



# SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM 1981



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VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION  
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NEW DELHI

## CONTENTS

Page No.

Preface .. ..	iii
List of tables .. ..	v
Chapter 1 - Introduction .. ..	1
Chapter 2 - Age Composition of Population .. ..	12
Chapter 3 - Measures of Fertility .. ..	17
Chapter 4 - Measures of Mortality .. ..	36
Detailed Tables .. ..	65
India .. ..	66
Andhra Pradesh .. ..	69
Assam .. ..	72
Bihar .. ..	75
Gujarat .. ..	78
Haryana .. ..	81
Himachal Pradesh .. ..	84
Jammu & Kashmir .. ..	87
Karnataka .. ..	90
Kerala .. ..	93
Madhya Pradesh .. ..	96
Maharashtra .. ..	99
Orissa .. ..	102
Punjab .. ..	105
Rajasthan .. ..	108
Tamil Nadu .. ..	111
Uttar Pradesh .. ..	114
West Bengal .. ..	117
Appendix-Schedules.. ..	120

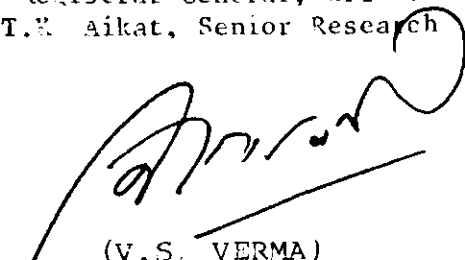
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## P R E F A C E

Civil registration system in India being deficient, sample registration system(SRS) has been the main source of information on fertility and mortality indicators at state and national level for more than a decade. Based on the mechanism of dual record system, the SRS combines in itself the advantages of both, registration method as well as survey procedure. The mechanism of dual record system provides a cross-check on the correctness and completeness of events of births and deaths listed in either records. Thus the SRS mechanism involves collection of data by two agencies, through two different procedures, viz, continuous enumeration and retrospective half-yearly surveys which is followed by a process of matching of the two records and subsequent field verification of unmatched and partially matched events.

This report, while presenting the data for the year 1981 gives a detailed account of the salient features of the SRS alongwith the organisational and operational aspects involved in the implementation of SRS. The report also contains an analysis of the data relating to population composition, fertility and mortality. The analysis aims at describing the population composition by broad age-group, the levels of fertility both overall as well as for different age-groups of women, the overall level of mortality as well as the mortality-level for various age-groups during the year 1981. It also aims at bringing out the rural-urban and inter-state differentials as well as sex-wise differentials wherever relevant. Further, the analysis aims at indicating the changes over the recent years. This report is broadly similar to earlier reports in the series. However, an additional feature of this report is that an attempt has been made to provide estimates of net reproduction rates on the basis of SRS based abridged life tables and SRS age-specific fertility rates.

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



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## LIST OF TABLES

1. Percent distribution of estimated population by age-groups and sex, 1981
2. Estimated age-specific fertility rates and other fertility indicators, 1981
3. Mortality indicators, 1981
4. Estimated age-specific death rates by sex, 1981
5. Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981
6. Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

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

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

at a conspicuous place near the entrance to the house. The enumerator prepares a notional map showing important land marks 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 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 house list 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 uni-stage 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, 1,000-1999 ; 500 to 999 and less than 500).

1.11 The total number of sample units was generally 150 in each state. The sample size arrived at by using a binominal model assuming the value of the parameter  $P$  as

0.04 and a coefficient of variation of one percent. The sampling unit consisted of either a village (if its population was below 2000) or a segment of a village (if its population was 2000 or above). The segmentation of large-size villages was found necessary to limit the population to be covered by a part-time enumerator to a manageable size. 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 2460 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 and 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 (1,00,000 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

State/Union Territories	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
<b>States</b>			
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
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1. A & N Islands	20	4	24
2. Arunachal Pradesh	25	-	25
3. Chandigarh	5	10	15
4. D & N 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	2460	1344	3804

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 1344 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 & Statistics in the State of Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; Directorates of Health Services in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu; Directorates of Census Operations in the remaining states/union territories. The implementing agencies for the urban sample are the Directorates of Economics & Statistics in 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, under-takes 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 guide-lines 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 & 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.

## C H A P T E R - 2

### AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Children aged 0-14 years comprise ~~38~~ percent of India's total population. (Statement 1) Population in the age-group 15-49 years is about 50 percent, while population aged 50 years & above is roughly about one-eighth of the total population. The differences between the male & female percentages are almost negligible for each age-group.

#### STATEMENT I

Percentage distribution of population  
by broad age-group, India, 1981

Sex	Age-Group		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
Male	38.21	49.52	12.27
Female	37.87	49.65	12.48
Person	38.05	49.58	12.37

2.1 A comparison of rural & urban age compositions of population shows that the percentage of child population (0-14 years) in rural areas is higher than the corresponding percentage in urban areas (Statement 2). However, reverse is the case in respect of population aged 15-49 years which has a higher percentage in urban areas. Population aged 50 years and above has a slightly higher percentage in rural areas than in urban areas. The apparent difference between the rural-urban age compositions of population may be mainly due to higher fertility in



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

## STATEMENT-2

Percentage distribution of population by broad age-groups by rural/urban, India, 1981

R/U	Sex	0-14	15-49	50 & above
R	Male	39.14	48.51	12.35
	Female	38.47	48.91	12.62
	Person	38.81	48.70	12.49
U	Male	34.40	53.69	11.91
	Female	35.36	52.77	11.87
	Person	34.86	53.25	11.89

2.3 The age composition of population is not the same for all states. Statement 3 shows percentages of population by broad age-groups for major states. The percentage of children aged 0-14 years are found to be in the range of 34 to 41. The percentages of population aged 15-49 years are in the range of 47 to 52, while the

percentages of population aged 50 years & above are in the range of 10 to 15. Although the percentages are not the same for all states, there are groups of states with very little intra-group variations. It is observed that Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have percentages very close to each other. Similarly, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu form another group. This group is having the lowest range of percentages of child (0-14 years) population. On the other extreme, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have the highest ranges of percentages of children aged 0-14 years. The following table gives rough indications of the percentages of population for various groups of states.

Groups	States	Percentage population in age-groups		
		0-14	15-49	50 & above
I	Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	36	51	13
II	Assam and West Bengal	39	51	10
III	Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	40	48	12
IV	Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Orissa	38	50	12
V	Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu	34	52	14

## STATEMENT 3

Percentage distribution of population  
by broad age-groups for major states,  
1981

States	Age-groups		
	0-14	15-49	50 & above
Andhra Pradesh	36.38	50.34	13.28
Assam	38.50	51.93	9.57
Bihar	40.91	47.02	12.07
Gujarat	37.71	50.57	11.72
Haryana	40.70	47.97	11.33
Himachal Pradesh	39.84	46.99	13.17
Jammu & Kashmir	38.37	50.25	11.38
Karnataka	37.78	49.87	12.35
Kerala	34.63	51.72	13.65
Madhya Pradesh	39.79	48.28	11.93
Maharashtra	36.42	50.58	13.00
Orissa	38.08	49.90	12.02
Punjab	34.37	50.61	15.02
Rajasthan	39.86	48.83	11.31
Tamil Nadu	33.67	<b>51.96</b>	<b>14.37</b>
Uttar Pradesh	39.17	<b>48.29</b>	12.54
West Bengal	38.55	50.54	10.91

2.4 Over the recent years, the percentage of child population in India has declined. A comparison of the percentages of child population for the period 1974-75 and 1979-81 shows about 5 percent decline during the 5-year interval (Statement-4). The margin of decline in the urban areas is slightly lower as compared to rural areas. The percentage of population in the age-group 15-49 years has gone up by about 3 percent. The margin of increase

is slightly lower for urban areas. The percentage of population aged 50 years & above has gone up by about 6 percent. In this case also, the margin of increase in urban areas is slightly lower than that in the rural areas.

## STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of population  
for India by rural/urban, 1974-76 &  
1979-81

Sector	Age-group	1974-76	1979-81	Index with 1974-76=100
Rural	0-14	40.85	38.80	94.98
	15-49	47.33	48.66	102.81
	50 & above	11.82	12.54	106.29
Urban	0-14	37.03	35.44	95.71
	15-49	51.85	52.83	101.89
	50 & above	11.12	11.73	105.49
Total	0-14	40.12	38.14	95.06
	15-49	48.18	49.49	102.72
	50 & above	11.70	12.37	105.73

2.5 State-wise comparison of the percentage distribution of population for the period 1974-76 and 1979-81 indicates decline in the percentages of child population in all the states by a margin of about 3 to 10 percent (statement 5). The percentages of population aged 15-49 years have increased in all states. The margin of increase is generally small. However, in case of Assam and Punjab, the increase is found to be 8 and 7 percent, respectively. For the age group 50 years & above, the percentage population has increased in all states except Himachal Pradesh.

## STATEMENT 5

Percentage distribution of population  
by broad age groups for major states,  
1974-76 & 1979-81

States	0-14			15-49			60+		
	1974- 1976	1979- 1981	Index	1974- 1976	1979- 1981	Index	1974- 1976	1979- 1981	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pd.	38.62	36.81	95.31	49.03	49.94	101.86	12.35	13.25	107.29
Assam	43.71	39.30	89.91	47.25	51.26	108.49	9.04	9.44	104.42
Gujarat	41.08	38.29	93.21	48.35	50.25	103.93	10.57	11.46	108.42
Haryana	42.94	41.08	95.67	46.06	47.51	103.15	11.00	11.41	103.73
Himachal Pd.	41.42	40.20	97.05	45.59	46.98	103.05	12.99	12.82	98.69
Jammu & Kashmir	40.42	38.82	96.04	48.84	49.98	102.33	10.74	11.20	104.28
Karnataka	41.14	38.12	92.66	47.66	49.78	104.45	11.20	12.10	108.04
Kerala	37.14	35.37	95.23	50.51	51.22	101.41	12.35	13.41	108.58
Madhya Pd.	42.87	40.15	93.66	45.87	48.04	104.73	11.26	11.81	104.88
Maharashtra	39.19	37.02	94.46	48.97	50.29	102.70	11.84	12.69	107.18
Orissa	40.30	38.18	94.74	49.21	49.55	100.69	10.49	12.27	116.97
Punjab	38.64	34.66	89.70	47.29	50.67	107.15	14.07	14.67	104.26
Rajasthan	41.60	40.08	96.35	47.60	48.40	101.68	10.80	11.52	106.67
Tamil Nadu	37.00	34.49	93.22	50.39	51.52	102.24	12.61	13.99	110.94
Uttar Pd.	40.52	39.30	96.99	47.34	48.23	101.88	12.14	12.47	102.72

## CHAPTER - 3

### MEASURES OF FERTILITY

Crude birth rate is the most commonly used measure of fertility. For the year 1981, the crude birth rate for India is found to be 33.9. The rate for rural areas is 35.6 which is much higher than the rate of 27.0 for urban areas. From statement 5 it may be seen that Kerala is having the lowest birth rate (25.6) and Uttar Pradesh is having the highest birth rate (39.6). The rural rates are generally much higher than the urban rates. However, in respect of Kerala and Punjab; the rural-urban differences are relatively small. In respect of six states, viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; the birth rates are higher than the national average.

#### STATEMENT 6

Crude birth rates, by rural/urban, India  
and major states, 1981

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
India	35.6	27.0	33.9
Andhra Pradesh	32.7	27.5	31.7
Assam	33.8	23.2	33.0
Bihar	39.7	33.9	39.1
Gujarat	36.1	29.8	34.5
Haryana	37.8	29.6	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	32.4	17.3	31.5
Jammu & Kashmir	33.9	21.4	31.6
Karnataka	29.2	25.7	28.3
Kerala	26.0	23.5	25.6
Madhya Pradesh	38.8	31.4	37.6
Maharashtra	30.4	24.5	28.5
Orissa	33.4	29.3	33.1
Punjab	30.8	28.5	30.3
Rajasthan	38.3	31.2	37.1
Tamil Nadu	29.7	23.9	28.0
Uttar Pradesh	40.8	31.5	39.6
West Bengal	37.0	20.0	33.2

3.1 Statement 7 shows distribution of states according to rural and urban birth rates. Kerala and Tamil Nadu have relatively low rural as well as urban birth rates. On the other extreme; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have relatively very high birth rates for both rural as well as urban areas. The urban birth rates are below 25 in 7 out of 17 major states. The rural birth rates are above 30 for all states except Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The maximum rural-urban difference is observed in respect of West Bengal.

## STATEMENT 7

Distribution of major states by rural and urban birth rates for 1981

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

3.2 A comparison of the average birth rates for the periods 1974-76 and 1979-81 indicates a small (about 3 percent) decline in the birth rate at the national level. Decline in the statewide birth rates is also observed. The exceptions in this regard may be due to variations in the field work. (Statement 8)

## STATEMENT 8

Average crude birth rates for India  
and major states, 1974-76 & 1979-81

India/States	1974-76	1979-81	Index with 1974-76=100
1	2	3	4
INDIA	34.7	33.8	97
Andhra Pradesh	34.4	31.6	92
Assam	31.9	32.9	103
Gujarat	37.6	35.1	93
Haryana	37.9	36.8	97
Himachal Pradesh	33.4	31.4	94
Jammu & Kashmir	31.2	31.3	100
Karnataka	28.4	28.0	99
Kerala	27.5	26.1	95
Madhya Pradesh	38.9	37.5	96
Maharashtra	29.3	28.3	97
Orissa	34.0	31.9	94
Punjab	31.8	29.6	93
Rajasthan	35.51	37.1	105
Tamil Nadu	30.2	28.3	94
Uttar Pradesh	41.7	39.5	95

3.3 General fertility rate (GFR) is yet another measure of fertility expressed as the number of live births per thousand of women in the reproductive age-group 15-49 years. This is found to be 149 for rural areas of India, 107 for urban areas and 141 for all areas combined



(statement 9). Statewise, there are wide variations in the rates. The lowest rate (95) is observed for Kerala and the highest 174 is observed for Uttar Pradesh. Rural rates are much higher than the urban rates in all states. The variation in the rural rates is in the range of 96 to 181. While the variation in the urban rates is in the range of 69 to 146. A broad grouping of states on the basis of the rates for rural and urban areas combined is as follows:

<u>GFR</u>	<u>States</u>
Below 100	Kerala
100-120	Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu
120-140	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.
140-160	Gujarat, Haryana
160-180	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

## STATEMENT 9

General fertility rates by rural/urban,  
India and major states, 1981

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
INDIA	149.4	107.2	140.9
Andhra Pradesh	132.7	105.1	127.1
Assam	133.0	88.3	129.4
Bihar	174.5	145.7	171.2
Gujarat	148.4	118.3	140.6
Haryana	169.7	120.7	147.1
Himachal Pradesh	133.3	69.5	129.2
Jammu & Kashmir	144.8	80.7	131.8
Karnataka	119.0	100.9	113.9
Kerala	96.5	85.1	94.7
Madhya Pradesh	169.1	126.5	161.6
Maharashtra	124.1	98.5	115.8
Orissa	132.4	116.4	131.2
Punjab	129.4	114.5	126.4
Rajasthan	166.6	134.4	160.8
Tamil Nadu	115.0	89.4	107.0
Uttar Pradesh	181.3	128.9	173.7
West Bengal	157.8	77.2	138.4

3.4 Over the years, there has been a decline in the general fertility rate. A comparison of the GFRs for the periods 1974-76 and 1979-81 as given in statement 10 shows highest decline (about 14 percent) in Uttar Pradesh. The margin of decline is also very high in Punjab (13 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (12 percent). For Rajasthan, the rate for the latter period is slightly higher than that for the earlier period which may be due to variations in the field work.

## STATEMENT 10

Average general fertility rates  
for India and major states, 1974-76  
& 1979-81

India/States	1974-76	1979-81	Index with 1974-76=100
1	2	3	4
INDIA	149.7	137.6	92
Andhra Pradesh	142.2	125.3	88
Assam	140.0	131.3	94
Gujarat	161.2	144.8	90
Haryana	174.4	159.2	91
Himachal Pradesh	141.4	128.7	91
Jammu & Kashmir	135.7	131.7	97
Karnataka	123.6	113.4	92
Kerala	106.3	97.5	92
Madhya Pradesh	174.8	162.5	93
Maharashtra	123.9	115.6	93
Orissa	142.4	127.7	90
Punjab	141.6	123.1	87
Punjab			
Rajasthan	159.1	163.0	102
Tamil Nadu	119.1	109.1	92
Uttar Pradesh	202.0	173.8	86

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

## STATEMENT 11

Age specific fertility rates by  
rural/urban India.

Sector	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	98.2	261.4	244.9	180.4	112.6	48.4	22.0
Urban	58.1	195.0	187.0	117.8	60.1	24.5	9.1
Total	90.4	246.9	232.1	167.7	102.5	44.0	19.6

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

the other extreme, Uttar Pradesh is found to have the highest age-specific fertility rates in most of the age-groups and is having the highest birth rate.

## STATEMENT 12

## Age-specific Fertility rates, Major states, 1981

States	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pd.	122.3	234.7	195.9	124.6	73.7	28.9	9.7
Assam	81.6	198.9	225.8	164.9	96.3	36.0	8.1
Bihar	114.0	275.5	277.4	214.0	145.0	73.1	33.2
Gujarat	56.6	294.4	239.5	153.2	76.1	29.2	12.0
Haryana	81.9	279.0	271.9	192.0	108.9	46.9	18.4
Himachal Pd.	68.6	301.8	193.2	133.0	55.2	9.4	-
Jammu & Kashmir	61.1	200.5	229.6	190.5	115.7	69.3	26.1
Karnataka	69.0	201.4	191.1	134.3	77.8	29.6	12.6
Kerala	42.9	183.4	168.4	99.5	48.7	18.7	4.0
Madhya Pd.	124.7	287.9	265.8	188.7	114.0	44.3	23.0
Maharashtra	80.9	232.8	202.3	123.6	59.3	21.1	9.6
Orissa	71.5	259.9	234.8	161.5	82.0	33.2	11.0
Punjab	18.9	216.7	258.0	166.9	85.5	34.6	12.3
Rajasthan	88.6	271.5	253.2	197.6	143.2	68.5	27.7
Tamil Nadu	71.0	207.7	193.8	124.6	55.1	19.5	5.3
Uttar Pd.	91.5	277.6	281.9	230.7	159.7	74.4	40.5
West Bengal	129.5	235.1	196.1	140.4	89.6	35.7	14.9

3.7 The mean age of fertility has been calculated from the age specific fertility rates. Statement 13 shows the mean age of fertility for India and different states. The mean age of fertility for India is found to be 28.4 years. The highest value among the states is 29.7 for Jammu & Kashmir. The mean age for Uttar Pradesh is almost equally high. Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan also have relatively high mean ages. Himachal Pradesh is found to have the lowest mean age (26.4). Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have also relatively low mean ages.

## STATEMENT 13

Mean age of fertility, India and  
major states, 1981

India/states	Mean age of fertility
1	2
INDIA	28.4
Andhra Pradesh	24.5
Assam	28.3
Bihar	29.1
Gujarat	27.7
Haryana	28.4
Himachal Pradesh	26.4
Jammu & Kashmir	29.7
Karnataka	28.2
Kerala	27.5
Madhya Pradesh	28.0
Maharashtra	27.2
Orissa	27.9
Punjab	29.0
Rajasthan	29.2
Tamil Nadu	27.2
Uttar Pradesh	29.6
West Bengal	27.4

3.8 The cumulated value of the age specific fertility rates at the end of the reproductive period gives a measure of fertility known as total fertility rate (TFR). This is independent of age & sex composition of the population and indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during the entire span of reproductive period, if the age specific fertility rates continue to be the same and there is no mortality. The TFRs worked out on the basis of ASFRs of 1981 are given in statement 14. The TFR for India is found to be 4.5. Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have higher values (5.0 & above) than this. Uttar Pradesh has the highest TFR (5.8). On the other extreme Kerala has the lowest TFR (2.8). The values for different states fall in the following ranges.

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

## STATEMENT 14

Total fertility rates by rural/urban,  
India and major states, 1981

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
INDIA	4.8	3.3	4.5
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	3.0	4.0
Assam	4.2	2.6	4.1
Bihar	5.8	4.8	5.7
Gujarat	4.6	3.4	4.3
Haryana	5.3	3.5	5.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.9	2.0	3.8
Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	2.5	4.5
Karnataka	3.8	3.0	3.6
Kerala	2.9	2.4	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	5.5	3.9	5.2
Maharashtra	4.0	3.0	3.6
Orissa	4.3	3.7	4.3
Punjab	4.1	3.4	4.0
Rajasthan	5.5	4.2	5.2
Tamil Nadu	3.7	2.7	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	4.1	5.8
West Bengal	4.8	2.4	4.2

3.9 A comparison of TFRs for the period 1974-76 and 1979-81 indicates decline in the TFRs in almost all states (statement 15). The margin of decline is found to be highest (19 percent) in case of Punjab. The margin of decline is also very high (12-15 percent) in case of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra. In case of Rajasthan, the TFR for the latter period is found to be higher than that for the earlier period. This may be due to variation in the field work.

## STATEMENT 15

Total fertility rates, India &  
major states 1974-76 and 1979-81

India/states	1974-76	1979-81	Index with 1974-76=100
1	2	3	4
INDIA	4.8	4.4	92
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	3.9	87
Assam	4.4	4.1	93
Gujarat	5.2	4.5	87
Haryana	5.7	5.1	89
Himachal Pradesh	4.4	3.8	86
Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	4.4	100
Karnataka	3.7	3.6	97
Kerala	3.4	2.9	85
Madhya Pradesh	5.7	5.3	93
Maharashtra	4.1	3.6	88
Orissa	4.7	4.2	89
Punjab	4.8	3.9	81
Rajasthan	5.2	5.3	102
Tamil Nadu	3.7	3.5	95
Uttar Pradesh	6.3	5.8	92

3.10 When the age specific fertility rates are calculated on the basis of female births only then the cumulated value of these ASFRs at the end of the reproductive period is known as gross reproduction rate (GRR). This indicates the average number of female children expected to be born per woman during the entire reproductive span of 15-49 years if there is no mortality and fertility schedules represented by the age specific fertility rates continue to remain the same. This is also considered as a replacement index as it provides an indication as to



whether the females of one generation would be replaced by a smaller or larger or equal number of females in the succeeding generation under assumptions of constant fertility and no mortality. The GRRs for India and major states are given in statement 16. The GRR for India is found to be 2.2. State-wise variations are in the range of 1.4 to 2.8. Kerala is having the lowest GRR, while Uttar Pradesh is having the highest GRR. The rural rates are higher than the urban rates in all states. The rates for rural areas are in the range of 1.4 to 2.9, while the rates for urban areas are in the range of 1.0 to 2.0. The values of GRR for different states fall in the following ranges.

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

## STATEMENT 16

Gross reproduction rates by rural/  
urban, India and major states, 1981

India/States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
INDIA	2.3	1.6	2.2
Andhra Pradesh	2.1	1.5	2.0
Assam	2.1	1.3	2.0
Bihar	2.8	2.0	2.7
Gujarat	2.2	1.7	2.1
Haryana	2.4	1.7	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	2.1	1.0	2.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.4	1.2	2.1
Karnataka	1.8	1.5	1.7
Kerala	1.4	1.2	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	2.7	1.8	2.5
Maharashtra	1.9	1.4	1.7
Orissa	2.1	1.8	2.1
Punjab	2.0	1.6	1.9
Rajasthan	2.6	2.0	2.5
Tamil Nadu	1.8	1.3	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	2.0	2.8
West Bengal	2.4	1.1	2.1

3.11 Net reproduction rate (NRR) indicates the average number of daughters per woman expected to be ever born to a cohort of women according to a fixed schedule of fertility and mortality rates. It indicates the extent to which a cohort of women would eventually replace itself under the assumed conditions of fertility and mortality. The values of NRR for India and major states have been worked out on the basis of SRS based abridged life tables for females for the period 1976-80 and the age specific fer-

tility rates (ASFR) for the year 1981. These are given in statement 17. The NRR for India is found to be 1.6. Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are found to have values higher than this. The highest value of NRR is found to be 1.8 for Rajasthan and the lowest value is found to 1.2 for Kerala. The rural values are higher than the urban values in all states.

## STATEMENT 17

Net reproduction rates by rural/  
urban, India & major states, 1981

India/states	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
India	1.6	1.3	1.6
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.3	1.5
Assam	1.6	1.1	1.5
Gujarat	1.6	1.4	1.5
Haryana	1.7	1.5	1.7
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	0.9	1.6
Jammu & Kashmir	1.9	1.1	1.7
Karnataka	1.4	1.3	1.4
Kerala	1.3	1.1	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	1.5	1.7
Maharashtra	1.5	1.2	1.4
Orissa	1.5	1.5	1.5
Punjab	1.5	1.4	1.5
Rajasthan	1.8	1.6	1.8
Tamil Nadu	1.3	1.1	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	1.7	1.5	1.7

3.12 Information about type of attention at birth is collected in respect of every birth recorded as such information would be useful by way of indicating the

3.13 State-wise percentage distributions for rural areas (statement 19) indicate that institutional births comprise less than 10 percent of the total births except in respect of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In Kerala, nearly 50 percent of the total births are found to be institutional. Besides very low percentages of institutional births in most of the states, the percentages of births attended by trained professionals are also generally low. As a result, percentages of births attended by untrained professionals and others are generally very high (about 80 percent & above). Kerala and Tamil Nadu with very high percentages of institutional births besides Haryana and Punjab with very high percentages of births attended by trained professionals are the exceptions in this regard.

## STATEMENT 19

Percent distribution of births by  
type of attention at birth in rural  
areas of major states, 1981

State	Type of attention at birth		
	Institu- tional	Attended by trained professionals	Attended by untrained pro- fessionals and others
Andhra Pradesh	7.8	15.1	77.1
Assam	7.6	4.0	88.4
Bihar	2.2	4.5	93.3
Gujarat	6.3	24.5	69.2
Haryana	2.7	57.8	39.5
Himachal Pradesh	7.2	8.0	84.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2.7	11.1	86.2
Karnataka	9.9	14.8	75.3
Kerala	46.3	17.6	36.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	6.7	92.8
Maharashtra	10.9	9.4	79.7
Orissa	0.9	8.9	90.2
Punjab	1.7	46.1	52.2
Rajasthan	0.4	8.0	91.6
Tamil Nadu	24.2	17.4	58.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.3	10.2	89.5
West Bengal	10.2	2.5	87.3

extent of availability of institutional and professional medical help. Births are classified into four categories. All births which have taken place in hospitals, nursing homes etc. are categorised as institutional. All domicilliary births are classified according to whether attended by (i) trained professionals; (ii) untrained professionals and (iii) others. The percentage distribution of births according to the type of attention at birth at the national level is shown in statement 18. It is observed that institutional births comprise only about 18 percent of the total births. Births attended by trained professionals also account for 18 percent and the remaining 64 percent accounts for births attended by untrained professionals and others. So far as rural areas are concerned, institutional births comprise only 10.6 percent and births attended by trained professionals comprise 15.7 percent, so that, 73.7 percent goes to the category of births attended by untrained professionals and others. In urban areas there is a sharp contrast as only 34 percent of the births are attended by untrained professionals and others and the institutional births form about 39 percent of the total births besides, the percentage of births attended by trained professionals is also much higher than that in the rural areas.

## STATEMENT 18

Percent distribution of births by  
type of attention at births by rural/  
urban, India 1981

Sector	Type of attention at birth		
	Institutional	Attended by trained professionals	Attended by untrained professionals & others
Rural	10.6	15.7	73.7
Urban	38.8	27.0	34.2
Total	17.7	18.5	63.8

3.14 In the urban areas, percentages of institutional births are much higher than those in the rural areas (statement 20). The percentages of births attended by trained professionals are also generally higher as compared to the corresponding percentages for rural areas. As a result, the percentages of births attended by untrained professionals and other are much lower than the corresponding figures for rural areas. The lowest percentage of births attended by untrained professionals and others is found to be 8.4 for Kerala and the highest percentage is found to be 66.3 for Orissa while in the rural areas, the percentages are generally about 80 percent or above. The institutional births in urban areas are above 10 percent except Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab. The highest percentage is found to be 77.4 for Kerala. West Bengal (71.9), Maharashtra (69.5), Tamil Nadu (62.1), Karnataka (59.5) and Andhra Pradesh (56.9) have also very high percentages.

## STATEMENT 20

Percent distribution of births  
by type of attention at birth  
for urban areas of major states,  
1981

States	Type of attention at birth		
	Institutional	Attended by trained professionals	Attended untrained professionals & others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	56.9	19.1	24.0
Assam	41.3	9.1	49.6
Bihar	37.1	8.6	54.3
Gujarat	43.9	15.5	40.6
Haryana	16.1	59.3	24.6

## STATEMENT 20 (Concld)

States	Type of attention at birth		
	Institutional	Attended by trained professionals.	Attended by untrained professional and others
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	40.9	32.7	26.4
Jammu & Kashmir	7.9	42.9	49.2
Karnataka	59.5	9.7	30.8
Kerala	77.4	14.2	8.4
Madhya Pradesh	46.0	8.7	45.3
Maharashtra	69.5	12.2	18.3
Orissa	14.7	19.0	66.3
Punjab	3.3	75.7	21.0
Rajasthan	11.3	27.2	61.5
Tamil Nadu	62.1	20.9	17.0
Uttar Pradesh	14.6	44.0	41.4
West Bengal	71.9	4.7	23.4

3.15 For rural and urban combined, the percentages of institutional births are found to be in the range of 2 to 53, with Punjab having the lowest and Kerala having the highest values (statement 21). The percentages of births attended by trained professionals are in the range of 3 to 58 and percentages of births attended by untrained professionals and others are in the range of 30 to 86.

## STATEMENT 21

Percent distribution of births  
by type of attention at birth  
for rural and urban combined  
of major states, 1981.

States	Type of attention at birth		
	Institutional	Attended by trained profession- als	Attended by untrained professionals and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	16.6	15.8	67.6
Assam	16.1	5.3	78.6
Bihar	8.3	5.3	86.4
Gujarat	12.4	23.0	64.6
Haryana	6.5	58.2	35.3
Himachal Pradesh	24.2	20.4	55.4
Jammu & Kashmir	4.0	19.3	76.7
Karnataka	19.7	13.8	66.5
Kerala	52.7	16.9	30.4
Madhya Pradesh	10.5	7.2	82.3
Maharashtra	26.5	10.2	63.3
Orissa	5.3	12.1	82.6
Punjab	2.2	54.6	43.2
Rajasthan	3.1	12.7	84.2
Tamil Nadu	31.0	18.1	50.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.8	23.2	71.0
West Bengal	32.1	3.3	64.6



C H A P T E R - 4

MEASURES OF MORTALITY

The estimated crude death rate for India for 1981 is found to be 12.5 (statement 20). The rate for rural areas is 13.7 which is very much higher than the urban rate (7.8). Among major states, Madhya Pradesh has the highest death rate (16.6), Uttar Pradesh has also almost equally high death rate (16.3). Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan are four other states which have higher death rate than the national average. Kerala has the lowest death rate (6.6). Rural-urban difference is very high in almost all the states. However, in respect of Kerala the rural-urban difference is very small. A classification of states on the basis of rural and urban death rates is as follows:

		Urban death rate			
Rural death rate	Urban death rate				11.0 & above
	Below 7.0	7.0-9.0	9.0-11.0		
1	2	3	4	5	
Below 7.0	Kerala	-	-	-	
7.0-9.0	-	-	-	-	
9.0-11.0	Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka	Maharashtra Punjab	-	-	
11.0-13.0	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal	Haryana	Gujarat	-	
13.0 & above	-	Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh		

## STATEMENT 22

Estimated crude death rates by rural/  
urban, India and major states, 1981.

India/ States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
India	13.7	7.8	12.5
Andhra Pradesh	12.2	6.5	11.1
Assam	13.0	8.0	12.6
Bihar	14.7	8.0	13.9
Gujarat	12.4	10.7	12.0
Haryana	11.9	7.6	11.3
Himachal Pradesh	11.5	5.1	11.1
Jammu & Kashmir	9.7	6.0	9.0
Karnataka	10.2	6.3	9.1
Kerala	6.7	5.8	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	18.0	9.3	16.6
Maharashtra	10.6	7.4	9.6
Orissa	13.5	7.9	13.1
Punjab	10.0	7.1	9.4
Rajasthan	15.8	7.6	14.3
Tamil Nadu	13.5	7.9	11.8
Uttar Pradesh	17.3	9.9	16.3
West Bengal	12.2	6.9	11.0

4.1 There has been a decline in the mortality level as indicated by the average crude death rates for the period 1974-76 and 1979-81 given in statement 23. The margin of decline is highest (29 percent) in Assam, and Andhra Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh also, the margin of decline is very high (22 percent). In many other states, the extent of decline is more than 15 percent. For Haryana and Madhya Pradesh only, the extent of decline is found to be less than 10 percent.

## STATEMENT 23

Average estimated crude death rates,  
India and major states, 1974-76 & 1979-81

India/states	1974-76	1979-81	Index with 1974-76=100
1	2	3	4
India	15.1	12.6	83
Andhra Pradesh	15.0	11.7	71
Assam	16.2	11.5	71
Gujarat	14.6	12.4	85
Haryana	12.6	11.0	92
Himachal Pradesh	13.0	10.7	82
Jammu & Kashmir	11.4	9.3	82
Karnataka	11.2	9.7	87
Kerala	8.1	6.8	84
Madhya Pradesh	16.9	15.7	93
Maharashtra	11.4	10.0	88
Orissa	16.4	14.1	86
Punjab	10.8	9.2	85
Rajasthan	15.0	13.5	90
Tamil Nadu	14.5	11.7	81
Uttar Pradesh	20.9	15.4	78

4.2 A comparison of male and female mortality rates at the national level (statement 24) shows very little difference between the two. While the female mortality is slightly high than the male mortality in rural areas, the reverse is the case in respect of urban areas.

## STATEMENT 24

Estimated death rates by sex  
and by rural/urban, India, 1981

Sector	Male	Female
Rural	13.4	13.9
Urban	8.0	7.6
Total	12.4	12.7

4.3 Statewise male and female death rates in statement 25 shows higher male mortality in respect of Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal although the margin of difference in respect of most of these states is very small or even negligible. Only in respect of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala; the margin of difference is quite high. For Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; female mortality is found to be higher than male mortality. In this case also, the margin of difference is generally small or even negligible.

## STATEMENT 25

Estimated death rates by sex, major  
states, 1981

States	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	11.6	10.6
Assam	12.5	12.7
Bihar	12.6	15.3
Gujarat	12.2	11.8
Haryana	10.8	11.8
Himachal Pradesh	14.1	8.1
Jammu & Kashmir	9.2	8.8
Karnataka	9.2	9.1
Kerala	7.8	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	16.1	17.1
Maharashtra	9.7	9.4
Orissa	13.1	13.0
Punjab	10.1	8.7
Rajasthan	14.1	14.6
Tamil Nadu	12.1	11.6
Uttar Pradesh	15.4	17.3
West Bengal	11.2	10.7

4.4 Mortality Varies with age: The level of mortality during infancy is very high. It may be seen from statement 26. that the infant mortality rate for India for 1981 is 110 per thousand live births. The rural rate (119) is almost double the urban rate (62). Among major states, the lowest rate is 37 for Kerala. The highest rate (150) for Uttar Pradesh is more than 4 times the lowest rate. Madhya Pradesh (142) and Orissa (136) have also very high infant death rates. The rural rates are considerably higher than the urban rates in respect of all states. The rates for rural and urban combined for different states fall in the following ranges.

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

## STATEMENT 26

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

India/states	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
India	119	62	110
Andhra Pradesh	93	52	86
Assam	107	76	106
Bihar	124	60	118
Gujarat	123	89	116
Haryana	108	52	101
Himachal Pradesh	72	65	71
Jammu & Kashmir	76	41	72
Karnataka	77	45	69
Kerala	40	24	37
Madhya Pradesh	152	80	142
Maharashtra	90	49	79
Orissa	140	68	135
Punjab	88	51	81
Rajasthan	118	53	108
Tamil Nadu	104	55	91
Uttar Pradesh	157	97	150
West Bengal	98	44	91

4.5 In some of the states, male infant mortality rates are higher than female infant mortality rates; while in many other states, reverse is the case (statement 27). As a result, there is very little difference between the male and female infant mortality rates at the national level. The states with higher male infant mortality rates are Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The states with lower male infant mortality rates are Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

## STATEMENT 27

Infant mortality rates by sex,  
India and major states, 1981.

India/states	Male	Female
1	2	3
India	110	111
Andhra Pradesh	92	80
Assam	105	106
Bihar	112	124
Gujarat	114	118
Haryana	91	113
Himachal Pradesh	90	55
Jammu & Kashmir	68	75
Karnataka	70	69
Kerala	44	31
Madhya Pradesh	147	137
Maharashtra	82	75
Orissa	139	130
Punjab	79	83
Rajasthan	107	109
Tamil Nadu	93	89
Uttar Pradesh	146	156
West Bengal	94	89

4.6 The contribution of infant deaths to total deaths is about 30 percent at the national level (statement 28). The rural-urban differential is quite high. The percentage for rural areas is 31 as against 22 for urban areas. Among major states, Kerala is having the lowest percentages (14) of infant deaths, while Uttar Pradesh is having the highest percentage (37). Bihar (33), Gujarat (33), Haryana (33), Madhya Pradesh (32) and Orissa (34) have also very high percentages. The urban percentages are smaller than the rural percentages except

in the cast of Himachal Pradesh. The lowest urban percentage is 10 for Kerala and the highest is 31 for Uttar Pradesh. The percentages for rural and urban combined for different states fall in the following ranges:

<u>Percentages of infant deaths</u>	<u>States</u>
10-15	Kerala
15-20	-
20-25	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu
25-30	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal
30-35	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa
35-40	Uttar Pradesh



## STATEMENT 28

Percentages of infant deaths to total deaths by rural/urban, India and major states, 1981

India/states	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
India	31.0	21.6	29.9
Andhra Pradesh	25.0	21.7	24.6
Assam	28.0	22.2	27.7
Bihar	33.6	25.5	33.1
Gujarat	35.8	24.7	33.3
Haryana	34.3	20.5	32.9
Himachal Pradesh	20.2	22.0	20.2
Jammu & Kashmir	26.6	14.7	25.1
Karnataka	22.1	18.3	21.4
Kerala	15.2	9.7	14.5
Madhya Pradesh	32.7	27.0	32.2
Maharashtra	25.8	16.4	23.5
Orissa	34.5	25.4	34.1
Punjab	27.0	20.4	26.0
Rajasthan	28.7	21.7	28.0
Tamil Nadu	22.8	16.7	21.5
Uttar Pradesh	37.1	30.9	36.6
West Bengal	29.9	12.8	27.5

4.7 There has been some decline in the level of infant mortality over the past few years as indicated by statement 29. The average infant mortality rates for the period 1979-81 are found to be lower than those for the period 1974-76. In a few exceptional cases, there may be variations in the field work. The extent of decline is found to be very high (more than 25 percent). in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan.

## STATEMENT 29

Average estimated infant mortality rates, India and major states, 1974-76 and 1979-81.

India/states	1974-76	1979-81	Index with 1974-76=100
India	131.7	115.0	87
Andhra Pradesh	118.7	94.7	80
Assam	134.7	104.3	77
Gujarat	136.3	117.3	86
Haryana	109.3	101.3	93
Himachal Pradesh	114.0	81.7	72
Jammu & Kashmir	70.7	73.3	104
Karnataka	85.0	74.3	87
Kerala	54.7	40.0	73
Madhya Pradesh	142.0	142.3	100
Maharashtra	88.0	80.0	91
Orissa	142.0	142.3	100
Punjab	101.0	87.3	86
Rajasthan	143.3	107.0	75
Tamil Nadu	109.3	94.7	87
Uttar Pradesh	182.7	157.0	86

4.8 Among infant deaths, neo-natal deaths are generally very high. Statement 30 shows neo-natal mortality rates for India for the year 1981. Post-natal mortality rates are also shown alongwith. It may be seen that neo-natal mortality rates are much higher than post-natal mortality rates in respect of both rural as well as urban areas. Also the neo-natal mortality rates as well as the post-natal mortality rates for rural areas are much higher than the corresponding rates for urban areas.

## STATEMENT 30

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality  
rates by rural/urban, India, 1981

Sector	Neo-natal mortality	Post-natal mortality
1	2	3
Rural	75.6	43.5
Urban	38.5	24.0
Total	69.9	40.5

4.9 Among major states, the highest neo-natal mortality rate is 96.2 for Uttar Pradesh (statement 31). The lowest rate is 14.5 for Himachal Pradesh. The highest post-natal mortality rate is 61.6 for Madhya Pradesh and the lowest is 11.7 for Kerala. The distribution of states on the basis of neo-natal and post natal mortality rates is as follows.

New-natal mortality rates	Post-natal mortality rates			
	Below 20	20-40	40-60	60 & above
1	2	3	4	5
Below 20	-	-	Himachal Pradesh	
20-40	Kerala	-	-	-
40-60	-	Jammu & Kashmir Karnataka Maharashtra Punjab	Haryana and Rajasthan	
60-80	-	Andhra Pradesh Assam Tamil Nadu West Bengal	Bihar Gujarat and Orissa	
80 & above	-	-	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh

## STATEMENT 31

Neo-natal and post-natal mortality  
rates for major states, 1981

State 1	Neo-natal 2	Post-natal 3
Andhra Pradesh	60.1	26.2
Assam	66.8	38.8
Bihar	74.3	43.5
Gujarat	74.9	40.9
Haryana	57.7	43.7
Himachal Pradesh	14.5	57.0
Jammu & Kashmir	43.9	27.6
Karnataka	48.6	20.5
Kerala	25.7	11.7
Madhya Pradesh	80.7	61.6
Maharashtra	53.9	25.0
Orissa	79.7	55.1
Punjab	48.8	32.2
Rajasthan	59.6	48.7
Tamil Nadu	62.6	28.5
Uttar Pradesh	96.2	54.2
West Bengal	63.9	27.2

4.10 While neo-natal deaths account for 63 percent of infant deaths at national level, post-natal deaths account for only 37 percent of infant deaths. Statewise figures given in statement 32 indicate that neo-natal deaths account for roughly around two-third of the infant deaths in most of the states. Correspondingly, the post-natal deaths are roughly around one-third of the total infant deaths. In respect of Himachal Pradesh, the percentage of neo-natal deaths is found to be very low and the percentage of post-natal deaths very high.

## STATEMENT 32

Percentages of neo-natal and post-natal deaths to total infant deaths, India and major states, 1981

India/States	Neo-natal deaths	Post-natal deaths
India	63.3	36.7
Andhra Pradesh	69.7	30.3
Assam	63.3	36.7
Bihar	63.0	37.0
Gujarat	64.7	35.3
Haryana	56.9	43.1
Himachal Pradesh	20.3	79.7
Jammu & Kashmir	61.4	38.6
Karnataka	70.2	29.8
Kerala	68.7	31.3
Madhya Pradesh	56.7	43.3
Maharashtra	68.4	31.6
Orissa	59.1	40.9
Punjab	60.2	39.8
Rajasthan	55.1	44.9
Tamil Nadu	68.7	31.3
Uttar Pradesh	64.0	36.0
West Bengal	70.2	29.8

4.11 Peri-natal mortality includes infant deaths within 7 days after live birth and still births. Peri-natal mortality rate indicates the number of infant deaths within 7 days after live birth together with the number of still births per thousand births (live births plus still births). Statement 33 shows peri-natal mortality rates for rural and urban areas of India for 1981 alongwith corresponding still birth rates. The peri-natal mortality rate for rural areas is found to be almost twice the rate for urban areas. For rural and urban combined the peri-natal mortality rate is found

to be 54.6. The still birth rate is found to be 10.6. The difference between the two is 44.0 which gives the number of infant deaths within first week after live birth per thousand of births (live births and still births). The differences for rural and urban areas are 47.4 and 25.3 respectively.

## STATEMENT 33

Estimated peri-natal mortality rate  
and still birth rate by rural/urban  
India, 1981

Sector	Peri-natal mortality	Still birth rate	Difference between peri-natal mortality rate and still birth rate
1	2	3	4
Rural	58.8	11.4	47.4
Urban	31.5	6.2	25.3
Total	54.6	10.6	44.0

4.12 Among major states, the highest peri-natal mortality rate is 69.9 for Uttar Pradesh (statement 34). Very high rate (60.8) is observed for Madhya Pradesh. Many other states have also high rates (50 and above). Kerala has very low rate (28.6). The difference between the peri-natal rate and still birth rate is also highest for Uttar Pradesh (57.3) and second highest for Madhya Pradesh (51.3). The ranges in which the differences fall are indicated as follows.

Difference between  
peri-natal mortality  
and still birth rate

States

Below 20	Himachal Pradesh and Kerala
20-30	Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
30-40	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
40-50	Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
50-60	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT 34

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

States	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate	Difference between peri-mortality and still birth rates.
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	53.4	13.8	39.6
Assam	57.6	16.8	36.8
Bihar	59.9	11.2	48.7
Gujarat	54.5	4.4	50.1
Haryana	50.0	11.5	38.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.4	-	6.4
Jammu & Kashmir	38.3	16.1	22.2
Karnataka	43.2	11.7	31.5
Kerala	28.6	11.3	17.3
Madhya Pradesh	60.8	9.5	51.3
Maharashtra	45.2	8.3	36.9
Orissa	50.2	9.8	40.4
Punjab	42.3	13.3	29.0
Rajasthan	41.4	7.6	33.8
Tamil Nadu	51.7	8.6	43.1
Uttar Pradesh	69.9	12.6	57.3
West Bengal	52.9	9.2	43.7

4.13. The level of mortality among children aged 0-4 years is very high, the mortality rate for India for 1981 is found to be 41 per thousand, child population aged 0-4 years (statement 35). The rural rate (45.5) is more than twice the urban rate (20.4). Sex-wise difference is observed, in respect of both rural and urban areas. In both the cases female death rates are higher than the male death rates, although the male-female difference is small in respect of urban areas.

## STATEMENT 35

Estimated death rate for children  
aged 0-4 years by rural/urban and  
by sex, India, 1981

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	43.1	48.0	45.5
Urban	20.0	20.9	20.4
Total	39.2	43.3	41.2

4.14. Statewise comparison of estimated death rates among children aged 0-4 years shows wide variations (statement 36). The lowest rate is found to be 12.2 for Kerala, while the highest is found to be 60.6 for Madhya Pradesh. Equally high rate (60.3) is observed for Uttar Pradesh while Rajasthan has also very high rate (50.3). The rural rates are much higher than urban rates in all states. While the rural rates range from 12.8 to 66.0; the urban rates range from 8.3 to 31.2. Distribution of states according to rural-urban rates is as follows.



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

## STATEMENT 36

Estimated death rate for children aged 0-4 years by rural/urban, major states, 1981

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	33.6	16.4	30.4
Assam	40.5	24.4	39.5
Bihar	44.4	23.9	42.5
Gujarat	43.7	31.2	40.6
Haryana	40.3	18.1	37.3
Himachal Pradesh	19.6	13.7	19.4
Jammu & Kashmir	28.4	14.2	26.4
Karnataka	27.8	14.3	24.2
Kerala	12.8	8.3	12.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.0	28.0	60.6
Maharashtra	33.3	16.3	26.2
Orissa	43.9	21.4	42.2
Punjab	28.2	14.9	25.7
Rajasthan	57.2	19.2	50.3
Tamil Nadu	42.1	17.6	35.1
Uttar Pradesh	64.2	31.2	60.3
West Bengal	37.5	13.7	33.5

4.15. Deaths to children aged 0-4 years comprise 44 percent of the total deaths at the national level (statement 37). There is considerable difference between the rural and urban percentages. The rural percentage (45) is much higher than the urban percentage (31). Statewise percentages vary between 21 and 55. While Kerala is having the lowest percentage, Uttar Pradesh is having the highest percentage. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have also very high percentages (around 50). The rural percentages are higher than the urban percentages. However, in respect of Himachal Pradesh, the urban percentage is slightly higher than the rural percentage. The rural-urban differences are generally very high. The percentages for rural and urban combined for different states fall in the following ranges:

Percentages of deaths  
among children aged  
0-4 years -----

States

20-30	Himachal Pradesh and Kerala
30-40	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
40-50	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, and Rajasthan
50-60	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

## STATEMENT 37

Percentage of deaths among children aged 0-4 years to total deaths by rural/urban, India and major states, 1981

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
India	45.5	30.7	43.7
Andhra Pradesh	35.5	30.5	34.9
Assam	40.1	32.0	39.7
Bihar	44.3	36.6	43.8
Gujarat	47.5	37.9	45.3
Haryana	48.0	29.6	46.2
Himachal Pradesh	23.6	26.3	23.7
Jammu & Kashmir	41.4	24.4	39.3
Karnataka	35.1	27.8	33.7
Kerala	22.3	16.0	21.5
Madhya Pradesh	52.1	36.0	50.6
Maharashtra	36.8	24.5	33.8
Orissa	45.4	36.1	45.0
Punjab	35.4	24.8	33.9
Rajasthan	49.9	35.5	48.5
Tamil Nadu	35.3	23.0	32.8
Uttar Pradesh	55.6	40.9	54.4
West Bengal	42.6	19.1	39.3

4.16 In contrast to the very high level of mortality during infancy and early childhood, mortality during latter childhood period (5-14 years) is very very low. From statement 38 it may be seen that death rate among children aged 5-14 years at the national level is only around 3 per thousand population. Urban areas have a much lower value of 1.6 per thousand population. Female death rate is found to be higher than male death rate.

However, in urban areas, male death rate is slightly higher than female death rate.

## STATEMENT 38

Estimated death rate for children  
aged 5-14 years by rural/urban and  
by sex, India, 1981

Sector	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	3.0	3.4	3.2
Urban	1.6	1.5	1.6
Total	2.7	3.1	2.9

4.17. Among major states the estimated death rates for children aged 5-14 years are found to be in the range of 0-3 to 4.4 (statement 39). Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate and is followed by Uttar Pradesh having almost equally high rate. Assam, Bihar and Rajasthan are also found to have relatively high rates. Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have relatively very low rates. The urban rates are generally much lower than the rural rates. The highest urban rate is found to be 2.5 as against 5.0 for rural areas. The rates for rural and urban combined for different states fall in the following ranges:

<u>Rates</u>	<u>States</u>
Below 1.0	Himachal Pradesh and Kerala
1.0 -2.0	Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka Maharashtra and West Bengal
2.0 -3.0	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa Punjab and Tamil Nadu
3.0 -4.0	Assam, Bihar and Rajasthan
4.0 -5.0	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

## STATEMENT 39

Estimated death rates for children  
aged 5-14 years by rural/urban,  
major states, 1981

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2.4	1.0	2.1
Assam	3.7	1.8	3.6
Bihar	3.6	2.1	3.4
Gujarat	2.8	2.5	2.7
Haryana	<b>2.0</b>	1.3	1.8
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.3	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	1.2	1.2
Karnataka	1.9	1.2	1.7
Kerala	0.9	0.6	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	5.0	1.7	4.4
Maharashtra	2.1	1.6	2.0
Orissa	2.9	1.5	2.7
Punjab	2.5	1.1	2.2
Rajasthan	4.0	2.5	3.7
Tamil Nadu	3.1	0.9	2.4
Uttar Pradesh	4.4	2.4	4.2
West Bengal	1.9	1.4	1.8

4.18 The level of mortality continues to the low in the age-group 15-34 years and there is only marginal increase as compared to age-group 5-14 years. Statement 40 shows that the death rate for the age-group 15-34 years at national level is around 3 per thousand population. Female death rate (3.6) is higher than male death rate (2.5). Rural death rate is nearly twice the urban rate. Also female death rates are higher than male death rates in rural as well as urban areas.

## STATEMENT 40

Estimated death rate for age-  
group 15-34 years by rural/  
urban and by sex, India, 1981

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	2.7	4.0	3.3
Urban	1.7	2.2	1.9
Total	2.5	3.6	3.0

4.19 State-wise figures show variation in the range of 1.6 to 4.3 (statement 41). The lowest rate is observed for Kerala, while the highest is observed for Assam. Most of the remaining states have rates in the range of 2.5 to 3.5. The rural rates are higher than urban rates in all states.

## STATEMENT 41

Estimated death rates for age-group  
15-34 years by rural/urban, major states,  
1981

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	1.9	3.1
Assam	4.5	1.6	4.3
Bihar	3.8	1.9	3.5
Gujarat	3.1	3.0	3.1
Haryana	3.0	2.3	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.2	0.9	3.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.2	0.7	1.8
Karnataka	2.6	2.0	2.4
Kerala	1.7	1.2	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	1.8	3.0
Maharashtra	2.8	2.1	2.6
Orissa	3.6	1.8	3.5
Punjab	2.3	2.0	2.3
Rajasthan	3.5	1.6	3.2
Tamil Nadu	3.9	2.0	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	3.6	2.6	3.5
West Bengal	3.3	1.2	2.8

4.20 The level of mortality in the age-groups 35-49 years is found to be considerably higher as compared to the age-group 15-34 years. Statement 42 shows that the death rate for the age-group 35-49 years is 6.1 which is twice the death rate for age-group 15-34 years. Also male death rate is found to be higher than female death rate which is just reverse of the pattern observed for the age group 15-34 years. Rural death rate is higher than urban death rate but the rural-urban difference for this age group is relatively smaller than that for the age-group 15-34 years. Higher male death rates than female death rates are observed for both rural and urban areas.

## STATEMENT 42

Estimated death rate for age group  
35-49 years by rural/urban and by  
sex, India, 1981

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	6.9	5.8	6.4
Urban	5.8	4.0	5.0
Total	6.7	5.5	6.1

4.21 Among major states, the lowest death rate for the age group 35-49 years is found to be 3.5 for Kerala (statement 43). The highest death rate is found to be 10.0 for Himachal Pradesh. For most of the states, the death rates are in the range of 5 to 8. Rural rates are generally higher than urban rates.

## STATEMENT 43

Estimated death rates for age-group  
35-49 years by rural/urban, major  
states, 1981.

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	6.7	3.4	6.1
Assam	7.9	5.8	7.7
Bihar	7.4	6.1	7.2
Gujarat	5.7	7.4	6.1
Haryana	4.2	3.2	4.0
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	2.2	10.0
Jammu & Kashmir	6.8	4.2	6.3
Karnataka	5.6	5.4	5.5
Kerala	3.6	2.9	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.9	5.9	5.9
Maharashtra	5.6	4.3	5.2
Orissa	7.1	5.4	6.9
Punjab	4.0	2.9	3.8
Rajasthan	7.0	4.6	6.6
Tamil Nadu	7.1	5.2	6.5
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	5.7	5.9
West Bengal	7.7	5.2	7.0

4.22 The estimated death rate for persons aged 50 years & above at the national level is found to be 35 per thousand (statement 44). Male death rate is higher than female death rate in respect of rural as well as urban areas. The rural rates are higher than urban death rates.

## STATEMENT 44

Estimated death rates for age 50 years and  
and above by rural/urban and by sex, India, 1981

Sector	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
Rural	39.2	34.0	36.6
Urban	31.7	27.7	29.8
Total	37.8	32.8	35.7



4.23 A comparison of state-wise figures (statement 45) shows variations in the range of 28 to 45. Kerala is found to have the lowest value. Punjab has also almost equally low value. For most of the other states the values are in the range of 30 to 40. Rural rates are generally higher than urban rates.

## STATEMENT 45

Estimated death rates for age 50 years  
& above by rural/urban, major states, 1981

States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	37.0	26.0	35.3
Assam	42.2	33.5	41.5
Bihar	40.3	29.6	39.4
Gujarat	33.2	33.3	33.2
Haryana	36.5	30.6	35.5
Himachal Pradesh	46.7	24.9	45.4
Jammu & Kashmir	31.7	29.3	31.2
Karnataka	35.0	23.8	32.1
Kerala	28.3	28.2	28.3
Madhya Pradesh	44.3	36.1	43.0
Maharashtra	32.6	30.1	31.8
Orissa	35.8	30.6	35.5
Punjab	29.8	26.5	29.2
Rajasthan	40.3	28.6	38.4
Tamil Nadu	37.1	32.3	35.8
Uttar Pradesh	35.3	30.3	34.6
West Bengal	41.7	29.0	38.2

4.24 Information about type of medical attention before death is also recorded in respect of all deaths. Such information is classified as (i) institutional (ii) attended by qualified medical practitioners (iii) attended by unqualified medical practitioners (iv) attended by others not included in the aforesaid categories. From statement

46 it is observed that number of deaths under the category "attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others" is still very high (about 62 percent) at the national level. Institutional deaths comprise only 9 percent while deaths included under category "attended by qualified medical practitioners" comprise 29 percent of total deaths. In respect of rural areas, institutional deaths comprise 6.5 percent as against 20.4 percent for urban areas. Deaths included under the category "attended by qualified medical practitioners" are also very high in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

## STATEMENT 46

Percent distribution of deaths by  
type of medical attention before  
death, 1981

Sector	Institutional	Attended by qualified medical practition- ers	Attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Rural	6.5	25.6	67.9
Urban	20.4	44.2	35.4
Total	9.2	29.2	61.6

4.25 Among major states, Kerala has the highest percentage (24) of institutional deaths in rural areas (statement 47). The percentages of cases attended by qualified medical practitioners is also very high (40) and the percentage attended by unqualified medical practitioners is the lowest (36). Uttar Pradesh is found to have the lowest percentage (0.6) of institutional deaths. However,

the percentages of deaths under the category "attended by qualified medical practitioners" is very high (48.1) so that the percentages of deaths under the category "attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others" is a little over 50. Percentages of institutional deaths are generally very low. For most of the states, percentages of deaths under the category "attended by qualified medical practitioners" are in the range of 10 to 30. Percentages of cases attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others are generally above 50. The highest percentage is 85 for Orissa. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have percentages in the range of 76 to 82.

## STATEMENT 47

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention before death for rural areas of major states, 1981.

States	Institutional	Attended by qualified medical practitioners	Attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5.1	13.8	81.1
Assam	4.3	49.0	46.7
Bihar	9.6	14.6	75.8
Gujarat	2.3	19.3	78.4
Haryana	6.9	40.7	52.4
Himachal Pradesh	1.9	50.0	48.1
Jammu & Kashmir	6.1	37.0	56.9
Karnataka	9.2	23.0	67.8
Kerala	24.2	39.9	35.9
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	20.4	78.2
Maharashtra	10.7	11.9	77.4
Orissa	1.5	13.6	84.9
Punjab	4.0	44.9	51.1
Rajasthan	2.5	16.7	80.8
Tamil Nadu	8.1	10.3	81.6
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	48.1	51.3
West Bengal	6.9	30.6	62.5

4.26 In the urban areas, institutional deaths are generally high, the highest being 42.3 percent for Kerala (statement 48). Very high percentages of institutional deaths are also observed for Bihar (35.1), Maharashtra (34.7), Tamil Nadu, (30.5) and West Bengal (33.3). Less than 10 percent institutional deaths are observed for Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Attention by unqualified medical practitioners and others relate to only 11 percent of the total deaths recorded in Kerala and West Bengal. The corresponding percentages are also found to be low (less than 20) for Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh because of very high percentages of cases attended by qualified medical practitioners and others and also high percentage of institutional deaths in case of Maharashtra.

## STATEMENT 48

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention before death for urban areas of major states, 1981

States	Institutional	Attended by qualified medical practitioners	Attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	21.4	38.9	39.7
Assam	13.3	66.9	19.8
Bihar	35.1	35.1	29.8
Gujarat	16.7	27.5	55.8
Haryana	12.2	42.8	45.0
Himachal Pd.	20.0	65.3	14.7
Jammu & Kashmir	12.0	50.8	37.2
Karnataka	26.3	26.9	46.8
Kerala	42.3	46.4	11.3
Madhya Pd.	25.3	15.4	59.3
Maharashtra	34.7	50.4	14.9
Orissa	5.4	27.9	66.7
Punjab	2.6	24.8	72.6
Rajasthan	8.6	23.9	67.5
Tamil Nadu	30.5	32.0	37.5
Uttar Pradesh	5.6	79.4	15.0
West Bengal	38.3	50.3	11.4

4.27 For rural and urban combined, institutional deaths comprise highest percentage (27.7) of total deaths in respect of Kerala and lowest (1.9) in respect of Uttar Pradesh (statement 49). In the remaining states except Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, institutional deaths comprise less than 10 percent of total deaths. Cases attended by qualified medical practitioners vary between 13 and 58 percent of the total deaths and cases attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others vary in the range of 31 to 81 percent of total deaths. The highest percentage of cases attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others is observed for Orissa and the lowest for Kerala. Except for Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; the percentages of cases attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others are more than 50.

## STATEMENT 49

Percent distribution of deaths by type of medical attention before deaths for rural and urban combined, major states, 1981

States	Institutional	Attended by qualified medical practitioners	Attended by unqualified medical practitioners and others
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	7.1	17.0	75.9
Assam	6.2	53.0	40.8
Bihar	12.9	17.2	69.9
Gujarat	4.6	20.6	74.8
Haryana	8.2	41.2	50.6
Himachal Pradesh	10.5	57.2	32.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7.5	40.2	52.3
Karnataka	11.8	23.6	64.6
Kerala	27.7	41.2	31.1
Madhya Pradesh	5.1	19.0	75.3
Maharashtra	16.0	20.3	63.7
Orissa	2.4	17.0	80.6
Punjab	3.7	40.2	56.1
Rajasthan	3.4	17.8	78.8
Tamil Nadu	11.0	13.1	75.9
Uttar Pradesh	1.9	55.8	42.3
West Bengal	18.1	37.6	44.3

DETAILED TABLES

**Table 1**  
Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

INDIA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.72	13.65	13.68	11.55	11.93	11.73	13.29	13.52	13.31
5-9	12.77	12.47	12.62	11.70	12.09	11.89	12.56	12.59	12.48
10-14	12.65	12.35	12.51	11.15	11.34	11.24	12.36	12.16	12.26
15-19	12.31	10.99	11.15	11.03	11.25	11.14	11.25	11.04	11.15
20-24	9.26	9.12	9.20	10.23	10.76	10.48	9.45	9.43	9.44
25-29	7.21	6.98	7.10	8.88	8.46	8.67	7.54	7.26	7.40
30-34	5.85	6.29	6.06	7.47	6.84	7.17	6.17	6.40	6.28
35-39	5.34	5.71	5.52	6.05	5.77	5.92	5.48	5.72	5.60
40-44	5.11	5.41	5.25	5.43	5.32	5.38	5.17	5.39	5.28
45-49	4.43	4.41	4.42	4.60	4.37	4.49	4.46	4.41	4.43
50-54	3.88	3.84	3.86	3.99	3.60	3.80	3.90	3.79	3.85
55-59	2.93	2.82	2.87	2.81	2.60	2.71	2.91	2.78	2.84
60-64	2.31	2.34	2.33	2.19	2.23	2.21	2.28	2.32	2.30
65-69	1.48	1.60	1.54	1.31	1.44	1.37	1.45	1.57	1.51
70 & over	1.75	2.02	1.89	1.61	2.00	1.80	1.73	2.02	1.87
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**  
Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

INDIA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	98.2	58.1	90.4
20-24	261.3	195.0	246.9
25-29	244.9	187.0	232.1
30-34	180.4	117.8	167.7
35-39	112.6	60.1	102.5
40-44	48.4	24.5	44.0
45-49	22.0	9.1	19.6
Crude birth rate	35.6	27.0	33.9
General fertility rate	149.4	107.2	140.9
Total fertility rate	4.8	3.3	4.5
Gross reproduction rate	2.3	1.6	2.2

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

INDIA

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	13.7	7.8	12.5
Infant Mortality rate	119.1	62.5	110.4
Neo-natal mortality rate	75.6	38.5	69.9
Post-natal mortality rate	43.5	24.0	40.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	58.8	31.5	54.6
Still birth rate	11.4	6.2	10.6

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

INDIA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	43.1	48.0	45.5	20.0	20.9	20.4	39.2	43.3	41.2
5-9	4.1	5.0	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	4.4	4.0
10-14	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
15-19	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.4
20-24	2.7	4.2	3.4	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.1
25-29	2.8	4.5	3.6	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	4.0	3.2
30-34	4.0	4.5	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.0
35-39	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.4
40-44	6.7	5.5	6.1	5.7	3.8	4.8	6.5	5.2	5.8
45-49	9.8	8.0	8.9	8.4	5.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	8.5
50-54	15.6	11.4	13.6	14.0	8.6	11.6	15.3	10.9	13.2
55-59	24.0	17.7	21.0	22.6	13.7	18.5	23.8	17.0	20.6
60-64	37.7	30.3	34.1	30.4	26.3	28.4	36.3	29.6	33.0
65-69	53.4	42.6	47.9	43.7	35.0	39.3	51.7	41.3	46.4
70 & over	106.8	96.6	101.5	83.4	76.4	79.7	102.6	92.8	97.4
All ages	13.4	13.9	13.7	8.0	7.6	7.8	12.4	12.7	12.5



**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

INDIA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.6	15.7	52.4	21.3
Urban	38.8	27.0	24.6	9.6
Combined	17.7	18.5	45.4	18.4

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

INDIA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.5	25.6	25.1	42.8
Urban	20.4	44.2	11.4	24.0
Combined	9.2	29.2	22.4	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.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.92	12.85	12.88	12.15	12.14	12.14	12.77	12.71	12.74
5-9	11.78	11.73	11.76	12.04	12.20	12.12	11.83	11.92	11.82
10-14	11.93	11.89	11.91	11.78	11.18	11.48	11.90	11.75	11.82
15-19	11.05	11.58	11.31	11.00	11.79	11.39	11.04	11.62	11.34
20-24	9.37	8.70	9.04	9.75	10.83	10.29	9.45	9.11	9.28
25-29	7.71	6.85	7.28	9.12	8.24	8.68	7.98	7.12	7.55
30-34	6.06	6.21	6.14	8.12	6.81	7.46	6.46	6.33	6.39
35-39	5.46	5.89	5.67	5.95	5.21	5.58	5.55	5.76	5.65
40-44	5.36	5.83	5.60	5.14	5.16	5.15	5.32	5.70	5.51
45-49	4.82	4.60	4.71	4.15	4.28	4.22	4.69	4.54	4.62
50-54	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.01	3.79	3.90	4.38	4.34	4.36
55-59	3.31	2.98	3.15	2.45	2.62	2.54	3.14	2.91	3.03
60-64	2.67	2.74	2.70	2.11	2.42	2.27	2.56	2.68	2.62
65-69	1.38	1.62	1.50	0.92	1.32	1.12	1.30	1.56	1.43
70 & over	1.71	2.06	1.88	1.31	2.00	1.66	1.63	2.05	1.84
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	131.1	86.7	122.3
20-24	244.9	200.6	234.7
25-29	206.8	158.5	195.9
30-34	133.1	92.5	124.6
35-39	79.0	49.0	73.7
40-44	31.7	16.0	28.9
45-49	10.3	7.1	9.7
Crude birth rate	32.7	27.5	31.7
General fertility rate	132.7	105.1	127.1
Total fertility rate	4.2	3.0	4.0
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.5	2.0

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	12.2	6.5	11.1
Infant Mortality rate	93.3	51.7	86.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	64.9	36.7	60.1
Post-natal mortality rate	28.4	15.0	26.2
Peri-natal mortality rate	58.0	30.5	53.4
Still birth rate	15.1	7.3	13.8

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	33.7	33.4	33.6	17.8	15.0	16.4	30.8	30.0	30.4
5-9	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.5	2.0	1.2	2.8	3.0	3.9
10-14	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3
15-19	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2
20-24	3.6	3.0	3.3	0.4	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.9	2.9
25-29	4.0	5.6	4.8	0.8	4.4	2.5	3.3	5.3	4.2
30-34	4.6	3.7	4.2	2.9	2.0	2.5	4.2	3.4	3.8
35-39	3.9	4.1	4.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.4	3.7	3.6
40-44	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	2.7	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.5
45-49	12.2	9.6	10.9	6.2	3.6	4.9	11.1	8.5	9.9
50-54	14.9	8.9	11.9	9.0	5.8	7.4	13.8	8.4	11.2
55-59	29.7	12.6	21.7	14.5	13.8	14.2	27.5	12.8	20.4
60-64	38.7	32.4	35.5	31.8	22.2	26.7	37.6	30.6	34.0
65-69	65.4	43.3	55.5	59.6	36.7	46.1	64.6	42.2	52.4
70 & over	121.6	102.7	111.4	91.1	70.3	78.5	111.7	96.5	105.6
All ages	12.8	11.6	12.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	11.6	10.6	11.1

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.8	15.1	64.5	12.6
Urban	56.9	19.1	20.4	3.6
Combined	16.6	15.8	56.6	11.0

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5.1	13.8	40.7	40.4
Urban	21.4	38.9	4.4	35.3
Combined	7.1	17.0	36.1	39.8

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

**Table 1**  
Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

ASSAM

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.61	13.10	12.85	10.21	10.70	10.44	12.42	12.92	12.66
5-9	12.81	12.88	12.84	10.25	11.38	10.78	12.61	12.77	12.68
10-14	12.23	13.30	13.26	11.48	12.35	11.89	13.09	13.23	13.16
15-19	12.78	13.66	13.21	11.39	12.34	11.83	12.67	13.56	13.10
20-24	10.34	10.97	10.65	10.37	11.85	11.06	10.34	11.03	10.68
25-29	7.22	7.62	7.41	8.93	9.53	9.21	7.35	7.77	7.55
30-34	5.84	6.10	5.97	8.37	7.63	8.03	6.05	6.22	6.13
35-39	5.39	5.36	5.37	7.03	5.95	6.52	5.52	5.40	5.46
40-44	5.19	4.78	4.99	6.24	4.79	5.56	5.27	4.78	5.04
45-49	4.05	3.80	3.93	4.99	3.89	4.47	4.12	3.81	3.97
50-54	3.56	2.81	3.20	3.71	2.83	3.30	3.57	2.81	3.20
55-59	3.62	2.14	2.39	2.66	2.33	2.51	2.63	2.15	2.40
60-64	1.86	1.52	1.70	1.80	1.65	1.73	1.86	1.53	1.70
65-69	1.08	0.96	1.02	1.22	1.23	1.22	1.09	0.98	1.04
70 & over	1.42	1.00	1.21	1.35	1.55	1.45	1.41	1.04	1.23
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**  
Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

ASSAM

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	84.9	36.0	81.6
20-24	204.6	133.5	198.9
25-29	231.6	168.4	225.8
30-34	169.4	120.0	164.9
35-39	100.5	48.6	96.3
40-44	37.3	19.9	36.0
45-49	8.5	3.7	8.1
Crude birth rate	33.8	23.2	33.0
General fertility rate	133.0	88.3	129.4
Total fertility rate	4.2	2.6	4.1
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.3	2.0

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

ASSAM

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	13.0	8.0	12.6
Infant Mortality rate	107.4	76.2	105.7
Neo-natal mortality rate	67.8	49.4	66.9
Post-natal mortality rate	39.5	26.8	38.8
Peri-natal mortality rate	53.3	44.9	57.6
Still birth rate	17.4	6.1	16.8

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

ASSAM

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	37.5	43.6	40.5	25.8	22.9	24.4	36.7	42.3	39.5
5-9	3.5	5.2	4.3	1.4	2.3	2.1	3.4	5.0	4.2
10-14	3.3	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	3.2	2.8	3.0
15-19	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.4
20-24	3.6	4.8	4.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	3.4	4.6	4.0
25-29	5.8	5.6	5.7	0.4	1.6	1.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
30-34	37.2	12.4	8.0	4.3	1.5	3.0	3.8	11.4	7.5
35-39	3.5	6.2	4.8	3.9	2.0	3.1	3.5	5.9	4.6
40-44	7.6	9.9	8.6	8.4	3.8	8.6	7.7	9.8	8.6
45-49	11.1	11.0	11.1	2.6	11.5	6.3	10.3	11.1	10.7
50-54	30.4	13.6	25.4	12.3	7.2	10.6	29.0	17.7	24.2
55-59	31.2	18.6	25.7	25.0	7.8	17.5	30.7	17.8	25.0
60-64	43.8	46.2	44.8	42.9	34.7	39.2	43.7	45.3	44.4
65-69	62.9	70.4	66.4	57.0	34.9	46.6	62.4	67.1	64.6
70 & over	105.2	79.4	94.8	129.1	63.0	95.8	107.0	77.6	94.9
All ages	12.8	13.2	13.0	8.9	7.0	8.0	12.5	12.7	12.6

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

ASSAM

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.6	4.0	10.0	78.4
Urban	41.3	9.1	9.7	39.9
Combined	16.1	5.3	9.9	68.7

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	4.3	49.9	2.3	44.4
Urban	13.3	66.9	3.0	16.8
Combined	6.2	53.0	2.5	38.3

- 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.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

BIHAR

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.47	14.79	14.63	11.61	12.92	12.21	14.13	14.59	14.36
5-9	12.96	12.74	12.85	13.09	14.41	13.70	12.93	12.92	12.95
10-14	14.12	13.44	13.79	13.43	13.01	13.24	14.04	13.40	13.73
15-19	11.32	9.63	10.50	11.58	11.07	11.34	11.35	9.78	10.59
20-24	7.85	7.64	7.74	9.02	8.81	8.92	7.93	7.76	7.87
25-29	6.34	6.86	6.59	7.75	7.36	7.57	6.50	6.91	6.70
30-34	6.08	6.39	6.48	6.56	6.93	6.76	6.14	6.90	6.51
35-39	5.55	5.95	5.75	5.74	6.58	6.13	5.58	6.02	5.79
40-44	5.20	5.25	5.22	6.23	5.77	6.02	5.32	5.30	5.31
45-49	4.15	4.39	4.27	5.20	3.94	4.62	4.27	4.35	4.31
50-54	3.67	3.49	3.59	3.90	2.94	3.46	3.70	3.43	3.57
55-59	2.84	2.87	2.85	2.26	1.94	2.11	2.77	2.77	2.77
60-64	2.14	2.25	2.19	1.57	1.54	1.56	2.07	2.13	2.12
65-69	1.55	1.66	1.60	0.83	1.27	1.03	1.47	1.61	1.54
70 & over	1.76	2.15	1.95	1.23	1.46	1.33	1.70	2.08	1.88
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

BIHAR

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	113.9	78.3	114.0
20-24	276.5	267.6	275.5
25-29	231.8	243.4	277.4
30-34	218.4	177.0	214.0
35-39	151.3	97.9	145.0
40-44	74.6	61.3	73.1
45-49	33.3	27.4	33.2
Crude birth rate	39.7	33.9	39.1
General fertility rate	174.5	145.7	171.2
Total fertility rate	5.3	4.8	5.7
Gross reproduction rate	2.8	2.0	2.7



**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

BIHAR

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	14.7	8.0	13.9
Infant Mortality rate	124.1	59.7	117.8
Neo-natal mortality rate	78.1	38.8	74.3
Post-natal mortality rate	46.0	20.9	43.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	62.8	32.4	59.8
Still birth rate	12.0	4.2	11.2

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

BIHAR

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	41.6	47.4	44.4	26.6	21.0	23.9	40.2	44.9	42.5
5-9	4.5	7.2	5.8	2.5	0.4	1.5	4.3	6.4	5.3
10-14	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
15-19	2.5	4.5	3.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.4	4.1	3.2
20-24	4.0	4.8	4.4	2.1	0.9	1.6	3.7	4.4	4.0
25-29	1.2	4.2	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.3	1.2	4.1	2.7
30-34	4.0	5.2	4.6	1.0	4.4	2.6	3.6	5.1	4.4
35-39	4.2	6.4	5.3	2.3	5.7	4.0	3.9	6.3	5.1
40-44	7.2	7.6	7.4	4.2	9.2	6.4	6.8	7.8	7.3
45-49	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.0	5.9	8.4	9.8	10.0	9.9
50-54	16.6	18.1	17.3	10.0	7.8	9.2	15.8	17.1	16.4
55-59	21.0	21.8	21.4	26.0	11.8	20.2	21.4	21.0	21.2
60-64	43.3	37.9	40.6	28.8	58.3	42.3	42.0	39.4	40.7
65-69	40.3	57.2	48.9	30.4	71.4	53.6	39.7	58.4	49.2
70 & over	101.1	104.6	103.0	57.2	71.8	64.6	97.4	102.1	100.0
All ages	13.3	16.1	14.7	7.8	8.2	8.0	12.6	15.3	13.9

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

BIHAR

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.2	4.5	86.0	7.3
Urban	37.1	8.6	52.1	2.2
Combined	8.3	5.3	80.0	6.4

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

BIHAR

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9.6	14.6	36.5	39.3
Urban	35.1	35.1	2.1	27.7
Combined	12.9	17.2	32.1	37.8

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

**Table 1**  
Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

GUJARAT

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.34	13.70	13.51	13.11	13.00	13.06	13.28	13.52	13.40
5-9	12.47	12.32	12.40	12.48	12.79	12.63	12.48	12.44	12.46
10-14	12.62	12.00	12.32	10.76	10.15	10.46	12.15	11.53	11.85
15-19	11.27	10.96	11.12	11.91	10.89	11.41	11.43	10.94	11.19
20-24	10.10	10.05	10.08	10.60	11.06	10.82	10.23	10.31	10.27
25-29	8.04	7.29	7.67	8.79	8.77	8.78	8.23	7.66	7.95
30-34	6.14	6.28	6.21	7.14	6.22	6.69	6.39	6.26	6.33
35-39	5.25	5.59	5.42	5.19	5.22	5.21	5.24	5.50	5.36
40-44	5.15	5.17	5.16	4.90	5.14	5.02	5.08	5.17	5.12
45-49	4.27	4.47	4.37	4.12	4.49	4.30	4.23	4.47	4.35
50-54	3.62	3.55	3.58	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.60
55-59	2.56	2.78	2.67	2.76	2.96	2.86	2.61	2.83	2.72
60-64	2.17	2.36	2.26	1.97	2.31	2.13	2.12	2.35	2.23
65-69	1.52	1.59	1.55	1.21	1.45	1.33	1.44	1.56	1.50
70 & over	1.48	1.89	1.68	1.39	1.88	1.63	1.46	1.88	1.67
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**  
Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

GUJARAT

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	58.8	50.2	56.6
20-24	313.0	244.7	294.4
25-29	256.2	198.4	239.5
30-34	165.2	117.3	153.2
35-39	84.4	50.1	76.1
40-44	31.4	22.7	29.2
45-49	14.0	5.9	12.0
Crude birth rate	36.1	29.8	34.5
General fertility rate	148.4	118.3	140.6
Total fertility rate	4.6	3.4	4.3
Gross reproduction rate	2.2	1.7	2.0

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

GUJARAT

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	12.4	10.7	12.0
Infant Mortality rate	123.3	99.1	115.8
Neo-natal mortality rate	82.1	49.3	74.9
Post-natal mortality rate	41.2	39.8	40.9
Peri-natal mortality rate	58.6	39.6	54.5
Still birth rate	3.8	6.7	4.4

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

GUJARAT

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	43.5	43.8	43.7	27.1	35.5	31.2	39.4	41.8	40.6
5-9	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.1	2.8	4.0	3.2	3.6
10-14	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
15-19	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.2
20-24	1.8	4.5	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.3	4.0	3.1
25-29	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
30-34	4.4	3.7	4.1	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.0	4.5
35-39	4.4	3.6	4.0	5.0	8.2	6.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
40-44	6.0	5.5	5.8	4.7	3.5	4.1	5.7	5.0	5.4
45-49	9.0	6.6	7.8	20.4	4.1	12.1	11.8	6.0	8.9
50-54	16.1	12.4	14.2	13.4	10.3	11.8	15.4	11.6	13.6
55-59	31.1	16.4	23.6	34.7	13.8	24.2	32.1	15.7	23.8
60-64	39.3	31.5	35.3	51.3	31.0	40.6	42.1	31.4	36.6
65-69	32.7	30.5	31.6	44.6	35.9	40.0	35.2	31.8	33.5
70 & over	99.9	76.6	87.1	79.9	35.3	32.9	95.1	78.8	86.1
All ages	12.6	12.3	12.4	10.9	10.6	10.7	12.2	11.8	12.0

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

GUJARAT

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.3	24.5	48.1	21.1
Urban	43.9	15.5	28.0	12.6
Combined	12.4	23.0	44.9	19.7

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

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

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

GUJARAT

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.3	19.3	15.2	63.2
Urban	16.7	27.5	32.0	23.8
Combined	4.6	20.6	17.8	57.0

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

HARYANA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.21	14.21	14.21	12.15	12.61	12.37	13.90	13.96	13.93
5-9	13.95	14.10	14.02	12.48	12.39	12.43	13.73	13.83	13.78
10-14	13.38	13.06	13.23	11.68	11.54	11.61	13.13	12.83	12.99
15-19	12.09	11.24	11.70	11.36	11.74	11.55	11.98	11.32	11.67
20-24	10.31	10.26	10.28	11.26	11.49	11.37	10.44	10.45	10.45
25-29	7.44	7.28	7.37	9.14	8.55	8.76	7.69	7.45	7.58
30-34	5.23	5.87	5.53	6.54	5.94	6.25	5.42	5.88	5.64
35-39	4.47	4.76	4.61	5.10	4.91	5.01	4.57	4.79	4.67
40-44	3.87	4.53	4.18	4.33	4.47	4.40	3.94	4.52	4.21
45-49	3.63	3.77	3.70	3.82	4.33	4.06	3.66	3.86	3.75
50-54	3.26	3.10	3.18	3.51	3.59	3.55	3.30	3.17	3.24
55-59	2.45	2.52	2.48	2.65	2.79	2.72	2.48	2.56	2.52
60-64	2.18	1.96	2.08	2.35	2.16	2.26	2.21	2.00	2.10
65-69	1.45	1.49	1.46	1.48	1.63	1.55	1.46	1.50	1.48
70 & over	2.08	1.85	1.97	2.15	2.06	2.11	2.09	1.88	1.99
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

HARYANA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	88.6	46.7	81.9
20-24	288.5	232.3	279.0
25-29	283.8	215.0	271.9
30-34	203.9	127.4	192.0
35-39	118.2	59.7	108.9
40-44	51.9	19.6	46.9
45-49	20.8	7.1	18.4
Crude birth rate	37.8	29.6	36.5
General fertility rate	169.7	120.7	147.1
Total fertility rate	5.3	3.5	5.0
Gross reproduction rate	2.4	1.7	2.3

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

HARYANA

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	11.9	7.6	11.3
Infant Mortality rate	108.3	52.4	101.4
Neo-natal mortality rate	61.6	29.7	57.7
Post-natal mortality rate	46.7	22.7	43.7
Peri-natal mortality rate	53.2	27.1	50.0
Still birth rate	12.0	7.5	11.5

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

HARYANA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	35.0	46.4	40.3	17.4	18.8	18.1	32.7	42.5	37.3
5-9	1.9	3.5	2.6	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.5
10-14	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
15-19	1.1	3.0	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.8	1.3	3.0	2.1
20-24	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.2	1.0	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
25-29	2.4	3.8	4.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.3	5.3	3.7
30-34	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.8
35-39	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.2	5.2	3.6	2.5	3.2	2.8
40-44	4.3	4.2	4.2	1.5	0.8	1.2	3.8	3.7	3.8
45-49	4.1	8.3	6.1	6.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	7.4	5.8
50-54	13.9	13.5	13.7	15.2	5.2	10.4	14.1	12.0	13.2
55-59	21.6	9.0	15.7	17.3	17.6	17.4	20.9	10.5	16.0
60-64	41.1	21.2	32.4	27.1	23.7	25.6	38.9	21.7	31.3
65-69	55.6	30.8	43.9	41.4	15.2	28.2	53.4	28.2	41.4
70 & over	93.1	104.9	98.2	91.2	86.3	88.9	92.8	101.7	96.8
All ages	11.3	12.6	11.9	8.0	7.1	7.6	10.8	11.8	11.3

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

HARYANA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.7	57.8	33.3	6.2
Urban	16.1	59.3	23.2	1.4
Combined	6.5	58.2	30.4	4.9

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

HARYANA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.9	40.7	2.5	49.9
Urban	12.2	42.8	1.2	43.8
Combined	8.2	41.2	2.2	48.4

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/ vaidya attended.



**Table 1**  
Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.43	13.25	13.84	8.97	10.76	9.77	14.05	13.11	13.59
5-9	14.43	13.68	14.06	9.16	11.42	10.17	14.07	13.55	13.82
10-14	13.37	11.79	12.59	9.58	10.79	10.12	13.11	11.74	12.43
15-19	10.88	10.22	10.55	10.89	10.42	10.68	10.88	10.23	10.56
20-24	7.58	9.34	8.45	10.73	11.45	11.05	7.79	9.45	8.61
25-29	6.12	7.74	6.92	11.48	10.53	11.06	6.49	7.90	7.18
30-34	5.27	7.11	6.18	8.71	7.45	8.14	5.51	7.13	6.30
35-39	4.84	5.42	5.13	6.96	6.31	6.67	4.99	5.47	5.23
40-44	4.69	5.17	4.93	6.22	4.83	5.60	4.80	5.15	4.97
45-49	4.19	3.98	4.09	4.96	4.80	4.88	4.25	4.03	4.14
50-54	3.05	4.05	3.54	4.00	3.45	3.76	3.11	4.02	3.56
55-59	3.52	2.59	3.06	3.10	2.50	2.83	3.49	2.59	3.05
60-64	2.79	2.20	2.50	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.73	2.18	2.46
65-69	1.89	1.36	1.63	1.47	1.51	1.49	1.86	1.37	1.62
70 & over	2.95	2.10	2.53	1.90	1.91	1.91	2.87	2.08	2.48
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	72.0	13.4	68.6
20-24	314.8	125.2	301.8
25-29	197.8	144.2	193.2
30-34	136.6	75.5	133.0
35-39	57.1	28.2	55.2
40-44	9.4	9.5	9.4
45-49	-	-	-
Crude birth rate	32.4	17.3	31.5
General fertility rate	133.3	69.5	129.2
Total fertility rate	3.9	2.0	3.8
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.0	2.0

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	11.5	3.1	11.1
Infant Mortality rate	71.7	64.5	71.5
Neo-natal mortality rate	14.0	28.8	14.5
Post-natal mortality rate	57.7	35.7	57.0
Peri-natal mortality rate	6.1	14.6	6.4
Still birth rate	-	-	-

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	21.6	17.5	19.6	15.9	11.3	13.7	21.4	17.2	19.4
5-9	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	-	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	4.8	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.8	0.3	4.7	2.7
25-29	1.0	5.0	3.2	-	-	-	0.9	4.6	2.9
30-34	7.3	11.0	9.3	0.9	-	0.6	6.6	10.3	8.7
35-39	9.1	7.2	8.1	-	2.6	1.1	8.3	6.9	7.6
40-44	8.2	7.5	7.8	0.6	3.4	1.7	7.5	7.3	7.4
45-49	30.2	3.1	17.1	4.5	3.6	4.1	28.2	3.2	16.2
50-54	-	3.1	1.7	9.6	-	5.7	0.8	2.9	2.0
55-59	27.1	34.8	30.3	22.6	11.7	18.3	26.8	33.6	29.6
60-64	18.0	5.6	12.6	41.1	24.1	33.5	19.1	6.5	13.6
65-69	83.2	66.3	76.2	27.6	11.0	20.1	80.2	62.8	73.0
70 & over	200.2	64.3	144.2	70.0	65.8	68.1	194.4	64.4	140.5
All ages	14.7	8.3	11.5	5.8	4.2	5.1	14.1	8.1	11.1

Table 5

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7.2	8.0	78.1	6.7
Urban	40.9	32.7	24.4	2.0
Combined	24.2	20.4	51.1	4.3

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

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

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

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

Table 6

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1.9	50.0	1.9	46.2
Urban	20.0	65.3	-	14.7
Combined	10.5	57.2	1.0	31.3

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.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.95	14.31	14.13	10.10	10.50	10.29	13.24	13.61	13.42
5-9	13.16	13.44	13.29	11.12	10.86	11.00	12.78	12.96	12.87
10-14	11.73	12.68	12.18	11.37	11.97	11.66	11.66	12.55	12.08
15-19	11.36	11.49	11.42	11.88	12.96	12.39	11.46	11.76	11.60
20-24	9.69	9.69	9.69	11.60	12.00	11.79	10.04	10.12	10.08
25-29	7.22	6.74	6.99	9.58	8.72	9.18	7.66	7.11	7.40
30-34	5.59	5.60	5.61	7.24	6.42	6.85	5.90	5.75	5.83
35-39	5.35	5.91	5.61	6.14	5.64	5.90	5.49	5.86	5.67
40-44	4.95	5.26	5.10	4.78	5.14	4.96	4.92	5.24	5.07
45-49	4.70	4.47	4.59	4.53	4.75	4.63	4.67	4.52	4.60
50-54	3.92	3.49	3.71	3.95	3.81	3.88	3.92	3.55	3.74
55-59	2.89	2.37	2.64	2.91	2.52	2.72	2.89	2.40	2.66
60-64	2.23	1.86	2.05	2.07	2.19	2.13	2.21	1.92	2.07
65-69	1.38	1.10	1.24	1.17	1.07	1.12	1.34	1.09	1.21
70 & over	1.88	1.59	1.75	1.56	1.45	1.50	1.82	1.56	1.70
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	66.5	40.1	61.1
20-24	218.6	136.1	200.5
25-29	252.4	151.8	229.6
30-34	213.6	101.4	190.5
35-39	132.4	38.2	115.7
40-44	82.6	9.3	69.3
45-49	27.5	20.1	26.1
Crude birth rate	33.9	21.4	31.6
General fertility rate	144.8	80.7	131.8
Total fertility rate	5.0	2.5	4.5
Gross reproduction rate	2.4	1.2	2.1

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	9.7	6.0	9.0
Infant Mortality rate	75.9	41.1	71.5
Neo-natal mortality rate	46.0	29.8	43.9
Post-natal mortality rate	29.9	11.3	27.6
Peri-natal mortality rate	40.6	22.0	38.3
Still birth rate	17.4	7.0	16.1

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	29.4	27.2	28.4	9.9	18.7	14.2	26.7	26.0	26.4
5-9	11.3	2.4	1.7	0.2	3.0	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.7
10-14	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7
15-19	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.2
20-24	1.4	2.7	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	2.3	1.7
25-29	2.4	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.1
30-34	2.8	4.2	3.5	0.6	3.3	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1
35-39	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
40-44	4.4	6.6	5.5	9.3	0.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.4
45-49	12.0	12.5	12.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	10.7	11.0	10.9
50-54	12.8	15.9	14.2	12.9	21.9	17.1	12.8	17.1	14.7
55-59	27.3	24.5	26.1	29.5	3.7	13.1	27.7	20.5	24.6
60-64	34.1	25.5	30.4	24.4	20.0	22.2	32.4	24.4	28.8
65-69	46.3	22.3	36.2	28.1	46.3	36.3	43.4	26.6	36.3
70 & over	78.6	72.0	75.7	94.3	74.8	85.4	81.0	72.4	77.3
All ages	10.0	9.4	9.7	5.7	6.3	6.0	9.2	8.8	9.0

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.7	11.1	71.7	14.5
Urban	7.9	42.9	41.0	8.2
Combined	4.0	19.3	63.8	12.9

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.1	37.0	33.5	23.4
Urban	12.0	50.8	22.8	14.4
Combined	7.5	40.2	31.0	21.3

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.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

KARNATAKA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.09	12.70	12.90	12.02	12.43	12.22	12.79	12.63	12.71
5-9	12.86	12.85	12.85	12.28	12.36	12.32	12.70	12.71	12.71
10-14	12.76	12.44	12.60	11.88	11.56	11.73	12.52	12.20	12.36
15-19	11.07	11.46	11.27	11.08	11.15	11.11	11.07	11.38	11.22
20-24	9.44	9.48	9.46	9.74	11.14	10.43	9.52	9.93	9.73
25-29	7.60	7.15	7.37	9.14	8.49	8.82	8.02	7.51	7.77
30-34	6.12	6.01	6.06	7.54	6.78	7.17	6.51	6.22	6.37
35-39	5.19	5.56	5.37	5.79	5.20	5.50	5.35	5.46	5.41
40-44	4.96	5.29	5.13	4.84	5.02	4.93	4.93	5.21	5.07
45-49	4.35	4.33	4.34	4.34	4.01	4.18	4.35	4.25	4.30
50-54	4.00	3.78	3.89	3.66	3.38	3.52	3.92	3.67	3.79
55-59	2.83	2.71	2.77	2.62	2.41	2.50	2.77	2.63	2.70
60-64	2.30	2.45	2.38	2.13	2.45	2.29	2.26	2.45	2.35
65-69	1.52	1.63	1.58	1.28	1.41	1.35	1.46	1.57	1.51
70 & over	1.91	2.16	2.03	1.66	2.21	1.93	1.83	2.18	2.00
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

KARNATAKA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	73.2	75.5	69.0
20-24	213.3	174.2	201.4
25-29	203.0	164.1	191.1
30-34	142.8	114.0	134.3
35-39	83.5	61.4	77.8
40-44	30.9	26.0	29.6
45-49	14.7	6.4	12.6
Crude birth rate	29.2	25.7	28.3
General fertility rate	119.0	100.9	113.9
Total fertility rate	3.8	3.0	3.6
Gross reproduction rate	1.8	1.5	1.7

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

KARNATAKA

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.2	6.3	9.1
Infant Mortality rate	77.1	45.0	69.1
Neo-natal mortality rate	54.9	29.3	48.6
Post-natal mortality rate	22.2	15.7	20.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	48.2	27.9	43.2
Still birth rate	13.1	7.6	11.7

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

KARNATAKA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	27.1	28.4	27.8	13.4	15.2	14.3	23.6	24.9	24.2
5-9	2.3	3.0	2.7	13.4	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.3
10-14	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.2
15-19	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.0
20-24	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.1
25-29	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.3	2.4	2.3
30-34	1.9	4.6	3.2	3.7	5.0	4.3	2.5	4.7	3.6
35-39	3.8	2.3	3.1	6.2	1.8	4.2	4.6	2.2	3.4
40-44	4.9	6.0	5.5	9.2	2.4	5.8	6.1	5.1	5.6
45-49	11.4	6.3	8.8	6.0	7.2	16.6	9.9	6.5	5.6
50-54	17.8	9.1	13.6	10.2	8.5	9.4	15.9	9.0	12.6
55-59	21.0	13.2	17.2	13.2	12.9	13.1	19.0	13.2	16.2
60-64	32.1	29.7	30.9	25.8	25.8	25.8	30.4	28.7	29.5
65-69	46.3	39.7	42.9	36.4	28.5	32.3	43.9	37.0	40.3
70 & over	103.6	94.6	98.8	47.5	61.8	55.6	89.6	85.6	87.4
All ages	10.3	10.1	10.2	6.1	6.5	6.3	9.2	9.1	9.1



**Table 5**  
Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

KARNATAKA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
I	2	3	4	5
Rural	9.9	14.8	28.9	46.4
Urban	59.5	9.7	5.5	25.3
Combined	19.7	13.8	24.3	42.2

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

**Table 6**  
Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

KARNATAKA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
I	2	3	4	5
Rural	9.2	23.0	18.1	49.7
Urban	26.3	26.9	0.6	46.2
Combined	11.8	23.6	15.4	49.2

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

**Table 1**  
Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

KERALA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.23	11.26	11.73	11.65	10.54	11.09	12.14	11.15	11.64
5-9	12.12	11.13	11.62	11.50	10.98	11.23	12.03	11.11	11.56
10-14	11.84	11.24	11.53	11.10	10.66	10.88	11.72	11.15	11.43
15-19	11.71	11.53	11.62	11.53	11.45	11.49	11.68	11.52	11.60
20-24	9.95	10.96	10.47	10.26	11.39	10.83	10.00	11.03	10.52
25-29	8.10	8.50	8.30	8.98	9.36	9.17	8.24	8.63	8.44
30-34	6.43	6.65	6.54	7.57	7.10	7.33	6.60	6.72	6.66
35-39	5.05	5.36	5.21	5.61	5.52	5.56	5.14	5.38	5.26
40-44	4.62	5.00	4.81	4.79	4.61	4.70	4.65	4.94	4.79
45-49	4.20	4.68	4.45	4.33	4.63	4.48	4.22	4.68	4.45
50-54	3.98	4.01	4.00	3.66	3.75	3.71	3.93	3.97	3.95
55-59	3.25	3.04	3.15	3.31	3.24	3.28	3.26	3.07	3.17
60-64	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.27	2.39	2.33	2.46	2.44	2.45
65-69	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.52	1.89	1.71	1.74	1.80	1.77
70 & over	2.24	2.40	2.32	1.92	2.49	2.21	2.19	2.41	2.31
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

KERALA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	41.9	48.2	42.9
20-24	185.7	170.8	183.4
25-29	173.4	143.3	168.4
30-34	103.3	80.0	99.5
35-39	52.6	27.6	48.7
40-44	20.7	6.3	18.7
45-49	4.3	2.7	4.0
Crude birth rate	26.0	23.5	25.6
General fertility rate	96.5	85.1	94.7
Total fertility rate	2.9	2.4	2.8
Gross reproduction rate	1.4	1.2	1.4

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

KERALA

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	6.7	5.8	6.6
Infant Mortality rate	39.6	23.8	37.4
Neo-natal mortality rate	27.1	16.8	25.7
Post-natal mortality rate	12.5	7.0	11.7
Peri-natal mortality rate	30.1	19.1	28.6
Still birth rate	12.4	4.8	11.3

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

KERALA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.0	11.6	12.8	9.0	7.6	8.3	13.3	11.0	12.2
5-9	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.2
10-14	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	-	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
15-19	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
20-24	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.6
25-29	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.1	1.4	1.7
30-34	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.9
35-39	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.2
40-44	6.0	1.9	3.8	4.3	1.0	2.7	5.7	1.7	3.6
45-49	8.2	2.5	5.1	4.2	2.8	3.4	7.6	2.6	4.9
50-54	13.3	6.9	10.0	20.4	7.4	13.7	14.3	6.9	10.5
55-59	19.2	6.5	12.9	24.8	3.1	13.8	20.1	5.9	13.1
60-64	23.8	12.6	18.1	25.8	17.8	21.6	24.1	13.5	18.6
65-69	36.5	27.2	31.8	54.4	27.2	39.1	38.9	27.2	32.9
70 & over	93.4	84.2	88.5	93.2	63.8	76.3	93.3	81.0	86.7
All ages	7.9	5.6	6.8	7.1	4.5	5.8	7.8	5.5	6.6

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

KERALA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	46.3	17.6	24.4	11.7
Urban	77.4	14.2	6.5	1.9
Combined	52.7	16.9	20.7	9.7

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

KERALA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	24.2	39.9	9.4	26.5
Urban	42.3	46.4	2.2	9.1
Combined	27.7	41.2	8.0	23.1

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/ vaidya attended.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

MADHYA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.30	14.18	14.24	11.75	12.18	11.95	13.87	13.85	11.86
5-9	13.08	13.06	13.07	12.58	12.65	12.62	13.00	12.99	13.00
10-14	13.01	13.12	13.06	12.01	12.50	12.25	12.84	13.02	12.93
15-19	11.70	10.93	11.33	11.97	12.02	11.99	11.75	11.11	11.44
20-24	8.98	8.49	8.74	10.78	10.38	10.59	9.28	8.80	9.05
25-29	6.61	6.27	6.45	8.16	7.58	7.88	6.87	6.49	6.68
30-34	5.24	5.75	5.49	6.82	6.45	6.64	5.51	5.87	5.68
35-39	5.31	5.80	5.54	5.42	5.64	5.53	5.32	5.77	5.54
40-44	5.15	5.38	5.26	5.56	5.13	5.35	5.22	5.34	5.28
45-49	4.74	4.63	4.69	4.12	4.30	4.20	4.64	4.58	4.61
50-54	3.82	3.64	3.73	3.69	3.53	3.62	3.79	3.62	3.70
55-59	2.94	2.91	2.93	2.56	2.25	2.41	2.88	2.81	2.84
60-64	2.11	2.26	2.18	2.11	2.24	2.17	2.11	2.25	2.18
65-69	1.43	1.65	1.54	1.12	1.26	1.19	1.38	1.58	1.48
70 & over	1.58	1.93	1.75	1.35	1.89	1.61	1.54	1.92	1.73
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

MADHYA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	132.4	88.8	124.7
20-24	304.3	219.4	287.9
25-29	272.2	239.0	265.8
30-34	201.1	132.4	188.7
35-39	123.2	66.0	114.0
40-44	48.7	20.8	44.3
45-49	26.2	5.5	23.0
Crude birth rate	38.8	31.4	37.6
General fertility rate	169.1	126.5	161.6
Total fertility rate	5.5	3.9	5.2
Gross reproduction rate	2.7	1.8	2.5

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	18.0	9.3	16.6
Infant Mortality rate	152.3	79.9	142.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	85.6	50.0	80.7
Post-natal mortality rate	66.7	29.9	61.6
Peri-natal mortality rate	63.3	44.7	60.8
Still birth rate	9.1	11.9	9.5

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

MADHYA PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	63.4	68.8	66.0	27.0	29.1	28.0	58.2	63.1	60.6
5-9	5.8	8.4	7.1	1.9	2.6	2.2	5.2	7.5	6.3
10-14	2.5	3.2	2.9	1.5	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.6
15-19	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.0
20-24	1.9	5.4	3.5	1.2	2.8	2.0	1.8	4.9	3.2
25-29	3.4	5.9	4.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.0	5.0	4.0
30-34	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.2	2.7	1.9	3.6	3.9	3.8
35-39	5.8	4.5	5.2	2.8	7.8	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.1
40-44	6.3	4.2	5.2	6.8	3.2	5.1	6.4	4.0	5.2
45-49	7.6	7.5	7.5	11.1	5.3	8.3	8.1	7.2	7.6
50-54	1.3	13.3	13.1	16.3	7.7	12.2	13.5	12.4	13.0
55-59	33.4	25.0	29.4	21.0	24.6	22.6	31.6	25.0	28.4
60-64	49.8	38.3	44.0	38.9	37.4	38.1	48.0	38.1	43.0
65-69	74.7	33.0	53.0	45.6	35.5	40.4	70.8	33.3	51.4
70 & over	129.1	127.5	128.2	95.8	111.1	104.2	124.2	124.9	124.6
All ages	17.6	18.6	18.0	8.8	9.8	9.3	16.1	17.1	16.6

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

MADHYA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0.5	6.7	72.6	20.2
Urban	46.0	8.7	35.3	10.0
Combined	10.5	7.2	64.4	17.9

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

MADHYA PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1.4	20.4	50.1	28.1
Urban	25.3	15.4	33.4	25.9
Combined	5.1	19.6	47.5	27.8

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

MAHARASHTRA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.12	12.66	12.90	10.85	11.32	11.07	12.37	12.55	12.31
5-9	12.71	12.12	12.41	11.37	11.80	11.57	12.26	12.02	12.14
10-14	12.62	12.39	12.51	10.30	11.41	10.82	11.85	12.09	11.97
15-19	11.03	11.33	11.18	10.57	10.75	10.65	10.88	11.15	11.01
20-24	8.99	8.81	8.90	10.43	10.28	10.36	9.47	9.27	9.37
25-29	7.37	6.75	7.06	8.97	8.44	8.72	7.90	7.27	7.59
30-34	5.75	6.10	5.92	7.86	7.15	7.53	6.45	6.43	6.44
35-39	5.30	5.92	5.61	6.89	6.31	6.63	5.83	6.04	5.93
40-44	5.17	5.61	5.39	5.78	5.81	5.80	5.38	5.67	5.52
45-49	4.82	4.81	4.81	4.69	4.36	4.53	4.78	4.66	4.72
50-54	4.18	3.99	4.09	4.05	3.65	3.86	4.14	3.88	4.02
55-59	3.08	3.08	3.08	2.74	2.68	2.72	2.97	2.96	2.96
60-64	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.30	2.42	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.43
65-69	1.71	1.94	1.82	1.43	1.48	1.45	1.61	1.80	1.70
70 & over	1.69	2.03	1.86	1.77	2.14	1.94	1.71	2.06	1.89
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

MAHARASHTRA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	90.9	57.2	80.9
20-24	249.8	200.1	232.8
25-29	214.5	180.3	202.3
30-34	136.7	98.4	123.6
35-39	70.0	36.8	59.3
40-44	24.4	13.8	21.1
45-49	11.4	5.0	9.6
Crude birth rate	30.4	24.5	28.5
General fertility rate	124.1	98.5	115.8
Total fertility rate	4.0	3.0	3.6
Gross reproduction rate	1.9	1.4	1.7



**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

MAHARASHTRA

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.6	7.4	9.6
Infant Mortality rate	90.1	49.3	78.9
Neo-natal mortality rate	62.8	30.6	53.9
Post-natal mortality rate	27.3	18.7	25.0
Peri-natal mortality rate	52.4	26.0	45.2
Still birth rate	9.8	4.4	8.3

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

MAHARASHTRA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	30.2	30.3	30.3	15.5	17.1	16.3	25.9	26.6	26.2
5-9	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.2	0.2	1.2	3.0	2.3	2.7
10-14	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.0
15-19	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.2
20-24	1.6	5.1	3.3	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.3	4.4	2.8
25-29	1.5	4.0	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.7	3.6	2.6
30-34	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.8
35-39	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	1.3	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.8
40-44	7.2	6.4	6.8	5.6	3.5	4.6	6.6	5.5	6.0
45-49	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.0	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.1
50-54	12.4	9.7	11.1	15.4	8.5	12.4	13.4	9.4	11.5
55-59	22.8	14.3	18.6	31.2	18.0	25.1	25.4	15.3	20.5
60-64	40.2	21.8	31.1	22.4	27.4	24.8	34.5	23.5	29.1
65-69	47.9	37.3	42.3	29.4	52.1	40.2	42.4	41.1	41.7
70 & over	95.7	95.5	95.6	93.1	50.8	71.3	94.8	81.2	87.6
All ages	10.7	10.5	10.6	7.7	7.0	7.4	9.7	9.4	9.6

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

MAHARASHTRA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.9	9.4	47.0	32.7
Urban	69.5	12.2	5.8	12.5
Combined	26.5	10.2	36.0	27.3

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

MAHARASHTRA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.7	11.9	22.5	54.9
Urban	34.7	50.4	1.1	13.8
Combined	16.0	20.3	17.8	45.9

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/vidya attended.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

ORISSA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.32	13.67	14.00	13.28	13.27	13.27	14.24	13.65	13.94
5-9	12.22	11.83	12.02	12.15	12.29	12.22	12.21	11.87	12.04
10-14	12.15	11.98	12.07	12.49	12.58	12.54	12.18	12.03	12.10
15-19	11.80	12.21	12.01	11.07	11.59	11.33	11.74	12.16	11.95
20-24	9.11	9.42	9.26	9.46	9.89	9.67	9.13	9.46	9.30
25-29	7.08	6.88	6.98	7.56	7.82	7.69	7.12	6.95	7.03
30-34	5.72	5.85	5.78	7.04	6.68	6.86	5.82	5.92	5.87
35-39	5.34	5.87	5.60	6.09	6.19	6.14	5.40	5.89	5.65
40-44	5.34	5.90	5.62	5.67	5.35	5.51	5.37	5.85	5.61
45-49	4.54	4.43	4.48	4.93	4.13	4.54	4.57	4.40	4.49
50-54	4.20	3.85	4.03	3.84	2.93	3.39	4.17	3.78	3.98
55-59	2.86	2.66	2.76	2.30	2.23	2.26	2.81	2.63	2.72
60-64	2.29	2.41	2.35	1.87	1.86	1.87	2.25	2.36	2.31
65-69	1.40	1.49	1.45	0.95	1.18	1.06	1.38	1.47	1.42
70 & over	1.63	1.55	1.59	1.30	2.01	1.65	1.61	1.58	1.59
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

ORISSA

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	73.0	52.1	71.5
20-24	261.8	238.6	259.9
25-29	238.7	194.8	234.8
30-34	163.8	137.3	161.5
35-39	83.6	64.2	82.0
40-44	34.0	23.6	33.3
45-49	10.2	21.2	11.0
Crude birth rate	33.4	29.3	33.1
General fertility rate	132.4	116.4	131.2
Total fertility rate	4.3	3.7	4.3
Gross reproduction rate	2.1	1.8	2.1

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

ORISSA

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	13.5	7.9	13.1
Infant Mortality rate	139.9	68.3	134.8
Neo-natal mortality rate	82.9	38.0	79.7
Post-natal mortality rate	57.0	30.3	55.1
Peri-natal mortality rate	51.8	29.5	50.2
Still birth rate	10.1	5.8	9.8

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

ORISSA

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	44.1	43.7	43.9	19.5	23.4	21.4	42.2	42.1	42.2
5-9	2.9	4.0	3.5	1.2	2.8	2.0	2.8	3.9	3.4
10-14	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.5	2.1
15-19	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.7
20-24	2.1	4.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.2
25-29	3.7	4.2	4.1	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.6	4.3	3.9
30-34	6.7	3.9	5.3	0.8	2.1	1.4	6.1	3.7	4.9
35-39	7.9	6.0	6.9	7.3	3.7	5.5	7.8	5.8	6.8
40-44	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	2.7	5.4	7.8	6.8	7.2
45-49	4.9	8.9	6.9	4.4	6.7	5.4	4.9	8.8	6.8
50-54	14.4	8.3	11.5	12.7	14.7	13.6	14.3	8.7	11.6
55-59	23.3	20.1	21.8	18.1	18.0	18.1	23.0	20.0	21.5
60-64	45.4	45.0	45.2	41.1	18.8	30.2	45.1	43.4	44.2
65-69	54.2	37.5	45.6	44.6	37.9	41.0	53.6	37.5	45.4
70 & over	88.7	110.3	99.2	80.8	74.4	77.0	88.2	106.8	97.4
All ages	13.6	13.5	13.5	7.8	8.0	7.9	13.1	13.0	13.1

**Table 5**  
Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

ORISSA

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0.9	8.9	50.1	40.1
Urban	14.7	19.0	37.5	28.8
Combined	5.3	12.1	46.1	36.5

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**  
Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

ORISSA

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1.5	13.6	13.5	71.4
Urban	5.4	27.9	17.0	49.7
Combined	2.4	17.0	14.3	66.3

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.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

PUNJAB

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	12.53	12.73	12.62	11.52	12.07	11.78	12.33	12.60	12.46
5-9	11.07	10.87	10.98	10.92	10.85	10.88	11.04	10.87	10.96
10-14	11.11	10.85	10.99	10.89	10.62	10.76	11.07	10.81	10.95
15-19	10.64	10.75	10.69	10.93	10.88	10.91	10.70	10.77	10.73
20-24	9.79	10.53	10.14	10.35	10.61	10.47	9.90	10.54	10.20
25-29	8.14	8.00	8.07	8.63	8.73	8.68	8.23	8.15	8.19
30-34	6.72	6.92	6.81	7.46	7.03	7.25	6.86	6.94	6.90
35-39	5.59	5.51	5.55	5.84	5.55	5.70	5.64	5.52	5.58
40-44	4.82	4.94	4.87	4.66	4.71	4.68	4.79	4.89	4.84
45-49	4.19	4.12	4.16	4.16	4.30	4.23	4.18	4.16	4.17
50-54	3.88	4.01	3.94	3.84	3.92	3.88	3.87	3.99	3.93
55-59	3.46	3.38	3.42	3.27	3.20	3.24	3.43	3.34	3.39
60-64	3.03	2.72	2.89	2.77	2.80	2.79	2.98	2.74	2.86
65-69	2.27	2.20	2.24	2.31	2.16	2.24	2.28	2.19	2.24
70 & over	2.76	2.47	2.63	2.45	2.57	2.51	2.70	2.49	2.60
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

PUNJAB

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	19.2	17.8	18.9
20-24	213.6	228.9	216.7
25-29	267.5	223.4	258.0
30-34	177.4	125.2	166.9
35-39	93.0	55.6	85.5
40-44	35.8	29.9	34.6
45-49	13.6	7.4	12.3
Crude birth rate	30.8	28.5	30.3
General fertility rate	129.4	114.5	126.4
Total fertility rate	4.1	3.4	4.0
Gross reproduction rate	2.0	1.6	1.9

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

PUNJAB

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	10.0	7.1	9.4
Infant Mortality rate	87.9	50.5	81.0
Neo-natal mortality rate	53.5	28.2	48.8
Post-natal mortality rate	34.4	22.3	32.2
Peri-natal mortality rate	46.3	24.6	42.3
Still birth rate	14.3	8.6	13.2

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

PUNJAB

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	25.8	30.8	28.2	15.0	14.8	14.9	23.8	27.7	25.7
5-9	3.3	2.8	3.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.9	2.4	2.7
10-14	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
15-19	1.8	3.8	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.2	2.4
20-24	1.7	1.2	1.4	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.8
25-29	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.4
30-34	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.7
35-39	5.7	3.7	4.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.3	4.2
40-44	4.0	1.4	2.8	3.0	-	1.6	3.8	1.1	2.6
45-49	5.6	3.4	4.5	9.6	1.0	5.4	6.3	2.9	4.7
50-54	10.0	5.7	8.0	8.3	1.0	4.7	9.7	4.8	7.3
55-59	5.3	9.6	7.3	18.6	7.9	13.5	7.8	9.3	8.5
60-64	21.5	11.8	17.2	20.4	19.1	19.8	21.3	13.3	17.7
65-69	25.7	19.3	22.8	36.9	13.2	25.9	27.9	18.1	23.4
70 & over	127.0	92.5	111.8	93.6	76.6	85.2	121.2	89.2	106.8
All ages	10.6	9.4	10.0	8.1	5.9	7.0	10.1	8.7	9.4

**Table 5**  
Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

PUNJAB

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
I	2	3	4	5
Rural	1.7	46.1	42.4	9.8
Urban	3.3	75.7	9.0	12.0
Combined	2.2	54.6	32.8	10.4

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

**Table 6**  
Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

PUNJAB

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
I	2	3	4	5
Rural	4.0	44.9	3.5	47.6
Urban	2.6	24.8	0.3	72.3
Combined	3.7	40.2	2.8	53.3

- 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.



**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

RAJASTHAN

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.57	13.97	13.76	13.99	14.05	14.02	13.65	13.98	13.81
5-9	13.44	13.18	13.32	13.42	13.19	13.31	13.44	13.18	13.32
10-14	12.86	12.52	12.70	12.82	12.91	12.86	12.85	12.59	12.73
15-19	11.00	10.89	10.95	11.34	11.20	11.28	11.06	10.95	11.01
20-24	10.04	9.12	9.60	10.61	10.13	10.38	10.14	9.30	9.74
25-29	7.89	7.18	7.55	7.99	7.44	7.73	7.91	7.23	7.58
30-34	5.62	5.98	5.79	6.17	6.25	6.20	5.72	6.03	5.87
35-39	5.11	5.50	5.30	4.98	5.09	5.03	5.09	5.43	5.25
40-44	5.34	5.47	5.40	4.73	4.82	4.77	5.23	5.36	5.29
45-49	4.23	4.09	4.16	3.77	3.78	3.77	4.15	4.04	4.09
50-54	3.48	3.71	3.58	3.27	3.36	3.31	3.43	3.64	3.54
55-59	2.52	2.58	2.55	2.30	2.35	2.33	2.49	2.53	2.50
60-64	2.24	2.34	2.29	1.89	2.05	1.97	2.17	2.29	2.23
65-69	1.27	1.47	1.37	1.09	1.35	1.22	1.24	1.45	1.34
70 & over	1.39	2.00	1.68	1.63	2.03	1.82	1.43	2.00	1.70
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

RAJASTHAN

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	92.7	69.7	88.6
20-24	280.3	235.0	271.5
25-29	258.5	229.5	253.2
30-34	211.9	134.1	197.6
35-39	148.6	116.4	143.2
40-44	74.6	36.4	68.5
45-49	29.4	19.2	27.7
Crude birth rate	38.3	31.2	37.1
General fertility rate	166.6	134.4	160.8
Total fertility rate	5.5	4.2	5.2
Gross reproduction rate	2.6	2.0	2.5

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

RAJASTHAN

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	15.8	7.6	14.3
Infant Mortality rate	118.0	52.8	108.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	65.2	28.0	59.6
Post-natal mortality rate	52.8	24.8	48.7
Peri-natal mortality rate	45.1	20.0	41.4
Still birth rate	8.1	5.0	7.6

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

RAJASTHAN

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	53.1	61.5	57.2	18.4	20.0	19.2	46.8	54.1	50.3
5-9	5.6	5.5	5.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	5.1	5.0	5.0
10-14	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4
15-19	1.3	4.6	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	2.5
20-24	3.1	4.6	3.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.8	4.0	3.4
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
30-34	5.2	2.9	4.1	3.5	1.6	2.6	4.9	2.7	3.8
35-39	5.3	3.3	4.3	4.6	2.0	3.3	5.2	3.1	4.1
40-44	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.4	3.9	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.7
45-49	12.7	11.0	12.0	7.9	2.7	5.4	11.9	9.8	10.9
50-54	24.0	14.6	19.3	12.1	7.2	9.7	22.0	13.4	17.7
55-59	21.9	19.5	20.8	22.4	11.4	17.1	22.0	18.2	30.2
60-64	45.9	23.2	34.8	36.1	20.2	28.2	44.4	22.7	33.8
65-69	58.0	48.3	53.0	75.5	26.8	49.7	60.7	44.8	52.5
70 & over	125.9	101.6	112.1	69.3	59.8	64.2	114.4	94.1	103.0
All ages	15.4	16.2	15.8	8.1	7.0	7.6	14.1	14.6	14.3

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

RAJASTHAN

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0.4	8.0	86.0	5.6
Urban	11.3	27.2	53.2	8.3
Combined	3.1	12.7	77.9	6.3

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

RAJASTHAN

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2.5	16.7	50.8	30.0
Urban	8.6	23.9	41.6	25.9
Combined	3.4	17.8	49.4	29.4

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

TAMIL NADU

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	11.48	11.26	11.37	10.40	10.33	10.37	11.15	10.98	11.06
5-9	11.66	11.40	11.53	11.04	11.34	11.19	11.47	11.38	11.42
10-14	11.29	11.10	11.19	11.16	11.23	11.19	11.25	11.14	11.19
15-19	10.62	10.40	10.51	10.18	10.84	10.50	10.48	10.53	10.50
20-24	9.00	9.33	9.17	9.56	10.57	10.06	9.17	9.70	9.44
25-29	7.35	7.21	7.28	8.93	8.90	8.91	7.83	7.72	7.78
30-34	6.41	6.69	6.55	7.83	7.33	7.58	6.85	6.88	6.87
35-39	6.00	6.49	6.25	6.47	6.36	6.42	6.14	6.45	6.30
40-44	5.74	6.34	6.04	5.69	5.46	5.58	5.73	6.08	5.90
45-49	5.24	5.29	5.27	5.11	4.76	4.94	5.20	5.13	5.17
50-54	4.71	4.58	4.64	4.30	3.90	4.11	4.58	4.38	4.48
55-59	3.77	3.36	3.57	3.50	3.01	3.26	3.69	3.26	3.48
60-64	2.89	2.68	2.78	2.52	2.42	2.47	2.78	2.60	2.69
65-69	1.81	1.83	1.82	1.59	1.62	1.60	1.74	1.76	1.75
70 & over	2.03	2.04	2.03	1.72	1.93	1.82	1.94	2.01	1.97
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

TAMIL NADU

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	82.2	46.1	71.0
20-24	228.8	164.6	207.7
25-29	208.4	166.4	193.8
30-34	136.0	100.6	124.6
35-39	59.4	45.0	55.1
40-44	20.8	16.0	19.5
45-49	6.1	3.1	5.3
Crude birth rate	29.7	23.9	28.0
General fertility rate	115.0	89.4	107.0
Total fertility rate	3.7	2.7	3.4
Gross reproduction rate	1.8	1.3	1.6

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

TAMIL NADU

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	13.5	7.9	11.8
Infant Mortality rate	103.7	55.3	91.1
Neo-natal mortality rate	71.2	38.1	62.6
Post-natal mortality rate	32.5	17.2	28.5
Peri-natal mortality rate	60.6	26.2	51.7
Still birth rate	9.9	4.8	8.6

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

TAMIL NADU

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	42.0	42.2	42.1	17.7	17.5	17.6	35.1	35.2	35.1
5-9	4.1	3.2	3.7	0.3	2.2	1.3	3.0	2.9	3.0
10-14	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
15-19	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.4
20-24	3.9	5.1	4.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	3.1	4.1	3.6
25-29	3.8	5.5	4.6	1.7	2.9	2.3	3.1	4.6	3.8
30-34	3.8	4.3	4.0	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.5
35-39	5.5	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.2	3.6	5.0	4.2	4.6
40-44	7.2	6.6	6.9	5.4	3.8	4.6	6.7	5.9	6.3
45-49	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.1	6.7	8.0	9.7	8.7	9.2
50-54	13.9	12.1	13.0	22.8	11.4	17.4	16.5	11.9	14.2
55-59	24.9	21.2	23.2	15.1	15.5	15.3	22.1	19.6	20.9
60-64	39.9	32.6	36.4	35.1	22.5	29.0	38.6	29.7	34.3
65-69	50.7	55.3	53.0	65.5	28.5	47.1	54.9	47.9	51.4
70 & over	100.2	106.5	103.4	84.0	90.4	87.4	95.8	101.8	98.9
All ages	13.6	13.4	13.6	8.5	7.3	7.9	12.1	11.6	11.8

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of medical attention at birth, 1981

TAMIL NADU

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	24.2	17.4	30.5	27.9
Urban	62.1	20.9	7.4	9.6
Combined	31.0	18.1	26.3	24.6

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type of medical attention at death, 1981

TAMIL NADU

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	8.1	10.3	16.7	64.9
Urban	30.5	32.0	7.3	30.2
Combined	11.0	13.1	15.5	60.4

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

Table 1

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	14.92	14.96	14.94	12.70	13.14	12.90	14.63	14.71	14.67
5-9	13.53	12.96	13.26	12.28	12.58	12.42	13.36	12.91	13.14
10-14	11.74	11.11	11.45	10.75	10.80	10.78	11.60	11.07	11.36
15-19	11.27	10.56	10.93	11.34	11.36	11.35	11.28	10.67	10.99
20-24	9.42	8.98	9.21	10.49	11.46	10.94	9.56	9.31	9.44
25-29	6.74	6.58	6.66	9.21	8.25	8.76	7.08	6.80	6.95
30-34	5.37	6.22	5.77	6.95	6.39	6.69	5.58	6.24	5.89
35-39	5.37	5.75	5.55	5.59	5.52	5.56	5.40	5.72	5.55
40-44	5.00	5.33	5.16	4.76	5.04	4.89	4.97	5.29	5.12
45-49	4.38	4.31	4.35	4.31	4.36	4.33	4.37	4.32	4.35
50-54	3.83	4.05	3.93	3.77	3.56	3.67	3.82	3.98	3.90
55-59	2.90	2.87	2.88	2.78	2.48	2.64	2.88	2.82	2.85
60-64	2.28	2.36	2.32	2.14	1.96	2.06	2.26	2.31	2.28
65-69	1.37	1.60	1.48	1.29	1.32	1.31	1.36	1.56	1.46
70 & over	1.88	2.36	2.11	1.63	1.78	1.70	1.85	2.29	2.05
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	97.8	53.2	91.5
20-24	294.2	193.2	277.6
25-29	291.7	231.2	281.9
30-34	239.5	175.0	230.7
35-39	168.0	104.1	159.7
40-44	78.3	47.4	74.4
45-49	43.5	21.4	40.5
Crude birth rate	40.8	31.5	39.6
General fertility rate	181.3	128.9	173.7
Total fertility rate	6.1	4.1	5.8
Gross reproduction rate	2.9	2.0	2.8

Table 3

## Mortality Indicators, 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	17.3	9.9	16.3
Infant Mortality rate	156.9	96.8	150.4
Neo-natal mortality rate	101.2	55.5	96.2
Post-natal mortality rate	55.7	41.3	54.2
Peri-natal mortality rate	73.6	38.6	69.9
Still birth rate	13.5	4.4	12.6

Table 4

Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	56.3	73.1	64.2	28.8	34.0	31.2	53.1	68.5	60.3
5-9	5.7	7.2	6.4	2.9	3.4	2.8	5.2	6.7	5.9
10-14	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.2
15-19	1.9	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.7
20-24	3.2	3.5	3.8	1.6	3.2	2.4	2.9	4.4	3.6
25-29	2.6	4.6	4.0	0.8	2.8	1.7	2.3	5.0	3.6
30-34	3.5	5.5	4.8	4.5	3.0	3.8	3.6	5.7	4.7
35-39	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.4
40-44	7.1	3.0	5.1	6.4	3.8	5.1	7.0	3.1	5.1
45-49	8.5	6.5	7.6	9.7	4.8	7.4	8.7	6.3	7.6
50-54	16.4	8.0	12.3	13.5	8.8	11.4	16.0	8.1	12.2
55-59	27.4	20.2	24.0	26.8	14.4	21.4	27.3	19.5	23.7
60-64	29.6	25.5	27.6	35.4	23.5	30.1	30.3	25.2	27.9
65-69	60.9	44.5	52.5	40.0	21.2	31.1	58.2	41.8	49.9
70 & over	100.3	80.1	89.6	80.1	89.4	84.6	97.9	81.1	89.1
All ages	16.2	18.4	17.3	10.0	9.8	9.9	15.4	17.3	16.3



**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0.3	10.2	87.6	1.9
Urban	14.6	44.0	40.5	0.9
Combined	5.8	23.2	69.5	1.5

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0.6	48.1	24.4	26.9
Urban	5.6	79.4	5.3	9.7
Combined	1.9	55.8	19.7	22.6

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

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

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

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidya attended.

**Table 1**

Percent distribution of estimated population  
by age-groups and sex, 1981

WEST BENGAL

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	13.70	13.97	13.83	9.16	10.15	9.62	12.65	13.15	12.88
5-9	12.60	12.51	12.56	9.38	10.58	9.93	11.85	12.10	11.97
10-14	14.61	15.01	14.80	9.41	10.40	9.86	13.40	14.02	13.70
15-19	11.40	11.40	11.40	10.17	11.57	10.82	11.11	11.44	11.27
20-24	9.70	9.60	9.65	10.53	11.36	10.91	9.89	9.97	9.93
25-29	7.76	6.97	7.38	9.26	9.06	9.17	8.11	7.42	7.78
30-34	6.15	6.44	6.29	8.46	7.23	7.89	6.69	6.61	6.65
35-39	4.96	4.95	4.96	7.15	6.20	6.72	5.47	5.22	5.35
40-44	4.86	5.25	5.05	6.61	5.84	6.26	5.26	5.38	5.32
45-49	4.04	3.79	3.92	5.71	4.94	5.36	4.43	4.04	4.24
50-54	3.49	3.45	3.47	5.11	3.94	4.57	3.86	3.56	3.73
55-59	2.41	2.13	2.27	3.32	2.65	3.01	2.63	2.24	2.44
60-64	1.94	1.98	1.96	2.58	2.34	2.47	2.09	2.06	2.07
65-69	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.43	1.41	1.41	1.22	1.16	1.19
70 & over	1.23	1.45	1.34	1.72	2.33	2.00	1.34	1.63	1.48
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2**

Estimated age-specific fertility rates  
and other fertility indicators, 1981

WEST BENGAL

Age-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
15-19	152.2	47.7	129.5
20-24	266.8	137.4	235.1
25-29	219.0	131.8	196.1
30-34	156.2	88.8	140.4
35-39	104.8	45.0	89.6
40-44	41.8	15.6	35.7
45-49	18.6	4.4	14.9
Crude birth rate	37.0	20.0	33.2
General fertility rate	157.8	77.2	138.4
Total fertility rate	4.8	2.4	4.2
Gross reproduction rate	2.4	1.1	2.1

**Table 3**  
Mortality Indicators, 1981

WEST BENGAL

Indicators	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Crude death rate	12.2	6.9	11.0
Infant Mortality rate	98.4	44.4	91.1
Neo-natal mortality rate	68.8	32.5	63.9
Post-natal mortality rate	29.6	11.9	27.2
Peri-natal mortality rate	55.7	34.8	52.9
Still birth rate	9.4	7.7	9.2

**Table 4**  
Estimated age-specific death rates  
by sex, 1981

WEST BENGAL

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	39.2	35.8	37.5	16.1	11.2	13.7	35.3	31.7	33.5
5-9	2.2	3.6	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.9	3.4	2.6
10-14	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2
15-19	1.8	5.2	3.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.3	2.5
20-24	1.7	4.1	2.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.6	2.5
25-29	2.0	4.7	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	3.7	2.6
30-34	4.0	3.2	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.8	3.0
35-39	3.2	4.7	3.9	5.6	1.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
40-44	8.0	7.2	7.6	5.2	5.4	5.3	7.2	6.7	7.0
45-49	16.8	8.1	12.7	6.8	7.2	6.9	13.8	7.9	11.1
50-54	20.6	17.2	19.0	13.6	8.3	11.5	18.4	15.1	16.9
55-59	18.3	12.3	15.6	23.1	6.3	16.4	19.7	10.8	15.8
60-64	45.4	42.9	44.2	22.4	23.1	22.7	38.8	38.1	38.5
65-69	74.3	46.6	61.2	39.3	26.9	33.7	64.8	41.5	53.9
70 & over	141.0	111.2	125.4	93.8	91.3	92.4	127.0	105.1	115.4
All ages	12.4	11.9	12.2	7.4	6.4	6.9	11.2	10.7	11.0

**Table 5**

Percent distribution of sample births by type of  
medical attention at birth, 1981

WEST BENGAL

Sector	Type of medical attention at birth			
	I	T	U	O
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10.2	2.5	55.9	31.4
Urban	71.9	4.7	11.3	12.1
Combined	32.1	3.3	40.0	24.6

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

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

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

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

**Table 6**

Percent distribution of sample deaths by type  
of medical attention at death, 1981

WEST BENGAL

Sector	Type of medical attention at death			
	I	M	U	N
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6.9	30.6	41.7	20.8
Urban	38.3	50.3	6.3	5.1
Combined	18.1	37.6	29.1	15.2

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.

=====  
**APPENDIX-SCHEDULES**  
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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			H. Y. S. -19			H. Y. S. --19		
				Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status	
					Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial		Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial		Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

UR-Usual Residents of household whether present or temporary absent; I-Immigrated; O-Outmigrated; D-Died; NB-New birth; NBD-New birth died; SI-Shifted into the household (within Sample unit); SO-Shifted out from the household (within Sample unit); V-Visitor; M-Married; UM-Unmarried; W-Widow/widower; D-Divorced; S-Separated.

Male  
-----  
Female  
-----  
Total

Usual Resident Populations UR+SI+SO+I+NB D-O-NBD

Form No. 2 (Concl'd)

H. Y. S. -19			H. Y. S. -19			H. Y. S. -19			H. Y. S. --19		
Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status		Age	Status	
	Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial		Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial		Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial		Marri- tal	Resi- den- tial
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME  
FORM NO.3 - LIST OF BIRTH

Village/Town.....  
Tebsil/Taluk. ....  
District .....  
Sample Code.....

Reference period (Months covered)  
From ..... To .....

Survey Period (Dates of field survey)  
From ..... To .....

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

123

Note:- The Status in Col 5 refer to the status at the time of occurrence of event and not to the status at the time of the H.Y.S

Signature & Designation.....



SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME  
FORM NO. 4 -LIST OF DEATH

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

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

124

Note: The status in Col. 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
	Place of Birth (in/out of unit)	Date of Birth	Date of enumeration	Live Birth/ Still Birth (LB/SB)	Type of Birth Single/ Multiple (S/M)	Sex M/F	Existing	Census( )	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Form No. 5-Contd

Name of mother	Information about mother who delivered the child				Type of attention at delivery	First information source	Enumerator's Signature	Date of death	Age at death	Remarks
	Mother's Relation to Head	Residential status (U.R.F. / U.R.A./V)	Present age in completed years	Religion						
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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form No. 6-Concl'd.

Age at death			Date of birth/ Month/year of birth if age at death is below 3 years	Serial No. of birth in Form 5/ Form 2	Marital Status (M/UM/W/D/S)	Religion	Medical attention before death	First information source	Enumerators signature	Remarks
Below 1 month (in days)	Below 12 months (in months)	One year and above (in years)								
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. ....  
 Enum. Block

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



SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME  
FORM NO. 10-MONTHLY REPORT ) (Contd.)

**B-Death**

Sl. No.	Place of death (in/out of unit)	Date of Death	Date of enumeration	Name of deceased	Name of father/mother/husband of deceased	House No. & Household No.		Name of the Head	Relation of deceased to the Head
						Existing	Census ( )		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Form No.10-Conclid.)

Deceased's Status (URP/URA/V)	Sex M/F	Age at death			Marital Status (M/UM/W/D/S)	Religion	Medical attention before death	First information source
		Below 1 month (in days)	Below 12 months (in months)	One year and above (in complete years)				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

**C-Information System Information**

Name

Vocation

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

Applicable only in Rural Areas

1. Any special efforts made to net all births and deaths
2. Any difficulties experienced or problems 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.....  
Sample Code No.....

Reference Period.....  
From.....To.....  
Survey Period  
From..... To.....

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 events missed  
  by Enumerator &  
  Supervisor but dis-  
  covered later on.
- Total of a,b,c,d

Signature.....  
Designation.....  
Address.....

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME  
FORM No.12-POPULATION OF USUAL RESIDENT BY  
AGE AND SEX

AS ON \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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

Age-group (Years)	Population		
	Males	Females	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 specified			
All ages			



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