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Selected Socio- Economic Statistics India



सत्यमेव जयते

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

On attaining independence, a comprehensive and continuous programme of developmental planning had been undertaken by India in various fields of Socio-Economic concerns through various Five Year Plans. A need, therefore, arose to evolve suitable indicators for the monitoring and impact evaluation of these socio-economic programmes. To meet this felt need Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) brought out a brochure entitled "Selected Socio- Economic Indicators for India" in December, 1987 covering items on various fields of social concerns . Since this publication was found to be quite useful by different types of users, CSO started bringing it out as a regular publication. However, in 1993 it was renamed as "Selected Socio- Economic Statistics, India". Till now five issues have been published including 1993 issue.

The CSO is thankful for all data supplying agencies who supplied the requisite data in time which enabled us to compile this publication and bring out in the present form. I hope that their cooperation in bringing out this publication would continue in future also .

The publication has been prepared in the Human Development Statistics Unit of the CSO under the overall guidance of Shri P.R. Dongre, Director who was ably assisted by Shri Harish Chandra , Joint Director . Shri Dina Nath , Assistant Director was actively involved in the preparation of the manuscript. I would also like to place on records the active cooperation of the supporting staff of the unit in collection and compilation of the data and making data entry for the publication. A special mention may be made of Shri Deep Chand Sharma, Senior Investigator, Shri Ajay Rawat, Computer (Senior Scale) and Shri Rajesh Kumar Pawar, Computer for undertaking this work .

I hope, this publication would be useful in meeting the requirement of planners, policy makers and research workers in understanding the changes occurring in the different fields of socio-economic areas. However, we would be grateful for the suggestions, for improving the coverage and quality of the publication .

(S. S. Srivastava)
Director General
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New Delhi
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Table 1(a) : Population totals - India and States
(Contd.)

States/U.Ts.	1951		1961	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	15670565	15444694	18161671	17821776
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	177680	158878
Assam	4298773	3730083	5798376	5038953
Bihar	19489964	19292307	23297343	23150114
Goa*	280141	315918	302534	324133
Gujarat	8331922	7930735	10633902	9999448
Haryana	3031626	2641988	4062797	3527746
Himachal Pradesh	1247826	1138155	1451334	1361129
Jammu & Kashmir +	1736827	1517025	1896633	1664343
Karnataka	9866923	9535033	12040923	11545849
Kerala	6681901	6867217	8361927	8541788
Madhya Pradesh	13255004	12816633	16578204	15794204
Maharashtra	16490039	15512525	20428882	19124836
Manipur	283685	293950	387058	392979
Meghalaya	310706	294968	397288	372092
Mizoram	96136	100066	132465	133598
Nagaland	106551	106424	191027	178173
Orissa	7242892	7403054	8770586	8778260
Punjab	4968206	4192294	6007566	5127503
Rajasthan	8313883	7656891	10564082	9591520
Sikkim	72210	65515	85193	76996
Tamil Nadu	15003724	15115323	16910978	16775975
Tripura	335589	303440	591237	550768
Uttar Pradesh	33100719	30118936	38638307	35116247
West Bengal	14105519	12194461	18599144	16327135
Union Territories				
A&N Islands	19055	11916	39304	24244
Chandigarh	13623	10638	72576	47305
D&N Haveli	21345	20187	29524	28439
Delhi	986538	757534	1489378	1169234
Lakshadweep	10295	10740	11935	12173
Pondicherry	156275	160978	183347	185732
All India +	185528462	175559628	226293201	212941570

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Part II- A(i) 1981

* Includes Daman & Diu

+ The Population of J&K for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 population

Note : Reference period of various census is 1st March except 1971 for which it is 1st April.

Table 1(a) : Population totals - India and States (Contd.)

States/U.Ts.	1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	22008663	21494045	27108922	26440751
Arunachal Pradesh	251231	216280	339322	292517
Assam*	7714240	6910912	9444037	8597211
Bihar	28846944	27506425	35930560	33984174
Goa@	431214	426557	548450	538280
Gujarat	13802494	12894981	17552640	16533159
Haryana	5377258	4659550	6909938	6012680
Himachal Pradesh	1766957	1693477	2169931	2110887
Jammu & Kashmir	2458315	2158317	3164660	2822729
Karnataka	14971900	14327114	18922627	18213087
Kerala	10587851	10759524	12527767	12925913
Madhya Pradesh	21455334	20198785	26886305	25292539
Maharashtra	26116351	24295884	32415126	30369045
Manipur	541675	531078	721006	699947
Meghalaya	520967	490732	683710	652109
Mizoram	170824	161566	257239	236518
Nagaland	276084	240365	415910	359020
Orissa	11041083	10903532	13309786	13060485
Punjab	7266515	6284545	8937210	7851705
Rajasthan	13484383	12281423	17854154	16407708
Sikkim	112662	97181	172440	143945
Tamil Nadu	20828021	20371147	24487624	23920453
Tripura	801126	755216	1054846	998212
Uttar Pradesh	47016421	41324723	58819276	52042737
West Bengal	23435987	20876024	28560901	26019746
Union Territories				
A&N Islands	70027	45106	107261	81480
Chandigarh	147080	110171	255278	196332
D&N Haveli	36964	37206	52515	51161
Delhi	2257515	1808183	3440081	2780325
Lakshadweep	16078	15732	20377	19872
Pondicherry	237112	234595	304561	299910
All India	284049276	264110376	353374460	329954637

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

* 1981 figures of population for Assam are interpolated

@ Includes population of Daman & Diu

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

States/U.Ts.	1991	
	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	33724581	32783427
Arunachal Pradesh	465004	399554
Assam	11657989	10756333
Bihar	45202091	41172374
Goa	594790	575003
Gujarat	21355209	19954373
Haryana	8827474	7636174
Himachal Pradesh	2617467	2553410
Jammu & Kashmir	4014100	3704600
Karnataka	22951917	22025284
Kerala	14288995	14809523
Madhya Pradesh	34267293	31913877
Maharashtra	40825618	38111569
Manipur	938359	898790
Meghalaya	907687	867091
Mizoram	358978	330778
Nagaland	641282	568264
Orissa	16064146	15595590
Punjab	10778034	9503935
Rajasthan	23042780	20963210
Sikkim	216427	190030
Tamil Nadu	28298975	27559971
Tripura	1417930	1339275
Uttar Pradesh	74036957	65075330
West Bengal	35510633	32567332
Union Territories		
A&N Islands	154369	126292
Chandigarh	358614	283401
D&N Haveli	70953	67524
Daman & Diu	51595	49991
Delhi	5155512	4265132
Lakshadweep	26618	25089
Pondicherry	408081	399704
India* (including Jammu & Kashmir)	439230458	407072230

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India
Paper-2 of 1992.

The 1991 census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The projected population of Jammu & Kashmir, is based on the Report of Standing Committee of experts on population projections (October 1989).

Growth of Indian Population

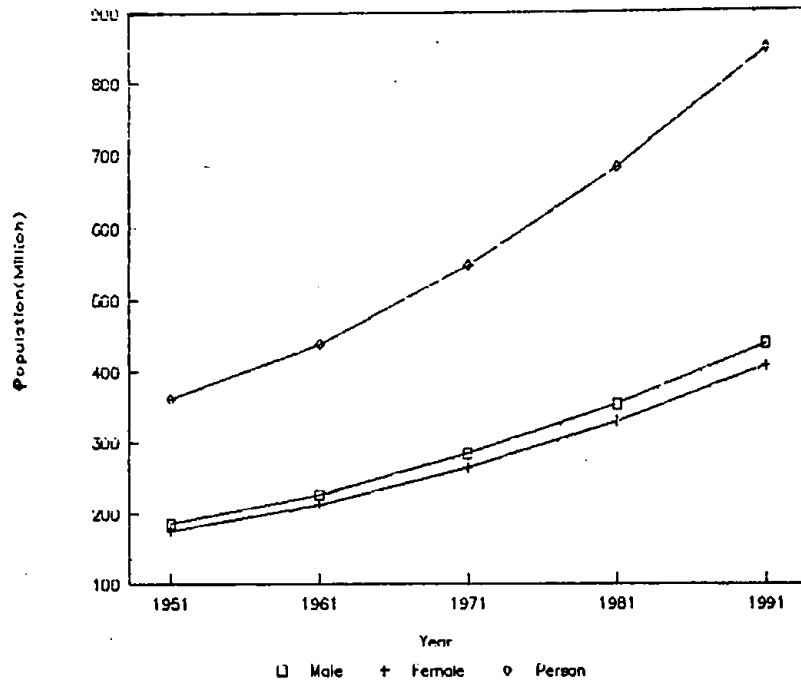


Table 1(b) : Mid year (as on 1st October) estimates of
Population - India & States (In Million)
(Contd.)

States/U.T	1981	1986	1987	1988
Andhra Pradesh	54.2	60.4	61.8	63.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Assam	18.2	20.2	20.7	21.2
Bihar	70.8	78.9	80.6	82.2
Goa	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gujarat	34.5	38.3	39.0	39.7
Haryana	13.1	14.8	15.2	15.5
Himachal Pradesh	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0
Karnataka	37.6	41.8	42.5	43.3
Kerala	25.7	27.6	27.9	28.3
Madhya Pradesh	52.9	59.4	60.8	62.3
Maharashtra	63.6	71.2	72.8	74.5
Manipur	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Meghalaya	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Mizoram	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nagaland	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Orissa	26.6	29.1	29.7	30.2
Punjab	17.0	18.8	19.1	19.5
Rajasthan	34.8	39.8	40.8	41.7
Sikkim	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tamil Nadu	48.8	52.5	53.2	54.0
Tripura	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	112.4	126.3	129.2	132.1
West Bengal	55.3	61.5	62.9	64.4
Union Territories				
A&N Islands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Chandigarh	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
D&N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	6.4	7.9	8.2	8.5
Lakshadweep		0.1	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
All India	692.1	771.3	787.9	804.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 1(b) : Mid year (as on 1st October) estimates of
Population - India & States (In Million)

States/U.T	1989	1990	1991	1992
Andhra Pradesh	64.5	65.9	67.2	68.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Assam	21.7	22.1	22.7	23.2
Bihar	83.9	85.7	87.5	89.5
Goa	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gujarat	40.4	41.0	41.8	42.5
Haryana	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.1
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Karnataka	44.0	44.7	45.4	46.1
Kerala	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.8
Madhya Pradesh	63.9	65.5	67.0	68.4
Maharashtra	76.3	78.2	80.0	81.4
Manipur	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Meghalaya	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mizoram	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nagaland	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Orissa	30.8	31.4	32.0	32.6
Punjab	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.8
Rajasthan	42.7	43.6	44.6	45.5
Sikkim	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tamil Nadu	54.8	55.5	56.2	56.8
Tripura	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	135.0	137.9	140.6	143.1
West Bengal	65.9	67.4	68.8	70.0
Union Territories				
A&N Islands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chandigarh	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
D&N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
All India	821.8	839.0	855.7	871.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : 1. Figures in this table are based on the report of Standing Committee of experts on Population Projections.
2. Figures of this table, after due adjustment, have been used for working out per capita figures in some other tables in this publication.

Table 2 : Population growth rates from censuses

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1901-11	0.58	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71*	2.48	2.24	2.20
1971-81**	2.47	2.23	2.22
1981-91 @	2.39	2.16	2.14

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* The reference date in 1971 census was 1 April 1971. In working out the decadal variations for 1961-71 and 1971-81 the change in reference date in 1971 census has been taken into account.

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

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

Growth Rate of Indian Population

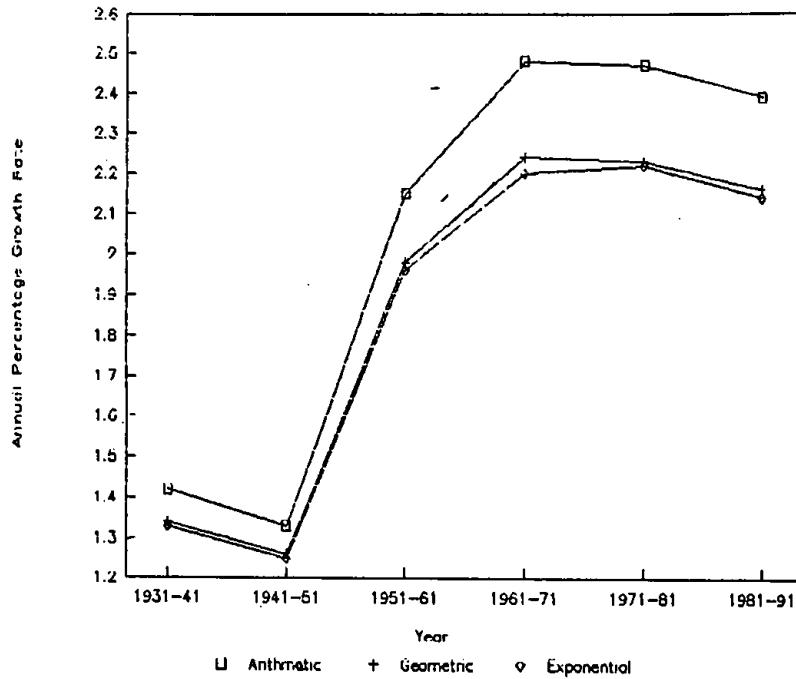


Table 3 : Percentage distribution of population by sex and age groups

Age group in years	1971			1981*			1991 @		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-4	14.5	14.2	14.9	12.6	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0
5-9	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	11.7	11.8	11.6
10-14	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.9	13.1	12.6	11.5	11.6	11.3
15-19	8.7	8.9	8.4	9.6	9.9	9.4	10.8	11.2	10.4
20-24	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.7
25-29	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.3
30-34	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0
35-39	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2
40-44	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
45-49	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
50-54	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
55-59	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
60-64	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2
65-69	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
70+	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.1
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : 70+ Includes age not stated in 1971

* Excludes Assam and all ages includes age not stated in the 1981 Census

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and the figures are based on SRS data.

Table 4 : Rural-Urban structure and growth of population

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate of population		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1901-11	0.64	0.04	0.58
1911-21	-0.13	0.83	-0.03
1921-31	1.00	1.91	1.10
1931-41	1.18	3.20	1.42
1941-51	0.88	4.14	1.33
1951-61	2.05	2.64	2.15
1961-71	2.19	3.82	2.48
1971-81 @	1.93	4.61	2.47
1981-91 *	2.00	3.65	2.39

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
 @ The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. The growth rates for 1971-81 and 1981-91 have been worked out on the interpolated population figures for Assam for 1981.

* The 1991 census was not held in J&K. Growth rate for 1981-91 is worked out with the projected population of the state.

Rural-Urban Growth of Population

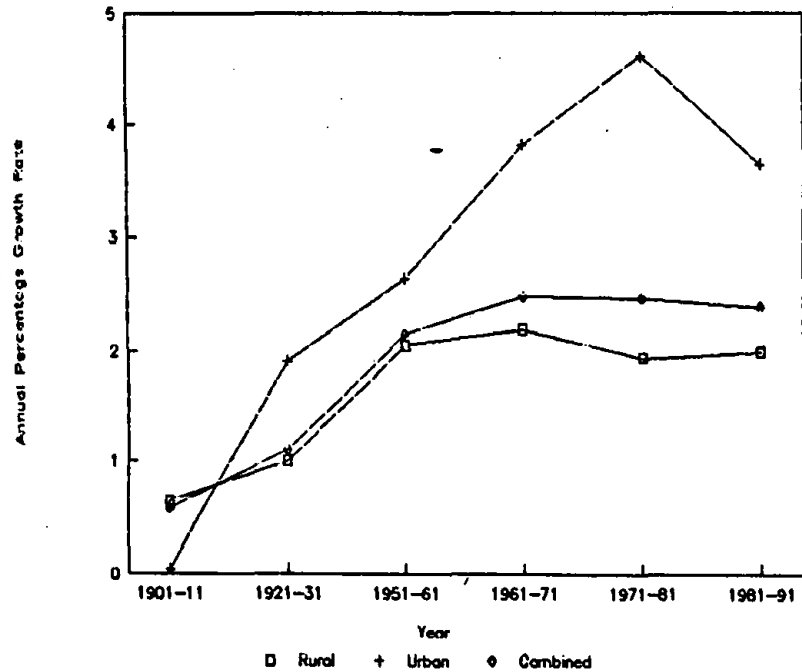


Table 5 (a) : Percentage of urban population
to total population - India

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Includes the interpolated figures
for Assam.

** Includes the projected population
for Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 5(b) : Percentage of urban population to total population - States

States	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.32	26.89
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80
Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10
Bihar	10.00	12.47	13.14
Goa	25.56	32.03	41.01
Gujarat	28.08	31.10	34.49
Haryana	17.67	21.88	24.63
Himachal Pradesh	6.99	7.61	8.69
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	23.83*
Karnataka	24.31	28.89	30.92
Kerala	16.24	18.74	26.39
Madhya Pradesh	16.29	20.29	23.18
Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.69
Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52
Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60
Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10
Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21
Orissa	8.41	11.79	13.38
Punjab	23.73	27.68	29.55
Rajasthan	17.63	21.05	22.88
Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10
Tamil Nadu	30.26	32.95	34.15
Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30
Uttar Pradesh	14.02	17.95	19.84
West Bengal	24.75	26.47	27.48
Union Territories			
A&N Islands	22.77	26.30	26.71
Chandigarh	90.55	93.63	89.69
D&N Haveli	-	6.67	8.47
Daman & Diu	37.56	36.75	46.80
Delhi	89.70	92.73	89.93
Lakshadweep	-	46.28	56.31
Pondicherry	42.04	52.28	64.00
All India	19.91	23.34@	25.71

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Based on the projected population of J&K by the standing committee of experts on population projections (Oct, 89)

@ The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Population figures for 1981 for Assam have worked out by interpolation. Not Available

Table 6: Percentage of total population in rural areas by size of villages - India

Size of village in terms of population	1961	1971	1981
Less than 200	3.83	2.68	1.78
200-499	12.55	9.91	7.49
500-999	18.33	16.45	14.21
1000-1999	19.80	19.90	19.25
2000-4999	17.22	18.68	20.09
5000-9999	5.05	5.94	6.90
10000 & above	2.80	4.07	4.56
Rural population as percent of total population	82.03	80.09	76.66
Total population (million)	439.23	548.16	683.33

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : Size class-wise percentage do not add upto percentage of total rural population as data on Assam are excluded in the size class-wise distribution.

Table 7 : Percent of total population in urban areas by size of towns
- India

Class and size of towns in terms of population	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Class I : 100000 & above	7.62	9.08	11.17	13.83	16.55
Class II : 50000-99,999	1.70	1.98	2.13	2.66	2.79
Class III : 20000-49,999	2.68	2.99	3.12	3.28	3.39
Class IV : 10000-19,999	2.33	2.25	2.14	2.18	2.02
Class V : 5000-9,999	2.21	1.21	0.86	0.82	0.67
Class VI : Less than 5000	0.53	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.08
Urban population as percent of total population (million)	17.29	17.97	19.91	23.34	25.50
Total Population	361.09	439.24	548.16	683.33	846.30

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note : Size class-wise percentage do not add up to percentage of total urban population as data on Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are excluded in the size class-wise distribution.

Table 8(a): Percentage of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in the total
population - India

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1961 *	14.67	6.86
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 **	15.75	7.76
1991+	16.48	8.08

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Includes population of that area of N.E.F.A (now Arunachal Pradesh), where simplified schedule was canvassed in place of all-India schedule and the population for that area is 297853 persons, 147100 males and 150753 females

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

+ Excluding J&K

Table 8(b) : Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
population according to 1991 Census - States

States	Total population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes pop. to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes pop. to total population
Andhra Pradesh	66508008	15.93	6.31
Arunachal Pradesh	864558	0.47	63.66
Assam	22414322	7.40	12.82
Bihar	86374465	14.56	7.66
Goa	1169793	2.08	0.03
Gujarat	41309582	7.41	14.92
Haryana	16463648	19.75	-
Himachal Pradesh	5170877	25.34	4.22
Jammu & Kashmir	7718700	-	-
Karnataka	44977201	16.38	4.26
Kerala	29098518	9.92	1.10
Madhya Pradesh	56181170	14.54	23.27
Maharashtra	78937187	11.10	9.27
Manipur	1837149	2.02	34.41
Meghalaya	1774778	0.51	85.53
Mizoram	689756	0.10	94.75
Nagaland	1209546	-	87.70
Orissa	31659736	16.20	22.21
Punjab	20281969	28.31	-
Rajasthan	44005990	17.29	12.44
Sikkim	406457	5.93	22.36
Tamil Nadu	55858946	19.18	1.03
Tripura	2757205	16.36	30.95
Uttar Pradesh	139112287	21.04	0.21
West Bengal	68077965	23.62	5.60
Union Territories			
A&N Islands	280661	-	9.54
Chandigarh	642015	16.51	-
D&N Haveli	138477	1.97	78.99
Daman & Diu	101586	3.83	11.54
Delhi	9420644	19.05	-
Lakshadweep	51707	-	93.15
Pondicherry	807785	16.25	-
All India	846302688	16.48*	8.08*

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
PCA Part II-B(i) Census of India, 1991

* Excluding J&K

- Nil

Table 9 : Density of Population - India & States (popn./sqkm)

States	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242
Arunachal Pradesh	-	4	6	8	10
Assam	102	138	186	230@	286
Bihar	223	267	324	402	497
Goa+	148	159	215	272	316
Gujarat	83	105	136	174	211
Haryana	128	172	227	292	372
Himachal Pradesh	43	51	62	77	93
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	59+	76+*
Karnataka	101	123	153	194	235
Kerala	349	435	549	655	749
Madhya Pradesh	59	73	94	118	149
Maharashtra	104	129	164	204	257
Manipur	26	35	48	64	82
Meghalaya	27	34	45	60	79
Mizoram	9	13	16	23	33
Nagaland	13	22	31	47	73
Orissa	94	113	141	169	203
Punjab	182	221	269	333	403
Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	129
Sikkim	19	23	30	45	57
Tamil Nadu	232	259	317	372	429
Tripura	61	109	148	196	263
Uttar Pradesh	215	251	300	377	473
West Bengal	296	394	499	615	767
Union Territories					
A&N Islands	4	8	14	23	34
Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632
Dadra & N Haveli	85	118	151	211	282
Daman & Diu	434	327	559	705	907
Delhi	1176	1793	2742	4194	6352
Lakshadweep	657	753	994	1258	1616
Pondicherry	645	750	959	1229	1642
All India	117	142	177\$	216+@	267+*

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

§ While working out the density of India, Jammu & Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and population are not available for the state.

@ The 1981 census could not be held in Assam for calculating the density of India & Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam as worked out by interpolation have been taken.

+ For working out density of India, J&K, the entire area and population of those portions of J&K which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.

* The 1991 census was not held in J&K. For calculating density of India and J&K, the population figures of 1991 for J&K as projected by standing committee of experts in population projections, (Oct, 1989) have been taken.

Table 10 : Sex ratio of Indian Population

Year	Sex -ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1901	979	910	972
1911	975	872	964
1921	970	846	955
1931	966	838	950
1941	965	831	945
1951	965	860	946
1961	963	845	941
1971	949	858	930
1981*	951	879	934+
1991@	939	894	927

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
Part II B(i) 1991

* Including Assam

@ The 1991 census was not held in J&K. For working out Sex-Ratio for India and J&K the population figures for J&K as projected by the Standing Committee on Population Projection (Oct-1989) have been taken.

+ The 1981 Census could not held in Assam. For working out sex-ratio for India & Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam worked out by interpolation have been taken.

Sex Ratio in Indian Population

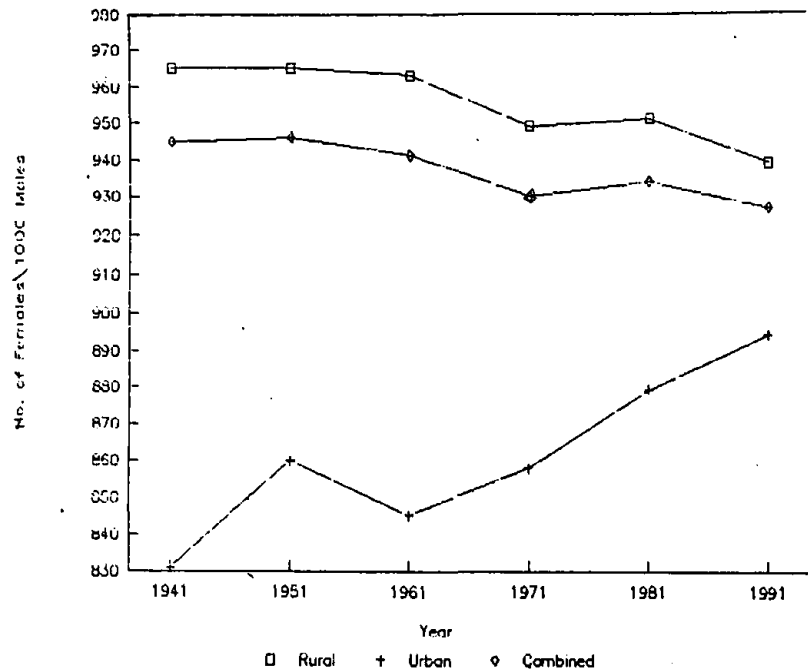


Table 11: Percentage distribution of migrants in different migration streams

Sex	Year	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total migrants
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.00
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.00
	1981	45.6	30.0	17.4	7.0	100.00
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.00
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.00
	1981	73.3	12.5	8.7	5.5	100.00
Person	1961	73.7	14.6	8.1	3.6	100.00
	1971	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	100.00
	1981	65.2	17.6	11.2	6.0	100.00

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

Table 12 : Percentage of currently married females to
all females for different age-groups

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1951	79.99	-	84.65				
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	90.36	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981*	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes Assam

Table 13(a) :Vital rates based on sample registration system
by rural and urban areas - India

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural Growth rate		
	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C
1971	38.9	30.1	36.9	16.4	9.7	14.9	22.5	20.4	22.0
1974	35.9	28.4	34.5	15.9	9.2	14.5	20.0	19.2	20.0
1975	36.7	28.5	35.2	17.3	10.2	15.9	19.4	18.3	19.3
1976	35.8	28.4	34.4	16.3	9.5	15.0	19.5	18.9	19.4
1977	34.3	27.8	33.0	16.0	9.4	14.7	18.3	18.4	18.3
1978	34.7	27.8	33.3	15.3	9.4	14.2	19.4	18.4	19.1
1979	35.1	27.6	33.7	14.1	8.1	13.0	21.0	19.5	20.7
1980	35.1	27.8	33.7	13.7	7.9	12.6	21.4	19.9	21.1
1981	35.6	27.0	33.9	13.7	7.8	12.5	21.9	19.2	21.4
1982	35.5	27.6	33.8	13.1	7.4	11.9	22.4	20.2	21.9
1983	35.3	28.3	33.7	13.1	7.9	11.9	22.2	20.4	21.8
1984	35.3	29.4	33.9	13.8	8.6	12.6	21.5	20.8	21.3
1985	34.3	28.1	32.9	13.0	7.8	11.8	21.3	20.3	21.1
1986	34.2	27.1	32.6	12.2	7.6	11.1	22.0	19.5	21.5
1987	33.7	27.4	32.2	12.0	7.4	10.9	21.7	20.0	21.3
1988	33.1	26.3	31.5	12.0	7.7	11.0	21.1	18.6	20.5
1989	32.2	25.2	30.6	11.1	7.2	10.3	21.1	18.0	20.4
1990	31.7	24.7	30.2	10.5	6.8	9.7	21.2	17.9	20.5
1991*	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
1992*	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
1993*P	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
1994*P	30.5	23.1	28.6	10.1	6.5	9.2	20.4	16.6	19.4

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

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

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and in 1994 Mizoram is also excluded.

P Provisional R Rural U Urban C Combined

Table 13(b) : Vital rates based on Sample Registration System by rural and urban areas during 1994 (P)
- States

State	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	24.1	22.8	23.7	9.0	6.3	8.3	15.1	16.5	15.4
Arunachal Pr.	27.7	24.2	27.4	10.1	1.9	9.3	17.6	22.3	18.1
Assam	31.8	22.2	30.7	9.3	7.2	9.1	22.5	15.0	21.5
Bihar	33.5	24.3	32.5	10.8	6.7	10.4	22.7	17.6	22.1
Goa	14.8	13.6	14.3	6.1	7.1	6.5	8.7	6.5	7.8
Gujarat	28.5	24.5	27.1	9.6	6.9	8.7	18.9	17.6	18.4
Haryana	32.0	25.8	30.5	8.0	7.2	7.8	24.0	18.6	22.7
Himachal Pr.	26.9	18.7	26.2	8.9	5.6	8.6	18.0	13.1	17.6
Karnataka	26.0	22.6	24.9	9.3	5.5	8.1	16.7	17.1	16.8
Kerala	17.3	17.5	17.3	5.9	6.3	6.0	11.4	11.2	11.3
Madhya Pradesh	35.0	24.3	32.8	12.6	7.3	11.5	22.4	17.0	21.3
Maharashtra	26.8	22.6	24.9	9.2	5.4	7.4	17.6	17.2	17.5
Manipur	22.7	17.0	21.1	6.8	6.1	6.6	15.9	10.9	14.5
Meghalaya	32.1	16.7	29.5	7.6	4.3	7.1	24.5	12.4	22.4
Nagaland	20.4	10.8	19.0	4.8	0.7	4.2	15.6	10.1	14.8
Orissa	28.8	22.5	28.0	11.7	7.2	11.1	17.1	15.3	16.9
Punjab	26.2	22.0	25.0	8.2	6.2	7.6	18.0	15.8	17.4
Rajasthan	35.2	26.9	33.7	9.3	7.1	8.9	25.9	19.8	24.8
Sikkim	25.0	15.1	24.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	22.1	12.1	21.7
Tamil Nadu	19.6	18.0	19.0	9.0	5.9	7.9	10.6	12.1	11.1
Tripura	22.5	18.6	21.9	4.7	8.1	5.3	17.8	10.5	16.6
Uttar Pradesh	36.8	29.6	35.4	11.8	7.8	11.0	25.0	21.8	24.4
West Bengal	28.1	17.4	25.1	8.8	6.8	8.3	19.3	10.6	16.8
Union Territories :									
A & N Islands	17.2	20.6	18.0	2.9	3.9	3.2	14.3	16.7	14.8
Chandigarh	24.0	18.1	18.6	2.8	3.7	3.6	21.2	14.4	15.0
D & N Haveli	34.4	-	34.4	9.4	-	9.4	25.0	-	25.0
Daman & Diu	26.6	23.4	24.8	7.6	4.5	5.9	19.0	18.9	18.9
Delhi	27.5	23.8	24.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	21.1	17.1	17.5
Lakshadweep	26.9	25.8	26.3	5.0	8.8	7.1	21.9	17.0	19.2
Pondicherry	19.8	16.6	17.8	7.2	7.7	7.5	12.6	8.9	10.3
All India *	30.5	23.1	28.6	10.1	6.5	9.2	20.4	16.6	19.4

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

P Provisional Pr. Pradesh - No Urban Sample
* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram

Table 14(a) : Age specific mortality rates - India (rural)

Age group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992
0-4	56.2	55.2	45.5	40.8	39.7	35.7	33.2	29.1	29.1	29.1
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.3
10-14	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
20-24	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9
30-34	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
35-39	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4
45-49	9.0	9.7	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8
50-54	17.5	16.6	13.6	12.9	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8
55-59	21.6	24.1	21.0	17.8	18.2	18.2	16.9	18.1	17.6	18.2
60-64	35.7	42.8	34.1	32.3	31.5	30.4	28.1	26.2	29.0	29.4
65-69	49.5	53.0	47.9	45.4	42.6	45.7	43.3	42.9	42.5	45.4
70+	112.8	101.6	101.5	91.8	89.6	94.3	86.2	86.1	93.3	94.1
All ages	16.4	16.3	13.7	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.9

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 14(b) : Age specific mortality rates - India (urban)

Age group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992
0-4	32.2	29.7	20.4	20.9	18.2	18.7	16.9	15.1	16.0	15.6
5-9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
15-19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
20-24	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
25-29	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
30-34	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.0
40-44	5.6	6.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
45-49	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.3	6.4
50-54	13.6	13.7	11.6	11.8	10.7	11.9	10.4	9.9	10.7	10.2
55-59	19.4	20.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	19.4	17.3	16.6	17.7	16.4
60-64	30.9	28.9	28.4	27.2	27.5	26.6	26.3	24.8	26.5	25.5
65-69	42.8	44.0	39.3	38.2	41.0	41.9	40.1	40.7	38.0	37.1
70+	91.5	86.6	79.7	88.1	88.5	91.7	82.2	81.1	84.1	82.0
All ages	9.7	9.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.0

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 14(c) : Age specific mortality rates - India (Combined)

Age group (years)	1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992
0-4	51.9	51.0	41.2	36.6	35.2	33.3	29.9	26.3	26.5	26.5
5-9	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7
30-34	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
35-39	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8
40-44	6.7	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1
45-49	9.5	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
50-54	16.8	16.2	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5
55-59	21.2	23.6	20.6	17.8	17.9	18.4	17.0	17.8	17.6	17.8
60-64	34.9	40.3	33.0	31.3	30.7	29.7	27.7	25.9	28.5	28.6
65-69	48.4	51.4	46.4	44.0	42.3	45.0	42.6	42.5	41.6	43.8
70+	109.3	99.5	97.4	91.0	89.4	93.8	85.4	85.1	91.4	91.5
All ages	14.9	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.1

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Sample Registration System

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 15: Age specific fertility rates -India (Contd.)

Age group (Years)		1971*	1976*	1981	1986	1987
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	98.2	100.3	97.5
	Urban	64.9	64.6	58.1	62.1	58.7
	Combined	100.8	83.0	90.4	91.1	88.3
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	261.3	264.6	262.8
	Urban	213.9	213.7	195.0	217.8	221.3
	Combined	250.8	249.5	246.9	252.8	252.3
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	244.9	229.4	223.3
	Urban	227.9	197.5	187.0	179.0	184.6
	Combined	254.8	238.8	232.1	216.4	213.5
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	180.4	153.6	148.4
	Urban	158.0	133.9	117.8	94.5	96.4
	Combined	202.2	179.7	167.7	139.2	135.9
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	112.6	89.3	88.1
	Urban	96.5	73.6	60.1	45.0	49.6
	Combined	137.8	116.1	102.5	78.6	78.8
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	48.4	43.5	40.2
	Urban	34.9	28.9	24.5	17.6	18.8
	Combined	62.2	53.3	44.0	37.9	35.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	22.0	17.8	17.9
	Urban	15.4	8.3	9.1	4.7	5.3
	Combined	24.4	15.7	19.6	14.9	15.1
Total fer- tility rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2
	Combined	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1

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

* Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

Table 15 : Age specific fertility rates }-India

Age group (Years)		1988	1989	1990	1991@	1992@
15-19	Rural	97.1	91.6	92.6	84.5	83.3
	Urban	57.2	50.3	49.6	46.1	42.4
	Combined	88.2	82.0	83.1	76.1	74.4
20-24	Rural	260.1	259.6	249.8	244.6	249.4
	Urban	211.9	206.5	197.8	200.7	189.6
	Combined	248.1	246.4	237.0	234.0	235.2
25-29	Rural	220.7	216.3	209.7	202.3	200.8
	Urban	173.0	163.4	165.5	158.7	155.5
	Combined	208.5	202.5	198.5	191.3	189.6
30-34	Rural	143.4	140.8	135.0	128.6	125.1
	Urban	89.3	85.1	81.8	81.6	75.8
	Combined	130.2	127.0	121.6	117.0	113.0
35-39	Rural	84.8	81.5	82.2	75.9	75.3
	Urban	45.2	42.5	40.7	37.4	35.5
	Combined	75.3	72.2	72.5	66.8	66.0
40-44	Rural	39.1	39.7	36.0	35.3	35.2
	Urban	18.7	17.3	15.7	14.9	16.7
	Combined	34.5	34.5	31.2	30.6	30.9
45-49	Rural	14.4	13.4	14.7	14.0	13.0
	Urban	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.3	5.8
	Combined	12.4	11.6	12.9	12.1	11.4
Total fertility rate	Rural	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9
	Urban	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
	Combined	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Age-Specific Fertility Rates, 1992

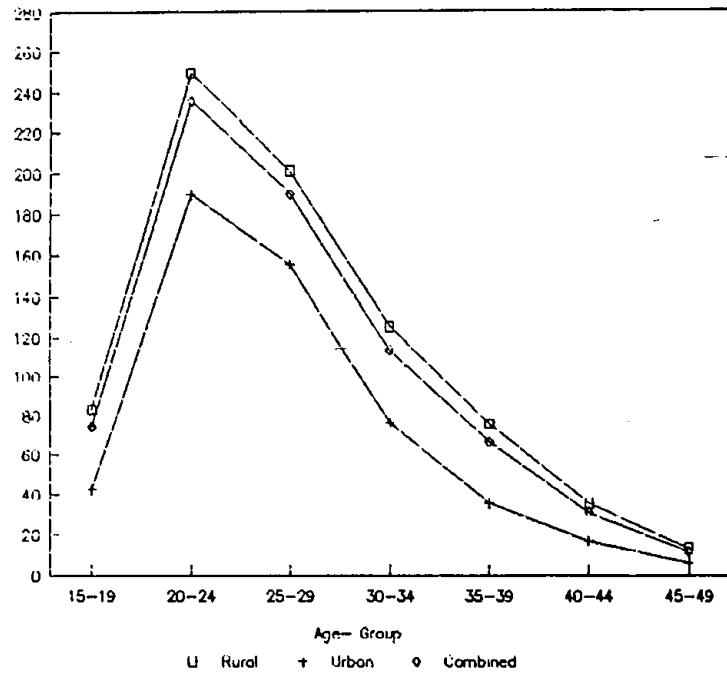


Table 16(a) : Infant mortality rates by rural and urban areas - India

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	138	82	129
1976	139	80	129
1977	140	81	130
1978	137	74	127
1979	130	72	120
1980	124	65	114
1981	119	62	110
1982	114	65	105
1983	114	66	105
1984	113	66	104
1985	107	59	97
1986	105	62	96
1987	104	61	95
1988	102	62	94
1989	98	58	91
1990	86	50	80
1991*	87	53	80
1992*	85	53	79
1993*	82	45	74
1994*P	79	51	73

Source: Office of the Registrar General,
India, (Sample Registration system).
* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and in 1994
Mizoram is also excluded.
P Provisional

Infant Mortality Rates in India

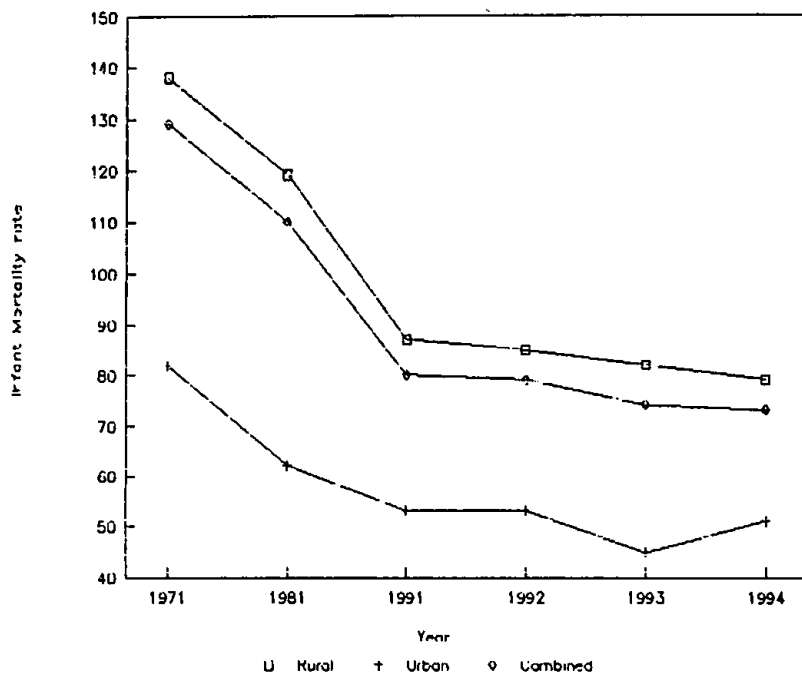


Table 16(b): Infant mortality rates by rural and urban areas during 1994 (P) - States

States	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	68	48	63
Assam	78	67	77
Bihar	68	48	66
Gujarat	70	51	64
Haryana	70	57	67
Himachal Pradesh	70	57	67
Karnataka	73	45	65
Kerala	16	14	16
Madhya Pradesh	105	57	98
Maharashtra	67	36	54
Orrisa	108	65	103
Punjab	59	35	53
Rajasthan	87	61	84
Tamil Nadu	64	48	59
Uttar Pradesh	91	71	88
West Bengal	64	48	61
All India*	79	51	73

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

Note : Major States include the States with
population 10 million and above

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram

P Provisional

Table 17(a) : Expectation of life at
birth by sex -India

Year	Male	Female	Person
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1971-75+	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80+	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85+	55.4	55.7	55.4
1986-90+	57.7	58.1	57.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

1) Census Actuarial Reports

2) Sample Registration System

+ Based on Sample Registration System

Table 17(b) : Expectation of life at birth by
sex during 1986-90 -States

States	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	58.2	60.4	59.1
Assam	53.6	54.2	53.6
Bihar	55.7	53.6	54.9
Gujarat	57.0	58.8	57.7
Haryana	62.2	62.2	62.2
Himachal Pradesh	62.4	62.8	62.8
Karnataka	60.4	62.6	61.1
Kerala	66.8	72.3	69.5
Madhya Pradesh	53.7	53.0	53.0
Maharashtra	61.2	63.5	62.6
Orissa	54.6	54.0	54.4
Punjab	64.7	66.9	65.2
Rajasthan	55.2	56.2	55.2
Tamil Nadu	60.0	60.6	60.5
Uttar Pradesh	54.2	52.5	53.4
West Bengal	60.2	61.2	60.8
All India	57.7	58.1	57.7

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

Table 18 : Availability of land

Year	Forest land availability per person (hectare)	Per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas (hectare)
1950-51	0.113	0.638
1955-56	0.131	0.557
1960-61	0.124	0.503
1965-66	0.127	0.455
1970-71	0.115	0.410
1975-76	0.110	0.388
1979-80	0.102	0.360
1980-81	0.099	0.356
1981-82	0.097	0.349
1982-83	0.095	0.343
1983-84	0.093	0.336
1984-85	0.090	0.332
1985-86	0.089	0.327
1986-87	0.087	0.311
1987-88	0.084	0.302
1988-89P	0.083	0.305
1989-90P	0.082	0.302
1990-91P	0.080	0.302
1991-92P	0.078	0.302

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

Table 19 : Percentage distribution of area by land use

Year	Percentage of total area under							Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
	Forests	Not Available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Culturable wasteland	Fallow land & Current Fallow	Net area sown	
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.3	7.0	8.1	9.9	41.8	11.1
1955-56	17.6	16.6	3.9	2.0	7.4	8.3	44.2	14.1
1960-61	18.1	17.0	4.7	1.5	6.4	7.6	44.6	14.7
1965-66	20.1	16.2	4.8	1.3	5.6	7.3	44.6	14.0
1970-71	21.0	14.7	4.4	1.4	5.8	6.5	46.3	18.2
1975-76	21.9	13.2	4.1	1.2	5.8	7.2	46.5	20.9
1980-81	22.2	13.0	3.9	1.2	5.5	8.2	46.0	23.3
1982-83	22.2	13.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	8.1	46.1	23.2
1983-84	22.9	13.3	3.9	1.2	5.2	7.5	47.0	25.7
1984-85	22.8	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.2	8.2	46.3	25.2
1985-86	22.0	13.4	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.2	46.2	26.7
1986-87	21.9	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.7	45.8	26.4
1987-88P	22.0	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	10.4	43.9	27.3
1988-89P	22.0	13.5	3.9	1.1	5.0	8.0	46.5	28.5
1989-90P	22.2	13.5	3.8	1.2	5.0	7.9	46.4	28.1
1990-91P	22.3	13.4	3.9	1.2	4.9	7.7	46.6	30.7
1991-92P	22.3	13.5	3.8	1.2	4.9	7.9	46.4	29.2

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

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

P Provisional

Table 20 : Percentage of couples currently practicing family planning methods

Year	Eligible couples ('000)	Percentage of couples protected by		
		Sterilization	IUD	All methods
1965-66	-	1.6	-	3.1
1970-71	94489	8.0	1.4	11.5
1973-74	100939	12.2	1.1	16.3
1976-77	107389	20.7	1.1	25.3
1979-80	113839	19.9	1.0	23.6
1980-81	116033	20.1	1.1	24.4
1981-82	118705	20.7	1.2	25.7
1982-83	121377	22.0	1.4	28.4
1983-84	124049	23.7	2.3	32.7
1984-85	126721	24.9	3.0	35.6
1985-86	129432	26.5	3.9	38.7
1986-87	132572	27.9	4.8	41.4
1987-88	135710	29.0	5.5	44.4
1988-89	138850	29.8	6.2	46.7
1989-90	141990	30.1	6.6	48.6
1990-91	145140	30.3	7.0	49.6
1991-92	148430	30.3	6.7	48.6
1992-93P	151720	30.3	6.6	48.7
1993-94P	155020	30.3	7.2	51.3

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

P : Provisional

Family Planning Performance in India

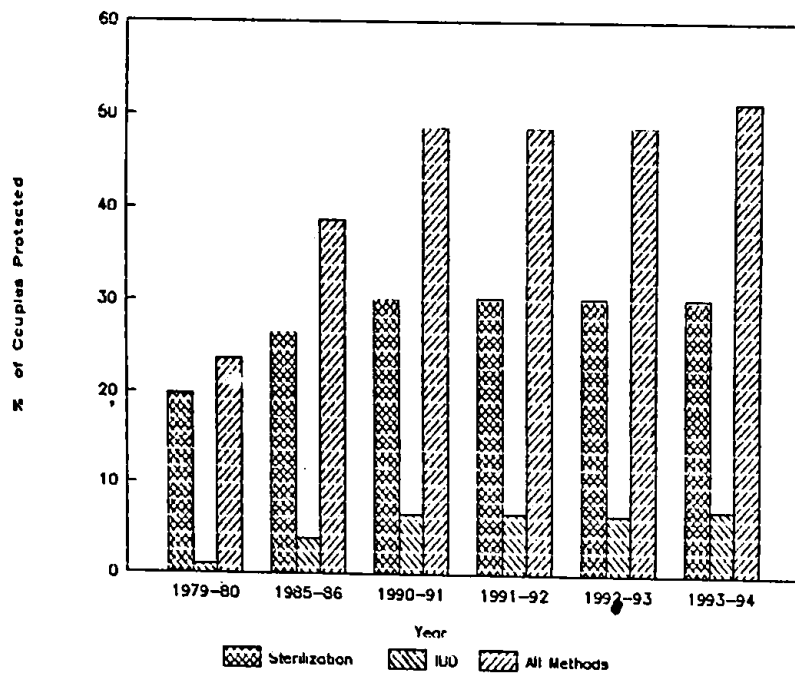


Table 21 : Effective Couple Protection Rate(CPR) due to all methods as on 31st March - India & States

States	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994P
Andhra Pradesh	25.6	32.0	42.9	45.3	45.3	48.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	4.4	9.6	11.4	11.8	12.2
Assam	19.3	24.9	28.2	27.6	25.2	23.6
Bihar	12.4	17.2	26.3	24.7	24.0	24.1
Goa	16.3	23.0	33.2	34.3	33.6	34.9
Gujarat	31.3	45.5	56.5	57.0	54.5	58.2
Haryana	29.1	45.8	58.9	55.8	52.7	54.9
Himachal Pradesh	24.4	35.7	50.1	54.1	55.2	56.5
J & K	11.0	15.6	21.7	20.0	20.8	20.1
Karnataka	22.3	32.8	46.0	48.3	48.2	50.3
Kerala	28.9	38.1	54.4	55.7	53.4	51.5
Madhya Pradesh	21.7	29.5	39.4	39.1	37.9	43.1
Maharashtra	34.5	51.8	54.4	55.5	53.2	54.0
Manipur	10.1	18.1	26.4	25.5	23.5	23.7
Meghalaya	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0
Mizoram	11.5	23.8	39.1	43.6	43.5	45.9
Nagaland	0.9	2.3	4.6	5.1	6.4	6.4
Orissa	26.9	32.8	40.7	40.2	38.1	39.0
Punjab	23.5	48.9	73.2	73.6	70.9	77.4
Rajasthan	13.3	19.8	30.0	29.1	29.3	30.0
Sikkim	7.4	11.5	19.9	21.8	22.0	21.0
Tamil Nadu	28.2	36.1	57.1	57.3	54.5	54.9
Tripura	10.1	11.2	17.0	18.1	17.9	19.4
Uttar Pradesh	11.5	17.1	33.3	33.7	33.2	36.5
West Bengal	21.4	27.3	33.1	34.5	34.3	34.9
Union Territories						
Andaman Islands	13.4	27.1	40.4	44.4	44.0	43.7
Chandigarh	27.3	37.0	43.1	46.3	42.7	41.7
Daman & Diu	13.5	11.4	48.8	47.7	45.0	43.6
Delhi	12.4	22.4	30.0	32.3	33.0	36.5
Lakshadweep	34.8	35.6	41.7	42.2	43.1	41.7
Pondicherry	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.4
	37.1	52.4	60.3	63.4	62.2	63.4
All India	22.3	32.1	43.3	43.6	43.5	45.4

Source : Department of Family Welfare
P : Provisional

Table 22 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases

Year	Number of children immunised (in million)			
	DPT	DT	Polio	BCG
1975-76	2.41	1.28	NA	NA
1979-80	6.88	10.84	NA	NA
1980-81	7.15	10.23	1.61	NA
1981-82	9.23	10.81	2.93	NA
1982-83	10.34	10.25	4.55	4.12
1983-84	11.23	10.63	8.03	4.47
1984-85	12.43	11.45	9.89	5.36
1985-86	15.18	12.53	13.19	6.62
1986-87	12.99	10.85	11.14	11.81
1987-88	16.69	11.58	14.27	16.35
1988-89	16.81	12.99	15.90	17.44
1989-90	19.19	14.15	19.04	20.38
1990-91	22.50	13.94	22.68	23.01
1991-92	21.21	13.75	21.30	21.67
1992-93	22.20	14.13	22.12	23.46
1993-94P	23.07	13.18	23.18	24.03
Source	: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
NA	Not Available			
P	Provisional			
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus			
DT	Diphtheria and Tetanus			

Table 23 : Number of doctors and nursing personnel per one hundred thousand population

Year	Number of personnel per one hundred thousand population			
	Doctor	Nurses	Auxiliary nurse/mid-wives	Health visitors
1951	17	5*	..	0.16
1956	..	7	0.11	0.24
1961	21	9	0.84	0.42
1966	21	11	3	0.62
1971	27	14	5	0.81
1976	31	18	8	1.11
1981	39	21	10	1.35
1982	38	23	11	1.56
1983	39	22	12	1.53
1984	40	23	12	1.54
1985	41	26	13	1.63
1986	41	27	14	1.71
1987	42	28	15	1.80
1988	44	31	17	1.96
1989	46	32	17	2.03
1990	46	37	18	2.06
1991 P	47	40	18	2.03
1992 P	48	45	19	2.10
1993 P	..	52	23	2.55

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

P : Provisional

.. : Not available

* : Relates to year 1950

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

Table 24: Number of beds (all types) per hundred thousand population

Year	No. of beds per hundred thousand population*
1951	32.0
1956	39.2
1961	52.0
1966	61.5
1971	64.0
1976	78.9
1980	83.5
1981	83.0
1982	83.0
1983	84.0
1984	88.0
1985	90.0
1986	92.0
1987	92.0
1988	95.0
1989	97.0
1990	97.0
1991	95.0
1992	97.0

Source :Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

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

Table 25 : Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and
Public Health Centres

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHCS
1951	2694	6515	NA
1956	3307	7194	725
1961	3094	9406	2565
1966	3727	8414	4631
1971	3858	9087	5112
1976	5025	12274	5328
1981	6804	16751	5740
1986	9843	25193	12934
1989	10172	28304	18811
1990	10367	28321	18981
1991	11174	27431	20450
1992	13692	27403	20719
1993P	NA	NA	21009

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 NA Not available
 PHC Public Health Centers

Table 26 : Type of medical attention at birth
(Percentages)

Year	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O	I	T	U	O
1979	11.1	13.0	55.4	20.5	38.8	25.9	26.2	9.1	18.0	16.2	48.1	17.7
1980	11.0	13.2	55.4	20.4	37.7	27.3	26.5	8.5	17.4	16.7	48.4	17.5
1981	10.6	15.7	52.4	21.3	38.8	27.0	24.6	9.6	17.7	18.5	45.4	18.4
1983	12.6	16.3	50.9	20.2	45.4	25.4	21.5	7.7	19.2	18.1	45.0	17.7
1984	13.0	16.8	49.8	20.4	46.9	24.2	20.0	8.9	19.6	18.2	44.0	18.2
1985	13.3	17.2	50.0	19.5	47.4	24.9	19.5	8.2	19.9	18.7	44.1	17.3
1986	14.3	17.7	48.3	19.7	47.8	25.0	18.6	8.6	20.7	19.1	42.6	17.6
1987	14.7	17.8	49.7	17.8	48.7	25.5	18.1	7.7	21.2	19.3	43.6	15.9
1988	14.9	18.6	63.6	2.9	49.7	24.5	24.1	1.7	21.5	19.7	56.2	2.6
1989	15.2	19.3	62.1	3.4	51.0	25.7	21.8	1.5	21.8	20.5	54.6	3.1
1990	16.2	20.2	62.0	1.5	52.8	26.1	20.6	0.6	22.9	21.3	54.4	1.4
1991	17.6	20.8	61.5	*	53.8	26.9	19.2	*	24.3	21.9	53.7	*
1992@	18.0	21.8	60.2	*	54.8	28.0	17.2	*	24.4	22.9	52.7	*

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

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

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

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

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

* Included in category U

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 27 : Type of medical attention at death
(Percentages)

Year	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	I	M	U	N	I	M	U	N	I	M	U	N
1979	6.9	26.7	23.7	42.7	18.7	49.8	9.0	22.5	9.3	31.3	20.7	38.7
1980	6.4	26.5	24.2	42.9	20.0	45.1	10.6	24.3	9.1	30.2	21.5	39.2
1981	6.5	25.6	25.1	42.8	20.4	44.2	11.4	24.0	9.2	29.2	22.4	39.2
1983	7.4	27.8	23.8	41.0	25.0	44.5	9.2	21.3	10.2	30.5	21.5	37.8
1984	7.9	28.4	25.1	38.6	25.9	45.1	8.1	20.9	10.8	31.0	22.4	35.8
1985	8.1	29.4	24.6	37.9	26.3	44.8	8.1	20.8	10.9	31.7	22.1	35.3
1986	8.6	29.6	23.9	37.9	27.6	44.8	7.1	20.5	11.5	32.0	21.3	35.2
1987	8.9	30.4	23.1	37.6	27.7	44.8	6.7	20.8	11.8	32.7	20.5	35.0
1988	9.8	31.3	29.3	29.6	27.5	45.8	9.5	17.2	12.6	33.5	26.1	27.8
1989	10.3	32.5	27.7	29.5	28.5	47.5	7.8	16.2	13.2	34.9	24.5	27.4
1990	12.5	32.9	29.1	25.5	28.7	48.3	9.5	13.5	15.1	35.4	26.0	23.5
1991@	12.4	37.3	50.2	*	31.1	51.7	17.3	*	15.5	39.6	44.9	*
1992@	12.6	38.8	48.6	*	32.0	52.7	15.3	*	15.6	41.0	43.4	*

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

I : Death occurred in a hospital, dispensary, health centre, other medical institution etc.

M : Death occurred at home but was attended by a qualified practitioner

U : Death occurred at home and was attended by an unqualified practitioner

N : No professional doctor/hakim/vaidyá attended

* Included in category U

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Table 28 : Expenditure incurred on education, health and social security and welfare services

Year	Education		Health		Social security & welfare services	
	Total Rs. crore	Per Capita	Total Rs. crore	Per Capita	Total Rs. crore	Per Capita
1980-81	3859	57	943	14	756	11
1981-82	4530	65	1157	17	955	14
1982-83	5419	77	1349	19	1259	18
1983-84	6282	87	1614	22	1722	24
1984-85	7330	99	1929	26	1885	26
1985-86	8812	117	2225	29	2008	27
1986-87	9807	127	2522	33	2468	32
1987-88	11751	149	2955	37	2852	36
1988-89	13871	172	3383	42	3301	41
1989-90	16905	206	3767	46	4060	49
1990-91	19791	236	4508	54	4873	58
1991-92	21914	256	4888	57	5459	64
1992-93	24758	284	5624	64	6009	69

Source : Central Statistical Organisation
Department of Statistics,

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

Table 29 : Average daily intake of proteins and calories

Year	Proteins (g)	Calories (K cal)
1975	63.6	2296
1976	65.4	2396
1977	61.9	2306
1978	62.6	2341
1979	62.3	2366
1980	62.8	2404
1983@	63.8	2481
1988-90+	61.8	2283
1991-92*	54.1	2139

Source : Annual Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), Hyderabad

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

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

* Report of NNMB (1993)
During the years 1991 & 1992, surveys were conducted on a sub-sample of NSSO 'Central' sample in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal

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

Table 30 : Per capita availability of foodgrains and other selected commodities

Year	Net availability of foodgrains per day (gm) \$			Per annum availability of		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Edible oil & Vanas-pati (kg)	Sugar (kg) + **	Cotton cloth and man-made fibers (meter)@@
1950-51	334.2	60.7	394.9	..	..	..
1955-56	360.4	70.3	430.7	3.2	5.0	14.4
1960-61	399.7	69.0	468.7	4.0	4.8	15.0
1965-66	359.9	48.2	408.1	3.5	5.7	16.4
1970-71	417.6	51.2	468.8	4.5	7.4	15.6
1975-76	373.8	50.5	424.3	4.3	6.1	14.6
1980-81	417.3	37.5	454.8	5.0@	7.3	14.7@
1981-82	415.6	39.2	454.8	6.4	8.2	14.4
1982-83	397.8	39.5	437.3	5.8	9.0	13.6
1983-84	437.8	41.9	479.7	7.0	10.5	14.8
1984-85	415.6	38.4	454.0	6.8	10.7	14.5
1985-86	434.2	43.9	478.1	6.3	11.1	19.0
1986-87	435.4	36.4	471.8	6.2	11.4	21.8
1987-88	411.8	36.7	448.5	7.0	11.7	21.0
1988-89	452.6	41.9	494.5	6.5	12.1	23.0
1989-90	435.3	41.1	476.4	6.4	12.3	22.7
1990-91	468.5	41.6	510.1	6.5	12.7	24.1
1991-92P	434.2	34.3	468.5	6.6	13.0	22.9
1992-93P	427.4	37.0	464.4	6.9	13.6	23.7
1993-94P	436.4	37.8	474.2	7.0	12.4	25.8

Source : Ministries of Agriculture, Civil Supplies, Food and Textiles

P : Provisional @ Actual .. Not available

+ : Relates to actual release for domestic consumption

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

@@ : Data relates to calendar year. Figure for 1955 is shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for Blended /Mixed Fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fabrics.

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

Table 31 : Housing amenities

Facility	Percentage of households with			
	1973-74		1988-89	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source				
Tap	4.69	66.97	15.47	72.11
Well	65.84	18.05	39.12	9.17
Tubewell & handpumps	15.59	12.69	39.10	17.20
Tanks & Ponds	4.50	0.76	2.19	0.28
River, lake & canal	8.22	0.95	2.42	0.32
Other sources	1.16	0.58	1.70	0.92
All sources	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Lighting				
Kerosene	91.67	45.99	69.17	22.63
Electricity	6.55	53.48	27.04	74.38
Others	1.73	0.41	0.45	0.23
No Lighting	-	-	3.21	2.59
Not recorded	0.05	0.12	0.13	0.17
All types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. Toilet facility				
Flush	0.48	20.08	1.06	26.98
Tank system	1.73	13.92	3.70	25.87
Services	2.50	30.25	1.62	11.75
Other types	2.28	2.26	4.37	4.29
None	92.40	3.01	89.25	31.11
All types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Note : The break ups of Housing amenity may not add to 100.00 due to some non recorded cases.

Table 32 : Households and Housing stock

(In Million)

Year	No of Households	No of Occupied Residential Houses	Surplus(+) Deficit(-) Houses
Rural			
1951	53.6	54.1	-0.5
1961	68.9	65.1	3.8
1971	79.6	72.7	6.9
1981	94.1	88.7*	5.4
1991	111.6	107.9	3.7
Urban			
1951	12.3	10.3	2.0
1961	15.6	13.8	1.8
1971	20.9	18.1	2.8
1981	29.3	28.0*	1.3
1991	40.4	39.1	1.3
Total			
1951	65.9	64.4	1.5
1961	84.5	78.9	5.6
1971	100.5	90.8	9.7
1981	123.4	116.7*	6.7
1991	152.0	147.0	5.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Figure inclusive of Assam

N.B. Surplus/Deficit has been worked out on the assumption that each household requires a house, the difference between the number of households and occupied residential houses indicate the apparent gap in housing.

Table 33 : Average Size of Household and Average Number
of Persons Per Dwelling

Year	Average Size of Household			Average Number of Persons per dwelling		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.5
1971	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
1981	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 34 : Type of Housing Structure

Characteristic	Percentage of households occupying					
	1983	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1991*	1992*
Rural						
I Type of Structure						
Pucca	16.7	17.2	19.5	27.1	26.5	26.7
Semi Pucca	32.5	33.1	31.9	33.5	34.6	35.3
Kutcha	50.8	49.6	48.6	39.3	38.9	37.8
II Living in Rented						
Dwellings	-	-	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9
Urban						
I Type of Structure						
Pucca	57.6	57.2	57.9	71.1	66.8	67.3
Semipucca	25.9	25.7	24.3	18.0	22.8	22.5
Kutcha	16.5	17.0	17.8	10.9	10.2	10.2
II Living in Rented						
Dwellings	37.6	-	36.1	37.0	36.6	35.1

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, (NSSO)

- Not Available

* Relates to July - December

Note : The Total may not tally due to rounding.

Table 35 : Per capita annual consumption of electricity and petroleum products

Year	Electricity (Kwh) (Domestic)	Petroleum products (Kg)			
		Spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1950-51	..	1.8	0.5	2.5	2.7
1955-56	..	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
1960-61	..	1.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
1965-66	..	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.8
1970-71	7.0	2.9	7.7	6.6	13.3
1975-76	9.7	2.1	11.0	5.2	13.5
1979-80	12.1	2.3	15.0	5.9	16.4
1980-81	13.5	2.3	15.5	6.3	16.4
1981-82	15.1	2.3	15.7	6.9	16.3
1982-83	17.0	2.5	17.2	7.5	16.1
1983-84	18.3	2.6	17.6	7.7	16.0
1984-85	21.0	2.9	18.7	8.2	16.0
1985-86	22.9	3.0	19.7	8.3	16.0
1986-87	25.1	3.2	20.6	8.6	16.1
1987-88	28.2	3.6	22.3	9.1	15.5
1988-89	30.9	3.9	23.8	9.8	18.4
1989-90	36.1	4.2	25.2	10.0	18.8
1990-91	38.2	4.2	25.0	10.0	26.0
1991-92	41.9	4.2	26.9	9.9	26.5
1992-93	45.6	4.2	28.7	10.0	26.3
1993-94	48.7	4.5	30.6	10.3	25.8
1994-95P	..	4.8	32.6	10.3	27.7

Source : 1. Central Electricity Authority
 2. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
 P Provisional
 .. Not Available

Note : The population figures used for per capita is as given in table 1(b) of the publication.

Table 36 : Road length and motor vehicles

Year (as on 31st Dec.)	Road length (kms) per 1000 persons			Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Two Wheelers	car/Jeep/ Taxis	other vehicles	Total
1951	0.43	0.68	1.11	0.07	0.44	0.33	0.85
1956	0.53	0.68	1.21	0.10	0.51	0.46	1.08
1961	0.60	0.59	1.19	0.20	0.71	0.61	1.51
1966	0.70	0.87	1.57	0.46	0.93	0.85	2.24
1971	0.54	1.13	1.67	1.05	1.24	1.11	3.40
1976	0.90	1.14	2.04	1.73	1.27	1.41	4.41
1981	1.00	1.17	2.17	3.69	1.63	2.23	7.55
1982	1.03	1.16	2.19	4.23	1.72	2.40	8.35
1983	1.02	1.19	2.21	4.91	1.89	2.59	9.39
1984	1.02	1.20	2.22	5.80	1.95	2.98	10.63
1985	1.06	1.21	2.26	6.85	2.10	3.13	12.08
1986	1.08	1.18	2.27	8.10	2.28	3.28	13.66
1987	1.11	1.19	2.29	9.85	2.53	3.63	16.01
1988	1.12	1.21	2.33	11.61	2.84	4.00	18.45
1989	1.16	1.18	2.34	13.49	3.04	4.26	20.79
1990	1.21	1.15	2.36	15.03	3.21	4.59	22.83
1991	1.22	1.14	2.36	16.60	3.75	5.25	24.98
1992P	1.23	1.11	2.34	19.52	3.82	3.62	26.96

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

P : Provisional

.. : Not available

Note : Population figures used are as in table 1(b)

Table 37(a): Literates per thousand population -India

Year	Number of literates per thousand		
	Male	Female	Person
1901*	98	7	54
1911*	106	11	59
1921*	122	18	72
1931*	156	29	95
1941*	249	73	161
1951+	250	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	295
1981#	469	248	362
1991+	641	393	522

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
(PCA Part II B(i) Vol II 1991)

* For undivided India

+ Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Excludes Assam

Note : Population figures used in the table are as per census period.

Table 37 (b) : Literates per thousand population in 1991

State	Number of literates per thousand		
	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	551	327	441
Arunachal pradesh	515	297	416
Assam	619	430	529
Bihar	525	229	385
Goa	836	671	755
Gujarat	731	486	613
Haryana	691	405	559
Himachal Pradesh	754	521	639
Karnataka	673	443	560
Kerala	936	862	898
Madhya Pradesh	584	289	442
Maharashtra	766	523	649
Manipur	716	476	599
Meghalaya	531	449	491
Mizoram	856	786	823
Nagaland	676	548	617
Orissa	631	347	491
Punjab	657	504	585
Rajasthan	550	204	386
Sikkim	657	468	569
Tamil Nadu	738	513	627
Tripura	706	497	604
Uttar Pradesh	557	253	416
West Bengal	678	466	577
Union Territories			
A&N Islands	790	655	730
Chandigarh	820	723	778
D&N Haveli	536	270	407
Daman & Diu	827	594	712
Delhi	820	670	753
Lakshadweep	902	729	818
Pondicherry	837	656	747
All India+	641	393	522

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India
(PCA Part II B(i) Vol II 1991)

+ Excluding J&K and Assam

Table 38 : Percentage of Literates by age and sex

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981			1991*		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	25.0	14.4	19.8	27.3	18.9	23.2	35.1	25.8	30.6			
10-14	54.4	28.4	42.3	60.1	38.2	49.8	66.9	44.9	56.6			
15-19	52.0	23.8	38.4	63.5	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	50.2	19.3	34.8	60.7	29.0	45.1			
35 & above	35.3	7.7	22.2	38.0	10.8	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	64.13	39.29	52.21
5 & above	40.4	15.3	28.3	46.0	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	19.3	34.0	54.8	25.7	40.8			

Source : Registrar General of India

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

* Age wise data not available

Table 39 : Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex

Year	Age (6-11 yrs)			Age (11-14)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.9
1955-56	68.2	31.0	50.0	24.6	6.6	15.9
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5
1965-66	96.3	56.5	76.7	44.2	17.0	30.8
1970-71	92.6	59.1	76.4	46.5	20.8	34.2
1975-76	95.7	62.0	79.3	47.0	23.8	35.6
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9
1982-83	103.0	69.7	86.8	58.3	31.8	45.5
1983-84	106.9	72.6	90.2	60.6	33.2	47.3
1984-85	110.3	76.0	93.6	61.3	34.1	48.1
1985-86	111.1	79.2	95.6	61.8	35.3	49.0
1986-87	111.8	79.2	96.0	66.5	39.0	53.1
1987-88	113.1	81.6	97.9	68.9	40.6	55.1
1988-89	115.7	82.5	99.6	70.8	42.3	57.0
1989-90	109.7	81.3	95.9	72.0	42.2	57.4
1990-91	113.9	85.5	100.1	76.6	47.0	62.1
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	62.8
1992-93P	118.1	92.7	105.7	80.5	53.8	67.5
1993-94P	115.3	92.9	104.5	79.3	55.2	67.7

Source :Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P :Provisional

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

Table 40: Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education

Year	Classes		
	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/XII@@
1950-51	28.1	17.1	13.1
1955-56	30.5	20.2	16.5
1960-61	32.6	24.3	18.7
1965-66	36.2	27.0	23.0
1970-71	37.4	29.2	26.0@
1975-76	38.1	31.4	28.1@
1979-80	38.2	32.4	29.2@
1980-81	38.6	32.8	30.5
1981-82	38.6	33.0	30.0@
1982-83	38.9	33.7	29.9@
1983-84	39.0	33.9	30.6@
1984-85	39.2	34.3	30.2
1985-86	40.3	35.1	30.6
1986-87	40.7	35.0	31.3
1987-88	40.8	35.5	31.5
1988-89	41.0	35.7	32.7
1989-90P	41.2	35.8	34.1
1990-91	41.5	36.9	32.9
1991-92	41.4	38.2	33.8
1992-93P	42.6	38.8	33.9
1993-94P	42.9	39.3	34.3

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Department,
Department of Education

P : Provisional

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

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

Table 41: Percentage of female teachers to male teachers at different levels of education

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/hr. sec.	College & university
1950-51	20	18	19	9
1955-56	20	19	23	12
1960-61	21	32	27	14
1965-66	24	30	30	16
1970-71	27	38	33	18
1975-76	29	40	36	20
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	38	24
1981-82	34	44	40	25
1982-83	34	44	40	25
1983-84	35	45	41	26
1984-85	35	46	42	29
1985-86	37	46	43	28
1986-87	38	47	44	28
1987-88	40	48	44	NA
1988-89	40	49	45	NA
1989-90	41	49	45	NA
1990-91	41	50	46	NA
1991-92	43	51	48	NA
1992-93P	41	47	49	NA
1993-94P	42	52	50	NA

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

NA : Not available

P : Provisional

Table 42 : Pupil-Teacher ratio in schools

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)
1950-51	24	20	21
1955-56	33	34	25
1960-61	36	31	25
1965-66	39	32	26
1970-71	39	32	25
1975-76	38	30	25
1979-80	38	33	27
1980-81	38	33	27
1981-82	39	34	27
1982-83	40	34	28
1983-84	41	36	28
1984-85	41	36	28
1985-86	42	35	29
1986-87	41	35	29
1987-88	41	35	31
1988-89	42	36	30
1989-90	41	36	31
1990-91	43	37	31
1991-92	44	38	32
1992-93P	45	43	30
1993-94P	50	38	NA

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

P : Provisional

NA :Not Available

Table 43 : 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	18	16	11
1955-56	44	25	21	14
1960-61	48	32	23	21
1965-66	57	37	30	25
1970-71	60	41	35	27
1975-76	62	46	39	39
1979-80	62	48	41	42
1980-81	63	49	44	42
1981-82	63	49	43	46
1982-83	64	51	41	46
1983-84	64	51	43	46
1984-85	65	52	44	49
1985-86	67	54	44	51
1986-87	69	54	46	51
1987-88	69	55	47	46@
1988-89	70	55	50	46@
1989-90	70	56	50	48@
1990-91	71	58	50	50@
1991-92	72	62	52	48@
1992-93P	74	63	53	50@
1993-94P	75	65	55	50@

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education

P : Provisional

@ Excludes professional, technical and special
courses

Table 44: Enrolment trend of females in university education in major disciplines of education

Year	Arts	Sci- ence	Comm- erce	Edu- cation	Engin- eering Tech	Medi- cine@
1950-51	15.4	..	0.5	45.5	0.3	18.5
1955-56	19.5	..	0.7	43.3	0.2	18.9
1960-61	22.3	..	2.8	48.1	0.4	25.6
1965-66	36.9	..	4.9	56.6	2.2	29.4
1970-71	50.2	21.2	2.8	52.8	1.1	26.5
1975-76	55.8	27.3	6.8	56.8	1.8	22.9
1979-80	61.1	38.3	15.2	95.3	3.7	28.3
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	98.8	4.6	29.9
1981-82	64.1	41.4	21.2	87.8	5.1	32.3
1982-83	63.4	42.2	22.9	94.8+	5.3	34.8
1983-84	62.6	42.1	24.3	78.1+	5.7	37.3
1984-85	66.7	45.8	25.9	90.5+	7.5	39.7
1985-86	65.6	47.9	28.1	88.6+	8.1	41.6
1986-87	65.6	47.5	29.2	86.9+	8.4	43.4
1987-88	64.5	44.3	27.9	73.3+	8.6+	48.4+
1988-89P	63.9	47.1	28.5	79.9+	8.6+	48.6+
1989-90P	63.3	56.8	30.0	77.9+	11.9+	52.6+
1990-91P	65.5	58.3	31.6	79.2+	12.2+	52.1+
1991-92P	65.3	45.7	33.8	83.0+	9.5+	53.3+
1992-93P	64.7	48.0	35.9	78.0	11.9	52.4
1993-94P	64.7	49.1	36.5	80.5	12.5	57.5

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education

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

+ Only for degree level, not post graduate

P Provisional

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

Table 45 : Number of Educational Institutions - India

Type of Institution	Year					
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1987	1991
Pre-primary	303	1909	4174	10697	14490	14808
Primary/Juniors						
Basic schools	209671	330399	408378	494503	530728	566744
Middle/Senior						
Basic school	13596	49663	90621	110555	138030	155926
High/Hr. Sec. schools	7288	17257	36738	51006	68639	82576
Univ./Instts. Deemed to be Univ./Instt. of National Importance	27	45	100	132	159	207 P
Degree Standard and above						
General Education Degree Standard and above	370	967	2285	3421	4135	5334 P
Professional and Technical Institutions						
i. Agriculture & Forestry	20	39	59	61	68	NA
ii. Eng. Tech. & Architecture	33	81	107	120	258	299 P
iii. Medicine *	39	133	179	249	295	133 P
iv. Veterinary	10	18	22	21	22	NA
v. Teacher's Training	53	147	274	341	442	557 P
Below Degree Level Professional/Vocational and Technical Institutions	2429	4383	4401	4946	5616	5407 P

Source : 1) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India for various years

2) Ministry of Human Resource Development, A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics, 1987

P : Provisional Data NA : Not Available

* : Excludes figures relating to institutions imparting instructions imposed matriculation diploma/certificate courses (below Degree level) being collected by UGC.

* : Medicine includes allopathy, homeopathy ayurveda and unani

Table 46 :Percentage Drop out in Different Stages of School Education

Year	Boys			Girls		
	Primary	Middle	H.school	Primary	Middle	H.school
1960-61	61.74	18.77	7.51	70.93	25.57	11.02
1965-66	63.17	18.99	11.14	70.49	23.10	16.12
1970-71	64.48	22.78	13.19	70.92	27.31	18.12
1975-76	60.71	21.08	10.78	66.18	29.08	15.77
1980-81	56.20	68.00	79.80	62.50	79.40	86.63
1981-82	51.10	68.50	79.44	57.30	77.70	86.81
1982-83	49.40	66.04	78.21	56.30	74.96	86.24
1983-84	47.83	66.10	76.41	53.96	75.27	84.79
1988-89	46.74	59.38	72.68	49.69	68.31	79.46
1989-90	46.50	61.00	70.99	50.35	68.75	77.72
1990-91	40.10	59.12	67.50	45.97	65.13	76.96
1992-93P	40.07	53.99	68.15	43.02	60.06	74.69
1993-94	36.07	49.95	68.41	39.05	56.78	74.54

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India, New Delhi.

Note : Total dropout during a course stage has been taken as percent of intake in the first year of the course stage. Primary, Middle and H.School stages consist of classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-X

P Provisional
.. Not Available

Table 47 : Percentage allocation of total(center+state) budget for education by sub-sectors of education (Revenue Accounts)

Year	Percentage of total budget allocated for						Total
	Elementary education	Secondary education	Adult education	University education	Technical education	Other educational programmes	
1970-71	15.4	29.1	* 2.2	12.2	5.4	9.5	100.0
1975-76	46.2	31.3	0.8	13.4	4.4	3.9	100.0
1979-80	43.6	31.1	1.3	15.6	4.2	4.2	100.0
1980-81	45.5	30.7	0.8	14.3	4.1	4.6	100.0
1981-82	43.8	32.3	0.8	15.3	4.1	3.7	100.0
1982-83	45.6	31.8	0.8	14.3	4.0	3.5	100.0
1983-84	45.4	31.7	1.0	14.2	3.9	3.8	100.0
1984-85	45.0	31.8	0.7	14.5	4.1	3.9	100.0
1985-86	46.2	30.8	1.2	14.0	4.6	3.2	100.0
1986-87	45.9	30.8	1.2	14.2	4.5	3.4	100.0
1987-88	46.6	30.9	1.3	13.8	5.1	2.3	100.0
1988-89	44.6	32.1	1.6	14.7	4.6	2.4	100.0
1989-90	45.8	31.4	1.4	14.7	4.3	2.4	100.0
1990-91	46.3	32.2	1.6	13.4	4.4	2.1	100.0
1991-92	46.3	33.1	1.2	13.0	4.3	2.1	100.0
1992-93RE	46.3	32.5	1.2	12.9	4.4	2.7	100.0
1993-94BE	46.2	31.4	1.4	12.2	4.5	2.3	100.0

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

RE Revised estimates

BE Budget estimates

* Special Education in 1970-71

Table 48 : Stock of scientific and technical personnel

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

Source : Department of Science & Technology

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

** Including graduates

.. Not available

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

Table 49 : Scientific manpower

Year	Scientists, engineers & technicians per thousand population	Personnel engaged in research & development, scientists, engineers & technicians per thous- and popul- ation	Scientists, engineers & technicians engaged in research & development as percentage of total no. of scientists, engineers & technicians
1976	3.80	0.09	2.37
1978	2.97	0.10	3.37
1980	2.63	0.10	3.80
1985	3.43	0.20	5.83
1988	..	0.22	..
1990	3.76	0.27	5.32
1992	..	0.22	..

Source : Department of Science & technology
 .. Not Available

Table 50 : Expenditure on scientific research and development

Year	Total expenditure (million Rs.)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage of gross national product
1958-59	229.3	0.55	0.17
1965-66	683.9	1.41	0.29
1970-71	1396.4	2.58	0.35
1975-76	3566.9	5.88	0.50
1979-80	6385.4	9.62	0.62
1980-81	7605.2	11.20	0.62
1981-82	9407.3	13.56	0.66
1982-83	12060.3	17.01	0.76
1983-84	13811.0	19.18	0.74
1984-85	17815.5	24.22	0.86@
1985-86	20687.7	27.55	0.89@
1986-87	24354.0	31.77	0.95@
1987-88	28530.7	36.45	0.98@
1988-89	33472.6	41.88	0.96@
1989-90	37257.4	45.67	0.93@
1990-91	39741.7	50.28	0.85@
1991-92	45128.1	..	0.84@
1992-93	51416.4P	..	0.83*

Source : Department of Science and Technology
 @ Based on provisional estimates of GNP
 * Based on quick estimates of GNP
 P Provisional
 .. Not available

Table 51 : Labour force participation rates @ as per various rounds of NSSO by age (Percent)

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in Years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Rural												
1977-78	13.1	86.1	99.0	95.9	64.6	63.7	9.1	39.7	49.2	41.1	16.0	30.5
1983	11.6	82.8	98.6	95.2	64.2	62.6	9.0	37.2	46.0	40.8	15.6	29.1
1987-88	7.4	79.7	98.7	95.7	64.9	61.4	6.3	36.9	47.6	42.2	16.3	29.2
1989-90 *	7.7	80.3	97.5	96.9	70.4	54.6	7.1	35.7	43.7	42.1	18.0	25.4
1990-91 *	8.3	74.5	98.1	95.9	71.1	54.9	5.1	37.7	39.9	40.4	12.5	24.3
July-Dec.91 *	8.0	77.3	98.4	96.7	72.7	54.8	7.5	34.6	42.8	40.7	17.4	24.7
1992 *	7.3	77.4	98.8	97.5	72.7	55.0	6.3	35.0	45.4	43.5	18.2	25.3
Urban												
1977-78	5.8	73.6	98.9	93.6	50.5	60.1	3.8	21.9	27.2	24.1	10.5	17.1
1983	5.6	72.9	98.6	92.8	48.8	60.3	3.0	17.2	23.9	23.0	11.6	14.8
1987-88	4.2	69.7	98.7	93.1	46.6	59.6	2.4	17.2	23.9	22.4	9.3	14.6
1989-90 *	4.1	66.2	98.0	92.9	44.9	52.4	2.4	16.7	23.8	22.7	10.4	12.9
1990-91 *	3.9	64.9	98.5	94.9	44.8	53.2	2.3	16.0	24.1	23.5	8.9	13.0
July-Dec.91 *	4.7	66.2	98.2	93.4	50.5	53.5	2.6	16.0	22.6	21.4	8.5	12.7
1992 *	4.5	65.3	97.8	90.6	47.9	52.6	2.7	17.0	22.2	25.4	9.9	13.4

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : The figures relate to the usual principal status

* : The results are based on thin samples.

@ : Percentage of Labour force in the population

Table 52 : Labour Force Participation Rates by States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1987-88			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	60.4	48.6	52.9	22.5
Assam	53.2	16.8	53.7	10.2
Bihar	50.7	19.5	47.5	8.2
Gujarat	56.6	38.5	53.2	11.3
Haryana	49.2	30.2	57.5	12.9
Himachal Pradesh	54.7	48.2	49.5	17.1
Jammu&Kashmir	54.2	34.8	55.4	15.8
Karnataka	57.7	38.1	52.0	20.3
Kerala	55.8	33.6	59.0	26.1
Madhya Pradesh	54.9	41.3	49.9	15.0
Maharashtra	55.2	46.6	52.6	16.7
Manipur	44.2	19.4	39.1	13.1
Meghalaya	58.3	51.2	52.5	35.6
Nagaland	-	-	60.5	7.7
Orissa	57.9	28.6	52.4	13.6
Punjab	57.1	32.1	56.5	13.3
Rajasthan	52.2	45.5	49.1	19.3
Sikkim	49.9	30.4	50.2	12.9
Tamil Nadu	60.4	47.7	59.5	24.3
Tripura	53.0	14.2	51.2	12.1
Uttar Pradesh	52.4	22.1	50.4	9.6
West Bengal	56.0	20.7	58.3	14.5
A&N Islands	54.8	18.4	57.2	12.1
Arunachal Pradesh	52.4	30.5	55.3	14.4
Chandigarh	62.8	12.2	54.3	19.5
Dadra&N.Haveli	57.0	49.0	@	@
Delhi	45.3	5.1	56.7	9.9
Goa,Daman,Diu	53.9	25.0	51.4	16.4
Lakshadweep	45.9	18.2	39.1	19.2
Mizoram	59.1	40.9	51.0	35.9
Pondicherry	54.9	36.9	52.6	19.0
All India	54.9	33.1	53.4	16.2

Source : NSSO, Sarvekshana, Special Number, 43rd Round (July 1987 - June 1988) , September, 1990

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Labour force covers those involved in gainful activity regularly + those involved in gainful activity occasionally + those unemployed. The figures represent the size of labour force as percent of population.

- No Survey

@ No Urban area

Table 53 : Educational Composition of labour force - India (Rural)

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	61.1	91.6	55.0	88.1	52.1	86.2	48.3	82.3
Literate but Upto primary	29.0	7.1	30.8	9.1	29.2	10.2	29.6	12.0
Middle	6.3	0.8	8.5	1.6	10.8	2.1	11.6	3.2
Secondary	3.1	0.4	4.7	1.0	6.4	1.2	8.4	2.0
Graduate & Above	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 & 1987-88 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.

Table 54: Educational Composition of labour force - India(Urban)

Educational level	1972-73		1977-78		1983		1987-88	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	24.8	67.4	22.1	58.2	21.7	56.5	19.6	51.8
Literate but Upto primary	37.2	16.5	33.6	17.9	30.1	17.5	30.5	19.0
Middle	15.0	4.0	17.2	6.7	18.1	6.3	16.4	7.3
Secondary	16.6	8.0	18.4	10.8	19.9	11.6	21.8	12.3
Graduate & Above	6.4	4.1	8.7	6.4	10.1	8.0	11.7	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. Figures for the year 1972-73 and 1977-78 relate to the population aged five years and above while figures for the year 1983 and 1987-88 relate to the population aged 15 years and above. Thus the figures relating to 1983 & 1987-88 would be slightly reduced if the persons in the labour force in the age group of 5-14 are included in the estimation.

Table 55 : Unemployment rates@ as per various Rounds of NSSO
by age (Percent)

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in Years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Rural												
1977-78	2.0	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	4.7	8.5	4.1	3.0	2.0	5.5
1983	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4
1987-88	3.2	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.5
1989-90 *	1.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	-	0.8
1990-91 *	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
July-Dec.91 *	3.7	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2
1992 *	1.3	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	-	1.2
Urban												
1977-78	7.7	14.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.5	7.8	31.4	10.4	4.8	2.2	17.8
1983	10.6	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.9	2.3	15.5	2.1	0.7	9.1	6.9
1987-88	9.3	13.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.1	4.1	18.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	8.5
1989-90 *	11.1	9.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	-	7.9	1.1	0.5	-	3.9
1990-91 *	9.0	11.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.5	0.0	13.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	5.4
July-Dec.91 *	12.0	9.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	4.5	3.9	11.2	2.5	-	-	5.5
1992 *	14.8	10.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	4.6	17.2	13.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	6.7

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

@ The percentage of unemployed in labour force

Note : The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status

* The results are based on thin samples.

- Nil 0.0 Negligible

Table 56 : Percentage distribution of workers by industry

Industry	Percentage of total as on			
	1961	1971	1981	1991 P
Agriculture	71.5#	71.6	66.5	64.8 a
Forestry & logging	0.2#	0.1	0.2	2.1 b
Fishing	0.3#	0.3	0.4	
Mining & Quarrying	0.5#	0.5	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	9.5#	9.4	11.3 c	10.0 c
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Transport etc	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.8
Trade, hotels & restaurants	4.7	5.0	5.5	7.5 d
Banking & insurance	0.2	0.3	0.5	
Real estate & business	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Public admn. & defence	2.0	2.8	2.7	
Other services	7.7	5.7	7.4	10.3 c
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Manufacturing and repairs

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

@ Gives total except Agriculture.

Detailed break-up presently not available

P Provisional

\$ Includes cultivators and agriculture labourers.

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

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

3) Reference period of all the census is 1st March except for 1971 for which it is 1st April.

a includes cultivators and agricultural labourers only

b includes livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards and allied activities

c Including repair service

d Includes banking, insurance and business services

e Includes electricity, gas and water supply; public administration and defence

Table 57(a) : Employment in organised sector
-India

Year (ending March)	Total employed (lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
1961	120.9	10.9
1966	161.9	11.3
1971	174.9	11.0
1976	201.7	11.8
1980	223.1	12.1
1981	228.8	12.2
1982	234.9	12.3
1983	240.1	12.5
1984	242.1	12.6
1985	245.8	12.9
1986	250.6	13.0
1987	253.9	13.2
1988	257.1	13.4
1989	259.6	13.7
1990@	263.5	13.8
1991@	267.3	14.1
1992@	270.6	14.4
1993@	271.8	14.8
1994@	273.7	15.2
1995*	274.1	15.4

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

* Data as per "Quick Estimates"

@ Data as per "Quarterly Employment Review"

Table 57 (b): Employment in organised sector
as on 31st March, 1995# - States

State	Total (lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
Andhra Pradesh	19.57	14.5
Assam	11.36	30.3
Bihar	17.46	6.8
Goa	1.05	18.6
Gujarat	17.18	13.1
Haryana	6.38	12.1
Himachal Pradesh	2.90	12.5
Jammu & Kashmir	2.10	10.7
Karnataka	15.78	21.1
Kerala	11.74	37.2
Madhya Pradesh	16.63	10.9
Maharashtra	38.14	14.0
Manipur	0.77	20.3
Meghalaya	0.73	20.0
Mizoram	0.41	24.0
Nagaland	0.70	16.4
Orissa	8.01	10.5
Punjab	8.25	14.0
Rajasthan	12.03	12.7
Tamilnadu	23.83	25.2
Tripura	1.12	19.5
Uttar Pradesh	24.05	8.6
West Bengal	23.63	10.4
Union Territories		
A & N Islands	0.37	8.7
Chandigarh	0.80	16.5
Daman & Diu	0.07	19.1
Delhi	8.54	13.7
Pondicherry	0.54	16.5
All India	274.14	15.4

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

Based on quick estimates of employment

Table 58 : Employment in Central Government

Year	No. of Employees (Lakhs)		Index of Employment Base 1971 = 100		Women Employment in Govt		% age of permanent employed to total regular employees	Ratio of gazetted to non- gazetted employed
	Total	Regular	Total	Regular	Total no. of employees	% age of women to total regular employees		
1971	29.21	26.99	-	-	67369	2.51	74.0	49
1972	30.56	27.51	104.62	101.93	70874	2.58	75.0	48
1973	31.58	28.58	108.11	105.89	72879	2.55	76.0	46
1974	32.20	29.12	110.24	107.89	80371	2.76	77.0	45
1975	32.72	29.70	112.02	110.04	84051	2.83	77.0	44
1976	33.43	30.45	114.45	112.82	99272	3.26	77.0	42
1977	34.93	31.01	116.16	114.89	102321	3.30	77.0	41
1978	34.77	31.71	119.03	117.49	107172	3.38	77.0	39
1980	36.78	33.21	125.92	123.04	117139	3.53	78.0	38
1981	37.63	34.07	128.82	126.23	124032	3.64	78.0	36
1982	38.45	34.78	131.63	128.86	132010	3.80	78.0	35
1983	39.27	35.42	134.44	131.23	136598	3.86	79.0	35
1984	40.05	36.14	137.11	133.90	142011	3.93	82.0	33
1988	40.81	36.99	139.71	137.05	238984	6.46	86.0	30
1989	41.18	37.48	140.98	138.87	247158	6.60	89.0	30
1990	41.15	37.74	140.88	139.83	283380	7.52	92.0	27

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

Table 59(a): Job-seekers registered with employment exchanges - India

Year	No. on live register as at the end of year (lakhs)	Percentage increase over the previous year
1961	18.33	14.1
1966	26.22	-
1971	51.00	25.4
1976	97.84	4.9
1980	162.00	13.0
1981	178.38	10.1
1982	197.53	10.7
1983	219.53	11.1
1984	235.47	7.3
1985	262.70	11.6
1986	301.31	14.7
1987	302.47	0.4
1988	300.50	-0.7
1989	327.76	9.1
1990	346.32	5.7
1991	363.00	4.8
1992	367.58	1.3
1993	362.75	-1.3
1994	366.91	1.1

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

Note : All the job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Job Seekers Registered with Employment Exchanges

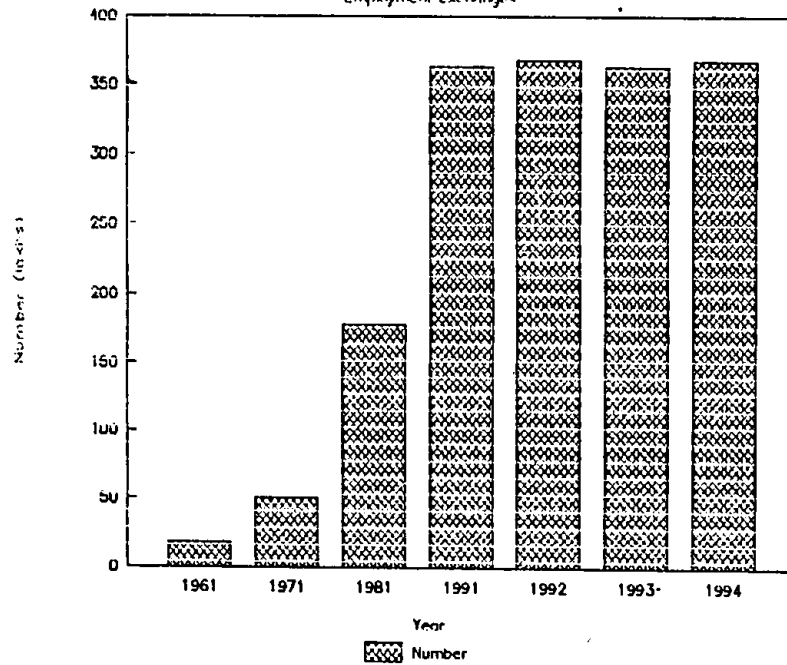


Table 59(b) : Job seekers through registered with Employment
Exchanges during 1994 - States

State	No. on live register as at the end of the year (lakhs)		
	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	23.49	4.80	28.29
Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.03	0.11
Assam	10.15	2.61	12.76
Bihar	34.53	2.46	37.01
Goa	0.77	0.37	1.15
Gujarat	7.77	1.29	9.06
Haryana	5.49	1.14	6.63
Himachal Pradesh	4.07	1.27	5.34
Jammu & Kashmir	1.15	0.23	1.38
Karnataka	13.12	3.51	16.62
Kerala	20.65	21.20	41.86
Madhya Pradesh	17.55	2.81	20.36
Maharashtra	28.37	6.01	34.38
Manipur	1.87	0.67	2.54
Meghalaya	0.17	0.10	0.27
Mizoram	0.31	0.11	0.43
Nagaland	0.14	0.07	0.21
Orissa	7.25	1.36	8.61
Punjab	4.36	1.29	5.65
Rajasthan	7.26	0.81	8.07
Tamil Nadu	25.33	11.35	36.68
Tripura	1.29	0.66	1.95
Uttar Pradesh	21.39	2.18	23.57
West Bengal	39.88	11.05	50.93
Union Territories			
A & N Islands	0.13	0.07	0.20
Chandigarh	1.25	0.32	1.57
Dadra & N. Haveli	0.03	0.01	0.04
Daman & Diu	0.04	0.01	0.05
Delhi	7.56	2.14	9.70
Lakshadweep	0.06	0.02	0.09
Pondicherry	0.97	0.46	1.43
All India	286.47	80.45	366.91

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

- Note
1. All India total may not tally due to rounding of individual figures of states.
 2. All the job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Table 60 : Number of Enterprises and Employment per Enterprise
-India *

Industry	Enterprises (in '00)			Employment per Enterprise		
	Own account enterprises	Establishments	Total	Own account enterprises	Establishments All	Hired
A Agriculture	20303	3019	23322	1.75	4.03	2.80
B Non-Agriculture	156526	70174	226700	1.43	6.40	5.61
Mining & Quarrying	334	173	507	1.75	22.28	20.02
Manufacturing	38036	15478	53514	1.89	9.57	8.37
Electricity, Gas and Water	79	384	463	1.25	10.08	9.70
Construction	1820	513	2333	1.18	5.80	4.97
Wholesale Trade	3173	2281	5454	1.37	4.83	3.66
Retail trade	67918	15136	83054	1.27	3.24	2.26
Hotels & Restaurants	7021	3761	10782	1.54	4.48	3.37
Transport	3941	1087	5028	1.11	8.27	7.51
Storage & Ware housing	941	1019	1960	1.19	4.34	3.82
Communication	34	1045	1079	1.59	5.84	5.80
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & business Services	2117	2504	4621	1.33	8.92	8.22
Community, Social & Personal Services	31080	26728	57808	1.34	6.37	5.97
Other Sectors (Unspecified)	32	65	97	1.72	17.49	13.62
All activities (A+B)	176829	73193	250022	1.47	6.30	5.49

Source : C.S.O., Economic Census-1990.
* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Table 61 : Indices of employment and per employee earnings at current and constant prices of all types of Banks -India

Year	Employment		Index of		Per employee annual earnings		
	Index	% inc- rease/ decrease over pre- vious year	UNME (1960= 100)	Index (at current prices)	% inc- rease/ decrease over pre- vious year (at cur. prices)	Index (at con- stant prices)	% increase/ decrease over pre- vious year (at const. prices)
1961	100.0	-	103	100.0	-	103.0	-
1966	141.7	8.1	142	174.6	12.1	126.6	2.5
1971	224.0	10.6	178	267.8	10.2	155.0	7.1
1976	340.6	6.5	273	382.9	2.4	136.4	3.8
1981	509.0	3.2	403	549.9	6.4	140.5	5.2
1982	549.3	7.9	437	589.8	7.3	139.0	1.1
1983	619.3	12.7	480	653.0	10.7	140.0	0.8
1984	666.8	7.7	524	767.6	17.5	150.0	7.7
1985	690.2	3.5	558	809.2	5.4	149.4	1.0
1986	722.2	4.6	602	926.9	14.5	158.6	6.2
1987	734.7	1.7	647	996.3	7.5	157.4	0.8
1988	751.1	2.2	708	1180.4	18.5	171.2	8.8
1989	763.2	1.6	771	1412.9	19.7	190.3	11.2

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Note : 1) in 1961 employment was 133.0 thousand and per capita earning was Rs.3371

2) Data in respect of Regional Rural Banks have been included in working out the indices from the year 1975 onwards.

UNME : Urban - Non Manual Employees

Table 62 : Industrial Injuries - incidence rate and frequency rate

All injuries		

Year	Incidence rate (Per thousand Workers employed)	Frequency rate (per hundred thousand man-days worked)

1961*	45.67	16.18
1966	51.33	18.08
1971	75.67	26.53
1976	61.54	21.50
1980**	65.59	22.02
1981	70.80	24.98
1982	64.18	22.02
1983	55.63	19.58
1984	36.72	12.87
1985	53.16	18.44
1986	49.56	15.35
1987	47.58	14.28
1988	35.73	11.98
1989P	34.21	10.93
1990P	33.11	7.03
1991P	26.20	8.31
1992P	23.10	6.33

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

Table 63 : Man-days lost per thousand workers
employed in manufacturing units
in the public and private sectors

Year	Man-days lost per 1,000 workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Both sectors (combined)
1961	115	1179	1022
1966	548	2390	2041
1971	309	2746	2301
1976	404	2524	2102
1980	938	3008	2534
1981	4508	4490	4494
1982	4219	11309	9547
1983	1278	7142	5963
1984	1538	7855	6595
1985	390	4155	3379
1986	1189	4828	4108
1987	2527	4807	4354
1988	2556	4109	3796
1989P	868	3903	3277
1990P	730	2643	2246
1991P	602	3275	2725
1992P	772	3877	3400
1993P*	734	2363	2112
1994P*	352	2461	2137

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour

P : Provisional

* Figures of estimated employment for the
year 1992 have been used for working out the
man days lost for the years 1993 & 1994

Table 64 : Per capita household consumption expenditure
based on National Sample Survey (in Rs.)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Food	Total	Food	Total
1954-55	9.9	15.0	13.7	24.7
1956-57	12.1	17.0	14.8	25.1
1959-60	14.1	20.0	16.9	27.5
1961-62	14.9	21.7	18.6	30.9
1964-65	19.3	26.4	22.7	36.0
1966-67	23.6	30.9	27.3	41.5
1969-70	25.6	34.7	33.1	50.4
1973-74	39.7	53.0	47.9	70.8
1977-78	44.3	68.9	57.7	96.2
1983	73.7	112.5	97.0	164.0
1986-87*	92.6	140.9	129.0	222.0
1987-88	101.1	157.7	138.6	245.7
1988-89*	111.8	175.1	152.5	266.9
1989-90*	121.8	189.5	165.5	298.0
1990-91*	133.3	202.1	185.8	326.8
July-Dec91*	153.6	243.5	207.8	370.3
1992	160.6	247.2	223.6	399.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, (NSSO)
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation
* : The results are based on thin samples

Table 65 : Gross national product (GNP) and per capita income

Year	Gross National Product		Per capita income	
	Current Prices	1980-81 Prices	Current Prices	1980-81 Prices
1950-51	8938	42644	239	1127
1955-56	9707	51119	233	1229
1960-61	15182	62532	328	1350
1965-66	23899	71338	459	1355
1970-71	39424	89465	675	1520
1975-76	70946	104660	1065	1572
1979-80	102595	114379	1390	1550
1980-81	122772	122772	1630	1630
1981-82	143256	129928	1861	1693
1982-83	158761	133299	2004	1691
1983-84	185779	143861	2304	1790
1984-85	207109	149256	2504	1811
1985-86	232370	155365	2730	1841
1986-87	258225	161535	2962	1871
1987-88	292232	168121	3285	1901
1988-89	348210	185226	3842	2059
1989-90	402931	198082	4347	2157
1990-91	470252	208504	4983	2223
1991-92	541953	209794	5596	2178
1992-93	615831	218698	6234	2226
1993-94*	695342	228671	6929	2282

Source : Central Statistical Organisation,
 Department of Statistics
 * Quick Estimates

Table 66(a) : Percentage of population below the
poverty line -India

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

Source : Planning Commission

P : Provisional

@ : Planning Commission Estimates

Percentage of People below
the Poverty line

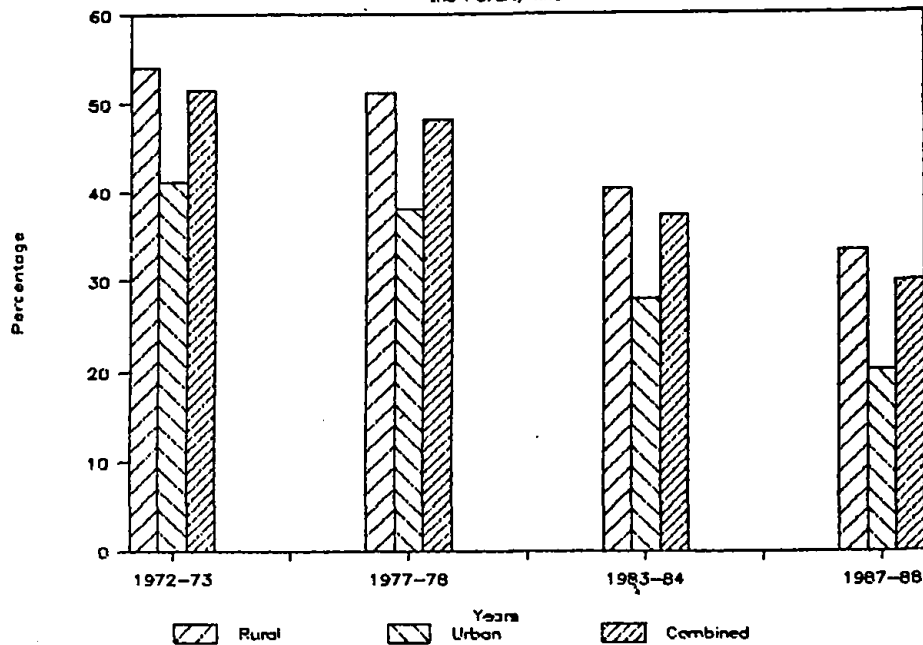


Table 66 (b): Number and Percentage of population below the poverty line during 1987-88 (Provisional) - States

States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons
Andhra Pradesh	153.1	33.8	42.6	26.1	195.7	31.7
Assam	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.9	22.8
Bihar	300.3	42.7	36.1	30.0	336.4	40.8
Gujarat	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.3	18.4
Haryana	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	18.2	11.6
Himachal Pradesh	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.4	4.5	9.2
Jammu & Kashmir	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.8	13.9
Karnataka	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.5	32.1
Kerala	37.4	16.4	11.6	19.3	49.0	17.0
Madhya Pradesh	194.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.9	36.7
Maharashtra	166.9	36.7	47.2	17.0	214.1	29.2
Orissa	124.2	48.3	10.9	24.1	135.1	44.7
Punjab	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.9	7.2
Rajasthan	80.5	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.5	24.4
Tamil Nadu	138.4	39.5	38.5	20.5	176.9	32.8
Uttar Pradesh	373.1	37.2	75.2	27.2	448.3	35.1
West Bengal	137.2	30.3	36.3	20.7	173.5	27.6
Small States & UT's	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.2	7.7
All India	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2376.7	29.9

Source : Planning Commission Estimates

- Note 1. The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 per person in urban areas.
- The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988
 - For up-dating the poverty line for 1987-88, CSO private consumption deflator has been used.
 - The difference between the aggregate all India Private Consumption expenditure estimated by CSO in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been adjusted prorata among the different states and Union Territories.

Table 67 : Human Development Index(HDI) - Major States

State	HDI	Population	
		Total (million)	Percent
Low Human Development			
Jammu and Kashmir	0.109	7.72	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.110	138.76	16.4
Bihar	0.147	86.34	10.2
Madhya Pradesh	0.196	66.14	7.8
Orissa	0.224	31.51	3.7
Rajasthan	0.246	43.88	5.2
Assam	0.256	22.30	2.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.361	66.31	7.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.425	5.11	0.6
West Bengal	0.436	67.98	8.1
Medium Human Development			
Karnataka	0.502	44.82	5.3
Tamil Nadu	0.508	55.64	6.6
Gujarat	0.566	41.17	4.9
Haryana	0.624	16.32	1.9
Maharashtra	0.655	78.71	9.3
Punjab	0.744	20.19	2.4
Kerala	0.775	29.01	3.4

Source: Dr.J.B.G.Tilak, Human Development Index for India, IASSI, Vol.10, No.2, 1991

Note : Percent of the population is to the Country's total

Table 68 : Price Indices

Year	Consumer price index number for			Index no. of whole sale prices (all-comm- odities) 1970-71=100
	Industrial	Agricultural	Urban-non	
	workers 1960=100	labourers \$ 1960-61=100	manual 1960=100	
1961	104	-	103	-
1966	151	172	142	126#
1971	190	193	178	105*
1976	296	290	273	172
1981	441	436	403	277
1986	661	567	602	131**
1987	719	608	653	140
1988	787	690	133@	152
1989	171+	745	143	162
1990	186	774	156	177
1991	212	913	177	201
1992	237	1070	199	225
1993	252	1086	212	242
1994	278	1215	231	267

Notes : \$ Agriculture year (July to June)
 # Base:1961-62=100 - Not Available
 * Based on average for nine months only
 ** Base shifted to 1981-82=100 and the linking factor for deriving on base 1961-62=100 from 1970-71=100 based series is 1.811 and 1981-82=100 is 2.813
 @ Base shifted to 1984-85=100, linking factor is 5.32
 + Base shifted to 1982=100 and the linking factor between 1960 & 1982 base indices is 4.93. The figure prior to Augt. 1968 are derived from 1949 based index for which conversion factor is 121.54.

Table 69 : Newspapers and periodicals

Year (As on 1st March)	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	33356	50.61	1087	13033	19.74
1980	16967	36390	53.90	1173	14531	21.52
1981	17880	35847	51.94	1264	15255	22.10
1982	18603	35247	49.98	1334	14847	21.05
1983	19335	38660	53.66	1423	16731	23.22
1984	20175	42420	57.67	1609	18727	25.46
1985	20846	42177	56.55	1802	19804	25.59
1987	22118	34223	44.08	2151	22607	29.12
1988	23255	33310	42.08	2281	21563	27.24
1989	24516	35187	43.61	2538	23097	28.63
1990P	25454	30523	37.13	3037	22637	27.54
1991P	26728	29595	35.35	3486	24290	29.01
1992P	28184	35575	41.73	3773	28092	32.95
1993P	29597	38353	44.20	4015	29258	33.72
1994P	31264	40743	46.14	4337	31558	35.74

Source : Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

* Includes biweekly & triweekly P : Provisional

Table 70 : Films and cinemas

Year	Number of feature films	No. of cinema halls @		
		Permanent	Touring*	Total
1951	219	2394	844	3238
1956	295	2780	875	3655
1961	303	3174	1325	4499
1966	316	3808	1639	5447
1971	433	4482	2505	6987
1976	507	5650	3367	9017
1978	619	6030	3521	9551
1979	714	6216	3744	9960
1980	742	6405	4157	10562
1981	737	6667	4146	10813
1982	767	6991	4248	11239
1983	741	7145	4537	11682
1984	833	7522	4768	12284
1985	912	7677	4711	12338
1986	840	8069	4632	12701
1987	806	8221	4511	12732
1988	773	8469	4714	13183
1989	781	8559	4796	13355
1990	948	8689	4462	13151
1991	910	8838	4343	13181
1992	936	8886	4116	13002
1993	NA	8947	4038	12985
1994	NA	8930	4013	12943

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

@ Figures are as on 31st March

* Includes military

Table 71 : Radio and television

Year	No. of radio stat- ions	No of T.V relay centres	Estimated coverage of popu- lation by T.V. (million)	Estimated proportion of population covered
1961	30	1	19.1	0.04
1966	54	1	19.1	0.03
1971	67	1	19.1	0.03
1976	74	9	91.2	0.15
1978	84	16	136.8	0.21
1980	84	19	155.9	0.23
1981	85	19	168.1	0.24
1982	85	40	197.9	0.38
1983	86	42	209.3	0.39
1984	86	166	366.7	0.50
1985	88	176	381.3	0.51
1986	93	185	..	..
1987	94	224	..	..
1988	96	274	..	..
1989	98	335	..	..
1990	104	520	..	..
1991	125	529	..	..
1992	143	531	..	..
1993	154	553	..	..
1994	173	564	..	..

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 .. Not available

Radio and Television in India

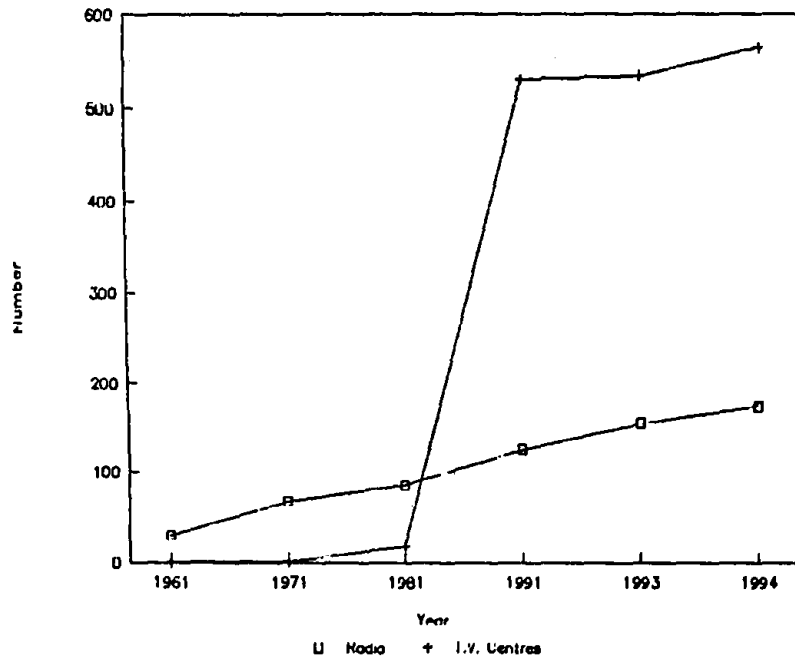


Table 72 : Post offices and telephones

Year	Availability per hundred thousand population	
	Telephones	Post offices
1950-51	46.5	10.0
1955-56	70.2	9.6
1960-61	105.4	17.5
1965-66	175.3	19.8
1970-71	235.9	19.9
1975-76	314.2	19.5
1979-80	396.6	20.8
1980-81	406.5	20.3
1981-82	425.8	20.1
1982-83	449.5	19.9
1983-84	473.8	19.8
1984-85	497.9	19.4
1985-86	531.4	19.0
1986-87	567.9	18.5
1987-88	600.8	18.3
1988-89	634.2	18.0
1989-90	675.0	18.1
1990-91	721.3	17.6
1991-92	794.2	17.8
1992-93	913.5	18.0
1993-94	1051.4	18.1

Source : Postal Board, Ministry of Communications.

Table 73 : Number of electors and Percentage voting in various General Elections

General Election	Year	Total number of electors (million)			Percentage of electors participating in the election*		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
First	1952	-	-	173.2	-	-	61.2*
Second	1957	-	-	193.7	-	-	62.2*
Third	1962	113.9	102.4	216.4	62.0	46.6	55.0
Fourth	1967	129.6	119.4	249.0	66.7	55.5	61.3
Fifth	1971	-	-	274.1	-	-	55.3
Sixth	1977	167.0	154.2	321.2	65.6	54.9	60.5
Seventh	1980	185.2	170.3	355.6	62.2	51.2	56.9
Eighth	1984	208.0	192.3	400.3	68.4	59.2	64.0
Ninth	1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	61.9
Tenth	1991	261.8	245.6	507.4	61.6	49.5	55.7

Source : Election Commission of India

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

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

- Not Supplied

Table 74 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various
General Elections

General Election	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total number con- testing	Average number of con- tes- tants per seat	Male			Female		
					Total	Elec- numb- ted con- testing	Percen- tage winning	Total number con- testing	Elec- ted	Perce- ntage winning
First	1952	489	1874	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second	1957	494	1518	3.1	1473	467	31.7	45	27	60.0
Third	1962	494	1985	4.0	1915	459	24.0	70	35	50.0
Fourth	1967	520	2369	4.6	2302	490	21.3	67	30	44.8
Fifth	1971	520	2784	5.4	2698	499	18.5	86	21	24.4
Sixth	1977	542	2439	4.5	2369	523	22.1	70	19	27.1
Seventh	1980	542	4620	8.5	4478	514	11.5	142	28	19.7
Eighth	1984	542	5574	10.3	5406	500	9.2	164	42	25.6
Ninth	1989	529	6160	11.3	5962	502	8.4	198	27	13.6
Tenth	1991	521	8699	16.7	8374	485	5.8	325	36	11.1

Source : Election Commission of India

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

- Not Supplied

**Table 75 : Disposal of crimes under the
Indian Penal Code**

Year	Percentage of cases pending disposal at the end of the year		Conviction percentage
	at investigation stage	at trial stage	
1971	16.5	60.9	62.0
1972	17.6	62.6	62.7
1973	18.4	65.4	62.0
1974	19.1	66.4	62.7
1975	17.5	67.2	64.0
1976	17.2	66.9	61.3
1977	18.3	67.9	57.5
1978	17.5	68.8	55.9
1979	18.7	69.3	54.3
1980	18.8	69.8	53.6
1981	21.1	70.3	52.5
1982	18.3	70.4	51.9
1983	17.9	72.6	49.2
1984	19.0	72.0	49.4
1985	18.6	72.7	50.2
1986	18.4	75.0	49.0
1987	18.8	74.9	49.0
1988	20.4	74.3	51.1
1989	20.3	78.2	49.1
1990	19.6	77.5	48.9
1991	20.0	80.2	47.8
1992	21.9	79.5	46.4
1993	21.2	80.2	45.9

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 76 : Juvenile Delinquency

Year	Delinquents (IPC+LSL) (in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of Incidence of Crime* per Lakh population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1971	98.0	5.4	103.4	5.3	4.9
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6	5.6
1973	122.2	5.6	127.8	4.3	6.4
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.1	6.9
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6	6.6
1976	124.6	9.4	134.0	7.0	6.0
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0	7.0
1978	151.2	9.7	160.9	6.0	6.9
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	5.7	7.1
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	5.0	8.3
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	4.6	8.9
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	6.3	8.4
1983	160.5	11.1	171.6	6.5	7.7
1984	149.8	12.5	162.3	7.7	5.8
1985	157.1	11.4	168.5	6.8	6.6
1986	160.0	10.1	170.1	6.0	7.3
1987	166.4	13.6	180.0	7.5	6.7
1988	33.1	5.1	38.2	13.4	3.1
1989	24.8	11.6	36.4	31.9	2.3
1990	25.3	5.5	30.8	18.0	1.8
1991	23.2	6.4	29.6	21.6	1.5
1992	17.4	3.9	21.3	18.2	1.3
1993	16.4	3.7	20.1	18.3	1.1

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of
Home Affairs

Note 1 LSL stands for local and special laws

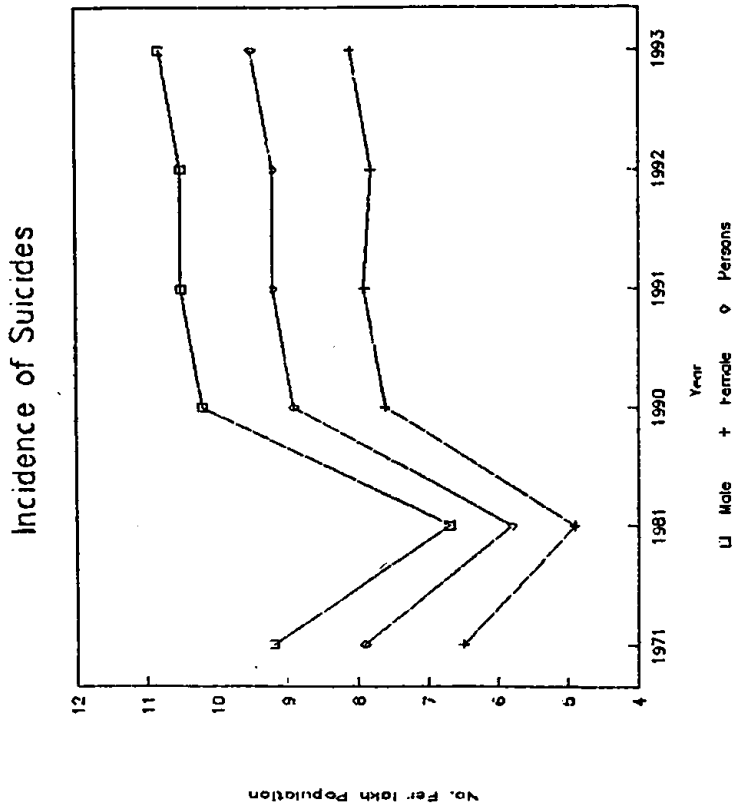
2 Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier
years due to change in the definition of Juveniles

* Crimes registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Table 77 : Suicide rate in India

Year	Rate (Incidence of suicides per lakh of Population)		
	Male	Female	Persons
1971	9.2	6.5	7.9
1972	9.2	6.2	7.8
1973	8.4	5.6	7.1
1974	9.1	6.4	7.9
1975	8.3	5.8	7.2
1976	7.5	5.9	6.8
1977	7.2	5.4	6.3
1978	7.2	5.2	6.3
1979	6.7	4.8	5.9
1980	6.9	5.4	6.3
1981	6.7	4.9	5.8
1982	7.3	5.4	6.3
1983	7.3	5.6	6.4
1984	7.7	6.0	6.8
1985	7.9	6.2	7.1
1986	8.0	6.3	7.1
1987	8.6	6.5	7.5
1988	9.3	6.9	8.1
1989	9.6	7.3	8.5
1990	10.2	7.6	8.9
1991	10.5	7.9	9.2
1992	10.5	7.8	9.2
1993	10.8	8.1	9.5

Source : National Crimes Records Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs



EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. POPULATION

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

Annual arithmetic growth rate

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

Annual geometric growth rate

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

Annual exponential growth rate

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

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

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

- (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within 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 atleast 400 persons per kilometre square (1000 per sq. mile)

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses. In that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc.

were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

- Table 8.- The satatutory lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution. These lists have been modified, ammended or supplemented from time to time. From the 1951 census onwards the census questionnaire contains 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 9.- Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer in the Indian census.
- Table 10.- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population.
- Table 11.- A person is considered to be a migrant if his/her place of enumeration (Villa-ge/town) is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of census is taken to be the person staying continu-ously for a period of six months or more. However, the visit of married women (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parents house for child birth or for any other reason are not considered as migratory movement. Again, movement from one locality to another within the same town or village is not considered as migration.
- Table 13.- The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth

and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are full timers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

Crude Birth rate(CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population in any given year.

Crude Death Rate(CDR) is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in any given year.

Natural Growth Rate = Crude birth rate -
Crude death rate

- Table 14.- Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.
- Table 15.- 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 16.- 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 17.- 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 $p(2) \times 10$ in the next census. From the 10 year survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted.

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

2. ENVIRONMENT

Table 18.- Forest land available per person has been worked out by dividing the area under forest, as given by the Ministry of Agriculture by the population figures for the correspondening year. The figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture under Permanent pasture and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area, cultivable waste land and fallow land have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This was divided by the rural figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural areas.

Table 19.- This table presents data regarding percentage distribution of the total reported area by land use. The different categories of land utilisation are as under:-

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

Not available for cultivation:	is land which is absolutely barren or uncultivable or covered by buildings, walls, roads, railways mountains, deserts etc.
Permanent pastures and other grazing land:	cover all grazing land whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not and village common grazing land.
Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	includes all cultivable land not included under area sown but put to some agricultural use.
Cultivable waste land:	includes all land available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not during the last five or more years.
Fallow land:	all land which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period not less than one year and not more than five years.
Net area sown:	For computing the net area sown area sown more than once has been counted only once.

3. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Table 20. - Taking into account the attrition due to ageing (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

Table 28.- The figures used in this table are from National Accounts Statistics. Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services includes both current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure includes consumption expenditure subsidies, current transfer to local authorities and other current transfer payments. Capital expenditure includes gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks net investment in shares, capital transfer to local authorities, other capital transfer payments loans and advances to local authorities and domestic sector. The total expenditure excludes local authorities and consumption on fixed capital. The expenditure under education, health etc. include expenditure on administration, regulation and research also. Per capita expenditure has been worked out by dividing the total expenditure by mid year (as on 1st Oct.) population.

5. HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Table 36.- Road length per thousand persons has been worked out by dividing the road length figures published by the Ministry of Surface Transport with the annual estimates of population worked out for various years by the office of the Registrar General of India by taking into account the population of 1981 Census. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

6. EDUCATION

Table 37.- 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 literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any

formal education or should have passed minimum educational standard. For calculating the literacy rate (literate per 1000 population) the denominator is the corresponding section of the total population. For all ages (both sexes) it is the total population.

Table 39.- 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.,

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

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

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

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

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

Table 40.- This table gives the status of female education at different levels.

Table 42.- The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.,

Pupil-teacher ratio for secondary school	Total enrolment in secondary school ----- Total number of teachers in secondary school
--	--

Table 46.- Dropout rate in different stages of school education

Dropout rate:

Dropout at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (I-VIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are defined as:

Drop out rates at Primary stage during the year 91-92	Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88) minus Enrolment in class V during the year (1991-92) ----- * 100 Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88)
Drop out rates at Middle stage (classes I-VIII) during 1991-92	Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year (1991-92) ----- * 100 Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)
Drop out rates at High School stage (classes I-X) during the year 1991-92	Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year (i.e. 1982-83) minus Enrolment in class X during the year (1991-92) ----- * 100 Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.1982-83)

8. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 55.- NSSO surveys have adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment. According to usual status approach, a person is considered as work-

ing or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period. According to current weekly status, a person is considered to be employed if he/she pursues any one or more of the gainful activity for atleast one hour on any day of the previous week. On the other hand, if a person does not pursue any gainful activity but has been seeking or available for work, the person is considered as unemployed. According to current daily status, a person is considered as employed for the entire day of the reference period of one week if he/she had worked four hours or more during the day. If he had worked for more than one hour or more but less than four hours, he is considered for working as half day and seeking/available for work for other half of the day. If a person is not engaged in any work, even for one hour on the day, but was seeking/available for work for four hours or more, he is considered as unemployed for the entire day. The aggregate of day units, either half or full under different activity categories during the reference week divided by seven provides the estimates of average number of persons days by activity category during an average week over the survey period of one year.

Table 57.- The data used in this table are based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The EMI covers on a statutory basis, all establishment in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or

more in the private sector. From March 1966, the coverage was increased and establishments employing 10 persons or more in the private sector were added, though on a voluntary basis. The EMI programme does not cover employment in the unorganised sectors like agriculture, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.

Table 58.- Data given in this Table is based on the census of Government Employees which is conducted every year by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET).

The census cover all persons actually holding on the date of census, civilian post in and under the Central Government, whose pay and allowances, honorarium, or any other remuneration etc are paid out of the consolidated fund of India.

1. Regular Staff:

- (i) Permanent employees : One who holds a Central or State Governments post substantively on the date of the census.
- (ii) Temporary employees: The employees who has not been declared permanent in the post he is holding or in any other substantial post.

2. Non-Regular staff:

This category of employees census includes state government employees on deputation to Central Govt. Honorary employees, besides regular work - charged employees, part time employees of the Central Govt. employees paid out of contingencies and whole time or part time employees in Indian embassies and missions abroad including locally recruited staff

subject to discharge on not less than one month's notice and employees of ad hoc committees set up by the Central Government.

Indices:

The indices in the table have been worked out for all the years by taking 1971=100 both for total (Regular & Non-Regular) and Regular Employees of the Central Government.

Table 59.- The day to day registration at employment exchanges and notification of vacancies by the employers generate comprehensive information which facilitates the appraisal of the organised labour market. The statistical returns from employment exchanges relating to various characteristics of job seekers fresh or otherwise, and the demand pattern of employment in industry and service sector provide only a broad indication of the unemployment situation in the organised labour market. However, as registration is voluntary and they are located in urban areas, they cannot be deemed to cover all job seekers. Further, there are known deficiencies arising from the fact that not all the registrants would be really without a job. Moreover, the number of job seekers is not necessarily the number of unemployed persons.

Table 62.- Under the Factories Act, statistics of injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the factory inspectors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number

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

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

Table 63.- An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment (strike) to express a grievance or to press a demand. Similarly, temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers (lockout) in a unit in connection with matters relating to employment or unemployment or terms and conditions of employment is also taken as an industrial dispute. Only those work stoppages which involve 10 or more workers whether directly and/or indirectly are included in these statistics. The figures of man-days lost are obtained by adding up the actual resultant vacancies caused directly and/or indirectly, during work stoppage in each shift of each potential working day (excluding weekly offs and other scheduled holidays when the establishment would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

9. INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Table 64.-Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipt 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 off the household.

Table 65.- Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated mid-year population in that year. Since the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e. 1st October.

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

Table 66.- Percentage of population below the poverty line is worked out on the basis of household consumption expenditure data released by the NSSO in its 43rd Round report No.372 titled " Report on the 4th Quinquennial Survey on Consumer expenditure, NSSO, June, 1990"

Table 67.- The data given in this table has been taken from a paper entitled "Human Development Index for India" published in IASSI, Quarterly Volume 10 Number 2, 1991, by Dr. J.B.G. Tilak of National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi. Human Development Index was released for the first time by the UNDP for 130 countries of the world in 1990. The UNDP has defined human development as the process of enabling people who have wider choices. Income is one of those choices but it is not the total of human life. Health, education, a good physical environment and freedom of action and expression are just as important. The Human Development Index (HDI), therefore, combines indicators of national income life expectancy and educational attainment to give a composite measures of human progress.

Mathematically index can be derived as follows:-

First, a measure of deprivation (I_j) of each indicator (X_{ij}) relating

to j-th country is defined as follows:-

$$I_j = \frac{(\max X_{ij} - X_{ij})}{(\max X_{ij} - \min X_{ij})}$$

Then, an average deprivation indicator is estimated by simply taking the average of three deprivation indicators defined above, i.e.,

$$I_j = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 I_{ij} \right) / 3$$

and finally, HDI is defined as one minus the average deprivation index,

$$(HDI)_j = (1 - I_j)$$

Same methodology has been used by Dr. Tilak to compile the value of HDI for 17 states of India for which relevant data is available. Based on the 1981 population census, estimates on expectancy of life at birth are made for 15 states, relating to the period 1986-91 (in fact upto 2001), and based on earlier set of data, such data are available for two more states, viz., Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh for 1981-86. Literacy figures are now available for 1991, based on the 1991 census population aged 7 and above. As adult literacy rates are not separately available, the same are used here. For Jammu and Kashmir, literacy rates as per the 1981 census, are used, as the 1991 census did not cover this state. The third indicator is the state income. Estimates on net state domestic product per capita (SDP) in current prices in 1988-89, the latest year for which such data are available, are used here, and for Jammu and Kashmir the 1986-87 data are taken into account (Ministry of Finance, 1991). Since the present attempt is for one country, and for one point of time, it is felt that there is no need to make any adjustment for prices, or for real purchasing power, as attempted by the UNDP.

10. PRICES

Table 68.- The change in prices over a period of time can be gauged by the statistical device of Index Number of prices. There are four types of price indices series viz. consumer price index number (CPI) for (a) Industrial workers (b) Urban non-manual employees (UNME) (c) Agricultural labourers and the fourth is the index number of wholesale prices. The latest series for CPI of industrial workers relates to the base 1982 = 100 for 70 centers while the agricultural labour series with base 1960-61 = 100 covers 15 states or group of states. The CPI for UNME having the latest base 1984-85 = 100 covers 59 selected urban centers. The wholesale price index has the latest base 1981-82 = 100 covering 447 distinct commodities. CPI for industrial workers and agricultural labour are released on a monthly basis by the Labour Bureau. Ministry of Industry and Central Statistical Organisation are responsible for release of wholesale price index and CPI for UNME respectively.

11. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Table 75.- Percentage of cases pending investigation means cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending trial relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Conviction percentage refers to cases resulting in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.

Table 76.- Earlier Juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e. boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years)

Table 77.- Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India based on 1981 and 1991 Censuses.

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