

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR INDIA



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

PREFACE

The role of key indicators for evaluating the benefits of various development programmes is well recognised. Keeping in view the importance of the social indicators, a brochure entitled 'Social Information of India : Trends and Structure' was brought out in 1983 as a joint venture of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The brochure contained indicators pertaining to different fields of social concern such as population, vital statistics, employment, health, education, etc. Time series data on some social indicators were also presented in the brochure. Since then fresh data have become available on several indicators. In the current publication, data on the indicators given in the earlier brochure have been up-dated and few more indicators added.

2. Data presented in the 1983 publication were taken from various status papers prepared by individual researchers. However, for the current publication it has been possible to obtain the same from the concerned agencies. In view of this there may be instances where data given in the current publication may not be comparable with the corresponding data given in the earlier publication. Explanatory notes on tables, wherever required, have been given for the benefit of users towards the end of the publication.

3. The publication has been prepared in the Social Statistics Division of the CSO under the over-all guidance of Shri M.S.Ahluwalia, Director, who was ably assisted by Shri S. Natarajan and Shri S.P.Mishra, Joint Directors, Dr.R.N.Pandey, Deputy Director and Shri S.Dhar, Assistant Director. Shri Deep Chand, Junior Investigator and Miss A.V.Lakshmi, Computer were also actively involved at various stages of the preparation of the publication. I would also like to thank the concerned organisations for their cooperation and promptness in making available the necessary data.

4. I am sure the data presented in the publication will be useful to the planners, administrators and researchers in reviewing the changes occurring in the different fields of social concern. Although efforts have been made to cover as many indicators as possible, there is always scope to add more. Suggestions in this regard as also in bringing about other improvements in the publication are welcome.

NEW DELHI
December, 1987

M.G.SARDANA
DIRECTOR GENERAL

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Table 1: Population growth rates from censuses

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1901-11	0.57	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71*	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81**	2.50	2.26	2.23

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

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

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

Table 2: Population birth rate and death rate

Period	Birth rate *	Death rate *
1901-11	49.2	42.6
1911-21	48.1	48.6
1921-31	46.4	36.3
1931-41	45.2	31.2
1941-51	39.9	27.4
1951-61	41.7	22.8
1961-71	41.1	19.0
1971-81	37.2	15.0

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

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

**Table 3: Vital rates based on Sample Registration
System by rural and urban area**

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

Source : Sample Registration System Bulletin Vol. XXI No. 1, June, 1987,
Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

Table 4: Sex-ratio and percentage of urban population

Year	Sex - ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	Percentage of urban population to the total population
1901	972	10.8
1911	964	10.3
1921	955	10.2
1931	950	12.0
1941	945	13.9
1951	946	17.3
1961	941	18.0
1971*	930	19.9
1981**	933	23.3

Source : Census of India; 1981 Series-I, Part-II-B(i) Primary Census Abstract Part-II-A(i) General Population Tables, Office of the Registrar General, India

* As on 1 April 1971

** In 1981 census the reference date was 1 March 1981 in all the states and Union territories except Jammu and Kashmir where it was 6 May 1981. The indicators had been calculated after including the projected population of Assam where the 1981 census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

Table 5: Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in the total population

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

Table 6: Age specific fertility rates--
all-India

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1978	1980
15-19 Rural	110.6	87.0	96.2	94.2
15-19 Urban	64.9	64.6	61.2	64.1
15-19 Combined	100.8	83.0	89.1	88.2
20-24 Rural	260.9	260.2	259.8	256.4
20-24 Urban	213.9	213.7	212.9	210.5
20-24 Combined	250.8	249.5	249.1	246.1
25-29 Rural	261.6	250.8	243.3	238.8
25-29 Urban	227.9	197.5	190.5	190.2
25-29 Combined	254.8	238.8	231.5	227.6
30-34 Rural	212.4	190.9	183.5	176.4
30-34 Urban	158.0	133.9	118.5	113.7
30-34 Combined	202.2	179.7	169.9	163.1
35-39 Rural	147.5	126.3	107.4	106.5
35-39 Urban	96.5	73.6	62.9	59.0
35-39 Combined	137.8	116.1	98.9	97.1
40-44 Rural	68.2	58.9	50.4	49.9
40-44 Urban	34.9	28.9	22.5	23.0
40-44 Combined	62.2	53.3	45.2	44.8
45-49 Rural	26.3	17.3	18.0	21.7
45-49 Urban	15.4	8.3	6.8	13.9
45-49 Combined	24.4	15.7	15.9	20.2

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the
year 1971, 1976 & 1978

Table 6: Age specific fertility rates--
all-India (contd.)

Age group (years)	1981	1982	1983	1984
15-19 Rural	98.2	96.4	97.6	92.9
15-19 Urban	58.1	62.7	62.7	63.3
15-19 Combined	90.4	88.9	89.4	85.8
20-24 Rural	261.3	258.2	266.0	266.9
20-24 Urban	195.0	207.6	220.5	228.0
20-24 Combined	246.9	245.9	254.7	257.0
25-29 Rural	244.9	245.5	245.9	246.4
25-29 Urban	187.0	193.0	187.7	204.5
25-29 Combined	232.1	232.2	231.1	235.9
30-34 Rural	180.4	180.0	176.6	174.6
30-34 Urban	117.8	117.9	116.4	115.4
30-34 Combined	167.7	165.5	162.9	160.4
35-39 Rural	112.6	112.4	107.2	106.6
35-39 Urban	60.1	62.3	57.3	59.9
35-39 Combined	102.5	101.0	95.9	95.7
40-44 Rural	48.4	53.9	54.5	53.3
40-44 Urban	24.5	26.3	25.0	22.6
40-44 Combined	44.0	48.1	48.3	46.7
45-49 Rural	22.0	25.8	27.0	25.2
45-49 Urban	9.1	12.0	10.2	8.8
45-49 Combined	19.6	23.0	23.6	21.7

Table 7: Percentage distribution of migrants
in different migration streams

Sex	Year	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total migrants
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.00
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.00
	1981	46.2	29.6	17.2	7.0	100.00
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.00
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.00
	1981	73.4	12.4	8.6	5.6	100.00
Person	1961	73.7	14.6	8.1	3.6	100.00
	1971	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	100.00
	1981	65.4	17.5	11.1	6.0	100.00

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

- Note:
1. Table excludes persons who came from outside India
 2. 1981 figures based on 1981 census five percent sample data
 3. 1981 figures exclude Assam state where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time
 4. 1961, 1971 and 1981 figures are based on place of birth and excludes the unclassifiable figures

Table 8(a): Age specific mortality rates -- all-India (rural)

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
0-4	56.2	55.2	56.1	53.2	50.6	46.1	45.5	43.9	41.8	46.2
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.7
10-14	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
15-19	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
20-24	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6
25-29	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.6
30-34	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.7
35-39	6.0	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6
40-44	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.6	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.2
45-49	9.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.5
50-54	17.5	16.6	16.3	15.6	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.8
55-59	21.6	24.1	24.2	24.1	22.0	19.8	21.0	19.2	19.0	18.3
60-64	35.7	42.8	39.0	38.3	32.6	32.2	34.1	34.2	32.6	33.8
65-69	49.5	53.0	53.8	53.8	44.8	52.6	47.9	44.6	48.6	46.5
70+	112.8	101.6	103.1	108.4	88.2	94.0	101.5	94.2	100.5	109.2

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the years 1971 and 1976 to 1978

Table 8(b): Age specific mortality rates all -- India (urban)

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
0-4	32.2	29.7	27.1	26.3	23.9	22.2	20.4	20.9	21.4	23.2
5-9	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
15-19	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8
20-24	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5
25-29	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2
30-34	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.4
40-44	5.6	6.7	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.5
45-49	8.0	9.0	9.1	9.4	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.7
50-54	13.6	13.7	14.5	14.7	12.6	10.4	11.6	10.9	11.8	12.0
55-59	19.4	20.1	21.8	21.1	17.4	17.0	18.5	14.4	18.8	18.4
60-64	30.9	28.9	33.1	34.2	29.0	26.8	28.4	25.1	29.6	31.2
65-69	42.8	44.0	49.6	42.3	38.7	38.0	39.3	39.5	38.1	45.1
70+	91.5	86.6	93.2	106.2	87.1	81.3	79.7	77.2	83.5	98.58

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

Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the years 1971 and 1976 to 1978

Table 8(c): Age specific mortality rates -- all-India (combined)

Age group (years)	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
0-4	51.9	51.0	50.9	48.3	45.7	41.8	41.2	39.1	37.6	41.2
5-9	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.1
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3
30-34	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.3
35-39	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3
40-44	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
45-49	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.5	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.3
50-54	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.4	13.1	12.6	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.4
55-59	21.2	23.6	23.8	23.6	21.2	19.2	20.6	18.3	19.0	18.3
60-64	34.9	40.3	37.9	37.5	31.9	31.2	33.0	30.0	32.0	33.3
65-69	48.4	51.4	53.1	51.7	43.7	50.0	46.4	43.6	46.6	46.2
70+	109.3	99.5	101.5	108.0	88.0	91.6	97.4	90.8	97.2	107.1

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India
 Note : Excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the years 1971 and 1976 to 1978

Table 9: Infant mortality rates by sex and by rural and urban area

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

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India
 .. Not available

Table 10: Expectation of life at birth by sex

Year	Male	Female	Person++
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1971-80 ^e	50.9	50.1	50.5
1980+	54.1	54.7	54.4

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India
 1) Census Actuarial Reports
 11) Sample Registration System
 + Based on the 1980 age specific mortality rates of Sample Registration System
 ++ Estimated by taking sex-ratio at birth as 105 males per 100 females
 e Based on Sample Registration System, (Paper 1 of 1984, Series I-India, Office of the Registrar General, India)

Table 11 : Percentage of couples currently protected by family planning methods

Year	Percentage currently protected
1966-67	4.5
1969-70	10.3
1972-73	15.9
1974-75	16.2
1977-78	24.0
1979-80	23.5
1981-82	25.6
1982-83	28.4
1983-84	32.7
1984-85	35.6
1985-86*	38.7

Source : Year Book-Family Welfare Programme in India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

* Provisional

Table 12 : Number of hospital beds per
one hundred thousand population

Year	No. of beds per one hundred thousand population
1951	32
1954	35
1956	40
1959	43
1961	52
1964	60
1966	62
1969	63
1972	60
1974	69
1977	81
1979	85
1982	82
1983	83
1984	85
1985	86

Source : Health Statistics of India,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 13 : Number of doctors per one hundred thousand population

Year	No. of doctors per one hundred thousand population
1950	16
1955	18
1960	18
1965	21
1970	26
1975	33
1980	38
1981	39
1982	38
1984	40
1985	41

Source : Health Statistics of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 14 : Per capita expenditure on health
(medical and public health)

Year	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)
1975-76	12
1976-77	13
1977-78	15
1978-79	17
1979-80	20
1980-81	24
1981-82	28
1982-83	33
1983-84	37

Source : Health Statistics of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 15 : Housing stock and indicators of
housing conditions

Item	1961	1971	1981
Number of residential houses (in millions)	79.2	93.0	114.4
Number of households (in millions)	83.5	97.1	122.6
Average no. of households per dwelling	1.05	1.04	1.07
Average no. of persons per dwelling	5.58	5.89	5.90
Houseless population (in '000)	1265	1986	2327

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 16: Housing amenities

Items	Percentage of household			
	1973-74 *		1981 **	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source				
Tap	4.69	66.97	10.29	63.24
Well	65.84	18.05	61.62	20.40
Tubewell & handpumps	15.59	12.69	16.21	11.82
Tanks & ponds	4.50	0.76	3.38	0.86
River, lake & canal	8.22	0.95	5.73	0.74
Other sources	0.53	0.42	3.56	2.94
Not recorded	0.63	0.16	..	..
All sources	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Lighting				
Kerosene	91.67	45.99		
Electricity	6.55	53.48	-Not collected-	
Others	1.73	0.41		
Not recorded	0.05	0.12		
All types	100.00	100.00		
3. Toilet facility				
Flush	0.48	20.08		
Tank system	1.73	13.92	-Not collected-	
Services	2.50	30.25		
Other types	2.28	2.26		
None	92.40	33.01		
Not recorded	0.61	0.18		
All types	100.00	100.00		

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

** Office of the Registrar General, India 1981 census

Table 17: Literates per 1000 population

Year	Number of literates per 1000		
	Male	Female	Person
1901	98	6	53
1911	106	11	59
1921	122	18	72
1931	156	29	95
1941	249	73	161
1951	249	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	295
1981*	469	248	362

Source: Census of India 1971, Census Centenary Monograph No.9 and Census of India, 1981, Series 1 Paper 2 of 1983 of the Office of the Registrar General, India

Excludes Assam and Jammu and Kashmir

Table 18: Percentage of literates by age and sex

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	25.0	14.4	19.8	27.2	18.9	23.2	35.1	25.8	30.7
10-14	54.4	28.4	42.3	59.8	38.1	49.8	66.9	44.9	56.6
15-19	52.0	23.8	38.4	63.4	37.7	51.4	66.1	43.3	55.4
20-24	49.8	18.2	33.6	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.5	37.2	52.0
25-34	42.5	13.9	28.5	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	29.0	45.1
35 & above	35.3	7.7	22.2	38.0	10.7	25.2	44.6	14.4	30.2
All ages	34.5	13.0	24.0	39.5	18.7	29.5	46.9	24.8	36.2
5 & above	40.4	15.3	28.3	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.5	28.5	41.4
10 & above	43.6	15.5	30.1	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.5
15 & above	41.5	13.2	27.8	47.7	19.4	34.0	54.8	25.7	40.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : For 1981, data are based on five percent sample data. Figures exclude Assam state where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

Table 19: Percentage of literates by educational level

Educational level	1961			1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	29.13*	29.58*	29.24*	34.64	38.22	31.6	30.29	33.98	31.5
Middle	-	-	-	18.69	15.58	18.0	17.98	16.78	17.6
Matric/higher secondary	8.92@	4.62@	7.80	12.50	7.93	10.9	17.27	12.48	15.7
Non-tech. diploma	-	-	-	0.33	0.21	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.1
Tech.Dip.& cert.not equal to degree	-	-	-	0.27	0.16	0.3	0.57	0.29	0.5
Graduate and above	-	-	-	2.38	1.35	2.2	4.42	2.96	3.9
Literates without edu-attainment	61.95	65.80	62.96	31.19	36.55	36.9	29.38	33.42	30.7
All literates	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Office of the Registrar General India , Paper 2 of 1983, Key Population Statistics based on 5 percent sample data

* Includes Middle

@ Includes matriculation and above

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

Table 20: Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex

Year	Age (6-11 yrs)			Age (11-14 yrs)			Age (14-17 yrs)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.9	8.7	1.5	5.3
1955-56	68.2	31.0	50.0	24.6	6.6	15.9	..	..	7.4
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5	18.0	4.4	11.4
1965-66	96.3	56.5	76.7	44.2	17.0	30.8	24.3	7.7	16.2
1970-71	92.6	59.1	76.4	46.5	20.8	34.2	27.1	10.2	19.0
1973-74	100.1	65.6	83.5	48.4	22.2	35.6	29.9	12.0	21.2
1974-75	98.2	66.1	82.7	48.0	23.1	36.0	30.3	12.2	21.5
1975-76	95.7	62.0	79.3	47.0	23.8	35.6	25.1	10.6	18.2
1977-78	97.4	62.6	80.5	48.6	24.4	36.5	25.2	11.0	18.3
1979-80	99.3	65.0	82.7	52.0	26.4	39.6	29.9	13.9	21.9
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9	24.8	11.5	18.4
1981-82*	98.9	66.2	83.1	56.0	29.7	43.3	22.1+	9.3+	16.0+
1982-83*	104.0	69.4	87.2	56.3	30.6	43.9	..	..	..
1983-84*	110.3	75.5	93.4	62.7	34.4	48.9	..	..	..
1984-85*	110.7	76.7	94.1	64.0	36.3	50.6	..	..	..
1985-86*	108.8	77.1	93.4	65.0	38.1	52.0	..	..	..

Source : Education in India, Ministry of Human Resource Development

+ These ratios relate to the age group 14-18 years because of the introduction of 10+2 pattern

.. Not available * Provisional

Note : Figures for 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1985-86 are based on revised population estimates based on 1981 census supplied by the Registrar General's Office

Table 21 : Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education

Year	Class		
	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/ XII
1950-51	28.1	16.1	16.7
1955-56	30.6	20.9	21.1
1960-61	32.6	23.9	20.7
1965-66	36.2	26.7	22.0
1970-71	37.3	29.2	26.0
1973-74	38.0	30.6	28.0
1974-75	38.6	30.9	28.0
1975-76	36.2	31.4	28.1
1977-78	37.8	32.1	29.0
1979-80	38.3	32.4	29.2
1980-81	38.6	32.8	29.7@
1981-82	38.8	33.6	30.3@
1982-83*	38.6	33.9	31.1@
1983-84*	39.2	34.0	30.6@
1984-85*	39.5	34.7	31.4@
1985-86*	40.2	35.5	31.0@

Source: Education in India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

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

* Provisional

Table 22: Percentage of female teachers to male teachers at different levels of education

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/Hr. sec.	College & university
1950-51	18	18	18	8
1955-56	19	19	22	12
1960-61	21	32	22	14
1965-66	24	36	30	16
1970-71	26	37	26	18
1975-76	29	40	36	21
1976-77	30	46	37	22
1977-78	31	41	38	22
1978-79	34	42	37	23
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	39@	23
1981-82	34	44	40@	24
1982-83*	34	45	41@	..
1983-84*	35	45	42@	..
1984-85*	35	46	42@	..
1985-86*	38	46	44@	..

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

Table 23 : Teacher-pupil ratio in secondary schools

Year	Number of pupils per teacher
1950-51	25
1955-56	25
1960-61	25
1965-66	26
1970-71	26
1975-76	26
1977-78	26
1979-80	26
1980-81	27
1981-82	27
1982-83*	28
1983-84*	29
1984-85*	29
1985-86*	27

Source : Education in India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education
 * Provisional

Table 24 : Expenditure on education

Year	Per capita expenditure on education (Rs.)	Percentage share of govt. expenditure in the total expenditure on education	Total expenditure on education as percentage of gross national product
1970-71	20	76	3.1
1971-72	22	73	3.3
1972-73	24	77	3.2
1973-74	26	79	3.0
1974-75	30	80	2.9
1975-76	35	79	3.2
1976-77	38	75	3.2
1977-78	41	78	3.2
1978-79	49	80	3.5
1979-80	49	79	3.4
1980-81*	50	..	4.6
1981-82*	58	..	3.6
1982-83*	65	..	4.0
1983-84*	76	..	3.8
1984-85*	93	..	..
1985-86*	100	..	..

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

* Provisional .. Not available

Table 25 : Retention rates in primary classes by sex

Year	Class	Retention rate per 100 students enrolled		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1965-66	II	60.3	56.9	59.0
	III	52.0	48.2	50.6
	IV	44.0	38.5	42.0
	V	36.8	29.5	34.2
1970-71	II	63.0	60.7	62.1
	III	50.9	47.2	49.5
	IV	42.1	37.1	40.2
	V	35.5	29.1	33.0
1975-76	II	67.3	64.9	66.4
	III	56.9	52.7	55.2
	IV	44.0	39.2	42.1
	V	39.3	33.8	37.2
1976-77	II	72.9	68.4	71.1
	III	58.5	54.0	56.7
	IV	49.0	43.0	46.6
	V	39.3	33.2	36.9
1977-78	II	72.4	64.6	69.3
	III	57.7	52.0	55.4
	IV	47.4	41.7	45.2
	V	41.6	34.7	38.9
1978-79	II	77.1	71.7	75.0
	III	58.7	52.5	56.2
	IV	48.5	43.5	46.5
	V	41.1	34.7	38.6
1979-80	II	80.5	75.3	77.4
	III	65.6	60.2	63.5
	IV	50.7	44.1	48.0
	V	43.0	36.5	40.4
1980-81	II	72.5	70.6	71.8
	III	66.1	61.6	64.3
	IV	57.4	51.6	55.1
	V	45.5	38.3	42.6
1981-82	II	77.2	74.2	76.1
	III	67.8	62.5	65.7
	IV	58.2	52.1	55.8
	V	51.0	43.7	48.1

Source : A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

Table 26: Average annual cost (in Rs.) per student by type of institution

Year	Primary	Middle	High/ Hr.Se- condary	Colleges for general education
1950-51	19.9	27.9	58.8	234.6
1955-56	23.4	40.4	79.8	227.2
1960-61	27.6	40.5	91.8	301.0
1965-66	34.6	50.4	111.1	346.1
1969-70	52.2	77.5	157.2	398.0
1970-71	57.0	84.9	168.6	421.6
1971-72	60.9	90.4	183.1	419.0*
1972-73	64.0	97.1	195.0	432.2*
1973-74	72.3	110.6	213.6	463.6
1974-75	83.0	127.0	236.0	508.3*
1975-76	95.5	144.2	257.3	572.3*
1976-77	110.2	159.5	328.4	649.1
1977-78	127.1	164.8	331.0	764.4
1978-79	134.7	174.2	376.7	795.9
1979-80	142.2	189.6	445.3	848.6

Source: A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

* Includes under graduate institutions only

Table 27: Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled
in schools and colleges

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)	Colleges & universities for general education
1950-51	39	20	15	14
1955-56	44	25	21	17
1960-61	48	32	23	22
1965-66	57	37	30	28
1970-71	60	41	35	34
1973-74	62	43	36	31
1975-76	62	46	39	39
1977-78	61	47	41	39
1979-80	62	48	41	39
1980-81	62	48	41@	39
1981-82	63	49	41@	40
1982-83*	63	51	45@	39@@
1983-84*	64	51	44@	39@@
1984-85*	65	53	46@	..
1985-86*	67	55	45@	..

source: Education in India, Ministry of
Human Resource Development,
Deptt. of Education

* Provisional

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

@@ Excludes professional, technical and spe-
cial courses

.. Not available

Table 28: Enrolment trend of females in university education

Year	Arts	Sci- ence	Comm- erce	Edu- cat- ion	Engin- eering Tech.	Medi- cine@	Agri- cul- ture++	Veter- inary Scie- nce	Law	Others	All
1950-51	16.1	7.1	0.6	32.4	0.2	16.3	0.2	0.4	2.0	18.8	10.9
1955-56	17.1	..	0.7	43.3	0.2	18.9	0.6	0.4	1.7	34.9	15.1
1960-61	22.8	..	1.1	48.1	0.8	25.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	45.2	20.1
1965-66	32.2	..	4.9	56.6	2.2	29.4	0.6	1.0	4.2	38.1	25.8
1970-71	31.7	17.8	3.7	36.5	1.0	22.8	0.4	0.7	3.7	40.0	21.9
1975-76	44.7	28.6	9.9	56.8	5.3	21.8	2.0	1.5	5.5	47.9	30.2
1977-78	61.0	37.6	13.7	74.8	5.6	35.3	2.6	2.3	6.6	49.7	33.8
1979-80	60.9	38.2	15.7	89.3	3.8	29.1	3.4	2.8	7.2	31.8	36.1
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	87.6	4.6	29.9	4.1	3.6	8.0	57.5	37.3
1981-82	64.1	41.4	21.3	85.7	5.1	32.2	3.7	4.2	8.2	28.8	39.4
1982-83*	58.7	39.3	22.3	90.9+	4.6+	36.4+	..	..	..	..	..
1983-84*	58.4	38.1	23.3	86.2+	5.0+	38.7+	..	..	..	..	..
1984-85*	60.1	40.5	25.1	78.1+	5.7+	40.6+	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Education in India, Ministry of Human Resource Development

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

+ Only for degree level, not PG * Provisional

++ Including forestry .. Not available

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

Table 29 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel

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

Source: Research & Development Statistics, Department of Science & Technology

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

** Including graduates @ Estimated .. Not available

Note : During the year 1980, the number of B.Sc's who were also B.Ed's were estimated to be 1.66 Lakhs. Similar figures for the earlier years are not available

Table 30: Scientific manpower

Year	Scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Personnel engaged in research & development-- scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Scientists, engineers & technicians engaged in research & development as percentage of total no. of scientists, engineers & technicians
1977	3.80	0.09	2.37
1978	2.97	0.10	3.37
1980	2.63	0.10	3.80
1985	3.9	0.20	5.13

Source : Research & Development Statistics,
Department of Science & Technology

Table 31: Expenditure on scientific research and development (in Rs.)

Year	Total expenditure (crores)	Per capita expenditure	Percentage of gross national product
1958-59	22.93	0.55	0.18
1965-66	68.39	1.41	0.31
1970-71	139.64	2.58	0.38
1975-76	356.69	5.88	0.53
1978-79 ^e	528.60	8.14	0.61
1979-80 ^e	638.54	9.62	0.67
1980-81 ^e	760.52	11.20	0.67
1981-82 ^e	940.73	13.56	0.72
1982-83 ^e	1206.03	17.01	0.83
1983-84 ^e	1381.10	19.07	0.81
1984-85*	1814.32	24.54	0.96

Source : Research & Development Statistics, 1984-85, Department of Science and Technology

^e Provisional

* Quick estimates

Table 32: Percentage distribution of workers
by industry

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
Figures for 1981 are based on 1981
census five percent sample data.

* Manufacturing and repairs

Note : 1) The estimates of the number of workers in
1961 by industry groups relate to ad-
justed figures based on 1971 Census con-
cepts.

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

Table 33 : Percentage of women in organized activity

Year	Percentage
1961	10.9
1965	11.1
1970	11.1
1975	11.3
1977	11.9
1979	12.4
1980	12.1
1981	12.2
1982	12.3
1983	12.5
1984	12.6
1985	12.9

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

Table 34: Index number of real earnings of employees in manufacturing industries and mines

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

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour
 * Upper limit of Rs. 400/- per month/ Rs. 1000/- per month is not applicable in the case of mine workers

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

Table 35 : Industrial injuries--incidence rate and frequency rate

Year	All injuries	
	Incidence rate (per thousand workers employed)	Frequency rate (per hundred thousand man-days worked)
1961	45.67	16.18
1964	47.12	16.53
1966	51.33	18.08
1969	63.48	22.33
1971	75.67	26.53
1972	63.63	21.98
1974	53.77	18.81
1976	61.54	21.50
1977	63.96	22.50
1978	68.62	24.01
1979*	62.19	21.71
1980*	65.59	22.02

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

* Provisional

Note : In 1961 and 1962 Jammu and Kashmir, in 1977 and 1978 Karnataka and Manipur, in 1979 Manipur and in 1980 Karnataka are excluded

Table 36 : Man-days lost per thousand workers employed in manufacturing units of the public and private sectors

Year	Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Both sectors (combined)
1961	115	1179	1022
1964	342	1545	1342
1966	548	2390	2041
1969	355	3536	2903
1971	309	2746	2301
1972	791	3596	3035
1974	1731	5388	4704
1976	404	2524	2102
1977	605	4191	3316
1978	795	4510	3644
1979	3102	6730	5897
1980*	953	3004	2541
1981*	3849	4465	4323
1982*	4735	11110	9646
1983*	1068	7194	5769
1984*	1310 ^e	7941	6437
1985*	340 ^e	4127 ^e	3267 ^e
1986*	705 ^e	3161 ^e	2605 ^e

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

* Provisional

^e Figures of estimated employment for 1983 have been used for working out the man-days lost in public sector for 1984 to 1986. Similarly, estimated employment for 1984 in private sector and both sectors (combined) have been used respectively in working out the mandays lost for 1985 & 1986.

Table 37: Per capita household consumption expenditure based on National Sample Survey rounds (in Rs.)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Food	Total	Food	Total
1954-55	9.9	15.0	13.7	24.7
1956-57	12.1	17.1	15.1	25.8
1959-60	14.1	20.0	16.9	27.5
1961-62	14.9	21.7	18.6	30.9
1964-65	19.3	26.4	22.7	36.0
1966-67	23.6	30.9	27.3	41.5
1969-70	25.6	34.7	33.1	50.4
1973-74	39.7	53.0	47.9	70.8
1977-78	44.3	68.9	57.7	96.2
1983	73.7	112.5	97.0	164.0

Source: National Sample Survey Reports, NSSO, Ministry of Planning

Table 38: Per capita income (in Rs.)

Year	Per capita income	
	current prices	1970-71 prices
1950-51	245	466
1955-56	236	508
1960-61	306	559
1965-66	426	559
1970-71	633	633
1975-76	1026	633
1977-78	1194	695
1978-79	1253	717
1979-80	1337	665
1980-81	1557	698
1982-82	1743	720
1982-83*	1887	721
1983-84*	2186	764
1984-85*	2355	775
1985-86+	2596	798

Source: National Accounts Statistics for 1987 and
 press note: National Accounts Division,
 Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry
 of Planning

- * Provisional
- + Quick estimates

Table 39: Percentage of population below
the poverty line

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1961-62	56.2	45.9	54.3
1964-65	47.4	42.9	46.6
1966-67	49.2	44.5	48.3
1969-70	46.8	37.3	44.9
1973-74	47.6	40.7	46.2
1977-78	51.2	38.2	48.3
1983-84	40.4	28.1	37.4

Source: S.P. Gupta and K.L. Dutta:
"Poverty Calculations in the Sixth Plan",
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 19,
No.15, April, 1984

Table 40: Newspapers and periodicals

Year	Non-daily newspapers			Daily newspapers		
	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population	Number	Estimated circulation (in '000)	Number per thousand population
1961	6139	15920	35.99	484*	5334*	12.06
1966	8039	15367	31.17	601*	6320*	12.82
1971	11397	17523	31.78	821	9096	16.50
1976	12445	24737	40.08	875	9338	15.13
1978	14849	29608	45.86	992	11242	17.41
1979	16081	33416	50.61	1087	13033	19.74
1980	16967	36390	53.90	1173	14531	21.52
1981	17880	35847	51.94	1264	15255	22.10
1982	18603	35247	49.98	1334	14847	21.05
1983	19335	38660	53.67	1423	16731	23.22

Source : Press in India, The Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly

Table 41: Films and cinema

Year	Number of feature films	No. of Cinema halls@		
		Permanent	Touring*	Total
1951	219	2394	844	3238
1956	295	2780	875	3655
1961	303	3174	1325	4499
1966	316	3808	1639	5447
1971	433	4482	2505	6987
1976	507	5650	3367	9017
1978	619	6030	3521	9551
1979	714	6216	3744	9960
1980	742	6405	4157	10562
1981	737	6667	4146	10813
1982	767	6991	4248	11239
1983	741	7064	4690	11754
1984	833	7428	4874	12302
1985	912	7669	4779	12448
1986	840	7992	4709	12701

Source: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 @ Figures are as on 31st March
 * Includes military

Table 42 : Radio and television

Year	No. of radio stations	No. of T.V relay centres	No. of Radio licenses issued	No. of T.V. licenses issued	Estimated coverage of population by T.V. (in lakhs)	Estimated proportion of population covered
1961	30	1	10,89,816	*	190.60	0.04
1966	54	1	21,92,754	6,184	190.60	0.03
1971	67	1	53,99,918	44,855	190.60	0.03
1976	74	9	1,17,46,602	4,79,026	911.61	0.15
1978	84	16	1,67,72,943	8,99,123	1367.89	0.21
1980	84	19	17,86,85,506	15,47,918	1559.11	0.23
1981	85	19	1,01,78,552	16,72,627	1681.43	0.24
1982	85	40	..	20,95,537	1978.83	0.28
1983	86	42	1,22,00,725	27,83,370	2092.97	0.29
1984	86	166	89,33,164	36,32,328	3666.75	0.50
1985	88	176	..	67,50,000**	3812.80	0.51
1986	93	185	..	90,00,000**	..	..

Source : Data collected from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

* Negligible

** Estimated

.. Not available

Table 43: Rate of disposal of crimes under
the Indian Penal Code

Year	Percentage of cases pending disposal		Percentage convicted
	at investigation	in court	
1969	15.5	64.2	64.0
1972	17.6	69.1	62.7
1974	19.1	66.4	62.7
1975	17.5	67.2	64.0
1977	18.3	67.9	57.5
1979	18.7	69.3	54.3
1980	18.8	69.8	53.6
1981	21.1	70.3	52.5
1982	18.3	70.4	51.9

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development,
Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 44 : Rate of juvenile crimes per one hundred thousand population

Year	Rate
1969	4.2
1972	5.5
1974	6.9
1977	7.0
1978	6.9
1979	7.1
1980	8.3
1981	8.8
1982	8.4

Source : Crime in India, Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 45: Juveniles apprehended by sex

Year	Juveniles apprehended in thousand			Percentage of girls to total
	Boys	Girls	Total	
1969	74.1	4.8	78.9	6.1
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.1
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	5.7
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	5.0
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	4.6
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	6.4

Source: Crime in India, Bureau of Police
Research and Development, Ministry of
Home Affairs

Table 46 : Incidence of suicide per one hundred thousand population

Year	Total no. of suicides (in thousands)	Incidence of suicide per one hundred thousand population
1967	38.4	7.70
1969	43.6	8.28
1972	43.6	7.73
1973	40.8	7.05
1974	46.0	7.80
1975	42.9	7.11
1977	39.7	6.29
1979	38.2	5.79
1980	41.7	6.17
1981	40.2	5.83
1982	44.7	6.34
1983	46.6	6.47

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development,
Ministry of Home Affairs

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I POPULATION

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

Annual arithmetic growth rate

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

Annual geometric growth rate

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

Annual exponential growth rate

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

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years.

Table 2. - Crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population in any given year, i.e.,

Number of live births which occurred
in the given region during the given
period

$$\text{CBR} = 1000 \times \frac{\text{Total population of the given region during the given period}}{\text{Total population of the given region during the given period}}$$

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

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

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

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

Table 3. - The Sample Registration System of the Office of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of births and deaths for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are fulltimers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

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

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

Table 4. - An urban area is defined as follows:

(a) All statutory towns i.e. all places with a municipality, corporation, municipal board,

cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.

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

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

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

Table 5. - The statutory lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. These lists have been modified, amended or supplemented from time to time. From the 1951 census onwards the census questionnaires contain items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to SC or ST and if yes, the name of the caste/tribe to which he belongs.

Table 6. - Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age-group of women per thousand female population of that age-group.

Table 8. - Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per 1000 population in the same age-group in a given year.

Table 9. - Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life

and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to the annual number of live births.

Table 10. - The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

These expectations are based on life table derived by comparing the population $P^{(1)}_x$ at age x in one census with their survivors reported at age $P^{(2)}_{x+10}$ in the next census. From the 10 year survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted. With these survival ratios, (p_x) and smoothed-age data, mortality rates (q_x) are worked out and the life table is prepared, the last column of which gives the expectation of life at age x . The life table can be also prepared with the age-specific-death-rates obtained by the Sample Registration System.

Table 11. - Taking into account the attrition due to ageing (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

II HEALTH

Table 14. - Itemwise information for expenditure on public health establishments, grant for public health purposes, expenses incurred in connection with epidemic diseases etc., are included under 'public health' while the 'medical' head covers expenditure on items such as hospitals and dispen-

saries, medical colleges etc.

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

IV EDUCATION

Table 17. - A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

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

Table 19. - Here only the literates are enumerated. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her, which is noted in the census, will be one that he/she has actually passed and not the one in which he/she is studying. Specifically, the highest educational level attained by the person enumerated is recorded.

Table 20. - Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

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

Various stages are: primary(Classes I-V), middle(Classes VI-VIII) and High/higher secondary(Classes IX-XI/XII). The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-11 years, 11-14 years and 14-17 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

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

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

Table 21. - This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 23. - The teacher pupil ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.,

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

Table 24. - The total expenditure on education comprises of, (i) Government funds (ii) Local body funds (iii) University funds (iv) Fees (v) Endowments and other sources.

Table 25. - Retention rate is computed as the percentage of students continuing their studies to the total enrolled in Class I. It has been worked out using apparent cohort methodology. For example for class i retention rate is

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

where $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$

Table 26. - This gives an idea about the average expenditure incurred for one student for a particular type of institution. While calculating this index only direct or recurring expenditure on institutions has been taken into account. It should be noted that with the introduction of the revised system of educational statistics with effect from 1976-77 expenditure has now been classified as recurring and non-recurring unlike in the previous years when it was classified as direct and indirect expenditure. Indirect or non-recurring expenditure which consists of expenditures incurred on direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items has not been taken into account while calculating the average expenditure items cannot be apportioned to each type of institution. For example, average annual cost per student for primary school is

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

VI LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 32. - The data used in this table are based on the employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The EMI covers on a statutory basis, all establishments in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or more in the private sector. From March 1966, the coverage was increased and establishments employing 10 persons or more in the private sector were added though on a voluntary basis. The

EMI programme does not cover employment in the unorganised sectors like agriculture, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.

Table 34. - Statistics of earnings of factory workers are collected under the payment of wages Act, 1936 on an annual basis by various states and union territories. Under this Act, figures are separately collected for total earning (before deductions) of employees covered by the Act and the corresponding average daily number of employees. Figures of per capita annual earnings are derived by dividing the former by the latter. Earnings include wages, cash allowances, annual bonus, arrears and money value of concessions. The payment of wages (Amendment) act, 1957 extended the coverage of the Act to all employees earning less than Rs. 400 per month. The payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1976, inter alia extended the coverage of the Act to persons earning less than Rs. 1000 per month. In 1982 the application of the Act was further extended to cover persons earning less than Rs. 1600 per month.

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

Table 35. - Under the Factories Act, 1948, statistics of injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the Factory Inspec-

tors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of accidents and this number can be more than the actual number of accidents because one accident may result in injuries to more than one person. The data on injuries relate only to the factories submitting returns, as no estimates of injuries can be made for the defaulting factories.

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

Table 36.- An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment (strike) to express a grievance or to press a demand.

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

VII INCOME

Table 37. - Household consumption expenditures comprises all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, in-

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

Table 38. - Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated population in that particular year. Because the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e., 1st October.

Table 39. - Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO.

IX CRIME

Table 43. - Percentage of cases pending at investigation refers to cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending with Court relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Percentage conviction refers to cases ended in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.

Table 45. - Juvenile has been defined as persons between the age of 7 and 21 years.

Table 46. - Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of projected annual population supplied by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

MGIPLP (FBD) 247/ M/o Ptg./ ND/87- 650-