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Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates of Karnataka

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CONTENTS

		Page No.
Preface	.. ..	vii
Chapter - I :	Population and its selected characteristics ..	1 - 9
Chapter - II :	Estimates of child mortality ..	11 - 21
Chapter - III :	Estimates of fertility ..	23 - 44
TABLES	.. ..	45 - 46
1.1	Population and selected indicators 1981 ..	47
1.2	Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981	48
2.1	Child mortality estimates by district ..	49 - 52
2.2	Child mortality estimates by religion ..	53
2.3	Child mortality estimates by the educational level of mother ..	54
2.4	Child mortality estimates by occupation of main workers ..	55
3.1	Fertility indices by residence and religion ..	56 - 58
3.2	Fertility indices by residence and educational level ..	58 - 61
3.3	Fertility indices by residence and economic activity ..	62 - 64
3.4	ASFR's and ASMFR's by district ..	65 - 68
3.5	GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR by district ..	69 - 70
3.6	GMFR and TMFR by religion - 1971 & 1981 ..	71
3.7	Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by different classifications of women ..	72

		Page No.
3.8	Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by district ..	73
3.9	Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by age group ..	74
3.10	Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by different classifications of women ..	75
3.11	Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by district ..	76
3.12	Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in different age groups ..	77
3.13	Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women	78 - 79
3.14	Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district ..	80 - 81
3.15	Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by different classifications of women ..	82
3.16	Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by district ..	83
3.17	Distribution of currently married women by duration of marriage and religion ..	84
3.18	Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women ..	85 - 86

			Page No
3.19	Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district	..	87 - 88
3.20	P/F ratio for various age groups by religion	..	89
3.21	P/F ratio for various age groups by educational level and economic activity	..	90 - 91
3.22	P/F ratio for various age groups by district	..	92 - 93
3.23	Fertility indices adjusted by P/F ratio technique	..	94
3.24	Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by different classification of women	..	95
3.25	Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by district	..	96

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P R E F A C E

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage, number of children ever born, number of surviving children and whether any child was born during last one year. The first three were canvassed for all ever married women. For operational reasons the question on births during last one year was canvassed for currently married women only.

The questions were tabulated on a 20% sample of enumeration blocks in major states with a population of over 10 million in 1981. The fertility data collected in the 1981 census on the basis of the response to these questions in respect of Karnataka have already been published. In the present report, an attempt has been made to analyse the fertility data presented in F series. In particular, this report presents estimates of female age at marriage, fertility and child mortality. The latter two estimates have been derived by indirect estimation techniques. These estimates have been presented at district level. Alongwith these district level estimates, the state level estimates of female age at marriage, fertility and child mortality by religion, educational level and occupational level of main workers are also presented.

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(V.S.VERMA)
Registrar General, India

C H A P T E R - I

Population and its selected characteristics

Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India in both area and population. With a population of 37.1 million counted in 1981 census, the state accounts for about 5.4 percent of the total population of the country. In the decade 1971-81 the population of the state increased by 26.75 percent. This growth rate is above the corresponding all India figure of 25.00 percent. In population growth as well as in many other socio-cultural aspects there is wide variation between the different regions of the state. The levels of fertility and child mortality being dependent to some extend on the socio-cultural aspects, an analysis of these characteristics is in order before one analyses the level of fertility and child mortality. In this chapter a brief analysis of some selected socio-cultural factors is presented. This is supplemented by a brief analysis of the distribution of currently married females by religion, educational level and workers category so that the reader can appreciate the differentials in fertility and child mortality by these characteristics keeping in view the population size to which the estimates refer.

The Table 1.1 presents the population, literacy rate, sex ratio, density, decadal growth rate, etc. for the districts of the state. There are 19 districts in the state with population size varying from 0.46 million in Kodagu to 4.95 million in Bangalore. Kodagu, Bidar and Chikmagalur are the only districts with less than one million population. Mysore, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bangalore have population above 2.5 million. Bangalore district

includes, Bangalore urban Agglomeration which is the fifth largest urban agglomeration in the country. Because of the rapid growth of Bangalore city the growth rate of this district works out to a high rate, 47.01 percent, during 1971-81.

The state has a population density of 194 persons per square kilometer which is less than the national average of 216. Bangalore the most densily populated district in the state with 618 persons per square kilometer followed by Mandya (286), Dakshin Kannad(282), Kolar (232), Belgaum (222) and Mysore(217) are the only other districts with population densities above the national average. Uttar Kannad(104) and Kodagu(113) are the least densily populated districts. The population density is below 200 persons per square kilometer in 11 out of the 19 districts of the state.

There are 963 females per 1000 males in the state. This sex ratio is significantly above the national average of 933 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in the state is less than that of the adjoining state of Kerala(1032), Tamil Nadu (977) and Andhra Pradesh(975), but above that of Maharashtra(937). Only in Dakshin Kannad(1059) females outnumber of males. Bangalore(916) has the lowest sex ratio in the state probably due to inmigration of males to the state capital.

Bangalore had the highest increase in population during 1971-81 followed by Bellary. The respective percentage decadal increases are 47.01 and 32.65. Gulbarga with a decadal increase of 19.63 percent is the only district where population growth rate during 1971-81 is below 20 percent. Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur in the

northern region and Tumkur and Kodagu in the southern part of the state have low growth rates of population.

The urban areas of the state account for 28.89 percent of the state's population. This proportion is significantly above the national average of 23.31 percent (excluding Assam). Bangalore is the most urbanised district with 64.54 percent of its population living in urban areas. Dharwad (35.25%), Bellary (33.05%), Mysore (27.41%), Shimoga (25.72%) and Uttar Kannad (25.35%) are the other districts with more than a quarter of the population living in urban areas. Tumkur (13.77%) followed by Hassan (14.63%) has the lowest proportion of urban population.

In literacy levels the state is marginally better off than the country as a whole. The male and female literacy rates in the state are 48.81 percent and 27.71 percent respectively against the corresponding national average of 46.89 percent and 24.82 percent respectively. Dakshin Kannad has the highest male and female literacy rates. In the districts of Dakshin Kannad, Bangalore, Uttar Kannad, Kodagu, Dharwad, Shimoga and Chikmagalur more than half the male population is literate. There is no district where female literacy exceeds 50 percent. The lowest male literacy rate is observed in Raichur while Gulbarga has the lowest female literacy rate.

In the state 15.07 percent of the population belongs to scheduled castes while another 4.91 percent belongs to scheduled tribes. The proportion of scheduled castes varies from 6.06 percent in Dakshin Kannad to 24.72 percent in Kolar. Chitradurga (14.18%) and Bellary

(11.05 percent) have more than a tenth of their populations belonging to scheduled tribes while Hassan(0.80%), Mandya(0.82%) and Uttar Kannad(0.92%) less than one percent only are scheduled tribes.

Of the 37.1 million people of the state, 18.9 million are males and 18.2 million are females. Of the females 7.9 million are in the age group 15-44 years of whom 6.0 million are currently married. The proportion of currently married females in this age group works out to 76.08 percent which is below the corresponding national average of 80.43 percent. In the age group 10-14 years, 3.88 percent of the females in the state are married. Though this is significantly below the corresponding national average (excluding Assam) of 6.23 percent, it indicates that considerable number of women below 15 years of age are still being married in the state. The percentage of married females in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years is significantly below the corresponding all India figures. From the data on age at marriage it is estimated that the mean age at marriage of the currently married females is 16.9 years. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 16.6 years and 17.6 years respectively. Since all currently married women irrespective of the time at which they got married have been included in the calculation of the mean age at marriage the above figures do not represent the current levels of age at marriage. However the above figures indicate that female age at marriage has been low in this state and has not averaged above 18 years, the present statutory minimum age at marriage for females.

It is estimated that there are 162 couples with

wife in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 population in the state. This is significantly below the national average of 168 per 1000. The table 1.2 presents district level information on these indicators.

In the age group 15-44 years the proportion of married females varies from 59.41 percent in Dakshin Kannad to 85.42 percent in Bidar. The proportion is above the corresponding national average of 80.43 percent in the districts of Bidar(85.42%), Gulbarga(84.78%), Bijapur(84.57%), Raichur(84.07%), Bellary(81.90%), Bangalore(81.11%) and Belgaum(80.57%). Even in Dakshin Kannad where the proportion is lowest, it is only marginally below the corresponding proportion for the adjoining state of Kerala. In the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur more than five percent of the females in the group age 10-14 years are married, the proportion being as high as 11.90 percent for Bijapur. In Dakshin Kannad, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Hassan and Kodagu only less than one percent of the females aged 10-14 years are married. In the age group 15-19 years the proportion of married females is 10.01 percent in Dakshin Kannad to 59.31 percent in Raichur. The variations in the proportion married by age group is similar to the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years. Even in the age group 20-24 in Dakshin Kannad district only 53.13 percent of females are married.

The mean age at marriage of currently married females is lowest in Gulbarga and Bijapur, where it is only 15.8 years while it is highgest in Kodagu(19.2 years) Only in three districts, viz. Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad and Chikmagalur the mean age at marriage for currently married

females is above 18 years. In urban areas of Bangalore and Uttar Kannad also it is above 18 years. Dakshin Kannad has the lowest ratio of couples with wife in the age group 15-44 to total population while it is highest in Raichur. Dakshin Kannad, Uttar Kannad and Shomoga have less than 150 couples in reproductive age group 15-44 per 1000 population while the ratio is above 170 in Billar, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur.

The statements 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 present the distributions of currently married females by religion, educational level and worker category.

Statement 1.1: *Distribution of currently married females by religion - 1981*

Religion/Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe	Rural		Urban	
	Number of currently married females(00's)	Percentage to total	Number of currently married females	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All women	5,533,8	100.00	2,115,3	100.00
A. Religion				
1. Hindus	5,052,8	91.31	1,582,9	74.83
2. Muslims	372,7	6.73	426,0	20.14
3. Christians	640	1.16	78,9	3.73
4. Sikhs	2	N	1,1	0.05
5. Buddhists	7,4	0.13	1,1	0.05
6. Jains	35,5	0.64	25,0	1.18
7. Others	2	N	2	0.01
8. Religion not stated	11	0.02	2	0.01
B. Scheduled Castes	963,2	17.41	241,9	11.44
C. Scheduled Tribes	354,7	6.41	51,1	2,42

N - Negligible

Note:- Total may not tally due to rounding

It is seen that more than 90 percent of the married females in rural area and above 75 percent of the married females in urban areas are Hindus. Muslims are the next largest group forming 6.73 percent of the married females in rural areas and 20.14 percent in urban areas. Christians form 1.16 percent of the married females in rural areas while the proportion in urban areas is 3.73 percent. In rural areas Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively account for 17.41 percent and 6.41 percent of the married females. The corresponding proportions in urban areas are 11.44 percent and 2.42 percent respectively.

Statement 1.2: *Distribution of currently married women by educational level - 1981*

Educational level	Rural		Urban	
	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All Educational levels	5,533,8	100.00	2,115,3	100.00
Illiterates	4,590,6	82.96	1,082,1	51.16
Literate but below Middle	639,6	11.56	410,5	19.41
Middle but below Matric	210,4	3.80	287,2	13.58
Matric but below Graduate	87,7	1.58	57,4	2.71

Out of the 5.5 million married females in rural

areas, 4.6 million forming 82.96 percent are illiterate while another 0.6 million forming 11.6 percent are literate with 'below middle' level of education. Only 0.10 percent of the married females in rural areas are graduates. Another 1.58 percent have completed matric but not graduation. In urban areas more than half of the 2.1 million married females are illiterates. Those who are 'literate but below middle' form 19.41 percent of the married females while about 13 percent each are in the categories 'Middle but below matric' and 'Matric but below Graduates'. Graduates form 2.71 percent of married females in urban areas.

Statement 1.3: *Distribution of currently married womens by workers category - 1981*

Workers category	Rural		Urban	
	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All women	5,533,809	100.00	2,115,3	100.00
a) Main workers	191,37	34.58	326,9	15.46
Cultivators	576,3	10.42	-	
Agricultural labourers	1,072,1	19.37	-	
Manual-workers	230,2	4.16	251,8	11.91
Non-manual workers	35,0	0.63	75,1	3.55
b) Marginal workers	7,784	14.07	45,8	2.16
Cultivators	3,201	5.79	-	
Agricultural labourers	3,931	7.10	-	
Manual workers	5,53	1.00	42,2	1.99
Non-manual workers	9,9	0.18	3,6	0.17
c) Non-workers	2,841,7	51.35	1,742,5	82.38

It is seen that,of the married females around two thirds in rural areas and more than eighty percent in urban areas are non-workers. In rural areas 34.58 percent of the married females are main workers including cultivators (10.42%), agricultural labourers(19.37%), other manual workers (4.16%) and non manual workers(0.63%). Another 14.07 percent of the married females are marginal workers, mainly consisting of cultivators (5.79%) and agricultural labourers(7.10%). In urban areas main workers form 15.46 percent consisting of manual workers(11.91%) and non-manual workers(3.55%). Marginal workers in urban areas form only 2.16 percent of whom 1.99 percent are engaged in manual occupations.

CHAPTER - II

Estimates of child mortality

The 1981 Census collected data on children ever born and children surviving sexwise. The questions on children ever born and children surviving were canvassed for all ever married women. Number of children ever born and number of children surviving have been tabulated by age of the mother. These tables are available at district level separately for rural and urban areas. From these two sets of data child mortality for the years preceding 1981 can be estimated by using Brass technique.

The essence of the Brass child mortality estimation procedure is that the proportions of children dead classified by the age of the mother could be converted into estimates of child mortality by selecting suitable multipliers (K_i). These multipliers will differ according to the fertility pattern. As an indicator of fertility pattern, Brass suggested the ratio P_1/P_2 or P_2/P_3 where P_1 ,P_2 and P_3 are the average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The multipliers for converting the proportions dead into estimates of child mortality were derived by Brass, using Brass fertility polynomial. This fertility polynomial was a mathematical function and had some limitations. In view of this, the multipliers were later modified by Trussel who generated a different set of multipliers using model fertility schedules developed by Coale and Trussel and the regional model life table generated by Coale and Demeney. In estimating the child mortality we have used the Trussel equation.

The Brass procedure as modified by Trussel helps us to estimate q(1) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 1, q(2) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 2, q(3) the probability of a new born child dying before age 3, and q(5) the probability of a new born child dying before age 5. In the original Brass estimation procedure it was assumed that the child mortality would remain constant for a period preceding the census (survey). This assumption was, however, relaxed later on. Coale and Trussel developed a procedure which is valid when mortality declined. This procedure assigned the estimated q(x) to a few years prior to census. In other words, when mortality is declining these estimates would not refer to the year before the census but would refer to different points of time prior to census. These have been termed as YPC, i.e. years prior to census. The YPC corresponding to q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) in the state of Karnataka are around 1.10 years, 2.36 years, 4.22 years and 6.46 years.

Table 2.1 shows the estimates of child mortality q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5). While the trend indicated by these estimates seems generally satisfactory, it is noticed that in many cases, the progression of the estimates of q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) is not acceptable. This is true for both rural and urban areas. Obviously mortality from age-1 to age-5 will increase progressively. However, in our estimates, sometimes q(1) is estimated to be higher than q(2) which is not possible. Such estimates arise because of the inaccuracies in reporting of age, number of children born and surviving, small number of

events reported and other factors. It is generally believed that the estimates of q(1) could not be relied upon because of the small number of children born to women in this age-group leading to sampling errors. However, due to early marriage of females the objection of small number of births to women in the age-group 15-19 may not be valid for India. However, the lack of smooth progression in the estimates makes graduation inevitable.

In such cases where the progression has not been acceptable we have graduated the values to remove the irregularities. The graduation has been done by taking the average of values of life expectancy corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5) if the values of q(2), q(3) and q(5) were found to be all consistent. The expectations of life at birth corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5) were worked out from the South Asian pattern of Model Life Tables and their average taken. Corresponding to this average value of e_o^o, the value of q(1) was interpolated. This interpolated value of q(1) has been taken as the graduated value of q(1). In some cases, the estimates are so inconsistent with each other that it has not been possible to graduate them. Graduation in such cases would have been purely arbitrary and subjective. In such cases, the estimates have been presented without graduation.

The estimates presented in Table 2.1 are ungraduated estimates. The graduated figures, wherever graduation was considered necessary, are also shown in brackets. The discussions in the following paras are based on the graduated values.

Estimates of child mortality for the state as a whole

The value of q(1) which corresponds broadly to the infant mortality works out to be 81 for Karnataka. q(2) denoting the number of deaths by age 2 per 1000 live births is 103, q(3) denoting the number of deaths by age 3 is 121 and q(5) denoting the number of deaths by age 5 is 142. In the rural areas q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) are 87, 113, 134 and 155 while in urban areas the respective values are 62, 77, 88 and 105. These estimates are higher than those revealed by the Sample Registration System conducted by this office. The three year moving average of infant mortality centred around 1980 according to Sample Registration System was 74, 83 and 47 respectively for total, rural and urban areas. Female child mortality is lower than the male child mortality throughout from age 1 to age 5. However, at age 1 the female child mortality is much lower than the male child mortality but as the age of the child advances, the female child mortality becomes closer to male child mortality gradually.

Districtwise Estimates

The variation in child mortality between the various districts is not very much. Of course, there is much difference between the districts at the two extremes but most of the districts fall in a very narrow range. The following statement classifies the districts by level of infant mortality, q(1).

Statement 2.1: Districts classified by level of infant mortality

Level of IMR (q_1)	Districts
1	2
60 or less	Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu, Bangalore
61 to 74 75 to 89	Belgaum, Raichur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Dharwar, Mysore, Tumkur, Mandya, Gulbarga, Uttar Kannad
90 and above	Bellary, Bijapur, Shimoga

Infant mortality is quite low in the districts of Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu and Bangalore. As compared to these districts infant mortality is high in the district of Bijapur, Bellary and Shimoga. But it is worth noting that not even a single district in the state has an infant mortality more than 100. Of the 19 districts in state, 14 have a level of q(1) between 67 to 90 only.

In the Brass method of estimation, q(2) is considered to be a better estimate of child mortality than q(1) because of sampling fluctuations and age errors in data. Accordingly, a comparison of q(2) estimates of various districts has also been attempted. Statement 2.2 below classifies the districts by level of q(2).

Statement 2.2: Districts classified by level of q(2)

Level of q(2)	Districts
1	2
Less than 80	Dakshin Kannad, Bangalore
81 to 100	Kodagu, Uttar Kannad, Kolar, Mysore, Belgaum, Hassan
101 to 120	Mandya, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Raichur
120 and above	Bijapur, Bellary

By level of q(2) also the districts of Dakshin Kannad, Bangalore and Kodagu have low child mortality. Similarly, Bijapur and Bellary are the two districts at the other end of the range with relatively high level of q(2). In terms of q(2), 13 districts lie in the range of 90 to 115 only. If districts are ranked according to q(2) and compared with their ranks according to q(1), it is noticed that the districts of Uttar Kannd, Shimoga, Mandya, Hassan have relatively higher q(1)and lower q(2). Chitradurga and Raichur on the other hand exhibit relatively higher q(2) and lower q(1). The estimated values in respect of all other districts are broadly consistent whether they are ranked by q(1) or q(2).

In terms of both q(1) and q(2), the level of child mortality in the various districts of Karnataka

state is not high, when compared with states in northern parts of India.

Regional pattern of child mortality

It is observed that apart from Bangalore which is the capital of the state and which is highly urbanised, two other districts, namely Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu have low child mortality. These two districts are bordering Kerala which has the lowest child mortality in India. The districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore bordering Tamil Nadu have also low child mortality. In the districts of Eijapur, and Bellary child mortality is very high. In all other districts the child mortality, measured by q(1) and q(2), varies within a narrow range.

Rural-Urban differential in child mortality

As already mentioned the difference in child mortality rates between the rural and the urban areas of state are quite high. For the state as a whole, q(1) is 87 for rural areas and 62 for urban areas, q(2) is 113 in rural areas and 77 in urban areas, q(3) is 134 in rural areas and 88 in urban areas while q(5) is 155 in rural areas and 105 in urban areas. As the age of the child advances the gap between the rural and urban mortality widens. This would mean that there is greater child mortality in the rural areas between age 1 and age 5 than that in the urban areas. In other words, more children are prone to die in the rural areas between age 1 and age 5. This could be due to the relatively better health services in the urban areas than that in the rural areas.

Male-female differential in child mortality

For the state as a whole, infant mortality rate is 87 for males and 74 for females. q(2) is 107 for males and 98 for females while q(5) is 143 for males and 140 for females. Both in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas, all the estimates of child mortality are lower for females than those for males. The difference in mortality rate between the two sexes by age 1 and age 2 is pronounced. Female mortality however, rises faster thereafter and the differential narrowsdown. By age 5 the differential between the two is very narrow. This pattern of lower female child mortality does not hold good in all the districts. q(1) for females is greater than that for males in the districts of Dharwar and Tumkur, but in the other 17 districts q(1) for females is lower than that for males. In terms of q(5) however, many more districts exhibit higher female child mortality. Districts in which q(5) for females is more than q(5) for males are Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Raichur, Gulbarga and Tumkur.

To sum-up, the above estimates lead to the general conclusions as under:

1. Child mortality in Karnataka is comparatively much lower than that found in many of the Northern States.

2. Female child mortality is generally lower than the male child mortality in the state.

3. The child mortality in the rural areas is much higher than that in the urban areas. Further as the age of the child advances the rural and urban differentials widen.

Child mortality estimates by religion and educational level of the mother

Table 2.2 shows the estimated child mortality rates for major religions viz. Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Jains in the state. In view of the small numbers involved, child mortality has not been calculated for Sikhs and Buddhists. According to 1981 census the total population of Buddhists and Sikhs in 1981 in the state was 42147 and 6401 respectively. Child mortality is observed to be highest among the Hindus and lowest among Christians. The estimated rates for Christians and Jains are quite close to each other. Among the Hindus q(2) is 106 while it is 82 for Muslims, 76 for Jains and 74 for Christians. In the urban areas q(2) is 79 for Hindus, 72 for Muslims, 59 for Christians and 56 for Jains. In terms of q(5) also the Jains have the lowest child mortality in the urban areas. The rural-urban differentials are quite wide in case of all the religions. While in case of Christians and Jains the male-female differentials are quite wide, they are quite narrow in the case of Hindus and virtually non-existent in case of Muslims.

Table 2.3 shows the child mortality estimates by educational level of the mother. This table clearly brings out the impact of the mother's educational level on child mortality. As the educational level of the mother advances, child mortality rates decline very sharply. For example, the number of deaths per 1000 live biths by age 2 (q_2) is 17 for graduate mothers, 38 for matric but below graduate mothers, 66 for middle but below matric mothers, 84 for literate but below middle mothers, while it is 115 for illiterate mothers. Of 1000 live births, only 23 had died by age 5 in case of graduate

mothers, 47 had died in case of matric but below graduate mothers, 75 for middle but below matric mothers, 106 for literate but below middle mothers and 159 for illiterate mothers. These figures very vividly bring out the fact that the educational level of the mother has a very strong and positive impact on the mortality and upbringing of their offspring. It is not only that the initial mortality by age 1 itself is very low for educated mothers but also there is very low child mortality between age 1 and age 5 in case of educated mothers. In case of illiterate mothers, the number of deaths per 1000 live births goes up between age 1 and age 5 from 82 to 159. As against this, the number of deaths in case of mothers educated above matric but below graduate went up from 34 to 47 only. In the rural areas also the child mortality among children of educated mothers is low.

Child mortality by occupational level of the mother

These estimates have been worked out for main workers only. In the rural areas, the workers have been classified into four categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual and non-manual workers. In the urban areas the classification is only two fold, namely manual and non-manual. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are clubbed with manual workers in urban areas. Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in Professional, technical and related work (Administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupational divisions 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4). Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers,

fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers i.e., workers in divisions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are classified as manual workers in urban areas. It may be worth remembering that in census, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. Child mortality estimates for various types of workers are presented in Table 2.4.

In the rural areas, q(1) is the highest for manual labourers (110), followed by agricultural labourers (99), cultivators (91) and non-manual workers (82). However, in terms of q(2), q(3) and q(5) the highest child mortality is in case of agricultural labourers followed by manual workers, cultivators and non-manual workers. The number of deaths per 1000 live births by age 5 in rural areas is 186 in case of agricultural labourers, 163 in case of manual labourers, 151 in case of cultivators and 124 in case of non-manual workers. In the urban areas the child mortality among children of non-manual workers is much less than that for children of manual workers.

It is intersting to compare the levels of child mortality among workers and non-workers. Child mortality among mothers who are main workers is found to be higher than that among non-workers. One possible explanation for this phenomenon may be that most of the female workers in India either work as agricultural labourers or in jobs which are very low paid. In the absence of child care facilities in the unorganised sector such workers are not able to look after their children while they are at work. The young children of female workers are thus deprived of maternal care leading to higher mortality.

C H A P T E R - III

Estimates of fertility

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage number of children ever born, number of surviving children and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women, while the last one was canvassed only in case of currently married women. The data has been tabulated at state level by religion, educational level and economic activity of the female. The data has also been tabulated at district level separately for rural and urban areas by age group but without cross classification by religion and educational level.

The data presented in the census permits presentation of fertility indicators at state level by religion and educational level of the females. For the first time it has become possible to provide estimates of fertility levels at the district level from the census data. The fertility indicators presented herein and their definitions are as follows:

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)	:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)	:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General fertility rate (GFR)	:	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
General marital fertility rate (GMFR)	:	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	:	Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.
Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)	:	Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, ASMFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator.

However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an equiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than

of actual levels. In latter portion of this chapter an attempt has been made to estimate the probable level of fertility by using P/F ratio technique. The method has been explained elsewhere. This estimate makes use of the data on children ever born and that of births during last year by age of women and works out a correction factor for the latter. Estimates presented therein may be closer to actual levels.

From the table it is seen that fertility rates are higher in rural areas than urban areas in all age groups. Even if the possibility of under enumeration of births the previous year is taken into consideration the above conclusion remains valid unless the under enumeration of births is relatively much higher in urban areas. Significant rural-urban differentials are noticed in the GFR and TFR also. It is seen that marital fertility rates are also lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. Higher proportion of couples practicing voluntary control of fertility in urban areas could be one of the factors for lower marital fertility in urban areas. The age specific fertility rates are highest for Muslims in each of the age groups. Barring the age group 40-44 in rural areas where the age specific fertility rate for Christians to the highest in all other age groups, ASFR's are the highest for Muslims both in rural and urban areas. The GFR and TFR are also highest for Muslims and lowest for Christians.

While fertility rates as indicated by GFR and TFR and highest for Muslims in both rural and urban areas they are lowest fertility in rural areas for Jains and in urban areas for Christians. These conclusions based on reported births are likely to be affected by differential under-

enumeration of births last year by religion and residence. The fertility rates adjusted for under reporting of births in the previous year by considering the data together with those of children ever born, are discussed later on.

From table 3.2 presenting fertility indices by educational levels of women it is seen that fertility as measured by GFR/TFR is highest for illiterates. This is true of TFR also. However in rural GFR is almost the same for illiterate women and women who are literate but below middle. The age specific fertility rate is maximum in the age group 20-24 in case of illiterates, literate but below middle & middle but below matric. But for women who are matriculate or above the ASFR is maximum in the age group 25-29. ASMFR is however maximum in the age group 20-24; in all age groups except graduates & above in rural areas. Except for marginal fluctuations fertility declines by increasing level of education. As already mentioned in case of religionwise estimates these conclusions are tentative and are also likely to be affected by differential under-enumerations of births last year.

Table 3.3 presents the fertility rates for main workers and among them cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non manual workers. Those engaged in occupations falling under occupational division 0-1, 2, 3 and 4 of the National Classifications of Occupations have been considered as non-manual workers and rest as manual workers. In rural areas however data for cultivators and agricultural labourers are shown separately.

As comparison of the fertility rates for main

workers with those for all women indicates that main workers have lower fertility than marginal workers and non-workers taken together. In both rural and urban areas non manual workers have significantly lower fertility than other workers. In rural areas GFR and TFR are not very different for cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Table 3.4 presents the district level age specific fertility rates and marital fertility rates by age. The estimates of TFR, GFR, TMFR and GMFR at district level are presented in table 3.5. The lowest fertility rate in the age group 15-19 years has been reported in Dakshin Kannad and the lowest rates in the age range 20-44 years in Bangalore. Highest fertility levels in the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 35-39 and 40-44 years have been reported in Bijapur in the age groups 25-29 and 30-34 in Uttar Kannad and in the age group 45-49 years in Bidar. Bangalore has the lowest levels of fertility and marital fertility by all indicators. Bijapur has the highest GFR and TFR while GMFR is highest in Uttar Kannad and TMFR has the highest values in Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad. These comparison are also subject to errors due to differential underrenumeration of births in the previous year. The district level fertility rates adjusted by P/F technique have been analysed later in this chapter.

The question on births to the currently married women in the previous year was canvassed in 1971 census also. The marital fertility rates obtained from the 1971 census data can be compared with those from 1981 census. Table 3.6 presents GMFR and TMFR as estimated from 1971 and 1981 censuses by religion. Since the

1971 census data were tabulated for age groups 13-17, 18-22, 23-27, 28-32, 33-37, 38-42 and 43-47, age group-wise comparison with 1981 census is not possible, the GMFR and TMFR for 1971 correspond to the age range 13-47 years. The table indicates that marital fertility has declined in the state during 1971-81. This is true for all the religions for which data have been presented.

Table 3.7 presents the average number of children ever born (CEB) per woman in the age group 45-49 years. These figures indicate the total fertility experienced by the cohort of women aged 45-49 years. It is seen that in the state 5.08 children were born per women aged 45-49 years. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 5.13 and 4.96 respectively. The low rural-urban differential indicates that in the past fertility levels were not much different between rural and urban areas. (However rural-urban differentials are noticed for women in religions, educational levels and worker category). Among Muslims and Jains the number of children born per woman is seen to be higher in urban areas while among Christians it is significantly high in rural areas. The number of children ever born per woman decreases with increasing level of education. Except for graduates, rural women aged 45-49 had more children than their urban counterparts. The discrepancy among graduates may be due to small sample size in rural areas. The number of children ever born per main worker women aged 40-49 years is also lower among main workers. Among main workers it is lower among those engaged in non-manual occupations. In rural areas cultivators had higher fertility than agricultural labourers as indicated by the average number of children born per women.

The table 3.8 presents the number of children born per woman in the age group 45-49 years by districts. The number of children born per woman aged 45-49 years ranges between 4.70 in Kolar to 5.74 in Shimoga. In rural areas the variation is from 4.52 in Kolar to 5.83 in Shimoga. In urban areas it is lowest in Mysore (4.58%) and highest in Chikmagalur(5.75). In Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Kolar the figures are significantly high in urban areas.

In the above discussion on average number of children born per woman in the age group 45-49 years the possibility of under enumeration of ever born children was not considered. If such under enumerations has occurred then many of the comparisons may not be valid unless the under enumeration is of the same order in all categories of woman. An indication of the extent of under enumerations is provided by the sex ratio of ever born children. The following paragraphs analyse the sex ratios of children ever born and children surviving.

The table 3.9 presents the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of ever born children and surviving children to ever married women by age group. It is seen that after the age group 25-29 the sex ratio of CEB decreases by age. For woman aged 40 years and above the sex ratio of ever born children is very low. Deviations of the sex ratio of ever born children from the normally expected sex ratio at birth of about 950 females per 1000 males can be taken as indicative of relative under enumeration of children by sex. Thus lower sex ratios in higher ages may be indicating that

female children are relatively omitted compared to male children by older women. Part of such omission may be due to failure to report the birth of female grown up children who are married and not living with their mothers.

The sex ratios are nearer to 950 in rural areas than urban areas in most age groups indicating that ever born children are better enumerated in rural areas.

A comparison of the sex ratio of surviving children with that of the ever born children indicate the sex differentials in child mortality. The sex ratio of surviving children is higher than that of CEB in the age group 15-34. Both are almost equal in the age group 35-39. In the age groups 40 and above the sex ratio of children surviving is distinctly lower than of CEB. This would indicate that in older age groups of women, apart of differential omission of female children, their mortality may also be higher than males. Using data on children ever born and children surviving, child mortality estimated have been derived and discussed in Chapter II.

Table 3.10 presents the sex ratios by different socio-economic classifications of women. In case of classification by economic activity the sex ratios presented are for children of currently married women only while in all other cases children of all every married women have been considered for calculations.

From the religion wise figures it is seen that the sex ratio of CEB is lowest among Muslims preceeded by Jains. The sex ratio of CEB is the highest in both rural and urban areas among Christian mothers. This indicates that

reporting of ever born children is better in case of Christian women. In rural areas the sex ratio of surviving children is lower than that of ever born children indicating relatively higher female child mortality for all religions except Christians.

In urban areas ratio of surviving children is lower than that of children ever born only in case of Muslims. Even among Muslims the difference is only marginal.

Except for á relatively low sex ratio of children ever born to those who are matriculate but below graduate, the sex ratio increases by level of education. In case of graduate women the ratio of ever born children is higher than normal figure of 954. The reasons for this are not available. The sex ratio of surviving children is below that of ever born children only for illiterates.

It is seen that sex ratio of children ever born to working women is significantly above that of other women. Among the workers, non-manual workers report higher sex ratio. The sex ratios of CEB & CS reported of urban working women are higher than their rural counterparts.

Table 3.11 presents the sex ratios for CEB and CS at district level. Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu have reported highest sex ratios of 946 females per 1000 males. Bellary (908) preceded by Gulbarga (911) have reported the lowest sex ratio. In rural areas also similar variations are seen in the sex ratios. In urban areas it varies from 897 in Gulbarga to 957 in Kodagu, indicating higher regional variations in urban areas. In 13 out of the 19 districts of the state sex ratio of surviving children is below that of ever born

children indicating relative higher female mortality than males in these districts. It may be born in mind that these are over all sex ratios and not age wise sex ratios.

The percentage of women who have given birth to three or more children is an important indicator in both implementation and evaluation of family welfare programmes. Table 3.12 provides the percentage of married women with three or more children ever born by age groups. It is seen that more than 55 percent of the currently married women have given birth to three or more children. The percentage being slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas. About half of the married women in the age group 25-29 years have born more than three children. The proportion of women who have born three or more children steadily increases by age of women. More than 82 percent of the currently married women aged 45-49 years have given birth to two children. The slightly lower proportion noticed in the age group 50+ may be due to under reporting of children ever born by older women.

Table 3.13 presents the proportion of married women with three or more children ever born by selected age groups for different classifications of women. From the religion wise data it is seen that highest proportions in all the selected age groups are reported by Muslims in both rural and urban areas. In the age group 25-29 years Christians have lowest proportions of women with more than two children while in the age group 30-34 years Jains in rural areas and Christians in urban areas occupy that position.

From the classification of women by literacy it is seen that graduates have very low proportion of women with three or more live birth compared to other women. In the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 years more than half of the married women in all other educational levels have born three or more children. Among those married women aged 25-29 years more than half of those with educational level below matric have more than two children while the proportion is below 50 percent for those with educational level matric and above. In all the selected age groups main workers have lower proportions of women with three or more children than other women and further those engaged in non-manual occupations have still lower proportion.

Table 3.14 provides the proportion of married women with three or more children in selected age groups at district level. In the age group 25-29 proportion of married females with three or more children is lowest in Kodagu in the rural areas and in Dakshin Kannad in urban areas. Above proportion is highest in rural areas of Dharwad and urban areas of Mandya. In rural areas of 13 districts and urban areas of 9 districts more than hal of the currently married females aged 25-29 years have more than two children. In the higher age groups there is no district where the proportions of women with three or more children is below 50 percent either in rural or urban areas.

Table 3.15 presents the proportions of ever married women aged 50 years and above who had not born any live birth i.e. childless women. About 1.40 percent

of the ever married women who have completed 50 years of age reported to be childless. The proportion is 1.50 percent in urban areas and 1.36 percent in rural areas. The percentage of childless women is lowest among Christians and highest among Jains. By educational level the proportion is highest among women who are graduates and above and lowest among those who are middle but below matric. Proportion of childless women is higher among main workers and among those engaged in non-manual occupations.

The table 3.16 shows the proportions of childless women (aged 50+) by districts. It is seen that the proportion varies from 0.59 percent in Gulbarga to 2.76 percent in Bijapur. In five districts the proportion is below one percent while it is above two percent in three districts. In 11 districts the proportion of childless women (aged 50+) is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

The table 3.17 presents the distribution by duration of marriage of currently married females by religion. Since women who are in the early years of marriage are likely to be more fertile, these distributions give an idea of the proportion of women in more fertile duration groups. It is seen that more than thirty percent of the women are yet to complete 10 years of married life. Those who have completed 35 years of married life, most of whom would be outside the reproductive age groups form only about 10 percent of the total married females. Urban areas have larger proportions of women in the shorter duration groups compared to rural areas. This may in part be due to the substantially higher duration

for women who had very low age at marriage in the past forming a larger proportion in rural than in urban areas. The proportion of women of marriage duration less than ten years is higher among Muslims.

As already noted, the 1981 census collected data on children ever born and births during last one year. The question on children ever born was canvassed for all ever married women and that on birth during last one year canvassed for all currently married women. If one is to make an assumption that very few births have occurred to widowed and divorced females during the last one year, the births during last one year could be converted into age specific fertility rates. From these two sets of data, fertility for the year 1980 can be estimated using P/F ratio technique suggested by William Brass, where P stands for the average parity of the women in a particular age group and F stands for the average parity equivalent obtained from period fertility rates and by cumulation and interpolation.

The essence of Brass fertility estimation procedure is the adjustment of the age pattern of fertility derived from information on births during last one year by the level of fertility implied by the average parity of women in age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Since the current fertility has been obtained from the census question on births during last one year preceeding the census the age of mother would be at time of census, not at the time of birth. In other words, there would be half a year displacement in age specific fertility rate. Brass had developed a set of multipliers which can be used in such situations. These multipliers are dependent

on the values of (f_1/f_2) i.e. the ratio of the age specific and the mean age of fertility schedule $(\bar{m})$.

Table 3.18 presents the mean age of the fertility schedule $(\bar{m})$ and the ratio (f_1/f_2) of the fertility rates for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years by different socio-economic classifications of women. The mean age of the fertility schedule is estimated as 28.0 years for the state and is almost same in both rural and urban areas. The value of f_1/f_2 is estimated as 0.342 for the state while it is 0.353 and 0.305 respectively in rural and urban areas. These values indicate that in the age range 15-24 years the fertility curve is steeper in urban areas compared to rural areas. As noted earlier the ASFR's in $\bar{m}$ the age groups 15-19 & 20-24 are, however, lower in urban areas.

Both higher age at marriage and higher proportion of the total fertility in later ages can result in higher mean age of the fertility schedule. The fertility levels at higher ages is likely to have more influence on the mean age of the fertility schedule than the age at marriage as the variations in the later is in a narrow range only. It is seen that mean age of the fertility schedule is lowest for Jains and highest for Muslims. This is true of both rural and urban areas. It is likely that the variations in $\bar{m}$ is the consequence of different levels of fertility experienced by the women in higher ages. The value of f_1/f_2 is lowest for Christians and highest for Muslims. The mean age of fertility $\bar{m}$ decreases first and then increase with level of education. This may be in part due to the fact that while fertility at higher

ages falls by level of education, it is not matched by increasing age at marriage by education. At higher levels of education the effect of high age at marriage pushes up the value of $\bar{m}$. The value of f_1/f_2 decreases by educational level except for graduates. In case of graduates fall in the fertility in the age group 20-24 has contributed to the higher value of f_1/f_2. The value of $\bar{m}$ is lower for main workers than that of all women. For main workers f_1/f_2 is higher and it is still higher for non manual workers among them.

Table 3.19 presents the values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 at district level. The mean age of fertility $\bar{m}$ varies from 27.0 years in Mandya to 29.2 in Dakshin Kannad. In rural areas it varies from 26.9 in Mandya to 29.4 in Dakshin Kannad while in urban areas it is lowest in Mysore (27.2) and highest in Bidar (288), f_1/f_2 is lowest in Dakshin Kannad (0.138) and highest in Raichur (0.482). f_1/f_2 values are below 0.200 in the districts of Dakshin Kannad (0.138), Uttar Kannad (0.164) and Chikmagalur (0.199). The values are above 0.450 in Raichur (0.402), Bijapur (0.455), Gulbarga (0.455), Mysore (0.455) and Bellary (0.465). Excepting Dakshin Kannad, Hassan, Raichur, Shimoga and Uttar Kannad, in all other districts f_1/f_2 values for urban areas are below the corresponding value for rural areas.

The P/F ratios by age group can also provide indication about the level of under enumeration of ever born children and fertility trends in the past. If fertility is declining the ratios will show an increasing trend by age while under enumeration of ever born children which is more likely in older ages, will have the opposite effect on the ratios. The P/F ratios for the state by age group and residence of women are given below.

Statement 3.1: *P/F ratios by age group and residence*

Residence	Age group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All areas	1.9426	1.6804	1.6886	1.6888	1.7671	1.7673	1.8413
Rural	1.8689	1.6174	1.6024	1.5925	1.6533	1.6479	1.7061
Urban	2.2124	1.8800	1.9320	1.9547	2.0979	2.1172	2.2574

The ratios for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years are comparatively stable in all areas and in rural areas while they show an increasing trend in urban areas. Both in rural and urban areas the ratio increases in later age groups. In rural areas the ratios for the age groups 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 years show some fluctuations probably induced by some omission of ever born children. The very close values of the ratios for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years gives one confidence in using any of them as an adjustment factor to correct the fertility rates for under enumeration of births last year. In the adjusted rates provided later the ratio P_3/F_3 i.e. the ratio corresponding to the age group 25-29 years is used as an adjustment factor. These ratios indicate that the enumerated number of births last year has to be inflated by about 60 percent in rural areas and 93 percent in urban areas to arrive at the correct figures. However it may be said that the increasing trend in P/F ratios particulary in urban areas may be indicating declining fertility. This adjustments in urban areas may therefore lead to over estimation of the fertility. In rural areas, the P/F ratio for the age groups 35 and above are higher than those for the age

groups 20-34; indicating some fertility decline in older ages. However near constancy of the ratios for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 where fertility could not have declined much indicates that level of under reporting of births during last year may be high in census.

Table 3.20 and 3.21 provides the P/F ratios by age group by different classifications of women while the table 3.22 presents them at district level.

In case of Hindus, Muslims and Christians in rural areas the P/F ratios for age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years are very close. In urban areas the ratios for those age groups are close only for Muslims. In case of Hindus and Muslims in rural areas the ratio for the age group 30-34 is not very different from that of the previous age group. In general the ratios seem to indicate that in case of Hindus, Muslims and Christians in rural areas and Muslims in urban areas adjustment of fertility rates by the P/F technique is likely to produce better estimates than other cases.

In the rural areas the P/F ratios for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years vary in a narrow range only for illiterates, literates but below middle and middle but below matric. In case "illiterates" and "literates but below middle" the ratios vary in a narrow range only in urban areas. In all categories the ratios are high for ages above 35. It seems that the estimates for "illiterates" and "literate but below middle" based on the P/F technique are likely to be less in error than those for other categories. Ratios for higher educational levels indicate that fertility has been declining in the past.

In the rural areas the ratios for main workers are comparatively more stable. However the ratios for non manual

workers increase by age indicating declining fertility for woman working in non manual occupations. In both rural and urban areas the ratios for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years vary only in a narrow range for manual workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Excepting Chickmagalur, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur in other districts the ratios for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 do not show much variation by age group. Of the remaining 13 districts baring Belgaum, Mandya, Mysore and Raichur in other districts the ratio for age group 20-34 are closer. The increase in P/F ratios in older age groups 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 indicates that in older age groups fertility might have declined in recent years. Kolar (rural), Mandya (rural), Raichur (rural and urban), Tumkur (rural) and Uttar Kannad (rural) the ratios do not vary very much by age in comparison to the variations observed in other districts.

The fertility rates at state level by different classification of women and those at district level adjusted by P/F ratio technique are analysed in the following paragraphs. The ratio P_3/F_3, corresponding to the age group 25-29 years has been used for adjustment of the rates.

The following summary statement presents the unadjusted and adjusted values of TFR, GFR, TMFR and GMFR at state level by residence.

Statement 3.2: *Unadjusted and adjusted fertility indices by residence*

Residence	Unadjusted				Adjusted			
	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR
All areas	2.8	89	3.6	116	4.7	149	6.1	196
Rural	3.0	95	3.8	121	4.8	152	6.1	194
Urban	2.2	73	3.1	102	4.3	141	6.0	197

The total fertility rate is estimated at 4.7 in the state with corresponding figures of 4.8 and 4.3 respectively in rural and urban areas. This indicates that rural urban differential in fertility is not very high the average difference being only about half a child. From the TMFR for rural and urban areas it is seen that the rural urban differential noted in TFR is due to the differences in proportions of married females by age group between rural and urban areas.

The rural-urban differentials in GFR and GMFR also lead to the same conclusion that the rural and urban differential in fertility is mostly due to differential proportion of married females by age group in rural and urban areas. The GMFR in urban areas is marginally above that in rural areas while TFR, GFR and TMFR for rural areas are higher. If, as already noted the trend in P/F ratios in urban areas are indicating fertility decline in the past then the fertility in urban areas is likely to have been over estimated to some extent. In such a situations the rural urban differentials may be higher than those indicated by the estimates.

Table 3.23 presents the adjusted age specific fertility rates and age specific marital fertility rates for the state as a whole. A sharp decline in the fertility rates is noticiable in the higher ages. The low marital fertility rates at higher ages in urban areas are likely to be the effect of voluntary control of fertility using terminal methods.

Table 3.24 presents the unadjusted and adjusted fertility indices by different classifications of women. According to all indices, fertility is highest among Muslims and lowest among Jains. For Hindus the largest religions group in the state fertility levels are slightly below that of state average. Both GFR and TFR decline by level of education. However marital fertility rates are significantly low only in case of those educated upto matric and above. The estimated levels of fertility for the more educated women could have been affected by voluntary control of fertility much more than in case of less educated and illiterate women. Fertility rates seem to lower for working women than all women taken together. Fertility levels are significantly low for women engaged in non-manual occupations. In rural areas cultivators have marginally lower TFR/TMFR than agricultural labourers while the corresponding marital fertility rates are much closer.

In table 3.25 the fertility rates (unadjusted and adjusted) have been presented at the district level. As already pointed out earlier in urban areas the fertility is likely to have declined. In view of this the adjusted rates have not been presented separately for rural and

urban areas. The estimated crude birth rates have also been presented. The crude birth rate is estimated to be 35.41 for the state as a whole. CBR is the lowest in Belgaum being 32.04 and highest in Bellary, 37.94. In nine out of 19 districts the birth rate is above 35.0 while it is below 33.0 in only three districts. The total fertility rate varies from 3.8 in Kodagu to 5.2 in Raichur. In all but six districts of the state the TFR varies between 4 and 5. TMFR is highest in Dakshin Kannada while it is lowest in Gulbarga(5.6). GFR varies from 128 in Kodagu to 163 in Bellary. The GMFR is lowest in Belgaum and highest in Dakshin Kannad.

To sum up the analysis leads to the following conclusions

i) In case of urban areas, an examination of the P/F ratios indicates that fertility has declined in the past. In view of this the adjusted rates for urban areas may be over estimates. The rates for rural areas may however be reasonable.

ii) The adjusted rates for non working women, women whose educational levels are below matric are likely to be more reliable.

iii) The adjusted rates for Hindus, Muslims and Christians in rural areas and Muslims in ueban areas may be used while for other religions groups, the rates may be over estimates.

iv) Adjusted rates, presented districtwise may be used us broad indicators of fertility. In the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur, the pattern of variation in P/F ratios noticed is different from those of other districts.

T A B L E S

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARNATAKA	37,136	194	963	+ 26.75	28.89	48.81	27.71	15.07	4.91
1. Bangalore	4,948	618	916	+ 47.01	64.54	59.64	42.24	16.01	1.53
2. Belgaum	2,980	222	957	+ 22.99	22.53	48.65	24.08	10.49	3.90
3. Bellary	1,489	151	973	+ 32.65	33.05	41.65	19.32	16.39	11.05
4. Bidar	996	183	968	+ 20.83	17.82	38.20	14.28	16.05	4.33
5. Bijapur	2,402	141	982	+ 20.96	24.09	45.22	18.46	15.11	4.80
6. Chikmagalur	912	127	953	+ 23.77	17.53	52.57	33.97	18.00	1.68
7. Chitradurga	1,777	164	944	+ 27.20	23.50	48.78	27.09	18.13	14.18
8. Dakshin Kannad	2,377	282	1,059	+ 22.55	24.47	62.09	45.32	6.06	3.72
9. Dharwad	2,945	214	948	+ 25.76	35.25	54.24	29.83	10.24	4.67
10. Gulbarga	2,081	128	981	+ 19.63	22.86	36.37	13.30	21.89	4.69
11. Hassan	1,357	199	987	+ 23.10	14.63	48.46	26.38	16.23	0.80
12. Kodagu	462	113	933	+ 22.10	15.52	56.53	43.30	10.55	7.98
13. Kolar	1,905	232	971	+ 23.64	22.45	44.21	22.61	24.72	5.97
14. Mandya	1,418	286	960	+ 22.85	15.52	40.48	19.91	12.89	0.82
15. Mysore	2,596	217	951	+ 24.97	27.41	39.30	22.97	17.70	6.42
16. Raichur	1,784	127	988	+ 26.00	19.27	35.91	13.40	15.12	9.94
17. Shimoga	1,657	157	947	+ 27.30	25.72	53.74	34.61	15.95	3.16
18. Tumkur	1,978	187	961	+ 21.51	13.77	48.24	25.41	16.90	7.08
19. Uttar Kannad	1,072	104	958	+ 26.25	25.35	57.36	38.95	8.01	0.91

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	79,025	60,124	76.08	3.88	36.24	78.88	16.9	16.6	17.6	162
1. Bangalore	9,880	8,014	81.11	1.31	29.57	74.08	17.6	16.9	18.1	162
2. Belgaum	6,177	4,977	80.57	8.44	48.56	85.30	16.3	16.0	17.3	167
3. Bellary	3,105	2,543	81.90	4.25	50.72	87.63	16.6	16.4	17.1	171
4. Bidar	1,994	1,703	85.42	5.85	53.29	92.11	15.7	15.5	16.4	171
5. Bijapur	4,893	4,139	84.57	11.90	62.06	90.57	15.8	15.7	16.4	172
6. Chikmagalur	2,042	1,411	69.08	.53	18.09	69.44	18.2	18.2	18.0	155
7. Chitradurga	3,680	2,841	77.20	1.69	34.99	82.79	17.0	16.8	17.4	160
8. Dakshin Kannad	5,585	3,318	59.41	.45	10.01	53.13	18.5	18.3	19.0	140
9. Dharwad	6,111	4,633	75.82	3.11	36.94	81.01	16.9	16.6	17.5	157
10. Gulbarga	4,237	3,593	84.78	9.05	58.44	90.28	15.8	15.5	16.8	173
11. Hassan	2,969	2,121	71.45	.88	21.05	76.94	17.9	17.8	18.0	156
12. Kodagu	1,070	680	63.58	.90	15.77	57.78	19.2	19.3	18.6	147
13. Kolar	3,974	3,146	79.17	1.49	36.10	83.40	17.4	17.3	17.7	165
14. Mandya	2,878	2,288	79.50	2.97	45.42	86.51	16.0	16.0	16.3	161
15. Mysore	5,573	4,260	76.43	3.07	41.56	79.33	16.2	15.9	17.2	164
16. Raichur	3,727	3,133	84.07	9.33	59.31	90.25	16.0	15.9	16.7	176
17. Shimoga	3,550	2,468	69.53	.71	21.77	72.57	17.3	17.2	17.6	149
18. Tumkur	4,220	3,288	77.92	1.44	33.80	83.38	17.0	16.9	17.4	166
19. Uttar Kannad	2,360	1,569	66.48	1.43	17.23	65.39	17.8	17.6	18.3	146

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka	T	81	87	74	103	107	98	121	123	118	142	143	140
	R	87	93	81	113	118	107	134	137	131	155	156	154
	U	62	70	54	77	80	73	88	89	86	105	109	107
Bangalore	T	60	65	55	79	81	77	88	89	87	105	109	100
	R	82	88	76	109	113	105	120	124	116	137	142	133
	U	46	51	41	62	63	61	70	70	70	84	89	80
Belgaum	T	67	72	63	99	103	95	113	117	110	138	135	141
	R	67	69	64	104	106	102	122	125	118	145	141	150
	U	71	87	55	79	89	69	85	87	82	111	113	108
									(100)				
Bellary	T	92	100	82	133	137	128	156	158	153	181	179	183
	R	94	96	90	142	143	140	172	174	169	198	196	200
	U	84	107	62	110	122	98	122	124	119	146	144	148
Bidar	T	81	86	75	105	104	107	122	123	121	144	144	144
	R	87	91	82	110	109	111	129	129	129	152	151	152
	U	38	47	28	75	71	80	90	94	86	104	110	98
Bijapur	T	103	110	95	121	126	115	138	142	135	165	164	166
		(100)	(104)										
	R	100	107	93	124	129	119	144	147	141	170	167	173
	U	109	122	95	109	114	103	119	125	114	149	154	143
		(91)	(91)										

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	T R U	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chikmagalur	T	77	84	69	104	115	92	125	130	120	144	152	136
	R	85	91	79	109	121	96	131	134	127	148	156	141
	U	37	49	26	81	89	73	98	108	87	122	133	111
Chitradurga	T	71	79	64	113	118	109	140	142	137	161	160	162
	R	75	82	67	121	127	115	150	152	148	173	171	175
	U	59	66	53	88	88	87	106	110	102	115	120	110
Dakshin Kannad	T	55	69	40	57	56	57	75	79	70	86	90	83
	R	62	78	45	58	59	56	78	83	73	91	95	86
					(76)	(79)							
	U	32	40	25	55	47	63	63	66	59	73	75	70
							(58)						
Dharwad	T	85	84	86	113	120	104	139	136	143	168	166	170
	R	95	92	99	124	132	116	154	149	159	182	178	186
	U	62	67	56	87	94	80	110	110	109	137	141	134
Gulbarga	T	80	87	73	107	108	107	138	138	138	163	158	168
	R	85	90	80	120	122	118	155	155	156	182	177	188
	U	47	59	33	59	59	60	72	76	69	84	82	86
			(56)										

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	T R U	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hassan	T	83	110	55	99	103	95	113	118	107	133	144	122
			(89)										
	R	90	117	60	100	104	96	114	121	107	138	148	126
			(91)										
	U	47	66	30	91	97	86	102	100	104	107	118	94
													(106)
Kodagu	T	57	57	57	83	86	79	107	114	100	131	134	128
	R	56	52	60	84	87	81	112	117	107	136	141	131
	U	60	82	43	77	83	70	84	101	65	103	100	106
								(93)		(86)			
Kolar	T	69	71	66	97	102	92	114	121	107	134	139	129
	R	74	75	74	108	114	101	126	134	117	144	147	140
	U	48	59	33	59	59	60	74	74	73	97	106	88
Mandya	T	84	93	75	103	110	95	116	123	109	129	132	126
	R	91	102	79	104	113	96	121	127	115	133	135	130
	U	50	47	53	94	96	91	91	102	80	108	114	100
					(88)		(79)						
Mysore	T	77	80	74	98	106	89	118	123	113	135	138	132
	R	82	85	79	109	119	99	130	137	123	149	152	145
	U	61	65	57	62	64	59	81	79	83	89	90	89
						(75)							

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Raichur	T	67	73	62	116	120	112	153	153	153	184	183	184
	R	66	72	60	123	127	118	163	164	162	195	193	197
	U	70	74	65	85	85	85	107	101	114	131	137	125
Shimoga	T	90	102 (93)	76	103	107	99	122	125	118	140	147	133
	R	95	101	88	110	115	104	132	136	127	151	156	145
	U	73	103 (75)	40	84	84	83	93	94	92	109	120	97
Tumkur	T	83	72	92	112	105	119	133	130	135	145	142	148
	R	85	97	71	117	122	112	138	141	136	152	155	149
	U	(97)		(97)	(123)		(123)						
	U	70	60	82	78	96	58	92	95	87	92	98	86
		(58)		(56)		(86)		(83)		(71)			
Uttar Kannad	T	94	100	87	91	98	83	105	107	102	117	120	113
		(77)	(81)	(73)						(97)			
	R	95	115	73	90	96	84	104	107	101	119	121	116
		(78)	(81)	(75)									
	U	91	58	120	92	104	80	106	107	106	111	118	104
		(64)		(69)						(91)			

Note: Figures within brackets are graduated estimates.

Table 2.2

Child mortality estimates by religion

Religion	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu	T	84	90	77	106	111	101	125	128	122	146	148	144
	R	88	94	82	114	120	109	136	139	132	157	158	155
	U	67	75	58	79	83	75	91	93	90	109	113	104
Muslim	T	60	68	52	82	85	79	99	101	97	120	121	120
	R	72	80	64	95	99	92	120	122	118	144	142	146
	U	49	56	41	72	74	69	82	83	80	100	102	97
Christian	T	83	97	69	74	70	78	80	83	76	100	104	96
		(65)	(65)					(85)		(87)			
	R	72	70	73	94	84	103	98	104	92	125	123	127
								(110)		(115)			
	U	92	118	66	59	59	60	65	66	64	79	88	69
		(53)	(55)	(51)									
Jain	T	75	88	60	76	86	66	75	83	66	87	90	84
		(63)						(82)	(89)				
	R	60	63	57	91	99	82	95	106	83	106	105	108
		(73)	(78)	(70)									
	U	26	74	51	56	67	45	49	54	42	61	70	53
		(47)	(54)	(40)				(59)	(69)	(49)			

Table 2.3

Child mortality estimates by educational level of mother

Educational level	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illiterate	T	82	88	75	115	120	109	139	141	136	159	160	158
	R	86	92	80	120	125	114	145	147	142	164	165	164
	U	63	70	55	95	99	90	114	115	114	135	138	132
Literate but below middle	T	75	82	69	84	89	79	94	98	89	106	110	101
	R	84	92	76	93	99	87	102	107	98	115	118	112
	U	59	61	56	69	72	65	79	82	75	91	97	85
Middle but below matric	T	55	62	48	66	71	62	66	70	63	75	79	70
						(67)							
	R	60	58	62	75	82	68	76	81	71	87	89	86
						(76)							
	U	49	67	29	58	60	56	58	60	55	67	73	60
			(51)				(52)						
Matric but below graduate	T	34	48	16	38	40	36	45	47	42	47	51	44
			(39)			(45)							
	R	39	52	22	49	54	44	54	59	49	63	64	61
	U	30	44	12	33	33	32	41	43	39	43	47	39
			(36)			(41)							
Graduate and above	T	-	-	-	17	18	16	21	20	22	23	25	20
	R	-	-	-	27	13	43	27	17	38	28	32	35
	U	-	-	-	15	18	11	20	20	20	22	25	19

Table 2.4

Child mortality estimates by occupation of main workers

Occupation	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Main workers	T	96	101	90	123	127	119	146	147	146	167	168	166
	R	99	104	94	125	129	121	150	151	149	172	172	171
	U	77	85	68	112	112	112	126	126	125	142	146	138
Cultivators	R	91	99	82	107	112	101	131	135	127	151	152	149
Agricultural labourers	R	99	103	96	137	140	133	163	162	165	186	185	188
Manual workers	R	110	122	98	111	118 (135)	104	139	142	135	163	170	156
	U	89	97	79	120	119	120	139	139	139	160	163	157
Non-manual workers	* R	49	28	74	110	103	118	99	94	104	124	128	119
	U	12	8	8	69	71	65	72	75	68	77	83	70
Non-workers	T	71	78	64	89	94	84	101	105	98	119	121	116
	R	78	85	71	100	106	95	116	121	111	134	135	132
	U	58	66	49	71	74	67	80	81	78	95	99	90

*Graduation is not possible in rural

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All religions			
15 - 19	0.052	0.058	0.037	0.143	0.145	0.136
20 - 24	0.151	0.165	0.123	0.192	0.198	0.176
25 - 29	0.145	0.155	0.122	0.156	0.165	0.137
30 - 34	0.099	0.107	0.080	0.107	0.115	0.087
35 - 39	0.063	0.069	0.048	0.069	0.076	0.052
40 - 44	0.030	0.033	0.020	0.035	0.039	0.024
45 - 49	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.016	0.018	0.012
GFR/GMFR	89	95	73	116	121	102
TFR/TMFR	2.8	3.0	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.1
			HINDUS			
15 - 19	0.052	0.058	0.035	0.140	0.143	0.128
20 - 24	0.151	0.164	0.118	0.190	0.196	0.171
25 - 29	0.142	0.153	0.115	0.153	0.162	0.128
30 - 34	0.096	0.104	0.072	0.103	0.111	0.078
35 - 39	0.061	0.067	0.042	0.067	0.074	0.045
40 - 44	0.029	0.032	0.018	0.035	0.039	0.021
45 - 49	0.012	0.014	0.008	0.016	0.018	0.010
GFR/GMFR	87	94	68	114	119	95
TFR/TMFR	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.7	3.5	2.9

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MUSLIMS			
15 - 19	0.059	0.070	0.050	0.166	0.173	0.159
20 - 24	0.168	0.193	0.149	0.204	0.223	0.189
25 - 29	0.169	0.186	0.156	0.180	0.196	0.168
30 - 34	0.133	0.148	0.120	0.142	0.158	0.128
35 - 39	0.086	0.097	0.077	0.094	0.106	0.084
40 - 44	0.037	0.042	0.033	0.044	0.050	0.039
45 - 49	0.017	0.019	0.015	0.022	0.024	0.020
GFR/GMFR	106	119	95	139	150	130
TFR/TMFR	3.3	3.8	3.0	4.3	4.6	3.9
			CHRISTIANS			
15 - 19	0.016	0.019	0.013	0.138	0.143	0.134
20 - 24	0.098	0.130	0.080	0.195	0.216	0.179
25 - 29	0.129	0.167	0.105	0.163	0.196	0.139
30 - 34	0.087	0.123	0.062	0.099	0.136	0.073
35 - 39	0.049	0.074	0.031	0.056	0.081	0.036
40 - 44	0.024	0.045	0.008	0.030	0.053	0.010
45 - 49	0.007	0.011	0.004	0.009	0.014	0.005
GFR/GMFR	64	84	50	107	130	89
TFR/TMFR	2.0	2.8	1.5	3.4	4.2	2.9

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			JAINS			
15 - 19	0.041	0.055	0.022	0.134	0.140	0.115
20 - 24	0.157	0.172	0.140	0.195	0.206	0.182
25 - 29	0.130	0.121	0.143	0.139	0.128	0.153
30 - 34	0.062	0.067	0.055	0.065	0.072	0.057
35 - 39	0.034	0.039	0.027	0.037	0.043	0.029
40 - 44	0.015	0.017	0.012	0.018	0.020	0.014
45 - 49	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.008	0.005
GFR/GMFR	75	78	71	98	101	95
TFR/TMFR	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.8

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

15 - 19	0.052	0.058	0.037	0.143	0.145	0.136
20 - 24	0.151	0.165	0.123	0.192	0.198	0.176
25 - 29	0.145	0.155	0.122	0.156	0.156	0.137
30 - 34	0.099	0.107	0.080	0.107	0.115	0.087
35 - 39	0.063	0.069	0.048	0.069	0.076	0.052
40 - 44	0.030	0.033	0.020	0.035	0.039	0.024
45 - 49	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.016	0.018	0.012
GFR/GMFR	89	95	73	116	121	102
TFR/TMFR	2.8	3.0	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.1

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ILLITERATE			
15 - 19	0.070	0.070	0.068	0.140	0.142	0.133
20 - 24	0.165	0.169	0.149	0.186	0.190	0.169
25 - 29	0.150	0.154	0.134	0.158	0.162	0.142
30 - 34	0.107	0.109	0.095	0.115	0.117	0.103
35 - 39	0.070	0.072	0.061	0.077	0.080	0.067
40 - 44	0.033	0.034	0.026	0.039	0.041	0.032
45 - 49	0.014	0.015	0.011	0.018	0.019	0.015
GFR/GMFR	94	96	84	114	117	103
TFR/TMFR	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.3
			LITERATE BUT BELOW MIDDLE			
15 - 19	0.046	0.047	0.045	0.157	0.161	0.148
20 - 24	0.166	0.174	0.150	0.212	0.223	0.189
25 - 29	0.152	0.161	0.135	0.162	0.172	0.145
30 - 34	0.095	0.103	0.082	0.100	0.108	0.087
35 - 39	0.051	0.056	0.044	0.055	0.060	0.047
40 - 44	0.021	0.024	0.016	0.023	0.027	0.018
45 - 49	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.011	0.011	0.011
GFR/GMFR	91	97	79	123	135	104
TFR/TMFR	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.2

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MIDDLE BUT BELOW MATRIC			
15 - 19	0.027	0.030	0.024	0.148	0.156	0.140
20 - 24	0.151	0.165	0.137	0.211	0.236	0.187
25 - 29	0.142	0.165	0.122	0.154	0.180	0.132
30 - 34	0.075	0.084	0.070	0.080	0.088	0.074
35 - 39	0.032	0.041	0.027	0.034	0.043	0.028
40 - 44	0.014	0.022	0.010	0.016	0.024	0.012
45 - 49	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
GFR/GMFR	76	88	65	125	154	103
TFR/TMFR	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.9
			MATRIC BUT BELOW GRADUATE			
15 - 19	0.013	0.018	0.011	0.128	0.146	0.117
20 - 24	0.090	0.102	0.085	0.184	0.208	0.173
25 - 29	0.112	0.143	0.102	0.137	0.174	0.124
30 - 34	0.058	0.081	0.052	0.064	0.089	0.057
35 - 39	0.026	0.038	0.024	0.028	0.043	0.026
40 - 44	0.009	0.021	0.007	0.010	0.025	0.008
45 - 49	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.004
GFR/GMFR	58	71	53	113	155	100
TFR/TMFR	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.8	3.4	2.5

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	GRADUATE AND ABOVE					
15 - 19	0.007	0.013	0.006	0.078	0.133	0.067
20 - 24	0.039	0.045	0.039	0.140	0.160	0.137
25 - 29	0.086	0.124	0.082	0.127	0.189	0.121
30 - 34	0.059	0.098	0.056	0.071	0.120	0.067
35 - 39	0.021	0.045	0.020	0.025	0.051	0.024
40 - 44	0.004	-	0.005	0.005	-	0.006
45 - 49	0.002	-	0.002	0.003	-	0.003
GFR/GMFR	53	73	50	95	149	89
TFR/TMFR	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.2	3.3	2.1

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Main Workers			
15 - 19	0.048	0.050	0.035	0.120	0.121	0.112
20 - 24	0.132	0.141	0.086	0.171	0.174	0.148
25 - 29	0.132	0.140	0.098	0.148	0.152	0.127
30 - 34	0.095	0.100	0.069	0.106	0.111	0.083
35 - 39	0.063	0.066	0.046	0.073	0.077	0.057
40 - 44	0.023	0.024	0.017	0.031	0.032	0.025
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	80	85	59	107	110	87
TFR/TMFR	2.6	2.7	1.8	3.4	3.5	2.9
			Non Manual			
15 - 19	0.032	0.048	0.019	0.121	0.156	0.083
20 - 24	0.060	0.105	0.043	0.169	0.215	0.142
25 - 29	0.087	0.119	0.075	0.133	0.166	0.120
30 - 34	0.065	0.088	0.057	0.083	0.108	0.073
35 - 39	0.034	0.048	0.028	0.043	0.060	0.036
40 - 44	0.012	0.016	0.009	0.017	0.024	0.014
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	52	72	44	83	107	72
TFR/TMFR	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.9	3.8	2.4

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Manual Workers			
15 - 19	-	-	0.036	-	-	0.113
20 - 24	-	-	0.102	-	-	0.150
25 - 29	-	-	0.110	-	-	0.129
30 - 34	-	-	0.074	-	-	0.087
35 - 39	-	-	0.053	-	-	0.064
40 - 44	-	-	0.019	-	--	0.028
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	-	-	64	-	-	92
TFR/TMFR	-	-	2.1	-	-	3.0
			Cultivators			
15 - 19	-	0.053	-	-	0.124	-
20 - 24	-	0.151	-	-	0.181	-
25 - 29	-	0.145	-	-	0.154	-
30 - 34	-	0.101	-	-	0.110	-
35 - 39	-	0.062	-	-	0.070	-
40 - 44	-	0.022	-	-	0.028	
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	-	85	-	-	106	-
TFR/TMFR	-	2.8	-	-	3.5	-

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Agricultural labourer			
15 - 19	-	0.057	-	-	0.116	-
20 - 24	-	0.142	-	-	0.165	-
25 - 29	-	0.136	-	-	0.146	-
30 - 34	-	0.097	-	-	0.108	-
35 - 39	-	0.069	-	-	0.079	-
40 - 44	-	0.026	-	-	0.034	-
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	-	86	-	-	109	-
TFR/TMFR	-	2.8	-	-	3.4	-
			Manual Workers other than C & AL			
15 - 19	-	0.029	-	-	0.136	-
20 - 24	-	0.126	-	-	0.194	-
25 - 29	-	0.150	-	-	0.168	-
30 - 34	-	0.112	-	-	0.124	-
35 - 39	-	0.070	-	-	0.081	-
40 - 44	-	0.026	-	-	0.035	-
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFR/GMFR	-	84	-	-	129	-
TFR/TMFR	-	3.0	-	-	3.9	-

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARNATAKA	ASFR	T	0.052	0.151	0.145	0.099	0.063	0.030	0.013
		R	0.058	0.165	0.155	0.107	0.069	0.033	0.014
		U	0.037	0.123	0.122	0.080	0.048	0.020	0.009
	ASMFR	T	0.143	0.192	0.156	0.107	0.069	0.035	0.016
		R	0.145	0.198	0.165	0.115	0.076	0.039	0.018
		U	0.136	0.176	0.137	0.087	0.052	0.024	0.012
1. Bangalore	ASFR	T	0.035	0.111	0.103	0.068	0.042	0.019	0.008
		R	0.046	0.137	0.126	0.090	0.059	0.028	0.013
		U	0.029	0.099	0.093	0.056	0.033	0.013	0.006
	ASMFR	T	0.117	0.149	0.114	0.073	0.046	0.022	0.010
		R	0.120	0.159	0.134	0.097	0.065	0.033	0.016
		U	0.115	0.144	0.105	0.060	0.036	0.015	0.007
2. Belgaum	ASFR	T	0.071	0.187	0.164	0.110	0.069	0.036	0.016
		R	0.081	0.198	0.171	0.117	0.074	0.039	0.018
		U	0.042	0.153	0.141	0.087	0.052	0.021	0.009
	ASMFR	T	0.147	0.219	0.175	0.119	0.076	0.042	0.020
		R	0.148	0.221	0.181	0.125	0.081	0.046	0.022
		U	0.140	0.212	0.157	0.095	0.057	0.025	0.012
3. Bellary	ASFR	T	0.067	0.145	0.133	0.094	0.064	0.030	0.012
		R	0.078	0.150	0.134	0.099	0.068	0.034	0.012
		U	0.049	0.136	0.130	0.084	0.057	0.020	0.011
	ASMFR	T	0.133	0.166	0.141	0.101	0.071	0.036	0.015
		R	0.137	0.163	0.141	0.106	0.075	0.042	0.016
		U	0.123	0.171	0.141	0.090	0.061	0.024	0.014
4. Bidar	ASFR	T	0.079	0.180	0.162	0.128	0.087	0.040	0.022
		R	0.085	0.185	0.164	0.129	0.087	0.042	0.021
		U	0.052	0.155	0.157	0.121	0.087	0.030	0.025
	ASMFR	T	0.147	0.195	0.168	0.135	0.094	0.045	0.027
		R	0.147	0.197	0.169	0.136	0.094	0.047	0.026
		U	0.149	0.183	0.166	0.128	0.094	0.034	0.030

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Bijapur	ASFR	T	0.090	0.199	0.181	0.132	0.089	0.043	0.017
		R	0.099	0.206	0.186	0.134	0.095	0.046	0.017
		U	0.068	0.180	0.168	0.125	0.070	0.033	0.016
	ASMFR	T	0.146	0.220	0.191	0.142	0.099	0.053	0.023
		R	0.146	0.220	0.195	0.144	0.106	0.056	0.023
		U	0.145	0.217	0.179	0.135	0.078	0.041	0.021
6. Chikmagalur	ASFR	T	0.028	0.141	0.154	0.094	0.056	0.021	0.011
		R	0.029	0.143	0.155	0.095	0.056	0.021	0.012
		U	0.025	0.134	0.151	0.088	0.057	0.023	0.008
	ASMFR	T	0.156	0.204	0.166	0.100	0.061	0.025	0.014
		R	0.157	0.203	0.166	0.101	0.060	0.024	0.015
		U	0.151	0.207	0.169	0.095	0.061	0.027	0.011
7. Chitradurga	ASFR	T	0.061	0.162	0.151	0.095	0.062	0.031	0.015
		R	0.067	0.172	0.150	0.096	0.066	0.032	0.016
		U	0.044	0.136	0.156	0.095	0.049	0.027	0.015
	ASMFR	T	0.174	0.196	0.159	0.102	0.068	0.037	0.020
		R	0.180	0.199	0.156	0.102	0.072	0.038	0.020
		U	0.151	0.184	0.170	0.100	0.053	0.032	0.019
8. Dakshin Kannad	ASFR	T	0.018	0.130	0.186	0.130	0.084	0.032	0.009
		R	0.019	0.139	0.197	0.143	0.092	0.038	0.010
		U	0.016	0.104	0.156	0.093	0.057	0.015	0.007
	ASMFR	T	0.179	0.246	0.215	0.141	0.092	0.038	0.011
		R	0.184	0.253	0.223	0.154	0.101	0.044	0.012
		U	0.164	0.219	0.190	0.104	0.064	0.019	0.009
9. Dharwad	ASFR	T	0.062	0.186	0.172	0.119	0.076	0.034	0.015
		R	0.071	0.204	0.186	0.124	0.084	0.038	0.017
		U	0.046	0.157	0.148	0.110	0.061	0.027	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.167	0.229	0.186	0.130	0.084	0.042	0.020
		R	0.171	0.234	0.197	0.134	0.093	0.047	0.023
		U	0.160	0.220	0.167	0.121	0.068	0.033	0.016

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Gulbarga	ASFR	T	0.071	0.156	0.148	0.110	0.071	0.037	0.015
		R	0.083	0.170	0.158	0.117	0.075	0.039	0.015
		U	0.038	0.112	0.115	0.083	0.057	0.028	0.013
	ASMFR	T	0.121	0.172	0.155	0.117	0.079	0.044	0.020
		R	0.126	0.182	0.165	0.125	0.083	0.047	0.021
		U	0.099	0.138	0.122	0.087	0.061	0.032	0.016
11. Hassan	ASFR	T	0.029	0.145	0.128	0.081	0.049	0.024	0.007
		R	0.029	0.153	0.135	0.083	0.052	0.025	0.008
		U	0.028	0.104	0.092	0.073	0.031	0.016	0.005
	ASMFR	T	0.138	0.188	0.136	0.086	0.053	0.028	0.009
		R	0.136	0.192	0.141	0.088	0.057	0.029	0.010
		U	0.148	0.164	0.103	0.078	0.034	0.019	0.006
12. Kodagu	ASFR	T	0.030	0.114	0.175	0.094	0.053	0.024	0.009
		R	0.031	0.146	0.174	0.100	0.056	0.026	0.007
		U	0.025	0.137	0.181	0.066	0.033	0.009	0.020
	ASMFR	T	0.190	0.250	0.202	0.102	0.058	0.028	0.011
		R	0.194	0.251	0.200	0.108	0.062	0.030	0.009
		U	0.168	0.242	0.210	0.070	0.036	0.012	0.028
13. Kolar	ASFR	T	0.040	0.125	0.114	0.083	0.057	0.027	0.013
		R	0.042	0.129	0.114	0.085	0.059	0.029	0.015
		U	0.033	0.116	0.113	0.076	0.048	0.017	0.008
	ASMFR	T	0.110	0.150	0.121	0.088	0.061	0.031	0.016
		R	0.104	0.144	0.119	0.090	0.063	0.034	0.018
		U	0.136	0.171	0.127	0.081	0.052	0.020	0.010
14. Mandya	ASFR	T	0.067	0.150	0.127	0.085	0.045	0.024	0.009
		R	0.071	0.158	0.132	0.087	0.044	0.024	0.009
		U	0.051	0.116	0.101	0.072	0.047	0.023	0.010
	ASMFR	T	0.148	0.174	0.135	0.090	0.049	0.029	0.011
		R	0.151	0.179	0.141	0.093	0.049	0.029	0.011
		U	0.135	0.148	0.110	0.077	0.053	0.028	0.013

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Mysore	ASFR	T	0.062	0.137	0.117	0.081	0.049	0.023	0.009
		R	0.072	0.154	0.127	0.088	0.053	0.026	0.011
		U	0.041	0.099	0.092	0.061	0.037	0.014	0.004
	ASMFR	T	0.150	0.173	0.128	0.088	0.054	0.027	0.012
		R	0.151	0.180	0.136	0.095	0.059	0.031	0.014
		U	0.148	0.151	0.107	0.068	0.042	0.017	0.005
16. Raichur	ASFR	T	0.069	0.143	0.130	0.108	0.069	0.033	0.018
		R	0.072	0.151	0.137	0.112	0.072	0.034	0.019
		U	0.058	0.114	0.103	0.089	0.058	0.031	0.011
	ASMFR	T	0.116	0.159	0.137	0.116	0.077	0.042	0.024
		R	0.114	0.164	0.143	0.121	0.080	0.043	0.026
		U	0.127	0.138	0.109	0.096	0.064	0.038	0.015
17. Shimoga	ASFR	T	0.038	0.157	0.150	0.092	0.054	0.024	0.012
		R	0.039	0.164	0.150	0.092	0.055	0.024	0.011
		U	0.037	0.140	0.149	0.090	0.051	0.023	0.015
	ASMFR	T	0.177	0.217	0.162	0.098	0.059	0.028	0.015
		R	0.178	0.220	0.161	0.098	0.060	0.029	0.014
		U	0.173	0.206	0.164	0.097	0.056	0.027	0.019
18. Tumkur	ASFR	T	0.052	0.160	0.154	0.091	0.061	0.027	0.012
		R	0.057	0.167	0.155	0.091	0.061	0.028	0.012
		U	0.031	0.122	0.152	0.093	0.061	0.025	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.155	0.191	0.163	0.097	0.067	0.032	0.015
		R	0.157	0.193	0.162	0.097	0.067	0.033	0.015
		U	0.138	0.181	0.169	0.100	0.065	0.028	0.015
19. Uttar Kannad	ASFR	T	0.028	0.169	0.199	0.133	0.076	0.035	0.014
		R	0.027	0.173	0.206	0.139	0.084	0.037	0.016
		U	0.030	0.159	0.180	0.116	0.049	0.027	0.007
	ASMFR	T	0.161	0.259	0.222	0.144	0.083	0.042	0.019
		R	0.152	0.257	0.227	0.149	0.092	0.045	0.021
		U	0.189	0.265	0.206	0.128	0.054	0.032	0.010

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	T	89	116	2.8	3.6
	R	95	122	3.0	3.8
	U	73	102	2.2	3.1
1. Bangalore	T	65	87	1.9	2.7
	R	79	100	2.5	3.1
	U	57	80	1.6	2.4
2. Belgaum	T	104	129	3.3	4.0
	R	110	133	3.5	4.1
	U	83	115	2.5	3.5
3. Bellary	T	88	108	2.7	3.3
	R	92	110	2.9	3.4
	U	81	104	2.4	3.1
4. Bidar	T	109	128	3.5	4.1
	R	111	128	3.6	4.1
	U	99	126	3.1	3.9
5. Bijapur	T	119	142	3.8	4.4
	R	123	144	3.9	4.4
	U	107	136	3.3	4.1
6. Chikmagalur	T	82	118	2.5	3.6
	R	82	117	2.6	3.6
	U	82	121	2.4	3.6
7. Chitradurga	T	94	121	2.9	3.8
	R	96	122	3.0	3.8
	U	88	120	2.6	3.5
8. Dakshin Kannad	T	87	142	2.9	4.6
	R	93	149	3.2	4.9
	U	68	117	2.2	3.9
9. Dharwad	T	107	141	3.3	4.3
	R	116	147	3.6	4.5
	U	91	129	2.8	3.9

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Gulbarga	T	95	114	3.0	3.5
	R	103	120	3.3	3.7
	U	70	90	2.2	2.8
11. Hassan	T	74	103	2.3	3.2
	R	77	106	2.4	3.3
	U	58	86	1.7	2.8
12. Kodagu	T	86	133	2.6	4.2
	R	87	133	2.7	4.3
	U	82	132	2.4	3.8
13. Kolar	T	72	91	2.3	2.9
	R	74	90	2.4	2.9
	U	68	96	2.1	3.0
14. Mandya	T	81	103	2.5	3.2
	R	84	104	2.6	3.3
	U	69	92	2.1	2.8
15. Mysore	T	78	102	2.4	3.2
	R	86	108	2.7	3.3
	U	58	84	1.7	2.7
16. Raichur	T	90	108	2.9	3.4
	R	94	112	3.0	3.5
	U	75	95	2.3	2.9
17. Shimoga	T	85	122	2.6	3.8
	R	86	121	2.7	3.8
	U	84	122	2.5	3.7
18. Tumkur	T	88	113	2.8	3.6
	R	90	113	2.8	3.6
	U	79	112	2.5	3.5
19. Uttar Kannad	T	102	151	3.3	4.6
	R	104	153	3.4	4.7
	U	93	144	2.8	4.4

Table 3.6

GMFR and TMFR by religion - 1971 & 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	GMFR		TMFR	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All religions	Rural	160	122	5.2	3.8
	Urban	145	102	4.4	3.1
Hindus	Rural	158	119	5.1	3.7
	Urban	138	95	4.2	2.9
Muslims	Rural	185	150	6.1	4.6
	Urban	167	130	5.1	3.9
Christians	Rural	185	130	6.1	4.2
	Urban	151	89	4.5	2.9
Sikhs	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Jains	Rural	159	101	5.0	3.1
	Urban	151	95	4.5	2.8
Buddhists	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-

Table 3.7

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	5.081	5,127	4.960
A. Religion			
Hindus	5.002	5.078	4.753
Muslims	5.850	5.784	5.909
Christians	4.983	5.530	4.552
Sikhs	-	-	-
Jains	4.926	4.899	4.966
Buddhists	-	-	-
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	5.088	5.090	5.078
Literate but below middle	5.508	5.594	5.411
Middle but below matric	4.875	5.097	4.789
Matric but below graduate	3.456	3.647	3.430
Graduate and above	2.054	1.886	2.062
C. Economic Activities*			
Main-workers	4.605	4.699	4.136
Non-manual workers	3.442	4.008	3.162
Manual workers	-	-	4.447
Cultivators	-	4.874	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	4.628	-
Manual workers other than C & AL	-	4.673	-

*Relates to the women of age group 40-49.

Table 3.8

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA	5.081	5.127	4.960
1. Bangalore	4.704	4.887	4.598
2. Belgaum	5.109	5.166	4.907
3. Bellary	5.059	5.050	5.080
4. Bidar	5.161	5.108	5.442
5. Bijapur	5.320	5.336	5.267
6. Chikmagalur	5.408	5.344	5.746
7. Chtradurga	5.288	5.244	5.451
8. Dakshin Kannad	5.377	5.549	4.843
9. Dharwad	5.518	5.626	5.320
10. Gulbarga	4.828	4.860	4.707
11. Hassan	5.081	5.059	5.225
12. Kodagu	5.305	5.315	5.233
13. Kolar	4.701	4.515	5.398
14. Mandya	4.983	4.976	5.020
15. Mysore	4.826	4.921	4.579
16. Raichur	4.811	4.811	4.815
17. Shimoga	5.742	5.825	5.466
18. Tumkur	4.734	4.676	5.127
19. Uttar Kannad	5.401	5.386	5.449

Table 3.9

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by age group

Age group	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	924	926	919	919	918	920
Less than 15	949	925	1063	985	953	1137
15 - 19	947	950	937	961	963	954
20 - 24	946	947	944	956	959	951
25 - 29	950	953	944	956	960	947
30 - 34	947	948	944	948	946	953
35 - 39	938	936	942	937	933	947
40 - 44	928	928	928	920	918	926
45 - 49	915	919	904	901	903	895
50 and above	899	903	888	880	880	881
15 - 49	937	938	934	935	935	937

Table 3.10

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by different classifications of women

Classification	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All women	924	926	919	919	918	920
A. Religion						
Hindus	926	927	921	920	919	923
Muslims	913	916	912	908	906	909
Christians	937	935	939	944	937	951
Sikhs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jains	916	931	895	907	916	895
Biddhists	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Educational level	924	926	919	919	918	920
Illiterate	921	924	910	912	914	906
Literate but below middle	931	935	926	936	940	932
Middle but below matric	942	955	934	951	964	943
Matric but below graduate	943	926	948	950	933	955
Graduate and above	974	960	975	974	947	976
C. Economic activity*						
Main workers	952	950	964	949	946	969
Non-Manual workers	968	960	974	972	955	982

*Relates to currently married women.

Table 3.11

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by district

State/District	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARNATAKA	924	926	919	919	918	920
1. Bangalore	918	924	914	918	922	915
2. Belgaum	919	918	921	904	899	920
3. Bellary	908	912	899	896	896	895
4. Bidar	923	924	920	908	905	919
5. Bijapur	929	928	931	915	912	924
6. Chikmagalur	936	938	927	943	941	953
7. Chitradurga	929	935	908	925	931	906
8. Dakshin Kannad	946	946	949	952	949	959
9. Dharwad	921	923	918	911	910	913
10. Gulbarga	911	915	897	892	893	888
11. Hassan	940	940	939	948	948	944
12. Kodagu	946	944	957	953	949	979
13. Kolar	926	929	917	922	920	928
14. Mandya	919	919	922	913	911	926
15. Mysore	920	916	931	917	911	933
16. Raichur	915	918	903	905	907	900
17. Shimoga	924	927	915	923	924	921
18. Tumkur	930	930	927	923	921	938
19. Uttar Kannad	935	934	939	941	939	945

Table 3.12

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in different age groups

Age group	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	56.56	57.12	55.06	55.71	56.47	53.71
Less than 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	2.49	2.45	2.61	2.50	2.46	2.62
20 - 24	18.93	19.12	18.45	19.13	19.35	18.59
25 - 29	49.72	51.05	46.61	50.49	51.97	47.07
30 - 34	67.90	69.41	64.08	69.62	71.43	65.10
35 - 39	76.91	77.72	74.84	79.10	80.21	76.31
40 - 44	77.40	78.06	75.49	80.88	81.79	78.27
45 - 49	78.61	78.86	77.93	82.62	83.20	81.05
50 and above	70.53	70.77	69.86	79.00	79.77	76.80

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women

Classification		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	R	51.05	69.41	77.72	78.06	51.97	71.43	80.21	81.79
	U	46.61	64.08	74.84	75.49	47.07	65.10	76.31	78.32
A. Religions									
Hindus	R	50.65	68.98	77.30	77.65	51.57	71.00	79.82	81.45
	U	44.00	50.93	73.11	74.05	44.44	62.63	74.58	76.95
Muslims	R	58.26	75.37	82.46	82.43	59.36	77.40	84.67	85.72
	U	58.27	74.73	82.03	80.78	58.89	76.11	83.80	83.78
Christians	R	44.22	71.67	83.10	83.63	44.60	72.76	84.25	85.13
	U	37.96	55.52	70.39	74.93	38.13	56.13	70.72	76.61
Sikhs	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jains	R	45.23	66.48	79.43	80.37	46.12	68.51	82.32	84.31
	U	45.17	68.15	77.64	80.37	45.65	68.68	79.46	80.88
Buddhists	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Educational level	R	51.05	69.41	77.72	78.06	51.97	71.43	80.21	81.79
	U	46.61	64.08	74.84	75.49	47.07	65.10	76.31	78.32
Illiterate	R	50.97	68.72	77.01	77.36	52.00	70.91	79.64	81.27
	U	52.95	68.07	76.62	75.35	53.85	69.79	78.87	79.20
Literate but below middle	R	55.94	75.82	83.26	84.29	56.70	77.16	85.01	86.68
	U	57.22	74.88	81.60	80.88	57.84	76.10	82.89	83.19
Middle but below matric	R	50.95	72.21	80.67	84.58	51.42	73.14	82.07	85.78
	U	51.83	70.33	78.06	81.12	52.10	71.19	78.95	82.61
Matric but below graduate	R	32.92	54.54	66.98	69.38	33.05	55.20	67.78	71.67
	U	28.24	45.86	57.88	64.20	28.34	46.03	58.16	65.12
Graduate and above	R	6.43	19.63	40.20	46.43	6.43	19.68	40.51	46.43
	U	5.11	17.27	29.41	37.64	5.12	12.38	29.45	37.86

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women

Classification		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. Economic activity									
Main workers	R	43.24	66.09	74.69	75.32	49.52	68.83	78.06	79.91
	U	38.03	53.19	66.21	68.16	38.76	54.40	68.09	71.88
Non-Manual workers	R	35.83	52.76	63.01	68.63	36.41	54.94	66.07	73.46
	U	18.00	33.56	51.22	58.14	17.74	33.30	50.70	58.85
Manual workers	U	45.36	60.99	70.91	71.06	46.77	63.30	73.91	76.06
Cultivators	R	54.31	74.50	77.53	77.73	52.35	71.69	80.43	82.17
Agricultural labourers	R	47.17	64.93	73.55	74.22	48.64	67.96	27.22	78.87
Manual workers other than C & AL	R	47.82	65.91	74.81	75.49	49.21	68.54	77.90	79.60

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	R	51.05	69.41	77.72	78.06	51.97	71.43	80.21	81.79
	U	46.61	64.08	74.84	75.49	47.07	65.10	76.31	78.32
1. Bangalore	R	50.25	67.62	76.01	77.09	51.36	69.72	78.38	80.88
	U	42.36	58.71	71.00	71.72	42.59	59.22	71.80	73.73
2. Belgaum	R	47.49	67.44	77.30	78.24	48.84	69.62	80.11	82.35
	U	47.46	67.36	76.91	78.35	48.22	69.24	79.05	80.79
3. Bellary	R	55.24	69.71	74.87	74.55	56.31	71.68	77.78	78.32
	U	50.27	66.74	76.83	74.03	50.78	67.70	77.99	77.75
4. Bidar	R	52.11	70.53	79.55	79.99	52.82	72.50	81.73	82.50
	U	54.61	70.68	79.63	75.25	55.35	71.97	81.92	78.01
5. Bijapur	R	52.72	69.97	77.89	78.13	53.63	72.31	80.94	82.53
	U	49.47	68.85	76.20	77.94	50.30	71.00	79.19	81.63
6. Chikmagalum	R	49.79	71.36	80.70	82.29	50.35	72.61	82.06	85.11
	U	48.01	66.50	77.62	79.09	48.47	67.64	79.22	81.43
7. Chitradurga	R	54.87	72.31	77.36	77.50	55.62	74.42	80.02	81.25
	U	51.50	67.58	78.81	79.94	51.98	68.51	80.05	82.77
8. Dakshim Kannad	R	46.39	70.79	81.83	83.21	46.74	72.31	83.71	85.46
	U	40.93	61.81	73.31	75.99	41.33	62.84	74.75	79.05
9. Dharwad	R	57.18	74.65	80.99	81.17	58.26	76.92	83.32	85.04
	U	50.14	68.59	77.60	78.72	51.01	70.24	80.03	82.87
10. Gulbarga	R	50.41	68.40	75.19	75.61	51.33	70.62	78.02	79.79
	U	47.72	64.84	74.07	73.97	48.47	65.88	75.84	77.18
11. Hassan	R	51.56	71.51	79.11	80.35	52.40	73.16	81.35	83.45
	U	50.56	68.57	78.43	79.42	50.74	69.04	79.52	81.89
12. Kodagu	R	40.11	62.12	75.30	80.58	40.87	63.41	76.38	82.38
	U	48.99	58.24	76.79	79.97	45.91	59.60	76.87	85.25

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R/U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Kolar	R	44.89	62.77	72.67	72.17	45.81	65.01	74.96	75.84
	U	47.14	68.99	78.27	77.47	47.64	69.58	79.32	80.63
14. Mandya	R	54.40	71.15	79.24	79.48	55.39	72.89	81.72	83.44
	U	55.68	68.53	79.60	78.04	56.24	69.99	81.69	80.93
15. Mysore	R	54.18	70.60	78.20	78.11	55.36	72.64	81.06	82.21
	U	46.13	61.85	72.50	72.87	46.70	62.63	74.01	75.94
16. Raichur	R	49.45	65.12	73.44	73.73	50.23	67.06	76.39	78.76
	U	50.32	63.03	72.28	72.75	51.07	64.59	74.86	77.02
17. Shimoga	R	57.22	76.51	83.70	84.23	57.96	78.11	85.53	86.80
	U	50.22	70.44	81.36	80.12	50.55	71.65	82.45	82.87
18. Tumkur	R	48.39	65.24	75.09	73.85	49.33	67.46	78.03	78.22
	U	47.00	63.09	75.39	77.46	47.13	64.66	76.58	79.78
19. Uttar Kannad	R	49.17	73.11	81.96	81.52	49.98	74.77	83.80	84.14
	U	47.92	68.84	79.62	80.47	48.18	70.40	81.51	83.00

Table 3.15

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	1.40	1.36	1.50
A. Religion			
Hindus	1.43	1.38	1.61
Muslims	1.17	1.19	1.16
Christians	0.97	0.95	0.99
Sikhs	-	-	-
Jains	1.75	1.67	1.87
Buddhists			
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	1.39	1.35	1.53
Literate but below middle	1.47	1.57	1.38
Middle but below matric	1.26	1.01	1.34
Matric but below graduate	1.70	2.88	1.57
Graduate and above	2.77	10.31	2.41
C. Economic Activity			
Main workers	1.73	1.63	2.27
Non-manual workers	2.59	2.72	2.48
Manual workers	-	-	2.22
Cultivators	-	1.59	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	1.58	-
Manual workers other than C & AL	-	1.75	-

Table 3.16

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by district

State/Districts	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Karnataka	1.40	1.36	1.50
1. Bangalore	0.99	0.94	1.02
2. Belgaum	2.01	2.11	1.63
3. Bellary	1.92	1.56	2.70
4. Bidar	1.26	1.37	0.63
5. Bijapur	2.76	2.90	2.32
6. Chikmagalur	1.15	1.00	1.85
7. Chitradurga	1.07	0.87	1.89
8. Dakshin Kannad	2.20	2.06	2.63
9. Dharwad	1.90	1.73	2.24
10. Gulbarga	0.59	0.61	0.51
11. Hassan	1.32	1.46	0.41
12. Kodagu	0.66	0.55	1.36
13. Kolar	0.86	0.87	0.79
14. Mandya	1.22	1.08	2.19
15. Mysore	0.60	0.56	0.71
16. Raichur	1.06	0.99	1.39
17. Shimoga	1.20	1.12	1.48
18. Tumkur	0.60	0.55	0.97
19. Uttar Kannad	2.30	2.41	1.95

Table 3.17

Distribution of currently married women by duration of marriage and religion

Duration	T R U	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists
All durations*	T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 - 4	T	15.16	15.06	15.89	15.87	-	15.79	
	R	14.58	14.54	15.16	14.31	-	15.52	
	U	16.69	16.72	16.52	17.14	-	16.18	
5 - 9	T	15.45	15.35	16.31	15.33	-	15.89	
	R	14.96	14.94	15.55	13.51	-	14.77	
	U	16.75	16.67	16.97	16.81	-	17.50	
10 - 14	T	15.58	15.55	16.08	14.13	-	15.21	
	R	15.50	15.51	15.78	13.78	-	15.19	
	U	15.77	15.70	16.34	14.42	-	15.24	
15 - 19	T	12.06	12.05	12.26	11.51	-	12.26	
	R	12.15	12.15	12.31	11.41	-	12.03	
	U	11.81	11.70	12.22	11.59	-	12.60	
20 - 24	T	11.54	11.60	11.19	10.87	-	11.32	
	R	11.87	11.89	11.80	11.07	-	11.87	
	U	10.68	10.69	10.66	10.71	-	10.54	
25 - 29	T	7.48	7.52	7.06	7.78	-	7.58	
	R	7.71	7.71	7.51	8.35	-	8.23	
	U	6.88	6.92	6.67	7.33	-	6.64	
30 - 34	T	6.74	6.80	6.04	7.40	-	7.18	
	R	7.05	7.06	6.61	8.50	-	7.32	
	U	5.92	5.97	5.55	6.50	-	6.97	
35 and above	T	9.80	9.95	8.28	11.03	-	10.37	
	R	10.13	10.14	9.19	14.07	-	10.64	
	U	8.94	9.33	7.49	8.57	-	9.99	

*'All durations' include 'duration not stated' also.

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women

Classification	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All Women	$\bar{m}$	28.0	28.0	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.342	0.353	0.305
A. Religion				
Hindus	$\bar{m}$	27.9	27.9	27.6
	f_1/f_2	0.345	0.355	0.299
Muslims	$\bar{m}$	28.5	28.4	28.5
	f_1/f_2	0.349	0.364	0.335
Christians	$\bar{m}$	28.0	29.5	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.160	0.146	0.168
Sikhs	$\bar{m}$	-	-	-
	f_1/f_2	-	-	-
Jains	$\bar{m}$	26.5	26.4	26.8
	f_1/f_2	0.264	0.320	0.156
Buddhists	$\bar{m}$	-	-	-
	f_1/f_2	-	-	-
B. Educational level				
Illiterate	$\bar{m}$	27.8	27.8	27.5
	f_1/f_2	0.424	0.416	0.460
Literate but below middle	$\bar{m}$	27.3	27.5	27.1
	f_1/f_2	0.278	0.268	0.300
Middle but below matric	$\bar{m}$	26.9	27.2	26.8
	f_1/f_2	0.179	0.182	0.174

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women

Classification	$f_1^{\bar{m}}/f_2$	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Matric but below graduate	$\bar{m}$	27.5	28.2	27.5
	f_1/f_2	0.148	0.174	0.132
Graduate and above	$\bar{m}$	28.6	26.8	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.180	0.285	0.156
C. Economic Activity				
Main workers	$\bar{m}$	27.6	27.6	27.8
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.354	0.408
Non-manual workers	$\bar{m}$	27.7	27.4	28.3
	f_1/f_2	0.541	0.460	0.453
Manual workers	$\bar{m}$	-	-	27.8
	f_1/f_2	-		0.353
Cultivators	$\bar{m}$	-	27.3	-
	f_1/f_2		0.351	-
Agricultural labourers	$\bar{m}$	-	27.5	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.398	-
Manual workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers	$\bar{m}$	-	28.4	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.230	-

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/Districts	$f_1^{\bar{m}}/f_2$	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	$\bar{m}$	28.0	28.0	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.342	0.353	0.305
1. Bangalore	$\bar{m}$	27.8	28.2	27.4
	f_1/f_2	0.314	0.334	0.296
2. Belgaum	$\bar{m}$	27.7	27.7	27.5
	f_1/f_2	0.381	0.408	0.274
3. Bellary	$\bar{m}$	27.7	27.7	27.7
	f_1/f_2	0.465	0.518	0.362
4. Bidar	$\bar{m}$	28.2	28.1	28.8
	f_1/f_2	0.437	0.462	0.336
5. Bijapur	$\bar{m}$	27.9	27.8	27.8
	f_1/f_2	0.455	0.482	0.375
6. Chikmagalur	$\bar{m}$	28.2	28.1	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.199	0.201	0.187
7. Chitradurga	$\bar{m}$	27.8	27.7	28.1
	f_1/f_2	0.375	0.387	0.324
8. Dakshin Kannad	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.4	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.138	0.134	0.150
9. Dharwad	$\bar{m}$	27.9	27.9	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.333	0.349	0.296
10. Gulbarga	$\bar{m}$	28.0	27.8	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.455	0.487	0.340

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/Districts	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
11. Hassan	$\bar{m}$	27.8	27.8	27.6
	f_1/f_2	0.200	0.191	0.267
12. Kodagu	$\bar{m}$	28.0	28.0	27.6
	f_1/f_2	0.207	0.212	0.180
13. Kolar	$\bar{m}$	28.4	28.4	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.316	0.329	0.281
14. Mandya	$\bar{m}$	27.0	26.9	27.7
	f_1/f_2	0.448	0.449	0.437
15. Mysore	$\bar{m}$	27.2	27.2	27.2
	f_1/f_2	0.455	0.464	0.418
16. Raichur	$\bar{m}$	28.2	28.2	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.482	0.479	0.507
17. Shimoga	$\bar{m}$	27.8	27.7	28.1
	f_1/f_2	0.245	0.238	0.264
18. Tumkur	$\bar{m}$	27.7	27.6	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.328	0.338	0.253
19. Uttar Kannad	$\bar{m}$	28.7	28.9	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.164	0.155	0.190

Table 3.20

P/F ratio for various age groups by religion

Religion	T R U	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All religions	T	1.9426	1.6804	1.6886	1.6888	1.7671	1.7673	1.8413
	R	1.8689	1.6174	1.6024	1.5925	1.6533	1.6479	1.7061
	U	2.2124	1.8800	1.9320	1.9547	2.0979	2.1172	2.2574
Hindus	T	1.9403	1.6683	1.6760	1.6794	1.7606	1.7665	1.8436
	R	1.8759	1.6219	1.6071	1.5976	1.6602	1.6568	1.7191
	U	2.2554	1.8639	1.9243	1.9617	2.1318	2.1731	2.3353
Muslims	T	1.9117	1.7656	1.7483	1.7074	1.7468	1.7054	1.7538
	R	1.7477	1.5732	1.5449	1.5113	1.5428	1.5172	1.5332
	U	2.0796	1.9531	1.9410	1.8954	1.9470	1.8907	1.9770
Christians	T	2.5526	1.8089	1.9418	2.0115	2.2075	2.2847	2.4439
	R	2.3380	1.6763	1.6973	1.7751	1.8758	1.8810	1.9495
	U	2.7861	1.9413	2.1619	2.2349	2.5357	2.7177	3.0093
Jains	T	1.7099	1.6507	1.6509	1.7734	1.9533	2.0309	2.2142
	R	1.5780	1.4865	1.5416	1.6630	1.8941	1.9238	2.0556
	U	2.0440	2.0311	1.8257	1.9402	2.0439	2.1862	2.4668

Table 3.21

P/F ratio for various age groups by educational level and economic activity

Religion	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All educational level	T	1.9426	1.6804	1.6886	1.6888	1.7671	1.7673	1.8413
	R	1.8689	1.6174	1.6024	1.5925	1.6533	1.6479	1.7061
	U	2.2124	1.8800	1.9320	1.9547	2.0979	2.1172	2.2574
Illiterate	T	1.8243	1.6255	1.5902	1.5774	1.6350	1.6194	1.6751
	R	1.7883	1.5888	1.5532	1.5414	1.5954	1.5830	1.6351
	U	1.9924	1.7951	1.7632	1.7489	1.8230	1.7931	1.8680
Literate but below middle	T	1.9412	1.7434	1.7540	1.7628	1.8585	1.9159	2.0476
	R	1.8785	1.6429	1.6648	1.6700	1.7627	1.8351	1.9530
	U	2.0798	1.9657	1.9455	1.9571	2.0572	2.0919	2.2542
Middle but below matric	T	2.2267	1.8797	1.8136	1.7952	1.9218	2.0385	2.1946
	R	2.1125	1.6515	1.6062	1.6147	1.7512	1.8821	1.9969
	U	2.3781	2.1620	2.0575	2.0046	2.1248	2.2435	2.4402
Matric but below graduate	T	2.0441	1.6645	1.8437	1.8188	1.9118	1.9894	2.2226
	R	1.7663	1.4417	1.6150	1.5720	1.6639	1.6623	1.7916
	U	2.2545	1.7943	1.9667	1.9534	2.0539	2.1562	2.4261
Graduate and above	T	1.8868	1.0552	1.5607	1.7122	1.7163	1.8168	1.8734
	R	1.4634	0.7927	1.1670	1.2075	1.3037	1.2287	1.1610
	U	2.0358	1.1217	1.6352	1.7974	1.7909	1.9087	1.9749
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY								
Main workers	T	2.1175	1.7821	1.7899	1.7764	1.8341	1.8937	-
	R	2.1165	1.7755	1.7748	1.7365	1.7747	1.8254	-
	U	2.2619	1.9075	1.9836	2.1094	2.2884	2.3892	-
Non manual	T	1.8805	1.1998	1.5329	1.8198	2.1074	2.4051	-
	R	1.7621	1.2530	1.3845	1.5588	1.7441	1.9106	-
	U	2.5939	1.3473	1.7600	2.0744	2.4028	2.7568	-
Manual	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	2.4127	2.1150	2.1691	2.1770	2.2535	2.2851	-

Table 3.21

P/F ratio for various age groups by educational level and economic activity

Religion	T R U	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivators	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	2.1073	1.7389	1.7596	1.7254	1.7785	1.8464	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural labourers	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	2.0563	1.7861	1.7455	1.7152	1.7447	1.7817	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manual	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	2.2321	0.8045	1.9104	1.7972	1.8082	1.8478	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

Religion	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	T	1.9426	1.6804	1.6886	1.6888	1.7671	1.7673	1.8413
	R	1.8689	1.6174	1.6024	1.5925	1.6533	1.6479	1.7061
	U	2.2124	1.8800	1.9320	1.9547	2.0972	2.1172	2.2574
1. Bangalore	T	2.4723	2.1536	2.1545	2.1585	2.3031	2.3122	2.4418
	R	2.2750	2.0189	1.9284	1.8671	1.9042	1.9077	1.9587
	U	2.6397	2.2527	2.2874	2.3320	2.5690	2.5759	2.7949
2. Belgaum	T	1.5203	1.3264	1.3285	1.3669	1.4652	1.4924	1.5706
	R	1.4521	1.2824	1.2574	1.2933	1.3885	1.4093	1.4842
	U	1.8785	1.5273	1.6160	1.6614	1.7800	1.8403	1.9445
3. Bellary	T	2.0621	1.8855	1.8439	1.8275	1.8629	1.8189	1.8597
	R	1.9196	1.8505	1.8264	1.7871	1.8035	1.7530	1.7610
	U	2.4770	1.9634	1.8793	1.9057	1.9872	1.9581	2.0862
4. Bidar	T	1.6000	1.4728	1.4612	1.4448	1.4629	1.4300	1.4842
	R	1.5360	1.4244	1.4052	1.4004	1.4132	1.3942	1.4362
	U	1.9633	1.7233	1.7544	1.6740	1.7221	1.6183	1.7463
5. Bijapur	T	1.4439	1.3077	1.3107	1.3165	1.3645	1.3614	1.4174
	R	1.3961	1.2708	1.2821	1.2785	1.3257	1.3123	1.3642
	U	1.6316	1.4325	1.3973	1.4303	1.4875	1.5033	1.6003
6. Chikmagalur	T	2.1596	1.7763	1.8419	1.8222	1.9741	2.0471	2.1412
	R	2.1053	1.7716	1.8443	1.8171	1.9619	2.0301	2.0977
	U	2.4740	1.8052	1.8305	1.8446	2.0297	2.1285	2.3684
7. Chitradurga	T	1.7788	1.6741	1.6877	1.6877	1.7644	1.7626	1.8348
	R	1.6931	1.6339	1.6495	1.6562	1.7029	1.6959	1.7611
	U	2.1815	1.8397	1.8042	1.7653	1.9671	1.9953	2.0962
8. Dakshin Kannad	T	1.9004	1.4996	1.6458	1.6441	1.7268	1.7421	1.8295
	R	1.8678	1.4660	1.6069	1.5970	1.6608	1.6822	1.7448
	U	2.0155	1.6294	1.7938	1.8286	1.9765	1.9995	2.1652
9. Dharwad	T	1.6955	1.5120	1.5133	1.5318	1.5926	1.6047	1.6649
	R	1.6486	1.5033	1.4562	1.4618	1.5131	1.5151	1.5553
	U	1.8207	1.5416	1.6273	1.6653	1.7539	1.7853	1.9001

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

Religion	T R U	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Gulbarga	T	1.8601	1.6468	1.6107	1.5940	1.5991	1.5797	1.5951
	R	1.7246	1.5213	1.4837	1.4727	1.4783	1.4689	1.4812
	U	2.6947	2.2632	2.1908	2.1459	2.1602	2.0869	2.1233
11. Hassan	T	2.5051	1.9796	1.9850	1.9711	2.0659	2.0949	2.1974
	R	2.5502	1.9592	1.9104	1.8982	1.9839	2.0034	2.0958
	U	2.2186	2.1323	2.5408	2.4995	2.6727	2.8054	2.9973
12. Kodagu	T	1.6126	1.3494	1.4777	1.5002	1.6545	1.7965	2.0109
	R	1.4968	1.3077	1.4514	1.4906	1.6148	1.7616	1.9753
	U	2.3676	1.5853	1.6222	1.5517	1.9105	2.0256	2.2322
13. Kolar	T	2.6513	2.1087	2.0022	1.9787	2.0358	1.9945	2.0559
	R	2.6755	2.1343	1.9627	1.8990	1.9336	1.8837	1.9142
	U	2.5348	2.0172	2.1052	2.2626	2.4273	2.4615	2.6358
14. Mandya	T	1.7846	1.8105	1.7847	1.7742	1.8967	1.9042	1.9660
	R	1.7235	1.7577	1.7056	1.7053	1.8205	1.8332	1.8952
	U	2.2388	2.1665	2.2892	2.2015	2.3690	2.3389	2.3942
15. Mysore	T	1.8044	1.7793	1.8192	1.8481	1.9500	1.9448	2.0222
	R	1.7684	1.7143	1.7127	1.7225	1.8179	1.7956	1.8537
	U	1.9595	2.0240	2.1703	2.2516	2.3942	2.4550	2.6312
16. Raichur	T	2.0391	1.8010	1.7767	1.7270	1.7513	1.6884	1.6923
	R	2.0954	1.7569	1.6965	1.6554	1.6769	1.6112	1.6176
	U	1.7841	1.9963	2.1699	2.0878	2.1315	2.0883	2.0812
17. Shimoga	T	2.2123	1.8189	1.8512	1.9019	2.0462	2.0885	2.1819
	R	2.2784	1.8322	1.8637	1.9142	2.0394	2.0899	2.1760
	U	2.0285	1.7834	1.8198	1.8617	2.0584	2.0536	2.1713
18. Tumkum	T	1.8718	1.6648	1.5941	1.5464	1.6355	1.6359	1.7013
	R	1.8077	1.6306	1.5566	1.5123	1.5956	1.5880	1.6448
	U	2.4955	1.9361	1.8162	1.7324	1.8718	1.9446	2.0716
19. Uttar Kannad	T	1.9689	1.4832	1.4734	1.4852	1.5712	1.5668	1.6566
	R	2.0588	1.5127	1.4635	1.4662	1.5415	1.5159	1.5827
	U	1.7474	1.4013	1.5018	1.5397	1.6588	1.7344	1.9158

Table 3.23

Fertility indices adjusted by P/F ratio technique

Age group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15 - 19	0.087	0.093	0.071	0.241	0.232	0.263
20 - 24	0.255	0.264	0.238	0.324	0.317	0.340
25 - 29	0.245	0.248	0.236	0.263	0.264	0.265
30 - 34	0.167	0.171	0.155	0.181	0.184	0.168
35 - 39	0.106	0.111	0.093	0.116	0.122	0.100
40 - 44	0.051	0.053	0.039	0.059	0.062	0.046
45 - 49	0.022	0.022	0.017	0.027	0.029	0.023
GFR/GMFR	149	152	141	196	194	197
TFR/TMFR	4.7	4.8	4.3	6.1	6.1	6.0

Table 3.24

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by different classification of women

Classification	Unadjusted				Adjusted			
	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	2.8	89	3.6	116	4.7	149	6.1	196
A. Religions								
Hindus	2.7	87	3.5	114	4.5	146	5.9	191
Muslims	3.3	106	4.3	139	5.8	185	7.5	243
Christians	2.0	64	3.4	107	3.9	124	6.6	208
Sikhs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jains	2.2	75	3.0	98	3.6	124	5.0	162
Buddhists								
B. Educational level	2.8	89	3.6	116	4.7	149	6.1	196
Illiterate	3.0	94	3.7	114	4.8	149	5.9	182
Literate but below middle	2.7	91	3.6	123	4.7	159	6.3	216
Middle but below matric	2.2	76	3.2	125	4.0	137	5.8	227
Matric but below graduate	1.6	58	2.8	113	2.9	107	5.2	209
Graduate and above	1.1	53	2.2	95	1.7	82	3.4	147
C. Economic activity								
Main workers	2.5	80	3.2	107	4.5	144	5.7	191
Non-Manual workers	1.4	52	2.8	83	2.1	80	4.3	127

Table 3.25

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by district

State/District	Unadjusted					Adjusted				
	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	20.96	2.8	3.8	89	116	35.41	4.7	6.1	149	196
1. Bangalore	15.80	1.9	2.7	65	87	33.84	4.1	5.8	140	187
2. Belgaum	24.18	3.3	4.0	104	129	32.04	4.4	5.3	138	171
3. Bellary	20.59	2.7	3.3	88	108	37.94	5.0	6.1	163	200
4. Bidar	24.35	3.5	4.1	109	128	35.53	5.1	6.0	159	187
5. Bijapur	27.00	3.8	4.4	119	142	35.32	5.0	5.8	156	186
6. Chikmagalur	20.33	2.5	3.6	82	118	37.44	4.6	6.6	151	216
7. Chitradurga	21.63	2.9	3.8	94	121	36.44	4.9	6.4	158	204
8. Dakshin Kannad	22.60	2.9	4.6	87	142	37.16	4.8	7.6	142	233
9. Dharwad	24.63	3.3	4.3	107	141	37.18	5.0	6.5	161	213
10. Gulbarga	21.70	3.0	3.5	95	114	34.81	4.8	5.6	154	183
11. Hassan	17.95	2.3	3.2	74	103	35.60	4.6	6.3	147	205
12. Kodagu	22.14	2.6	4.2	86	133	32.68	3.8	6.2	128	197
13. Kolar	16.88	2.3	2.9	72	91	33.80	4.6	5.8	145	182
14. Mandya	18.36	2.5	3.2	81	103	32.78	4.5	5.7	145	183
15. Mysore	18.53	2.4	3.2	78	102	33.56	4.4	5.8	142	185
16. Raichur	21.00	2.9	3.4	90	108	37.24	5.2	6.0	160	193
17. Shimoga	20.19	2.6	3.8	85	122	37.40	4.8	7.0	158	225
18. Tumkur	20.97	2.8	3.6	88	113	33.35	4.5	5.7	141	180
19. Uttar Kannad	24.90	3.3	4.6	102	151	36.67	4.9	6.8	150	222

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