

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS INDIA



2006



**Central Statistical Organisation
Ministry of Statistics and
Programme Implementation
Government of India
New Delhi
www.mospi.gov.in**

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Preface

India has achieved considerable progress in socio-economic development over the years. Comparable statistical indicators are, however, necessary to measure such changes. Recognising this need, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) brought out a publication entitled "Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India" for the first time in December 1987. Since this publication was found to be quite useful by different users, CSO started bringing it out as a regular publication with revised nomenclature namely "Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India" with effect from 1993.

India has a very long tradition of collection of socio-economic statistics through Population Census, National Sample Surveys and as a by-product of administration. The availability of statistics on various socio-economic issues has improved considerably over the years. Nevertheless, data gaps still exist on a number of important emerging issues. This is partly due to global changes in the socio-economic scenario and shifts in priorities. It is, however, necessary to have up-to-date statistics on new emerging issues at various geographical levels.

In view of the growing concern for social well-being and improving the quality of life, different types of social statistics and indicators of social development are in general demand. In tune with the changing requirements, the coverage and presentation of this publication have been significantly improved in the current issue. The whole publication has been rearranged into eleven chapters on the basis of subject fields.

I hope the publication would be useful to planners, policy makers, research workers and the academia. We will appreciate suggestions for bringing about improvements in the publication.

Dr. S.K.Nath
Director General
Central Statistical Organisation

October, 2006

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Highlights

1. Urban population in India, over the years is growing at a much faster rate than rural population, with average annual growth rate for urban population being 3.64% during 1981-91 and 3.15% during 1991-2001, as against a rural growth rate of 2% during 1981-91 and 1.81% during 1991-2001. The percentage share of urban population has been increasing continuously over the years in last three decades.
2. Sex ratio which was 930 in 1971 decreased to 926 in 1991 and marginally increased to 933 in 2001.
3. Both birth rate and death rate have been decreasing over the years. The phenomena is true both in rural and urban areas. However, rural-urban divide is still noticed. The birth rate in 2003 for rural areas was 26.4 as compared to 19.8 in urban areas. The death rate in 2003 was 8.7 in rural areas and 6.0 in urban areas.
4. The Total Fertility Rates(TFR) for both rural and urban have shown a decreasing trend during 1995 to 2003. For urban areas it has come down from 2.6 to 2.2 and for rural areas from 3.9 to 3.2 during this period. For the country as a whole TFR has come down from 3.5 in 1995 to 3.0 in 2003.
5. The Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) was 72 per 1000 in 1996 and has come down to 60 in 2003. However, there is a wide differential between rural (66) and urban (38) figures in 2003.
6. As per the results of Census of India 2001, about 39.1% of the total population was in the workforce, of which male workforce was about 51.7% and female workforce 25.6%. Female workforce in rural areas was 30.8% as compared to female work force of only 11.9% in urban areas. Male work force in rural areas was 52.1% whereas the same in urban areas was 50.6%.
7. As per the results of the NSS employment & unemployment Survey July, 2004 to June, 2005 (61st Round of NSS), usual status worker population ratio(WPR) during 2004-05 for rural male was 546 per thousand and for rural female 327 per thousand. For urban areas the corresponding figures are 549 and 166 respectively. Labour force participation rates for Rural(Male), Rural (Female), Urban(Male) and Urban (Female) are 555, 333, 570 and 178 per thousand respectively. The Unemployment Rates for Rural(Male), Rural(Female), Urban(Male) and Urban(Female) have been estimated as 1.6%,1.8%,3.8% and 6.9%.

8. 27 million of persons were employed in the organized sector in 2003. The employment in this sector has been decreasing since 1998 when it was all time high at 28.1 million. The percentage of women employment in the organized sector has been continuously increasing over the years. It has increased from 10.9% in 1961 to 18.1% in 2002.
9. The primary school enrolment rate has been increasing steadily over the last decade. It was 95.4% in 2002-03 and has increased to 98.3% in 2003-04. The Female enrolment rate increased from 93.1% in 2002-03 to 96 in 2003-04.
10. The drop out rates for male for 2004-05 in Primary, Middle and high School are 33.7%, 51.7% and 60.9% respectively. The corresponding drop out rate for female are 28.4%, 52.8% and 64.9% respectively.
11. In 2001 the overall literacy rate was about 65% with male literacy rate of 75% and female literacy rate of 54%.
12. The ratios of girls to boys in primary and secondary school increased from 41.5 and 36.9 in 1991 to 47.0 and 44.5 respectively in 2003.
13. The number of hospitals per million population has increased from 13.14 in 1991 to 14.96 in 2001. However, marginal decline has been observed in case of PHC (from 24.05 per million population to 22.20 during the same period). Number of doctors per million population has increased from 470 in 1991 to 590 in 2004. Number of nurses per one million population has however increased substantially from 400 in 1991 to 810 in 2004.
14. The reported AIDS cases in India till December, 2004 was 96978. In 2003 and 2004 Tamil Nadu accounted for the largest share of officially reported HIV/AIDS cases (around 50% of the total).
15. Reported cognizable crime increased from 1629936 in 1993 to 1832015 in 2004. Reported crime against women has also gone up from 84930 in 1993 to 154333 in 2004.
16. The percentage of cases pending disposal at the investigation stage has increased from 16.5 in 1971 to 23.6 in 2004. Similarly the percentage of cases pending disposal at the trial stage has increased from 60.9 to 83.3 in the same period. On the other hand , the conviction percentage has decreased from 62.0 to 42.5 in the same period.
17. The number of telephones per 100 population, which was 0.60 in 1991, has increased to 9.84 in 2005, contributed largely by a sharp increase in the cellular mobile phones over the last couple of years.

18. The number of homeless persons overall has come down from 2007489 in 1991 to 1943766 in 2001. But the number of urban homeless persons has increased from 725592 in 1991 to 778599 in 2001.
19. A sizable proportion of urban population lives in slums. As per the 2001 census out of 42.5 million slum population in India Maharashtra alone has 11.2 million.
20. The per capita availability of forest and agricultural land has been decreasing over the last two decades. The figure for per capita forest land stands at 0.074 hectare in 2001 as compared to 0.081 in 1991. Similarly the per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas was about 0.271 hectare in 2001 as compared to 0.315 in 1991.
21. The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers, Urban Non-Manual Employees and Agricultural Labourers increased by 12.16% , 11.94% and 10.16% respectively in 2005 as compared to 2002.
22. The Human Development Report, brought out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranks different countries of the World on the basis of various development indicators namely, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). As per the report of the year 2005, India is ranked 127th among all the countries on the basis of HDI. The value of HDI, which is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, was 0.602 for India in 2003. In terms of GDI, which takes gender disparity into account while measuring human development, India stood at rank 98 with the value of GDI for the year 2003 being 0.59 for India. The GEM, which takes into account the gender wise participation in economic and political decision making, ranked India at 95 with value for GEM being 0.24.

Socio Economic Indicators, India at a Glance

SL No.	Indicators	Unit	Latest Year		Base Year	
	AREA					
1	Area	Million sq km	2001	3.28(2.45)	1951	3.28
2	Agricultural Land	Million sq km	2001	1.41	1951	1.19
3	Forest Land	Million sq km	2001	0.68	1951	0.4
	POPULATION					
4	Population	Million	2001	1028.8(16.17)	1951	361.1
5	Female Population	Million	2001	496.5(15.75)	1951	175.5
6	Urban Population	Million	2001	286.2(9.33)	1951	62.44
7	Density of Population	Per sq km	2001	325	1951	117
8	Slum Population	Million	2001	42.58	1991	45.66
	ECONOMY					
9	Per capita Household Consumption expenditure(Rural)	Rupees	2004	564.7	1961-62	21.7
10	Per capita Household Consumption expenditure(urban)	Rupees	2004	1060	1961-62	30.9
11	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)Current Prices	Billion Rupees/Dollar	2004-05	Rs.28400	1950-51	Rs. 9506
12	Per Capita Income(Current Prices) per annum	Rupees/Dollar	2004-05	23222	1950-51	Rs. 255
13	Population Below Poverty line	Percent	2000	26.1	1972-73	51.5
	HEALTH					
14	Total Fertility Rate		2003	3	1971	5.2
15	Infant Mortality Rate	Per Thousand live births	2003	60	1971	129
16	Life Expectancy(All)	Years	1998-2002	62.5	1951-1961	41.3
17	Life Expectancy(M)	Years	1998-2002	61.6	1951-1961	41.9
18	Life Expectancy(F)	Years	1998-2002	63.3	1951-1961	40.6
19	No. of Doctors	Per Million population	2004	590	1971	270
20	No. of Nurses	Per Million population	2004	810	1971	140
21	No. of Hospital beds	Per Million population	2004	1010	1971	64
22	HIV prevalence	Number	2004	96978	2003	55169
23	Effective Couple Protection Rate	Percent	2000	46.2	1980	22.3
24	Estimated disabled Persons	Million	2002	10.63	NA	NA

1. Figures in bracket indicate the percentage against world figures

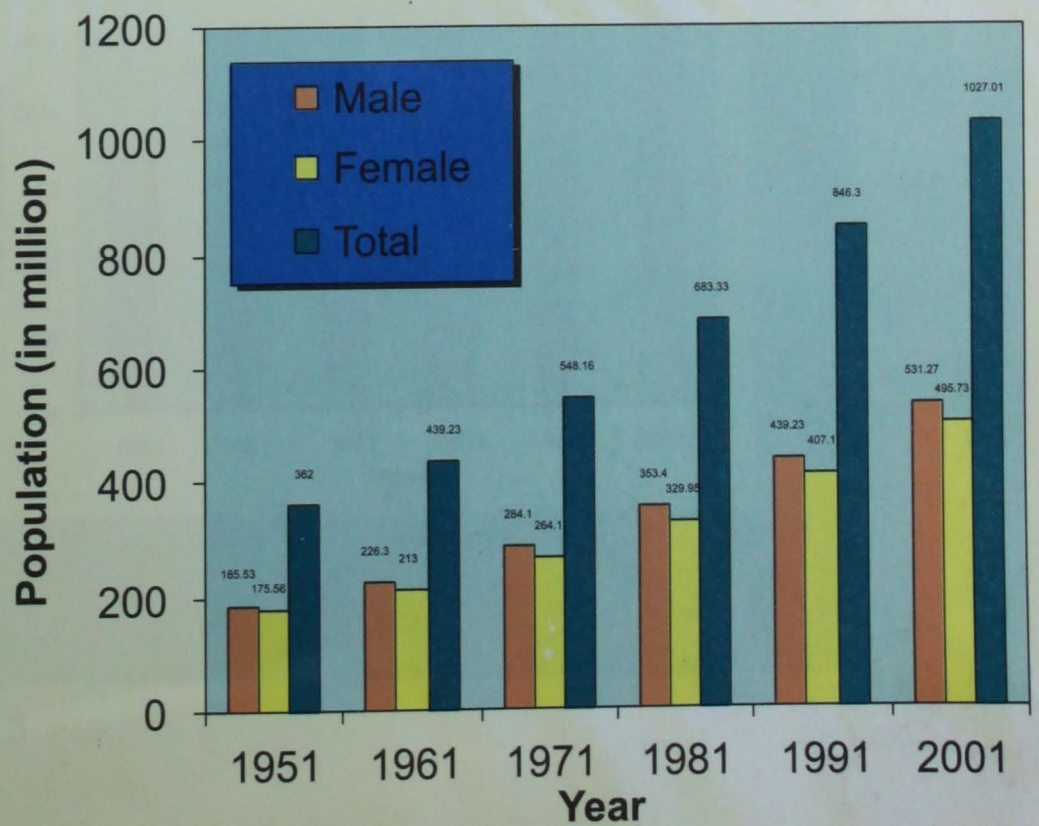
SL No.	Indicators	Unit	Latest Year		Base Year	
	EDUCATION					
25	Literacy Rate(All)	Percent	2001	64.84	1951	16.7
26	Literacy Rate(M)	Percent	2001	75.26	1951	25
27	Literacy Rate(F)	Percent	2001	53.67	1951	7.9
28	Gross Enrolement (All)	Percent	2003-04	80.4	1950-51	27.6
29	Gross Enrolement (M)	Percent	2003-04	83.85	1950-51	40.6
30	Gross Enrolement (F)	Percent	2003-04	76.7	1950-51	14.7
31	Gross Drop out rate in Primary (M)	Percent	2003-05	33.7	1960-61	61.7
32	Gross Drop out rate in Primary (F)	Percent	2003-06	28.4	1960-61	70.9
33	Gross Drop out rate in Middle (M)	Percent	2003-07	51.7	1960-61	18.8
34	Gross Drop out rate in Middle (F)	Percent	2003-08	52.8	1960-61	25.6
35	Gross Drop out rate in Secondary (M)	Percent	2003-09	60.9	1960-61	7.5
36	Gross Drop out rate in Secondary (F)	Percent	2003-10	64.9	1960-61	11
	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT					
37	Work Force Participation Rate		2001	39.1		
38	Usual status worker population (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.6		
39	Usual status worker population (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	32.7		
40	Usual status worker population (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.9		
41	Usual status worker population (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	16.6		
42	Labour Force Participation Rate(Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	55.5	1977-78	63.7
43	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	33.3	1977-78	30.5
44	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	57	1977-78	60.1
45	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	17	1977-78	17.1
46	Unemployment Rate (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	1.6	1977-78	2.2
47	Unemployment Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	3.1	1977-78	5.5
48	Unemployment Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	3.8	1977-78	6.5
49	Unemployment Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	6.9	1977-78	17.8
50	Employment in Organised Sector	Million	2003	2.7	1961	1.2

SL No.	Indicators	Unit	Latest Year		Base Year	
	MISCELLANEOUS					
51	Cognizable crime under IPC	Number	2004	1832015	1953	601964
52	Suicide Rate	Per million	2003	104	1971	79
53	Number of News Paper	Number	2004-05	7225	1961	484
54	Number of Radio Stations	Number	2005	215	1961	30
55	Number of Television Stations	Number	2005	1401	1961	1
56	Number of Telephones	Millions	2005	98.37	1951	0.1
57	Number of Post Office	Per Million	2005	141	1951	10
58	Household Stock	Million	2001	193.6	1951	65.9
59	Per Capta annual domestic consumption of electricity	KWH	2003	79	1970-71	7
60	Number of Vehicles	Per thousand population	2003	63.84	1951	0.85



Population

Growth of Indian population

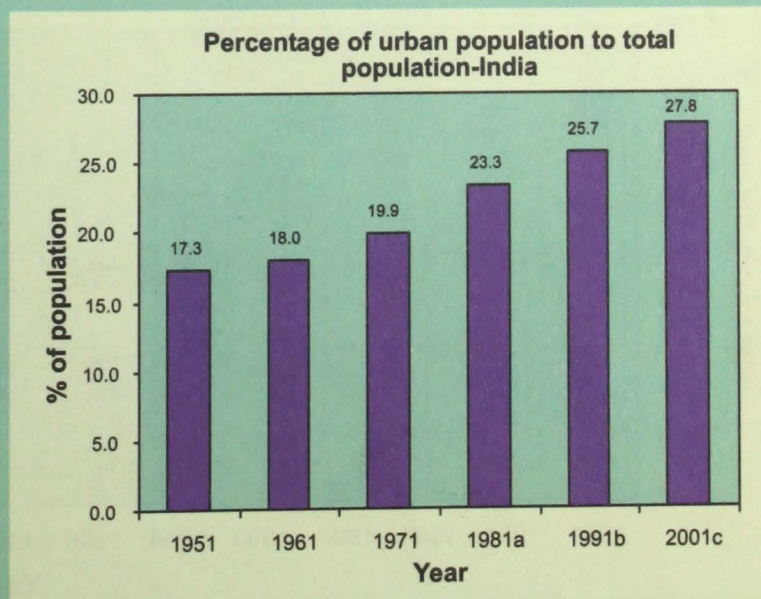
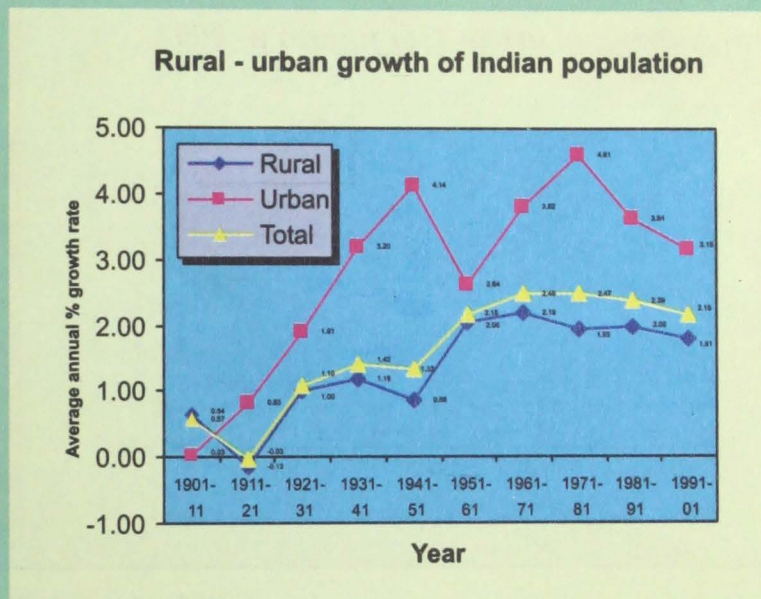
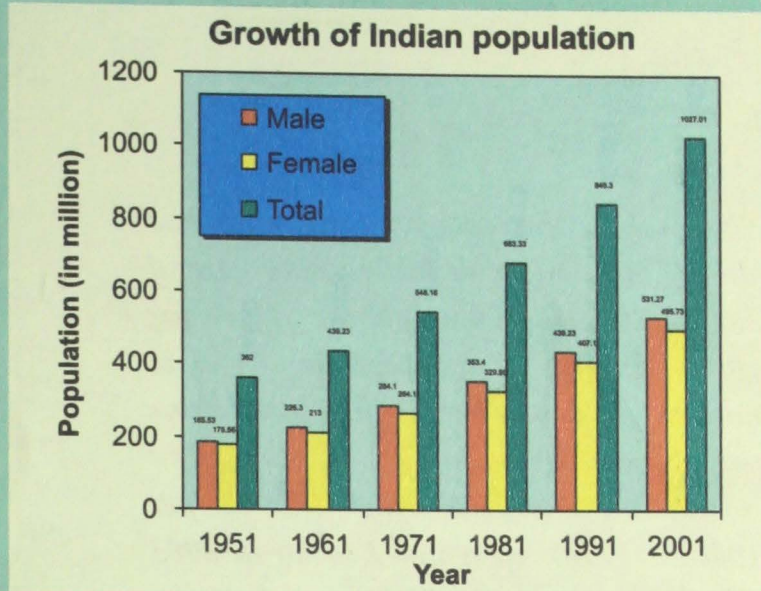


Box 1. Population

The population of India has been increasing steadily over the years. However, the growth rate of total population shows a decreasing trend over the last four decades. In 2001, the total population was about 1028.74 million out of which about 496.52 million (48%) were females and 532.22 million (52%) were males. Urban population in India, over the years is growing at a much faster rate than rural population, with average annual growth rate for urban population being 3.64% during 1981-91 and 3.15% during 1991-2001, as against a rural growth rate of 2% during 1981-91 and 1.81% during 1991-2001. The percentage share of urban population has been increasing continuously over the years with figures of 23.3% in 1981 to that of 25.7% in 1991 and 27.8% in 2001.

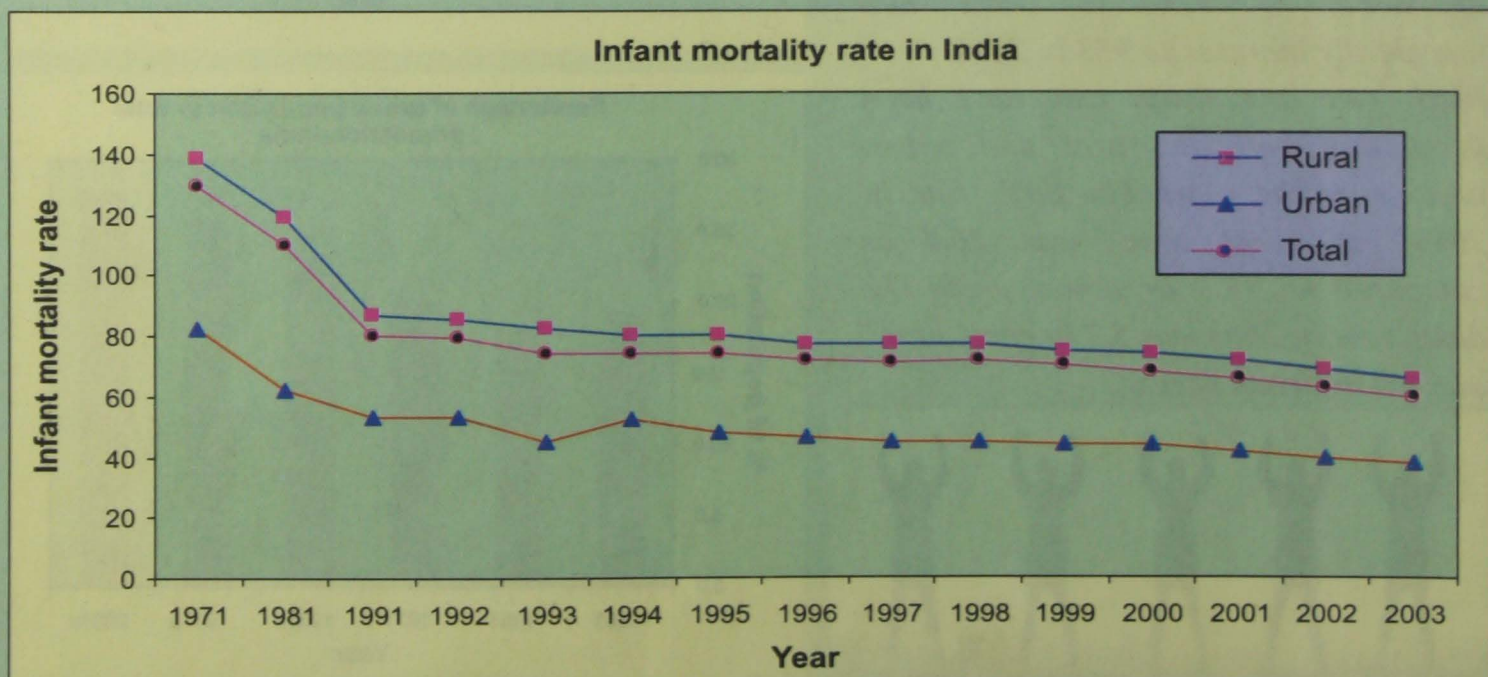
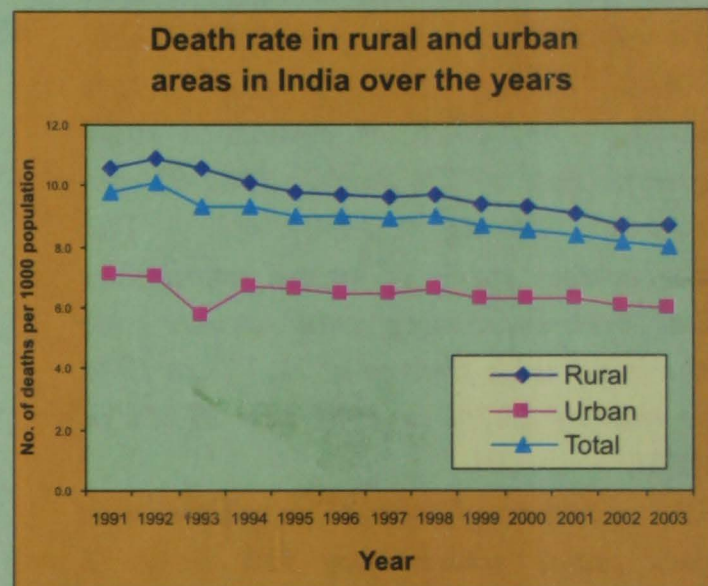
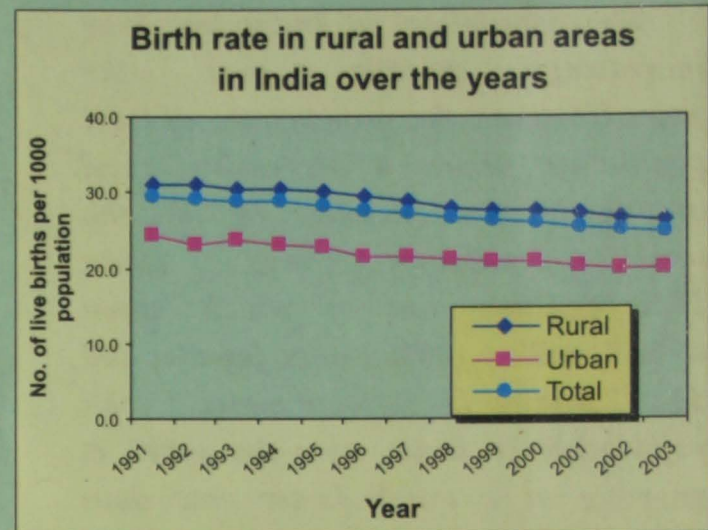
The number of women per 1000 men (sex ratio) which was 930 in 1971 decreased to 926 in 1991 and marginally increased to 933 in 2001.

Birth rate and death rate have been decreasing both in rural and urban areas over the years. The birth rate in 2003 for rural areas was 26.4 as compared to 19.8 in urban areas. The death rate in 2003 was 8.7 in rural areas and 6.0 in urban areas.



Contd.

The total fertility rate for rural areas has shown a somewhat decreasing trend during 1995 to 2003 with the figure for 2003 standing at 3.0. Similar trend is noticed for urban areas during the same period with figure of 2.2 in 2003. The infant mortality rate, which was 72 per 1000 in 1996 has reduced to 60 in 2003 with still quite a wide difference between rural (66) and urban (38) figures in 2003.



COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Composition of population according to age has been changing over last four decades which has many repercussions in planning and programmes for the country. Percentage of children below five has come down consistently over last four decades. In 1971 it was 14.5% of the total population which has come down to 11.0% in 2001. Similarly population below 35 has come down from 72.6% in 1971 to 61.9% in 2001. People above 60 has gone up from 6% in 1971 to 7.2% in 2001 due to better longevity of life.



IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON FERTILITY

Education has definite impact on Total Fertility Rate(TFR). TFR for illiterate women were 4.03 and 3.47 in 1992-93 and 1998-99 respectively whereas in the same period for High School completed and above were 2.15 and 1.99 respectively. This observation is consistent for middle completed and literate but middle not completed women also.

Table 1.1 : Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1951			1961		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	15,670,565	15,444,694	31,115,259	18,161,671	17,821,776	35,983,447
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	177,680	158,878	336,558
Assam	4,298,773	3,730,083	8,028,856	5,798,376	5,038,953	10,837,329
Bihar ³	19,489,964	19,292,307	38,782,271	23,297,343	23,150,114	46,447,457
Goa ¹	280,141	315,918	596,059	302,534	324,133	626,667
Gujarat	8,331,922	7,930,735	16,262,657	10,633,902	9,999,448	20,633,350
Haryana	3,031,612	2,641,985	5,673,597	4,062,787	3,527,737	7,590,524
Himachal Pradesh	1,247,826	1,138,155	2,385,981	1,451,334	1,361,129	2,812,463
Jammu & Kashmir ²	1,736,827	1,517,025	3,253,852	1,896,633	1,664,343	3,560,976
Karnataka	9,866,923	9,535,033	19,401,956	12,040,923	11,545,849	23,586,772
Kerala	6,681,901	6,867,217	13,549,118	8,361,927	8,541,788	16,903,715
Madhya Pradesh ³	13,255,004	12,816,633	26,071,637	16,578,204	15,794,204	32,372,408
Maharashtra	16,490,039	15,512,525	32,002,564	20,428,882	19,124,836	39,553,718
Manipur	283,685	293,950	577,635	387,058	392,979	780,037
Meghalaya	310,706	294,968	605,674	397,288	372,092	769,380
Mizoram	96,136	100,066	196,202	132,465	133,598	266,063
Nagaland	106,551	106,424	212,975	191,027	178,173	369,200
Orissa	7,242,892	7,403,054	14,645,946	8,770,586	8,778,260	17,548,846
Punjab	4,968,206	4,192,294	9,160,500	6,007,566	5,127,503	11,135,069
Rajasthan	8,313,883	7,656,891	15,970,774	10,564,082	9,591,520	20,155,602
Sikkim	72,210	65,515	137,725	85,193	76,996	162,189
Tamil Nadu	15,003,724	15,115,323	30,119,047	16,910,978	16,775,975	33,686,953
Tripura	335,589	303,440	639,029	591,237	550,768	1,142,005
Uttar Pradesh ³	33,100,733	30,118,939	63,219,672	38,638,317	35,116,256	73,754,573
West Bengal	14,105,519	12,194,461	26,299,980	18,599,144	16,327,135	34,926,279
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19,055	11,916	30,971	39,304	24,244	63,548
Chandigarh	13,623	10,638	24,261	72,576	47,305	119,881
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21,345	20,187	41,532	29,524	28,439	57,963
Delhi	986,538	757,534	1,744,072	1,489,378	1,169,234	2,658,612
Lakshadweep	10,295	10,740	21,035	11,935	12,173	24,108
Pondicherry	156,275	160,978	317,253	183,347	185,732	369,079
India ²	185,528,462	175,559,628	361,088,090	226,293,201	212,941,570	439,234,771

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India , Part II - A (i) 1991-Central Population table (A-I to A- 3).

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

1. Includes Daman & Diu

2. The population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 population.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 1.1 (Contd.): Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	22,008,663	21,494,045	43,502,708	27,109,616	26,441,410	53,551,026
Arunachal Pradesh	251,231	216,280	467,511	339,322	292,517	631,839
Assam ¹	7,714,240	6,910,912	14,625,152	9,444,037	8,597,211	18,041,248
Bihar ³	28,846,944	27,506,425	56,353,369	35,930,560	33,984,174	69,914,734
Goa ²	431,214	426,557	857,771	548,450	538,280	1,086,730
Gujarat	13,802,494	12,894,981	26,697,475	17,552,640	16,533,159	34,085,799
Haryana	5,377,044	4,659,387	10,036,431	6,909,679	6,012,440	12,922,119
Himachal Pradesh	1,766,957	1,693,477	3,460,434	2,169,931	2,110,887	4,280,818
Jammu & Kashmir	2,458,315	2,158,317	4,616,632	3,164,660	2,822,729	5,987,389
Karnataka	14,971,900	14,327,114	29,299,014	18,922,627	18,213,087	37,135,714
Kerala	10,587,851	10,759,524	21,347,375	12,527,767	12,925,913	25,453,680
Madhya Pradesh ³	21,455,334	20,198,785	41,654,119	26,886,305	25,292,539	52,178,844
Maharashtra	26,116,351	24,295,884	50,412,235	32,414,432	30,368,386	62,782,818
Manipur	541,675	531,078	1,072,753	721,006	699,947	1,420,953
Meghalaya	520,967	490,732	1,011,699	683,710	652,109	1,335,819
Mizoram	170,824	161,566	332,390	257,239	236,518	493,757
Nagaland	276,084	240,365	516,449	415,910	359,020	774,930
Orissa	11,041,083	10,903,532	21,944,615	13,309,786	13,060,485	26,370,271
Punjab	7,266,515	6,284,545	13,551,060	8,937,210	7,851,705	16,788,915
Rajasthan	13,484,383	12,281,423	25,765,806	17,854,154	16,407,708	34,261,862
Sikkim	112,662	97,181	209,843	172,440	143,945	316,385
Tamil Nadu	20,828,021	20,371,147	41,199,168	24,487,624	23,920,453	48,408,077
Tripura	801,126	755,216	1,556,342	1,054,846	998,212	2,053,058
Uttar Pradesh ³	47,016,635	41,324,886	88,341,521	58,819,535	52,042,977	110,862,512
West Bengal	23,435,987	20,876,024	44,312,011	28,560,901	26,019,746	54,580,647
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70,027	45,106	115,133	107,261	81,480	188,741
Chandigarh	147,080	110,171	257,251	255,278	196,332	451,610
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36,964	37,206	74,170	52,515	51,161	103,676
Delhi	2,257,515	1,808,183	4,065,698	3,440,081	2,780,325	6,220,406
Lakshadweep	16,078	15,732	31,810	20,377	19,872	40,249
Pondicherry	237,112	234,595	471,707	304,561	299,910	604,471
India	284,049,276	264,110,376	548,159,652	353,374,460	329,954,637	683,329,097

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. The 1981 figures of population for Assam are interpolated.

2. Includes population of Daman & Diu.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 1.1 (Contd.): Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	33,724,581	32,783,427	66,508,008	38,527,413	37,682,594	76,210,007
Arunachal Pradesh	465,004	399,554	864,558	579,941	518,027	1,097,968
Assam	11,657,989	10,756,333	22,414,322	13,777,037	12,878,491	26,655,528
Bihar	33,838,238	30,692,316	64,530,554	43,243,795	39,754,714	82,998,509
Chhatisgarh ¹	8,872,620	8,742,308	17,614,928	10,474,218	10,359,585	20,833,803
Goa	594,790	575,003	1,169,793	687,248	660,420	1,347,668
Gujarat	21,355,209	19,954,373	41,309,582	26,385,577	24,285,440	50,671,017
Haryana	8,827,474	7,636,174	16,463,648	11,363,953	9,780,611	21,144,564
Himachal Pradesh	2,617,467	2,553,410	5,170,877	3,087,940	2,989,960	6,077,900
Jammu & Kashmir ²	4,142,082	3,694,969	7,837,051	5,360,926	4,782,774	10,143,700
Jharkhand ¹	11,363,853	10,480,058	21,843,911	13,885,037	13,060,792	26,945,829
Karnataka	22,951,917	22,025,284	44,977,201	26,898,918	25,951,644	52,850,562
Kerala	14,288,995	14,809,523	29,098,518	15,468,614	16,372,760	31,841,374
Madhya Pradesh	25,394,673	23,171,569	48,566,242	31,443,652	28,904,371	60,348,023
Maharashtra	40,825,618	38,111,569	78,937,187	50,400,596	46,478,031	96,878,627
Manipur ³	938,359	898,790	1,837,149	1,161,952	1,131,944	2,293,896
Meghalaya	907,687	867,091	1,774,778	1,179,087	1,142,735	2,318,822
Mizoram	358,978	330,778	689,756	459,109	429,464	888,573
Nagaland	641,282	568,264	1,209,546	1,047,141	942,895	1,990,036
Orissa	16,064,146	15,595,590	31,659,736	18,660,570	18,144,090	36,804,660
Punjab	10,778,034	9,503,935	20,281,969	12,985,045	11,373,954	24,358,999
Rajasthan	23,042,780	20,963,210	44,005,990	29,420,011	27,087,177	56,507,188
Sikkim	216,427	190,030	406,457	288,484	252,367	540,851
Tamil Nadu	28,298,975	27,559,971	55,858,946	31,400,909	31,004,770	62,405,679
Tripura	1,417,930	1,339,275	2,757,205	1,642,225	1,556,978	3,199,203
Uttar Pradesh	70,362,417	61,636,387	131,998,804	87,565,369	78,632,552	166,197,921
Uttaranchal ¹	3,674,540	3,438,943	7,113,483	4,325,924	4,163,425	8,489,349
West Bengal	35,510,633	32,567,332	68,077,965	41,465,985	38,710,212	80,176,197

Table 1.1 (Concl.d.): Population over the years, for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	154,369	126,292	280,661	192,972	163,180	356,152
Chandigarh	358,614	283,401	642,015	506,938	393,697	900,635
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70,953	67,524	138,477	121,666	98,824	220,490
Daman & Diu	51,595	49,991	101,586	92,512	65,692	158,204
Delhi	5,155,512	4,265,132	9,420,644	7,607,234	6,243,273	13,850,507
Lakshadweep	26,618	25,089	51,707	31,131	29,519	60,650
Pondicherry	408,081	399,704	807,785	486,961	487,384	974,345
India	439,358,440	407,062,599	846,421,039	532,223,090	496,514,346	1,028,737,436

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: 1. The states of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are carved out from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively in 2001 Census. In 1991, the recasted figures for these states are given as per jurisdiction of 2001 Census.

2. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The interpolated population of Jammu & Kashmir is based on the final population of 2001 Census.

3. India and Manipur figures are final and include estimated for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maran, Paomata and Pural of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 1.2 : Projected estimates of population (as on 1st October) for States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

State/Union Territory	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Andhra Pradesh	67263	68482	69652	70764	71806	72768
Arunachal Pradesh	879	904	929	954	978	1001
Assam	22685	23140	23591	24038	24477	24908
Bihar	65366	66866	68432	70072	71792	73600
Chhatisgarh	17841	18216	18585	18944	19291	19622
Goa	1179	1194	1210	1226	1242	1259
Gujarat	41762	42556	43373	44219	45096	46008
Haryana	16698	17108	17529	17963	18410	18869
Himachal Pradesh	5225	5316	5407	5498	5589	5680
Jammu & Kashmir	7925	8134	8349	8567	8791	9018
Jharkhand	22118	22593	23077	23569	24069	24577
Karnataka	45438	46216	46992	47768	48543	49318
Kerala	29293	29610	29916	30213	30499	30774
Madhya Pradesh	49235	50385	51547	52722	53906	55098
Maharashtra	79972	81745	83531	85326	87127	88930
Manipur	1865	1913	1963	2014	2067	2121
Meghalaya	1804	1854	1905	1958	2010	2064
Mizoram	702	723	743	764	784	805
Nagaland	1243	1303	1367	1436	1508	1585
Orissa	31980	32520	33054	33584	34105	34617
Punjab	20499	20873	21253	21639	22031	22430
Rajasthan	44638	45741	46874	48039	49238	50474
Sikkim	412	422	433	444	456	468
Tamil Nadu	56283	56984	57670	58340	58992	59624
Tripura	2799	2864	2926	2984	3037	3083
Uttar Pradesh	133834	136931	140101	143345	146666	150065
Uttaranchal	7132	7270	7409	7550	7691	7834
West Bengal	68904	70281	71637	72964	74255	75503
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	286	295	304	313	321	329
Chandigarh	654	675	696	718	742	767
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	141	146	152	158	165	173
Daman & Diu	103	107	111	115	120	125
Delhi	9645	10037	10440	10856	11283	11721
Lakshadweep	52	54	55	56	57	58
Pondicherry	820	841	862	881	900	917
India	856674	874298	892078	909998	928042	946191

(Contd.)

Table 1.2 (Contd.) : Projected estimates of population (as on 1st October) for States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

State/Union Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Andhra Pradesh	73639	74409	75068	75604	76008
Arunachal Pradesh	1023	1045	1065	1084	1102
Assam	25328	25734	26126	26500	26854
Bihar	75503	77509	79630	81873	84251
Chhatisgarh	19934	20225	20491	20728	20933
Goa	1277	1295	1314	1335	1356
Gujarat	46960	47957	49003	50104	51267
Haryana	19343	19832	20337	20859	21398
Himachal Pradesh	5771	5861	5951	6041	6130
Jammu & Kashmir	9250	9486	9725	9969	10216
Jharkhand	25093	25616	26147	26685	27230
Karnataka	50092	50866	51641	52416	53192
Kerala	31037	31288	31528	31755	31968
Madhya Pradesh	56295	57497	58700	59903	61102
Maharashtra	90728	92519	94295	96053	97785
Manipur	2178	2237	2298	2361	2427
Meghalaya	2118	2173	2228	2283	2339
Mizoram	825	845	864	884	902
Nagaland	1666	1753	1846	1945	2050
Orissa	35118	35606	36078	36534	36970
Punjab	22837	23251	23674	24106	24547
Rajasthan	51751	53072	54439	55858	57332
Sikkim	482	497	514	532	552
Tamil Nadu	60234	60821	61381	61913	62416
Tripura	3123	3155	3178	3193	3197
Uttar Pradesh	153543	157102	160745	164474	168289
Uttaranchal	7978	8123	8270	8418	8568
West Bengal	76697	77831	78895	79881	80779
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	336	343	349	354	359
Chandigarh	793	822	852	886	922
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	182	191	202	214	228
Daman & Diu	131	138	145	154	164
Delhi	12171	12631	13102	13583	14074
Lakshadweep	58	59	60	60	61
Pondicherry	933	948	961	971	979
India	964428	982738	1001104	1019512	1037948

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India;

Estimated based on Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Census of India 2001

Table 1.3 : Important administrative and key population statistics for India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	2001 Census											Decadal Growth rate (91-2001)	Sex ratio (2001)
	Area (in sq. km.)	Districts	Sub-District	Total Towns	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total Villages	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	No. of Households (in thousand)	Population (in thousand)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIA	3,287,263	593	5,470	5,161	3,799	1,362	638,588	593,732	44,856	193580	1028737	21.54	933
States													
Andhra Pradesh	275,045	23	1,125	210	117	93	28,123	26,613	1,510	17004	76210	14.59	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13	149	17	0	17	4065	3863	202	216	1098	27.00	893
Assam	78,438	23	145	125	80	45	26312	25,124	1,188	4915	26656	18.92	935
Bihar	94,163	37	533	130	125	5	45,098	39,015	6,083	13744	82999	28.62	919
Chhatisgarh	135191	16	97	97	75	22	20308	19744	564	4092	20834	18.27	989
Goa	3,702	2	11	44	14	30	359	347	12	295	1348	15.21	961
Gujarat	196,024	25	226	242	168	74	18539	18,066	473	9691	50671	22.66	920
Haryana	44,212	19	67	106	84	22	6955	6,764	191	3712	21145	28.43	861
Himachal Pradesh													
Jammu & Kashmir ^{2,4}	222,236	14	59	75	72	3	6652	6417	235	1569	10144	29.43	892
Jharkhand	79714	18	210	152	44	108	32615	29354	3261	4799	26946	23.36	941
Karnataka	191,791	27	175	270	226	44	29,406	27,481	1,925	10402	52851	17.51	965
Kerala	38,863	14	63	159	60	99	1364	1,364	0	6726	31841	9.43	1058
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	45	259	394	339	55	55,393	52,117	3,276	10912	60348	24.26	919
Maharashtra	307,713	35	353	378	251	127	43,711	41,095	2,616	19577	96879	22.73	922
Manipur ^{1,3}	22,327	9	38	33	28	5	2391	2315	76	375	2294	24.86	974
Meghalaya	22,429	7	32	16	10	6	6026	5782	244	419	2319	30.65	972
Mizoram	21,081	8	25	22	22	0	817	707	110	176	889	28.82	935
Nagaland	16,579	8	93	9	8	1	1317	1278	39	328	1990	64.53	900
Orissa	155,707	30	398	138	107	31	51,349	47,529	3,820	7738	36805	16.25	972
Punjab	50,362	17	72	157	139	18	12673	12,278	395	4349	24359	20.10	876
Rajasthan	342,239	32	241	222	184	38	41,353	39,753	1,600	9318	56507	28.41	921
Sikkim	7,096	4	9	9	8	1	452	450	2	114	541	33.06	875
Tamil Nadu	130,058	30	201	832	721	111	16317	15,400	917	14666	62406	11.72	987
Tripura	10,486	4	38	23	13	10	870	858	12	664	3199	16.03	948
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	70	300	704	638	66	107,452	97,942	9,510	25758	166198	25.91	898
Uttaranchal	53483	13	49	86	74	12	16826	15761	1065	1603	8489	19.34	962
West Bengal	88,752	18	341	375	123	252	40,782	37,945	2,837	15872	80176	17.77	934

Table 1.3 (Concl.) : Important administrative and key population statistics for India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	2001 Census											Decadal Growth rate (91-2001)	Sex ratio (2001)
	Area (in sq. km.)	Districts	Sub-District	Total Towns	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total Villages	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	No. of Households (in thousand)	Population (in thousand)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8249												
Chandigarh	114	2	7	3	1	2	547	501	46	78	356	26.9	846
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1	1	1	1	0	24	23	1	206	901	40.28	777
Daman & Diu	112	1	1	2	0	2	70	70	0	46	220	59.22	812
Delhi	1483	2	2	2	2	0	23	23	0	36	158	55.73	710
Lakshadweep	1483	9	27	62	3	59	165	158	7	2733	13851	47.02	821
Pondicherry	32	1	4	3	0	3	24	8	16	10	61	17.3	948
	479	4	10	6	6	0	92	92	0	216	974	20.62	1001

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note: 1. India and Manipur population figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

2. The area figures for India and Jammu & Kashmir includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan China and 37555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.

3. India and Manipur figures (household) exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

4. the 1991 census could not be held owing disturbance in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by interpolation on the basis of 2001 final population.

Table -1.4 Actual and Projected Population and Sex ratio of India over the year by sector

Year	Rural				Urban				Total						
	Population (in million)	Female	Male	Person	Sex Ratio	Population (in million)	Female	Male	Person	Sex Ratio	Population (in million)	Female	Male	Person	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1901	105.14	107.4	212.54	979	12.32	13.53	25.85	910	117.51	120.89	238.4	972			
1911	111.64	114.51	226.15	975	12.08	13.86	25.94	872	123.73	128.36	252.09	964			
1921	109.92	113.32	223.24	970	12.87	15.22	28.09	846	122.77	128.55	251.32	955			
1931	120.64	124.88	245.52	966	15.26	18.2	33.46	838	135.91	143.07	278.98	950			
1941	134.81	139.7	274.51	965	20.04	24.11	44.15	831	154.82	163.84	318.66	945			
1951	146.66	151.98	298.64	965	28.87	33.57	62.44	860	175.54	185.55	361.09	946			
1961	176.79	183.51	360.3	963	36.15	42.79	78.94	845	212.94	226.29	439.23	941			
1971	213.73	225.32	439.05	949	50.38	58.73	109.11	858	264.11	284.05	548.16	930			
1981	255.37	268.5	523.87	951	74.59	84.87	159.46	879	329.96	353.37	683.33	934			
1991	304.41	324.45	628.86	938	102.65	114.91	217.56	894	407.06	439.36	846.42	927			
2001	360.95	381.67	742.62	946	135.57	150.55	286.12	901	496.51	532.22	1028.74	933			

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Projected Population as on 1st July

2006	387.8	408.35	796.15	950	153.8	169.83	323.63	906	541.6	578.18	1119.78	937
2011	410.72	430.85	841.58	953	171.69	188.6	360.28	910	582.41	619.45	1201.86	940
2016	431.87	451.01	882.87	958	189.91	207.44	397.35	915	621.78	658.45	1280.22	944

Source :- Office of the Registrar General, India

1. Sex Ratio 1901-91 (Total, Rural and Urban) from Brief Analysis of PCA paper-2 of 1992
2. Projected figures from Population Projections for India and States 2002-2026 based on Provisional Population Total, Census of India, 2001.
3. 1961 Population from PCA 1961
4. 1971 Population from Social and Cultural Tables
5. 1981 figures from Series Part-II A (I), General Population Tables - Census of India-1981.
6. Figures of 1991 (including Interpolated data for JK-1991 based on 2001 census) and 2001 from PCA Census of India-2001
7. The Population figures by Sex of from 1901-51 have been worked out on the basis of respective available sex ratio mentioned in

Table 1.5 : Growth of population in India over the years

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1901-11	0.57	0.56	0.56
1911-21	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
1921-31	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	2.16	1.98	1.96
1961-71	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91	2.38	2.16	2.14
1991-01	2.15	1.97	1.95

Source :

1. Population from General Population Table (Part II-A), Census of India 1991 for data (1901-1911) to (1971-81).
2. Primary Census Abstract Census of India 2001 for data from (1981-1991 to 1991-2001)

Note : 1991 Population includes interpolated population figures for J & K.

Table 1.6 :Growth of rural and urban population in India over the years

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate of population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1901-1911	0.64	0.03	0.57
1911-1921	-0.13	0.83	-0.03
1921-1931	1.00	1.91	1.10
1931-1941	1.18	3.20	1.42
1941-1951	0.88	4.14	1.33
1951-1961	2.06	2.64	2.15
1961-1971	2.19	3.82	2.48
1971-1981	1.93	4.61	2.47
1981-1991	2.00	3.64	2.39
1991-2001	1.81	3.15	2.15

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

- Population from General Population Table (Part II-A), Census of India 1991 for data (1901-1911) to 1971-1981)

- Primary Census Abstract Census of India 2001 for data from (1981-1991) to (1991-2001)

Note : 1991 population includes interpolated population figures for J&K.

Table 1.7 : Percentage distribution of migrants by sector and sex over census years, in India

Age group (years)	1971 ^a			1981 ^b			1991 ^c			2003		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	14.2	14.9	14.5	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.2	11.3	10.8	11.0
5-9	14.9	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.3	10.6	10.3	10.5
10-14	12.8	12.2	12.5	13.1	12.6	12.9	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.0	10.7	10.9
15-19	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.4	11.0	10.4	10.7
20-24	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.6
25-29	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3
30-34	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.5
35-39	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.8
40-44	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.7
45-49	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.9
50-54	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
55-59	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.2
60-64	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4
65-69	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0
70+	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.8
Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.5	0.6	-	-	-
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note : a. '70+' includes age not stated in 1971.

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

c. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

NA :Not available.

Table 1.8 : Percentage of urban population in India over the years

Year	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 ^a	23.3
1991 ^b	25.7
2001 ^c	27.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. The figures for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.

b. The 1991 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'interpolation' on the basis of 2001 final population.

c. India and Manipur figures are final and include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 1.9 : Percentage of urban population over the years for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1971	1981	1991 ^a	2001 ^b
Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.32	26.89	27.30
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75
Assam	8.82	9.88 ^b	11.10	12.90
Bihar ^c	10.00	12.47	10.40	10.46
Chhatisgarh	-	-	17.40	20.09
Goa	25.56	32.03	41.01	49.76
Gujarat	28.08	31.10	34.49	37.36
Haryana	17.67	21.88	24.63	28.92
Himachal Pradesh	6.99	7.61	8.69	9.80
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	22.89	24.81
Jharkhand	-	-	21.25	22.24
Karnataka	24.31	28.89	30.92	33.99
Kerala	16.24	18.74	26.39	25.96
Madhya Pradesh ^c	16.29	20.29	25.27	26.46
Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43
Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11
Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58
Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63
Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23
Orissa	8.41	11.79	13.38	14.99
Punjab	23.73	27.68	29.55	33.92
Rajasthan	17.63	21.05	22.88	23.39
Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07
Tamil Nadu	30.26	32.95	34.15	44.04
Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06
Uttar Pradesh ^c	14.02	17.95	19.68	20.78
Uttaranchal	-	-	22.97	25.67
West Bengal	24.75	26.47	27.48	27.97
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.77	26.30	26.71	32.63
Chandigarh	90.55	93.63	89.69	89.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	6.67	8.47	22.89
Daman & Diu	37.56	36.75	46.80	36.25
Delhi	89.70	92.73	89.93	93.18
Lakshadweep	NA	46.28	56.31	44.46
Pondicherry	42.04	52.28	64.00	66.57
India	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note: a. the 1991 census could not be held owing to disturbance in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by interpolation on the basis of 2001 final

b. India and Manipur figures are final and include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maran, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

c. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

Table 1.10 : Population and percentage distribution of rural population according to village size by State/UTs and India - 2001 Census

India/ State/ Union Territories	Population					Total Rural Population	Population				
	Village size category						Village size category				
	Less than 500	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5000 and above		Less than 500	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	1,478,624	3,310,429	9,399,311	21,441,493	19,771,210	55,401,067	2.67	5.98	16.97	38.70	35.69
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	427,155	182,904	174,385	68,744	16,899	870,087	49.09	21.02	20.04	7.90	1.94
ASSAM	2,557,156	4,517,495	7,615,423	7,088,271	1,437,943	23,216,288	11.01	19.46	32.80	30.53	6.19
BIHAR	2,318,052	6,243,509	14,494,918	26,311,450	24,948,780	74,316,709	3.12	8.40	19.50	35.40	33.57
CHHATTISGARH	2,190,413	4,641,932	5,721,911	3,496,461	597,339	16,648,056	13.16	27.88	34.37	21.00	3.59
GOA	23,805	40,052	113,248	309,127	190,859	677,091	3.52	5.92	16.73	45.66	28.19
GUJARAT	909,974	3,149,093	8,090,216	12,280,618	7,310,866	31,740,767	2.87	9.92	25.49	38.69	23.03
HARYANA	237,341	916,344	3,041,342	6,241,216	4,593,017	15,029,260	1.58	6.10	20.24	41.53	30.56
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,624,445	1,425,180	889,848	481,281	61,565	5,482,319	47.87	26.00	16.23	8.78	1.12
JAMMU & KASHMIR	587,665	1,206,718	2,185,466	2,619,338	1,027,875	7,627,062	7.70	15.82	28.65	34.34	13.48
JHARKHAND	3,821,366	5,242,740	5,711,026	4,650,831	1,526,125	20,952,088	18.24	25.02	27.26	22.20	7.28
KARNATAKA	2,262,322	5,354,376	8,966,708	11,921,677	6,383,950	34,889,033	6.48	15.35	25.70	34.17	18.30
KERALA	2,038	0	16,274	236,291	23,319,846	23,574,449	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.00	98.92
MADHYA PRADESH	5,759,346	11,660,821	14,347,440	10,069,408	2,543,863	44,380,878	12.98	26.27	32.33	22.69	5.73
MAHARASHTRA	2,952,984	8,837,060	16,259,983	17,086,068	10,641,552	55,777,647	5.29	15.84	29.15	30.63	19.08
MANIPUR*	326,171	234,409	284,735	473,957	271,548	1,590,820	20.50	14.74	17.90	29.79	17.07
MEGHALAYA	954,042	468,673	243,822	171,391	26,783	1,864,711	51.16	25.13	13.08	9.19	1.44
MIZORAM	102,686	138,109	106,501	80,214	20,057	447,567	22.94	30.86	23.80	17.92	4.48
NAGALAND	125,581	263,033	352,101	522,660	383,874	1,647,249	7.62	15.97	21.38	31.73	23.30
ORISSA	5,989,149	8,086,983	9,322,642	6,705,531	1,183,117	31,287,422	19.14	25.85	29.80	21.43	3.78
PUNJAB	864,260	2,494,314	4,778,120	5,821,284	2,138,510	16,096,488	5.37	15.50	29.68	36.16	13.29
RAJASTHAN	3,739,057	7,982,062	12,296,507	13,626,010	5,649,177	43,292,813	8.64	18.44	28.40	31.47	13.05
SIKKIM	32,926	113,464	162,789	115,835	55,967	480,981	6.85	23.59	33.85	24.08	11.64
TAMIL NADU	538,647	2,077,824	6,566,452	15,172,366	10,566,392	34,921,681	1.54	5.95	18.80	43.45	30.26
TRIPURA	20,865	73,512	284,961	1,170,460	1,103,655	2,653,453	0.79	2.77	10.74	44.11	41.59
UTTAR PRADESH	6,880,623	18,768,311	38,590,542	48,664,907	18,753,956	131,658,339	5.23	14.26	29.31	36.96	14.24
UTTARANCHAL	2,296,459	1,283,765	1,034,269	1,033,812	661,970	6,310,275	36.39	20.34	16.39	16.38	10.49
WEST BENGAL	3,073,358	6,496,793	12,067,270	20,784,191	15,327,334	57,748,946	5.32	11.25	20.90	35.99	26.54
A & N ISLANDS	45,590	43,460	70,931	66,765	13,208	239,954	19.00	18.11	29.56	27.82	5.50
CHANDIGARH	864	1,498	3,176	24,026	62,556	92,120	0.94	1.63	3.45	26.08	67.91
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	2,400	9,108	21,159	89,573	47,787	170,027	1.41	5.36	12.44	52.68	28.11
DAMAN & DIU	614	4,231	6,287	18,685	71,039	100,856	0.61	4.20	6.23	18.53	70.44
DELHI	2,000	7,418	46,315	198,404	690,590	944,727	0.21	0.79	4.90	21.00	73.10
LAKSHADWEEP	332	0	0	10,281	23,070	33,683	0.99	0.00	0.00	30.52	68.49
PONDICHERRY	0	5,990	29,159	143,703	146,874	325,726	0.00	1.84	8.95	44.12	45.09
India*	53,148,310	105,281,610	183,295,237	239,196,329	161,569,153	742,490,639	7.16	14.18	24.69	32.22	21.76

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

* India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 1.11 : Percentage distribution of rural population by size of village in India over census years

Size of village in terms of population	1961	1971	1981	1991 ^a	2001 ^b
Less than 200	3.83	2.68	1.78	1.69	1.24
200-499	12.55	9.91	7.49	7.78	5.92
500-999	18.33	16.45	14.21	16.76	14.18
1000-1999	19.80	19.90	19.25	25.74	24.69
2000-4999	17.22	18.68	20.09	29.80	32.22
5000-9999	5.05	5.94	6.90	11.21	13.22
10000 & above	2.80	4.07	4.56	7.03	8.54
Rural population as percentage of total population	82.03	80.09	76.66	74.27	72.18
Total rural population (in million)	439.23	548.16	683.33	838.58	1028.61

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India.

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

a.Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

b. Exclude 3 sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state.

Table 1.12 : Urbanisation by class of towns over census years, in India

Class of Town	1901	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001 ^a
Class I : 100000 & above	6652	27812	40518	61863	95952	140067	176722
Class II : 50000-99,999	3011	6109	8659	12108	18195	23629	34098
Class III : 20000-49,999	3994	9745	13154	17103	21584	28688	41957
Class IV : 10000-19,999	5281	8412	9934	11861	14543	17074	22307
Class V : 5000- 9,999	5186	7986	5449	4824	5386	5650	7746
Class VI : Less than 5000	1572	1925	629	496	760	663	772
All Classes	25696	61986	78343	108256	156420	215772	283603
Urban population as percentage of total population ¹	10.84	17.29	17.97	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes :

Exclude figures for Assam in 1981 where census of 1981 was not held

Exclude figures for Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 where 1991 Census was not conducted owing to disturbance. For comparative purposes, the figures of Jammu & Kashmir have also been excluded for 1901 to 1981 and 2001.

1. Data includes Jammu & Kashmir and Assam

a. India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati of Manipur as population census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 1.13 : Population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes as percentage of the total population in India over census years

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1961 ^a	14.67	6.86
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 ^b	15.75	7.76
1991 ^c	16.48	8.08
2001 ^d	16.20	8.20

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: a. 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.

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

c. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

d. India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mo Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-division also as per schedule.

Table 1.14 : Population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes as percentage of the total population for States, Union Territories and India 2001

State / union Territory	Total population ('000)	Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to Total population
ANDHRA PRADESH	76,210	16.19	6.59
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,098	0.56	64.22
ASSAM	26,656	6.85	12.41
BIHAR	82,999	15.72	0.91
CHHATTISGARH	20,834	11.61	31.76
GOA	1,348	1.77	0.04
GUJARAT	50,671	7.09	14.76
HARYANA	21,145	19.35	0.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,078	24.72	4.02
JAMMU & KASHMIR	10,144	7.59	10.90
JHARKHAND	26,946	11.84	26.30
KARNATAKA	52,851	16.20	6.55
KERALA	31,841	9.81	1.14
MADHYA PRADESH	60,348	15.17	20.27
MAHARASHTRA	96,879	10.20	8.85
MANIPUR ¹	2,167	2.77	34.20
MEGHALAYA	2,319	0.48	85.94
MIZORAM	889	0.03	94.46
NAGALAND	1,990	0.00	89.15
ORISSA	36,805	16.53	22.13
PUNJAB	24,359	28.85	0.00
RAJASTHAN	56,507	17.16	12.56
SIKKIM	541	5.02	20.60
TAMIL NADU	62,406	19.00	1.04
TRIPURA	3,199	17.37	31.05
UTTAR PRADESH	166,198	21.15	0.06
UTTARANCHAL	8,489	17.87	3.02
WEST BENGAL	80,176	23.02	5.50
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	356	0.00	8.27
CHANDIGARH	901	17.50	0.00
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	220	1.86	62.24
DAMAN & DIU	158	3.06	8.85
DELHI	13,851	16.92	0.00
LAKSHADWEEP	61	0.00	94.51
PONDICHERRY	974	16.19	0.00
INDIA¹	1,028,610	16.20	8.20

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-division also as per schedule.

Table 1.15 : Density of population over census years, in States, Union Territories and India

States/Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242	277
Arunachal Pradesh	-	4	6	8	10	13
Assam	102	138	186	230 ^c	286	340
Bihar	223	267	324	402	685	881
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	130	154
Goa	148	159	215	272	316	364
Gujarat	83	105	136	174	211	258
Haryana	128	172	227	292	372	478
Himachal Pradesh	43	51	62	77	93	109
Jammu & Kashmir ^{a,c}	NA	NA	NA	59 ^b	77 ^{b,d}	100
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	274	338
Karnataka	101	123	153	194	235	276
Kerala	349	435	549	655	749	819
Madhya Pradesh	59	73	94	118	158	196
Maharashtra	104	129	164	204	257	315
Manipur ^b	26	35	48	64	82	103
Meghalaya	27	34	45	60	79	103
Mizoram	9	13	16	23	33	42
Nagaland	13	22	31	47	73	120
Orissa	94	113	141	169	203	236
Punjab	182	221	269	333	403	484
Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	129	165
Sikkim	19	23	30	45	57	76
Tamil Nadu	232	259	317	372	429	480
Tripura	61	109	148	196	263	305
Uttar Pradesh	215	251	300	377	548	690
Uttaranchal					132	159
West Bengal	296	394	499	615	767	903
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	8	14	23	34	43
Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632	7900
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85	118	151	211	282	449
Daman & Diu	434	327	559	705	907	1413
Delhi	1176	1793	2742	4194	6352	9340
Lakshadweep	657	753	994	1258	1616	1895
Pondicherry	645	750	959	1229	1683	2030
India	117	142	177	216	267 ^{a,d,c}	325 ^{a,b,c}

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Notes: a. Includes estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001

b. Includes estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001.

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

Table 1.16(a) : Sex Ratio in India by sector over census years

Year	Sex -Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
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 ^a	951	879	934
1991 ^b	938	894	926
2001 ^c	946	901	933

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: a. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. For working out Sex-Ratio for India the population figures for Jammu & Kashmir interpolated on the basis of final population of 2001 Census.

b. The 1981 Census could not be 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.

c. India figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-division also as per schedule.

Table 1.16 (b): Sex Ratio and share of female population by States and UTs

State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	Female population	Percentage share of female population
2	6	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	892	4782774	47
Himachal Pradesh	968	2989960	49
Punjab	876	11373954	47
Chandigarh	777	393697	44
Uttaranchal	962	4163425	49
Haryana	861	9780611	46
Delhi	821	6243273	45
Rajasthan	921	27087177	48
Uttar Pradesh	898	78632552	47
Bihar	919	39754714	48
Sikkim	875	252367	47
Arunachal Pradesh	893	518027	47
Nagaland	900	942895	47
Manipur ¹	974	1131944	49
Mizoram	935	429464	48
Tripura	948	1556978	49
Meghalaya	972	1142735	49
Assam	935	12878491	48
West Bengal	934	38710212	48
Jharkhand	941	13060792	48
Orissa	972	18144090	49
Chhattisgarh	989	10359585	50
Madhya Pradesh	919	28904371	48
Gujarat	920	24285440	48
Daman & Diu	710	65692	42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	98824	45
Maharashtra	922	46478031	48
Andhra Pradesh	978	37682594	49
Karnataka	965	25951644	49
Goa	961	660420	49
Lakshadweep	948	29519	49
Kerala	1058	16372760	51
Tamil Nadu	987	31004770	50
Pondicherry	1001	487384	50
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	163180	46
India ¹	933	496514346	48

Note:

1 India and Manipur figures are final and include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 1.17 : Percentage distribution of migrants by sector and sex over census years, in India

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
	1991	43.4	31.6	17.8	7.2	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
	1991	72.2	13.5	8.8	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
	1991	64.5	18.4	11.2	5.9	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 at that time.

3. 1961,1971,1981 and 1991 figures are based on place of birth and excludes the unclassifiable figures.

4. 1991 figures excludes Jammu & Kashmir as the Census was not held in the state.

Table 1.18 : Percent distribution of migrants by place of last residence for each sex over the years, in India

Place of last residence	1971			1981 ^a			1991 ^b			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	74.0	88.6	83.9	76.8	89.5	85.7	76.6	89.4	85.8	76.7	88.9	85.3
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants	49.0	69.0	62.6	48.5	66.7	61.3	47.9	60.3	60.5	50.7	66.1	61.5
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	25.0	19.6	21.3	28.3	22.8	24.5	28.7	24.1	25.3	26.0	22.8	23.8
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	18.0	8.0	11.2	18.0	8.5	11.3	18.5	8.8	11.5	21.3	10.4	13.6
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	8.0	3.4	4.9	5.2	2.0	2.9	4.9	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of migrants (in million)	53.9	113.9	167.8	62.5	145.2	207.7	64.3	167.8	232.1	93.3	221.2	314.5

28 Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

a.1981 figures exclude Assam.

b.1991 figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.19 : Percentage of currently married females to all females by age-groups over census years

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	94.00	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981 ^a	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74
1991 ^b	35.28	81.81	93.97	95.14	92.75	87.56	80.18
2001	24.45	75.73	42.15	94.23	93.19	86.91	76.78

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: a. Excludes Assam.
b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.20 : Vital statistics by sectors over the years based on Sample Registration System in India

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
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	8.5	15.0	19.5	19.9	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	34.3	28.3	33.1	14.1	8.1	13.0	20.2	20.2	20.1
1980	34.6	28.1	33.3	13.7	7.9	12.6	20.9	20.2	20.7
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	20.3
1990	31.7	24.7	30.2	10.5	6.8	9.7	21.2	17.9	20.5
1991 ^a	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
1992 ^a	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
1993 ^a	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
1994 ^a	30.5	23.1	28.7	10.1	6.7	9.3	20.4	16.4	19.4
1995 ^a	30.0	22.7	28.3	9.8	6.6	9.0	20.2	16.1	19.3
1996 ^a	29.3	21.6	27.5	9.7	6.5	9.0	19.6	15.1	18.5
1997	28.9	21.5	27.2	9.6	6.5	8.9	19.2	15.0	18.3
1998 ^b	28.0	21.0	26.5	9.7	6.6	9.0	18.3	14.4	17.4
1999	27.6	20.8	26.1	9.4	6.3	8.7	18.2	14.5	17.3
2000	27.6	20.7	25.8	9.3	6.3	8.5	18.3	14.4	17.3
2001 ^b	27.1	20.3	25.4	9.1	6.3	8.4	18.1	14.0	17.0
2002 ^b	26.6	20.0	25.0	8.7	6.1	8.1	17.9	13.9	16.9
2003 ^b	26.4	19.8	24.8	8.7	6.0	8.0	17.8	13.8	16.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes : The estimates excludes Bihar and West Bengal for the period 1971 to 1978 and for Mizoram the data available from 1995 onwards.

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

b. Estimates at the national level excludes Nagaland (rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

Table 1.21 : Vital statistics by sector based on Sample Registration System by States, Union Territories and India

(Provisional)

States/ Union Territory	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	20.9	19.1	20.4	8.8	5.4	8.0	12.1	13.7	12.5
Arunachal Pradesh	19.5	12.3	18.9	4.9	2.5	4.7	14.6	9.8	14.2
Assam	27.2	18.0	26.3	9.5	5.9	9.1	17.7	12.0	17.2
Bihar	31.6	23.4	30.7	8.1	6.0	7.9	23.5	17.4	22.8
Chhatisgarh	26.8	22.5	25.2	9.5	7.1	8.5	17.3	15.5	16.6
Goa	14.3	13.3	13.9	8.9	7.0	8.1	5.4	6.3	5.8
Gujarat	26.5	20.5	24.6	8.2	6.3	7.6	18.3	14.2	17.0
Harayana	27.4	22.3	26.3	7.3	6.2	7.1	20.1	16.1	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	20.9	16.1	20.6	7.3	4.9	7.1	13.6	11.2	13.5
Jammu & Kashmir	19.2	15.9	18.6	5.9	5.3	5.7	13.4	10.6	12.9
Jharkhand	28.5	18.9	26.3	8.7	5.5	8.0	19.8	13.5	18.3
Karnataka	23.2	18.6	21.8	7.8	5.6	7.2	15.3	13.0	14.6
Kerala	16.9	16.0	16.7	6.4	6.1	6.3	10.5	9.9	10.3
Madhya Pradesh	32.1	22.5	30.2	10.4	7.1	9.8	21.7	15.3	20.5
Maharashtra	20.1	19.4	19.9	8.2	5.6	7.2	11.9	13.9	12.6
Manipur	16.1	14.1	15.5	4.9	4.4	4.8	11.1	9.7	10.7
Meghalaya	26.6	13.8	24.7	8.1	3.4	7.4	18.5	10.4	17.3
Mirzoram	19.4	11.7	16.0	6.2	3.6	5.1	13.2	8.1	10.9
Nagaland	NA	11.8	NA	NA	2.4	NA	NA	9.5	NA
Orissa	23.5	19.4	23.0	10.2	6.3	9.7	13.3	13.2	13.3
Punjab	21.5	17.9	20.6	7.3	6.0	7.0	14.2	11.9	13.6
Rajasthan	31.6	24.0	30.3	7.9	6.2	7.6	23.7	17.8	22.7
Sikkim	22.3	13.4	21.9	5.1	4.0	5.0	17.2	9.5	16.9
Tamil Nadu	18.8	17.3	18.3	8.5	5.6	7.6	10.2	11.7	10.7
Tripura	14.8	13.2	14.5	5.4	6.0	5.5	9.4	7.2	9.0
Uttar Pradesh	32.2	26.6	31.3	10.1	7.0	9.5	22.2	19.7	21.7
Uttaranchal	18.9	16.0	17.2	8.6	4.8	6.5	10.3	11.1	10.8
West Bengal	22.4	14.0	20.3	6.8	6.2	6.6	15.6	7.8	13.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.1	14.3	17.1	6.4	3.4	5.6	11.8	11.0	11.6
Chandigarh	22.4	13.9	14.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	18.4	10.1	11.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.2	20.1	30.3	6.4	3.4	6.1	24.8	16.7	24.1
Daman & Diu	23.3	21.6	22.4	7.3	6.0	6.6	16.0	15.6	15.8
Delhi	21.3	16.8	17.3	5.5	4.9	5.0	15.8	11.9	12.4
Lakshadweep	20.1	18.0	19.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	15.1	12.6	13.8
Pondicherry	18.0	17.1	17.5	7.7	5.4	6.3	10.3	11.8	11.2
India ^a	26.4	19.8	24.8	8.7	6.0	8.0	17.8	13.8	16.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

NA : Not available due to non receipt of returns.

a : Excludes Nagaland (Rural) due to part - receipt of returns.

Table 1.22 : Age specific mortality rates over the years, in rural India

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
Below 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.5	77.7	77.5
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	5.3	5.2
0-4	56.2	55.2	45.5	40.8	39.7	35.7	33.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	26.6	26.1	26.5	26.2	25.6	24.8	22.9	19.5	21.5	19.7	19.1		
5-9	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.6		
10-14	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0		
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6		
20-24	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1		
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5		
30-34	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8		
35-39	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.5		
40-44	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.8		
45-49	9.0	9.7	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.8	7.3	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.6		
50-54	17.5	16.6	13.6	12.9	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.2	11.3	10.9	11.3	12.9	11.7	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.4		
55-59	21.6	24.1	21.0	17.8	18.2	18.2	16.9	18.1	17.6	18.2	19.3	16.7	14.9	16.2	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.8		
60-64	35.7	42.8	34.1	32.3	31.5	30.4	28.1	26.2	29.0	29.4	29.9	27.5	25.4	26.8	28.1	29.2	24.7	23.1	22.7	22.6	25.1		
65-69	40.5	53.0	47.9	45.4	42.6	45.7	43.3	42.9	42.5	45.4	43.7	39.8	36.3	38.0	40.7	43.9	37.9	38.0	39.4	38.8	38.3		
70-74	112.8	101.6	101.5	91.8	89.6	94.3	86.2	86.1	93.3	94.1	95.2	89.6	56.9	62.9	59.8	67.5	58.7	50.2	52.0	53.6	58.0		
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.7	88.6	84.1	90.0	83.0	82.8	83.2	79.7	84.7		
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	122.9	120.8	118.8	130.2	107.2	101.4	101.2	101.1	112.6		
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	209.4	184.4	189.0	213.7	167.4	164.7	171.5	161.7	182.0		
All ages	16.4	16.3	13.7	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.1	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.7		

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

Notes: a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

From 1995 onwards, age group extended.

NA : Not available.

Table 1.23 : Age specific mortality rates over the years, in urban India

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003			
Below 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	42.4	45.0
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.3	2.2
0-4	32.2	29.7	20.4	20.9	18.2	18.7	16.9	15.1	16.0	15.6	13.4	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.3	20.1			
5-9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.7			
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0			
15-19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.9			
20-24	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.3			
25-29	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.4			
30-34	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4			
35-39	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.8			
40-44	5.6	6.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.7			
45-49	8.0	9.0	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.2	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.9			
50-54	13.6	13.7	11.6	11.8	10.7	11.9	10.4	9.9	10.7	10.2	8.3	89.9	8.7	9.9	10.1	8.3	8.1	9.6	9.7	8.7	8.2			
55-59	19.4	20.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	19.4	17.3	16.6	17.7	16.4	12.1	13.5	13.7	14.4	14.8	14.2	14.8	15.3	14.6	12.7	12.5			
60-64	30.9	28.9	28.4	27.2	27.5	26.6	26.3	24.8	26.5	25.5	20.6	25.4	22.5	26.3	23.2	24.6	17.2	21.0	21.3	20.2	21.4			
65-69	42.8	44.9	39.3	38.2	41.0	41.9	40.1	40.7	38.0	37.1	29.5	32.1	34.4	32.4	38.2	34.3	33.1	35.6	35.7	36.7	32.3			
70-74	91.5	86.6	79.7	88.1	88.5	91.7	82.2	81.1	84.1	82.0	65.5	81.0	58.3	55.0	53.5	48.9	47.9	42.4	49.2	44.3	52.7			
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.8	83.2	86.7	75.8	64.4	80.6	75.6	72.3	74.5			
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	108.4	118.2	101.9	110.8	90.4	108.2	94.9	90.4	106.1			
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	203.7	172.8	194.6	185.6	160.9	153.1	171.6	178.5	163.8			
All ages	9.7	9.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	8.2			

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

Notes: a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

From 1995 onwards age group extended.

NA: Not available.

Table 1.24 : Age specific mortality rates over the years, in India

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	
Below 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.5	71.1
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	4.6
0-4	51.9	51.0	41.2	36.6	35.2	33.3	29.9	26.3	26.5	26.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.1	22.4	20.4	19.3	17.8	17.3	
5-9	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	
10-14	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	
15-19	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	
20-24	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	
30-34	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	
35-39	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.3	
40-44	6.7	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	
45-49	9.5	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.7	5.9	
50-54	16.8	16.2	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.3	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.8	
55-59	21.2	23.6	20.6	17.8	17.9	18.4	17.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.6	16.0	14.7	15.7	16.9	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.0	
60-64	34.9	40.3	33.0	31.3	30.7	29.7	27.7	25.9	28.5	28.6	27.5	27.0	24.7	26.7	27.1	28.3	22.9	22.3	22.0	23.8	
65-69	48.4	51.4	46.4	44.0	42.3	45.0	42.6	42.5	41.6	43.8	40.3	38.1	35.9	38.9	40.2	41.7	36.8	38.6	38.3	36.7	
70-74	109.3	99.5	97.4	91.0	89.4	93.8	85.4	85.1	91.4	91.5	87.6	87.7	57.2	61.5	58.6	63.5	56.2	51.3	51.5	54.1	
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.9	89.5	84.7	86.3	78.6	81.6	78.1	79.8	
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	119.9	120.4	115.4	125.8	103.2	99.5	98.6	109.0	
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208.4	182.2	190.1	206.0	165.8	171.5	165.5	175.1	
All ages	14.9	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0	

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

a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

From 1995 onwards age group extended.

NA : Not available.

Table 1.25 : Age specific fertility rates over the years, by sector in India

Age-group (years)		1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	98.2	100.3	97.5	97.1	91.6
	Urban	64.9	64.6	58.1	62.1	58.7	57.2	50.3
	Total	100.8	83.0	90.4	91.1	88.3	88.2	82.0
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	261.3	264.6	262.8	260.1	259.6
	Urban	213.9	213.7	195.0	217.8	221.3	211.9	206.5
	Total	250.8	249.5	246.9	252.8	252.3	248.1	246.4
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	244.9	229.4	223.3	220.7	216.3
	Urban	227.9	197.5	187.0	179.0	184.6	173.0	163.4
	Total	254.8	238.8	232.1	216.4	213.5	208.5	202.5
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	180.4	153.6	148.4	143.4	140.8
	Urban	158.0	133.9	117.8	94.5	96.4	89.3	85.1
	Total	202.2	179.7	167.7	139.2	135.9	130.2	127.0
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	112.6	89.3	88.1	84.8	81.5
	Urban	96.5	73.6	60.1	45.0	49.6	45.2	42.5
	Total	137.8	116.1	102.5	78.6	78.8	75.3	72.2
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	48.4	43.5	40.2	39.1	39.7
	Urban	34.9	28.9	24.5	17.6	18.8	18.7	17.3
	Total	62.2	53.3	44.0	37.9	35.5	34.5	34.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	22.0	17.8	17.9	14.4	13.4
	Urban	15.4	8.3	9.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.9
	Total	24.4	15.7	19.6	14.9	15.1	12.4	11.6
Total Fertility Rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8
	Total	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9

(Contd.)

Table 1.25 (Contd.) : Age specific fertility rates over the years, by sector in India

Age-group (years)		1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
15-19	Rural	92.6	84.5	83.3	80.6	79.5	61.9	62.7	60.7	61.1	59.9	59.5	56.1	53.6	52.5
	Urban	49.6	46.1	42.4	37.4	36.7	34.4	33.6	31.5	31.0	30.0	27.3	26.5	26.8	25.4
	Total	83.1	76.1	74.4	69.6	68.1	55.2	55.3	53.7	54.0	52.1	51.1	48.9	47.0	46.1
20-24	Rural	249.8	244.6	249.4	247.7	260.9	256.3	244.0	241.8	234.3	231.5	238.1	236.9	233.6	235.1
	Urban	197.8	200.7	189.6	196.4	195.9	186.9	183.0	177.8	176.9	166.0	168.3	161.3	160.4	157.6
	Total	237.0	234.0	235.2	234.4	244.6	238.4	229.1	225.6	220.3	213.1	218.7	215.7	214.0	214.4
25-29	Rural	209.7	202.3	200.8	196.2	200.2	203.5	201.2	200.1	192.4	192.5	197.3	187.0	186.2	180.4
	Urban	165.5	158.7	155.5	174.3	159.7	164.1	149.4	151.6	151.6	153.7	152.2	151.2	149.4	147.2
	Total	198.5	191.3	189.6	189.7	188.9	194.2	188.1	188.2	182.8	181.9	184.5	177.3	175.9	171.3
30-34	Rural	135.0	128.6	125.1	124.3	129.8	134.5	124.0	121.8	114.1	114.7	109.2	109.2	102.7	98.8
	Urban	81.8	81.6	75.8	89.1	88.9	76.6	75.1	70.6	72.0	73.6	76.4	69.3	65	66.9
	Total	121.6	117.0	113.0	114.3	119.1	119.1	112.4	109.1	104.2	103.8	100.8	98.5	92.8	90.6
35-39	Rural	82.2	75.9	75.3	70.5	65.9	67.4	66.8	63.2	62.0	63.5	63.1	56.9	55.5	50.5
	Urban	40.7	37.4	35.5	38.1	32.9	32.6	28.0	28.8	30.9	31.7	27.8	30.0	26.6	25.8
	Total	72.5	66.8	66.0	61.1	56.8	59.2	56.0	54.6	54.3	54.8	53.1	49.9	47.8	44.1
40-44	Rural	36.0	35.3	35.2	33.6	29.2	37.5	33.6	30.3	29.3	28.5	25.8	26.0	22.0	22.2
	Urban	15.7	14.9	16.7	14.2	14.4	13.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	10.6	10.4	9.0	8.9	8.6
	Total	31.2	30.6	30.9	28.5	25.4	31.0	28.3	25.8	25.0	23.5	21.7	21.2	18.5	18.5
45-49	Rural	14.7	14.0	13.0	11.2	4.4	12.1	12.3	9.2	10.8	10.1	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.8
	Urban	6.2	5.3	5.8	7.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.9
	Total	12.9	12.1	11.4	10.1	4.4	10.3	10.2	7.7	9.0	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.8
Total Fertility rate	Rural	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
	Urban	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
	Total	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0

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

Notes: a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.26 : Fertility rates by background characteristics in India

Background characteristics	Total Fertility Rate		Mean number of children ever born to ever married women aged 40-49 years	
	1992-93 ^a	1998-99 ^a	1992-93	1998-99
Residence				
Rural	3.67	3.07	5.13	4.73
Urban	2.70	2.27	4.16	3.78
Education				
Illiterate	4.03	3.47	5.26	4.98
literate < middle school complete	3.01	2.64	4.50	4.06
Middle school complete	2.49	2.26	3.71	3.41
High School complete and above	2.15	1.99	2.80	2.66
Caste/Tribe				
Scheduled Caste	3.92	3.15	5.40	4.85
Scheduled Tribe	3.55	3.06	4.81	4.74
Other Backward class	-	2.83	-	4.43
Other	3.30	2.66	4.76	4.20
Total	3.39	2.85	4.84	4.45

Source : National Family Health Survey; International Institute of Population Sciences.

Notes: Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the Survey, and mean number of children by selected background characteristics.

a. Rate for women age 15-48 years.

Table 1.27 : Infant mortality rate(IMR) over the years, by sector in India

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	138	82	129
1976	139	80	129
1977	140	81	130
1978	137	74	127
1979	130	72	120
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 ^a	87	53	80
1992 ^a	85	53	79
1993 ^a	82	45	74
1994 ^a	80	52	74
1995 ^a	80	48	74
1996	77	46	72
1997	77	45	71
1998 ^b	77	45	72
1999	75	44	70
2000	74	44	68
2001	72	42	66
2002	69	40	63
2003	66	38	60

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

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, and Mizoram.

b. Estimate at the national level exclude Nagaland (rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

Notes: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union territories are based on three years period 2000-02

Table 1.28 : Infant mortality rate(IMR) by sector for States, Union Territories and India during 2003

States/Union Territories	(provisional)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	67	33	59
Arunachal Pradesh	35	11	34
Assam	70	35	67
Bihar	62	49	60
Chhatisgarh	77	55	70
Goa	18	14	16
Gujarat	65	36	57
Haryana	61	49	59
Himachal Pradesh	56	21	49
Jammu & Kashmir	46	32	44
Jharkhand	54	34	51
Karnataka	61	24	52
Kerala	12	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	86	55	82
Maharashtra	48	32	42
Manipur	15	19	16
Meghalaya	59	44	57
Mirzoram	18	14	16
Nagaland	NA	16	NA
Orissa	86	55	83
Punjab	53	34	49
Rajasthan	78	53	75
Sikkim	33	23	33
Tamil Nadu	48	31	43
Tripura	32	31	32
Uttar Pradesh	79	55	76
Uttaranchal	62	21	41
West Bengal	48	34	46
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20	11	18
Chandigarh	25	18	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57	19	54
Daman & Diu	41	38	39
Delhi	32	28	28
Lakshadweep	31	21	26
Pondicherry	33	17	24
India	66	38	60

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
NA : Not available due to part receipt of returns.
Notes: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union territories are based on three years period 2000-02

Table 1.29 : Infant mortality rate (IMR) and child mortality rate (CMR) by background characteristics in India during 1998-99

Background characteristics	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate
Sex of Child		
Male	74.8	24.9
Female	71.1	36.7
Mother's education		
Illiterate	86.5	39.7
Literate < Middle complete	58.5	18.4
Middle school complete	48.1	10.5
High school complete and above	32.8	4.4
Medical care¹		
No care	89.1	NA
One or two type of care	54.8	NA
All three types of care	34.8	NA
<p>Source : National Family Health Survey, 1998-99; International Institute of Population Sciences.</p> <p>Notes: 1. Rates for the four-year period preceding the survey. Medical care is that given by a doctor, nurse, trained midwife, or other health professional in a hospital, clinic, or health centre or care received at home from a health worker.</p> <p>NA : Not available.</p>		

Table 1.30 : Expectation of life at birth over the years, in 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
1987-91 ^a	58.1	58.6	58.3
1988-92 ^a	58.6	59.0	58.7
1989-93	59.0	59.7	59.4
1990-94	59.4	60.4	60.0
1991-95	59.7	60.9	60.3
1992-96	60.1	61.4	60.7
1993-97	60.4	61.8	61.1
1994-97	60.6	62.2	61.4
1995-99	60.8	62.5	61.7
1996-2000	61.0	62.7	61.9
1997-2001	61.3	63.0	62.2
1998-2002	61.6	63.3	62.5

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes : Figures for 1901 -11 to 1961 -71 are based on Census Actuarial Reports and for 1971-75 onwards on the basis of estimates from Sample Registration

1. Census Actuarial Reports.

2. Sample Registration System based abridged life tables 1986-90 (Occasional paper no. 1 of 1994)

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.31 : Expectation of life at birth over the years for major States and India																		
States	1993-97			1994-98			1995-99			1996-00			1997-01			1998-02		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	61.2	63.5	62.4	61.4	62.6	63.7	61.6	64.1	63.1	61.7	64.3	63.3	61.9	64.4	63.4	62.0	64.6	63.5
Assam	56.6	57.1	56.7	56.9	57.0	57.4	57.1	57.6	57.2	57.4	57.7	57.5	57.6	57.8	57.7	57.7	58.1	57.9
Bihar	60.4	58.4	59.6	60.5	59.9	58.7	60.7	58.9	60.2	60.9	59.1	60.4	61.1	59.3	60.6	61.4	59.5	60.8
Gujarat	60.9	62.9	61.9	61.4	62.4	63.3	61.9	63.7	62.8	62.1	64.0	63.1	62.3	64.2	63.3	62.4	64.4	63.4
Haryana	63.7	64.6	64.1	63.9	64.3	64.8	64.1	65.0	64.5	64.4	65.1	64.8	64.6	65.2	65.0	64.7	65.4	65.2
Himachal Pradesh	64.6	65.2	65.1	64.8	65.3	65.5	65.1	65.8	65.6	65.4	66.0	65.8	65.5	66.1	65.9	65.7	66.3	65.9
Karnataka	61.6	64.9	63.3	62.0	63.7	65.3	62.4	65.5	64.0	62.5	65.8	64.2	62.6	66.0	64.3	62.8	66.2	64.5
Kerala	70.4	75.9	73.3	70.5	73.4	76.0	70.6	76.1	73.5	70.7	76.1	73.5	70.8	76.2	73.6	70.8	75.9	73.5
Madhya Pradesh	55.6	55.2	55.5	56.0	55.9	55.7	56.5	56.2	56.4	56.6	56.3	56.5	56.7	56.4	56.6	57.0	56.7	56.9
Maharashtra	64.1	66.6	65.5	64.3	65.7	66.8	64.5	67.0	65.8	64.7	67.2	66.0	64.8	67.3	66.1	65.0	67.4	66.2
Orissa	57.1	57.0	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.8	57.7	57.8	58.0	57.9	58.0	58.2	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.5
Punjab	66.7	68.8	67.7	66.8	67.9	69.0	66.9	69.1	68.1	67.1	69.2	68.2	67.2	69.3	68.3	67.4	69.5	68.5
Rajasthan	59.1	60.1	60.0	59.4	60.2	60.4	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.1	61.1	60.7	60.3	61.3	60.9	60.5	61.6	61.1
Tamil Nadu	63.2	65.1	64.1	63.5	64.4	65.5	63.7	65.7	64.6	63.9	65.9	64.8	64.1	66.1	65.0	64.2	66.3	65.2
Uttar Pradesh	58.1	56.9	57.6	58.5	58.0	57.3	58.9	57.7	58.4	59.1	57.9	58.6	59.2	58.1	58.8	59.4	58.5	59.1
West Bengal	62.2	63.6	62.8	62.5	63.1	63.9	62.8	64.3	63.4	63.0	64.5	63.6	63.2	64.6	63.7	63.3	64.8	63.9
India ¹	60.4	61.8	61.1	60.6	61.4	62.2	60.8	62.5	61.7	61.0	62.7	61.9	61.3	63.0	62.2	61.6	63.3	62.5

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Sample Registration System (SRS) based Abridged Life Tables 1993-97 and 1998-2002.

1. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 1.32 : Percentage distribution of deaths in rural India by major causes over the years

Sl.No	Code	Major causes of death	Percent						
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	R	Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical finding not elsewhere mentioned	26.4	26.2	24.3	18.6	20.6	19.0	18.4
2	J	Diseases of the Respiratory System	14.4	14.4	15.1	16.6	17.8	16.4	17.2
3	I	Diseases of the Circulatory System	7.9	7.6	8.2	9.5	10.9	12.1	12.5
4	A	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	12.7	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.2	10.0	9.6
5	P	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal period	8.9	10.0	9.0	9.2	7.9	8.7	7.9
6	G	Inflammatory Diseases of Central Nervous System	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.0
7	X	With Venomous Animal Contact	5.0	4.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.7
8	C	Neoplasm	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.3
9	B	Viral infection	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.4
10	D	Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3
11	V	External Causes of Mortality	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2
12	K	Diseases of the digestive System	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
13	T	Injuries Poisoning & Other Consequences of External Causes	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3
14	E	Metabolic Diseases	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
15	N	Diseases of Genitourinary System	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
16	O	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium injuries	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
17	W	Other External Causes of Accidental	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
18	F	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
19	Q	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Abnormalities	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
		Other Medically Certified Deaths	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.7
Grand Total			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Survey of Causes of Death (rural) India; Office of Registrar General, India (As per International classification of diseases -X revision).

**Labour
and
Employment**

Box 2. Labour and Employment

WorkForce Participation Rate-2001

As per the results of Census of India 2001, about 39.1% of the population was in the workforce, of which male workforce was about 51.7% and female workforce 25.6%. About 30.8% of women in rural areas and about 11.9% of women in urban areas as compared to about 52.1% of men in rural areas and 50.6% of men in urban areas were in the workforce. Among the states, Mizoram reported the highest figure for workforce of about 52.6%, the lowest figure of 25.3% being reported by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Labour Force Participation Rate -NSS 61st Round

As per the results of the NSS employment & unemployment Survey July, 2004 to June, 2005 (61st Round of NSS), usual status worker population ratio (WPR) during 2004-05 for rural male was 546 per thousand and for rural female 327 per thousand. For urban areas the corresponding figures are 549 and 166 respectively. Labour force participation rates for Rural (Male), Rural (Female), Urban (Male) and Urban (Female) are 555, 333, 570 and 178 per thousand respectively. The Unemployment Rates for Rural (Male), Rural (Female), Urban (Male) and Urban (Female) have been estimated as 1.6%, 1.8%, 3.8% and 6.9%.

Employment in Organized Sector

27 million people were employed in organized sector in 2003. The Employment in this sector has been decreasing since 1998 when it was 28.1 million. It is observed that the percentage of women employment in the organized sector has been continuously increasing over the years. It was 10.9% in 1961 and in 2002 it is 18.1%.

Registered Job Seekers

The number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges gives us an idea of the extent of unemployment. In 2005, there were about 39.7 million job seekers registered with employment exchanges. Among the states, in 2003 West Bengal had the highest figure of about 6.7 million job seekers, followed by 5.0 million in Tamil Nadu and 4.3 million in Maharashtra.

Table 2.1 : Workforce Participation Rate according to sex & by sector for States, Union Territories and India during 2001

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	58.30	43.28	50.85	50.76	13.17	32.30	56.23	35.11	45.79
Arunachal Pradesh	50.66	41.33	46.20	50.53	17.15	35.50	50.63	36.54	43.98
Assam	49.41	22.15	36.17	52.90	10.61	33.20	49.87	20.71	35.78
Bihar	48.05	20.18	34.65	41.69	7.04	25.59	47.37	18.84	33.70
Chhatisgarh	54.12	46.54	50.32	47.81	13.19	31.11	52.81	40.04	46.46
Goa	54.51	26.39	40.53	54.68	18.17	37.04	54.60	22.36	38.80
Gujarat	55.46	38.54	47.24	53.91	9.41	33.08	54.87	27.91	41.95
Haryana	50.73	33.91	42.93	49.23	10.55	31.49	50.30	27.22	39.62
Himachal Pradesh	54.67	46.42	50.57	54.22	15.23	36.96	54.62	43.67	49.24
Jammu & Kashmir	49.49	26.20	38.35	51.43	10.39	32.95	49.99	22.45	37.01
Jharkhand	49.65	31.81	40.90	42.36	6.52	25.68	47.96	26.41	37.52
Karnataka	58.10	39.87	49.09	53.85	16.37	35.67	56.64	31.98	44.53
Kerala	50.06	15.99	32.54	50.61	13.64	31.61	50.20	15.38	32.30
Madhya Pradesh	53.00	40.72	47.09	47.41	11.98	30.65	51.50	33.21	42.74
Maharashtra	53.93	43.61	48.88	52.43	12.57	33.85	53.28	30.81	42.50
Manipur ¹	49.25	41.53	45.45	44.94	32.25	38.57	48.12	39.02	43.62
Meghalaya	49.43	38.62	44.11	43.82	20.98	32.51	48.34	35.15	41.84
Mizoram	59.66	54.55	57.21	54.84	40.52	47.87	57.29	47.54	52.57
Nagaland	47.32	42.48	45.01	43.81	15.61	31.03	46.70	38.06	42.60
Orissa	53.17	27.12	40.23	49.06	10.02	30.62	52.53	24.66	38.79
Punjab	53.88	23.37	39.51	53.06	10.44	33.49	53.60	19.05	37.47
Rajasthan	50.74	40.63	45.87	47.42	9.55	29.59	49.95	33.49	42.06
Sikkim	57.69	40.60	49.69	55.51	21.67	40.16	57.44	38.57	48.64
Tamil Nadu	59.10	41.40	50.28	55.80	18.94	37.54	57.64	31.54	44.67
Tripura	50.42	22.87	37.03	51.64	12.45	32.45	50.62	21.08	36.25
Uttar Pradesh	47.39	19.05	33.93	44.61	6.80	26.95	46.80	16.54	32.48
Uttaranchal	45.69	33.55	39.60	47.36	7.59	29.15	46.14	27.33	36.92
West Bengal	54.09	20.86	37.90	53.74	11.57	33.85	53.99	18.32	36.77
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.88	18.65	39.20	55.95	12.24	36.32	56.57	16.60	38.26
Chandigarh	63.88	11.08	43.64	55.12	14.54	37.13	56.11	14.22	37.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.26	45.13	53.84	65.63	14.54	44.75	62.33	38.74	51.76
Daman & Diu	70.78	20.03	52.03	53.80	16.74	35.42	65.47	18.61	46.01
Delhi	49.42	10.18	31.87	52.25	9.31	32.89	52.06	9.37	32.82
Lakshadweep	40.63	6.20	23.77	44.62	8.65	27.24	42.41	7.28	25.32
Pondicherry	54.36	23.93	39.22	52.49	13.89	33.13	53.12	17.23	35.17
India¹	52.11	30.79	41.75	50.60	11.88	32.25	51.68	25.63	39.10

Source : Population Census 2001; Office of the Registrar General , India

Note: 1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 2.2 : Age specific labour force participation rates according to usual status (ps+ss)

age group years	male			female			male			female		
	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-2005	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-2005	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-2005	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-2005
	RURAL						URBAN					
5--9	11	7	9	14	7	3	4	3	3	4	2	3
10--14	139	93	70	142	96	75	71	52	53	47	37	35
15--19	598	532	529	371	314	331	404	366	381	142	121	144
20-24	902	889	981	470	425	435	772	755	769	230	191	250
25-29	980	975	982	528	498	530	958	951	957	248	214	261
30-34	988	987	988	587	557	593	983	980	987	283	245	308
35-39	992	986	991	610	578	642	990	986	984	304	289	340
40-44	989	984	985	607	586	627	984	980	983	320	285	317
45-49	984	980	982	594	566	616	976	974	976	317	269	269
50-54	970	953	963	543	515	562	945	939	939	287	264	259
55-59	941	930	931	468	450	509	856	811	832	225	208	218
60 & above	699	640	645	241	218	254	443	402	366	114	94	100
all(0+)	561	540	555	331	302	333	542	542	570	164	147	178

Note: PS=Principal Status, SS= Subsidiary Status

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation

Table 2.3 : Age specific usual status worker population ratio (ASWPR) by sector

Age group years	Male						Female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers
	RURAL											
5--9	9	11	5	6	2	3	11	14	6	7	1	3
10--14	112	138	82	91	54	68	104	141	74	96	49	74
15--19	523	577	475	503	453	497	264	364	234	304	222	319
20-24	824	859	823	844	820	849	318	456	310	409	284	410
25-29	947	957	942	950	956	966	354	525	373	491	367	513
15-29	740	775	721	741	712	742	311	447	307	400	288	410
30-34	980	983	974	979	977	981	407	585	422	555	424	584
	988	989	981	984	986	989	435	608	453	579	482	639
40-44	985	987	981	983	979	983	440	606	462	586	475	625
30-44	984	986	978	982	981	984	425	598	443	572	458	614
45-49	980	983	977	980	977	981	438	594	450	566	483	615
50-54	965	970	949	953	958	963	407	542	399	515	436	561
55-59	936	942	919	929	924	930	337	467	351	450	394	509
45-59	963	968	953	958	958	962	401	543	407	518	444	569
60 & above	683	699	622	639	630	644	172	241	174	218	197	253
all(0+)	538	553	522	531	535	546	234	328	231	299	242	327

*PS= Primary Status, SS=Secondary Status

age group years	Male						Female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers	ps wor- kers	all wor- kers
	URBAN											
5--9	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	2	1	3
10--14	59	66	46	49	44	48	35	45	28	36	24	33
15--19	337	356	303	314	314	335	94	123	87	105	92	128
20-24	654	674	644	658	662	684	136	180	130	155	155	201
25-29	892	904	878	883	900	909	175	224	161	194	186	229
15-29	601	618	583	593	605	623	133	173	124	149	143	184
30-34	961	964	958	960	965	969	208	272	198	235	236	290
	982	983	973	975	975	977	233	301	235	285	265	328
40-44	980	981	973	974	977	980	257	320	242	283	262	312
30-44	974	975	968	969	972	975	230	295	223	266	254	310
45-49	971	973	968	969	965	968	253	317	234	267	227	267
50-54	941	942	933	935	925	931	240	286	225	262	224	258
55-59	845	856	803	809	819	830	185	226	181	207	192	218
45-59	931	935	918	921	917	923	231	283	218	250	217	252
60 & above	429	442	386	402	355	366	91	113	82	94	86	100
all(0+)	513	521	513	518	541	549	121	155	117	139	135	166

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Table 2.4: Unemployment rates (per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to Usual Status(us), Current Weekly Status (cws) and Current Daily Status (cds)

		all- India							
round	Year	unemployment rate							
		male				female			
		us (ps)	us (adj.)	cws	cds	us (ps)	us (adj.)	cws	cds
		RURAL							
61 st	2004-05	21	16	38	80	31	18	42	87
55 th	1999-00	21	17	39	72	15	10	37	70
50 th	1993-94	20	14	31	56	13	9	29	56
43 rd	1987-88	28	18	42	46	35	24	44	67
38 th	1983	21	14	37	75	14	7	43	90
32 nd	1977-78	22	13	36	71	55	20	41	92
27 th	1972-73	-	12	30	68	-	5	55	112
		URBAN							
61 st	2004-05	44	38	52	75	91	69	90	116
55 th	1999-00	48	45	56	73	71	57	73	94
50 th	1993-94	54	41	52	67	83	61	79	104
43 rd	1987-88	61	52	66	88	85	62	92	120
38 th	1983	59	51	67	92	69	49	75	110
32 nd	1977-78	65	54	71	94	178	124	109	145
27 th	1972-73	-	48	60	80	-	60	92	137

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

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Table 2.5 : Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) for educated persons by sex and sector in India

Year	Educational level	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1983	Literate below secondary	84.92	25.85	82.55	12.38
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.24	23.76	71.69	17.38
	Graduates & above	88.78	37.60	87.37	35.29
1987-88	Literate below secondary	83.80	26.35	81.25	12.78
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.20	26.30	70.70	16.20
	Graduates & above	91.10	89.90	86.40	37.70
1993-94	Literate below secondary	85.24	25.80	81.75	13.69
	Secondary & higher secondary	72.08	20.01	68.38	14.47
	Graduates & above	91.30	44.80	86.20	35.50
1999-2000	Literate below secondary	86.38	36.64	81.96	17.85
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.66	19.47	68.23	12.72
	Graduates & above	89.80	41.00	85.40	30.20

Source : National Sample Survey Organization

Notes : a. The LFPRs are for person of age 15 years and above.

b. The rates are according to the usual principal status.

c. The rates are based on the results relating to NSS 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88), 50th (1993-94) and 55th (1999-2000) rounds respectively.

Table 2.6 : Age specific unemployment rates ¹ by sex for India

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												
1983	2.80	4.70	0.50	0.20	0.20	2.10	1.20	2.80	0.50	0.40	0.60	1.40
1987-88	3.20	6.20	0.90	0.50	0.50	2.80	2.90	5.40	2.40	1.90	1.80	3.50
1989-90	1.90	3.60	0.50	0.04	0.60	1.60	1.40	1.50	0.40	0.60	NA	0.80
1990-91	0.60	3.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.30	NA	1.00	0.30	NA	NA	0.40
July-Dec 91	3.70	4.30	0.40	0.20	0.20	1.80	2.70	2.00	0.60	0.50	0.60	1.20
1992	1.30	3.80	0.30	0.20	0.30	1.60	1.60	2.10	0.30	0.30	NA	1.20
Jan-June 93	3.70	3.70	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.60	2.10	2.00	0.30	0.20	0.50	1.00
1993-94	1.60	4.90	0.40	0.10	NA	2.00	0.80	3.20	0.40	0.20	NA	1.40
1994-95	0.80	3.10	0.30	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.40
July95-June 96 ^a	1.60	3.60	0.60	0.20	0.10	1.40	0.00	1.60	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.80
Jan -Dec 97 ^a	3.30	3.80	0.30	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.20	2.10	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.90
Jan -June 1998 ^a	2.10	5.00	1.10	0.80	0.60	2.40	4.40	4.10	1.00	0.70	0.60	1.90
July 99- June 2000	2.20	5.10	0.60	0.10	0.20	2.10	1.20	3.70	0.40	0.20	0.40	1.70
July 2000-June 2001	2.74	4.16	0.14	0.04	0.00	1.58	1.70	1.52	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.60
July 2001-June 2002	1.79	3.38	0.38	0.07	0.00	1.40	0.00	5.23	0.30	0.00	0.00	2.00
July-Dec-2002	5.00	4.45	0.45	0.10	0.15	1.83	0.00	2.59	0.32	0.07	0.58	1.00
Urban												
1983	10.60	12.20	1.40	0.70	0.60	5.90	2.30	15.50	2.10	0.70	9.10	6.90
1987-88	9.30	13.60	1.20	0.70	1.10	6.10	4.10	18.80	3.50	1.10	1.10	8.50
1989-90	11.10	9.70	0.90	0.90	1.80	4.40	NA	7.90	1.10	0.50	NA	3.90
1990-91	9.00	11.30	0.80	0.30	0.90	4.50	NA	13.20	1.40	0.40	NA	5.40
July-Dec.91	12.00	9.60	1.00	0.60	0.20	4.50	3.90	11.20	2.50	NA	NA	5.50
1992	14.80	10.20	1.30	0.40	2.10	4.60	17.20	13.80	1.80	0.30	1.00	6.70
Jan-June93	7.20	9.20	0.80	0.40	0.20	3.80	NA	8.60	2.60	0.50	NA	4.30
1993-94	4.50	10.80	1.10	0.40	0.30	4.50	2.60	19.60	2.80	0.40	NA	8.20
1994-95	6.80	8.50	1.10	0.20	NA	3.70	2.70	10.00	0.30	0.00	NA	4.30
July95-June 96 ^a	7.90	9.90	1.00	0.30	0.20	4.00	0.00	0.80	0.30	0.30	0.00	3.60
Jan -Dec 97 ^a	4.30	10.00	0.90	0.30	0.20	3.90	3.10	13.20	1.70	0.00	0.00	5.10
Jan -June 1998 ^a	18.80	11.50	1.90	1.20	1.40	5.20	38.80	16.60	2.40	1.70	4.70	8.30
July 99- June 2000	5.70	11.50	1.40	0.40	0.00	4.80	3.30	16.60	2.80	0.50	0.00	7.10
July 2000-June 2001	5.21	9.84	1.26	0.39	0.51	4.17	0.00	11.05	0.64	0.00	0.00	3.80
July 2001-June 2002	6.55	9.63	0.90	0.64	0.00	4.20	0.00	13.38	1.19	0.00	0.00	4.90
July-Dec-2002	12.75	10.59	1.33	0.53	0.00	4.68	8.70	15.01	1.43	0.60	0.00	6.10

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation.

Note1: The figures are based on thin sample may be used with caution..

Note2 : The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status, 0.0 : Negligible, NA : Not available

Table 2.7: Per thousand distribution of households by number of usual status workers (ps+ss) of age 15 years and above in India during 1999-2000

	No worker without any unemployed	No worker with unemployed	Only one male worker	Only one female worker	Only one male & one female worker	Others	All
Rural	44 (60328)	2 (2260)	277 (379431)	49 (66802)	278 (381323)	351 (480652)	1000 (1370797)
Urban	69 (35193)	7 (3566)	509 (261476)	36 (18545)	129 (66089)	250 (128395)	1000 (513264)

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures in brackets give estimated number of households in hundred.

Table 2.8 : Employment in organised sector over the years in India

Year (ending March)	Total employed (Figures in 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 ^a	263.5	13.8
1991 ^a	267.3	14.1
1992 ^a	270.6	14.4
1993 ^a	271.8	14.8
1994 ^a	273.7	15.2
1995 ^b	275.2	15.4
1996	279.4	15.8
1997 ^b	278.0	16.8
1998 ^b	281.9	17.0
1999 ^a	281.1	17.2
2000	279.6	17.6
2001	277.89	17.8
2002	272.06	18.1
2003	270.00	NA

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

Notes: a. Data as per "Quarterly Employment Review"

b. Data as per Quick Estimates.

Table 2.9 : Employment in organised sector in States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territories	2002		2003	
	Total employed (Figures in lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment	Total employed (Figures in lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
Andhra Pradesh	20.5	20.5	21.0	20.5
Assam	10.6	31.1	10.8	31.1
Bihar ^b	16.1	6.8	16.1	6.8
Chhatisgarh	3.5	11.4	3.5	11.4
Goa	0.6	16.7	0.6	16.7
Gujarat	15.8	12.7	16.3	12.7
Haryana	6.7	14.9	6.6	14.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.0	16.7	3.0	16.7
Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	9.5	2.1	9.5
Jharkhand	a	a	a	a
Karnataka	18.6	31.2	18.5	31.2
Kerala	12.2	39.3	12.1	39.3
Madhya Pradesh ^b	11.4	13.2	11.1	13.2
Maharashtra	36.3	15.4	35.9	15.4
Manipur	0.8	25.0	0.8	25.0
Meghalaya	0.8	25.0	0.8	25.0
Mizoram	0.4	25.0	0.4	25.0
Nagaland	0.8	12.5	0.7	12.5
Orissa	7.8	12.8	7.5	12.8
Punjab	8.4	16.7	8.0	16.7
Rajasthan	12.1	14.0	11.8	14.0
Tamilnadu	25.2	30.2	24.0	30.2
Tripura	1.2	25.0	1.2	25.0
Uttar Pradesh ^b	21.7	9.8	21.4	9.8
Uttaranchal	2.7	11.1	2.6	11.1
West Bengal	22.6	10.6	22.6	10.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.4	25.0	0.4	25.0
Chandigarh	0.9	22.2	0.9	22.2
Daman & Diu	0.1	9.0	0.1	9.0
Delhi	8.4	14.3	8.4	14.3
Pondicherry	0.3	10.9	0.5	10.9
India	272.1	18.1	270.0	NA

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

Notes : Percentage calculated after converting figures in lakhs.

a. The state of Bihar include the data newly created state Jharkhand.

b. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 2.10 : Employment in central government over the years in India

Year	No. of employees (Figures in lakhs)		Index of employment (Base 1971 = 100)		Women employment in government		Percentage of permanent employed to total regular employees	No. of non gazetted employees per gazetted employed
	Total	Regular	Total	Regular	Total no. of employees	Percentage of women to total		
1971	29.21	26.99	NA	NA	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
1978	33.93	31.01	116.16	114.89	102321	3.30	77.0	41
1979	34.77	31.71	119.03	117.49	107172	3.38	77.0	39
1980	36.78	33.21	125.92	123.05	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
1991	41.60	38.13	142.42	141.27	288999	7.58	93.4	27
1995	43.51	39.82	148.96	147.54	295721	7.43	93.4	20
2001	38.76 ^a	38.76	132.69	143.61	291800	7.53	93.6	19

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

Note: a. Information on Non-regular employees not collected.

Table 2.11 :Percentage of employed person (15 years and above) who had changed the work status by each usual status, educational level and sex during 1999-2000 in India

Usual status	Male				Female			
	Not literate	Literate but below secondary	Secondary & above	All	Not literate	Literate but below secondary	Secondary & above	All ¹
Rural								
Self employed	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Regular wage/salaries	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5
Casual labour	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
All	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Urban								
Self employed	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Regular wage/salaries	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
Casual labour	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
All	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3

Source: Employment and Unemployment in India, NSS 55th round, 1999-2000

Notes : Figures relate to principal usual status of individuals. The change has been observed during the two years preceding the survey.

1. Include education standard not recorded cases also.

Table 2.12 : Job-seekers registered with employment exchanges over the years in India

Year	No. on live register, at the end of year (lakh)	Percentage increase over the previous year
1961	18.33	14.1
1966	26.22	NA
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
1995	367.42	0.1
1996	374.30	1.9
1997	391.40	4.6
1998	400.90	2.4
1999	403.71	0.7
2000	413.44	2.4
2001	419.96	1.6
2002	411.77	-2.0
2003	413.89	0.5
2004	407.92	-1.44
2005	396.93	-2.69

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

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

NA : Not available

Table 2.13 : Job seekers registered with employment exchanges by States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

State/Union Territory	No. on live register as at the end of the year					
	2002			2003		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	2244.0	703.3	2947.3	2023.4	650.9	2674.3
Arunachal Pradesh	15.3	7.5	22.8	16.2	7.8	24.0
Assam	1219.8	327.5	1547.3	1244.0	324.6	1568.6
Bihar	1682.5	130.3	1812.8	1568.6	125.8	1694.5
Chhatisgarh	665.3	131.9	797.1	708.0	141.5	849.5
Goa	70.0	33.6	103.6	70.9	33.2	104.1
Gujarat	861.5	191.3	1052.8	813.9	184.2	998.1
Haryana	667.2	134.9	802.0	752.9	149.4	902.3
Himachal Pradesh	616.7	289.1	905.8	621.2	286.3	907.3
Jammu & Kashmir	125.7	20.3	146.0	99.7	15.4	115.1
Jharkhand	1184.4	134.5	1318.9	1281.5	184.7	1466.2
Karnataka	1479.8	469.3	1949.1	1348.6	435.7	1784.3
Kerala	1621.9	2122.2	3744.1	1559.5	2075.7	3635.1
Madhya Pradesh	1534.7	335.7	1870.4	1640.9	362.3	2003.2
Maharashtra	3437.8	909.1	4346.9	3426.9	897.8	4324.7
Manipur	306.7	108.0	414.8	328.4	114.5	442.9
Meghalaya	22.0	14.2	36.2	21.7	14.1	35.8
Mizoram	29.1	12.3	41.4	24.3	11.9	36.3
Nagaland	26.5	8.9	35.5	31.1	11.7	42.7
Orissa	623.6	138.2	761.8	6005.5	135.6	736.2
Punjab	375.1	131.3	506.4	354.6	130.2	484.8
Rajasthan	621.9	74.1	696.0	725.5	91.5	817.0
Sikkim ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3151.8	1825.4	4977.3	3151.6	1854.8	5006.4
Tripura	220.5	131.9	352.4	229.9	135.4	365.3
Uttaranchal	289.2	58.6	347.8	234.8	51.7	316.6
Uttar Pradesh	1667.8	159.0	1826.8	1749.5	178.3	1927.8
West Bengal	4802.9	1648.2	6451.2	4983.7	1737.8	6721.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.6	13.5	39.1	22.3	11.3	33.6
Chandigarh	61.5	20.8	82.2	49.7	18.2	67.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.9	1.6	5.5	4.2	1.7	5.9
Delhi	763.5	296.5	1060.0	811.6	307.9	1119.6
Daman & Diu	6.2	2.1	8.3	6.8	2.4	9.1
Lakshadweep	6.9	3.0	10.0	7.5	3.2	10.6
Pondicherry	90.2	61.4	151.6	92.5	65.0	157.6
India	30521.6	10649.5	41171.2	30636.4	10752.3	41388.7

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

Note: 1. No employment exchange is functioning in Sikkim.

Table 2.14 : Number of establishments and employment therein for India

In Hundred

Industry	Establishment			Employment		
	Own account enterprises	Establishment	Total	Own account enterprises	Establishment	Total
A - Agriculture(Excluding Crop Production/ Plantation)	31029	3719	34748	53539	13950	67489
B - Non-agriculture	182728	86012	268741	268861	496645	765506
Mining & quarrying	186	175	361	384	4529	4913
Manufacturing	38251	17112	55363	70474	154813	225287
Electricity, gas and water	74	307	381	109	4277	4386
Construction	2149	716	2865	2831	4926	7757
Wholesale trade	4137	3068	7204	6176	13466	19642
Retail trade	83648	23290	106938	111764	73610	185374
Hotels & restaurants	7446	4443	11889	11845	19139	30984
Transport	6836	2133	8970	7840	11946	19786
Storage & warehousing	356	441	797	462	2275	2738
Communication	1157	1328	2486	1767	6947	8713
Financing, Insurance, real estate & business services	3417	3481	6899	4844	25107	29951
Community, social & personal services	35011	29515	64525	50296	175591	225887
Other (unspecified) activities	60	4	64	70	18	88
All activities (A+B)	213757	89731	303489	322400	510595	832995

Source : All India Report of Fourth Economic Census - 1998; Central Statistical Organisation

Table 2.15 : Incidence rate and frequency rate of industrial injuries over the years in India

Year	Incidence rate (per thousand workers employed)	Frequency rate (per lakh man-days worked)
1961 ^a	45.67	16.18
1968	51.33	18.08
1971	75.67	26.53
1978	61.54	21.50
1980	55.59	22.02
1981	70.80	24.98
1982	64.18	21.61
1983	55.63	20.87
1984	54.36	18.96
1985	53.16	18.02
1986	49.56	15.35
1987	47.58	14.28
1988	35.73	11.98
1989	34.21	10.93
1990	33.11	8.10
1991	20.20	4.05
1992	23.12	6.34
1993	21.85	5.85
1994	21.71	15.42
1995	16.70	5.90
1996	16.61	3.93
1997	11.32	3.37
1998	11.27	2.87
1999 ^P	8.96	2.60
2000	10.93	3.60
2001	8.67	3.24
2002 ^P	6.14	0.93

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment
 Note: a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir
 P : Provisional

Table 2.16 : Man-days lost per thousand workers employed due to industrial disputes in manufacturing units in the public and private sector over the years in India

Year	Man-days lost per thousand workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total
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
1989	868	3903	3277
1990	730	2643	2246
1991	602	3275	2725
1992	772	3877	3400
1993	734	2363	2112
1994	264	2436	2016
1995	446	1488	1294
1996	514	2048	1782
1997	650	1964	1751
1998	419	1656	1464
1999	118	2561	2679
2000	1068	1808	2876
2001	202	2174	2377
2002	80	2578	2658
2003	686	2340	3026
2004	181	2206	2387
2005 ^P (Jan- Sep)	143	587	730

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment

P. Provisional and figures of estimated employment of the year 1998 and 2000 have been used for working out the man days lost per thousand workers employed for the years 1999 and 2002 to 2003 respectively.

Table 2.17: Range of Minimum Wages for Unskilled Workers in Different States/UTs (2005)

S.No.	State/Union Territories State/Union Territories	Range of Minimum Wages per day (In Rupees)
1	Andhra Pradesh	45-119
2	Arunchal Pradesh	55-57
3	Assam	48-97
4	Bihar	66-71
5	Chhatisgarh	53-79
6	Goa	77-94
7	Gujarat	50-99
8	Haryana	94-95
9	Himachal Pradesh	70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66
11	Jharkhand	68
12	Karnataka	63-103
13	Kerala	72-189
14	Madhya Pradesh	57-87
15	Maharashtra	44-149
16	Manipur	70-72
17	Meghalaya	70
18	Mizoram	90
19	Nagaland	66-70
20	Orissa	55
21	Punjab	90
22	Rajasthan	73-76
23	Sikkim	85
24	Tamilnadu	54-150
25	Tripura	50-66
26	Uttar Pradesh	57-110
27	Uttaranchal	62-95
28	West Bengal	44-123
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100-107
30	Chandigarh	114
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	89
32	Daman & Diu	75
33	Delhi	126
34	Lakshadweep	70
35	Pondicherry	45-100
	Central	61-115

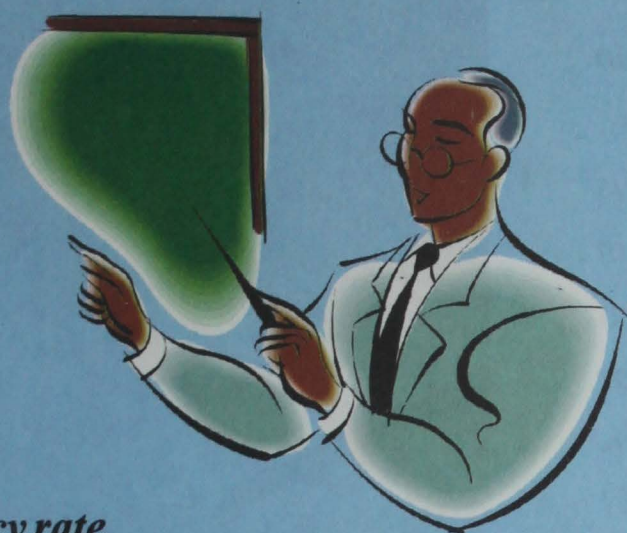
Source: Ministry of Labour



Education



Box 3. Education



Literacy rate

In 2001 the overall literacy rate was about 65% with male literacy rate of 75% female literacy rate 54%

Gross Enrolment Rate

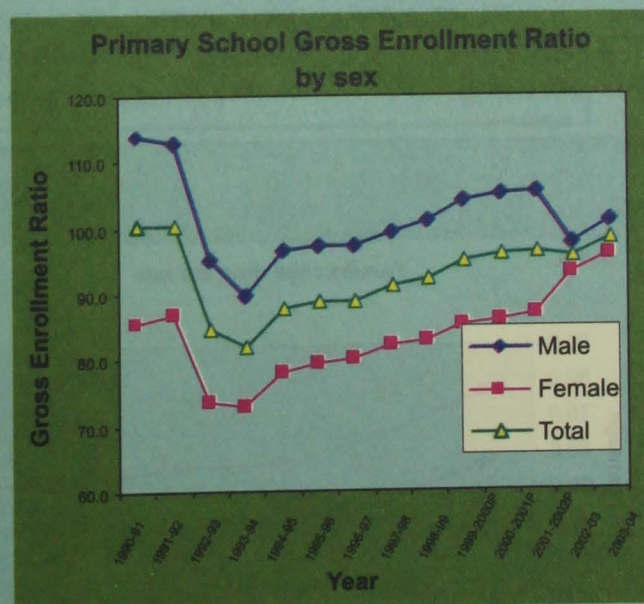
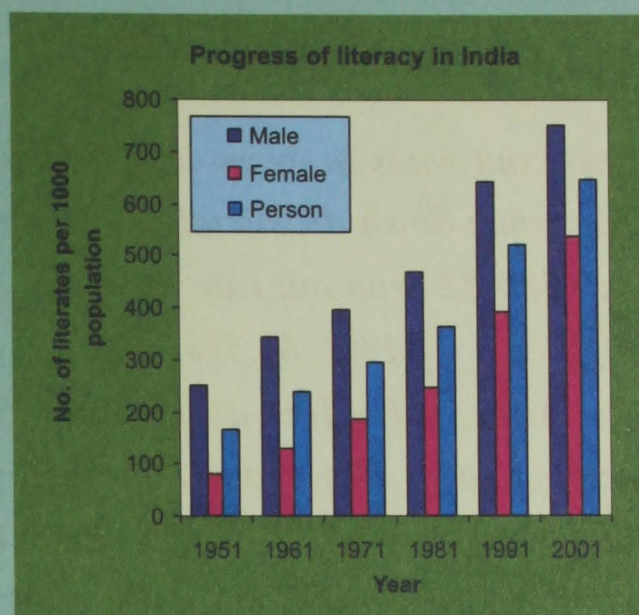
The primary school enrolment rate has been increasing steadily. It was 95.4% in 2002-03 and has increased to 98.3% in 2003-04. The male enrolment rate which was 97.5% in 2002-03 has increased to 101% in 2003-04.

The Female enrolment rate increased from 93.1% in 2002-03 to 96% in 2003-04.

Ratio of Female Students to Male Students

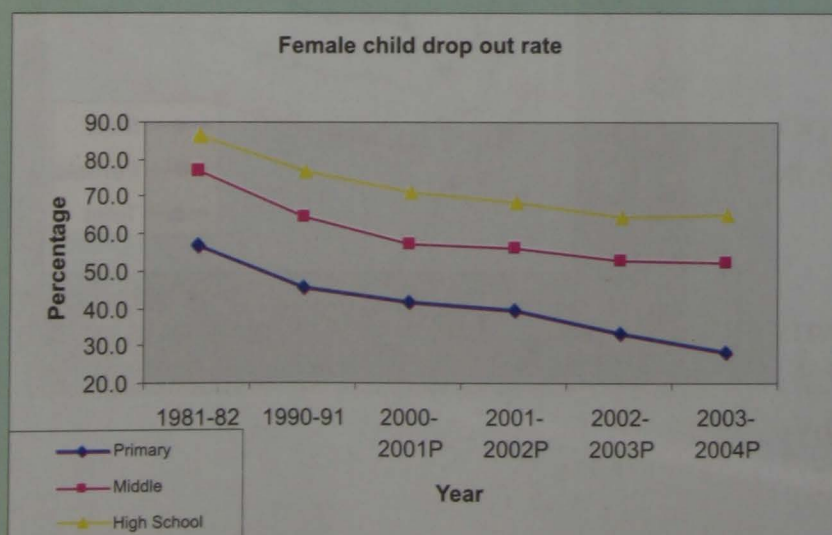
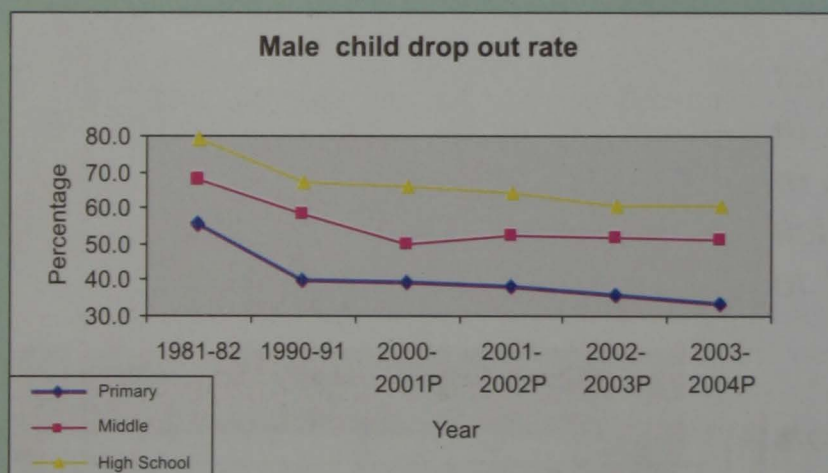
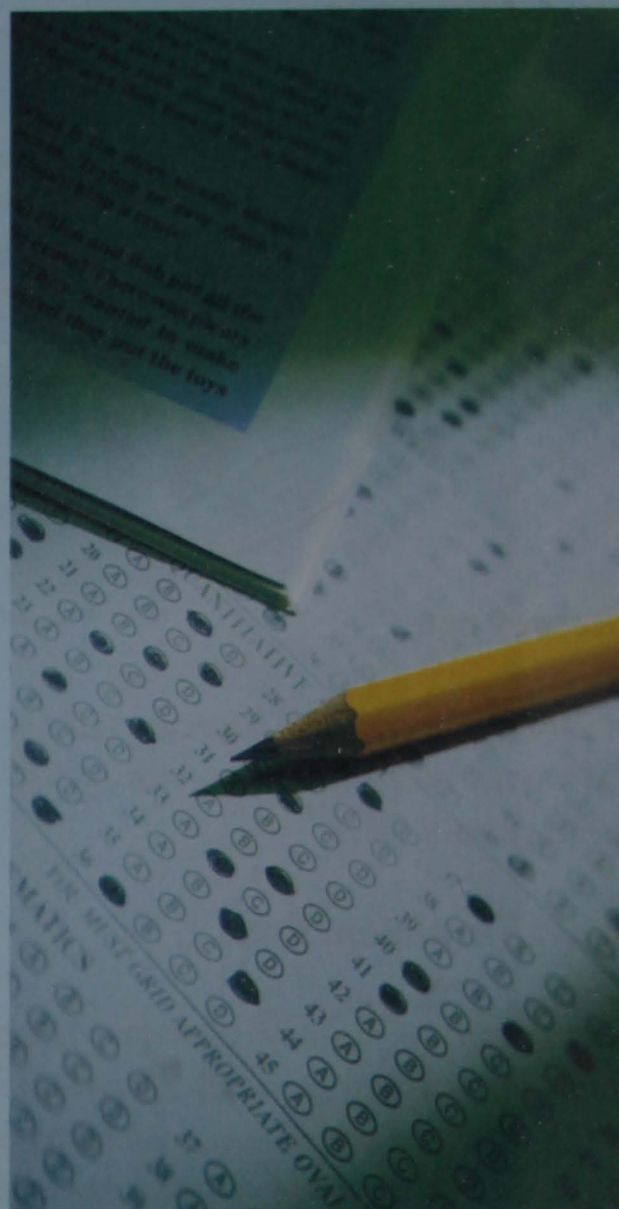
The ratio of girls to boys in different stages of schools and in colleges and university has steadily gone up since 1950-51.

In 1950-51 the number of female students per 100 students at primary level was 28.1. The same rose to 47.0 in 2002-03. Similarly at secondary level it rose from 17.1 to 44.5.



Box 3 (ii). Education

Drop out rates in every level of education has come down drastically over the years. In 1980-81 drop out rate for male were as high as 51.1%, 68.5% and 79.8% in Primary, Middle and high School respectively. Corresponding figures for 2004-05 are 33.7%, 51.7% and 60.9%. Similarly for Girls, the figures in 1980-81 were 62.5%, 79.4% and 86.6% and in 2004-05 corresponding figures are 28.4%, 52.8% and 64.9%.



Expenditure on Education by State and Central Government has grown over the years . In 1951-52 the expenditure on education was mere 64.46 crores(0.64% of the GDP) whereas expenditure on education in 2003-04 is 94163.44 crore (B E) and is 3.74%(provisional) of the GDP(Both State and Central Government combined)

Table 3.1 : Literates per thousand population in India

Year	Number of literates per thousand population		
	Male	Female	Person
1901 ^a	98	7	54
1911 ^a	106	11	59
1921 ^a	122	18	72
1931 ^a	156	29	95
1941 ^a	249	73	161
1951 ^b	250	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	295
1981 ^c	469	248	362
1991 ^a	641	393	522
2001 ^d	753	537	648

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes : Population figures used in the table are as per census periods. Literates for 1991 & 2001 are based on population aged 7 years and above.

a. For undivided India.

b. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.

c. Excludes Assam.

d. India figures are final and exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 3.2 : Literacy rate for States, Union Territories and India through Census 2001

State/Union Territory	Literacy rate		
	Persons	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	60.47	70.32	50.43
Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	63.83	43.53
Assam	63.25	71.28	54.61
Bihar	47.00	59.68	33.12
Chhatisgarh	64.66	77.38	51.85
Goa	82.01	88.42	75.37
Gujarat	69.14	79.66	57.80
Haryana	67.91	78.49	55.73
Himachal Pradesh	76.48	85.35	67.42
Jammu & Kashmir	55.52	66.60	43.00
Jharkhand	53.56	67.30	38.87
Karnataka	66.64	76.10	56.87
Kerala	90.86	94.24	87.72
Madhya Pradesh	63.74	76.06	50.29
Maharashtra	76.88	85.97	67.03
Manipur ¹	70.53	80.33	60.53
Meghalaya	62.56	65.43	59.61
Mizoram	88.80	90.72	86.75
Nagaland	66.59	71.16	61.46
Orissa	63.08	75.35	50.51
Punjab	69.65	75.23	63.36
Rajasthan	60.41	75.70	43.85
Sikkim	68.81	76.04	60.40
Tamil Nadu	73.45	82.42	64.43
Tripura	73.19	81.02	64.91
Uttar Pradesh	56.27	68.82	42.22
Uttaranchal	71.62	83.28	59.63
West Bengal	68.64	77.02	59.61
Andaman & Nicobar Island	81.3	86.33	75.24
Chandigarh	81.94	86.14	76.47
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.63	71.18	40.23
Daman & Diu	78.18	86.76	65.61
Delhi	81.67	87.33	74.71
Lakshadweep	86.66	92.53	80.47
Pondicherry	81.24	88.62	73.9
India ¹	64.84	75.26	53.67

Source : Office of Registrar General India.

Note : 1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 3.3 : Literacy rates as estimated through sample surveys for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1993 ^a	1995-96 ^d	1997-98 ^f	1999-2000 ^g
Andhra Pradesh	47	51	55	54
Arunachal Pradesh	34	51	58	55
Assam	68	73	79	71
Bihar ¹	45	44	47	46
Goa	82	84	87	84
Gujarat	60	66	70	69
Haryana	58	62	64	65
Himachal Pradesh	67	71	73	75
Jammu & Kashmir	62	58	61	66
Karnataka	55	57	61	63
Kerala	90	91	92	91
Madhya Pradesh ¹	48	52	55	56
Maharashtra	68	72	73	74
Manipur	76	68	81	73
Meghalaya	73	80	86	78
Mizoram	92	85	94	94
Nagaland	84	83	84	86
Orissa	52	57	57	57
Punjab	63	66	70	68
Rajasthan	43	48	52	53
Sikkim	67	75	75	75
Tamil Nadu	65	66	72	71
Tripura	75	76	83	78
Uttar Pradesh ¹	47	50	54	55
West Bengal	60	66	71	66
Andman & Nicobar Islands	79	82	89	83
Chandigarh	86	82	83	82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56	70	71	62
Daman & Diu	78	65	85	84
Delhi	79	83	88	86
Lakshadweep	81	87	88	88
Pondicherry	85	77	87	81
India	56	59	62	62

Source : Various rounds of NSSO surveys.

Notes: 1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

- a. January - June 1993
- b. July 1993 - June 1994
- c. July 1994 - June 1995
- d. July 1995 - June 1996
- e. January - December 1997
- f. January - June 1998
- g. July 1999 - June 2000

Table 3.4 : Percentage of literates by age and sex for India

Age group (years)	1971			1981			1991 ^a			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	27.2	18.9	23.1	34.7	25.6	30.2	62.6	51.0	56.9	23.2	21.3	22.3
10-14	59.8	38.2	49.6	66.8	44.8	56.4	77.0	59.7	68.8	86.0	77.1	81.9
15-19	63.3	37.7	51.3	66.1	43.3	55.4	75.3	54.9	65.8	85.0	72.8	79.4
20-24	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.6	37.1	52.0	71.6	43.8	57.8	83.3	62.5	73.2
25-34	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.1	64.7	36.6	50.8	77.1	52.0	64.5
35 & above	38.0	10.7	25.2	44.7	14.5	30.3	52.6	22.0	38.1	65.1	82.6	50.0
All ages	39.5	18.7	29.5	46.9	24.8	36.2	64.1	39.3	52.2	63.2	45.2	54.5
5 & above	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.5	28.5	41.4	64.0	39.1	52.0			
10 & above	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.6	64.1	37.8	51.5			
15 & above	47.7	19.4	34.1	54.9	25.7	40.8	61.6	33.7	48.2			

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Notes : For 1981, figures exclude Assam state where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time
a. Based on population aged 7 years and above. Age group 5 & above also excludes age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.

Table 3.5 : Gross enrolment as percentage to the total population by age and sex for India

Year	Age (6-11 years)			Age (11-14 years)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.7
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	95.5	60.5	78.6	46.5	20.8	33.4
1975-76	100.4	66.1	83.8	48.6	23.9	36.7
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	114.0	83.2	99.0	63.1	36.6	50.2
1988-89	109.2	80.3	95.1	61.4	35.8	48.9
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	61.4
1992-93	95.0	73.5	84.6	72.5	48.9	67.5
1993-94	89.6	73.1	81.7	67.1	49.2	58.2
1994-95	96.6	78.2	87.7	68.9	50.0	60.0
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	67.8	49.8	59.3
1996-97	97.0	80.1	88.8	65.8	49.2	58.0
1997-98	99.3	82.2	91.1	66.3	49.7	58.5
1998-99 ^P	100.9	82.8	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6
1999-2000 ^P	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8
2000-2001 ^P	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6
2001-2002 ^P	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2
2002-03	97.5	93.1	95.4	65.3	56.2	61
2003-04	100.8	95.7	98.3	66.9	57.7	62.5

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

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

P : Provisional

Table 3.6 : Percentage of female students to total number of students at different levels of education in India

Year	Classes		
	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/XII ^b
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 ^a
1975-76	38.1	31.4	28.1 ^a
1979-80	38.2	32.4	29.2 ^a
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
1989-90	41.2	35.8	34.1
1990-91	41.5	36.9	32.9
1991-92	41.9	38.2	33.8
1992-93	41.9	37.8	33.6
1993-94	43.2	39.6	36.2
1994-95	42.9	39.2	35.7
1995-96	43.2	39.5	36.2
1996-97	43.3	39.9	36.4
1997-98	43.5	40.3	36.5
1998-99 ^P	43.5	40.5	37.8
1999-2000 ^P	43.6	40.4	38.9
2000-2001 ^P	43.7	40.9	38.6
2001-2002 ^P	44.1	41.8	39.5
2002-03 ^P	47.0	44.5	41.0

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Notes: a. Includes enrolment in high /post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern),and 10+2 pattern

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

P : Provisional

Table 3.7 : Number of female teachers per 100 male teachers at different levels of education in India

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/Sr.secondary	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
1992-93	45	53	49	NA
1993-94	46	56	52	NA
1994-95	46	55	50	NA
1995-96	47	56	50	NA
1996-97	48	56	51	NA
1997-98	49	56	51	NA
1998-99 ^P	53	57	49	NA
1999-2000 ^P	55	57	51	NA
2000-2001 ^P	55	62	49	NA
2001-2002 ^P	59	59	54	NA
2002-03 ^P	63	69	67	NA
2003-04 ^P	66	69	62	NA

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

NA : Not available

P : Provisional

Table 3.8 : Pupil - teacher ratio in schools in India

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
1992-93	43	38	31
1993-94	41	37	30
1994-95	44	40	30
1995-96	43	37	32
1996-97	43	37	32
1997-98	42	37	32
1998-99 ^P	42	37	31
1999-2000 ^P	43	38	32
2000-2001 ^P	43	38	32
2001-2002 ^P	43	34	34
2002-2003 ^P	42	34	33
2003-2004 ^P	45	35	35

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

P : Provisional

Table 3.9 : Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in schools and colleges in India

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 ^a
1988-89	70	55	50	46 ^a
1989-90	70	56	50	48 ^a
1990-91	71	58	50	50 ^a
1991-92	72	62	52	48 ^a
1992-93	72	61	51	50 ^a
1993-94	76	66	57	50 ^a
1994-95	75	65	57	52 ^a
1995-96	76	65	57	56 ^a
1996-97	76	66	58	56 ^a
1997-98	77	67	58	58 ^a
1998-99 ^P	77	68	62	63 ^a
1999-2000 ^P	77	68	65	64 ^a
2000-2001 ^P	78	69	64	60
2001-2002 ^P	79	72	65	67
2002-2003 ^P	88	78	70	NA
2003-2004 ^P	88	79	70	NA

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Notes : Secondary includes IX - X classes only.

a. Excludes professional, technical and special courses

P : Provisional

Table 3.10 : Enrolment trend of females (per hundred males) in university education in major disciplines of education in India

Year	Arts	Science	Commerce	Education	Engineering/Tech.	Medicine ¹
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
1988-89 ^P	63.9	47.1	28.5	79.9	8.6	48.6
1989-90 ^P	63.3	56.8	30.0	77.9	11.9	52.6
1990-91 ^P	65.5	58.3	31.6	79.2	12.2	52.1
1991-92 ^P	65.3	45.7	33.8	83.0	9.5	53.3
1992-93 ^P	64.7	48.0	35.9	78.0	11.9	52.4
1993-94 ^P	64.7	49.1	36.5	80.5	12.5	57.5
1994-95 ^P	66.7	49.8	39.5	76.0	15.1	51.2
1995-96 ^P	71.8	54.9	41.6	70.0	16.6	52.7
1996-97 ^P	71.2	53.4	41.4	76.0	17.4	54.8
1997-98 ^P	71.1	55.4	44.0	76.0	20.3	56.5
1998-99 ^P	81.0	55.3	46.1	74.0	24.2	62.1
1999-2000 ^P	81.3	60.0	50.7	74.2	28.3	61.0
2000-2001 ^P	81.4	61.4	52.3	74.8	28.7	68.2
2001-2002 ^P	78.0	64.2	63.1	76.9	33.1	68.4
2002-2003 ^P	83.7	75.7	50.5	108.5	29.2	71.2

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

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

1. Excludes dentistry, public health, nursing, midwifery & pharmacy

P : Provisional

Table 3.11 : Number of educational institutions in India

Type of Institution	Year												
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1987	1991	1995-96	1997-98	1998-99 ^P	1999-2000 ^P	2000-01 ^P	2001-02 ^P	2003-04 ^P
Pre-primary	303	1909	4174	10697	14490	14808	35822	54018	51569	36495	37288	6084	62934
Primary/Junior basic schools	209671	330399	408378	494503	530728	566744	593410	619222	626737	641695	638738	664041	710471
Middle/Senior basic school	13596	49663	90621	118555	138030	155926	174145	185961	190166	198004	206269	21962	262649
High/Hr.Sec.schools	7288	17257	36738	51006	68639	82576	99274	107140	112438	116820	126047	133492	145938
Univ./Instts.deemed to be Univ/Instt. of national importance	27	45	100	132	159	207 ^P	226 ^P	229 ^P	237	244	254	272	304
Degree standard and above general education	370	967	2285	3421	4135	5334 ^P	6569 ^P	7199 ^P	7494	7782	7926	8137	9427
Degree Standard and above professional and technical institutions													
i. Agriculture & forestry	20	39	59	61	68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii. Eng.,Tech.& Architecture	33	81	107	120	258	299 ^P	367 ^P	458	540	635	680	838	1068
iii. Medicine ¹	39	133	179	249	295	133 ^P	354 ^P	769	755	685	709	725	783
iv. Veterinary	10	18	22	21	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
v. Teacher's Training	53	147	274	341	442	557 ^P	633 ^P	848	818	804	834	846	900

Below degree level professional/vocational and technical institutions² 2429 4383 4401 4946 5616 5407^P 675477³ 6480 6556 6577 6855 6637 7973

Source :

- Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India for various years;
- Ministry of Human Resource Development, A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics, 1987;

Notes: 1. Medicine includes allopathy, homeopathy, ayurveda and unani

2. Includes teacher training schools, polytechnic institutes and technical industrial arts & craft schools.

3. Agriculture & forestry, medicine (nursing & midwifery), teachers training, industrial (arts & crafts), music fine arts for handicap, reformatory, oriental studies, social education & others.

P : Provisional

NA : Not available

Table 3.12 : Number of educational institutions for selected professional courses in India

Year	Engineering		Medical (Allopathy)	Dental
	Degree	Diploma		
1951	53	89	28	4
1961	111	209	60	11
1971	134	301	95	15
1981	171	363	109	16
1986	248	680	122	29
1987	272	763	125	36
1988	273	779	128	40
1989	321	879	128	43
1990	322	896	128	49
1991	351	910	128	54
1992	354	911	128	57
1993	370 ^b	988 ^b	146 ^a	63
1994-95 ^P	341	1107	303*	NA
1995-96 ^P	367	1110	354*	NA
1996-97 ^P	416	1029	655 ⁺	NA
1997-98 ^P	450	1051	769 ⁺	NA
1998-99 ^P	540	1066	755 ⁺	NA
1999-2000 ^P	635	1082	685 ⁺	NA
2000-2001 ^P	680	1155	709 ⁺	NA
2001-2002 ^P	838	1160	725	NA
2002-2003 ^P	978	1173	759	NA
2003-2004 ^P	1068	1105	783	NA

Source :

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Technical Education in India - Survey of facilities;
2. Medical Council of India;
3. Dental Council of India;

Note : a. Including unrecognised colleges.

b. Relate to Year 1994.

* Includes Ayurvedic

+ Includes Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic etc.

P : Provisional

NA : Not available

Table 3.13 : Percentage of gross drop out in different stages of school education by sex in India

Year	Male			Female		
	Primary	Middle	High School	Primary	Middle	High School
1960-61	61.7	18.8	7.5	70.9	25.6	11.0
1965-66	63.2	19.0	11.1	70.5	23.1	16.1
1970-71	64.5	22.8	13.2	70.9	27.3	18.1
1975-76	60.7	21.1	10.8	66.2	29.1	15.8
1980-81	56.2	68.0	79.8	62.5	79.4	86.6
1981-82	51.1	68.5	79.4	57.3	77.7	86.8
1982-83	49.4	66.0	78.2	56.3	75.0	86.2
1983-84	47.8	66.1	76.4	54.0	75.3	84.8
1988-89	46.7	59.4	72.7	49.7	68.3	79.5
1989-90	46.5	61.0	71.0	50.4	68.8	77.7
1990-91	40.1	59.1	67.5	46.0	65.1	77.0
1992-93	43.8	58.2	70.0	46.7	65.2	77.3
1993-94	36.1	58.4	69.7	38.6	63.4	75.4
1994-95	40.7	56.5	69.7	42.5	62.2	75.5
1995-96	41.4	56.6	66.7	43.0	61.7	73.7
1996-97	39.7	54.3	67.3	40.9	59.5	73.7
1997-98	37.5	53.8	66.6	41.5	59.3	73.0
1998-99 ^P	40.6	54.4	65.4	44.7	60.1	70.2
1999-2000 ^P	38.7	52.0	66.6	42.3	58.0	70.6
2000-2001 ^P	39.7	50.3	66.4	41.9	57.9	71.5
2001-2002 ^P	38.3	52.9	64.2	39.8	56.9	68.6
2002-2003 ^P	35.9	52.3	60.7	33.7	53.5	64.6
2003-2004 ^P	33.7	51.7	60.9	28.4	52.8	64.9

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development; Education in India

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

P : Provisional

Table 3.14 : Educational composition of population by number of years of schooling in India

Year	No education or less than three years		3-6 years		7-11 years		12-14 years		15+ years		Total	
	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person
Number (million)												
1971	214.7	386.8	36.9	110.5	9.0	33.0	2.8	14.6	0.7	3.3	264.1	548.2
1981	247.9	435.0	55.4	154.5	17.6	56.7	7.1	29.1	2.0	8.0	330.0	683.3
1991 ^R	278.1	489.6	75.4	189.8	41.3	123.7	5.9	20.3	6.3	23.0	407.1	846.3
2001 ^E	273.1	469.5	123.3	284.7	72.3	198.3	13.0	40.5	11.4	34.1	495.7	1027.0
Percentage distribution												
1971	81.2	70.5	14.0	20.2	3.4	6.0	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	100.0
1981	75.1	63.6	16.8	22.6	5.3	8.3	2.2	4.3	0.6	1.2	100.0	100.0
1991 ^R	68.3	57.8	18.5	22.4	10.1	14.6	4.2	6.8	1.6	2.7	100.0	100.0
2001 ^E	55.1	45.7	24.9	27.7	14.6	19.3	2.6	3.9	2.3	3.3	100.0	100.0

Source : 1. IAMR, Manpower Profile India Yearbook-2004.

2. IAMR, National Manpower Accounts Part-III-Activity Description of Indian Population (1971-81);

R- Revised

E- Estimated

Notes : 1. The revised figures for the year 1991 were prepared by taking the actual of total population (excluding Jammu & Kashmir where census could not be held) by level of education available from "Social and Cultural Tables, Census of India, 1991". Then the estimated population of Jammu & Kashmir was added to the total population and distributed by level of education in the same proportion.

2. The estimated figures for 2001 were prepared by taking the total (Provisional) population figures by broad level of education (Illiterate and literate) available from "Provisional Population Totals, Census of India, 2001". Then the literate population of 2001 was distributed in different level of education by applying the NSSO's proportions of 2000-01. For the number of years of schooling, the appropriate grouping of levels of education was done.

Table 3.15 : Percentage allocation of total (centre+state) budget for education by sub-sector of education (revenue accounts) for India

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 ^a	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
1992-93	45.2	34.3	1.0	12.9	4.3	2.3	100.0
1993-94	46.2	33.1	1.2	13.3	4.4	1.8	100.0
1994-95	46.4	33.2	1.2	1.0	4.4	1.8	100.0
1995-96	48.3	32.8	0.8	12.3	4.1	1.7	100.0
1996-97	49.1	32.3	0.6	11.8	4.0	2.2	100.0
1997-98	49.6	32.3	0.5	11.8	4.0	1.8	100.0
1998-99	49.1	32.6	0.4	11.9	4.1	1.9	100.0
1999-2000	45.6	34.0	0.3	13.5	4.0	2.6	100.0
2000-2001	47.6	31.6	0.4	14.7	4.0	1.7	100.0
2001-2002	50.1	31.5	0.5	12.5	4.0	1.6	100.0
2002-2003 ^b	48.7	31.7	0.5	12.6	4.0	2.5	100.0

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

Notes: a. Special education in 1970-71.

b. Revised estimates.

Table 3.16 : Educational expenditure as percentage of GDP (at current prices) for India

Year	GDP at factor cost (Rs. crores)	Expenditure on education by education & other departments (Rs. crores)	Expenditure on education by education & other departments as % age GDP
1951-52	10080	64.46	0.64
1961-62	17116	260.30	1.52
1971-72	44923	1011.07	2.25
1981-82	152056	4298.29	2.83
1985-86	249547	8713.02	3.49
1986-87	278258	9479.13	3.41
1987-88	315993	11798.35	3.73
1988-89	378491	14069.82	3.72
1989-90	438020	17192.50	3.93
1990-91	510954	19615.85	3.84
1991-92	589086	22393.69	3.80
1992-93	673221	25030.30	3.72
1993-94	781345	28279.69	3.62
1994-95	917058	32606.22	3.56
1995-96	1073271	38178.09	3.56
1996-97	1243546	43896.48	3.53
1997-98	1390148	48552.14	3.49
1998-99	1598127	61578.91	3.85
1999-00	1761838	74816.09	4.25
2000-00	1902998	82486.48	4.33
2001-02	2090957 ^p	79865.70	3.82 ^p
2002-03	2249493 ^q	89220.45 ^{RE}	3.97 ^p
2003-04	2516912 ^a	94163.44 ^{BE}	3.74 ^p

Source :

- GDP figures are taken from National Accounts Statistics published by CSO.
- Expenditure on education figures are taken from budgeted expenditure on education by Department of Secondary and Higher Education.

GDP : Gross Domestic Product.

q. quick estimates

p. provisional estimates

a. advance estimates

RE. Revised Estimates

BE. Budgeted Expenditure

Table 3.17 : Enrolment Ratio for SC/ST in 2004-05

State/Union Territory	Primary		Middle	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	19.8	10.5	19.1	6.8
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	75.3	1.0	70.5
Assam	9.9	13.5	11.3	16.8
Bihar	16.5	1.2	12.2	0.9
Chhatisgarh	14.5	32.9	14.3	27.6
Goa	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	7.9	19.5	8.7	16.1
Haryana	33.0	0.8	26.8	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	29.9	5.6	26.7	5.2
Jammu & Kashmir	8.5	14.5	9.4	9.7
Jharkhand	14.0	29.9	11.4	24.0
Karnataka	20.1	8.0	18.8	7.4
Kerala	11.2	2.0	10.4	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	17.0	22.7	17.0	16.4
Maharashtra	15.1	11.8	15.4	9.5
Manipur ¹	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1.3	93.0	2.0	90.5
Mizoram	0.4	98.5	0.5	97.9
Nagaland	1.7	94.5	1.5	94.2
Orissa	20.6	25.3	18.5	16.3
Punjab	47.2	0.3	37.3	0.4
Rajasthan	20.2	16.2	16.4	12.5
Sikkim	6.9	35.7	5.9	34.4
Tamil Nadu	25.8	1.8	25.4	1.5
Tripura	18.5	41.3	21.0	31.7
Uttar Pradesh	28.5	1.0	28.4	0.9
Uttaranchal	26.7	4.0	22.3	3.8
West Bengal	28.5	7.0	24.2	4.6
Andaman & Nicobar Island				
Chandigarh	15.2	0.1	13.6	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
Daman & Diu				
Delhi	12.2	0.4	11.8	0.4
Lakshadweep				
Pondicherry	20.5	0.1	21.2	0.1

Source : National Institute of Educational Planning and administration, State Report Cards 2005

Table 3.18 : Enrolment Ratio in 2004-05

State/Union Territory	Primary		Middle	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Andhra Pradesh	96.54	75.58	71.75	51.70
Arunachal Pradesh	106.19	80.48	62.58	43.33
Assam	99.92	87.78	-	-
Bihar	91.05	81.97	28.34	24.61
Chhatisgarh	108.78	90.09	70.11	46.26
Goa	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	95.68	75.91	-	-
Haryana	59.08	47.92	44.52	31.83
Himachal Pradesh	109.35	85.86	108.33	74.09
Jammu & Kashmir	79.13	64.08	62.04	47.07
Jharkhand	89.00	79.54	27.64	23.33
Karnataka	105.95	95.58	-	-
Kerala	76.44	64.12	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	116.28	89.73	66.95	46.13
Maharashtra	84.31	69.45	-	-
Manipur ¹	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	127.56	94.64	-	-
Mizoram	157.91	94.64	-	-
Nagaland	115.16	97.52	-	-
Orissa	116.14	94.33	-	-
Punjab	73.16	58.37	55.00	38.40
Rajasthan	100.20	72.95	50.36	34.63
Sikkim	143.19	86.94	68.32	24.99
Tamil Nadu	114.83	94.14	103.15	78.03
Tripura	138.29	121.80	78.29	56.84
Uttar Pradesh	98.33	90.00	34.05	27.73
Uttaranchal	96.81	82.81	65.10	47.69
West Bengal	106.57	85.72	63.80	46.97
Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	80.59	65.09	43.36	31.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
Daman & Diu				
Delhi	82.90	57.90	81.59	55.59
Lakshadweep				
Pondicherry	61.81	64.96	56.56	40.66

Source : National Institute of Educational Planning and administration, State Report Cards 2005

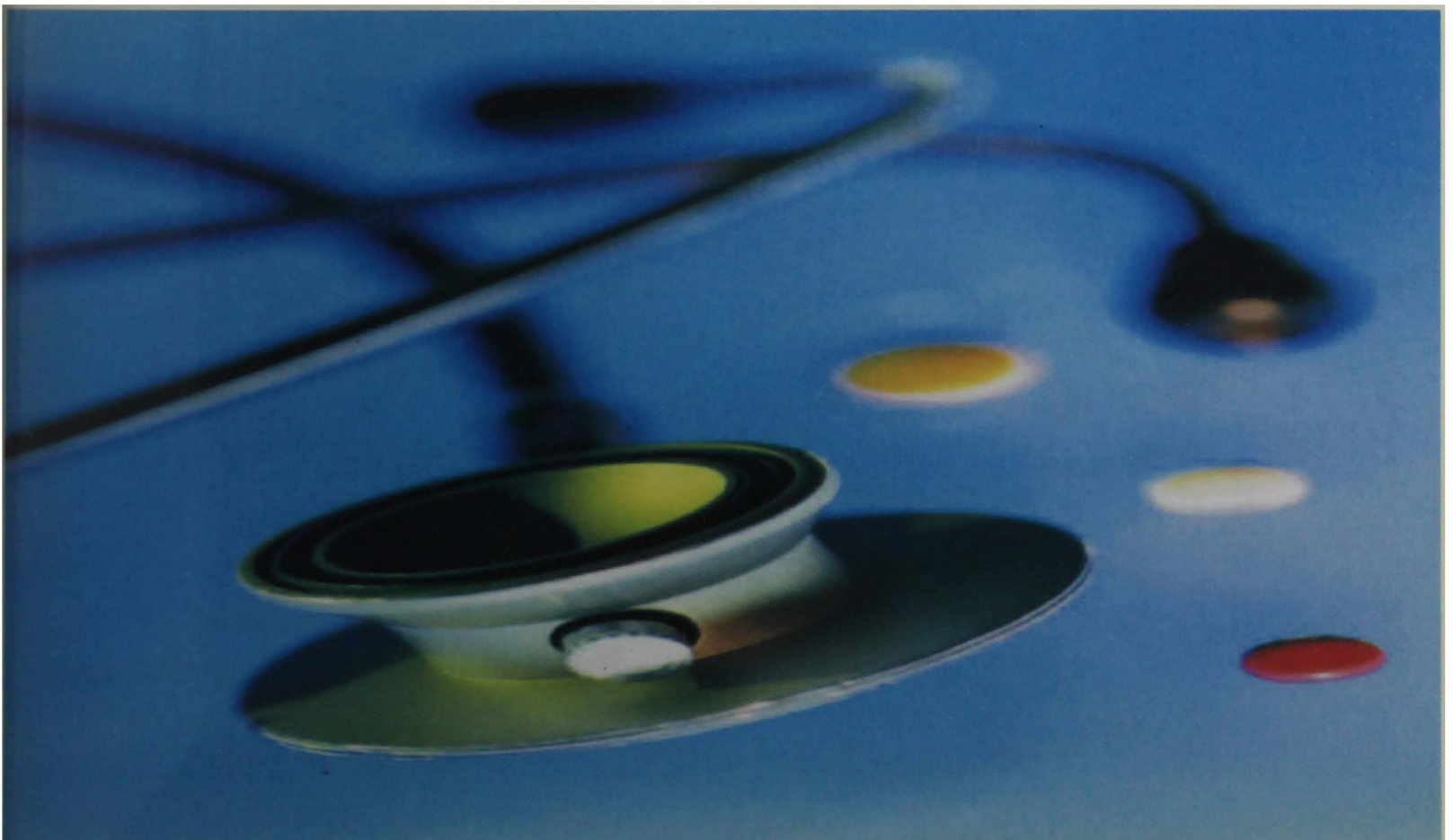
Table 3.19: Apparent Survival rate upto grade V/Drop out Rate in Class I to V in 2004-05

State/Union Territory	Apparent Survival rate upto grade V	Drop out Rate in Class I to V
Andhra Pradesh	99.20	0.40
Arunachal Pradesh	44.20	-
Assam	57.60	4.20
Bihar	39.20	7.70
Chhatisgarh	61.00	6.40
Goa	-	-
Gujarat	78.90	2.20
Haryana	88.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	93.10	-0.50
Jammu & Kashmir	73.80	-
Jharkhand	37.30	8.40
Karnataka	98.20	2.20
Kerala	108.50	5.80
Madhya Pradesh	70.90	-
Maharashtra	81.50	17.80
Manipur ¹	-	-
Meghalaya	36.20	3.20
Mizoram	58.70	-1.90
Nagaland	57.10	-1.50
Orissa	76.40	5.50
Punjab	90.20	-
Rajasthan	50.90	2.10
Sikkim	66.70	2.20
Tamil Nadu	104.20	-6.80
Tripura	64.40	1.60
Uttar Pradesh	56.60	11.90
Uttaranchal	62.90	4.00
West Bengal	73.60	10.70
Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-
Chandigarh	102.70	1.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-
Delhi	80.00	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Pondicherry	96.50	-

Source : National Institute of Educational Planning and administration, State Report Cards 2005



Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition



Box 4. Health and Family Welfare Infrastructure

The number of hospitals has increased from 11174 in 1991 to 15396 in 2001. The number of PHC has also increased from 20450 to 22842 during the same period. However the number of dipensaries has been reduced from 27431 to 22638.. Number of doctors per one lakh population has increased from 47 in 1991 to 59 in 2004. The number of doctors under the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy per one lakh population was about 67.7 in 2003, Number of nurses per one lakh population has increased from 10 in 1981 to 81 in 2004.



Per capita expenditure on health by the government of India which was only Rs.14/- in 1980-81 has steadily increased to Rs.173/- in 2002-03

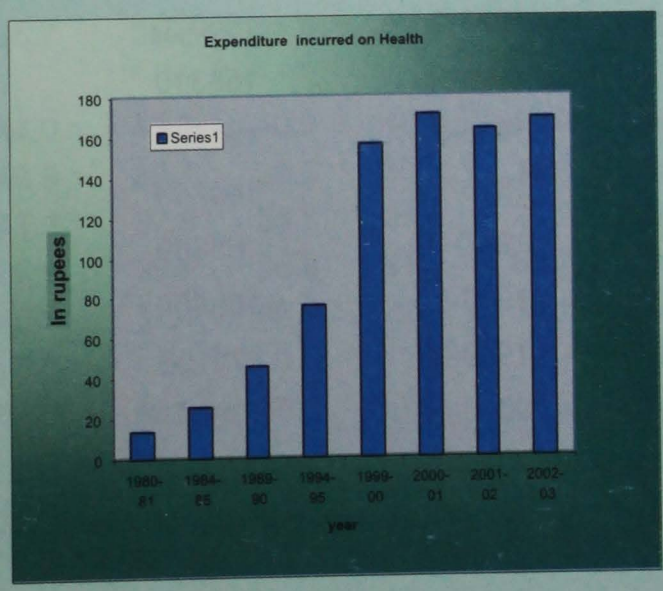
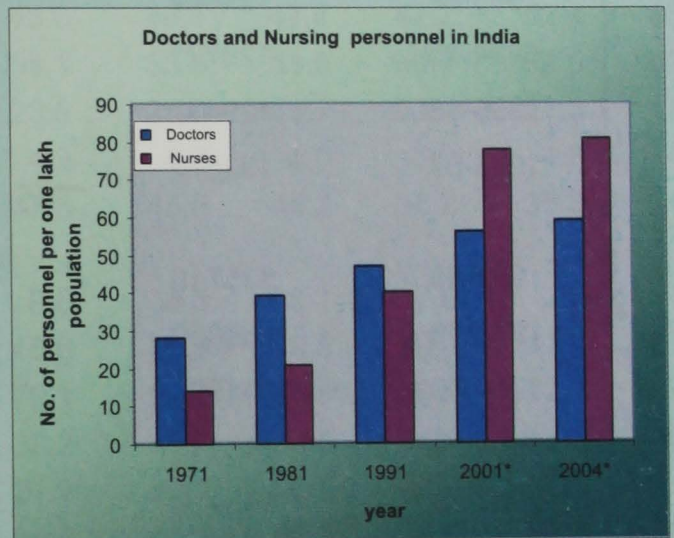
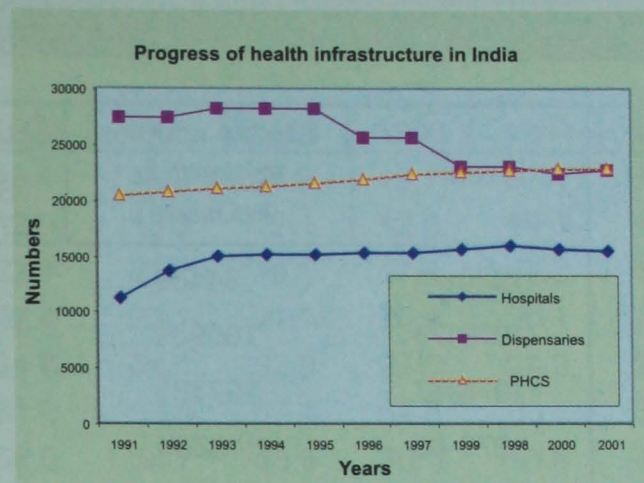


Table 4.1 : Percentage of couples currently protected under family planning methods in India

Year	Eligible couples (Figures in thousand)	Percentage of couples protected by		
		Sterilization	IUD	All methods
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
1992-93	151720	30.3	6.6	48.7
1993-94	155020	30.3	7.2	51.3
1994-95	158310	30.2	7.6	51.6
1995-96	161593	30.2	8.2	52.2
1996-97	164749	29.6	7.8	51.0
1997-98	165869	29.3	7.3	45.4
1998-99	168558	29.1	7.4	44.0
1999-00	171198	29.0	7.7	51.9
2000-01	176647	28.4	7.4	50.3
2001-02	180056	28.0	7.3	47.6

Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Table 4.2 : Effective Couple Protection Rates (CPR) under all methods as on 31st March for States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andhra Pradesh	25.6	32.0	42.9	49.4	48.3	46.9	49.1	52.4	52.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	4.4	9.6	12.9	13.3	12.1	12.6	14.6	14.0
Assam	19.3	24.9	28.2	22.6	21.2	19.1	17.6	17.3	15.2
Bihar ¹	12.4	17.2	26.3	22.4	23.1	21.1	20.9	20.1	21.2
Goa	16.3	23.0	33.2	34.8	34.1	32.9	27.8	29.3	23.9
Gujarat	31.3	45.5	56.5	61.0	59.5	57.4	53.8	60.4	52.8
Haryana	29.1	45.8	58.9	56.0	54.7	53.9	50.7	55.8	49.4
Himachal Pradesh	24.4	35.7	50.1	57.9	57.4	55.3	50.3	51.5	46.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11.0	15.6	21.7	19.2	18.3	17.6	16.4	15.4	14.4
Karnataka	22.3	32.8	46.0	52.7	54.3	55.6	55.4	57.4	56.3
Kerala	28.9	38.1	54.4	50.7	48.8	46.7	41.3	42.4	39.6
Madhya Pradesh ¹	21.7	29.5	39.4	48.0	49.1	47.4	47.7	52.4	45.9
Maharashtra	34.5	51.8	54.4	54.1	53.5	51.0	50.7	52.5	49.3
Manipur	10.1	18.1	26.4	23.0	23.6	23.7	21.3	21.2	17.8
Meghalaya	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.7
Mizoram	11.5	23.8	39.1	47.3	46.0	44.2	38.2	35.3	34.3
Nagaland	0.9	2.3	4.6	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.2
Orissa	26.9	32.8	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.5	39.0	41.9	37.6
Punjab	23.5	48.9	73.2	79.1	81.2	76.9	68.9	73.1	65.5
Rajasthan	13.3	19.8	30.0	30.2	30.7	32.6	34.6	41.8	36.1
Sikkim	7.4	11.5	19.9	21.7	22.7	23.7	20.7	22.6	21.5
Tamil Nadu	28.2	36.1	57.1	54.8	53.5	51.7	50.8	52.1	50.4
Tripura	10.1	11.2	17.0	23.8	24.9	26.3	25.6	27.2	23.4
Uttar Pradesh ¹	11.5	17.1	33.3	37.1	40.7	37.2	39.1	42.4	38.0
West Bengal	21.4	27.3	33.1	35.7	35.2	34.2	33.8	34.4	32.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.4	27.1	40.4	44.0	43.5	40.9	40.8	41.9	38.4
Chandigarh	27.3	37.0	43.1	40.9	39.7	38.3	35.9	38.1	33.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.5	31.4	48.8	41.2	37.8	35.6	31.4	29.2	27.5
Daman & Diu	12.4	22.4	30.0	37.0	36.7	36.8	31.9	33.2	29.3
Delhi	34.8	35.6	41.7	40.6	37.4	33.9	29.5	34.2	27.0
Lakshadweep	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.0	8.2	9.6	7.8	12.1	7.2
Pondicherry	37.1	52.4	60.3	64.8	65.9	65.7	57.2	59.2	58.4
India	22.3	32.1	43.3	45.8	46.5	45.4	45.4	48.6	46.2

Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Note: 1. Undivided states.

Table 4.3 : Immunisation of children against specified diseases in India

(million)

Year	Number of children immunised			
	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	22.00	14.13	22.12	23.46
1993-94	23.09	13.42	23.21	24.09
1994-95	23.40	14.56	23.58	24.70
1995-96	22.56	10.49	22.78	24.13
1996-97	23.25	13.77	23.55	24.95
1997-98	23.74	10.05	23.98	25.42
1998-99	23.55	12.69	23.93	24.54
1999-2000	23.56	12.56	23.71	25.12
2000-2001	24.58	17.58	23.61	25.97
2001-2002	24.81	14.50	24.75	26.03
2002-2003	24.53	15.95	24.57	25.93
2003-2004	23.51	15.12	23.98	25.80
2004-2005P	24.06	13.47	24.20	25.67

Source : CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

DPT : Diphtheria, Pertussia (whooping cough) and Tetanus

DT : Diphtheria and Tetanus.

BCG : Bacillus Calmette Geurin.

P : Provisional

NA : Not available

Table 4.4 : Doctors and nursing personnel in India

Year	Number of personnel per 100000 population			
	Doctors	Nurses	Auxiliary nurse/mid - wives	Health visitors
1971	28	14	5	0.81
1976	31	18	8	1.11
1981	39	21	10	1.35
1982	39	23	11	1.56
1983	40	22	12	1.53
1984	41	23	12	1.54
1985	41	26	13	1.63
1986	43	27	14	1.71
1987	44	28	15	1.80
1988	44	31	17	1.96
1989	45	32	17	2.03
1990	46	37	18	2.06
1991	47	40	18	2.03
1992	48	45	19	2.10
1993	49	52	23	2.55
1994	50	58	26	2.76
1995	51	63	31	2.90
1996	51	61	30	2.84
1997	52	64	32	2.61
1998	53	70	35	3.34
1999*	54	75	39	3.29
2000*	55	78	42	3.60
2001*	56	78	42	3.49
2002*	58	NA	NA	NA
2003*	59	80*	46	3.72
2004*	59	81	47	3.81

Source : CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Note : 1. Information given in this table is as at the end of given calendar year.

2. 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.

NA : Not available.

* : Provisional

Table 4.5 : Availability of hospital beds in India

Year	No. of beds per 1,00,000 population ¹
1971	64.0
1976	78.9
1980	83.5
1981	83.0
1982	82.0
1983	82.0
1984	84.0
1985	88.0
1986	91.0
1987	91.0
1988	95.0
1989	97.0
1990	97.0
1991	95.0
1992	97.0
1993	95.0
1994	94.0
1995	93.0
1996	94.0
1997	93.0
1998	93.0
1999	92.0
2000	88.0
2001	89.0
2004	101

Source : CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Notes : Information given in this table is as at the end of given calender year.
1. Relates to both government and private hospitals registered with health authorities.

Table 4.6 : Number of hospitals, dispensaries and public health centres in India

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHCs
1971	3862	9087	5112
1976	5025	12274	5328
1981	6804	16751	5740
1986	8067	25193	12934
1989	11079	28304	18811
1990	11571	28321	18981
1991	11174	27431	20450
1992	13692	27403	20719
1993	14867	28279	21030
1994	15033	28200	21206
1995	15097	28225	21536
1996	15170	25653	21853
1997	15188	25670	22457
1998	15501	22967	22536
1999	15888	23065	22638
2000	15622	22306	22807
2001	15396	22638	22842

Source : CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 Note : Information given in this table is as at the end of given calender year.
 PHC : Primary Health Centers.

**Table 4.7 : Facilities under AYUSH(Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani,Siddha and Homoeopathy)
(as on 1-4-2003)**

	Facilities	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homeopathy	Total
1	Hospitals	2253	255	276	8	17	290	3100 ^d
2	Beds	43803	5031	2386	115	922	14087	66366 ^a
3	Dispensaries	13925	881	399	70	52	5398	20811 ^b
4 ^c	Registered Practitioners	432625	42833	17550	0	532	201484	695024
	(i) Institutionally Qualified	333742	21501	4951	0	483	132356	493033
	(ii) Non Institutionally Qualified	98883	21332	12599	0	49	69128	201991
5	(i) Under Graduate colleges	209	36	6	-	8 ^d	180	439
	(ii)Admission Capacity	9250	1505	320	-	220	12260	23555
6	(i) P. G. Colleges ^e	59	8	2	-	-	27	96
	(ii) Admission Capacity	900	76	90	-	-	822	1888
7	Licensed Pharmacies	7772	401	437	-	-	647	9257

Source : Department of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, New Delhi.

Figures are provisional

Notes : '-' Nil information

a. Includes one Amchi Hospital with 22 beds

b. Includes 34 Amchi Dispensaries.

c. Information as on 1.1.2003

d. These colleges conduct 5 1/2 years BNYS Degree Colleges.

e. All these colleges are part of Under Graduate Colleges mentioned at Sl. No.5 (i) except two colleges under Ayurveda one each in Gujarat and West Bengal and two colleges under Homoeopathy one each in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh where only .Post Graduate courses are conducted. As such total number of colleges under Ayurveda and Homoeopathy comes to 211 and 182 respectively. However, total number of colleges under Unani and Siddha remain 36, 6 and 8 respectively. Total number of colleges at All-India level is 443.

Table 4.8 : Number of AYUSH doctors (IQ+NIQ registered practitioners) per 100000 population as on 1.1.2003 in States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	Ayush doctors as on 1.1.2003 (IQ+NIQ)	Ayush doctors per 100000 of population
Andhra Pradesh	29,702	39.2
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	1,284	4.8
Bihar	161,010	146.7
Goa	-	-
Gujarat	22,617	44.7
Haryana	26,397	125.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,483	139.6
Jammu & Kashmir	505	5.0
Karnataka	22,872	43.4
Kerala	22,968	72.1
Madhya Pradesh	56,732	69.9
Maharashtra	83,167	86.0
Manipur	-	-
Meghalaya	229	9.9
Mizoram	-	-
Nagaland	1,997	100.4
Orissa	8,781	23.9
Punjab	33,542	138.1
Rajasthan	29,323	51.9
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	37,378	60.2
Tripura	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	96,342	55.2
West Bengal	45,280	56.4
Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-
Chandigarh	297	33.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Delhi	6,118	44.4
Lakshadweep	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-
India	695,024	67.7

Source : 1. Department of ISM & Homeopathy, New Delhi.

2. Office of Registrar General, India.

Figures are provisional

IQ : Institutionally Qualified

NIQ : Non-Institutionally Qualified

ISM & H : Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy

- : Nil information

Note : Figures of Jharkhand are included in Bihar, Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Uttranchal in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4.9 : Government Expenditure incurred on education, health and social security and welfare services in India

(at current prices)

Year	Education		Health		Social security & welfare services	
	Total Rs. in crore	Per capita in Rupees	Total Rs. in crore	Per capita in Rupees	Total Rs. in crore	Per capita in Rupees
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	24722	283	5621	64	5994	69
1993-94	27530	309	6248	70	7005	79
1994-95	32107	353	6920	76	8570	94
1995-96	37097	400	7880	85	10569	114
1996-97	43035	455	9231	98	11443	121
1997-98	49032	508	10774	112	12715	132
1998-99	62297	634	13496	137	14262	145
1999-00	70320	702	15604	156	15882	159
2000-01	80985	795	17374	171	18653	183
2001-02	81271	783	17004	164	18656	180
2002-03	84988	806	17833	169	18202	173
2003-04	82310	767	19135	178	20717	193

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

Note : Mid year population figures are used for arriving at the per capita expenditure.

Table 4.10 : Estimated number of disabled persons by types of disability

(in hundred)

Type of disability	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Any disability ¹	83102	57748	140850	25811	18249	44060
Mental disability:						
Mental retardation	4434	2561	6995	1824	1128	2951
Mental illness	5022	3377	8399	1623	988	2611
Physical disability:						
Visual disability:						
Blindness	7494	8536	16030	1793	2311	4104
Low vision	2982	3563	6545	711	877	1588
Hearing disability	12516	11171	23687	3617	3313	6930
Speech disability	9495	6532	16027	3416	2102	5518
Locomotor disability	49987	29839	79826	16352	10162	26514

Source : NSS 58th Round (July-December 2002), National Sample Surveys Organisation.

Estimates are obtained by using survey proportions on the projected population.

1. At least one of mental, visual, hearing, speech and locomotor disability.

Box 5. Status of HIV/AIDS Prevalence



Looking at the distribution of reported AIDS cases in India, it is observed that in 2003 and 2004 Tamil Nadu continues to account for the largest share of officially reported HIV/ AIDS cases (around 50% of the total) followed by Maharashtra (13%). Andhra Pradesh, accounts for nearly 10% of cases among the states. In all, the six hard-hit states have 80% of all reported HIV/AIDS cases in the country. The six states, apart from those mentioned above are Gujarat, Manipur and Karnataka.

Table 4.11 HIV prevalence levels and officially reported AIDS cases

State/Union Territory	Percentage of patients testing positive for HIV at			Officially reported AIDS cases (as of 31 st August, 2003*	Officially reported AIDS cases (as of 31 st December, 2004*
	Patients at sexually transmitted disease clinics	Pregnant women at antenatal clinics	Patients at intravenous drug users clinics		
Andhra Pradesh	30.4	1.3	NA	4339	10293
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	NA	0	0
Assam	0.8	0.0	NA	171	225
Bihar	1.6	0.3	NA	155	155
Chhattisgarh	0.8	0.3	NA	NA	
Delhi	3.2	0.3	7.2	821	945
Goa	11.3	1.4	NA	308	490
Gujarat	6.2	0.4	NA	3562	4869
Haryana	1.1	0.4	NA	313	385
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.0	NA	114	223
Jammu & Kashmir	1.0	0.1	NA	2	2
Jharkhand	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	
Karnataka	13.6	1.8	2.3	1790	2102
Kerala	2.5	0.4	NA	267	1769
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	0.0	NA	1024	1292
Maharashtra	7.8	1.3	39.4	11829	12783
Manipur	9.6	1.1	39.1	1238	2866
Meghalaya	0.9	0.0	0.0	8	8
Mizoram	2.6	1.5	1.6	51	100
Nagaland	2.4	1.3	10.3	343	650
Orissa	0.8	0.3	NA	128	128
Punjab	1.6	0.5	NA	248	292
Rajasthan	6.0	0.5	NA	826	1153
Sikkim	0.0	0.1	NA	8	8
Tamil Nadu	14.7	0.9	33.8	24667	44492
Tripura	1.4	0.0	NA	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.3	NA	1083	1383
Uttaranchal	0.3	0.2	NA	NA	
West Bengal	0.5	0.0	1.5	930	2397
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.6	0.0	NA	32	33
Chandigarh	0.8	0.3	NA	750	1053
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	1.0	NA	0	0
Daman and Diu	NA	0.2	NA	1	1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	NA	0	0
Pondicherry	2.0	0.3	NA	157	302
A, bad Mun. Corp					462
Mumbai MC					6112
Total	130	16	135	55169	96978

Source : National AIDS Control Organisation

NA : Not available

*Experts believe these cases represent only a small portion of actual cases of AIDS in the country

Table 4.12. : Average daily intake of proteins and calories in India

Year	Proteins (in grams)	Calories (in Kilo Calories)
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 ^a	63.8	2481
1988-90 ^b	61.8	2283
1991-92 ^c	54.1	2139
1993-94 ^d	55.8	2187
1994-95	55.8	2172
1996-97 ^e	54.0	2114
2001 ^f	50.7	1955

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

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

a. 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.

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

c. 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.

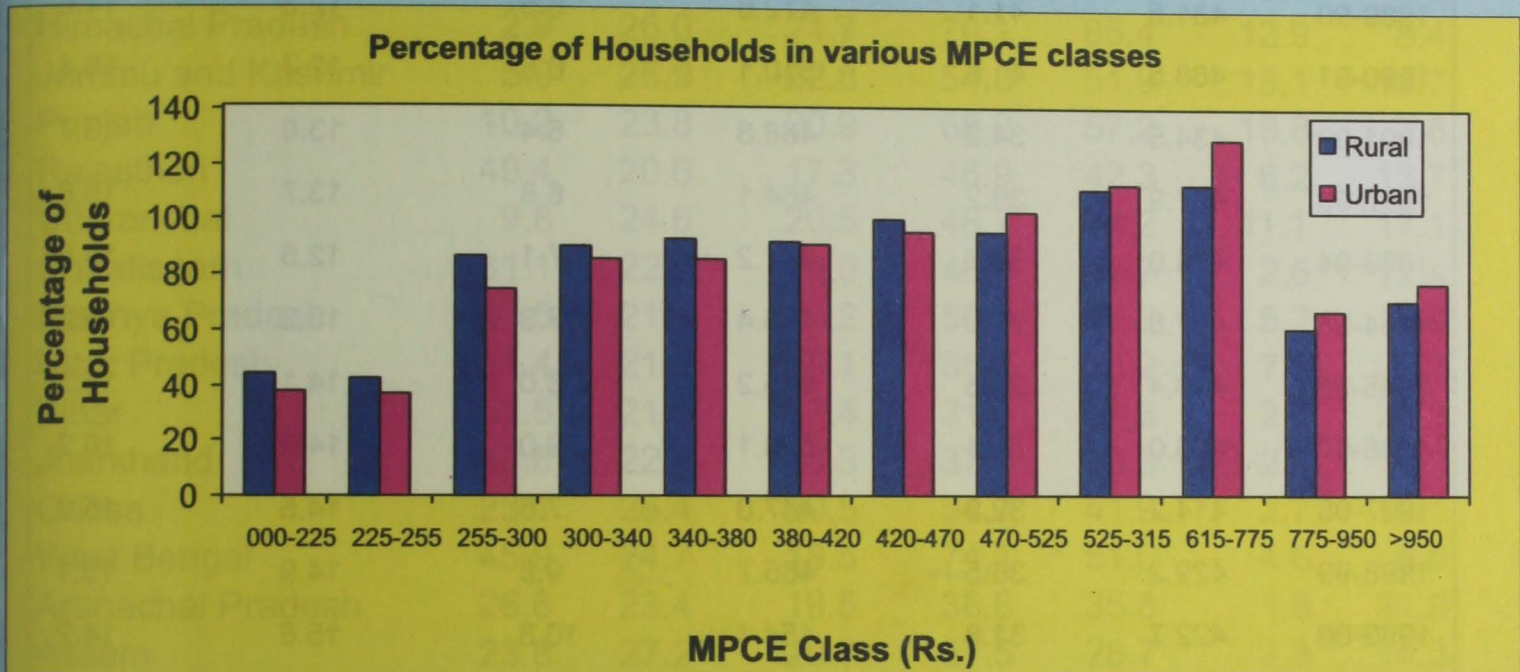
d. Report of NNMB (1996) represents the simple average at state level estimates of consumption for the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.

e. During 1996-97 Second Repeat Surveys were conducted in the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa (NNMB II Repeat Survey).

f. Figures are based on NNMB survey on "Diet and Nutritional Status of Rural Population" carried out in the year 2000-2001.

Box 6. Nutrition

The nutritional status of the population, to an extent, is related to the amount of consumption expenditure. During 1999-2000, in rural areas, about 64.4% of the households were in the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class of less than Rs. 525, the same figure for urban areas being slightly less at 61.2%.



Net availability of foodgrains per day over the years, it remained more or less within a small range. For instance, in case of cereals it was 468.5 grams in 1990-91 and in 2001-02 it was at 463.7 grams. , In case of pulses, net availability per day was 41.6 grams in 1990-91 and it has reduced to 33.4 grams in 2001-02.

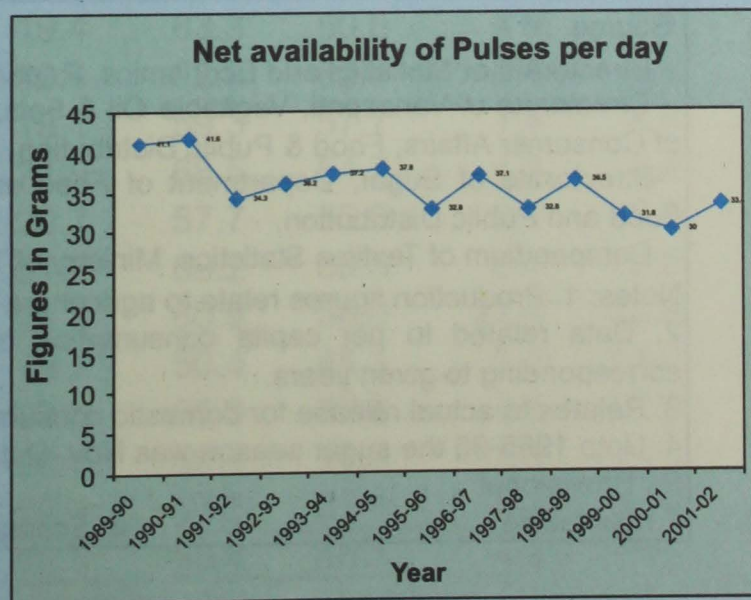
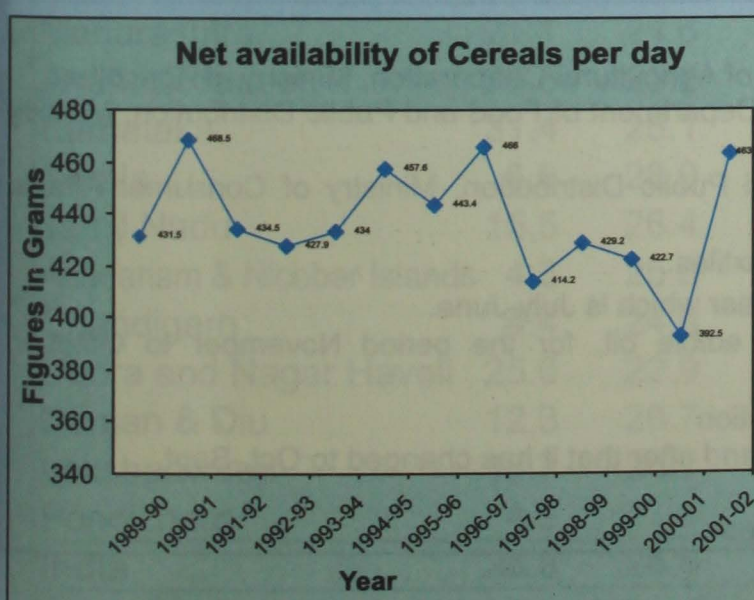


Table 4.13 : Per capita availability of foodgrains and other selected commodities in I

Year	Net availability of foodgrains per day (Figures in grams) ¹			Per capita availability of		
	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Edible oil ² (Figures in kilograms)	Sugar (Figures in kilograms) ^{3,4}	Cotton Cloth (Figures in Sq. mtr.)
1980-81	417.3	37.5	454.8	5.3	7.3	11.0
1989-90	431.5	41.1	472.6	6.5	12.3	14.6
1990-91	468.5	41.6	510.1	6.6	12.7	15.1
1991-92	434.5	34.3	468.8	6.4	13.0	13.7
1992-93	427.9	36.2	464.1	6.8	13.7	15.6
1993-94	434.0	37.2	471.2	7.1	12.5	15.9
1994-95	457.6	37.8	495.4	7.8	13.2	15.2
1995-96	443.4	32.8	476.2	8.0	14.1	16.3
1996-97	466.0	37.1	503.1	9.0	14.6	16.2
1997-98	414.2	32.8	447.0	7.6	14.5	15.9
1998-99	429.2	36.5	465.7	9.8	14.9	13.1
1999-00	422.7	31.8	454.4	10.3	15.6	14.2
2000-01	392.5	30.0	422.5	9.7	15.8 ^P	14.2
2001-02	463.7 ^P	33.4 ^P	497.2 ^P	10.1	16.0	14.8
2002-03	-	-	-	8.8 ¹	17.2	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	16.1 ^P	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	15.3 ^E	-

Source :

- Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Report of Agricultural Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture
- Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oil & Fats, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
- Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- Compendium of Textiles Statistics, Ministry of Textiles.

Notes: 1. Production figures relate to agriculture year which is July-June.

2. Data related to per capita consumption of edible oil, for the period November to October, corresponding to given years.

3. Relates to actual release for domestic consumption

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

P : Provisional

T : Tentative

E: Estimated

Table 4.14 : State wise result of Household & Facility Survey on reproductive and child health								
State/ Union Territory	Girls marriage below	Mean age at marriage		Current use of contraception (Percent)			Unmet Need (Percent)	
		Boy	Girl	Any method	a method	Condom	Limiting	Spacing
Delhi	10.8	23.8	20.6	64.1	55.8	19.3	11.4	5.0
Haryana	27.8	22.7	19.0	60.3	54.4	10.0	9.2	5.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.9	26.0	21.7	70.1	65.4	12.9	8.4	3.4
Jammu and Kashmir	5.0	25.9	22.8	54.8	51.9	18.1	10.7	14.1
Punjab	10.2	23.8	20.9	68.2	57.2	15.8	7.6	2.7
Rajasthan	49.4	20.6	17.3	46.9	42.3	6.2	13.7	8.1
Uttaranchal	9.8	24.6	20.5	48.7	44.2	11.1	17.1	9.8
Chhatisgarh	31.1	22.7	19.0	46.6	41.7	2.6	12.4	9.3
Madhya Pradesh	43.5	21.8	18.2	50.5	47.3	5.2	13.6	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	41.4	21.5	18.1	35.6	26.2	7.3	20.3	13.3
Bihar	51.5	21.9	17.4	31.0	27.3	2.0	21.8	14.9
Jharkhand	43.8	22.8	18.3	37.9	33.3	2.9	19.3	13.6
Orissa	23.1	25.4	20.5	54.7	41.9	2.7	13.1	6.0
West Bengal	45.9	24.7	18.5	74.1	51.0	4.6	6.6	4.4
Arunachal Pradesh	26.6	23.4	19.5	38.8	35.6	1.8	21.9	13.3
Assam	23.8	27.2	20.7	57.5	28.7	2.3	14.3	8.2
Manipur	9.6	27.5	24.1	33.5	21.1	3.5	25.6	15.3
Meghalaya	16.7	22.8	20.8	17.1	14.7	2.4	19.5	36.2
Mizoram	14.0	25.1	21.6	53.8	52.6	2.3	8.9	16.1
Nagaland	7.4	27.1	22.5	39.6	33.0	6.1	14.7	19.2
Sikkim	12.0	24.5	21.9	65.3	55.3	5.9	12.9	5.2
Tripura	21.6	27.3	20.9	54.4	42.7	10.9	18.5	6.6
Goa	3.6	29.0	24.4	33.5	29.8	5.2	28.5	14.6
Gujarat	24.6	22.3	19.4	59.2	52.4	4.8	9.5	6.8
Maharashtra	21.1	24.6	19.4	63.3	60.8	4.9	7.1	5.5
Andhra Pradesh	38.6	23.2	18.4	62.8	62.4	0.4	6.1	5.6
Karnataka	31.4	25.1	19.1	59.3	57.7	1.4	8.5	6.6
Kerala	6.6	28.0	21.9	68.5	54.7	4.3	5.4	9.8
Tamil Nadu	15.5	26.4	20.7	57.7	55.0	2.1	12.7	5.4
Anadanam & Nicobar Islands	4.3	25.8	21.2	59.2	58.5	5.1	15.0	11.3
Chandigarh	4.4	24.6	22.8	60.9	58.0	22.4	13.8	4.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.6	22.9	19.7	50.4	45.1	6.3	14.2	5.9
Daman & Diu	12.3	26.7	23.0	55.6	52.8	4.8	12.8	10.8
Lakshadweep	13.7	26.7	20.7	30.4	10.6	3.1	6.8	37.9
Pondicherry	4.9	27.6	22.4	63.3	57.6	5.2	12.1	4.5
India	28.0	24.5	19.5	53.0	45.7	4.8	12.7	8.5

Source: National Institute for Population Sciences, (IIPS),(Deemed University) (round-2, 2002-04)
a : Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization. Pills, IUD or Condom. Conte ..2/-

Table 4.14 : State wise result of Household & Facility Survey on reproductive and child health

State/ Union Territory	ANC ^b (Percent)			Delivery ^b (Percent)			Immunization (Percent)		
	At least one TT injection	Received IFA ^c tablets	Full ANC ^d	Govt. Institute	Home	Attended by skilled person ^e	3 injections of DPT	Measles	Full ^g
Delhi	82.5	45.7	36.2	29.5	49.3	59.9	71.1	76.4	61.0
Haryana	85.8	17.1	11.8	10.6	64.8	43.2	75.7	69.2	62.9
Himachal Pradesh	89.6	42.8	32.5	36.9	54.3	51.4	91.2	89.7	79.4
Jammu and Kashmir	80.8	53.7	44.4	55.9	28.4	73.1	48.1	83.0	38.6
Punjab	87.2	20.3	16.7	9.5	51.1	64.3	82.8	79.1	75.3
Rajasthan	69.0	8.0	5.0	19.4	68.0	44.4	36.4	36.8	25.4
Uttaranchal	71.2	20.0	10.5	10.7	76.2	32.5	57.7	56.9	47.2
Chhatisgarh	79.3	16.5	11.7	9.6	79.6	29.1	70.5	70.2	60.9
Madhya Pradesh	77.5	8.5	5.9	17.6	71.5	35.5	43.9	50.1	32.5
Uttar Pradesh	69.5	8.7	4.4	8.5	77.2	28.7	37.9	37.7	28.1
Bihar	75.4	8.1	5.4	5.4	76.8	29.5	35.0	28.2	24.4
Jharkhand	71.2	12.6	9.9	5.3	77.3	27.8	39.3	34.5	29.3
Orissa	84.8	24.3	15.7	25.6	64.4	43.5	70.0	69.9	55.1
West Bengal	92.0	18.1	14.0	34.3	51.6	54.1	69.8	67.6	54.4
Arunachal Pradesh	54.2	12.9	9.8	27.1	64.9	37.7	36.0	39.3	22.5
Assam	65.9	13.4	10.2	13.9	71.9	33.2	39.5	39.1	19.3
Manipur	78.4	12.2	10.9	37.2	54.9	57.8	48.8	55.6	37.0
Meghalaya	48.1	14.1	11.7	23.7	68.9	34.5	31.2	30.3	14.1
Mizoram	72.1	28.5	20.0	47.1	46.8	60.6	48.7	61.6	35.3
Nagaland	61.5	11.8	9.5	8.2	81.8	29.6	32.5	40.2	14.4
Sikkim	85.9	30.3	23.5	53.4	40.9	61.9	74.0	82.6	50.2
Tripura	71.4	15.9	13.6	57.5	37.5	65.1	47.9	44.7	26.7
Goa	88.3	57.7	45.5	40.0	8.6	93.3	87.7	93.1	81.5
Gujarat	85.8	30.2	25.8	12.7	47.5	62.1	68.9	69.4	57.7
Maharashtra	90.9	28.1	23.0	24.1	41.7	62.6	88.5	88.0	74.3
Andhra Pradesh	87.9	48.3	43.9	22.1	38.6	69.0	78.7	74.4	62.9
Karnataka	85.6	33.3	29.9	29.0	41.9	66.6	84.5	80.4	74.1
Kerala	95.4	73.6	69.3	40.5	2.0	98.3	90.7	90.0	81.2
Tamil Nadu	97.4	24.7	23.5	44.5	13.4	89.2	96.8	95.7	92.1
Anadnam & Nicobar Islands	94.2	85.6	80.5	71.6	25.2	76.9	86.3	90.4	47.7
Chandigarh	86.2	43.6	39.0	36.8	52.6	59.1	78.6	79.0	53.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.7	34.3	32.1	15.6	53.3	54.7	92.1	87.0	85.2
Daman & Diu	89.7	36.7	35.4	23.6	31.9	71.5	77.7	78.6	57.3
Lakshadweep	96.9	73.6	68.8	73.0	19.8	83.8	86.9	91.8	67.6
Pondicherry	97.5	30.2	28.8	70.2	2.3	98.5	93.8	95.8	89.4
India	80.1	20.4	16.4	18.7	59.0	47.6	59.0	58.0	47.6

Source: National Institute for Population Sciences, (IIPS),(Deemed University) (round-2, 2002-04)

Note:

b : Women who delivered their last live/still birth after 1-1-199/1-1-2001

c : 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup

d : At least 3 ANC visits + 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup+ at least one TT injection

e : Either institutional delivery or home delivery attended by Doctor/Nurse/ANM.

f : Includes only 1st and last but one living children (age 13- 35 months)born after 1-1-1999/1-1-2001.

g : BCG + 3 doses of polio + 3 injections of DPT + Measles

Conte 3/-

Table 4.14 : State wise result of Household & Facility Survey on reproductive and child health

State/ Union Territory	Percent		of the States ^{\$}	Percentage of PHCs adequately equipped in					EO Care Kit
	received ORS	Birth Order 3+		Infrastructure	Staff ^l	Supply ^h	Equipment	Training ^h	
Delhi	37.6	42.2	10	60.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	20.0
Haryana	32.1	38.4	21	57.6	59.3	46.2	41.2	50.4	28.2
Himachal Pradesh	50.9	24.4	5	39.7	29.9	44.4	42.0	20.1	25.1
Jammu and Kashmir	69.5	32.1	8	31.4	27.8	28.6	40.3	30.3	12.4
Punjab	26.2	32.4	7	40.8	57.4	43.7	43.7	19.7	36.6
Rajasthan	29.4	47.4	31	33.2	28.0	69.2	53.9	14.8	36.1
Uttaranchal	21.4	45.9	24	27.8	40.5	23.6	27.1	7.6	13.2
Chhatisgarh	42.2	44.9	25	2.8	26.7	14.1	8.8	3.8	50.6
Madhya Pradesh	25.7	49.4	28	9.9	34.7	32.0	26.2	11.4	32.6
Uttar Pradesh	15.5	56.9	33	17.2	47.2	19.5	28.6	12.4	22.1
Bihar	14.2	54.4	35	8.9	17.4	11.4	6.2	15.5	28.4
Jharkhand	25.1	48.9	32	9.8	26.9	50.5	21.4	42.0	24.9
Orissa	48.4	42.1	23	3.2	5.2	3.5	15.1	13.4	10.3
West Bengal	44.0	31.0	20	12.0	23.2	23.0	8.6	9.1	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	51.8	48.8	29	70.0	43.8	31.7	26.8	19.5	36.6
Assam	45.1	40.6	27	21.0	27.5	50.0	32.4	29.7	38.6
Manipur	63.4	43.1	26	12.5	64.0	56.3	28.1	37.5	46.9
Meghalaya	45.5	59.5	34	56.0	58.3	60.0	68.0	56.0	44.0
Mizoram	61.6	41.5	22	70.4	55.7	44.0	96.3	59.3	59.3
Nagaland	32.8	57.7	30	59.5	50.0	59.5	40.5	18.9	48.6
Sikkim	48.0	30.5	11	100.0	62.5	45.8	100.0	66.7	12.5
Tripura	53.7	17.9	19	100.0	56.6	100.0	81.8	100.0	81.8
Goa	74.6	20.0	9	100.0	88.2	58.8	88.2	64.7	58.8
Gujarat	24.4	38.1	18	89.0	76.3	83.4	80.6	17.1	71.3
Maharashtra	42.0	32.4	12	76.5	78.4	67.4	91.4	31.9	48.7
Andhra Pradesh	58.6	22.5	13	59.2	64.8	40.3	84.5	34.5	34.5
Karnataka	32.7	29.6	15	58.1	37.3	88.9	61.1	23.1	76.5
Kerala	54.2	15.5	1	42.9	49.8	55.7	34.3	18.6	32.9
Tamil Nadu	35.8	21.6	4	64.7	72.9	77.8	92.2	27.7	14.4
Anadanam & Nicobar Islands	81.9	17.1	3	100.0	52.9	52.9	76.5	47.1	64.7
Chandigarh	46.6	38.5	6	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.3	37.6	16	83.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	16.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	28.4	32.5	14	100.0	100.0	66.6	66.7	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	72.6	46.6	17	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Pondicherry	47.7	13.6	2	57.9	21.1	63.2	68.4	21.1	73.7
India	29.7	42.0		31.8	43.6	39.9	41.3	19.9	32.2

Source: National Institute for Population Sciences, (IIPS), (Deemed University) (round-2, 2002-04)

Note :

\$: Ranking within India

h : Having at least 60 percent of critical inputs

l : Having at least 60 percent of staff (Staff figure based on phase-1 & phase-II)

EO Care Kit: Kssential obsteric care kit.



Public Order and Safety

Box 7. Public Order and Safety



The percentage of cases pending disposal, both at the investigation stage as well as at the trial stage has been increasing over the years with the conviction percentage showing a decreasing trend. However, during last two decades, the figures have not changed much.

Disposal of crimes under the IPC over the years

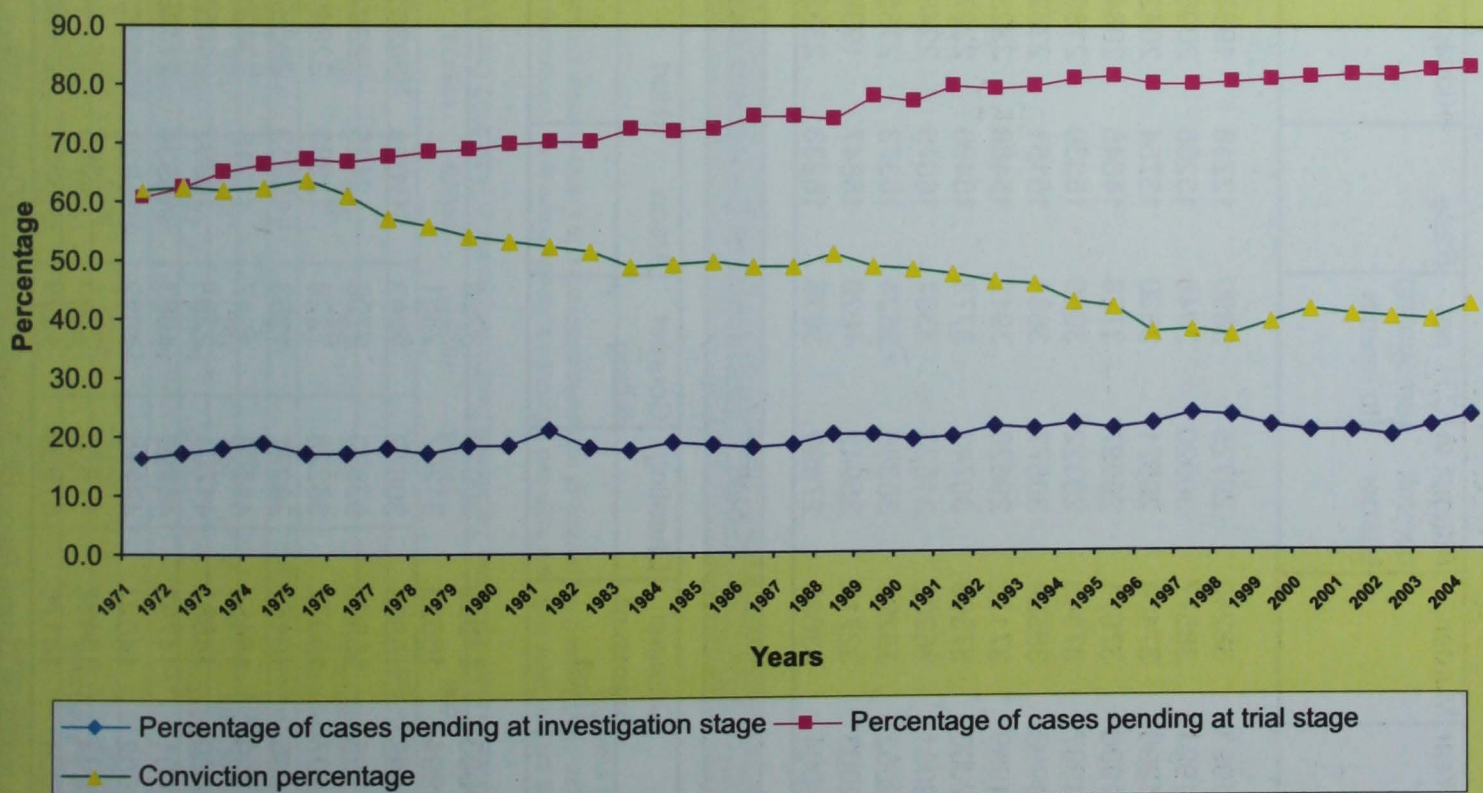


Table 5.1 : Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads During 1993-2004

Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping	Abduction	Preparation & Assembly for decoity	Robbery	Burglary (house breaking)	Theft	Riots
1993	38240	29725	3890	12218	19830	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434	93838
1994	38577	30020	3946	13208	20983	9271	946	23933	121536	303564	94344
1995	37464	29571	3830	13754	20426	8335	961	22443	116507	294306	96520
1996	37671	29597	3728	14846	20848	8035	888	22705	115097	284985	92831
1997	37543	29322	3869	15330	21898	7867	1049	22141	113319	277077	91812
1998	38584	30577	3681	15151	23520	8091	1266	23603	119260	287967	90767
1999	37170	29628	3912	15468	23236	7079	1501	21332	111296	271907	80838
2000	37399	30743	3773	16496	22871	6825	1505	20926	105391	258588	80456
2001	36202	31523	3367	16075	22487	6154	1614	19901	101182	250803	76222
2002	35290	30380	3624	16373	21850	6101	1841	18764	96461	247462	68945
2003	32716	35942	4029	15847	19992	5303	2302	17512	92827	245237	57334
2004	33608	27890	3935	18233	23327	5311	2340	18458	92490	273045	59971

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Table 5.1 : Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads During 1993-2004 contd.

Year	Criminal branch of Trust	Cheating	Counter feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Crulty by husband or Relatives	Importa or Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crime under IPC
1993	17039	30079	3728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903082	1629936
1994	16523	31207	2851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924342	1635251
1995	15503	30678	2203	12028	203812	4648	26856	4689	28579	-	-	722583	1695696
1996	15368	33823	2796	12425	223977	5513	28939	5671	35246	-	-	714587	1709576
1997	15077	35228	2228	12363	228497	6006	30764	5796	36592	-	-	726042	1719820
1998	16157	38271	1353	12913	235870	6995	30959	8053	41375	-	-	744422	1778815
1999	15454	41403	1347	11218	236313	6699	32311	8858	43823	1	-	763835	1764629
2000	14581	41701	2299	10392	240580	6995	32940	11024	45778	64	-	779757	1771084
2001	14798	44727	1683	10534	271487	6851	34124	9746	49170	114	57182	701362	1769308
2002	14027	46271	1522	11820	265025	6822	33943	10155	49237	76	64044	730297	1780330
2003	13432	47478	2055	9365	261444	6208	32939	12325	50703	46	60672	700412	1716120
2004	14176	51939	1529	8637	276868	7026	34567	10001	58121	89	69423	741031	1832015

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home affairs

Note: CH: Culpable Homicide

Table 5.2 Different types of crimes committed against women in India													
Crime head	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percentage
Rape	12218	13208	13754	14846	15330	15151	15468	16496	16075	16373	15847	18233	11.8
Kidnapping & Abduction	11837	12998	14063	14877	15617	16351	15962	15023	14645	14506	13296	15578	10.1
Dowry Deaths	5817	4935	5092	5513	6006	6975	6699	6995	6851	6822	6208	7026	4.6
Torture	22064	25946	31127	35246	36592	41376	43823	45778	49170	49237	50703	58121	37.7
Molestation	20985	24117	28475	28939	30764	30959	32311	32940	34124	33943	32939	34567	22.4
Sexual Harassment	12009	10496	4756	5671	5796	8054	8858	11024	9746	10155	12325	10001	6.5
Importation of Girls	NA	167	191	182	78	146	1	64	114	76	46	89	0.1
Sati Prevention Act	NA	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	NA	7547	8447	7706	8323	8695	9363	9515	8796	11242	5510	5748	3.7
Indecent Representation of Women(Prevention) Act	NA	389	539	96	73	190	222	662	1052	2508	1043	1378	0.9
Dowry Prohibition Act	NA	2709	2814	2647	2685	3578	3064	2876	3222	2816	2684	3592	2.3
Total	84930	102514	109259	115723	121265	131475	135771	141373	143795	147678	140601	154333	100

Source: Crime in India-2004 and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India,2003 Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note:

1. Figures prior to year 1995 are from two sources i.e. heads Rape and Kidnapping & Abduction from Crime in India annual report and others from Monthly Crime Statistics
2. For year 1995 onward the source of complete information is Crime in India annual report

NA : Not available

Table 5.3 : Disposal of crimes under the Indian Penal Code over the years in India

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
1994	22.0	81.4	42.9
1995	21.3	81.7	42.1
1996	22.1	80.3	37.8
1997	23.8	80.5	38.2
1998	23.5	81.0	37.4
1999	21.9	81.1	39.6
2000	20.9	81.7	41.8
2001	20.8	82.3	40.8
2002	20.2	82.2	40.6
2003	21.7	82.9	40.1
2004	23.6	83.3	42.5

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 5.4 : Juvenile delinquency

Year	Delinquents (IPC+SLL) (Figures in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of incidence of crime ¹ 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
1994	13.9	3.4	17.3	19.5	1.0
1995	14.5	4.3	18.8	22.6	1.1
1996	14.1	5.0	19.1	26.3	1.1
1997	14.3	3.5	17.8	19.7	0.8
1998	14.0	5.0	19.0	26.2	1.0
1999	13.1	5.4	18.5	29.1	0.9
2000	13.9	4.1	18.0	23.0	0.9
2001 ^c	31.3	2.3	33.6	6.9	1.6
2002 ^c	33.6	2.2	35.8	6.2	1.8
2003	31.0	2.3	33.3	7.0	1.7
2004	28.9	2.1	31.0	6.7	1.8

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes : a. SLL stands for Special Acts and Local Laws.

b. Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier years due to change in the definition of juveniles

c. As per revised definition of juveniles justice Act the boys in the age group 16-18 years have also been considered as juveniles.

1. Crimes registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Table 5.5 : Suicide rate in India

Year	Rate (incidence of suicides per one lakh population)		
	Male	Female	Person
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
1994	11.3	8.4	9.9
1995	11.0	8.4	9.7
1996	10.6	8.3	9.5
1997	10.9	8.6	10.0
1998	12.2	9.1	10.8
1999	12.8	9.5	11.2
2000 ^a	12.7	8.8	10.8
2001	12.5	8.5	10.5
2002	12.8	8.1	10.5
2003	12.7	7.9	10.4

Source : Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
 Notes: To arrive at the suicide rate for a particular year, the corresponding projected population available from the Office of the Registrar General, India, is used.

a. Exclude Jharkhand statistics.

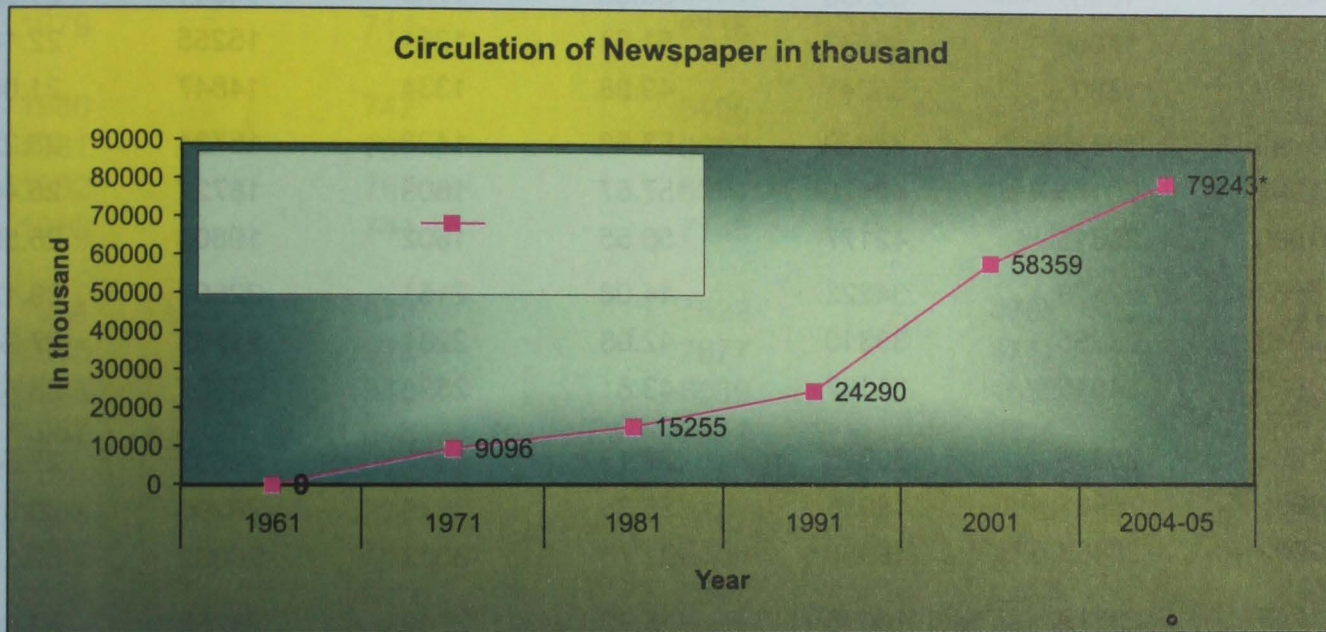
P. Provisional

Mass Communication



Box 8. Mass Communication

Circulation of news paper is one of the best indicators to know about the development of mass communication of a country. Circulation of daily newspapers in the country increased from 5334 thousand in 1961 to 79243 thousand in 2004-05.



Progress has been observed in the field of communication as well. The number of telephones per 100 population, which was 0.60 in 1991, has increased to 9.84 in 2005, contributed largely by a sharp increase in the cellular mobile phones over the last couple of years.

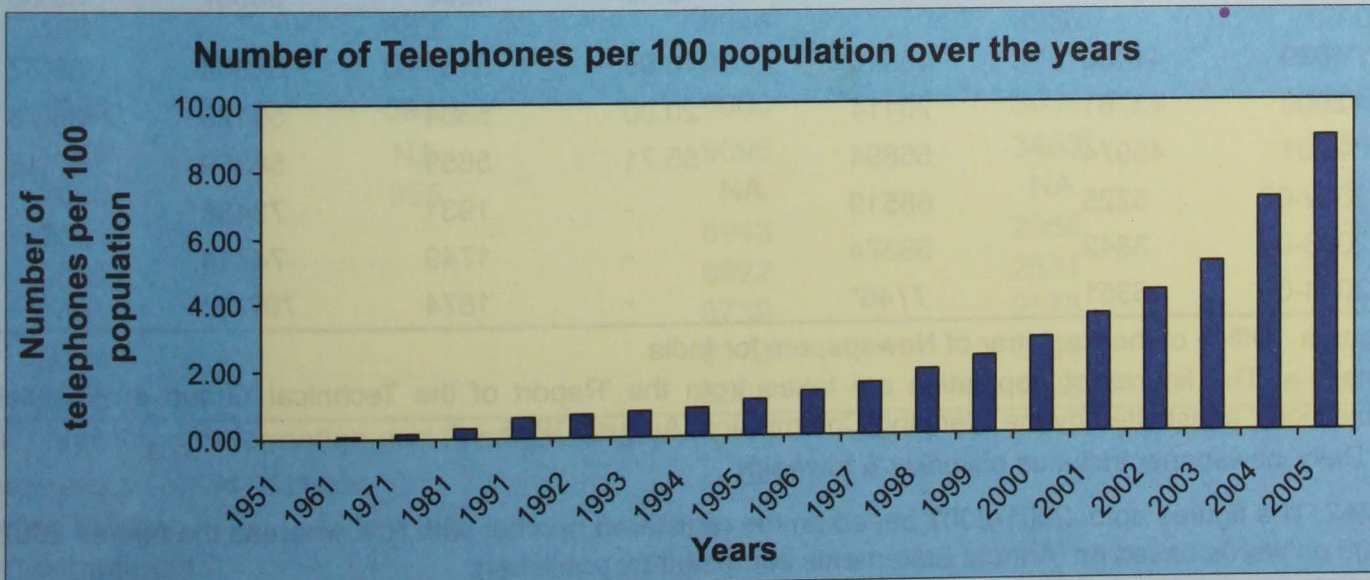


Table 6.1 : Circulation of newspapers and periodicals over the years in India

Year	Non-daily newspapers/periodicals			Daily newspapers		
	Number	Estimated circulation (Figures in thousand)	Circulation per thousand population ^a	Number	Estimated circulation (Figures in thousand)	Circulation per thousand population ^a
1961	6139	15920	35.99	484	5334 ^b	12.06
1966	8039	15367	31.17	601	6320 ^b	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	22478	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
1990	25635	30523	37.13	2856	22637	27.54
1991	26985	-18956	35.35	3229	24290	29.01
1992	28455	-18996	-21.75	3502	28092	32.17
1993	29872	-14003	-15.72	3740	29258	32.85
1994	31558	-7269	-8.00	4043	31559	34.74
1995	33018	0	0.00	4236	35451	38.26
1996	34696	18142	19.23	4453	40225	42.64
1997	35986	13215	13.78	5719	45914	47.88
1998	38938	15101	15.49	4890	58367	59.88
1999	41498	15910	16.06	5157	58804	59.37
2000	43781	20114	20.00	5364	59129	58.78
2001	45974	56894	55.71	5659	58359	57.15
2002-03	5225	68519	-	1931	73486	-
2003-04	3842	58374	-	1749	74714	-
2004-05	5351	7746*	-	1874	79243*	-

Source :Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

Note1: a. The figures of population are taken from the 'Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections' constituted by the Planning Commission, August, 1996

a. 'Daily' newspaper includes biweekly & triweekly

Note2. The figures upto 2001-2002 based on the registered number with RNI whereas the figures 2002-2003 onwards based on Annual Statements submitted by publishers.

Table 6.2 : Films and cinemas in India

Year	Number of Indian feature films	No. of cinema halls ¹		
		Permanent	Touring ²	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	836	8886	4116	13002
1993	812	8947	4038	12985
1994	754	8930	4013	12943
1995	795	8972	3970	12942
1996	683	8946	3956	12902
1997	697	9032	3737	12776
1998	693	9060	3636	12696
1999	NA	9095	3453 ^a	12548
2000	855	NA	NA	11836
2001		8943	2955	11898
2002		8922	2831	11753
2003		8739	2573	11312
2004		8112	2446	10558
2005		8008	1993	10001

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. Figures are as on 31st March

2. Includes military

a. 6 non-commercial

NA : Not available

Table 6.3 : Radio and Television in India

Year	No. of Radio Stations	No. of T.V. Relay Centre	Percentage of population covered by Television	Percentage of population covered by Radio
1981	85	19	26	89
1982	85	19	26	89
1983	86	43	26	89
1984	86	166	30	89
1985	88	173	56	90
1986	93	181	67	91
1987	94	199	70	92
1988	96	246	72	93
1989	98	339	74	94
1990	104	523	76	95
1991	125	531	79	95
1992	143	535	81	96
1993	154	546	83	96
1994	173	574	84	96
1995	176	699	86	97
1996	185	792	86	97
1997	187	921	87	97
1998	195	949	87	97
1999	196	1041	88	97
2000	199	1090	88	99
2001	208	1190	89	99
2002	208	1308	90	99
2003	213	1383	90	99
2004	214	1400	90	99
2005	215	1401	91	99

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. The maintenance of the above statistics has been reckoned with as at the end of March every year in lieu of end of December of the previous year earlier

2. The percentage of coverage in respect of both A.I.R and doordarsha has been rounded off to the nearest full point i.e., where it is 0.5 and above to one and less than 0.5 being ignored.

Table 6.4 : Telephones and post offices in India

Year ended 31 st March	Number of Telephones [Fixed+CPMs+Pvt. Basic+WLL] (million)							Availability of post offices per one lakh population
	Fixed lines (DELS)	Celluar mobile telephones (CMPs)	Fixed Lines (DELS) by Private Operators	Wireless in Local Loop(WLL) (Fixed +Ltd. Mobile)	Total Telephones	Per 100 population	Per Sq. Km.	
1951	0.10	NA	NA	NA	0.10	0.03	0.03	10.00
1961	0.33	NA	NA	NA	0.33	0.08	0.10	17.50
1971	0.98	NA	NA	NA	0.98	0.18	0.30	19.90
1981	2.15	NA	NA	NA	2.15	0.31	0.65	20.30
1991	5.07	NA	NA	NA	5.07	0.60	1.54	17.60
1992	5.81	NA	NA	NA	5.81	0.67	1.77	17.80
1993	6.80	NA	NA	NA	6.80	0.77	2.07	18.00
1994	8.03	NA	NA	NA	8.03	0.89	2.44	17.20
1995	9.80	NA	NA	NA	9.80	1.07	2.98	16.90
1996	11.98	NA	NA	NA	11.98	1.28	3.64	16.60
1997	14.54	0.34	NA	NA	14.88	1.56	4.53	16.40
1998	17.80	0.88	NA	NA	18.68	1.94	5.68	18.20
1999	21.59	1.20	0.02	NA	22.81	2.33	6.94	15.90
2000	26.51	1.88	0.14	NA	28.53	2.86	8.68	15.90
2001	32.44	3.58	0.27	NA	36.29	3.58	11.04	15.10
2002	37.71	6.43	0.64	0.24	45.02	4.29	13.70	14.82
2003	40.02	12.69	1.31	0.60	54.62	5.11	16.62	14.55
2004	39.77	26.15	1.15	9.47	76.54	7.02	23.20	14.29
2005	39.87	41.03	1.55	15.92	98.37	8.94	30.74	14.10

Source :

- Department of Telecommunication

- Department of Posts

- Population projection for India & States-1996-2016 O/o RGI.

- For 1951,1961 & 1971 India: Towards population and Development goals UN population fund (UNDP), 1997

- For 2001, population census of India, 2001 and for 2002 projection based on AAEGR%

NA : Not available

Table 6.5 : Number of electors and percentage voting in various general elections in India

General election	Year	Total number of electors (Figures in million)			Percentage of total number of voters (Figures in million)		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
First	1952	NA	NA	173.2	NA	NA	61.2
Second	1957	NA	NA	193.7	NA	NA	62.2
Third	1962	113.9	102.4	216.3	62.1	48.1	55.4
Fourth	1967	129.6	119.4	249.0	66.7	55.5	61.3
Fifth	1971	103.4	170.7	274.1	84.5	37.6	55.3
Sixth	1977	167.0	154.2	321.2	65.6	54.9	60.9
Seventh	1980	185.5	170.7	356.2	62.2	51.2	56.9
Eight	1984	208.0	192.4	400.4	68.4	59.3	64.0
Ninth	1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	61.9
Tenth	1991	268.9	242.6	511.5	60.5	50.4	55.7
Eleventh	1996	309.8	282.8	592.6	62.0	53.4	57.9
Twelveth	1998	316.7	289.2	605.9	65.7	57.9	62.0
Thirteenth	1999	323.8	295.7	619.5	64.0	55.6	60.0
Fourteenth	2004	349.5	322.0	671.5	55.7	53.6	58.0

Source : Election Commission of India

Table 6.6 : Number of persons contesting and elected in various general elections in India

General election	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total candidates contesting	Average number of contestants per seat	Male			Female		
					Total candidates contesting	Elected	Percentage winning	Total candidates contested	Elected	Percentage winning
First	1952	489	1874	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Second	1957	494	1519	3.1	1474	472	32.0	45	22	48.9
Third	1962	494	1985	4.0	1919	463	24.1	66	31	47.0
Fourth	1967	520	2369	4.6	2302	491	21.3	67	29	43.3
Fifth	1971	518	2784	5.4	2698	497	18.4	86	21	24.4
Sixth	1977	542	2439	4.5	2369	523	22.1	70	19	27.1
Seventh	1980	529	4629	8.8	4486	501	11.2	143	28	19.6
Eighth	1984	542	5493	10.1	5322	499	9.4	171	43	25.1
Ninth	1989	529	6160	11.6	5962	500	8.4	198	29	14.6
Tenth	1991	534	8780	16.4	8466	491	5.8	314	43	13.7
Eleventh	1996	543	13952	25.7	13353	503	3.8	599	40	6.7
Twelveth	1998	543	4750	8.7	4476	500	11.2	274	43	15.7
Thirteenth	1999	543	4648	8.6	4364	494	11.3	284	49	17.3
Fourteenth	2004	543	5435	10.0	5080	498	9.8	355	45	12.7

Source : Election Commission of India



Housing And Transport

Box 9. (i).Housing



In 1981, the total number of occupied housing units were about 118 millions of which about 90 million were in rural areas and about 28 million were in urban areas. In 2001, the figure for total number of occupied housing units has increased to about 192 millions out of which about 138 million were in rural areas and about 54 million were in urban areas. In 2001, out of the total occupied housing units, about 68% were either one or two room units and only about 32% of had more than two rooms.

In 2001, there were about 194 million households, out of which about 138 million were in rural areas and about 56 million were in urban areas. Among the states, UP had the highest number of households (about 26 million) followed by Maharashtra (about 20 million) Andhra Pradesh (about 17 million) and West Bengal (about 16 million).

In 2000-2001 about 0.2 % of households in urban areas and about 0.3% of households in rural areas had no lighting facility. Average household size has come down from 5.5 in 1971 to 5.3 in 2001.

Box 9. (ii). Housing



The number of homeless persons has been coming down from 2342354 in 1981 to 1943766 in 2001. However number of urban homeless persons is growing from 618843 in 1971 to 778599 in 2001.

As per the 2001 census out of 425 lakh slum population in India, Maharashtra alone has 112 lakh slum population. Andhra Pradesh has more than 50 lakh slum population. Delhi also has more than 20 lakh slum population.

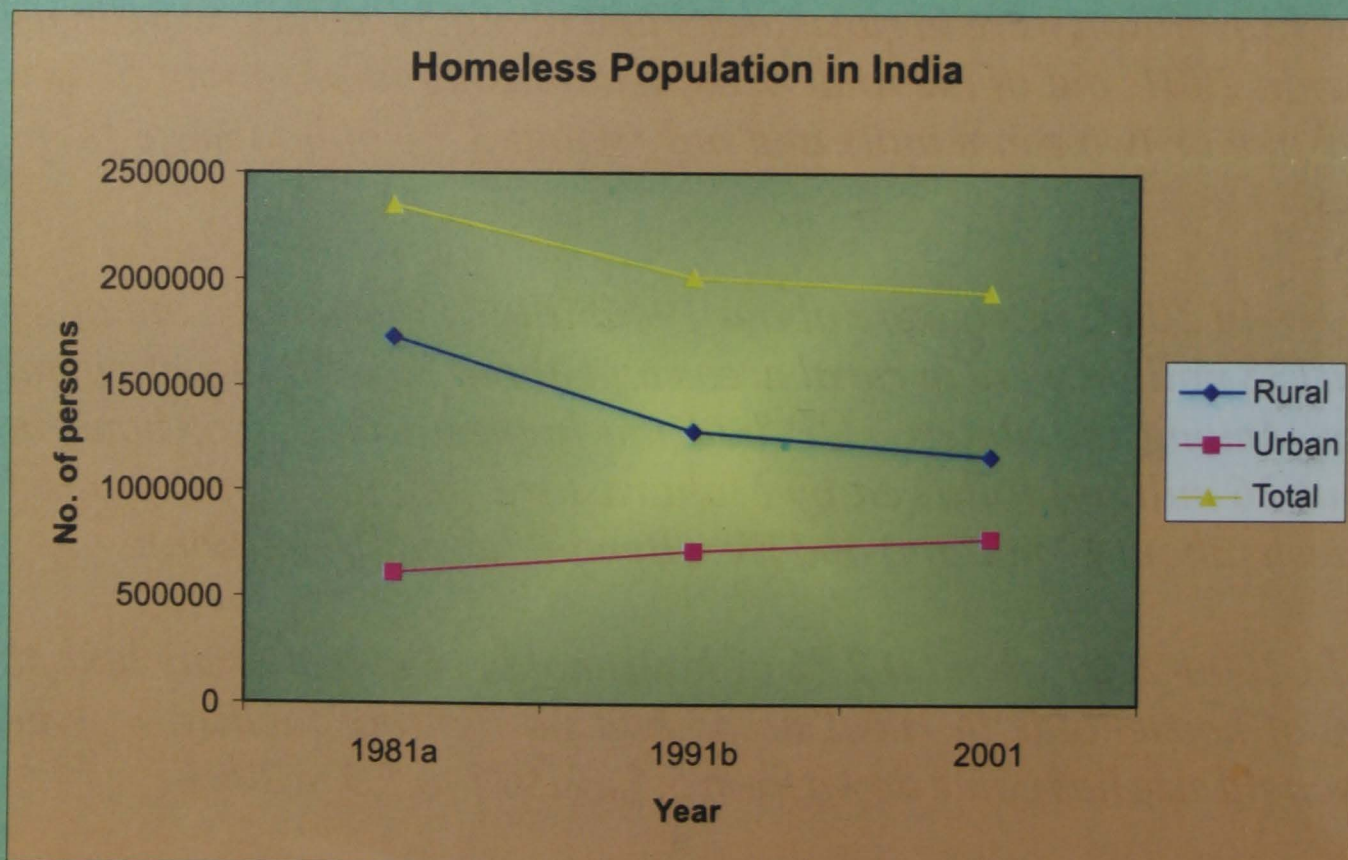


Table 7.1 : Households and housing stock in India

(in million)

Year	No of households	No of occupied residential houses	Deficit in houses
Rural			
1951	53.6	54.1	-0.5
1961	68.9	65.1	3.8
1971	79.6	72.7	6.9
1981	90.9	86.1 ^a	4.8
1991 ^b	111.6	107.9	3.7
2001	137.7 ^c	135.1	2.6
Urban			
1951	12.3	10.3	2.0
1961	15.6	13.8	1.8
1971	20.9	18.0	2.8
1981	28.9	27.6 ^a	1.3
1991 ^b	40.4	39.1	1.3
2001	55.8 ^c	52.1	3.7
Total			
1951	65.9	64.4	1.5
1961	84.5	78.9	5.6
1971	100.4	90.8	9.7
1981	119.8	113.7 ^a	6.1
1991 ^b	152.0	147.0	5.0
2001	193.6 ^c	187.2	6.4

Source : Population Census, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note : 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.

a. Excludes Assam

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

c. Exclude those of three sub-division viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three-sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 7.2 : Number of households, during 2001 States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	No. of households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	12,607,167	4,397,138	17,004,305
Arunachal Pradesh	166,468	49,106	215,574
Assam	4,203,976	710,847	4,914,823
Bihar	12,407,132	1,336,998	13,744,130
Chhattisgarh	3,273,647	817,904	4,091,551
Goa	145,229	149,583	294,812
Gujarat	5,947,858	3,749,504	9,691,362
Haryana	2,541,980	1,170,339	3,712,319
Himachal Pradesh	1,079,797	141,792	1,221,589
Jammu & Kashmir	1,167,108	401,411	1,568,519
Karnataka	6,725,882	3,676,036	10,401,918
Kerala	5,010,259	1,716,097	6,726,356
Madhya Pradesh	7,996,300	2,915,725	10,912,025
Maharashtra	11,173,512	8,403,224	19,576,736
Manipur ¹	273,098	101,997	375,095
Meghalaya	333,119	85,731	418,850
Mizoram	86,951	89,183	176,134
Nagaland	263,129	64,928	328,057
Jharkhand	3,736,524	1,062,557	4,799,081
Orissa	6,618,547	1,119,518	7,738,065
Punjab	2,796,284	1,552,296	4,348,580
Rajasthan	7,054,434	2,263,241	9,317,675
Sikkim	101,225	12,998	114,223
Tamil Nadu	8,284,383	6,381,600	14,665,983
Tripura	539,713	124,621	664,334
Uttar Pradesh	20,373,081	5,384,559	25,757,640
Uttaranchal	1,185,737	417,505	1,603,242
West Bengal	11,270,822	4,601,261	15,872,083
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51,866	26,376	78,242
Chandigarh	22,580	183,885	206,465
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33,938	11,648	45,586
Daman & Diu	23,204	12,482	35,686
Delhi	179,804	2,553,579	2,733,383
Lakshadweep	5,664	4,329	9,993
Pondicherry	72,966	142,572	512,538
India ¹	137,747,384	55,832,570	193,579,954

Source: Population Census 2001, Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Table 7.3 : Housing amenities in 1998

Facility	Rural	Urban
1. Drinking water supply source		
Tap	18.7	70.1
Tubewell & handpumps	50.1	21.3
Well	25.8	6.7
Tanks/ pond reserved for drinking	1.3	0.2
Other tank/pond	0.6	0.1
River/ canal/ lake	1.3	0.2
Spring	1.7	0.1
Tanker	0.2	1.0
Other	0.2	0.1
All	100.0	100.0
2. Toilet facility		
No latrine used	82.5	25.5
Service latrine	2.7	5.9
Speptic tank	7.5	35.2
Pour flush	2.9	8.4
Sewerage system	0.8	22.5
Other	3.5	2.5
Not recorded	0.0	0.0
All	100.0	100.0
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 54th round (January-June-1998)		

Table 7.3(b) : Housing amenities (Lighting)

Facility	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-02	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
No Lighting	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
Kerosene	50.6	10.3	47.9	9.0	47.2	7.8
Other oil	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Gas	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Candle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Electricity	48.4	89.1	50.9	90.6	51.9	91.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0.0
Not recorded	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.3(b) : Housing amenities (Lighting),

Contd.....

Facility	2002		2003		2004	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
No Lighting	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	47.4	8.3	46.6	8.3	45.6	7.0
Other oil	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2		
Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Electricity	52.0	91.3	51.6	90.8	53.5	92.2
Other	0.2				0.4	0.4
Not recorded	0.1				0.1	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999 - June 2000), 56th round (July 2000-June 2001), 57th round(July 2001-June2002), 58th round(July - Dec-2002), 59th round (Jan- Dec.-2003) and 60th round(Jan-June-2004).

Table 7.4 : Average size of household and average number of persons per dwelling in India						
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	5.7	5.5
1971	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
1981 ^a	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8
1991 ^b	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7
2001 ^c	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.
a. Excluding Assam.
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 7.5 : Number of households, population, number of living quarters, with rural-urban break-up in India						
Year	Total population	Number of households	Number of living quarters	Average size of household	Average number of households residing per living quarter	Average number of persons per living quarter
1981^a						
Rural	507607678	90866596	91884618	5.6	1.0	5.5
Urban	157680171	28905949	29897491	5.5	1.0	5.3
Total	665287849	119772545	121782109	5.6	1.0	5.5
1991^b						
Rural	622812376	111591326	115907349	5.6	1.0	5.4
Urban	215771612	40418141	43518317	5.3	1.1	5.0
Total	838583988	152009467	159425666	5.5	1.0	5.3
2001^c						
Rural	286119689	55832570	58514738	5.1	1.0	4.9
Urban	742490639	137747384	144458626	5.4	1.0	5.1
Total	1028610328	193579954	202973364*	5.3	1.0	5.1

Source : Office of Registrar General, India.
Notes: a. Excluding Assam.
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.
c. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.
*. The occupied residential houses and vacant houses are based on Census 2001 Houselisting data.

Table 7.6 : Percentage distribution of households by type of housing structure

Characteristic	Percentage of households												
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1991 ^a	1992 ^b	1993 ^c	1993-94	1994-95	2000-01 ^d	2001-02 ^e	2002 ^f	2003 ^g	2004 ^h
<i>Rural</i>													
I Type of structure													
Pucca	17.2	19.5	27.1	26.5	26.7	32.3	29.2	29.6	38.4	40.5	45.7	43.9	48.2
Semi pucca	33.1	31.9	33.5	34.6	35.3	36.0	38.1	37.9	31.6	32.9	32.7	34.9	32.8
Kutcha	49.6	48.6	59.3	38.9	37.8	31.7	32.7	32.4	30.0	26.6	21.5	21.1	17.2
II Living in rented													
Dwellings	NA	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	NA	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.4
<i>Urban</i>													
I Type of structure													
Pucca	57.2	57.9	71.1	66.8	67.3	73.8	70.7	70.4	75.2	77.2	81.8	81.7	85.5
Semipucca	25.7	24.3	18.0	22.8	22.5	17.9	19.5	20.0	17.4	16.0	13.7	13.4	10.2
Kutcha	17.0	17.8	10.9	10.2	10.2	8.3	9.9	9.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	4.8	3.5
II Living in rented													
Dwellings	NA	36.1	37.0	36.6	35.1	NA	35.6	35.9	33.7	33.8	33.6	32.5	33.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

Notes : The total may not tally due to rounding

a. Relates to July-December

b. Relates to Jan-Dec., 1992

c. Relates to Jan-June

d. Relates to July 2000-June 2001

NA : Not available

e Relates to July 2001-June 2002

f Relates to July 2002-Dec 2002

g Relates to January -Dec 2003

h Relates to January -June 2004

Table 7.7 : Number of households, population and living quarters with details of dwellings in India

Type of dwellings	Number of households	Population			Number of houses ^d
		Male	Female	Person	
1981^a					
Rural					
Housing units	-	-	-	-	91,884,618
Conventional dwelling	90,866,596	260,054,020	247,553,658	507,607,678	86,130,595
Occupied	90,866,596	260,054,020	247,553,658	507,607,678	-
Vacant	-	-	-	-	5,754,023
Institutions	-	1,159,578	253,563	1,413,141	-
Urban					
Housing units	28,905,949	83,876,403	73,803,768	157,680,171	29,897,491
Conventional dwelling	28,905,949	83,876,403	73,803,768	157,680,171	-
Occupied	28,905,949	83,876,403	73,803,768	157,680,171	27,604,947
Vacant	-	-	-	-	2,292,544
Institutions	-	1,956,711	420,848	2,377,559	-
Total					
Housing units	119,772,545	343,930,423	321,357,426	665,287,849	121,782,109
Conventional dwelling	119,772,545	343,930,423	321,357,426	665,287,849	-
Occupied	119,772,545	343,930,423	321,357,426	665,287,849	113,735,542
Vacant	-	-	-	-	8,046,567
Institutions	-	3,116,289	674,411	3,790,700	-
1991^b					
Rural					
Housing units	111,591,326	321,279,405	301,532,971	622,812,376	115,907,349
occupied	-	-	-	-	107,940,429
Vacant	-	-	-	-	7,966,920
Institutions	-	1,457,635	388,500	1,846,135	-
Urban					
Housing units	40,418,141	113,936,953	101,834,659	215,771,612	43,518,317
occupied	-	-	-	-	39,073,337
Vacant	-	-	-	-	4,444,980
Institutions	-	1,893,949	512,892	2,406,841	-
Total					
Housing units	152,009,467	435,216,358	403,367,630	838,583,988	159,425,666
occupied	-	-	-	-	147,013,766
Vacant	-	-	-	-	12,411,900
Institutions	-	3,351,584	901,392	4,252,976	-
2001^c					
Rural					
Housing units	137,747,384	381,602,674	360,887,965	742,490,639	144,458,626
occupied	137,747,384	381,602,674	360,887,965	742,490,639	135,099,454
Vacant	-	-	-	-	9,359,172
Institutions	252,247	2,743,018	1,301,134	4,044,152	-
Urban					
Housing units	55,832,570	150,554,098	135,565,591	286,119,689	58,514,738
occupied	55,832,570	150,554,098	135,565,591	286,119,689	52,062,718
Vacant	-	-	-	-	6,452,020
Institutions	208,470	2,717,220	1,041,494	3,758,714	-
Total					
Housing units	1,935,789,954	532,156,772	498,453,556	1,028,640,328	202,973,364
occupied	1,935,789,954	532,156,772	498,453,556	1,028,640,328	187,162,172
Vacant	-	-	-	-	15,811,192
Institutions	460,717	5,460,238	2,342,628	7,802,866	-
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.					
Note:					
a. Excluding Assam					
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir					
c. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.					
d. No. of census houses (occupied residential + vacant)					

Table 7.8 : Occupied housing units by number of rooms per housing units and average number of persons per room with rural-urban break-up in India

Total occupied housing units	Occupied housing units by number of rooms ¹						
	One room units	Two room units	Three rooms units	Four room units	Five or more room units	Unknown	
1981^a							
Rural	90072926	39973558	26001783	11011983	5677740	5225645	2182217
Rate	100.0	44.4	28.9	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4
Urban	28541877	13072617	7947026	3484741	1804721	1626979	605793
Rate	100.0	45.8	27.9	12.2	6.3	5.7	2.1
Total	118614803	53046175	33948809	14496724	7482461	6852624	2788010
Rate	100.0	44.7	28.6	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4
1991^b							
Rural	111539448	45534665	34187149	15058274	7720272	7856347	1182741
Rate	100.0	40.8	30.7	13.5	6.9	7.0	1.1
Urban	39493450	15620078	11992915	5852191	3070829	2751947	205490
Rate	100.0	39.5	30.4	14.8	7.8	7.0	0.5
Total	151032898	61154743	46180064	20910465	10791101	10608294	1388231
Rate	100.0	40.5	30.6	13.8	7.2	7.0	0.9
2001							
Rural	138271559	55003323	41713866	18364968	9705107	8759827	4724468
Rate	100.0	39.8	30.2	13.3	7.0	6.3	3.4
Urban	53692376	18852794	15857448	9176931	4656850	3900405	1247948
Rate	100.0	35.1	29.5	17.1	8.7	7.3	2.3
Total	191963935	73856117	57571314	27541899	14361957	12660232	5972416
Rate	100.0	38.5	30.0	14.3	7.5	6.6	3.1

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes : Unknown also includes households with no exclusive rooms

a. Excluding Assam.

b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

1. Excluding houseless and institutional households.

Table 7.12 : Road length and motor vehicles in India

Year (as on 31 st March)	Road length (Figures in kms) per 1000 persons			Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Two wheelers	Car/Jeep/t axis	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	1.20	1.15	2.35	16.78	3.49	4.99	25.26
1992	1.21	1.13	2.34	18.39	3.76	5.45	27.60
1993	1.31	1.10	2.41	19.88	3.89	5.73	29.50
1994	1.32	1.09	2.41	21.32	4.03	5.86	31.21
1995	1.33	1.07	2.40	23.04	4.25	6.22	33.51
1996	1.40	1.16	2.57	25.22	4.56	6.86	36.64
1997	1.48	1.14	2.62	27.38	4.97	7.38	39.73
1998	1.36	1.09	2.45	29.98	5.38	7.94	43.30
1999	1.36	1.05	2.41	32.26	5.72	8.24	46.22
2000	1.37	1.01	2.38	33.62	6.05	8.47	48.14
2001	1.55	NA	NA	37.47	6.87	9.20	53.54
2002 ^R	1.54	NA	NA	39.98	7.32	9.36	56.66
2003 ^P	NA	NA	NA	45.26	8.20	10.38	63.84

Source : Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

a. Estimates have been worked out on the basis of figures published by Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Note : b. Mid year population figures as estimated by Registrar General of India for the respective years have been used to arrive at road length and vehicle for 1000 persons since 1993-94.

P : Provisional

R: Revised

Table 7.11 : Per capita annual consumption of electricity and petroleum products

Year	Electricity (Figures in Kwh) (domestic)	Petroleum products (Figures in Kgs)			
		Motor spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1950-51	NA	1.8	0.5	2.5	2.7
1955-56	NA	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.0
1960-61	NA	1.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
1965-66	NA	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	48.8	4.5	30.6	10.3	25.8
1994-95	53.0	4.9	33.4	10.6	26.5
1995-96	56.2	5.1	35.2	10.2	28.7
1996-97	58.6	5.2	36.0	9.6	29.5
1997-98	62.9	5.4	37.8	10.3	30.1
1998-99	66.7	5.7	38.0	10.9	37.8
1999-00	71.2	6.0	40.0	10.9	41.2
2000-01	75.2	6.4	36.9	10.4	43.8
2001-02	76.8	6.8	35.6	9.8	45.3
2002-03	79.0	7.4	35.7	10.1	48.2
2003-04 ^P	NA	7.7	35.9	9.9	50.2

Source : 1. Central Electricity Authority.

2. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Notes : (i) Total consumption excludes imports by private parties upto 1997-98. Thereafter, it includes private imports also.

(ii) The population figures used for per capita consumption are taken from United Nations Population Division.

P : Provisional

NA : Not available

Table 7.10 : Total urban population of cities/towns reporting slum and slum population in slum areas-States, Union Territories and India during 2001

State/Union Territory	Percentage of slum population to total		Total slum population (in lakhs)
	Urban population of States/Uts	Population of cities/towns reporting slums	
Andhra Pradesh	24.90	32.20	51.87
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Assam	2.40	6.00	0.82
Bihar	6.10	11.00	5.32
Chattisgarh	19.50	31.40	8.18
Goa	2.20	8.30	0.14
Gujarat	9.90	14.70	18.67
Haryana	23.20	33.10	14.20
Himachal Pradesh			NA
Jammu & Kashmir	10.70	18.60	2.68
Jharkhand	5.00	12.40	3.02
Karnataka	7.80	12.70	14.03
Kerala	0.80	2.00	0.65
Madhya Pradesh	15.1	25.2	24.17
Maharashtra	27.30	33.30	112.03
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	19.00	65.00	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	11.40	22.20	6.29
Punjab	14.00	20.50	11.60
Rajasthan	9.80	16.90	12.94
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	10.40	20.00	28.67
Tripura	5.50	15.80	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	12.70	20.70	43.95
Uttaranchal	9	19.3	1.95
West Bengal	18.40	27.10	41.15
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.00	16.20	0.16
Chandigarh	13.20	13.20	1.07
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	15.70	18.00	20.30
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
Pondicherry	11.30	14.30	0.73
Total	15.00	23.1.	425.78

Source : Slums Population 2001 Census of India

a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

NA : Not available.

Table 7.9 : Number of homeless households and population by sex and rural urban break-up for India

	Numbers of homeless households	Homeless population		
		Male	Female	Person
1981^a				
Rural	420409	970358	753753	1724111
Urban	209520	406154	212689	618843
Total	629929	1376512	966442	2342954
1991^b				
Rural	305528	709291	572606	1281897
Urban	216917	471077	254515	725592
Total	522445	1180368	827121	2007489
2001				
Rural	259775	634152	531015	1165167
Urban	187810	502344	276255	778599
Total	447585	1136496	807270	1943766

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Excluding Assam.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

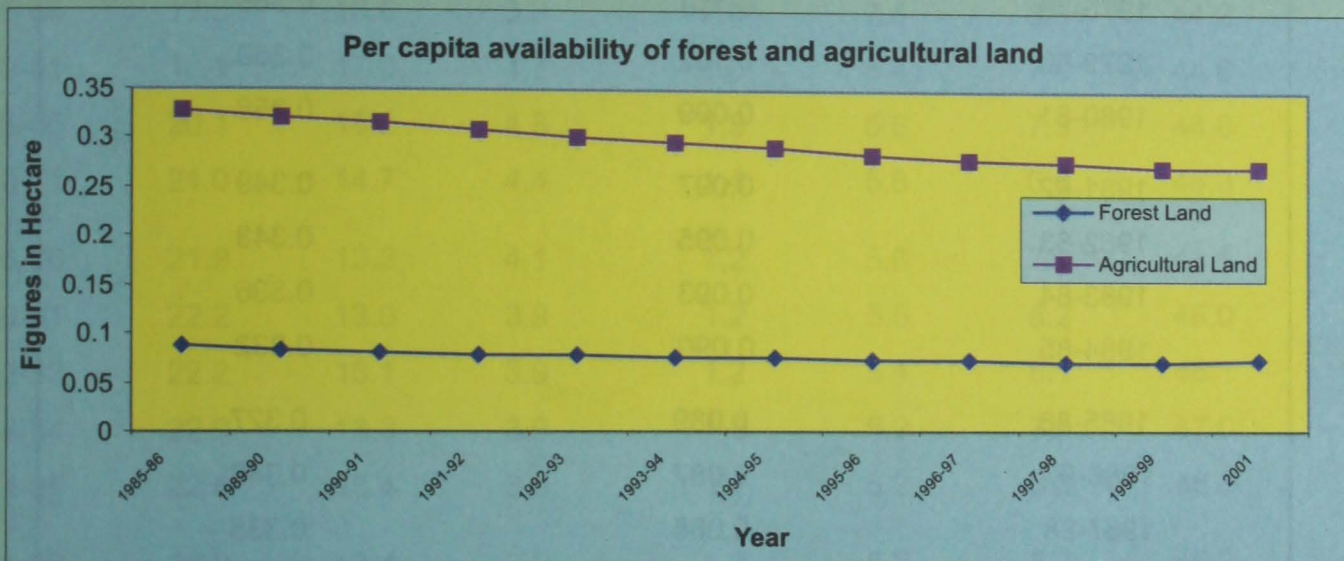


Environment



Box 11. Environment

The per capita availability of forest and agricultural land has been decreasing over the last two decades. The figure for per capita forest land stands at 0.074 hectare for 2001 as compared to 0.081 in 1991. Similarly the per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas was about 0.271 hectare in 2001 as compared to 0.276 in 1997-98.



In 2001, only about 23% of the area was under forest and about 14% of the area was not available for cultivation. Net area sown contributed to about 46% of the total area and the area under permanent pastures & other grazing land and culturable waste was 4% and 5% of the total area, respectively.

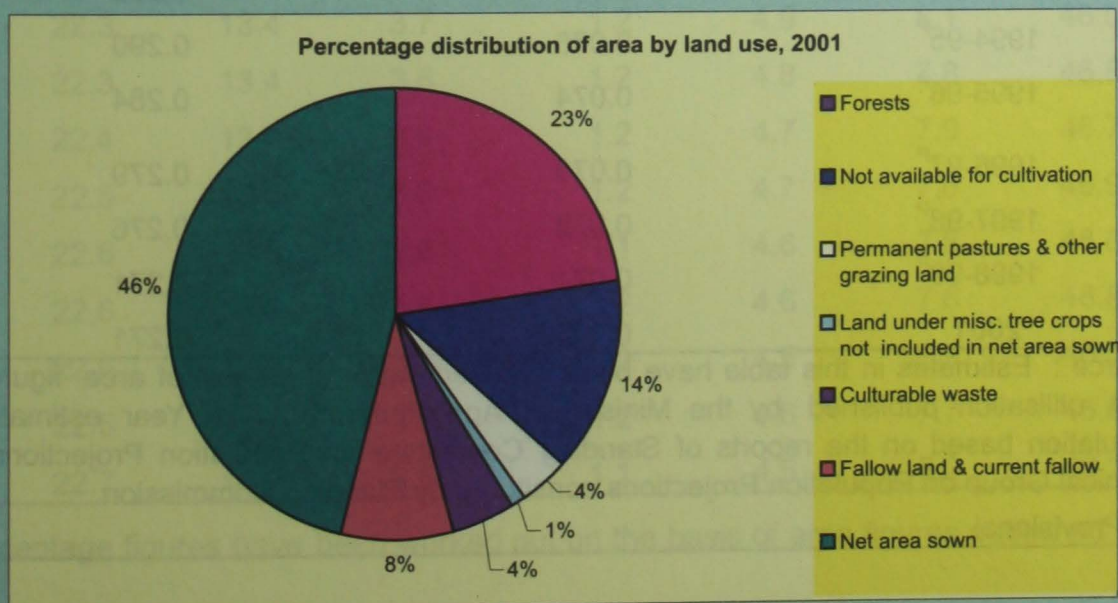


Table 8.1 : Availability of forest and agricultural land in India

Year	Per capita availability of forest land (in hectare)	Per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas (in 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	0.342
1987-88	0.085	0.335
1988-89	0.083	0.328
1989-90	0.082	0.321
1990-91	0.081	0.315
1991-92	0.079	0.309
1992-93	0.078	0.302
1993-94 ^P	0.077	0.296
1994-95 ^P	0.076	0.290
1995-96 ^P	0.074	0.284
1996-97 ^P	0.073	0.279
1997-98 ^P	0.072	0.276
1998-99 ^P	0.071	0.271
2001	0.074	0.271

Source : Estimates in this table have been worked out on the basis of area figures on land utilisation published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mid- Year estimates of population based on the reports of Standing Committee on Population Projections and Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by Planning Commission.

P : Provisional

Table 8.2 : Percentage distribution of area by land use in India

Year	Percentage of total area under							
	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Culturable waste	Fallow land & current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
1950-51	14.2	16.7	2.0	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	5.2	8.2	46.2	26.7
1986-87	21.9	13.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	8.7	45.8	26.4
1987-88	22.0	13.5	3.8	1.2	5.1	10.4	44.0	27.3
1988-89	22.0	13.5	3.8	1.2	5.0	8.1	46.5	28.5
1989-90	22.1	13.4	3.7	1.2	5.0	7.9	46.7	28.1
1990-91	22.2	13.3	3.7	1.3	4.9	7.7	46.9	29.9
1991-92	22.3	13.4	3.7	1.2	4.9	8.1	46.5	28.7
1992-93	22.3	13.4	3.6	1.2	4.8	7.8	46.8	30.1
1993-94 ^P	22.4	13.4	3.6	1.2	4.7	7.9	46.7	31.1
1994-95 ^P	22.5	13.5	3.6	1.2	4.7	7.6	46.9	31.5
1995-96 ^P	22.6	13.6	3.6	1.1	4.6	7.8	46.6	31.8
1996-97 ^P	22.6	13.6	3.6	1.2	4.6	7.6	46.8	32.8
1997-98 ^P	22.6	13.8	3.6	1.2	4.5	7.9	46.5	34.3
1998-99 ^P	22.5	13.8	3.6	1.2	4.6	7.7	46.6	34.3
2001	22.7	14.0	3.6	1.1	4.5	8.2	46.1	NA

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



Income, Consumption and Prices

Box 12. Income and consumption



To study the economic prosperity of the people, one would like to look at the consumption expenditure alongside the income generated. The per capita household consumption expenditure has been increasing over the years with the figure for 2004 for rural areas being Rs. 564.7 (out of which Rs. 304.6 was on food items) and that for urban areas being Rs. 1060 (out of which Rs. 441.6 was on food items). If we look at the percentage distribution of total consumption per person for a period of 30 days according to broad groups of items of consumption, it can be observed that during 2004 in rural areas about 53.9% of the total consumption was on food items whereas in urban areas, the figure was 41.6%. The share of food items in total consumption has been decreasing over the years both in rural as well as urban areas. In rural areas, the figure was 72.9% in 1972-73 as compared to that of 53.3 in 2004. Similarly, for urban areas, the figure was 64.5% in 1972-73 as compared to that of 41.6% in 2004.

In 1999-2000, about 27.1 % of population in rural areas and about 23.6% of population in urban areas were still living below the poverty line. If we look at the state-wise figures of percentage of population living below poverty line, it can be observed that during 1999-2000, the figure was highest in Orissa at 47.1% followed by Bihar at 42.6%. The percentage of population living below poverty line was lowest in Jammu and Kashmir with figure in 1999-2000 being about 3.48% followed by Goa at 4.40%



Box 13. Prices

Various price indices have shown increasing trend over the years. For instance, the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI(IW)) was 535 in 2005 as compared to 477 in 2002. Similarly, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI(UNME)) was 450 in 2005 as compared to 402 in 2002. Lastly, the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers was 347 in 2005 as compared to 315 in 2002.

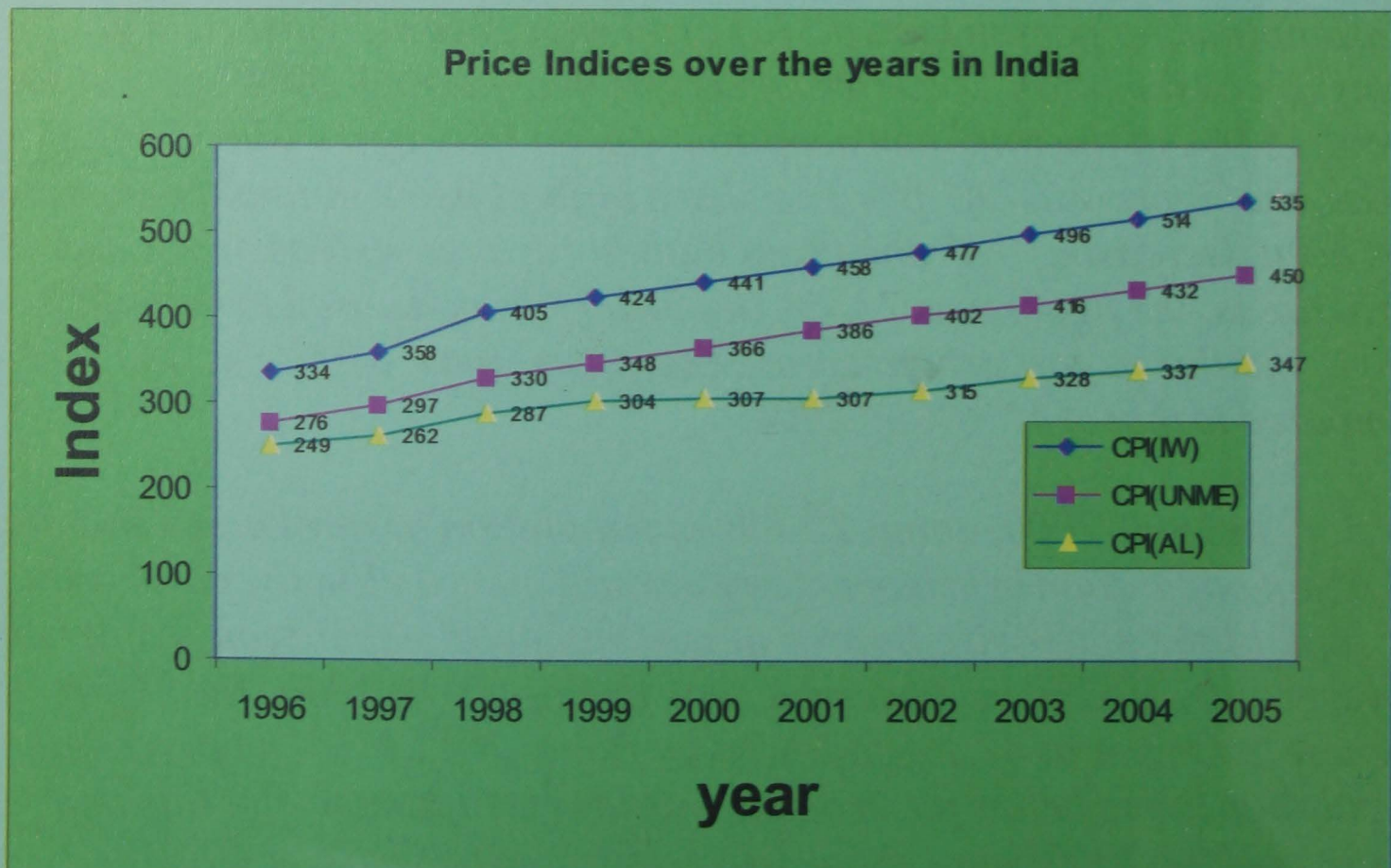


Table 9.1 : Per capita household consumption expenditure (in Rs.) over the years in India

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
Jan-June93	159.2	244.1	220.5	383.4
1993-94	177.8	281.4	250.3	458.0
1994-95	188.9	309.4	271.5	508.1
July 95 June 96 ^a	207.7	344.3	299.9	599.2
Jan- Dec 97 ^a	231.9	395.0	320.2	645.4
Jan- June 98 ^a	232.4	382.1	339.7	684.3
July 99 June 2000	288.8	486.1	443.2	971.6
July 2000-June 2001 ^a	278.6	494.9	400.6	914.6
July 2001-June 2002 ^a	276.4	498.3	402.3	932.8
July 2002-Dec 2002 ^a	292.3	531.5	429.8	1012.0
Jan 2003-Dec 2003 ^a	298.6	554.0	429.0	1022.0
Jan 2004-June 2004 ^a	304.6	564.7	441.5	1060.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
Note: a. The results are based on thin samples

Table 9.2 : Average daily wage rates (in Rs.) for agricultural and non- agricultural occupations from January 2004 to March 2004 for rural areas in India

Sr.No.	Occupation	Sex	January 2004	Feb 2004	March 2004	Quarterly
001	Ploughing	Male	72.93	74.58	74.87	74.09
		Female	39.23	41.00		40.54
002	Sowing	Male	64.98	66.10	67.13	66.02
		Female	45.80	47.06	48.41	47.03
003	Weeding	Male	56.05	57.63	59.19	57.54
		Female	45.45	46.91	47.66	46.60
004	Transplanting	Male	59.11	59.95	60.52	59.84
		Female	48.89	48.86	52.44	49.94
005	Harvesting	Male	59.04	58.79	59.39	59.08
		Female	49.30	49.20	50.40	49.63
006	Winnowing	Male	54.95	55.47	54.49	54.97
		Female	46.31	47.62	46.73	46.84
007	Threshing	Male	56.69	56.07	55.32	56.06
		Female	46.06	45.23	46.66	46.06
008	Picking					
1)	Cotton	Male	50.81	47.43		50.66
		Female	39.50	36.70		39.75
9)	Others	Male	56.40	53.61	56.76	55.58
		Female	40.87	42.66	43.32	42.14
009	Herdman	Male	39.61	39.08	37.51	38.74
		Female	31.25	29.91	29.84	30.34
010	Well digging	Male	83.79	88.31	84.59	85.59
		Female	48.26	48.49	45.65	47.38
011	Cane crushing	Male	62.23	62.01	59.51	61.38
		Female	44.84	43.46	45.79	44.67
012	Carpenter	Male	107.32	107.77	110.39	108.47
		Female				
013	Blacksmith	Male	84.92	83.71	85.74	84.81
		Female				
014	Cobbler	Male	64.12	63.40	67.99	65.16
		Female				
015	Mason	Male	118.29	117.61	121.03	118.95
		Female				
016	Tractor driver	Male	84.83	86.22	85.67	85.54
		Female				
017	Sweeper	Male	53.36	53.35	50.55	52.51
		Female	54.38	53.14	51.46	52.99
018	Unskilled labour	Male	59.48	59.60	60.22	59.76
		Female	45.09	44.53	44.77	44.79

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation.

Table 9.3 : Percentage distribution of total consumption per person for a period of 30 days according to broad group of items of consumption by sector for India

RURAL						
Item	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Food total	72.9	64.3	65.6	64.0	63.2	59.4
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9
Fuel and light	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.5
Clothing	7.0	8.7	8.6	6.7	5.4	6.8
Footwear	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Misc. goods & services ¹	8.7	10.3	12.5	14.5	17.3	19.6
Durable goods	2.2	7.0	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.6
Non-food total	27.1	35.7	34.4	36.0	36.8	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Rs) (consumption)	44.2	68.9	112.5	158.1	281.4	486.1
URBAN						
Item	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Food total	64.5	60.0	59.1	56.4	54.7	48.1
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.9
Fuel and light	5.6	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.8
Clothing	5.3	7.1	7.6	5.9	4.7	6.1
Footwear	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Misc. goods & services ¹	19.2	14.6	20.5	23.2	27.5	31.5
Durable goods	2.2	8.9	2.3	4.1	3.3	3.6
Non-food total	35.5	40.0	40.9	43.6	45.3	51.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total(Rs.) (consumption)	63.3	96.2	164.0	249.9	458.0	855.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation
1. Includes rents and taxes

Table 9.4 : Per capita expenditure on education and health as percentage of the total per capita consumption expenditure by sector in India

	1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Education	1.5	3.5	1.4	4.2	1.9	4.3
Health	4.2	3.3	5.3	4.6	6.1	5.1

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Table 9.5 : Gross National Product (GNP) at FC and per capita national income at current and 1993-94 prices over the years in India

Year	Gross National Product (Rs. crore)		Per capita national income (Rs.)	
	Current prices	1993-94 Prices	Current prices	1993-94 Prices
1950-51	9506	139912	255	3687
1955-56	10322	167535	249	4020
1960-61	16148	205196	350	4429
1965-66	25422	234934	490	4459
1970-71	41938	193933	720	5002
1975-76	75454	343173	1137	5167
1979-80	109080	374640	1485	5092
1980-81	130521	401970	1741	5352
1981-82	152096	425168	1985	5555
1982-83	168891	436577	2143	5555
1983-84	197686	469293	2464	5854
1984-85	221281	489206	2690	5956
1985-86	248118	511060	2932	6082
1986-87	276453	532021	3191	6189
1987-88	313374	551409	3546	6260
1988-89	373995	607207	4153	6777
1989-90	432289	648108	4693	7087
1990-91	503409	683670	5365	7321
1991-92	579009	691143	6012	7212
1992-93	661576	726375	6732	7433
1993-94	769265	769265	7690	7690
1994-95	903975	824816	8857	8070
1995-96	1059787	996961	10149	8489
1996-97	1230464	959360	11564	9007
1997-98	1376943	1005945	12707	9244
1998-99	1583159	1070774	14396	9650
1999-00®	1792292	1137185	15886	10071
2000-01	1930184	1186438	16729	10308
2001-02	2097446	1257636	17883	10754
2002-03	2255574	1310471	18988	11013
2003-04	2543396	1422479	21142	11799
2004-05	2843897		23222	

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, S1.1 and S1.2, NAS 2005
R: Revised

Table 9.6 : Percentage of population below the poverty line in India

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0
1999-2000 (30 day recall)	27.1	23.6	26.1

Source : Planning Commission

Note : The 1999-2000 estimates may not be strictly comparable to the estimates of earlier years because of some changes in the methodology of data collection with reference to reference period.

Table 9.7 : Number and percentage of population below poverty line for States, Union Territories and India during 1999-2000

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No. of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of persons
Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
Bihar ¹	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
Jammu & Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
Madhya Pradesh ¹	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
Uttar Pradesh ¹	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
India	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

Source : Planning Commission

Notes: 1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chattishgarh and Uttarachal, respectively.

2. Reference period used : 30 days recall period

Table 9.8 : Price indices over the years for India

Year	CPI(IW)	CPI(UNME)	CPI (AL)	CPI (RL) ^h	WPI
1961	104 ^a	130 ^c	NA	NA	126 ⁱ
1966	151	142	172 ^e	NA	144 ^j
1971	190	178	193	NA	105 ^k
1976	296	273	290	NA	172
1981	441	403	436	NA	278
1986	661	602	567	NA	372
1987	719	653	608	NA	396
1988	775	133 ^d	689	NA	429
1989	171 ^b	143	745	NA	457
1990	186	156	774	NA	177 ^l
1991	212	177	913	NA	201
1992	237	199	1070	NA	225
1993	252	212	1086	NA	242
1994	278	231	1215	NA	267
1995	306	254	1347 ^f	NA	292
1996	334	276	249 ^g	250	309
1997	358	297	262	263	326
1998	405	330	287	287	348
1999	424	348	304	304	360
2000	441	366	307	307	153 ^m
2001	458	386	307	309	161
2002 ⁿ	477	402	315 ⁿ	318 ⁿ	165 ⁿ
2003	496 ⁿ	416	328 ⁿ	331 ⁿ	173 ⁿ
2004	514	432	337	340	185
2005	535*	450*	347*	350*	193.3*

Notes:

CPI (IW)- Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers by Labour Bureau

CPI(UNME) - Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees by CSO

CPI (AL) Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers by Labour Bureau

CPI (RL) Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers by Labour Bureau

WPI- Wholesale Price Index

a. Base year 1960=100 for indices from 1961 to 1988

b. Base year 1982=100 for indices from 1989 onward (new series started w.e.f. Oct., 1988); Linking factor from base 1982 to base 1960 is 4.93

c. Base year 1960=100 for indices from 1961 to 1987

d. Base year 1984-85=100 for indices from 1988 onward (new series started w.e.f. Nov., 1987); Linking factor base from 1984-85 to base 1960 is 5.32

e. Base year July 1960-June 1961=100 for indices from 1966 to 1995

f. Average based on 10 months i.e. from Jan. 1995-Oct.1995

g. Base year July 1986 - June 1987=100 for indices from 1996 onward (new series started w.e.f. Nov., 1995); Linking factor from base 1986 - 87 to base 1960- 61 is 5.89

h. New CPI (RL) series on base July 1986 -June 1987 =100 started releasing from Nov., 1995

i. Base year 1952-53=100

j. Base year 1961-62=100;Linking factor from base 1961-62 to base 1952-53 is 1.251

k. Base year 1970-71=100 for indices from 1971 to base 1989; Linking factor from base 1970-71 to base 1961 -62 is 1.811

l. Base year 1981-82=100 for indices from 1990 to 1998; Linking factor from base 1981-82 to base 1970-71 is 2.813

m. Base year 1993-94=100 for indices from 2000 onward (New series started releasing from April 2000). Linking factor from base 1993-94 to base 1981-82 is 2.478

n. Based on monthly indices received from the Labour Bureau and Ministry of Industry.

NA : Not available

*:Upto November, 2005

Table 9.9 : Per thousand distribution of households and population by MPCE class in India during 1999-2000

Rural			Urban		
MPCE class(Rs)	Households	Population	MPCE class(Rs)	Households	Population
000-225	44	52	000-300	38	52
225-255	42	50	300-350	37	50
255-300	87	100	350-425	75	96
300-340	90	100	425-500	86	101
340-380	93	103	500-575	86	99
380-420	92	97	575-665	91	100
420-470	100	102	665-775	96	101
470-525	96	93	775-915	103	100
525-615	111	103	915-1120	113	100
615-775	113	99	1120-1500	130	101
775-950	61	50	1500-1925	67	50
>950	71	50	>1925	77	50
All classes	1000	1000		1000	1000

Source : Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round.

MPCE : Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

International Comparision of Development Indicators

Box 14. International Comparison of Development Indicators

The Human Development Report, brought out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranks different countries of the world on the basis of various development indicators namely, Human Development Index(HDI), Gender related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). As per the report of the year 2005, India is ranked 127th among all the countries on the basis of HDI calculated for the year 2000. The value of HDI, which is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, for the year 2003 for India was 0.602. In terms of GDI, which takes gender disparity into account while measuring human development, India stood at rank 98 with the value of GDI for the year 2003 being 0.59 for India. Lastly, the GEM, which takes into account the gender wise participation in economic and political decision making, ranked India at 95 with value for GEM being 0.24

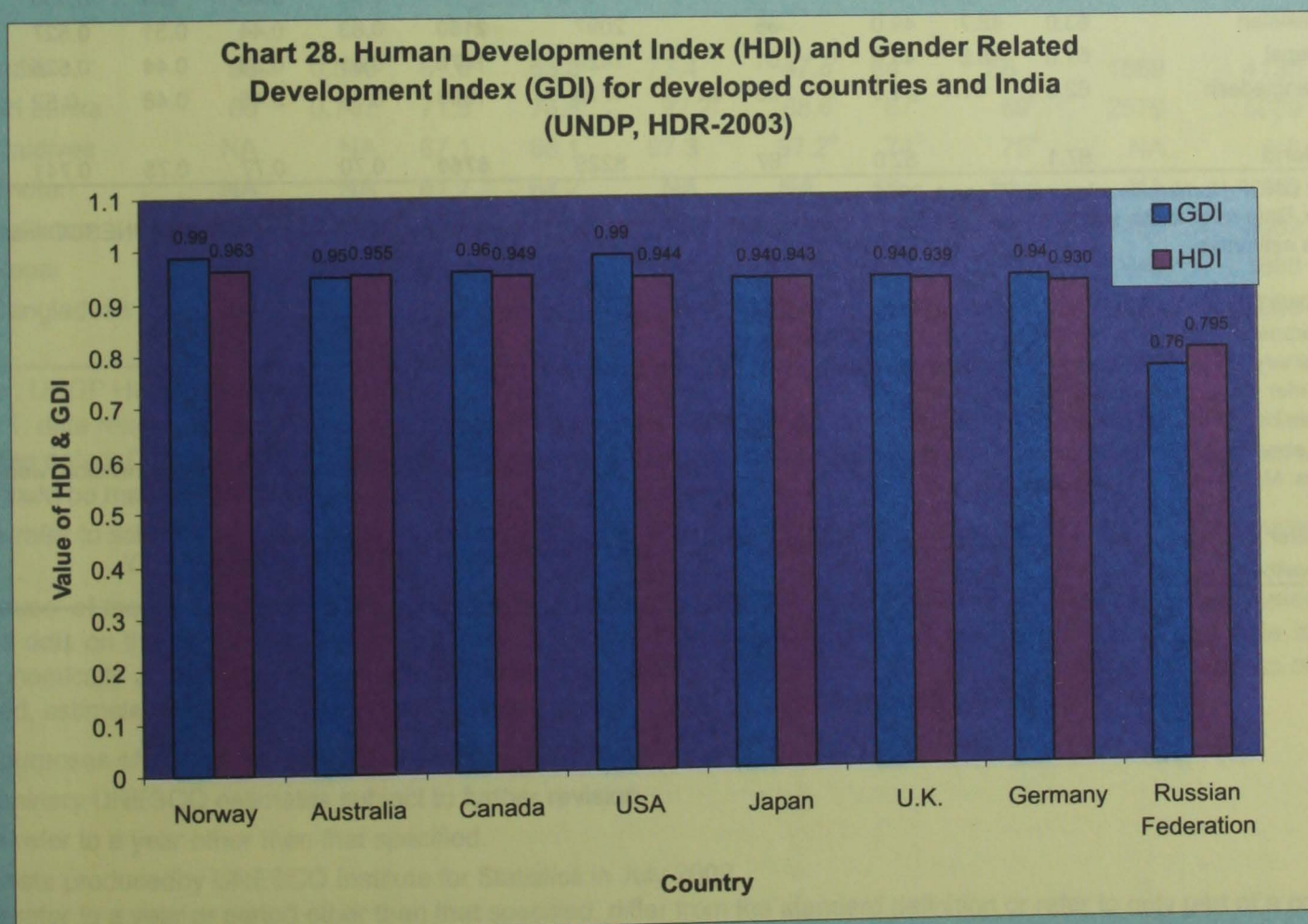


Table 10.1 : Human Development Index (HDI) for selected developed and SAARC countries

HDI rank ¹	Name of the country	Life expectancy at birth (Figures in years)	Adult literacy rate ^b	Adult literacy rate ^b	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human Development Index (HDI) value	GDP per capita (PPP\$) rank minus HDI rank ^b
		2003	2003	2004	2002-03 ^a	2003	2004				2003	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Developed countries												
1	Norway	79.4	..	..	101 ^c	37670	38550	0.91	0.99	0.99	0.963	2
3	Australia	80.3	..	..	116 ^c	29632	29200	0.92	0.99	0.95	0.955	7
5	Canada	80.0	..	..	94 ^{d,e}	30677	30660	0.92	0.97	0.96	0.949	2
10	USA	77.4	..	..	93	37562	39710	0.87	0.97	0.99	0.944	-6
11	Japan	82.0	..	..	84	27967	30040	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.943	2
15	U.K.	78.4	..	..	123 ^{c,d}	27147	31460	0.89	0.99	0.94	0.939	3
20	Germany	78.7	..	..	89	27756	27950	0.90	0.96	0.94	0.930	-6
62	Russian Federation	65.3	99.4	99.0	90	9230	9620	0.67	0.96	0.76	0.795	-3
SAARC countries												
127	India	63.3	61.0 ^h	61.0	60	2892	3100	0.64	0.61	0.56	0.602	-9
93	Sri Lanka	74.0	90.4 ^h	90.0	69	69 ^d	4000	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.751	17
96	Maldives	66.6	97.2 ^f	97.0	75 ^d	.. ^{c,g}	..	69	0.90	0.65	0.745	2
134	Bhutan	62.9	47.0	..	..	1969 ^f	..	0.63	0.48	0.5	0.536	0
135	Pakistan	63.0	48.7	49.0	35	2097	2160	0.63	0.44	0.51	0.527	-5
136	Nepal	61.6	48.6	49.0	61	1420	1470	0.61	0.53	0.44	0.526	15
139	Bangladesh	62.8	41.1 ^f	41.0	53	1770	1980	0.63	0.45	0.48	0.52	-1
	World	67.1	..	82.0	67	8229	8760	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.741	..

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2005

Notes: a. Data refer to the school year 2002/03, unless otherwise noted. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.

b. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPPUS\$) rank, a negative the opposite.

c. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.

d. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.

e. Data refer to year other than that specified.

f. Estimate based on regression.

g. In the absence of an official estimate of GDP per capita (PPP US\$), preliminary World Bank estimates, subject to further revision, were used as follows: Maldives, 4,798 and Suriname 6552

h. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

.. : Not available

Table 10.2 : Gender - related development index of selected developed and SAARC countries

HDI rank	Name of the country	Gender related Development Index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate ¹		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio ²		Estimated earned income (PPPUS\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank
				2003		2003		2003		2003 ^a		
				Rank	Value	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Developed countries												
1	Norway	1	0.960	76.8	81.9	NA ^b	NA ^b	97	106	43148	32727	0
3	Australia	2	0.954	77.7	82.8	NA ^b	NA ^b	114	117	34446	24827	1
5	Canada	5	0.946	77.4	82.4	NA ^b	NA ^b	92 ^{c,d}	96 ^{c,d}	37572	23922	0
10	USA	8	0.942	74.6	80.0	NA ^b	NA ^b	89	97	46456	29017	2
11	Japan	14	0.937	78.4	84.4	NA ^b	NA ^b	85	83	38612	17795	-3
15	U.K.	15	0.937	76.0	80.6	NA ^b	NA ^b	113 ^c	133 ^c	33713	20790	0
20	Germany	20	0.926	75.7	81.5	NA ^b	NA ^b	90	88	36258	19534	0
62	Russian Federation	NA	NA	59.0	72.1	99.7 ^b	99.2 ^b	NA	NA	11429	7302	NA
SAARC countries												
127	India	98	0.586	61.8	65.0	73.4	47.8 ^f	64	56	1569	4130	0
93	Sri Lanka	66	0.747	71.5	76.8	92.2 ^e	88.6 ^f	67 ^c	69 ^c	2579	5009	7
96	Maldives	NA	NA	67.1	66.1	97.3	97.2 ^e	74 ^c	75 ^c	NA	NA	NA
134	Bhutan	NA	NA	61.7	64.2	NA	NA	16	14	NA	NA	NA
135	Pakistan	107	0.508	62.8	63.2	61.7	35.2	43	31	1050	3082	-4
136	Nepal	106	0.511	61.2	62.0	62.7	34.9	66	55	949	1868	-2
139	Bangladesh	105	0.514	62.1	63.7	50.3 ^e	31.4 ^e	52	54	1245	2289	2

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2005.

Notes: 1. data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2004, unless otherwise noted. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution.

2. Data refer to school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.

a. Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPPUS\$). Unless otherwise specified, estimates are based on data for the latest year available during 1991-2003.

b. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.

c. Preliminary UNESCO estimates subject to further revision.

d. Data refer to a year other than that specified.

e. Estimate produced by UNESCO Institute for Statistics in July 2002.

f. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

NA : Figures not available

Table 10.3 : Demographic trends in selected countries

Name of the country	HDI Rank	Total Population (Figures in million)			Annual population growth rate (percentage)		Urban population (as percentage of total) ^a			Population aged 65 and above (as percentage of total)		Total fertility rate (per women)	
		1975	2003	2015 ^b	Actual	Projected	1975	2003 ^b	2015 ^b	2003	2015 ^b	1970-75 ^c	2000-05 ^c
					1975-2003	2003-15 ^b							
SAARC countries													
Bangladesh	139	73.2	136.6	168.2	2.2	1.7	9.9	24.3	29.6	2.8	4.2	6.2	3.2
Bhutan	134	1.2	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.5	8.5	12.6	3.6	5.1	5.9	4.4
India	127	620.7	1070.8	1260.4	1.9	1.4	21.3	28.3	32.2	4.1	6.2	5.4	3.1
Maldives	96	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.9	2.4	18.1	28.8	35.2	2.7	3.3	7.0	4.3
Nepal	136	13.5	26.1	32.7	2.3	1.9	5.0	15.0	20.5	2.9	4.2	5.8	3.7
Pakistan	135	68.3	151.8	193.4	2.3	1.9	5.0	15.0	20.5	2.9	4.2	5.8	3.7
Sri Lanka	93	14.0	20.4	22.3	1.3	0.7	22.0	21.1	22.5	5.8	9.3	4.1	2.0
Other Asian and Pacific countries													
Australia	3	13.6	19.7	22.2	1.3	1.0	85.9	91.9	94.9	10.7	15.5	2.5	1.7
Japan	11	111.5	127.7	128.0	0.5	-	56.8	65.5	67.7	16.0	26.0	2.1	1.3
New Zealand	19	3.1	3.9	4.3	0.9	0.7	82.8	85.9	87	10.4	15	2.8	2.0
Rep.of Korea	28	35.3	47.5	49.1	1.1	0.3	48.0	80.3	83	7	13.2	4.3	1.2
Malaysia	61	12.3	24.4	29.6	2.5	1.6	37.7	63.8	71	3.5	6.1	5.2	2.9
Thailand	73	41.3	63.1	69.1	1.5	0.7	23.8	32	36.7	5.4	9.3	5.0	1.9
Philippines	84	42.0	80.2	96.8	2.3	1.6	35.6	61	69.2	3	4.9	6.0	3.2
China	85	927.8 ^d	1300.0 ^d	1393.0 ^d	1.2 ^d	0.6 ^d	17.4	38.6	49.5	5.9	9.6	4.9	1.7
Indonesia	110	134.4	217.4	246.8	1.7	1.1	19.3	45.5	57.8	4.2	6.4	5.2	2.4

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2005

Notes: a. Because data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross -countries and over time should be made with caution.
b. Data refer to medium -variant projections.
c. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.
d. Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China.

Table 10.4 : Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Name of the country	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seat in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c
		Rank	Value				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Developed countries						6	
5	Canada	10	0.807	24.7	35	54	0.64
10	USA	12	0.793	14.8	46	55	0.62
11	Japan	43	0.534	9.3	10	46	0.46
15	U.K.	18	0.716	17.9	33	45	0.62
3	Australia	7	0.826	28.3 ^d	36	55	0.72
19	Germany	9	0.813	31.3	36	50	0.54
62	Russian Federation	60	0.477	8.0	39	64	0.64
SAARC countries							
127	India ^e	95	0.240	9.3 ^f	2.3	20.5	0.38 ^f
139	Bangladesh	79	0.218	2.0	8	25	0.54
134	Bhutan	NA	NA	8.7	NA	NA	NA
96	Maldives	62	0.361	4.8 ^d	15 ^d	40 ^d	0.60
136	Nepal	NA	NA	6.4	NA	NA	0.51
135	Pakistan	71	0.379	20.6	2.0	26	0.34
93	Sri Lanka	72	0.370	4.9	21	46	0.51

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2005

Notes: a. Data are as of 8 March, 2002. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's share of seats in both houses.

b. Data refer to the latest years available during the period 1992-2003. Those for countries that have implemented the recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).

c. Estimates are based on data for the latest year available during the period 1991-2003

d. The figure reflects the Senate composition until 1 July, 2005.

e. Figures for India in column number 1 and 5 are from the UNDP, Human Development Report, 2002 and for column number 3,4,6,7& 8 the figures are from UNDP, Human Development Report, 1999. The figures for India in column number 6 & 7 are calculated on the basis of data from UN 1994 and ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1993 and Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1994. The figure in column 6 for India is the number of female administrators and managers as % of total. For figure in column 7 for India, an estimate of 75%, the mean of all countries with wage data available was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage.

f. UNDP report 2005

NA : Figures are not available

Table 10.5 : Child survival and development

HDI Rank	Name of the country	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	Maternal mortality ratio reported ^d (per 100,000 live births)	Children under weight for age (% under age 5)
		1970	2003	1970	2003	1995-2000 ^c	1985-2003 ^f	1995-2003 ^c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SAARC countries							
127	India	127	63	202	87	43	540	46
139	Bangladesh	145	46	239	69	14	380	45
134	Bhutan	156	70	267	85	24	260	40
96	Maldives	157	55	255	72	70	140	25
136	Nepal	165	61	250	82	11	540	51
135	Pakistan	120	81	181	103	23	530	37
93	Sri Lanka	65	17	100	19	97	60	14
	World	96	56	146	81	62 ^g	NA	NA

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2005

Notes: a. Definitions of skilled health staff may vary across countries. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified or to a running average for a series of year surrounding that period.

b. The maternal mortality data are those reported by national authorities. UNICEF and the WHO periodically evaluate these data and make adjustments to account for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths and to develop estimates for countries with no data. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

d. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

e. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

f. Data refer to the world aggregate from UNICEF 2004.

NA : Figures not available

Table 10.6 : Health profile of SAARC countries

HDI Rank	Name of the country	People living with HIV/AIDS			Tuber- culosis cases (per 100000 people) ¹	Malaria cases (per 100000 people) ²	Cigarette Consumpti on per adult (annual average)	Physicians (per 100000 people)*	Health expenditure Public (as % of GDP)*
		Adults	Women	Children					
		(% age 15- 49)	(age 15- 49)	(age 0- 14)					
		2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SAARC countries								
127	India	0.79	1500000	170000	123	193	119	51	1.3
139	Bangladesh	<0.10	3100	310	62	40	232	23	0.8
134	Bhutan	<0.10	NA	NA	57	283	NA	5	4.1
96	Maldives	0.06	NA	NA	55	NA	NA	78	5.1
136	Nepal	0.49	14000	1500	117	33	604	5	1.4
135	Pakistan	0.11	16000	2200	14	58	620	66	1.1
93	Sri Lanka	<0.10	1400	<100	38	1111	392	43	1.8
	World	1.20	1,85,00,000^T	30,00,000^T	64	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source : UNDP Human Development Report, 2002

Notes: 1. Data refer to tuberculosis cases reported to the WHO and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete coverage by health services, inaccurate diagnosis or deficient recording and reporting.

2. Data refer to malaria cases reported to the WHO and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete reporting systems or incomplete coverage by health services, or both. Because of the diversity of case detection and reporting systems, country comparisons should be made with caution.

a. Data refer to the end of 2001. Aggregates are rounded estimates; regional totals may not sum to the world total.

b. Data refer to estimates of apparent consumption based on data on cigarette production, imports and exports. Such estimates may under- or overstate true consumption in countries where tobacco products are illegally imported or exported, where there is significant stock piling of cigarettes or where there are large transient populations. Estimates of apparent consumption cannot provide insights into smoking patterns in a population. Data refer to the most recent three year moving average available during the period specified.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

* In UNDP Human Development Report 2005

T. Total

NA : Figures not available

Explanatory Notes

DEFINITION AND FORMULAE

Growth Rates: 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

The average annual percentage growth rate is calculated using the following formula ;

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{(P_{t+10} - P_t)}{P_t} \times 100 \right]$$

Urban Area: 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 square kilometre (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.

The statutory lists of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) These are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. These lists have been modified, amended 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/she belongs.

Density of Population : It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer.

Sex Ratio : It is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population.

Migration : A person is considered to be a migrant if his/her place of enumeration (village/town) is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of census is taken to be the person staying continuously 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.

Sample Registration System - 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 a 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

Age-specific mortality rate : It is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.

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

Infant mortality rate : It 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 1000 live births.

Primary Health Centre (PHC) : The data given in this table are based on the survey conducted by the Office of the Registrar General continuously in selected sample villages having Primary Health Centre (PHC). It adopts the technique of lay diagnosis reporting employing paramedical personnel of the selected PHCs for the field work.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

NSSO surveys have adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment. According to usual status approach, a person is considered as working 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 at least 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 one hour 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.

The data used in these tables 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.

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 have not been declared permanent in the post he is holding or in any other substantial post.

2. **Non-Regular staff:**

This category of employees 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.

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 unemployed persons.

Under the Factories Act, information on 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.

An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to press a demand or temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers 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 off and other scheduled holidays when the establishment would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

EDUCATION

Literate: 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 illiterate. 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.

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.,

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

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.

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

$$\text{Pupil-teacher ratio for secondary school} = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in secondary school}}{\text{Total number of teachers in secondary school}}$$

Dropout rate in different stages of school education

Dropout rate:

Dropout rate 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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Drop out rates at primary stage (I-V) during year = t} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e. year = t-4) minus Enrolment in class V during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e. year = t-4)}} \times 100 \\
 & \text{Drop out Rates at middle stage(classes I-VIII) during year = t} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e. year = t-7) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e. year = t-7)}} \times 100 \\
 & \text{Drop out rates at secondary stage(classes I-X) during year = t} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year (i.e. year = t-9) minus Enrolment in class X during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e. year = t-9)}} \times 100
 \end{aligned}$$

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND NUTRITION

Percentage of couples currently protected:

Taking into account the attrition due to aging (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.

Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services: 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.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

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.

Juvenile boys and girls: 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)

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.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Household : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mixed of both. Sample of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, asylums etc.. These are called institutional households.

(1) Average size of households = Total population / No. of households

(2) Average No. of household residing per living quarter = $\frac{\text{No. of living quarters}}{\text{No. of households}}$

(3) Average No. of persons per living quarters = $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Number of living quarters}}$

Houseless persons are those who were found to live on the roadside pavements, in hume pipes, under the staircases, in the open temples, mandamus, platforms etc. These persons are generally counted on the last day of reference period of the census.

Slum population: Figures in this table are based on the report of the Task Force on Slums constituted by the Town & Country Planning Organization (TCPO). Briefly, following methodology has been followed for working out the slum population :-

In order to achieve a fairly good degree of accuracy the entire urban population in a State was distributed into different size classes of cities/towns on the basis of 1991 census population .

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. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

ENVIRONMENT

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 corresponding 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, fallow land and net area sown have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This is divided by the rural population figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural areas.

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 for cultivation or uncultivable or covered by buildings, walls, roads, railways, mountains, deserts etc.

Permanent pasture and other grazing land:- cover all grazing land whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not any village common grazing land.

Land under 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.

INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND PRICES

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 of the household.

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.

BPL: “The Percentage of population living below the poverty line is estimated by Planning Commission on the basis of large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure collected by NSSO once in approximately five years. The latest estimates of poverty for the year 1999-2000 have been calculated using 55th round data on household consumer expenditure. In the earlier large scale surveys, the NSSO estimated monthly per capita consumption expenditure on the basis of responses using 30-days reference period though data were collected for some of the non-food items using reference period of both 30 days and 365 days from the same household. During 55th round, consumption expenditure on clothing, footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods was collected by using a 365-days reference period. In the case of all other non-food items, the 30-days reference period was used as earlier. The data on consumption of food items was collected by using two different reference periods of 'last 30 days' and 'last 7 days' from the same household. However, the estimates of poverty are based on 'last 30 days' reference period for these items.”

Consumer Price Index (CPI) A Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a population under reference, acquire, use or pay for consumption. In practice, a CPI measures the cost of purchasing a representative market basket of goods and services. Four CPIs, namely ; CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI(IW); CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees CPI(UNME) ; for Agricultural labours, CPI (AL) and CPI for Rural labourers, CPI (RL), are compiled and released on monthly basis at national level. The CSO releases CPI (UNME), whereas the other three CPIs are brought out by the Labour Bureau. The base year of the current series of CPI (IW) is 1982 and is compiled for all- India (computed from the indices of 70 centres) and 76 centres. The base year of both the

current series of CPI (AL) and CPI (RL) is 1986-87 and is compiled for 20 states and all -India. The current series of CPI (UNME) on base year 1984-85 is released for 59 selected urban centers and all - India. The current series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) on base 1993-94, is also released on weekly basis since April 2000 by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

HDI: Human Development Index was released for the first time by the UNDP for 30 countries of the world in 1990. The UNDP has defined human development as the process of enlarging people's choices. Income is one of those choices but it does not cover the totality 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 measure of human progress. To derive the measure mathematically, first a measure of deprivation (I_{ij}) of each indicator

(X_{ij}) relating to the country is defined as follows:-

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

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,

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

GDI: The Gender related Development Index (GDI) measures achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI, but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its HDI.

GEM: The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) reveals whether women can take active part in economic and political life. It focuses on participation, measuring gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision making. It tracks the percentages of women in parliament, among administrators and managers and among professional and technical workers- and women's earned income as a percentage of men's. Differing from the GDI, it exposes inequality in opportunities in selected areas.