29.0	24.2	25.4	8.6
COMBINED						
1979	10.5	99.5	66.7	32.8	48.0	12.8
1980	11.2	103.3	63.6	39.7	40.4	9.4

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	35.0	34.2	46.2	46.7	40.4	40.2
5-9	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3
10-14	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1
15-19	1.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.0
20-24	2.1	1.0	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.1
25-29	1.1	2.1	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4
30-34	3.4	7.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	5.7
35-39	7.0	5.9	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.6
40-44	6.2	4.1	3.2	4.6	4.7	4.4
45-49	11.6	6.0	7.5	6.6	9.6	6.3
50-54	8.6	10.8	11.7	4.7	10.0	8.0
55-59	5.4	18.9	9.4	13.0	7.2	16.1
60-64	21.1	26.9	20.0	19.5	20.6	23.6
65-69	39.8	56.7	21.6	45.9	31.2	51.8
70 & over	71.7	90.8	67.6	108.0	70.0	98.3
All ages	10.0	11.1	11.7	13.0	10.8	12.0
URBAN						
0-4	22.3	16.8	25.7	20.0	23.9	18.3
5-9	1.8	0.8	3.5	1.6	2.6	1.2
10-14	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.8
15-19	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2
20-24	2.9	1.1	1.2	2.9	2.1	2.0
25-29	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.2
30-34	2.9	..	2.1	..	2.5	..
35-39	5.0	1.8	6.2	3.0	5.6	2.4
40-44	5.7	7.6	2.9	1.0	4.3	4.4
45-49	9.2	11.2	5.5	4.5	7.3	7.7
50-54	9.2	13.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	10.8
55-59	29.0	14.0	24.9	8.9	27.1	11.5
60-64	24.4	20.9	26.5	14.9	25.3	18.2
65-69	44.4	71.8	50.4	29.3	47.6	49.9
70 & over	65.5	83.0	80.4	68.9	72.2	76.4
All ages	8.5	7.6	9.0	6.8	8.7	7.2
COMBINED						
0-4	33.1	31.7	43.3	42.9	38.0	37.0
5-9	2.7	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.0
10-14	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1
15-19	1.5	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.9
20-24	2.2	1.0	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.0
25-29	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.7	1.5	3.2
30-34	3.3	6.2	3.9	3.2	3.6	4.7
35-39	6.6	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.1
40-44	6.1	4.8	3.1	4.0	4.6	4.4
45-49	11.2	6.8	7.1	6.3	9.2	6.6
50-54	8.7	11.3	10.8	5.2	9.6	8.5
55-59	9.4	18.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	15.4
60-64	21.6	26.0	21.1	18.7	21.4	22.7
65-69	40.5	58.9	26.6	43.0	33.8	51.6
70 & over	70.8	89.6	69.8	101.2	70.3	94.7
All ages	9.8	10.6	11.3	12.0	10.5	11.2

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.1	33.9	59.0	6.0
1980	2.0	36.2	57.0	4.8
URBAN				
1979	16.0	44.7	32.4	6.9
1980	17.7	48.4	28.8	5.1
COMBINED				
1979	5.4	37.0	51.4	6.2
1980	6.8	40.0	48.4	4.8

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	3.8	37.4	2.3	56.5
1980	3.4	40.4	2.8	53.4
URBAN				
1979	15.4	35.5	1.5	47.6
1980	14.7	31.1	1.5	52.7
COMBINED				
1979	7.1	36.8	2.1	54.0
1980	6.2	38.1	2.5	53.2

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

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

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

N : No professions doctor/hekim/vaidya attended.

HIMACHAL, PRADESH

TABLE 1

Per cent distribution of estimated population by age-groups and sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	14.47	14.93	13.33	13.26	13.90	14.11
5-9	15.13	14.64	14.52	13.96	14.83	14.31
10-14	12.96	13.01	11.84	11.91	12.41	12.46
15-19	10.86	11.00	10.04	10.17	10.46	10.58
20-24	7.75	7.76	8.94	9.27	8.34	8.51
25-29	5.19	5.58	8.37	8.04	6.76	6.80
30-34	5.49	5.32	6.39	6.69	5.94	6.00
35-39	4.87	5.08	6.16	5.51	5.50	5.29
40-44	4.95	4.52	4.88	5.15	4.92	4.83
45-49	4.27	4.05	4.44	4.44	4.35	4.24
50-54	3.36	3.07	3.68	3.67	3.52	3.37
55-59	3.62	3.49	2.26	2.35	2.95	2.92
60-64	2.59	2.69	2.02	2.31	2.30	2.50
65-69	2.01	2.06	1.39	1.35	1.70	1.71
70 +	2.48	2.80	1.74	1.92	2.12	2.37
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
URBAN						
0-4	9.18	9.59	11.14	11.03	10.06	10.24
5-9	9.74	9.09	11.21	11.16	10.40	10.01
10-14	9.86	9.58	10.77	10.78	10.27	10.11
15-19	10.08	10.67	11.11	10.87	10.54	10.76
20-24	11.17	11.17	11.74	11.40	11.42	11.27
25-29	10.96	11.06	9.48	10.34	10.30	10.74
30-34	8.60	8.41	7.68	7.35	8.19	7.94
35-39	6.82	7.31	6.34	6.24	6.60	6.84
40-44	6.27	5.98	5.29	4.95	5.83	5.52
45-49	4.93	4.99	5.13	5.04	5.03	5.01
50-54	4.27	3.89	2.99	3.19	3.70	3.58
55-59	2.89	3.07	2.40	2.62	2.67	2.87
60-64	1.92	1.94	1.71	1.81	1.82	1.88
65-69	1.48	1.48	1.31	1.47	1.40	1.47
70 +	1.83	1.77	1.70	1.75	1.77	1.76
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COMBINED						
0-4	14.13	14.57	13.21	13.14	13.68	13.87
5-9	14.78	14.27	14.34	13.81	14.56	14.04
10-14	12.76	12.78	11.79	11.84	12.28	12.32
15-19	10.81	10.98	10.10	10.20	10.46	10.60
20-24	7.97	7.99	9.09	9.39	8.52	8.68
25-29	5.56	5.95	8.43	8.17	6.97	7.04
30-34	5.69	5.53	6.46	6.73	6.07	6.12
35-39	4.99	5.23	6.16	5.55	5.57	5.39
40-44	5.04	4.62	4.91	5.13	4.97	4.87
45-49	4.31	4.11	4.48	4.47	4.39	4.29
50-54	3.42	3.13	3.64	3.65	3.54	3.38
55-59	3.58	3.46	2.27	2.37	2.94	2.92
60-64	2.55	2.63	1.99	2.28	2.28	2.46
65-69	1.97	2.02	1.39	1.36	1.68	1.69
70 +	2.44	2.73	1.74	1.91	2.09	2.33
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	88.6	85.6	29.6	23.4	85.1	81.9
20-24	265.4	280.8	154.6	175.7	257.6	273.6
25-29	228.0	215.1	171.7	141.2	224.6	209.9
30-34	120.7	136.3	74.8	68.5	117.8	132.1
35-39	52.9	70.8	22.7	23.1	51.2	67.8
40-44	5.8	22.7	4.4	7.6	5.7	21.9
45-49	6.3	6.4	5.2	2.5	6.2	6.2
Crude birth rate	31.3	32.9	20.4	19.7	30.6	32.1
General fertility rate	128.5	135.0	80.0	78.6	125.5	131.4
Total fertility rate	3.8	4.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	4.0
Gross reproduction rate	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.9

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	10.8	88.3	56.3	32.0	40.9	10.6
1980	10.6	87.7	43.3	44.4	11.1	0.8
URBAN						
1979	5.6	52.2	24.0	28.2	26.3	9.9
1980	6.1	61.9	29.3	32.6	26.9	2.5
COMBINED						
1979	10.5	86.9	55.1	31.8	40.3	10.6
1980	10.4	86.7	42.8	43.9	11.7	0.8

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	20.6	23.2	38.3	28.0	29.0	25.4
5-9	2.0	4.4	0.3	1.6	1.2	3.0
10-14	..	..	0.3	2.0	0.1	1.0
15-19	4.2	4.0	0.4	3.0	2.4	3.5
20-24	3.9	..	0.8	5.2	2.3	2.8
25-29	..	..	0.4	2.6	0.3	1.5
30-34	4.8	3.8	..	6.2	2.2	5.1
35-39	3.6	4.6	..	6.7	1.6	5.7
40-44	3.6	0.7	11.9	4.0	7.7	2.4
45-49	7.9	18.2	7.8	5.4	7.9	11.6
50-54	11.1	15.2	14.8	18.8	13.0	17.1
55-59	43.0	14.4	11.9	10.2	31.2	12.7
60-64	19.1	48.4	73.8	29.8	42.6	39.9
65-69	39.0	45.1	47.0	50.8	42.3	47.3
70 & over	97.7	81.4	99.6	69.7	98.4	76.7
All ages	10.6	11.2	10.9	10.0	10.8	10.6
URBAN						
0-4	16.0	16.1	10.4	12.0	13.2	14.1
5-9	..	..	2.4	..	1.2	..
10-14	..	..	..	1.2	..	0.6
15-19	0.8	1.5	..	1.2	0.4	1.4
20-24	1.2	..	1.0	3.4	1.1	1.5
25-29	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.9
30-34	..	4.3	1.2	3.6	0.5	4.0
35-39	1.1	6.0	2.5	4.1	1.7	5.2
40-44	6.7	4.1	2.0	1.0	4.8	2.9
45-49	7.1	3.0	5.5	4.7	6.4	3.8
50-54	12.6	11.6	14.0	14.2	13.1	12.6
55-59	36.6	14.7	7.4	16.6	24.8	15.4
60-64	33.8	26.3	22.9	28.6	29.2	27.3
65-69	31.7	33.3	28.4	15.7	30.3	25.5
70 & over	69.5	89.8	31.3	57.0	53.1	75.3
All ages	6.6	6.6	4.2	5.6	5.5	6.2
COMBINED						
0-4	20.5	22.9	37.0	27.3	28.3	24.9
5-9	1.9	4.2	0.4	1.5	1.2	2.9
10-14	..	..	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.9
15-19	4.0	3.8	0.3	2.9	2.3	3.4
20-24	3.7	..	0.8	5.0	2.2	2.7
25-29	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	1.5
30-34	4.3	3.9	0.1	6.0	2.1	5.0
35-39	3.4	4.8	0.1	6.5	1.6	5.6
40-44	3.9	1.0	11.3	3.9	7.5	2.5
45-49	7.8	16.9	7.7	5.4	7.8	11.0
50-54	11.2	14.9	14.7	18.5	13.0	16.8
55-59	42.7	14.4	11.7	10.6	30.9	12.9
60-64	19.8	47.3	71.4	29.8	42.0	39.3
65-69	38.7	44.6	46.1	48.6	41.7	46.2
70 & over	96.3	81.7	95.9	69.1	96.2	76.6
All ages	10.4	10.9	10.6	9.8	10.5	10.4

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	7.3	21.0	69.4	2.3
1980	6.7	15.1	71.5	6.7
URBAN				
1979	39.8	47.8	11.4	1.0
1980	36.8	44.5	18.0	0.7
COMBINED				
1979	22.7	33.8	41.8	1.7
1980	21.5	29.6	45.1	3.8

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	6.5	52.2	1.0	40.3
1980	6.2	53.8	..	40.0
URBAN				
1979	13.0	70.5	0.7	15.8
1980	22.5	48.9	..	28.6
COMBINED				
1979	9.1	59.7	0.9	30.3
1980	13.9	51.5	..	34.6

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/ vaidya attended.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	75.6	75.4	37.5	36.6	67.7	67.5
20-24	234.8	233.5	141.7	136.0	212.8	211.7
25-29	229.1	244.7	157.1	174.4	213.4	229.4
30-34	214.2	211.0	104.6	84.7	191.8	185.5
35-39	140.0	133.0	39.3	53.1	122.8	119.8
40-44	65.2	58.7	20.0	20.8	57.3	51.7
45-49	19.4	24.5	5.0	6.9	16.4	21.0
Crude birth rate	33.3	33.5	21.4	21.4	31.1	31.3
General fertility rate	143.9	145.0	81.3	81.7	131.0	132.2
Total fertility rate	4.9	4.9	2.5	2.6	4.4	4.4
Gross reproduction rate	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.2

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	10.3	79.7	52.9	26.8	53.9	18.0
1980	10.5	75.7	40.9	34.8	34.9	13.8
URBAN						
1979	5.2	52.8	34.8	18.0	25.6	4.5
1980	5.6	44.8	28.4	16.4	32.6	10.4
COMBINED						
1979	9.3	76.3	50.6	25.7	50.3	16.3
1980	9.6	71.9	39.4	32.5	34.6	13.4

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	30.4	25.7	27.6	28.2	29.0	26.9
5-9	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.0
10-14	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
15-19	0.3	2.1	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.0
20-24	2.8	1.5	3.7	5.4	3.2	3.4
25-29	1.1	3.3	4.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
30-34	1.2	2.0	1.9	5.7	1.6	3.7
35-39	1.9	4.4	7.7	6.2	4.8	5.3
40-44	7.0	9.8	8.1	10.5	7.6	10.1
45-49	18.9	6.1	11.5	11.0	15.5	8.3
50-54	15.3	12.0	16.2	15.3	15.6	13.4
55-59	17.6	27.8	29.0	24.7	22.5	26.5
60-64	33.4	43.0	42.1	21.6	37.0	34.2
65-69	65.6	40.3	59.0	37.2	62.8	38.9
70 & over	88.2	112.8	66.0	86.1	78.9	101.5
All ages	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.5
URBAN						
0-4	15.1	11.4	14.6	13.4	14.8	12.3
5-9	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.3	2.2	1.4
10-14	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.1
15-19	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3
20-24	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.1
25-29	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
30-34	0.6	3.1	0.9	3.3	0.8	3.2
35-39	2.2	3.8	0.9	2.7	1.6	3.3
40-44	3.0	1.8	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.2
45-49	15.7	6.4	4.9	5.7	10.3	6.1
50-54	12.5	14.9	1.7	8.2	7.7	11.8
55-59	22.4	22.0	7.4	2.9	15.4	13.5
60-64	7.9	48.7	20.3	29.1	13.6	39.3
65-69	40.6	34.3	9.2	25.6	27.5	30.3
70 & over	80.4	59.4	47.4	70.4	65.6	64.2
All ages	6.3	6.1	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.6
COMBINED						
0-4	28.2	23.7	25.8	26.2	27.1	24.9
5-9	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
10-14	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1
15-19	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6
20-24	2.6	1.4	3.2	4.5	2.9	2.9
25-29	0.9	2.6	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
30-34	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.2	1.4	3.6
35-39	2.0	4.3	6.5	5.6	4.2	4.9
40-44	6.3	8.4	7.6	9.4	6.9	8.9
45-49	18.4	6.2	10.1	9.9	14.5	7.9
50-54	14.8	12.5	13.4	14.0	14.2	13.1
55-59	18.5	26.7	24.5	20.6	21.1	24.1
60-64	28.8	44.0	37.5	23.2	32.5	35.2
65-69	61.3	39.2	50.6	34.9	56.8	37.3
70 & over	86.9	103.9	62.6	83.4	76.6	95.2
All ages	9.7	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.6

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.3	9.2	72.8	16.7
1980	2.5	9.0	70.8	17.7
URBAN				
1979	9.8	36.8	46.7	6.7
1980	7.6	40.4	43.9	8.1
COMBINED				
1979	3.6	16.4	65.9	14.1
1980	3.8	17.5	63.6	15.1

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	3.8	40.0	41.8	14.4
1980	6.0	35.1	34.2	24.7
URBAN				
1979	7.4	60.3	27.9	4.4
1980	11.2	48.9	27.3	12.6
COMBINED				
1979	4.7	44.6	38.6	12.1
1980	7.2	38.3	32.6	21.9

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hekim/vaidya attended.

KARNATAKA

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	76.1	79.4	62.5	67.6	72.4	76.3
20-24	210.6	208.3	185.5	172.9	203.0	197.5
25-29	211.5	201.2	165.1	148.7	197.0	185.3
30-34	142.2	138.0	96.1	97.8	127.3	126.3
35-39	85.9	83.8	54.7	51.6	77.4	75.3
40-44	32.8	34.6	25.9	24.2	31.0	31.9
45-49	17.6	14.8	15.4	5.0	17.0	12.2
Crude birth rate	29.0	28.9	25.9	24.4	28.1	27.6
General fertility rate	119.8	118.5	100.3	95.9	114.2	112.2
Total fertility rate	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.5
Gross reproduction rate	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	11.8	94.3	64.0	30.3	48.8	5.7
1980	10.7	79.1	51.0	28.1	43.4	10.8
URBAN						
1979	6.4	50.9	32.0	18.9	24.1	5.1
1980	6.6	45.0	30.0	15.0	30.2	6.0
COMBINED						
1979	10.4	83.4	55.9	27.5	42.5	5.5
1980	9.6	70.9	45.9	25.0	40.2	9.6

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		1979	1980
	1979	1980	1979	1980		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
RURAL						
0-4	35.1	28.2	39.2	32.8	37.1	30.4
5-9	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.3
10-14	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.1
15-19	1.8	1.5	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.4
20-24	2.4	2.2	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.1
25-29	2.6	1.0	5.8	3.6	4.1	2.3
30-34	4.0	2.7	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.6
35-39	4.6	5.3	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.1
40-44	6.8	5.2	3.8	5.1	5.3	5.1
45-49	9.2	8.1	8.1	6.4	8.6	7.3
50-54	15.5	14.1	9.6	14.6	12.7	14.4
55-59	26.2	21.2	25.4	14.9	25.8	18.2
60-64	38.6	42.2	37.2	27.6	37.8	34.8
65-69	62.2	49.5	32.4	35.4	47.4	42.2
70 & over	91.6	97.9	82.8	80.4	87.0	88.5
All ages	11.9	10.4	11.8	11.0	11.8	10.7
URBAN						
0-4	14.6	15.9	13.8	16.0	14.2	16.0
5-9	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
15-19	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.4
20-24	0.9	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
25-29	2.3	2.4	..	1.9	1.2	2.2
30-34	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
35-39	3.2	5.5	5.4	3.2	4.2	4.4
40-44	6.6	6.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	5.2
45-49	6.6	11.4	3.5	8.0	5.2	9.8
50-54	13.2	9.2	2.2	8.4	8.1	8.8
55-59	20.8	15.6	15.8	7.8	18.5	11.8
60-64	21.3	31.0	24.3	19.4	22.9	25.0
65-69	47.4	54.9	18.3	23.2	32.1	38.2
70 & over	102.8	63.1	63.5	61.7	80.5	62.2
All ages	7.2	7.0	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.6
COMBINED						
0-4	29.6	25.0	32.3	28.2	31.0	26.6
5-9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.5
10-14	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7
15-19	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.1
20-24	2.0	2.1	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.8
25-29	2.5	1.4	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.2
30-34	3.9	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.3
35-39	4.2	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.9
40-44	6.8	5.6	3.3	4.7	5.0	5.2
45-49	8.5	9.0	6.8	6.8	7.7	7.9
50-54	14.9	12.8	7.8	13.0	11.5	12.9
55-59	24.7	19.8	22.9	13.0	23.9	16.5
60-64	34.4	39.3	33.8	25.4	34.1	32.3
65-69	58.6	50.8	28.6	32.4	43.5	41.2
70 & over	94.2	89.5	77.6	75.2	85.3	81.6
All ages	10.6	9.5	10.1	9.7	10.3	9.6

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	9.8	14.1	31.6	44.5
1980	10.4	14.0	28.2	47.4
URBAN				
1979	56.6	12.1	5.7	25.6
1980	27.8	22.7	5.5	44.0
COMBINED				
1979	19.5	13.7	26.2	40.6
1980	11.7	14.7	26.4	47.2

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	6.5	31.5	16.4	45.6
1980	6.6	26.2	16.5	50.7
URBAN				
1979	24.3	34.1	3.6	38.0
1980	29.4	26.2	4.4	40.0
COMBINED				
1979	9.2	31.8	14.5	44.5
1980	10.2	26.2	14.6	49.0

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

KERALA

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	48.1	47.0	53.6	50.8	49.0	47.6
20-24	181.1	199.8	172.8	193.4	179.8	198.8
25-29	176.4	184.7	149.6	154.0	172.1	179.6
30-34	119.1	103.4	83.2	82.5	113.4	100.1
35-39	63.2	60.0	38.3	33.7	59.4	55.8
40-44	18.1	16.0	13.8	9.6	17.5	15.1
45-49	5.9	5.5	2.9	6.3	5.4	5.6
Crude birth rate	26.3	27.0	23.9	25.5	25.8	26.8
General fertility rate	99.2	101.7	88.3	93.4	97.4	100.4
Total fertility rate	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
Gross reproduction rate	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	6.9	44.7	31.7	13.0	23.1	1.7
1980	7.1	41.2	31.4	9.8	28.8	7.4
URBAN						
1979	6.6	30.5	18.1	12.4	19.0	6.8
1980	6.5	34.5	19.5	15.0	20.8	8.2
COMBINED						
1979	6.9	42.7	29.8	12.9	22.5	2.4
1980	7.0	40.2	29.7	10.5	27.7	7.6

TABLE 4
Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	15.6	12.9	13.3	12.2	14.5	12.6
5-9	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
10-14	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6
15-19	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3
20-24	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
25-29	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6
30-34	2.6	3.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.9
35-39	4.3	4.1	1.1	2.0	2.6	3.0
40-44	6.2	5.4	1.9	3.0	3.9	4.1
45-49	7.1	7.5	2.8	3.1	4.8	5.1
50-54	13.3	11.0	4.9	5.3	9.1	8.1
55-59	18.2	15.4	8.5	10.8	13.4	13.1
60-64	22.2	24.0	16.8	19.4	19.4	21.6
65-69	34.6	50.6	34.4	36.2	34.5	43.2
70 & over	89.6	104.6	87.3	81.5	88.4	92.3
All ages	7.7	8.0	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.1
URBAN						
0-4	12.5	10.2	10.4	12.5	11.5	11.3
5-9	0.9	0.8	0.7	..	0.8	0.4
10-14	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.4
15-19	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
20-24	2.2	1.2	1.7	..	1.9	0.6
25-29	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
30-34	3.6	2.0	1.2	3.1	2.4	2.5
35-39	2.7	6.2	2.8	1.5	2.8	3.8
40-44	6.2	6.8	2.8	3.4	4.5	5.1
45-49	11.9	8.2	3.7	1.8	7.6	4.9
50-54	8.0	13.5	6.1	5.6	7.1	9.4
55-59	14.1	19.1	17.2	8.1	15.7	13.6
60-64	34.2	36.4	14.5	12.4	23.6	23.8
65-69	51.2	45.4	41.7	24.8	46.0	33.9
70 & over	86.7	109.0	87.0	83.6	86.8	94.4
All ages	7.1	7.6	6.1	5.4	6.6	6.5
COMBINED						
0-4	15.2	12.5	12.9	12.3	14.0	12.4
5-9	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4
10-14	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.6
15-19	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
20-24	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2
25-29	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
30-34	2.8	3.4	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.8
35-39	4.1	4.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.1
40-44	6.2	5.6	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.2
45-49	7.9	7.6	2.9	2.9	5.2	5.1
50-54	12.6	11.3	5.1	5.3	8.8	8.3
55-59	17.6	16.0	10.0	10.3	13.8	13.2
60-64	23.8	25.6	16.5	18.4	20.0	21.9
65-69	37.0	49.9	35.7	34.3	36.3	41.8
70 & over	89.2	105.2	87.2	81.8	88.2	92.6
All ages	7.6	8.0	6.1	6.0	6.8	7.0

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	42.5	18.4	25.6	13.5
1980	42.5	15.8	26.0	15.7
URBAN				
1979	70.4	13.9	12.3	3.4
1980	75.3	14.6	7.3	2.8
COMBINED				
1979	48.6	17.4	22.7	11.3
1980	49.3	15.6	22.1	13.0

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	23.6	33.1	10.6	32.7
1980	25.2	32.8	10.5	31.5
URBAN				
1979	29.8	56.0	5.0	9.2
1980	35.1	48.9	5.3	10.7
COMBINED				
1979	25.0	38.0	9.4	27.6
1980	27.3	36.1	9.4	27.2

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

MADHYA PRADESH

TABLE-1

Per cent distribution of estimated population by age group and sex, 1979-80

Age-group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	13.45	14.33	13.52	14.27	13.49	14.31
5-9	13.71	13.38	13.95	13.42	13.83	13.40
10-14	13.45	13.33	13.38	13.15	13.42	13.23
15-19	11.53	11.40	10.66	10.80	11.11	11.11
20-24	8.53	8.68	7.67	8.17	8.11	8.43
25-29	6.19	6.25	6.27	6.18	6.23	6.22
30-34	5.64	5.46	6.14	5.91	5.91	5.68
35-39	5.64	5.43	6.20	5.14	5.90	5.68
40-44	5.56	5.30	5.43	5.40	5.40	5.35
45-49	4.75	4.73	4.59	4.62	4.67	4.68
50-54	3.67	3.71	3.56	3.56	3.62	3.64
55-59	2.87	2.89	2.95	2.89	2.90	2.89
60-64	1.98	2.13	2.10	2.14	2.04	2.13
65-69	1.52	1.45	1.83	1.69	1.67	1.56
70+	1.46	1.53	1.75	1.86	1.60	1.69
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
URBAN						
0-4	12.60	12.18	12.45	12.55	12.53	12.36
5-9	12.90	12.59	12.84	12.55	12.87	12.57
10-14	12.23	12.44	12.70	12.42	12.46	12.43
15-19	11.77	11.78	11.93	12.17	11.85	11.9
20-24	10.10	10.41	10.12	10.11	10.11	10.27
25-29	7.96	8.21	7.05	7.51	7.52	7.87
30-34	6.17	6.42	6.37	6.21	6.27	6.32
35-39	5.64	5.53	5.79	6.07	5.71	5.79
40-44	5.17	5.25	4.94	4.76	5.06	5.02
45-49	4.32	4.37	4.45	4.42	4.38	4.39
50-54	3.67	3.57	3.30	3.40	3.49	3.48
55-59	2.75	2.70	2.47	2.34	2.61	2.52
60-64	2.04	1.99	2.12	2.17	2.08	2.08
65-69	1.13	1.13	1.44	1.32	1.28	1.22
70+	1.55	1.43	2.03	2.00	1.78	1.71
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COMBINED						
0-4	13.32	13.98	13.35	13.99	13.33	13.98
5-9	13.58	13.27	13.78	13.27	13.68	13.27
10-14	13.26	13.18	13.27	13.03	13.26	13.13
15-19	11.57	11.46	10.86	11.03	11.24	11.25
20-24	8.79	8.96	8.06	8.48	8.43	8.73
25-29	6.47	6.57	6.39	6.40	6.43	6.49
30-34	5.77	5.62	6.17	5.96	5.96	5.78
35-39	5.64	5.45	6.14	5.96	5.88	5.69
40-44	5.49	5.29	5.36	5.30	5.43	5.29
45-49	4.68	4.67	4.56	4.59	4.62	4.63
50-54	3.66	3.69	3.52	3.53	3.60	3.61
55-59	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.80	2.86	2.83
60-64	1.99	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.04	2.12
65-69	1.45	1.39	1.76	1.63	1.61	1.51
70+	1.48	1.51	1.81	1.88	1.63	1.69
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	148.6	141.4	84.9	82.7	137.5	130.8
20-24	311.6	299.1	247.8	240.8	298.9	287.7
25-29	279.8	267.1	227.3	215.4	270.7	257.2
30-34	191.9	200.8	124.6	139.1	180.9	190.3
35-39	110.0	122.0	83.3	78.0	106.0	114.7
40-44	58.0	56.7	27.6	24.8	53.6	52.0
45-49	32.8	16.6	7.9	25.2	28.9	18.0
Crude birth rate	39.0	38.1	31.5	32.0	37.8	37.1
General fertility rate	171.5	168.4	129.7	129.3	164.5	161.5
Total fertility rate	5.7	5.5	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.2
Gross reproduction rate	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.5

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	16.5	152.8	82.2	70.6	61.2	15.0
1980	16.4	152.2	90.9	61.3	67.0	9.5
URBAN						
1979	8.7	78.9	49.0	29.9	46.7	13.2
1980	9.3	79.5	49.5	30.0	43.0	6.7
COMBINED						
1979	15.3	143.0	77.8	65.2	59.3	14.8
1980	15.2	142.0	85.1	56.9	63.6	9.1

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	61.7	57.0	73.1	65.3	67.2	61.0
5-9	5.9	4.0	5.7	5.4	5.8	4.7
10-14	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5
15-19	2.2	1.6	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.0
20-24	3.2	2.3	6.0	4.0	4.5	3.1
25-29	5.2	2.0	4.5	5.7	4.8	3.8
30-34	6.2	1.8	4.8	4.1	5.5	3.0
35-39	3.8	3.0	5.1	6.6	4.4	4.8
40-44	4.5	8.1	7.8	5.3	6.1	6.8
45-49	8.0	7.9	5.6	9.7	6.9	8.7
50-54	13.0	19.4	12.7	11.4	12.8	15.7
55-59	21.7	24.3	24.7	17.4	23.2	21.0
60-64	34.8	47.4	28.5	44.4	31.7	45.9
65-69	51.5	51.4	32.3	45.6	41.3	48.4
70 & over	111.4	107.4	89.3	96.3	99.6	101.5
All ages	15.7	15.5	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.4
URBAN						
0-4	27.4	28.0	30.1	19.9	28.7	27.2
5-9	0.4	2.1	8.1	1.8	1.6	1.9
10-14	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2
15-19	2.4	2.7	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.6
20-24	0.6	1.7	1.8	4.4	1.2	3.0
25-29	1.0	3.0	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.5
30-34	0.8	2.2	3.6	..	2.2	1.2
35-39	4.4	5.4	1.8	5.5	3.1	5.4
40-44	6.2	5.0	4.6	7.4	5.4	6.1
45-49	9.9	8.3	3.7	3.9	6.9	6.2
50-54	16.5	14.9	8.3	6.2	12.8	10.8
55-59	13.8	25.9	10.3	15.4	12.2	21.2
60-64	25.3	31.3	28.4	24.2	26.8	27.7
65-69	59.1	68.4	33.2	36.8	45.1	52.0
70 & over	88.8	100.7	83.4	109.0	85.9	105.4
All ages	8.6	9.7	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.3
COMBINED						
0-4	56.5	52.9	66.7	59.6	61.4	56.1
5-9	5.0	3.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.3
10-14	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
15-19	2.3	1.8	3.0	3.9	2.6	2.8
20-24	2.7	2.2	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.1
25-29	4.4	2.2	4.4	5.0	4.4	3.5
30-34	5.3	1.9	4.6	3.4	4.9	2.6
35-39	3.9	3.4	4.6	6.4	4.2	4.9
40-44	4.8	7.6	7.4	5.6	6.0	5.6
45-49	8.3	8.0	5.4	8.8	6.9	8.3
50-54	13.5	18.7	12.0	10.6	12.8	14.9
55-59	20.5	24.6	22.7	17.1	21.6	21.0
60-64	33.3	44.9	28.5	41.0	30.9	43.0
65-69	52.4	53.6	32.4	44.4	41.8	48.8
70 & over	107.6	106.4	88.2	98.5	97.3	102.2
All ages	14.6	14.6	16.0	15.9	15.2	15.2

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.2	8.3	69.9	20.6
1980	0.6	7.6	70.5	21.3
URBAN				
1979 .. .	42.4	8.0	42.4	7.2
1980	47.9	7.2	37.9	7.0
COMBINED				
1979	10.1	8.2	64.0	17.7
1980	9.7	7.5	64.2	18.6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.3	20.2	50.1	28.4
1980	1.1	17.0	17.4	34.5
URBAN				
1979	25.5	49.6	5.1	19.8
1980	24.9	44.4	11.4	19.3
COMBINED				
1979	5.1	24.8	43.0	27.1
1980	5.2	21.7	41.0	31.9

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/bakim/vaidya attended.

MAHARASHTRA

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	103.6	96.2	63.3	66.9	91.8	87.5
20-24	241.4	260.8	211.9	202.1	231.5	241.4
25-29	199.2	215.9	164.7	182.7	187.1	203.9
30-34	119.5	129.7	101.6	89.7	113.6	116.4
35-39	62.1	62.6	35.0	43.8	53.9	56.6
40-44	18.4	24.9	15.6	13.3	17.6	21.5
45-49	10.7	15.1	9.0	7.6	10.2	12.9
Crude birth rate	28.3	30.9	24.7	25.9	27.2	29.3
General fertility rate	118.3	126.3	100.4	101.5	112.6	118.4
Total fertility rate	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7
Gross reproduction rate	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.7	8.1

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	12.0	96.9	64.7	32.2	54.4	10.3
1980	10.9	83.9	59.5	24.4	52.7	9.0
URBAN						
1979	7.9	59.0	33.7	25.3	33.2	9.0
1980	7.1	52.4	29.0	23.4	34.2	12.0
COMBINED						
1979	10.7	86.3	56.0	30.3	48.4	10.0
1980	9.7	75.3	51.2	24.1	47.6	10.0

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	32.1	29.2	39.4	34.3	35.7	31.7
5-9	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.7
10-14	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.1
15-19	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
20-24	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5
25-29	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.3
30-34	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0
35-39	5.6	4.9	5.0	3.1	5.3	3.9
40-44	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.4
45-49	11.4	8.1	7.2	8.3	9.4	8.2
50-54	16.3	11.6	9.5	10.7	13.0	11.2
55-59	24.2	17.9	14.7	19.9	19.5	18.9
60-64	33.5	41.8	41.8	20.0	37.6	31.2
65-69	56.7	55.9	42.4	49.6	49.1	52.6
70 & over	112.5	125.4	105.4	93.8	108.6	118.3
All ages	11.8	10.9	12.1	10.9	12.0	10.9
URBAN						
0-4	17.2	16.1	18.0	19.5	17.6	17.7
5-9	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6
10-14	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1
15-19	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.1
20-24	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.5
25-29	1.5	3.1	3.8	1.4	2.5	2.3
30-34	3.7	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.4
35-39	5.2	4.5	5.2	2.1	5.2	3.4
40-44	6.8	8.2	3.3	4.5	5.2	6.5
45-49	9.7	13.8	4.8	4.0	7.5	9.3
50-54	17.1	7.0	6.3	7.3	12.4	8.8
55-59	18.4	21.6	13.2	17.6	16.0	19.7
60-64	39.3	22.8	24.5	17.5	31.8	20.1
65-69	39.9	30.8	36.6	24.7	38.2	27.8
70 & over	106.2	88.6	87.4	58.9	96.5	72.4
All ages	8.4	7.7	7.4	6.6	7.9	7.1
COMBINED						
0-4	27.8	25.5	33.3	30.1	30.5	27.7
5-9	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
10-14	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1
15-19	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
20-24	2.5	1.3	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.2
25-29	1.6	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
30-34	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8
35-39	5.4	4.8	5.1	2.8	5.3	3.8
40-44	6.1	6.3	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.7
45-49	10.9	9.8	6.5	7.1	8.8	8.5
50-54	16.5	11.1	8.7	9.8	12.8	10.5
55-59	22.5	19.0	14.3	19.2	18.5	19.1
60-64	35.1	36.4	36.8	19.2	36.0	28.0
65-69	51.9	48.7	40.9	43.0	46.2	45.7
70 & over	110.4	113.5	100.0	82.4	104.7	96.6
All ages	10.7	9.9	10.7	9.6	10.7	9.7

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	13.3	5.8	50.7	30.2
1980	11.0	7.4	50.0	31.6
URBAN				
1979	68.4	5.2	12.8	13.6
1980	68.7	8.5	11.3	11.5
COMBINED				
1979	28.6	5.6	40.2	25.6
1980	27.3	7.7	39.1	25.9

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURA				
1979	12.9	11.8	20.8	54.5
1980	7.4	9.0	18.5	65.1
URBAN				
1979	39.0	56.0	1.1	3.9
1980	37.3	51.5	1.4	9.7
COMBINED				
1979	18.6	21.6	16.4	43.4
1980	14.7	19.4	14.3	51.6

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/bakim/vaidya attended.

ORISSA

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	91.6	101.7	67.0	65.5	89.8	99.0
20-24	229.1	239.8	261.3	243.7	231.5	240.1
25-29	212.2	219.8	218.8	209.2	212.7	218.9
30-34	148.5	159.9	132.2	114.9	147.1	155.9
35-39	87.4	75.6	67.0	64.8	85.9	74.7
40-49	38.6	31.0	31.7	29.8	38.2	30.9
45-49	11.5	5.1	10.8	13.7	11.4	5.7
Crude birth rate	31.0	31.9	30.5	29.0	31.0	31.6
General fertility rate	124.3	128.3	125.3	118.2	124.4	127.5
Total fertility rate	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1
Gross reproduction rate	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	15.2	153.9	85.0	68.9	72.4	22.2
1980	14.9	149.5	92.5	57.0	81.8	24.1
URBAN						
1979	10.1	86.4	39.8	46.6	32.9	11.6
1980	7.8	61.7	36.4	25.3	34.0	9.0
COMBINED						
1979	14.8	148.9	81.6	67.3	69.5	21.4
1980	14.3	143.1	88.4	54.7	78.4	23.0

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	49.4	45.9	53.6	47.2	51.4	46.5
5-9	5.1	4.2	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.2
10-14	2.8	1.7	4.6	2.5	3.7	2.0
15-19	2.4	4.2	3.1	5.2	2.8	4.7
20-24	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9
25-29	4.7	2.6	3.3	6.5	4.0	4.5
30-34	2.9	4.1	6.8	4.2	4.9	4.1
35-39	5.0	5.6	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.0
40-44	10.7	7.1	7.0	10.1	8.8	8.6
45-49	10.0	10.0	8.8	11.0	9.4	10.5
50-54	12.8	17.3	13.6	19.5	13.2	18.4
55-59	29.2	21.8	21.9	27.5	25.7	24.6
60-64	40.8	34.3	30.2	49.0	35.3	41.7
65-69	53.8	50.0	62.1	56.0	58.0	52.9
70 & over	84.7	104.4	105.4	104.0	95.0	104.2
All ages	14.8	14.0	15.5	15.7	15.2	14.9
URBAN						
0-4	25.5	19.4	31.3	19.2	28.3	19.3
5-9	2.5	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.3
10-14	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.4	1.2
15-19	2.0	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.5
20-24	1.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.4
25-29	4.1	1.5	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.8
30-34	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.0
35-39	4.2	5.6	5.5	2.0	4.8	3.9
40-44	6.1	5.1	2.9	4.5	4.6	4.8
45-49	7.7	3.6	14.8	3.4	10.6	3.5
50-54	20.2	16.0	11.1	8.4	16.4	12.8
55-59	26.5	23.0	24.0	17.3	25.3	20.4
60-64	38.2	30.4	40.2	19.9	39.2	25.1
65-69	64.6	31.5	48.7	42.5	55.6	37.5
70 & over	82.1	109.1	87.2	86.5	84.8	96.5
All ages	9.4	8.0	10.8	7.7	10.1	7.8
COMBINED						
0-4	47.6	44.0	52.0	45.1	49.7	44.5
5-9	4.9	4.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.9
10-14	2.6	1.7	4.4	2.3	3.5	2.0
15-19	2.4	3.9	3.0	5.0	2.7	4.5
20-24	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9
25-29	4.7	2.5	3.3	6.1	4.0	4.3
30-34	2.8	3.8	6.5	4.0	4.7	3.9
35-39	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	5.2	4.9
40-44	10.3	6.9	6.7	9.7	8.4	8.3
45-49	9.8	9.5	9.1	10.5	9.5	10.0
50-54	13.3	17.2	13.5	18.9	13.4	18.0
55-59	29.0	21.9	22.0	26.9	25.7	24.3
60-64	40.6	34.0	30.8	47.0	35.6	40.6
65-69	54.4	48.9	61.1	55.0	57.9	52.0
70 & over	84.6	104.3	104.1	102.5	94.8	103.6
All ages	14.4	13.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.3

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.8	12.7	48.3	37.2
1980	0.7	11.0	49.1	39.2
URBAN				
1979	19.6	23.1	31.6	25.7
1980	14.7	20.2	39.9	25.2
COMBINED				
1979	7.3	15.9	43.2	33.6
1980	5.0	13.8	46.3	34.9

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.6	21.6	22.3	54.5
1980	2.4	15.3	31.2	51.1
URBAN				
1979	5.6	33.6	7.2	53.6
1980	10.4	22.7	23.2	43.7
COMBINED				
1979	2.5	24.6	18.6	54.3
1980	4.1	16.9	29.5	49.5

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

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

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

: No professional doctor/hakim/ vaidya attended.

PUNJAB

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	20.3	21.6	15.7	17.7	19.3	20.7
20-24	203.7	205.3	206.7	221.6	204.4	208.9
25-29	259.8	268.1	230.0	231.5	253.1	259.7
30-34	159.8	157.3	125.5	113.7	152.4	147.7
35-39	96.7	105.2	74.8	64.9	91.8	96.5
40-44	39.2	46.2	20.0	18.1	35.2	40.5
45-49	7.5	18.6	10.6	9.3	8.2	16.6
Crude birth rate	28.8	30.3	28.1	28.3	28.7	29.9
General fertility rate	121.4	127.1	110.7	112.7	119.0	124.0
Total fertility rate	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0
Gross reproduction rate	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	9.8	93.4	56.3	37.1	52.8	17.6
1980	9.2	96.4	48.2	48.2	48.4	17.0
URBAN						
1979	8.3	84.0	48.5	35.5	50.0	16.6
1980	6.6	57.6	30.6	27.0	24.7	3.6
COMBINED						
1979	9.5	91.5	54.7	36.8	52.2	17.4
1980	8.7	88.7	44.7	44.0	43.7	14.4

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	31.6	25.4	40.6	33.4	35.8	29.2
5-9	2.0	1.3	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.5
10-14	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9
15-19	1.5	1.1	2.3	0.4	1.9	0.8
20-24	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.8
25-29	2.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.8
30-34	2.7	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.9
35-39	2.8	4.1	3.8	5.0	3.3	4.5
40-44	3.3	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.0
45-49	5.1	5.8	2.4	2.6	3.8	4.2
50-54	8.0	9.4	3.9	5.3	6.1	7.5
55-59	12.0	7.1	10.0	7.1	11.1	7.1
60-64	21.4	19.9	15.8	20.6	19.0	20.2
65-69	28.8	30.1	18.0	10.8	23.9	21.1
70 & over	88.0	96.2	71.4	90.5	81.2	93.7
All ages	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.2
URBAN						
0-4	22.3	16.1	28.4	17.3	25.3	16.7
5-9	1.0	1.4	2.0	..	1.5	0.8
10-14	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
15-19	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
20-24	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.4
25-29	1.7	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.9
30-34	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.4
35-39	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.5
40-44	5.0	7.4	3.6	1.0	4.4	4.4
45-49	2.2	7.4	2.5	4.2	2.3	5.8
50-54	13.7	10.1	12.5	1.9	13.1	6.0
55-59	17.6	12.2	15.9	0.9	17.0	6.8
60-64	29.9	24.9	27.0	16.1	28.5	20.7
65-69	35.5	13.6	26.2	18.1	31.0	15.8
70 & over	73.5	82.8	78.3	77.1	76.0	79.9
All ages	7.8	7.1	8.9	6.0	8.3	6.6
COMBINED						
0-4	29.8	23.6	38.0	30.0	33.7	26.7
5-9	1.8	1.3	3.9	1.4	2.8	1.4
10-14	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9
15-19	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.8
20-24	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.4
25-29	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8
30-34	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
35-39	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.7	3.2	4.3
40-44	3.6	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.2
45-49	4.5	6.1	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.6
50-54	9.1	9.6	5.7	4.6	7.5	7.2
55-59	13.1	8.1	11.2	5.8	12.2	7.0
60-64	22.9	20.8	18.0	19.7	20.7	20.3
65-69	30.0	27.0	19.6	12.2	25.2	20.1
70 & over	85.9	94.0	72.9	87.6	80.3	91.1
All ages	9.6	8.8	9.5	8.5	9.5	8.7

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	1.6	39.4	55.3	3.7
1980	2.3	38.6	55.1	4.0
URBAN				
1979	5.9	72.0	16.5	5.6
1980	5.2	68.8	16.4	9.6
COMBINED				
1979	2.8	48.8	44.2	4.2
1980	3.1	47.2	44.1	5.6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	6.1	29.8	8.2	55.9
1980	5.4	22.4	5.1	67.1
URBAN				
1979	5.6	28.5	1.5	64.4
1980	5.9	25.2	1.3	67.6
COMBINED				
1979	6.0	29.4	6.5	58.1
1980	5.6	23.0	4.2	67.2

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

RAJASTHAN

TABLE 1

Per cent distribution of estimated population by age-groups and sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	13.75	13.29	13.78	13.49	13.77	13.38
5-9	14.30	13.93	14.13	13.96	14.22	13.94
10-14	12.46	12.73	12.71	12.51	12.58	12.62
15-19	11.52	11.42	10.12	10.57	10.85	11.02
20-24	9.55	9.89	8.61	8.88	9.11	9.42
25-29	6.65	7.54	6.65	7.05	6.65	7.32
30-34	5.47	5.36	6.21	5.93	5.82	5.63
35-39	5.35	5.27	5.86	5.68	5.60	5.46
40-44	5.39	5.26	5.48	5.45	5.43	5.35
45-49	4.15	4.28	4.06	4.11	4.11	4.20
50-54	3.54	3.51	3.62	3.74	3.57	3.62
55-59	2.66	2.55	2.70	2.66	2.68	2.60
60-64	2.40	2.25	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.33
65-69	1.30	1.24	1.51	1.49	1.40	1.36
70 +	1.51	1.48	2.12	2.06	1.80	1.75
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
URBAN						
0-4	13.06	13.49	12.97	13.57	13.00	13.52
5-9	13.91	13.58	14.06	13.58	13.98	13.58
10-14	12.90	12.54	13.01	12.75	12.95	12.64
15-19	12.10	11.94	11.37	11.52	11.76	11.74
20-24	10.11	10.59	9.24	9.42	9.69	10.03
25-29	7.96	7.94	7.42	7.64	7.70	7.80
30-34	5.74	6.05	6.19	6.22	5.96	6.13
35-39	5.23	5.12	5.43	5.45	5.33	5.28
40-44	4.9	4.59	4.76	4.70	4.67	4.64
45-49	3.86	3.71	4.09	3.88	3.97	3.79
50-54	3.29	3.31	3.24	3.26	3.26	3.29
55-59	2.47	2.48	2.57	2.46	2.52	2.47
60-64	2.09	2.01	2.18	2.14	2.13	2.07
65-69	1.21	1.18	1.45	1.44	1.32	1.31
70 +	1.48	1.47	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.71
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COMBINED						
0-4	13.63	13.33	13.64	13.51	13.64	13.41
5-9	14.23	13.87	14.12	13.88	14.18	13.88
10-14	12.53	12.70	12.76	12.55	12.64	12.62
15-19	11.61	11.52	10.34	10.74	11.01	11.14
20-24	9.65	10.01	8.72	8.98	9.21	9.52
25-29	6.87	7.61	6.79	7.15	6.83	7.39
30-34	5.52	5.48	6.20	5.98	5.84	5.72
35-39	5.33	5.24	5.79	5.64	5.55	5.43
40-44	5.25	5.14	5.35	5.32	5.30	5.23
45-49	4.10	4.18	4.07	4.07	4.09	4.13
50-54	3.49	3.47	3.55	3.66	3.52	3.56
55-59	2.63	2.53	2.68	2.63	2.65	2.58
60-64	2.35	2.21	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.29
65-69	1.29	1.23	1.49	1.48	1.38	1.35
70 +	1.52	1.48	2.11	2.04	1.79	1.75
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	106.8	106.0	88.4	80.0	103.3	101.0
20—24	273.8	284.4	262.0	284.5	271.6	284.4
25—29	269.2	276.8	225.1	233.4	260.9	268.6
30—34	191.3	231.5	149.7	148.2	184.1	216.1
35—39	127.5	147.6	94.9	99.3	122.2	139.3
40—44	62.9	70.2	53.5	36.8	61.4	65.0
45—49	28.8	37.1	16.5	22.8	26.7	34.7
Crude birth rate	36.0	39.7	32.8	34.0	35.5	38.7
General fertility rate	162.2	175.0	141.4	145.6	158.6	169.7
Total fertility rate	5.3	5.8	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.6
Gross reproduction rate	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators' 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	13.6	118.5	70.9	47.6	53.7	10.0
1980	14.4	114.8	69.1	45.7	51.9	9.4
URBAN						
1979	8.7	55.4	30.6	24.8	27.7	8.0
1980	8.7	49.9	29.4	20.5	27.8	8.3
COMBINED						
1979	12.8	108.5	64.5	44.0	49.6	9.7
1980	13.4	104.7	62.9	41.8	48.1	9.3

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	48.6	53.6	54.4	56.6	51.4	55.0
5-9	3.0	4.7	5.3	6.6	4.0	5.6
10-14	1.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.6
15-19	2.4	2.3	3.3	4.3	2.8	3.2
20-24	2.8	1.9	3.4	4.7	3.0	3.2
25-29	3.0	1.2	5.4	6.6	4.2	3.7
30-34	1.8	3.4	2.7	4.9	2.3	4.2
35-39	5.3	4.1	4.7	3.7	5.0	3.9
40-44	7.1	6.5	7.2	5.8	7.1	6.2
45-49	8.2	10.3	7.3	5.9	7.8	8.2
50-54	14.9	23.4	12.1	7.7	13.6	15.7
55-59	28.1	20.8	11.1	14.9	20.9	18.0
60-64	40.3	37.0	26.1	24.6	33.5	30.9
65-69	47.7	50.9	30.2	39.0	38.9	44.7
70 & over	92.0	89.6	65.6	81.6	77.3	85.1
All ages	13.4	14.0	13.8	14.7	13.6	14.4
URBAN						
0-4	25.3	20.5	24.2	27.0	23.4	23.6
5-9	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.6
10-14	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.7
15-19	2.3	1.3	3.4	2.4	2.8	1.8
20-24	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.2
25-29	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.1	3.0
30-34	2.8	3.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.1
35-39	6.1	2.2	4.8	2.7	5.4	2.4
40-44	2.7	8.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	5.7
45-49	7.8	10.2	4.7	5.9	6.3	8.1
50-54	23.7	14.4	9.2	9.0	16.8	11.9
55-59	25.2	21.1	7.2	24.2	16.5	22.6
60-64	32.3	29.5	15.3	22.0	24.0	25.8
65-69	59.0	57.8	48.3	34.7	53.4	45.6
70 & over	87.2	101.8	103.0	72.6	96.0	85.8
All ages	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.7
COMBINED						
0-4	44.8	47.7	49.0	51.3	46.8	49.4
5-9	2.8	4.2	4.8	6.0	3.8	5.1
10-14	1.0	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.4
15-19	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.0
20-24	2.4	1.8	3.3	4.0	2.8	2.8
25-29	2.8	1.5	4.8	6.0	3.8	3.6
30-34	2.0	3.4	2.4	4.2	2.2	3.8
35-39	5.4	3.7	4.7	3.5	5.1	3.6
40-44	6.4	6.9	6.4	5.2	6.4	6.1
45-49	8.1	10.3	6.8	5.9	7.5	8.2
50-54	16.3	21.9	11.7	7.9	14.1	15.0
55-59	27.7	20.9	10.5	16.5	19.4	18.8
60-64	39.1	35.8	24.4	24.2	32.0	30.1
65-69	49.5	52.1	33.3	38.3	41.2	44.9
70 & over	91.2	91.7	71.8	80.0	80.4	85.2
All ages	12.6	13.1	12.9	13.7	12.8	13.4

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year										Type of medical attention at birth			
										I	T	U	O
1										2	3	4	5
RURAL													
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	7.0	84.5	8.1
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	6.7	83.4	9.3
URBAN													
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	22.0	55.7	7.3
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	20.1	59.6	6.5
COMBINED													
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	10.9	76.9	7.9
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	10.2	77.2	8.6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year										Type of medical attention at death			
										I	M	U	N
1										2	3	4	5
RURAL													
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	17.8	37.0	40.8
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	18.6	38.4	40.4
URBAN													
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0	45.2	27.8	11.0
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	31.5	28.9	25.3
COMBINED													
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	22.8	35.3	35.4
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	21.0	36.6	37.6

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

TAMIL NADU

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	89.0	75.7	50.2	47.0	77.3	66.9
20-24	224.0	241.3	197.2	186.2	215.2	223.4
25-29	210.2	185.6	190.5	150.6	203.8	173.9
30-34	131.8	131.7	117.4	108.0	127.6	124.4
35-39	66.9	69.4	56.3	44.9	63.8	62.3
40-44	22.6	23.7	22.6	14.0	22.6	21.1
45-49	5.8	4.3	5.9	8.6	5.8	5.5
Crude birth rate	29.7	29.4	27.2	24.4	28.9	27.9
General fertility rate	116.1	114.3	104.7	92.4	112.7	107.6
Total fertility rate	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.4
Gross reproduction rate	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	13.4	113.6	77.3	36.3	63.4	12.4
1980	12.4	102.9	67.6	35.3	57.8	11.8
URBAN						
1979	8.8	63.4	37.2	26.2	40.0	12.5
1980	8.3	63.9	41.4	22.5	40.6	10.2
COMBINED						
1979	12.1	99.6	66.1	33.5	56.9	12.4
1980	11.2	92.7	60.8	31.9	53.2	11.4

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	43.2	39.7	42.2	37.8	42.7	38.7
5-9	3.2	3.5	5.1	3.2	4.1	3.3
10-14	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7
15-19	3.3	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.6	2.6
20-24	4.9	4.1	5.2	3.8	5.0	4.0
25-29	2.2	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.1	3.9
30-34	3.9	3.5	5.0	2.8	4.4	3.1
35-39	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.5
40-44	6.0	8.0	5.4	6.1	5.7	7.0
45-49	10.9	9.2	8.	8.9	9.8	9.0
50-54	13.5	10.7	12.7	11.2	13.1	11.0
55-59	23.3	24.0	25.3	22.2	24.2	23.2
60-64	35.2	32.1	35.2	39.5	35.2	35.7
65-69	54.8	50.5	58.5	5.8	56.6	48.1
70 & over	8.7	91.1	91.1	100.8	90.3	95.9
All ages	13.3	12.6	13.5	12.2	13.4	12.4
URBAN						
0-4	25.4	19.4	21.2	21.9	23.4	20.7
5-9	1.1	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.4	1.1
10-14	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
15-19	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
20-24	2.0	8.3	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.4
25-29	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.4
30-34	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.4
35-39	4.6	4.4	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.9
40-44	7.5	6.3	9.0	5.9	8.2	6.1
45-49	7.8	6.3	4.9	10.9	6.4	8.5
50-54	10.7	12.2	16.7	10.5	13.5	11.4
55-59	16.0	16.5	15.0	9.8	15.5	13.4
60-64	28.5	39.2	30.0	33.1	29.2	36.2
65-69	37.0	37.7	39.0	37.9	38.0	37.8
70 & over	95.7	94.9	123.7	81.9	110.5	87.9
All ages	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.8	8.3
COMBINED						
0-4	38.4	34.0	36.4	33.1	37.3	33.6
5-9	2.7	2.7	4.6	2.7	3.6	2.7
10-14	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
15-19	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.4
20-24	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.8
25-29	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0
30-34	3.2	3.2	4.0	2.6	3.6	2.9
35-39	5.5	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.0
40-44	6.5	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.8
45-49	10.0	8.3	7.6	9.5	8.8	8.9
50-54	12.7	11.1	13.8	11.0	13.2	11.1
55-59	21.3	21.9	22.1	18.8	21.9	20.4
60-64	33.3	34.1	33.6	37.6	33.5	35.8
65-69	49.9	46.9	53.0	43.7	51.4	45.3
70 & over	86.8	92.1	104.6	95.1	95.7	93.6
All ages	11.9	11.3	12.2	11.0	12.1	11.2

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	23.3	15.6	33.4	27.7
1980	24.6	14.4	33.7	27.3
URBAN				
1979	58.6	23.1	5.8	12.5
1980	60.0	17.7	11.7	10.6
COMBINED				
1979	31.3	17.3	27.1	24.3
1980	32.4	15.2	28.8	23.6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	8.1	10.5	17.1	64.3
1980	8.4	9.8	19.4	62.4
URBAN				
1979	23.2	34.3	8.9	33.6
1980	25.9	22.9	5.0	46.2
COMBINED				
1979	10.5	14.2	15.8	59.5
1980	11.2	11.8	17.1	59.9

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

UTTAR PRADESH

TABLE 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1979-80

Age group	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	120.1	98.4	61.4	66.6	111.9	94.0
20—24	277.8	278.6	213.4	208.3	267.6	267.6
25—29	293.6	288.2	231.9	240.7	284.4	280.9
30—34	225.8	249.4	182.7	178.5	220.4	239.5
35—39	174.9	163.6	95.6	103.0	164.8	156.3
40—44	69.0	97.7	51.1	49.4	66.9	91.3
45—49	43.7	43.9	32.0	29.9	42.2	42.3
Crude birth rate	40.7	40.3	32.1	33.0	39.6	39.4
General fertility rate	180.2	180.0	133.8	136.6	173.8	173.9
Total fertility rate	6.0	6.1	4.4	4.4	5.8	5.9
Gross reproduction rate	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.7

TABLE 3

Mortality indicators, 1979-80

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Per-inatal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1979	17.1	168.4	95.2	73.2	75.9	12.5
1980	17.6	166.9	95.8	71.1	71.3	10.8
URBAN						
1979	10.1	103.8	56.8	47.0	42.0	3.4
1980	10.3	99.0	58.9	40.1	41.3	3.0
COMBINED						
1979	16.2	161.6	91.2	70.4	72.3	11.5
1980	16.6	159.4	91.8	67.6	68.0	10.0

TABLE 4

Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1979-80

Age group	Male		Female		Person	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0-4	65.9	59.4	74.1	70.1	69.8	64.5
5-9	3.0	4.0	5.8	6.0	4.3	4.9
10-14	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
15-19	1.0	2.0	3.5	4.1	2.2	2.9
20-24	2.8	2.5	3.9	6.2	3.3	4.2
25-29	1.4	2.5	4.2	6.5	2.7	4.4
30-34	3.8	3.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.7
35-39	6.2	5.1	5.0	6.5	5.6	5.8
40-44	7.3	9.5	8.0	5.4	7.7	7.4
45-49	7.2	12.7	10.4	7.2	8.7	10.0
50-54	14.1	16.0	12.1	9.8	13.1	13.0
55-59	29.8	22.9	16.9	17.6	23.7	20.5
60-64	39.0	35.2	18.3	21.6	28.8	28.7
65-69	33.9	91.1	51.1	46.6	42.3	68.5
70 & over	89.4	100.2	66.1	82.8	77.5	91.2
All ages	16.3	17.0	18.0	18.3	17.1	17.6
URBAN						
0-4	31.7	34.2	39.4	36.0	35.4	35.1
5-9	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.2
10-14	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.5
15-19	0.8	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.3
20-24	2.3	1.6	2.4	4.6	2.4	3.0
25-29	1.2	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.3
30-34	4.0	2.9	3.3	5.0	3.7	3.8
35-39	2.5	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.2
40-44	8.2	8.2	3.2	3.2	5.8	5.8
45-49	7.5	8.9	8.9	4.3	8.2	6.8
50-54	14.6	12.6	13.3	9.8	14.0	11.4
55-59	19.8	19.0	11.4	25.1	15.9	21.7
60-64	30.3	24.7	25.9	22.1	28.4	23.5
65-69	31.2	40.9	39.5	30.3	35.1	36.0
70 & over	82.1	96.5	75.2	74.6	78.7	85.5
All ages	9.3	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.3
COMBINED						
0-4	62.0	56.5	70.1	66.1	65.9	61.1
5-9	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.6	4.1	4.7
10-14	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8
15-19	1.0	2.0	3.5	3.8	2.1	2.8
20-24	2.7	2.4	3.6	6.0	3.1	4.0
25-29	1.3	2.4	4.1	5.9	2.6	4.0
30-34	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.7
35-39	5.7	4.6	4.8	6.0	5.3	5.3
40-44	7.4	9.3	7.5	5.1	7.4	7.2
45-49	7.2	12.2	10.2	6.9	8.6	9.6
50-54	14.1	15.6	12.2	9.8	13.2	12.8
55-59	28.5	22.5	16.2	18.5	22.7	20.6
60-64	37.8	33.9	19.2	21.7	28.7	28.1
65-69	33.6	85.3	49.9	45.0	41.5	65.0
70 & over	88.5	99.8	67.2	81.9	77.7	90.6
All ages	15.4	16.1	17.1	17.3	16.2	16.6

TABLE 5

Per cent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	0.4	6.0	92.8	0.8
1980	0.3	7.6	91.5	0.6
URBAN				
1979	14.3	45.9	39.7	0.1
1980	12.0	45.7	40.7	1.6
COMBINED				
1979	4.6	18.2	76.6	0.6
1980	3.9	19.4	75.8	0.9

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Per cent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1979-80

Year	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
1979	0.9	48.1	30.6	20.4
1980	0.6	48.8	29.5	21.1
URBAN				
1979	4.5	83.9	6.7	4.9
1980	4.7	81.5	5.6	8.2
COMBINED				
1979	1.8	57.3	24.5	16.4
1980	1.6	56.8	23.6	18.0

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

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

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

N: No professional doctor, hakim, vaidya attended.

APPENDIX

**SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME
FORM NO. 1—HOUSELIST**

U.R. (P) for residential or partially residential & (N.R.) for non-residential or vacant

State.....
District.....Teh/Taluk.....
Town/Vill./Block.....
Sample Code.....

Sl.No.	House No.	Household No.	Block No. & house No. as in () Census	Name of head of household	Purpos: for which house is used at time of Survey						
					Base line 1. 19.	H.Y.S. 1. 19.	H.Y.S. 1. 19.	H.Y.S. 1. 19.	H.Y.S. 1. 19.	H.Y.S. 1. 19.	H.Y.S. 1. 19.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME FORM NO. 2—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

House and Household No. Name of Head Religion Sample Code

Census Block No. & House No. () Census

Sl. No.	Name including Head	Relation-ship to Head	Sex M/F	Base-line Survey 1— —19			H.Y.S. —19			H.Y.S. —19			H.Y.S.—19			H.Y.S —19			H.Y.S. —19					
				Status		Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status		
				Marital	Residential		Marital	Residential		Marital	Residential		Marital	Residential		Marital	Residential		Marital	Residential		Marital	Residential	
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
UR—Usual Resident of household whether present or temporary absent; I—Immigrated; O—Out migrated; D—Died;																								
N.B.—New Birth; NBD—New birth died; SI—Shifted into the household (within Sample unit) SO;— Shifted out from the household (within Sample unit);				Male																				
V—visitor; M—Married; UM—Unmarried; W—Widow/Widower; D—Divorced; S—Separated.				Female																				
				Total																				

Usual Resident Population = UR + SI + SO + I + NB + D + O + NBD

Village/Town
Tehsil/Taluk
District
Sample Code

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME
FORM NO. 3—LIST OF BIRTHS

Reference period (Month's covered)
From To
Survey Period (Dates of field survey)
From To
- - -

Sl. No.	House No. and Household No.		Name of Head of Household	Particulars of Mother	Status URP/URA/V	Particulars of children born		Matching Remarks	Re-verification	Remarks	
	Existing	Census ()		Name		Sex M/F	Date of birth				Live Birth Still Birth (LB/SB)
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Village/Town.....
 Tehsil/Taluka.....
 District.....
 Sample Code.....

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME

FORM NO. 4—LIST OF DEATHS

Reference Period (Months Covered)
 From..... To.....
 Survey period (Dates of Field Survey)
 From..... To.....

Sl. No.	House No. & Household No.		Name of head of household	Particulars of Deceased.				Matching Remarks	Re-verification	Remarks	
	Existing	Census ()		Name	Status URP/URA/V	Sex M/F	Date of Death				Age at Death
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

*NOTE: The status in Col. No. 5 refers to the status at the time of occurrence of the event and not to the status at the time of the H. Y. S. Signature & Designation.....

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME

Form No. 5—BIRTH RECORD

Village/Town.....

Ward.....

Tehsil/Taluk.....

District.....

Sample Code

Sl. No.	Particulars of newly born child						House and Household No.		Name of Head of the family	Information about mother who delivered the child											
	Place of Birth in/ Out of unit	Date of Birth	Date of enumeration	Live Birth/ Still Birth (L.B./S.B.)	Type of Birth Single/ Multiple (S/M)	Sex M/F	Existing	Census ()		Name of mother	Mother's Relation to Head	Residential status(U,R,P,U,R,A./V)	Present age in completed years	Religion	Type of Relation at delivery	First information source	Enumerator's signature	Date of Death	Age at Death	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	

**SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME
FORM NO. 6—DEATH RECORD**

Village/Town..... Ward..... Tehsil/Taluk..... District..... Sample Code.....

Sl. No.	Place of death (in/out of unit)	Date of Death	Date of enumeration	Name of the deceased	Name of Father, Mother/ Husband of deceased	House No. and Household No.	Name of the Head	Relation of deceased to Head	Deceased's status (URP/URA/V)	Sex (M/F)	Age at Death			Date of days/Month/Year of Birth if age at death is Below 3 years	Serial No. of Birth in form 5 & 2	Marital Status (M/U/M/W/D/S)	Religion	Medical/Attendance before Death	First Information Source	Enumerator's Signature	Remarks	
											Below 1 month (in days)	Below 12 months (in months)	One year and above (in completed years)									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

**SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME
FORM NO. 7—LIST OF PREGNANT WOMEN**Village/Town.....
Tehsil/Taluk..... District..... Sample Code.....
Enumeration Block

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sl. No.	Date of Enumeration	House No. & Existing Household No.	(Census No.)	Name of Head	Name of pregnant woman	Outcome of Pregnancy—Live Birth 'LB', Still Birth 'SB', Abortion 'A'	S. No. in Form 5 if 'LB' or 'SB'

B—DEATH

1	Sl. No.	
2	Place of death (in/out of unit)	
3	Date of death	
4	Date of enumeration	
5	Name of the deceased	
6	Name of Father/Mother/Husband of deceased	
7	Existing	House No. & House-hold No.
8	() Census	
9	Name of the head	
10	Relation of deceased to Head	
11	Deceased's status (URP/URA/V)	
12	Sex (M/F)	
13	Below 1 month (in days)	Age at death
14	Below 12 month (in months)	
15	One year and above (in completed year)	
16	Marital status (M/UM/W/D/S)	
17	Religion	
18	Medical attention before death	
19	First information source	

C—INFORMATION SYSTEM

	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week
B	D	B	D	B

Applicable only in rural areas

Name.....Vocation.

1. Any-special efforts made to net all births & deaths.
2. Any difficulties experienced e.g. payment of T.A. Bills, honorarium etc.

Name of Enumerator and Signature with date.

**SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME
FORM NO. 11—RESULT OF HALF YEARLY SURVEY**

Name of Village/Town.....

Reference Period.....
From.....to.....
Survey Period.....
From.....to.....

Sample Code No.....

Particulars of events	No. of live Births						No. of Still Births						No. of Deaths					
	UR						UR						UR					
	In		Out		V		In		Out		V		In		Out		V	
	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

a. Registered by Enumerator & listed by Supervisor

b. Registered by Enumerator & missed by Supervisor

c. Missed by Enumerator & listed by Supervisor

d. Correct event missed by Enumerator & Supervisor but discovered later on

Total of a, b, c, d.

**SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME
FORM NO. 12—POPULATION OF USUAL RESIDENT BY AGE AND SEX**

AS ON.....19..

State.....

Unit.....Code.....Taluk.....District.....

Age groups (years)	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Below 1			
1—4			
5—9			
10—14			
15—19			
20—24			
25—29			
30—34			
35—39			
40—44			
45—49			
50—54			
55—59			
60—64			
65—69			
70+			
Age not stated			
Total All ages			

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