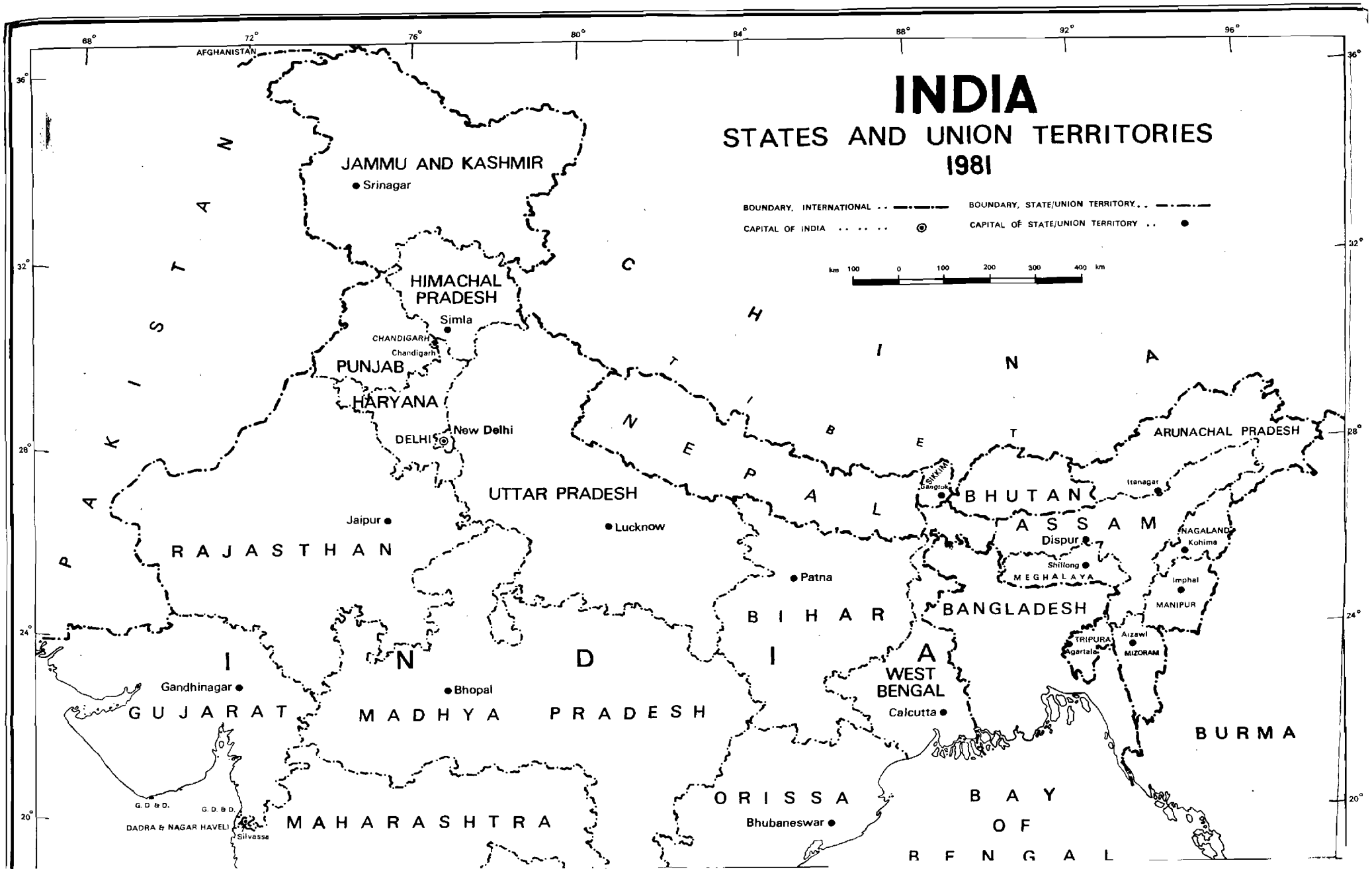
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-1
INDIA

Paper 1 of 1981

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

P. PADMANABHA
of the Indian Administrative Service
Registrar General & Census
Commissioner for India


INDIA
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
1981
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE/UNION TERRITORY
CAPITAL OF INDIA
CAPITAL OF STATE/UNION TERRITORY
km 100 0 100 200 300 400 km
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Simla
CHANDIGARH
Chandigarh
PUNJAB
HARYANA
DELHI
New Delhi
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
Patna
BIHAR
SIKKIM
Gangtok
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
Dispur
NAGALAND
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Provisional Population Totals

Figures at a glance

POPULATION OF INDIA	Total	683,810,051
	Males	353,347,249
	Females	330,462,802
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971-81		
1) Absolute		135,650,399
2) Percentage		24·75
DENSITY OF POPULATION		221 per sq.Km.
SEX RATIO		935 females per 1000 males
LITERACY RATE	Total	36·17 per cent
	Males	46·74 per cent
	Females	24·88 per cent

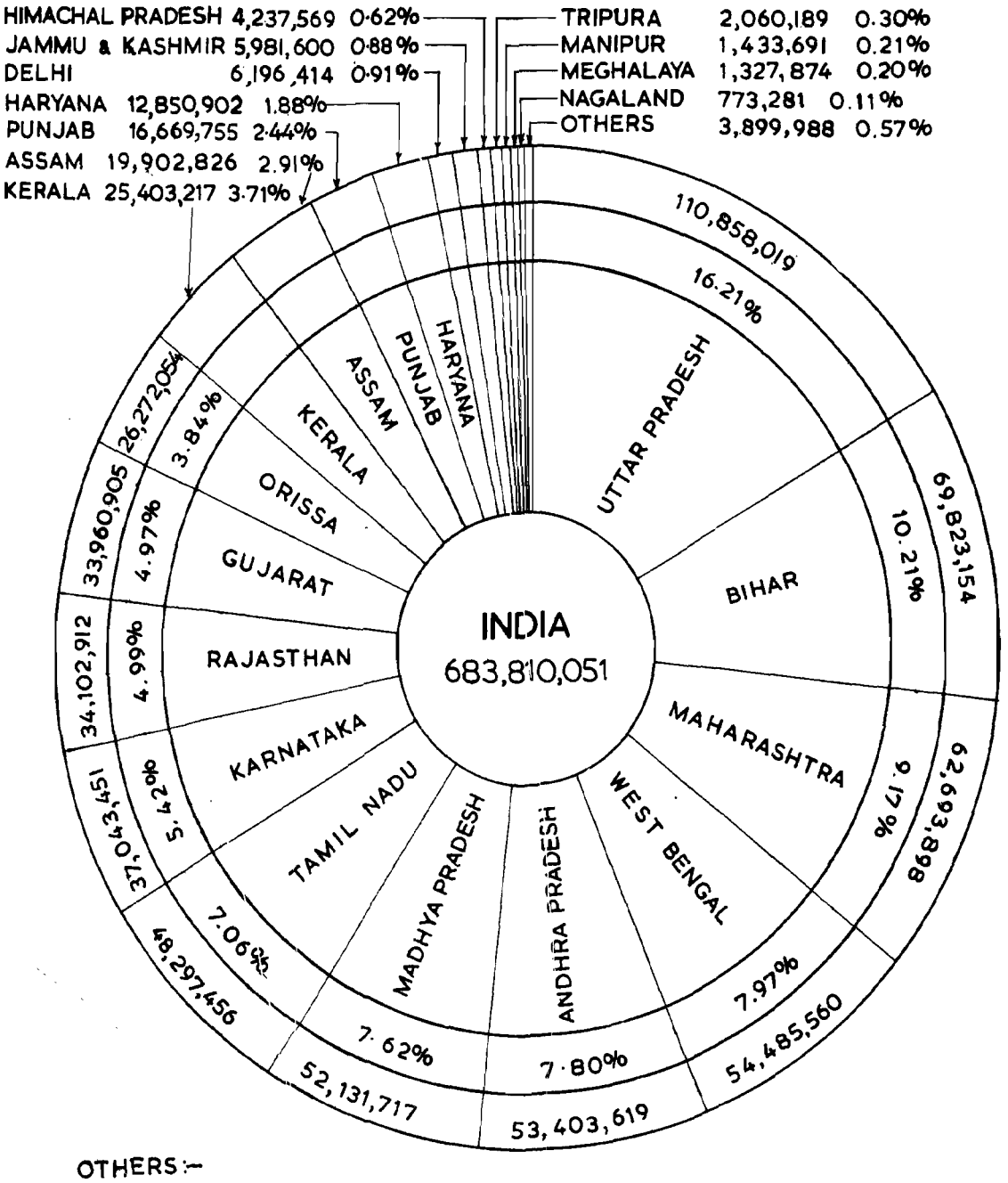
Notes :

i) While working out the density, the area and population of Jammu and Kashmir have been excluded as comparable data are not available.

ii) Literacy rates exclude data of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir.

INDIA

Comparative Size of Population
(States / Union Territories)
1981



OTHERS :–

STATES :– SIKKIM 315,682 0.04%

UNION TERRITORIES :– GOA, DAMAN & DIU 1,082,117 0.16%

ARUNACHAL PRADESH 628,050 0.09%, PONDICHERRY 604,136 0.09%

MIZORAM 487,774, 0.07% , CHANDIGARH 450,061 0.06%

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 188,254 0.03%

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI 103,677 0.02% LAKSHADWEEP 40,237 0.01%

Provisional Population Totals

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total Population		Decennial growth rate (percentage)		Density of population 1981 (per sq. Km.)
		Population in 1971 (and rank)	Population in 1981 (and rank)	1961-71	1971-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	**548,159,652**	**683,810,051**	**+24.80**	**+24.75**	**221***
	States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708 (5)	53,403,619 (5)	+20.90	+22.76	194
2	Assam@	14,625,152 (13)	19,902,826 (13)	+34.95	+36.09	254
3	Bihar	56,353,369 (2)	69,823,154 (2)	+21.33	+23.90	402
4	Gujarat	26,697,475 (9)	33,960,905 (10)	+29.39	+27.21	173
5	Haryana	10,036,808 (15)	12,850,902 (15)	+32.23	+28.04	291
6	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434 (18)	4,237,569 (18)	+23.04	+22.46	76
7	Jammu and Kashmir @	4,616,632 (16)	5,981,600 (17)	+29.65	+29.57	NA
8	Karnataka	29,299,014 (8)	37,043,451 (8)	+24.22	+26.43	193
9	Kerala	21,347,375 (12)	25,403,217 (12)	+26.29	+19.00	654
10	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119 (6)	52,131,717 (6)	+28.67	+25.15	118
11	Maharashtra	50,412,235 (3)	62,693,898 (3)	+27.45	+24.36	204
12	Manipur	1,072,753 (20)	1,433,691 (20)	+37.53	+33.65	64
13	Meghalaya	1,011,699 (21)	1,327,874 (21)	+31.50	+31.25	59
14	Nagaland	516,449 (23)	773,281 (23)	+39.88	+49.73	47
15	Orissa	21,944,615 (11)	26,272,054 (11)	+25.05	+19.72	169
16	Punjab	13,551,060 (14)	16,669,755 (14)	+21.70	+23.01	331
17	Rajasthan	25,765,806 (10)	34,102,912 (9)	+27.83	+32.36	100
18	Sikkim	209,843 (28)	315,682 (28)	+29.38	+50.44	44
19	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168 (7)	48,297,456 (7)	+22.30	+17.23	371
20	Tripura	1,556,342 (19)	2,060,189 (19)	+36.28	+32.37	196
21	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144 (1)	110,858,019 (1)	+19.78	+25.49	377
22	West Bengal	44,312,011 (4)	54,485,560 (4)	+26.87	+22.96	614
	Union Territories					
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133 (29)	188,254 (29)	+81.17	+63.51	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	467,511 (25)	628,050 (24)	+38.91	+34.34	7
3	Chandigarh	257,251 (27)	450,061 (27)	+114.59	+74.95	3948
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170 (30)	103,677 (30)	+27.96	+39.78	211
5	Delhi	4,065,698 (17)	6,196,414 (16)	+52.93	+52.41	4178
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771 (22)	1,082,117 (22)	+36.88	+26.15	284
7	Lakshadweep	31,810 (31)	40,237 (31)	+31.95	+26.49	1257
8	Mizoram	332,390 (26)	487,774 (26)	+24.93	+46.75	23
9	Pondicherry	471,707 (24)	604,136 (25)	+27.81	+28.07	1228

'NA' Stands for not available.

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

@Projected figures for 1981.

An Introductory note

The first census of India on an all India basis is usually said to have been taken in 1872 but this essentially represented the pooling of results of the censuses taken round about that time in various parts of the country. It is from 1881 that India has had a regular and synchronous census every 10 years. The 1981 census represents the 12th census of India as reckoned from 1872 and the fourth after Independence.

Unlike prior to 1961, the census organisation today has a core staff which helped in avoiding the "phoenix" approach in the former censuses. The planning for the 1981 census of India commenced round about 1976 and a very active pace was built up by 1978. In every State and Union Territory the nucleus office was expanded and the Directors of Census Operations came into position. A list of the Directors of the States and Union Territories is at the end of this note.

The development of questionnaires was necessarily the first step in the organisation of the 1981 census. Draft questionnaires were developed on the basis of past experience, current needs and international recommendations and these were presented at the first Data Users Conference which was held from 13th to 15th February, 1978. The Data Users Conference was attended by representatives of the user Ministries of the Government of India, of the State governments, of universities and other expert bodies and research institutions, individual experts and others. Based on these discussions, certain questionnaires were developed which were later tested out in the field. The questionnaires were again exposed to consideration of a wealth of expertise at a second Data Users Conference held from 21st to 23rd December, 1978. Based on these discussions the questionnaires were finalised.

It is trite but nevertheless true to say that the major considerations that always weigh in finalising census questionnaires are the operational requirement of easy understanding, simple instructions and feasibility of canvassing under our conditions. Therefore, however desirable certain items of interest were, we still have had to keep the questionnaires as simple as possible. Even so, in developing these questionnaires, the focus has been to provide information which will permit comparability with data from the previous censuses and also yield information for current requirements. In particular, the questionnaires relating to the working characteristics of the population have been a matter of considerable discussion and consideration. The final questionnaires developed were the following :—

1. The Houselist
2. The Household Schedule
3. The Individual Slip

These questionnaires may be seen at the end of the book. During the houselisting operations we combined the economic census, and the enterprise list developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed along with the houselist. We must acknowledge the cooperation we received from the Central Statistical Organisation in combining these two major activities. The enterprise lists have been handed over to the Central Statistical Organisation and their processing and presentation of data is being done by that organisation.

It is customary to indicate new questions introduced at every census. In introducing such new questions or in modifying questions already canvassed in the earlier censuses one is essentially building upon experience and taking into consideration current needs. Based on such experience and an evaluation of the 1961 and 1971 census results relating to working characteristics, the questions in the Individual Slip, i. e., Questions14A to 16 were developed after a considerable degree of investigation and it is hoped that the results when ultimately available would be of interest. We have also introduced a question relating to "whether one is attending school or college" which, in combination with age groups and educational levels, would be of interest to educational planners. A question on whether one is "seeking or available for work" in the case of non-workers and marginal workers has also been introduced. The questions on migration have been expanded to elicit reasons for migration while questions on fertility have been expanded for derivation of total fertility rates also.

We have often felt that certain general characteristics which need not be presented at small area levels should be canvassed on a sample basis to save on costs. We have attempted sampling at the enumeration stage for the first time in the Indian Census in relation to migration and fertility characteristics which would be presented at district or state levels since data on these characteristics at lower area levels would not be of great utility. The system of sampling was considered in association with the Central Statistical Organisation and other expert bodies. Ideally, a sample of households would have been desirable but realistic appraisal of field conditions clearly indicated that household sampling would not be possible. We, therefore, have adopted an area sample approach. Of the total enumeration blocks in the country, a 20 per cent sample has been selected on the basis of systematic sampling and in these blocks which may be called the sample blocks, the questions relating to migration and fertility were canvassed. In the other blocks, i.e., in the non-sample blocks these questions were not canvassed. In order to be able to distinguish the records of the sample and non-sample blocks the Individual Slips in the case of sample blocks have been printed in blue with the questions relating to migration and fertility included only in these slips. The Individual Slips canvassed in the non-sample blocks have been printed in black and exclude the questions relating to these two topics. However, in certain areas we have canvassed the blue slip in the entire State or Union Territory.

A persistent request was made for the determination of the number of disabled in the country. From the 1931 census, all attempts to obtain data on the disabled were given up because it was considered that the information would generally be unreliable. However, we thought it desirable to meet at least partly the demand for such data and have, therefore, included in the Houselist certain questions which will elicit only the total numbers of the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The intention was to provide a frame on the basis of which further surveys would have to be carried out.

We have revived the Household Schedule with a different focus at this census. The purpose in reintroducing the Household Schedule was to be able to have data regarding housing conditions and elementary information regarding water supply, electricity, etc. relating to the households.

The various schedules for the 1981 census and the instructions for filling these up were translated into various regional languages and printed in adequate numbers. The printing of schedules and their supply to the field staff has been a stupendous operation and strained our manpower resources to almost breaking point. It may be of interest to note that we have consumed about 6000 metric tonnes of paper in printing the schedules, the instruction booklets, etc.

The statutory frame-work for the census of India is the Census Act of 1948. Under this Act various census functionaries were appointed. The law guarantees confidentiality of information. The 1981 census experience clearly indicates the urgent need for a hard look at the Census Act. Unlike the palmy days when the count was on one day or when the Collectors could order all dogs to be chained and lamps to be lit and placed in windows to help enumerators, in today's world we have found that constant vigilance was necessary at every stage merely to ensure that enumerators were available and carrying out the operations as required. No doubt, under the statute functionaries can be punished but the stipulations in the law are not firm enough with regard to this matter. If the census has to be carried out successfully next time it is clear that the law has to be considerably stiffened.

The census is almost totally carried out through the machinery of the State and Union Territory governments and through local bodies under the State government. The census enumerators are mostly drawn from school teachers and also from other Central and State government employees and employees of local bodies. Our experience has been that even today school teachers are probably still the best agency. But as mentioned, the systems have to be strengthened to ensure that directions and writs run right through without question.

On an average, one enumerator canvassed the forms for about 600 to 750 people. A supervisor was appointed for every 5 enumerators and there was a reserve of both supervisors and enumerators. The total number of enumerators and supervisors who carried out the 1981 census was about a million and a quarter and this entire army of personnel was given intensive training including practical work. A small honorarium was paid to these workers.

In the sample blocks we also distributed a special form called the Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card. This was on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to meet their needs for manpower data relating to technical and professional personnel. The form had been devised in the shape of an inland letter and the enumerator was expected to collect it back in most cases or the respondent was requested to post it. This form was distributed only in the sample blocks.

For the entire operations the honoraria were Rs. 20.00 for houselisting operations and Rs. 70.00 for the enumeration itself. This was per block. In addition, to those enumerators who canvassed sample slips and distributed the Degree Holders and Technical Personnel form an additional honorarium of Rs. 20.00 and Rs. 10.00 was given for each of these jobs.

The houselisting operations which constitute the first phase, were completed at various points of time in 1980. The enumeration itself began on the 9th February 1981 and ended on the 28th February 1981 with reference date being the sunrise of 1st March 1981. The houseless were enumerated on the night of the 28th February and a revisional round was conducted from 1st to 5th March 1981.

In certain inaccessible areas, however, the enumeration was carried out non-synchronously. These areas include the snow bound regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh and in certain parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the enumeration was carried out in September-October 1980.

In Jammu and Kashmir it was decided to conduct the census from 20th April to 10th May 1981 with reference date being the sunrise of 6th May 1981. This was based on an estimation of weather conditions in the State that would prevail in February 1981. The enumeration period in this state will be from 20th April 1981 to 5th May 1981 followed by the revisional round from 6th May to 10th May 1981.

The census will be followed by a Post Enumeration Survey and a Census Evaluation Study. These are evaluatory surveys which will seek to determine the accuracy of the census and also the validity of the returns regarding certain characteristics of the population. These will help in estimating the content and coverage errors.

It is with a deep sense of despondency that one records that the census of Assam could not be taken synchronously with the rest of the country. Due to the disturbed conditions there, neither the houselisting operations nor the census enumeration was possible and one looks forward to the census operations being conducted there soon.

For the first time, separate Directorates of Census Operations have been established in the State of Sikkim and Union Territories of Mizoram and Pondicherry and the census has been conducted there independently. In former years the Directorate of West Bengal used to have some degree of technical control over the operations in Sikkim, Tamil Nadu Directorate conducted censuses in Pondicherry while Mizoram was part of Assam. In the case of Dadra & Nagar Haveli the operations were conducted by Directorate of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The census schedules are being processed in regional tabulation offices which have been established all over the country. The basic census data is proposed to be generated through a system of manual tabulation while further processing will be carried out on the computer.

It has been a matter of pride of the census organisation in India that the preliminary results have been announced within a few days after the census count itself. This has been possible by developing a system of compilation of basic data right from the enumerators' block through the charge, district and the State in record time. The credit for making this possible goes entirely to the enumerators, the supervisors, charge officers and others who handled the field work.

No one of us in the census organisation can take individual credit for the success of the operations. The census of India is still the largest single administrative exercise in the world and its completion has been possible only with the total help and cooperation extended to us in carrying out this task. One can only place on record our sense of gratitude to all those involved in the census operations, but it must be said that the largest part of the credit for the success should go to the people of India themselves and next to the vast army of devoted, hard working and loyal enumerators, supervisors, charge officers and district and city census officers who bore the brunt of the task very well indeed. We have received constant and unfailing advice from the Planning Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation and a large number of individual experts and we have also received full cooperation from the Directorate of Printing and Stationery and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal. In an operation such as this every situation was almost an emergency and it is here that we gladly acknowledge their help.

A vast publicity campaign was mounted which was only possible through the help of All India Radio and Doordarshan, the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the Press itself. Publicity regarding the census operations included imaginative posters, slides and films and these we hope have carried the census message to all parts of the country. The commercial channels of All India Radio and TV presentations of Doordarshan also carried the message effectively.

We received all cooperation from the Department in charge of the wireless network and from the Posts and Telegraph Department. To them we owe our thanks.

The vast hierarchy of census officials from the Directorates of Census Operations in the States and Union Territories, Collectors and others, the district census officers, the charge officers and everyone also worked wholeheartedly and each one of them gave of his best in ensuring that the census was carried out successfully. I must also place on record the total involvement and hard work of my colleagues in the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

The census operations are carried out almost totally through the State and Union Territory governments. At every point of time when we have approached the Chief Ministers, the Ministers concerned, Chief Secretaries and other senior officers of these governments we have received all help and cooperation and every State government and Union Territory administration fully recognised its own specific responsibility in ensuring the conduct of the census. To them we would like to tender our thanks. We have always depended heavily upon the support and encouragement of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs but for whose active interest we would not have been able to move this mighty machine into operation.

The census results presented in this booklet relate to the total population figures and that of literates by sex. In a supplement to this publication, which will be brought out shortly, further data relating to towns and cities and working characteristics will be available.

The provisional results presented in this volume include the population figures of Jammu and Kashmir and of Assam as determined by the Expert Committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission. This is because the census in Assam could not be conducted as mentioned earlier while the enumeration in Jammu and Kashmir is being conducted a little later.

List of Directors of Census Operations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of Director of Census Operations
	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Shri S.S. Jaya Rao, I.A.S.
2	Assam	Shri N.K. Choudhury,I.A.S.
3	Bihar	Shri B.B. Lal, I.A.S.
4	Gujarat	Shri R.S. Chhaya, I.A.S.
5	Haryana	Shri O.P. Bharadwaj, I.A.S.
6	Himachal Pradesh	Shri K.L. Negi, I.A.S.
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri A.H. Khan, I.A.S.
8	Karnataka	Shri B.K. Das, I.A.S.
9	Kerala	Shri M.V.U. Nambiar, I.A.S.
10	Madhya Pradesh	Shri K.C. Dubey, I.A.S.
11	Maharashtra	Shri P. P. Mahana, I.A.S.
12	Manipur	Shri R.K. Birendra Singh, M.C.S.
13	Meghalaya	Shri J. Tayeng, I.A.S.
14	Nagaland	Shri Daniel Kent, I.F.A.S.
15	Orissa	Shri A.R. Nanda, I.A.S.
16	Punjab	Shri D.N. Dhir, I..A.S.
17	Rajasthan	Shri I.C. Srivastava, I.A.S.
18	Sikkim	Shri J.K. Thapa, I.A.S.
19	Tamil Nadu	Shri A.P. Muthuswami, I.A.S.
20	Tripura	Shri S.R. Chakraborty, I.A.S.
21	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ravindra Gupta, I.A.S.
22	West Bengal	Shri S.N. Ghosh, I.A.S.
	Union Territories	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Shri B.K. Singh, I.A.S.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri M.B. Rai, I.A.S.
3	Chandigarh	Shri Ardaman Singh
4	Delhi	Shri V.K. Bhalla, I.A.S.
5	Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Shri S.K. Gandhe, I.E.S.
6	Lakshadweep	Shri P.M. Nair, I.A.S.
7	Mizoram	Shri P. Lalnithanga, I.A.S.
8	Pondicherry	Shri P.L. Samy, I.A.S.

BRIEF ANALYSIS

The provisional population results have been generated on the basis of the Enumerators' Abstracts prepared for each of the enumerator's blocks in the country and have been aggregated to obtain figures at the State and Union Territory levels and the national level. The process of tabulation of census data takes a little time and, therefore, provisional data relating to certain essential features of the population are being presented as the first results of the 1981 census. In this paper nine basic tables present the provisional population results. These are the following :—

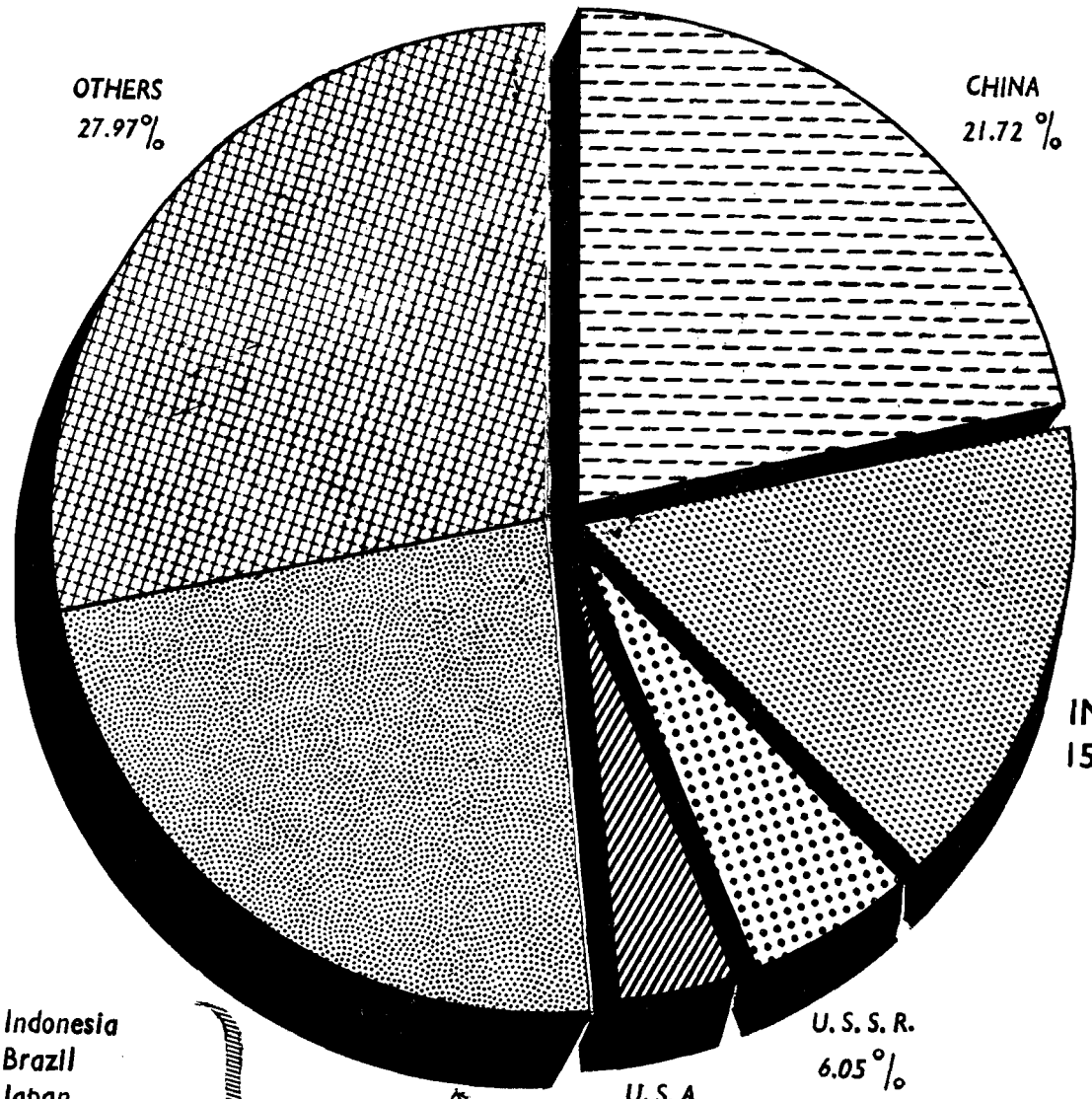
1. Provisional Population Table 1—Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population in States and Union Territories.
2. Provisional Population Table 2—Population of India, States and Union Territories, 1901-1981.
3. Provisional Population Table 3—Percentage decadal variation in population, 1901-1981.
4. Provisional Population Table 4—States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of growth rate, 1901-11 to 1971-81.
5. Provisional Population Table 5—Population per sq. km., 1901-1981.
6. Provisional Population Table 6—States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of density, 1901-1981.
7. Provisional Population Table 7—Sex Ratio, 1901-1981.
8. Provisional Population Table 8—States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of Sex Ratio, 1901-1981.
9. Provisional Population Table 9—Population and number of literates, 1981 and literacy rate for 1971 and 1981 by sex.

The data available in these tables are discussed in this analytical note. This note is supported by maps which visually present certain basic features of the population. It is proposed to present data on the rural-urban distribution and workers and non-workers in a Supplement to Paper 1, which will be available a little later.

Population size and distribution

The Population of India as recorded at the sunrise of 1st March 1981 was 683,810,051. As mentioned in the introductory note, this population includes the projected population in the case of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir. It will be recalled that it has been mentioned in the introductory note that in the case of Assam the census could not unfortunately be carried out synchronously, while in the case of Jammu and Kashmir it is proposed to be carried out in late April 1981. Of the total provisional population of the country, the males constitute 353,347,249 and the females 330,462,802.

WORLD POPULATION
1980-81



Source : Data derived from UN Demographic Year Book 1980, India figure is based on 1981 Provisional Census.

India is among the four largest countries in the world. The population of the world in 1980 excluding India as estimated by the United Nations was 3,721 million. The countries with the largest populations are the following :—

1. China — 957 million
2. India — 684 million
3. U.S.S.R. — 267 million
4. U.S.A. — 222 million

These four countries contain nearly half the population of the globe and India is the second largest country in terms of population in the world today. In the chart on page 12 the relative proportions of world population in the four largest countries with a population between 50 and 200 million and the other countries are represented.

Nearly 15 per cent of the world's population is in India but the country accounts for only 2.4 per cent of total world area. The area of India is 3.28 million sq. km. out of the total world area of 135.89 million sq. km.

India's population has grown over the years. Statement 1 indicates the population of India as recorded at each of the censuses from 1901 onwards. The decadal growth rate and the progressive growth rate have also been indicated therein.

Statement 1

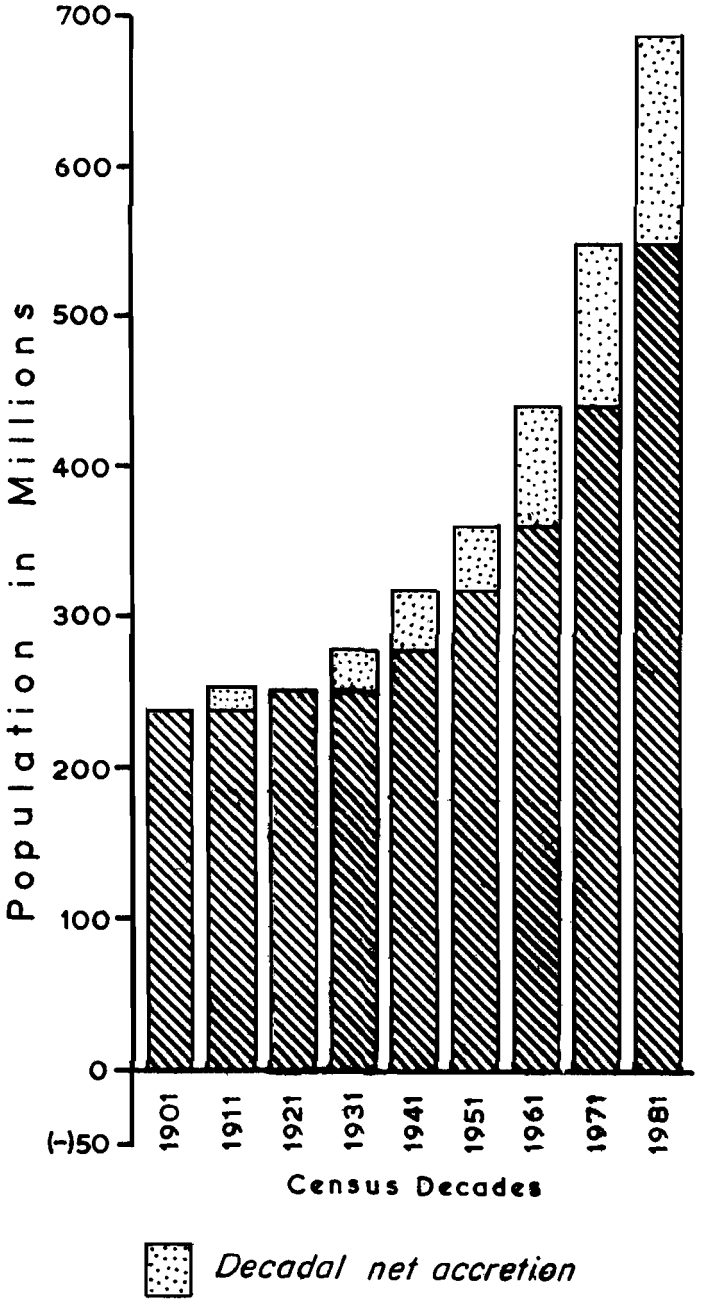
Population of India 1901-1981

Year	Population	Decadal growth rate		Per cent progressive Growth Rate over 1901
		Absolute	Percentage	
1901	238,396,327	...	...	...
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+ 5.75	+ 5.75
1921	251,321,213	— 772,177	— 0.31	+ 5.42
1931	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00	+ 17.02
1941	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+14.22	+ 33.67
1951	361,088 090	+ 42,420,485	+13.31	+ 51.47
1961	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+21.51	+ 84 25
1971	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.80	+129.94
1981	683,810,051	+135,650,399	+24.75	+186.84

Except for a slight fall in the total population in the decade 1911-21, India's population has grown steadily over the years but the growth rate has been high after 1951. In absolute terms, India's population has increased by 136 million in the decade 1971-81. This increase is nearly 13 million more than the addition to the total population over the 50 years from 1901-1951.

INDIA

Growth of Population
(1901 — 1981)



IN 1921 POPULATION DECLINED BY 772,177

Statement 2 indicates the provisional population of the States as recorded at the 1981 census. It also indicates the ranking of the States by population size in 1981 and 1971 and the percentage contribution in terms of population of each of the States. Uttar Pradesh continues to dominate the scene and retains its first position. Most of the other States have continued to retain their original ranks. However, Rajasthan has stolen a march over Gujarat and has moved up from the 10th place in 1971 to the 9th place in 1981 while Gujarat has moved from the 9th place in 1971 to the 10th place in 1981. Delhi which was 17th in rank in 1971 has overtaken Jammu and Kashmir and moved to 16th place while Jammu and Kashmir has moved from 16th place in 1971 to the 17th place in 1981. Similarly, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh which were 24th and 25th in rank in 1971 have exchanged ranks in 1981.

Statement 2

Ranking of States/Union Territories by Population size

Rank in 1981	States/Union Territories in order of population size	Population 1981	Percentage to total population of India 1981	Rank in 1971
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	683,810,051	100.00	
1	Uttar Pradesh	110,858,019	16.21	1
2	Bihar	69,823,154	10.21	2
3	Maharashtra	62,693,898	9.17	3
4	West Bengal	54,485,560	7.97	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	53,403,619	7.81	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	52,131,717	7.62	6
7	Tamil Nadu	48,297,456	7.06	7
8	Karnataka	37,043,451	5.42	8
10	Rajasthan	34,102,912	4.99	10
9	Gujarat	33,960,905	4.97	9
11	Orissa	26,272,054	3.84	11
12	Kerala	25,403,217	3.71	12
13	Assam	19,902,826	2.91	13
14	Punjab	16,669,755	2.44	14
15	Haryana	12,850,902	1.88	15
17	Delhi	6,196,414	0.91	17
16	Jammu and Kashmir	5,981,600	0.87	16
18	Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	0.62	18
19	Tripura	2,060,189	0.30	19
20	Manipur	1,433,691	0.21	20
21	Meghalaya	1,327,874	0.19	21
22	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	0.16	22
23	Nagaland	773,281	0.11	23
25	Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	0.09	25
24	Pondicherry	604,136	0.09	24
26	Mizoram	487,774	0.07	26
27	Chandigarh	450,061	0.06	27
28	Sikkim	315,682	0.05	28
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188 254	0.03	29
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,677	0.02	30
31	Lakshadweep	40,237	0.01	31

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh together account for 34.05 per cent of the population or more than one third of the population of India is in these three States.

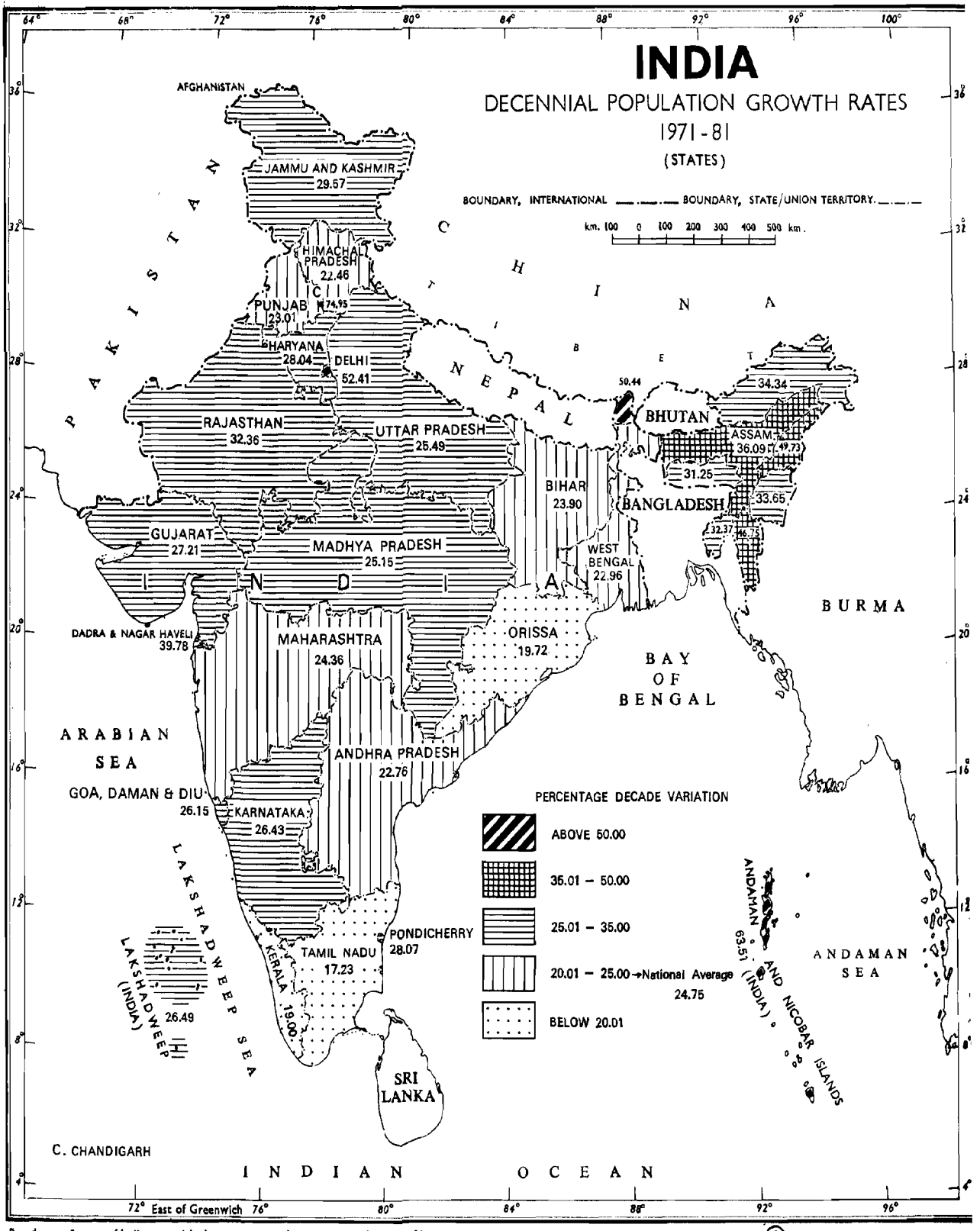
Growth Rate of Population

Statement 3 presents the absolute increase in population in the country and in the States and Union Territories in each of the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81. It also presents the percentage decadal growth rates of population for these decades.

Statement 3

Absolute increase and per cent growth rate of population of States/Union Territories 1961-71 and 1971-81

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Decadal Growth of Population		Percentage decadal Growth Rate	
		1961-71	1971-81	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	108,924,881	135,650,399	+24.80	+24.75
	States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,519,261	9,900,911	+20.90	+22.76
2	Assam	3,787,823	5,277,674	+34.95	+36.09
3	Bihar	9,905,912	13,469,785	+21.33	+23.90
4	Gujarat	6,064,125	7,263,430	+29.39	+27.21
5	Haryana	2,446,265	2,8,4,094	+32.23	+28.04
6	Himachal Pradesh	647,971	777,135	+23.04	+22.46
7	Jammu and Kashmir	1,055,656	1,364,968	+29.65	+29.57
8	Karnataka	5,712,242	7,744,437	+24.22	+26.43
9	Kerala	4,443,660	4,055,842	+26.29	+19.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	9,281,711	10,477,598	+28.67	+25.15
11	Maharashtra	10,858,517	12,281,663	+27.45	+24.36
12	Manipur	292,716	360,938	+37.53	+33.65
13	Meghalaya	242,319	316,175	+31.50	+31.25
14	Nagaland	147,249	256,832	+39.88	+49.73
15	Orissa	4,395,769	4,327,439	+25.05	+19.72
16	Punjab	2,415,991	3,118,695	+21.70	+23.01
17	Rajasthan	5,610,204	8,337,106	+27.83	+32.36
18	Sikkim	47,654	105,839	+29.38	+50.44
19	Tamil Nadu	7,512,215	7,098,288	+22.30	+17.23
20	Tripura	414,337	503,847	+36.28	+32.37
21	Uttar Pradesh	14,586,590	22,516,875	+19.78	+25.49
22	West Bengal	9,385,732	10,173,549	+26.87	+22.96
	Union Territories				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51,585	73,121	+81.17	+63.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	130,953	160,539	+38.91	+34.34
3	Chandigarh	137,370	192,810	+114.59	+74.95
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16,207	29,507	+27.96	+39.78
5	Delhi	1,407,086	2,130,716	+52.93	+52.41
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	231,104	224,346	+36.88	+26.15
7	Lakshadweep	7,702	8,427	+31.95	+26.49
8	Mizoram	66,327	155,384	+24.93	+46.75
9	Pondicherry	102,628	132,429	+27.81	+28.07



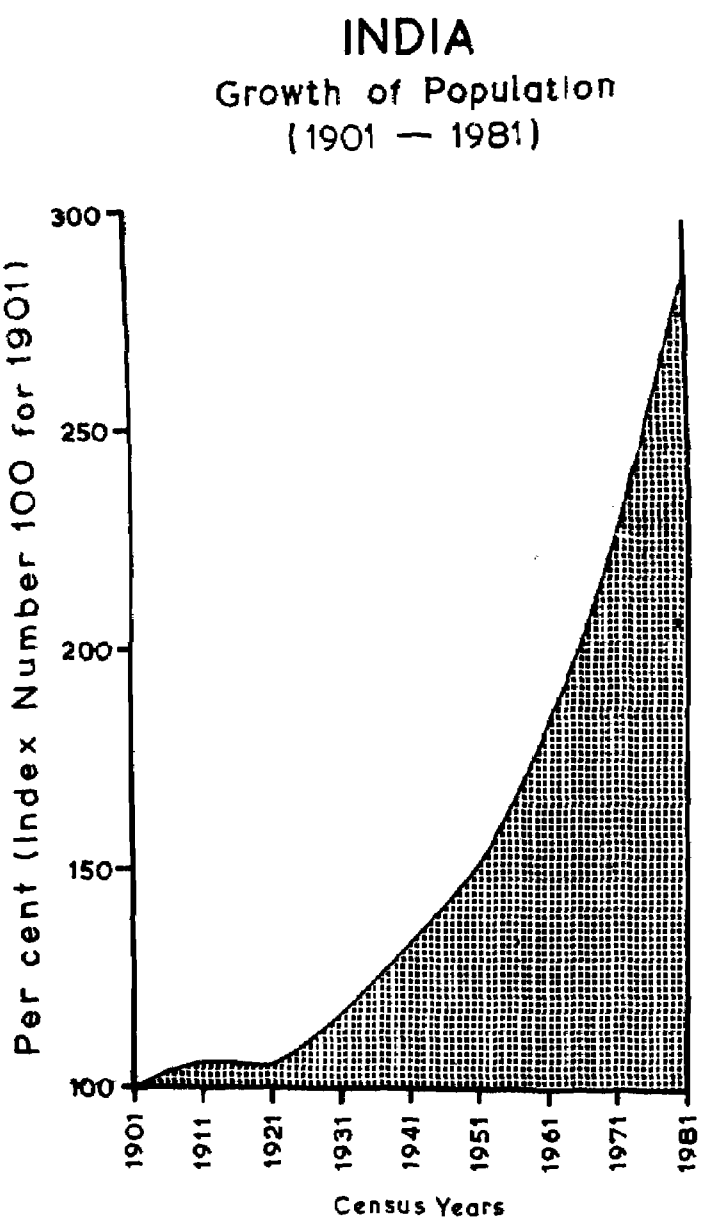
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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The decadal growth rate of population in the country in the decade 1971-81 is 24.75 per cent which is slightly lower than the corresponding rate in the previous decade 1961-71. In absolute numbers, the addition during the decade 1971-81 in the country is of the order of 136 million. All the States and Union Territories have had an increase in population but at different rates, and except for a few areas, the addition in numbers between 1971 and 1981 is higher than that between 1961-71. It is only in the States of Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu that the absolute increase in the decade 1971-81 is lower than that in the former decade. The decadal growth rates in these three States of Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have been much lower than in the other States.



While there is doubtless an absolute increase in most cases, it will be noticed from columns 5 and 6 of Statement 3 that in quite a few States the percentage decadal growth rate in the decade 1971-81 has been lower than that in the decade 1961-71. This is so in the case of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. However, in the case of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Delhi and Pondicherry the decadal growth rates in these two decades are almost equal, the difference being of the order of plus/minus one point. The decadal growth rate in the decade 1971-81 has been higher than the corresponding rate of the previous decade 1961-71 only in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and in the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Mizoram. Incidentally, on the basis of the projections in Assam, the decadal growth rate in the decade 1971-81 is higher than that in the decade 1961-71 while in the case of Jammu and Kashmir it is slightly less than that in the

decade 1961-71. The absolute increase in the decade 1971-81 as compared with that during 1961-71 is particularly noticeable in the case of Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In demographic terms, this is important.

The growth rate in the country and in the States and Union Territories can be considered from the point of view of the percentage variation of the growth rates in the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81. The percentage variations, as derived from the data in columns 5 and 6 of Statement 3 are presented in Statement 4.

Statement 4

Percentage variation of growth rate in the decade 1971-81 over the growth rate in the decade 1961-71

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Per cent variation of growth rate of population of 1971-81 over 1961-71
1	2	3
	INDIA	— 0.20
	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	+ 8.90
2	Assam	+ 3.26
3	Bihar	+12.05
4	Gujarat	— 7.42
5	Haryana	—13.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	— 2.52
7	Jammu and Kashmir	— 0.27
8	Karnataka	+ 9.12
9	Kerala	—27.73
10	Madhya Pradesh	—12.28
11	Maharashtra	—11.26
12	Manipur	—10.34
13	Meghalaya	— 0.79
14	Nagaland	+24.70
15	Orissa	—21.28
16	Punjab	+ 6.04
17	Rajasthan	+16.28
18	Sikkim	+71.68
19	Tamil Nadu	—22.74
20	Tripura	—10.78
21	Uttar Pradesh	+28.87
22	West Bengal	—14.55
	Union Territories	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—21.76
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—11.75
3	Chandigarh	—34.59
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+42.27
5	Delhi	— 0,98
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	—29.09
7	Lakshadweep	—17.09
8	Mizoram	+87.53
9	Pondicherry	+ 0.93

The States and Union Territories that have experienced growth rates in the decade 1971-81 faster than in the previous decade are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Mizoram and Pondicherry. Further analysis of the census data would doubtless indicate the components of this higher growth in these States and Union Territories and particularly in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

The other States and Union Territories have all experienced a slowing down in the growth rate in the decade 1971-81. It would be rather premature to draw any conclusions from the negative rate in column 3 of Statement 4 that population is tending to either slow down or stabilise in the States and Union Territories but this is an encouraging feature.

The information in Statement 4 can be presented in terms of ranges. The per cent decadal variation of growth rate, which can be considered as the rate of change of the growth rate itself during the decade, is negative in the case of 19 States and Union Territories and positive in the case of 12 States and Union Territories. The decadal variation of growth rate also has a wide range. The States and Union Territories can be arranged on the basis of certain ranges of per cent decadal variation growth rate and this is presented in Statement 5.

Among the major States those with slowing growth rates are Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. As against these States, the others which have negative per cent decadal variation of growth rate fall within two other ranges. In the major States of Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh one notices an increase in the per cent decadal variation of growth rate itself.

The 19 States and Union Territories which have a negative per cent decadal variation of growth rate or, in other words, where there is a slowing down of growth rate, contribute 64,604, 925 persons, while the 12 States and Union Territories which have a positive per cent decadal variation of growth rate or, in other words, where the growth rate has been tending to increase contribute 71,045,474 persons out of the total addition to the population of 135,650,399 during the decade 1971-81. The proportion of the addition to total population during this decade by these two sets of States and Union Territories would be 47.63 per cent and 52.37 per cent respectively. It is interesting to notice that the 19 States and Union Territories referred to account for approximately 49.68 per cent of the total population of the country, while the other 12 States and Union Territories account for 50.32 per cent of the total population. The demographic situation in the 12 States which have a positive per cent decadal variation of growth rate would appear to call for particular attention.

Statement 5

States and Union Territories classified by ranges of percentage variation of growth rate in 1971-81

Per cent decadal variation of growth rate (Negative)

—20.01 and below			—20.00 to —10.00			—10.00 to —0.01		
State/ Union Territory	Absolute 1971-81	Per cent decade variation of growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Absolute 1971-81	Per cent decade variation of growth rate	State Union Territory	Absolute 1971-81	Per cent decade variation of growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	192,810	—34.59	Lakshadweep	8,427	17.09	Gujarat	7,263,430	—7.42
Goa, Daman & Diu	224,346	- 29.09	West Bengal	10,173,549	—14.55	Himachal Pradesh	777,135	—2.52
Kerala	4,055,842	—27.73	Haryana	2,814,094	—13.00	Delhi	2,130,716	—0.98
Tamil Nadu	7,098,288	—22.74	Madhya Pradesh	10,477,598	—12.28	Meghalaya	316,175	—0.79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73,121	—21.76	Arunachal Pradesh	160,539	—11.75	Jammu and Kashmir	1,364,968	—0.27
Orissa	4,327,439	—21.28	Maharashtra	12,281,663	—11.26			
			Tripura	503,847	—10.78			
			Manipur	360,938	—10.34			

Per cent decadal variation of growth rate (Positive)

0.01 to +10.00			+10.01 to 20.00			+20.01 and above		
State/ Union Territory	Absolute 1971-81	Per cent decade variation of growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Absolute 1971-81	Per cent decade variation of growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Absolute 1971-81	Per cent decade variation of growth rate
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pondicherry	132,429	+0.93	Bihar	13,469,785	+12.05	Nagaland	256,832	+24.70
Assam	5,277,674	+3.26	Rajasthan	8,337,106	+16.28	Uttar Pradesh	22,516,875	+28.87
Punjab	3,118,695	+6.04				Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29,507	+42.27
Andhra Pradesh	9,900,911	+8.90				Sikkim	105,839	+71.68
Karnataka	7,744,437	+9.12				Mizoram	155,384	+87.53

Statement 6 distributes the States and Union Territories on the basis of a comparison of their growth rates with the all-India averages in 1981 and 1971. The States mentioned in the first column have continued to maintain a higher growth rate than the all-India average in both the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81. Only two States, namely, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh had a lower growth rate in the decade 1961-71 than the all-India average but have a higher growth rate than the all-India average in the decade 1971-81. The States shown in the third column have had a slowing down in their growth rate in comparison with the all-India average since though these had a higher rate in the decade 1961-71 in comparison with the all-India average of that decade, their growth rates are now lower than the corresponding all-India average for the decade 1971-81. In the last column are shown the 5 States in the country which have continued to have lower growth rates than the all-India average in both the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81

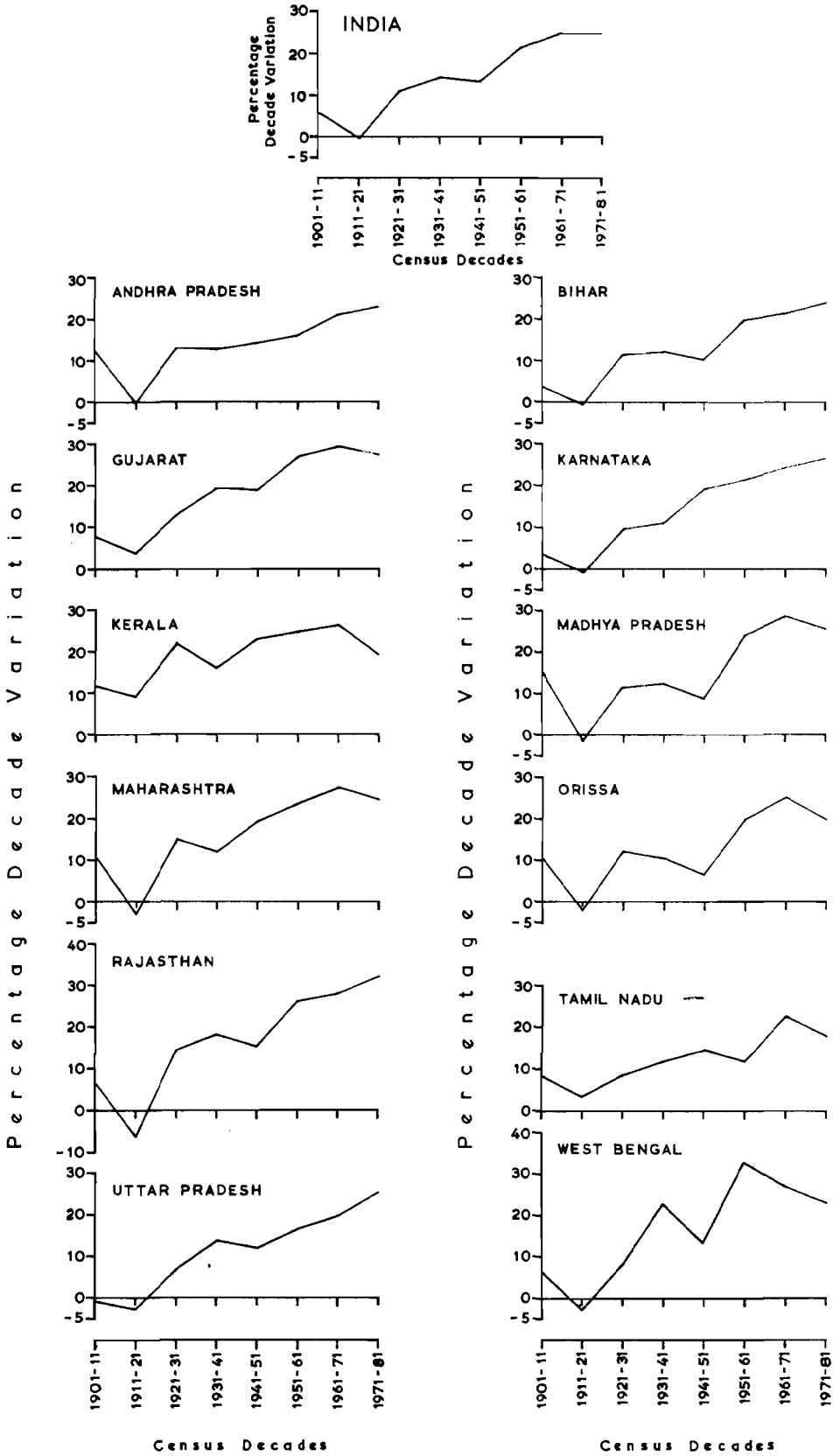
Statement 6

Distribution of States and Union Territories according to higher or lower growth rates of population recorded by them than the All-India average in 1981 and 1971

States/UTs which showed a higher growth rate than the all-India average both in 1981 and 1971	States/UTs which showed a higher growth rate than all-India average in 1981 but a lower rate in 1971 than the all-India average	States/UTs which showed a lower growth rate than the all-India average in 1981 but a higher rate in 1971 than the all-India average	States/UTs which showed a lower growth rate than the all-India average both in 1981 and 1971
1	2	3	4
Assam	Karnataka	Kerala	Andhra Pradesh
Haryana	Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra	Bihar
Gujarat		Orissa	Himachal Pradesh
Jammu and Kashmir		West Bengal	Punjab
Madhya Pradesh			Tamil Nadu
Manipur			
Meghalaya			
Nagaland			
Rajasthan			
Sikkim			
Tripura			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Arunachal Pradesh			
Chandigarh			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
Delhi			
Goa, Daman & Diu			
Lakshadweep			
Mizoram			
Pondicherry			

TRENDS IN DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81

[India & States having population 20 million and above]



The States and Union Territories can be grouped on the basis of the decadal growth rates in relation to the all-India average for each of the decades from 1901-11 to 1971-81. This presentation has been made in Provisional Population Table 4 where the States and Union Territories have been arranged in descending order of growth rates in each of these decades. The all-India decadal growth rate has also been indicated at the appropriate point which in effect would divide the States and Union Territories in each decade into those that have had growth rates above the all-India average and those with growth rates below this average. On the basis of Provisional Population Table 4, the States and Union Territories can be grouped in the following manner :—

1. Growth rate during each of the decades in 1901 to 1981 always above all-India growth rate :

   Assam
   Gujarat
   Tripura
   Mizoram

2. Growth rate always below all-India growth rate :

   Nil

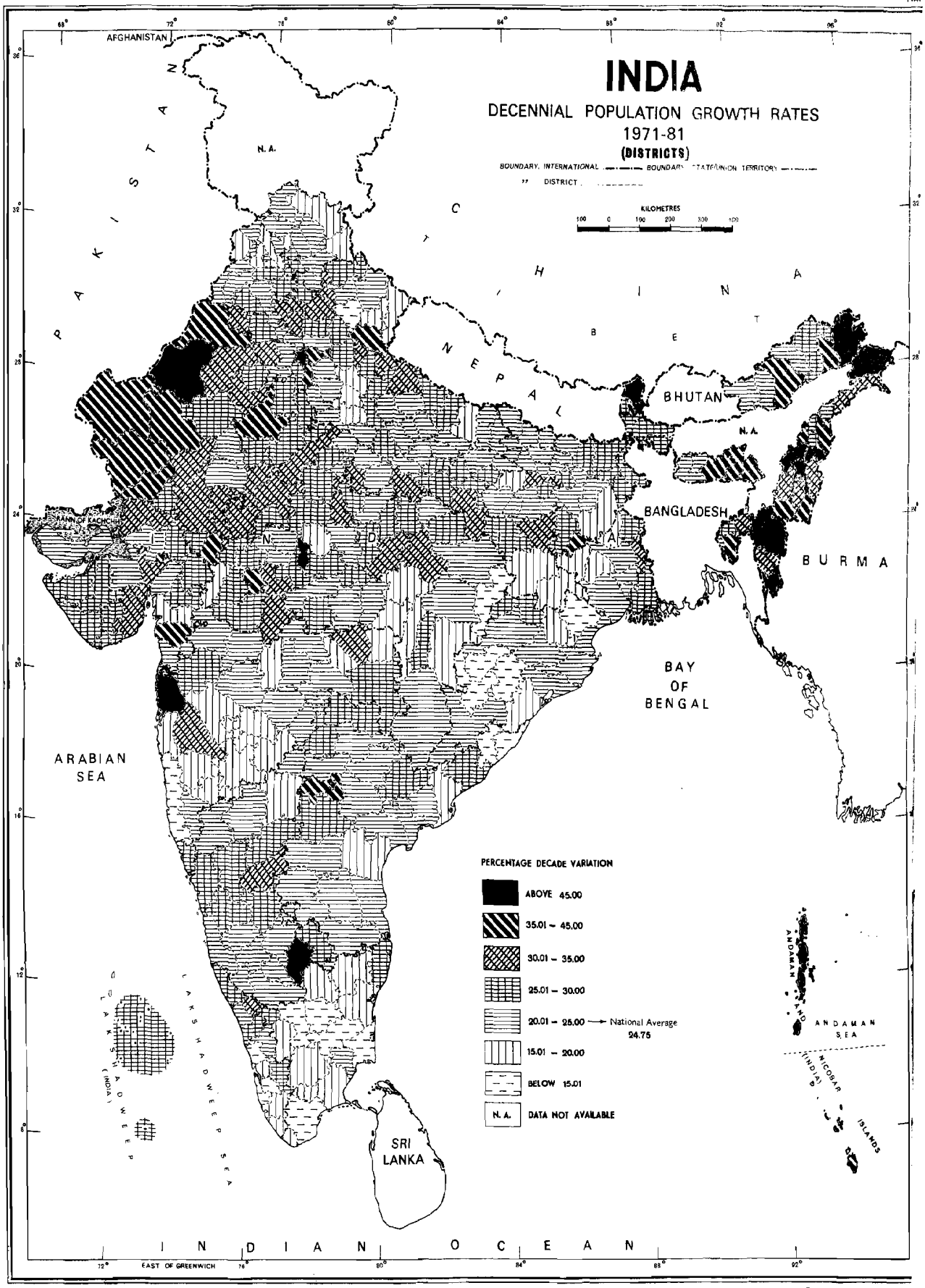
3. Growth rate above all-India growth rate except in the decades mentioned in brackets:

   Haryana (1901-11, 1921-31, 1941-51)
   Kerala (1971-81)
   Madhya Pradesh (1911-21, 1931-41, 1941-51)
   Maharashtra (1911-21, 1931-41, 1971-81)
   Manipur (1941-51)
   Meghalaya (1941-51)
   Nagaland (1931-41, 1941-51, 1951-61)
   Rajasthan (1911-21)
   Sikkim (1911-21, 1931-41, 1951-61)
   Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1921-31, 1941-51)
   Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1931-41, 1941-51)
   Delhi (1901-11)
   Lakshadweep (1901-11, 1911-21, 1951-61)

4. Growth rate below the all-India growth rate except in the decades mentioned in brackets :

   Bihar (1921-31)
   Himachal Pradesh (1911-21)
   Karnataka (1941-51, 1951-61, 1971-81)
   Orissa (1901-11, 1921-31, 1961-71)
   Tamil Nadu (1901-11, 1911-21, 1941-51)
   Uttar Pradesh (1971-81)
   Chandigarh (1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81)
   Goa, Daman & Diu (1961-71, 1971-81)
   Pondicherry (1961-71, 1971-81)

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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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5. Growth rate above in 4 dacades and below in 4 decades than the all-India growth rate—decades indicated in brackets are those where the growth rate was above the all-India figures :

Andhra Pradesh (1901-11, 1911-21, 1921-31, 1941-51)

Jammu and Kashmir (1901-11, 1911-21, 1961-71, 1971-81)

Punjab (1911-21, 1921-31, 1931-41, 1951-61)

West Bengal (1901-11, 1931-41, 1951-61, 1961-71)

Assam (on the basis of projections for 1981), Gujarat, Tripura, Mizoram have consistently had decadal growth rates above the all-India average. In Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Delhi the decadal growth rate has been above the all-India average in the decade under consideration except between 1971-81 in the case of Kerala, 1941-51 in the case of Manipur and Meghalaya and 1911-21 in the case of Rajasthan and 1901-11 in the case of Delhi. Similarly, in the case of the States and Union Territories which have been grouped under item 4 above the growth rates have been below the all-India average except in certain decades as mentioned therein.

The decadal growth rates in the districts are indicated by ranges in Map 2. There are a few pockets which have high rates of growth in the decade 1971-81 even above 45 per cent. These are in the districts of Bangalore in Karnataka, Thana in Maharashtra, Bikaner in Rajasthan, Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and in certain districts of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram. Areas of fairly high growth rates are fairly concentrated in Rajasthan and in particular, the high growth rate of Ganganagar district and Jaipur are noticeable.

Population Projections

The population projections for the country and for the States were made by the Expert Committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission. The report of this committee is separately available (Paper 1 of 1979) and it is not proposed to include in this publication details of the methodology of estimation. It may, however, be mentioned that the projections made by the Expert Committee were on certain assumptions of mortality and fertility. These assumptions are briefly indicated here.

Starting with a life table for the decade 1961-71, the annual increase in expectation of life at birth was taken to be 0.50 year for males and 0.55 year for females during the period under consideration. The increases in expectation of life at birth were arrived at by considering the differences in the expectation of life at birth during the decade 1951-61 and 1961-71. The e^0_0 was estimated at 41.9 years and 40.6 years during 1951-61 and at 46.4 years and 44.7 years during 1961-71 for males and females respectively. The expectation of life had increased on an average by 0.45 year per annum for males and 0.41 year per annum for females. It was felt that during the decade following 1971, mortality would decline faster than in the previous decade and accordingly the increase in expectation of life at birth was taken to be 0.50 year per annum for males

It is known that there is a gap in expectation of life at birth between males and females in India, with females lagging behind. It was assumed that with the increased emphasis on family welfare and maternal care during child birth, the gap between males and females in mortality would be wiped out during the next 30 years and by the year 2001 the female

expectation of life at birth would be on par with that of males. This was the basis for assuming a higher expectation of life at birth for females in the projections. This view is supported by the fact that a number of special schemes for maternal care have been introduced during the last 15 years.

Population was projected using three fertility assumptions :-

Assumption I corresponds to the targets fixed earlier of reducing the birth rate to 25 per 1000 by 1984. Beyond 1984 a decline of one point per year has been assumed.

Assumption II is based on a rough evaluation of the performance of the targets to ratio observed prior to 1975 and an extrapolation of the trend to future years.

Assumption III is based on a consideration of the family planning programme during 1978. It was felt that the birth rate may not reach the level of 25 per 1000 by 1984 adopted earlier. It was, however, considered feasible to reduce the birth rate to a level of 30 per 1000 by 1982-83, on the assumption that the assumed level of performance of the family planning efforts would be achieved. An optimistic target of reducing the birth rate to 30 per 1000 by 1982-83 was accepted by the Expert Committee. The Committee, however, felt that further reduction beyond the level of 30 may be a slow process since it may involve control of fertility among the hard core of the population. A reduction of one point every two years was, therefore, assumed beyond that point. The rates so derived in various quinquennia were as follows :

Assumed crude birth rate during various periods

	Derived birth rates for quinquennia			
	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86	1986-91
Assumption I	35.5	30.9	26.0	21.0
Assumption II	36.4	32.7	28.0	23.0
Assumption III	36.6	32.9	29.5	27.0

The population of India as estimated by the Expert Committee and as revealed by the provisional results are presented in Statement 7. The Expert Committee also made projections of population for the States and Union Territories on the basis of similar assumptions and, in the case of some of the Union Territories on the basis of the experience in the adjoining States.

Statement 7

Provisional and Projected Population of India as on 1st March, 1981

[Figures in '000]

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Provisional Population	Projected Population
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	683,810	672,014
	States		
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,404	51,410
2	Assam	19,903	20,391@
3	Bihar	69,823	68,246
4	Gujarat	33,961	33,053
5	Haryana	12,851	12,482
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,238	4,227
7	Jammu and Kashmir	5,982	5,982
8	Karnataka	37,043	35,602
9	Kerala	25,403	25,960
10	Madhya Pradesh	52,132	53,049
11	Maharashtra	62,694	60,823
12	Manipur	1,434	1,464
13	Meghalaya	1,328	1,321
14	Nagaland	773	714
15	Orissa	26,272	27,064
16	Punjab	16,670	16,052
17	Rajasthan	34,103	33,454
18	Sikkim	316	253
19	Tamil Nadu	48,297	47,305
20	Tripura	2,060	2,104
21	Uttar Pradesh	110,858	105,729
22	West Bengal	54,485	55,925
	Union Territories		
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188	189
2	Arunachal Pradesh	628	635
3	Chandigarh	450	517
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	104	89
5	Delhi	6,196	6,184
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082	1,161
7	Lakshadweep	40	36
8	Mizoram	488	*
9	Pondicherry	604	593

@ Includes Mizoram

* Included in Assam

It will be noticed from Statement 7 that the population of the country has exceeded the projections by about 12 million. However, in the States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu the actual population has turned out to be lower than the projections. The difference is particularly marked in the case of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. A reference to the Provisional Population Table 3 or to Statement 3 above will indicate that in the case of Kerala and Orissa the percentage decadal growth rates of population in the decade 1971-81 are perceptibly lower than the corresponding percentages in the previous decade of 1961-71. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and West Bengal also it will be noticed from this table and the statement that the percentage decadal growth rates of population in the decade 1971-81 are lower than those in the previous decade in those States.

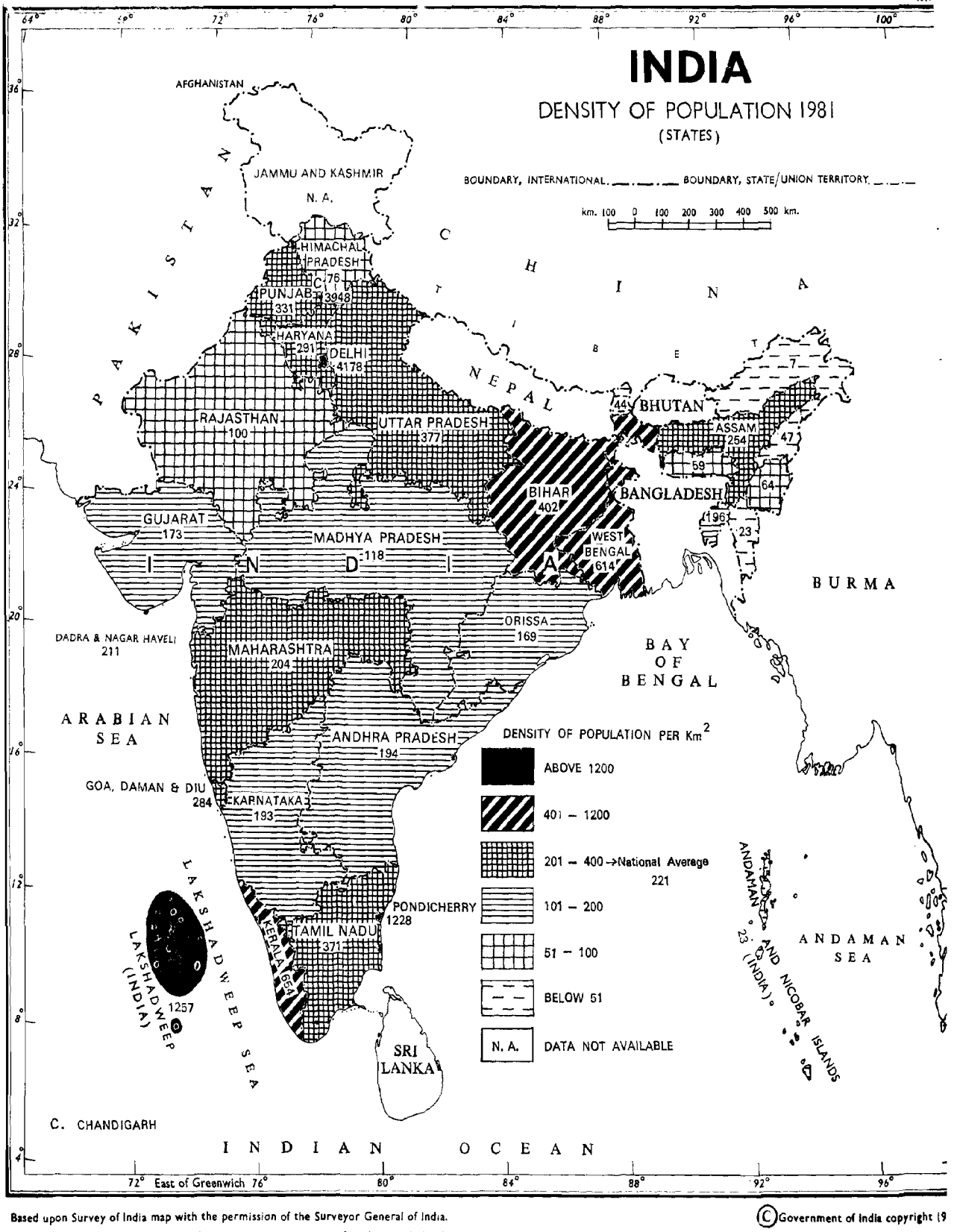
Density of population

In the Provisional Population Table 1 presented later in this book, among other data, the density of population per sq. km. in the country and in the States and Union Territories has also been presented. The table also includes the corresponding figures relating to 1971. The density of population in the country is 221 persons per sq. km. as against 177 persons per sq. km. in 1971. For easy reference Statement 8 reproduces this data but in this statement the States and Union Territories have been arranged in descending order of the 1981 density per sq. km.

Statement 8

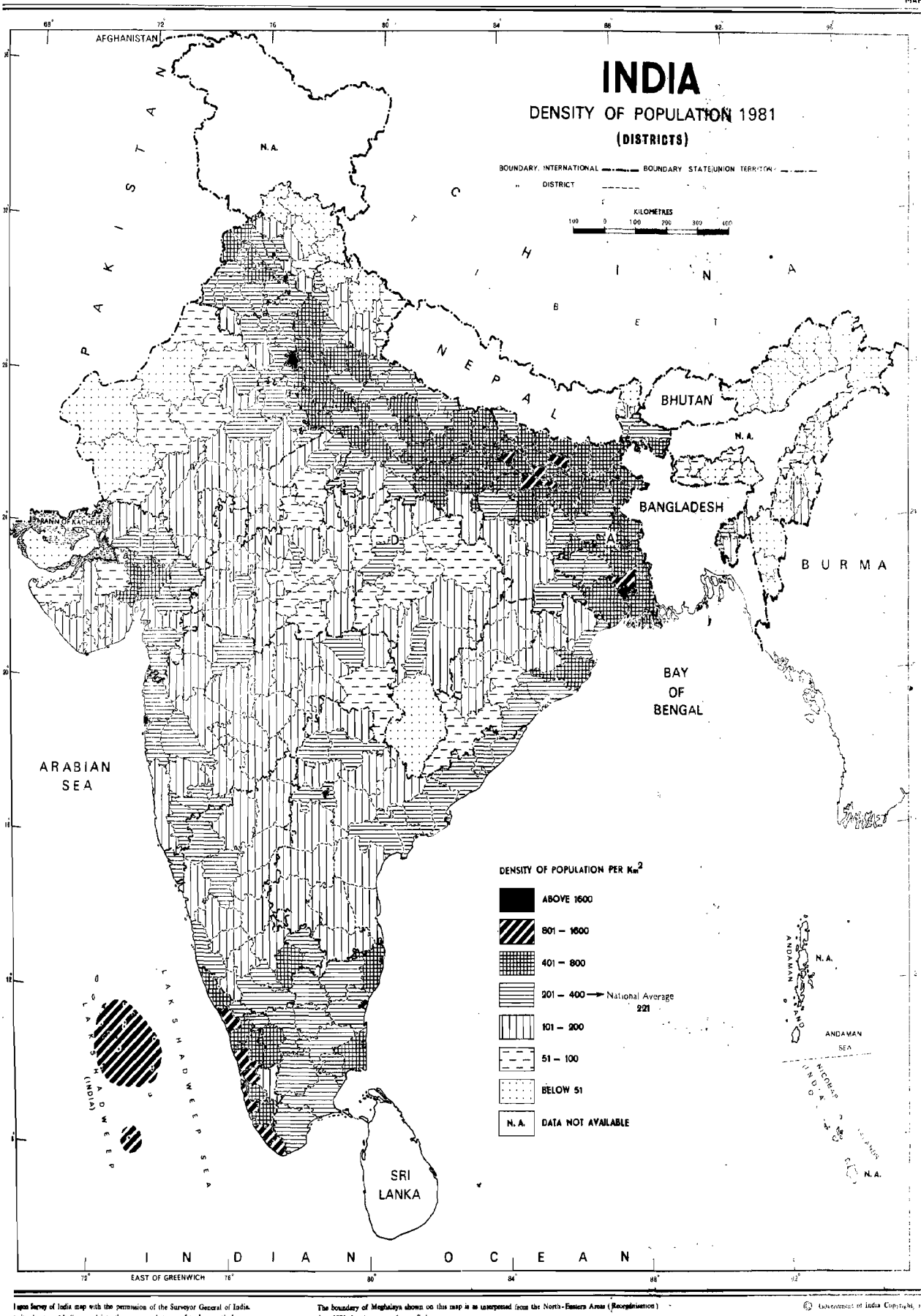
States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of density of population, 1981

Rank	State/Union Territory	Density of population per sq. km.	
		1981	1971
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	4,178	2,742
2	Chandigarh	3,948	2,257
3	Lakshadweep	1,257	994
4	Pondicherry	1,228	959
5	Kerala	654	549
6	West Bengal	614	499
7	Bihar	402	324
8	Uttar Pradesh	377	300
9	Tamil Nadu	371	317
10	Punjab	331	269
11	Haryana	291	227
12	Goa, Daman & Diu	284	225
13	Assam	254	186
14	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211	151
15	Maharashtra	204	164
16	Tripura	196	148
17	Andhra Pradesh	194	158
18	Karnataka	193	153
19	Gujarat	173	136
20	Orissa	169	141
21	Madhya Pradesh	118	94
22	Rajasthan	100	75
23	Himachal Pradesh	76	62
24	Manipur	64	48
25	Meghalaya	59	45
26	Nagaland	47	31
27	Sikkim	44	30
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	14
29	Mizoram	23	16
30	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
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Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh have the highest densities in the country but these are in reality urban areas. Among the States, Kerala and West Bengal have the highest densities of 654 and 614 persons per sq. km. respectively. These States are followed by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab all of which have densities over 300 persons per sq. km.

The density of population per sq, km. in each of the census years 1901 to 1981 of the States and Union Territories is presented in Provisional Population Table 5. The data presented in this table has been re-arranged in Provisional Population Table 6 in descending order of the density in each of the census years. The all-India density in each of the census years has been indicated therein at the appropriate point. It is interesting to notice that the States and Union Territories fall into two clear categories of those which have had a density consistently above the all-India density in all the census years and those which have consistently been below the all-India density for each of these years. The only exception is Assam. The States which have had densities of population consistently above the all-India density for each of the census years from 1901 to 1981 are Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Except for Assam, the other States and Union Territories have had densities of population consistently below the all-India density in the census year. The population density in the case of Assam has been below the all-India density in each of the census years from 1901 to 1961 and it is only in the census years 1971 and 1981 that it has a population density above the all-India density.

Map 4 indicates the density of population based on the provisional results in the districts by certain ranges. The coastal belt of Kerala, the Calcutta area and the North-Western belt of Bihar have high densities. The map would clearly bring out the broad and quite extended belt of high density in the Indo-Gangetic plain and the districts of West Bengal where agriculture or industry are prominent. The central part of India which would extend from the eastern half of Rajasthan to western Orissa and down to northern Karnataka and southern Andhra Pradesh is a large area of densities in the range of 101—200 with pockets of higher densities which can be identified with industrial or agricultural regions.

Sex Ratio

The Provisional Population Table 1 presents sex ratio of the population of India, States and Union Territories. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males in the population. For purposes of comparison, this table also presents the sex ratios according to the 1971 census.

Statement 9 presents sex ratio in the country from 1901 to 1981 :

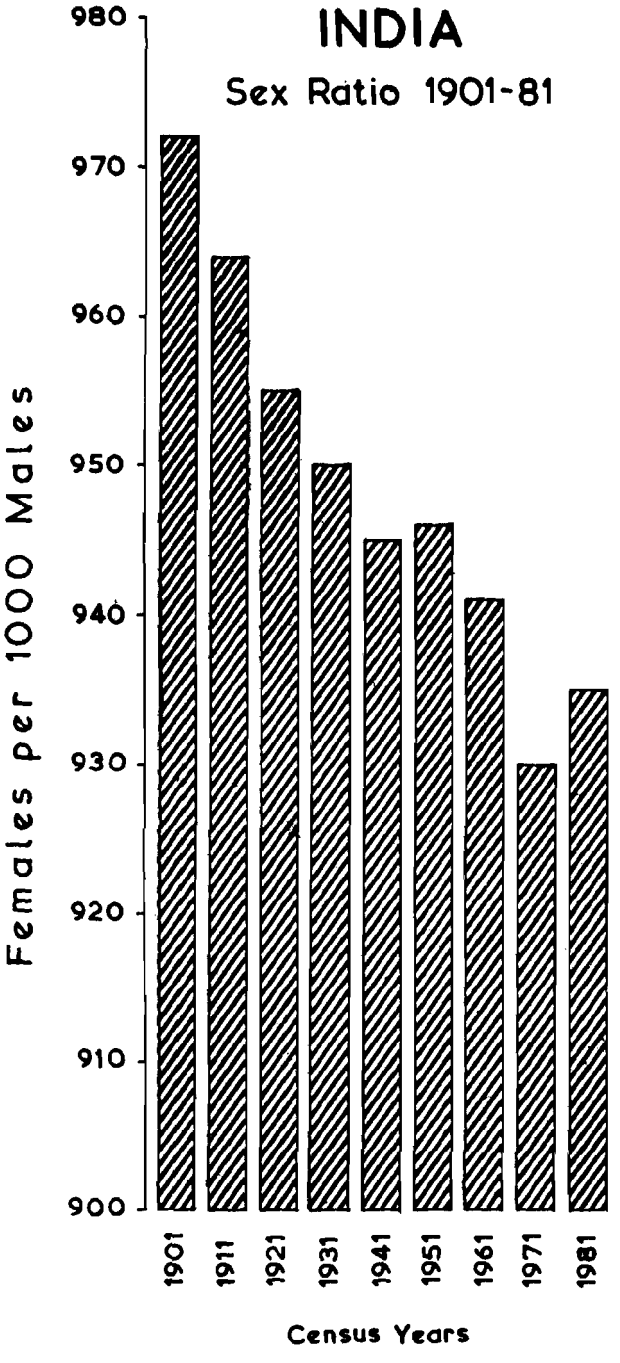
Statement 9

Sex Ratio 1901-1981

Census Year	Sex Ratio
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	935

The sex ratio has been generally adverse to women, i. e., the number of women per thousand men has generally been less than 1,000. Apart from the fact that the sex ratio is adverse to women, it will also be noticed that the sex ratio has deteriorated over the decades. However, there is an apparent improvement in the sex ratio between 1971 and 1981. The reason for the disparity in the sex ratio and the steady deterioration in the sex ratio are not quite clear. Explanations have been offered that there is a preference for male children resulting in neglect of female babies, that certain types of mortality are selective between males and females and that some part of the adverse sex ratio may be attributable to high maternal mortality. There is little evidence to support the view that there is a deliberate neglect of female babies despite the fact that there may be a preference for male children. This is an area of uncertainty and requires further investigation.

In Statement 10, the States and Union Territories are arranged in descending order of sex ratio.


INDIA
Sex Ratio 1901-81
Females per 1000 Males
980
970
960
950
940
930
920
910
900
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
Census Years

Statement 10

States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of Sex Ratio, 1981

Rank	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio
1	2	3
1	Kerala	1,034
2	Himachal Pradesh	988
3	Pondicherry	985
4	Orissa	982
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	981
6	Tamil Nadu	978
7	Lakshadweep	976
8	Andhra Pradesh	975
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
10	Manipur	972
11	Karnataka	963
12	Meghalaya	956
13	Jammu and Kashmir	953
14	Tripura	948
15	Bihar	947
16	Gujarat	942
17	Madhya Pradesh	941
18	Maharashtra	939
19	Mizoram	936
20	Rajasthan	921
21	West Bengal	911
22	Assam	900
23	Uttar Pradesh	886
24	Punjab	886
25	Haryana	877
26	Arunachal Pradesh	870
27	Nagaland	867
28	Sikkim	836
29	Delhi	810
30	Chandigarh	770
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	761

It will be noticed that Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1,034 and is a solitary exception. In all the other States and Union Territories the sex ratio is adverse to women. However, in some of the States the sex ratio can be considered as comparatively better. In particular, such States would be Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Manipur, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir where the sex ratio is above 950. The all-India sex ratio is 935. Some of the major States such as Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, have sex ratio below the all-India average.

As mentioned earlier and as would have been noticed from Statement 9, the sex ratio in the country from 1901 to 1971 has been falling. The analysis can be extended a little further to consider the pattern of sex ratios in the States during the period 1901 to 1981. Provisional Population Table 7 presents the sex ratio in the States and Union Territories at each of the census years from 1901 to 1981. Provisional Population Table 8 presents this data in a slightly different manner. In this table the States and Union Territories have been arranged in descending order of the sex ratio in each of the census years 1901 to 1981 and it also indicates the all-India sex ratio. From this table, therefore, one could assess the relative position of each State or Union Territory with regard to sex ratio over the period and whether a given area has consistently had a sex ratio above the all-India average or below this average or whether the sex ratio has tended to swing.

It is interesting to notice that certain States have had a fairly extended period where the sex ratio has been over one thousand, i. e., the sex ratio is in favour of females. In the case of Kerala, the sex ratio has been throughout above 1,000, while in Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram it has been above 1,000 for a considerable part of the period 1901 to 1981. On the other hand, the sex ratio has been constantly on the low side in comparison with other States and Union Territories in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi. At this stage one would be reluctant to offer specific reasons for this phenomenon and this is an area, as mentioned earlier, of uncertainty which would merit more detailed consideration on the basis of further information. However, on the basis of common knowledge, one could attribute part of the constant low sex ratio in some of the States and Union Territories to observed events. For example, in the case of Haryana and Punjab, the depressed sex ratio can be attributed to large scale male migration into these States consisting mostly of labourers. In particular, this is so in recent years. This would probably be true in the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands also. Delhi and Chandigarh, being essentially urban areas, have had a constantly low sex ratio because of large scale inmigration due to their being areas of high employment in administrative and commercial sectors. Kerala, on the other hand, has been a State which traditionally has exported male population who have left the State in search of employment and this is reflected in the sex ratio which is constantly favourable to women over the decades.

The States and Union Territories can be arranged on the basis of the behaviour of their sex ratio in the period 1901 to 1981 in relation to the all-India sex ratio, on the basis of information in Provisional Population Table 8. On this basis the States and Union Territories would fall within the following groups :

1. With sex ratio above all-India ratio during the period 1901 to 1981:

   Andhra Pradesh
   Bihar
   Karnataka
   Kerala
   Madhya Pradesh
   Manipur
   Orissa
   Tamil Nadu
   Goa, Daman & Diu
   Lakshadweep
   Mizoram

2. With sex ratio below all-India ratio during the period 1901 to 1981 :

   Assam
   Haryana
   Punjab
   Rajasthan
   Uttar Pradesh
   West Bengal
   Andaman and Nicobar Islands
   Chandigarh
   Delhi

3. With sex ratio above all-India ratio except in the census years mentioned in brackets :

   Meghalaya (1961)
   Nagaland (1961, 1971, 1981)

4. With sex ratio below all-India ratio except in the census years mentioned in brackets :

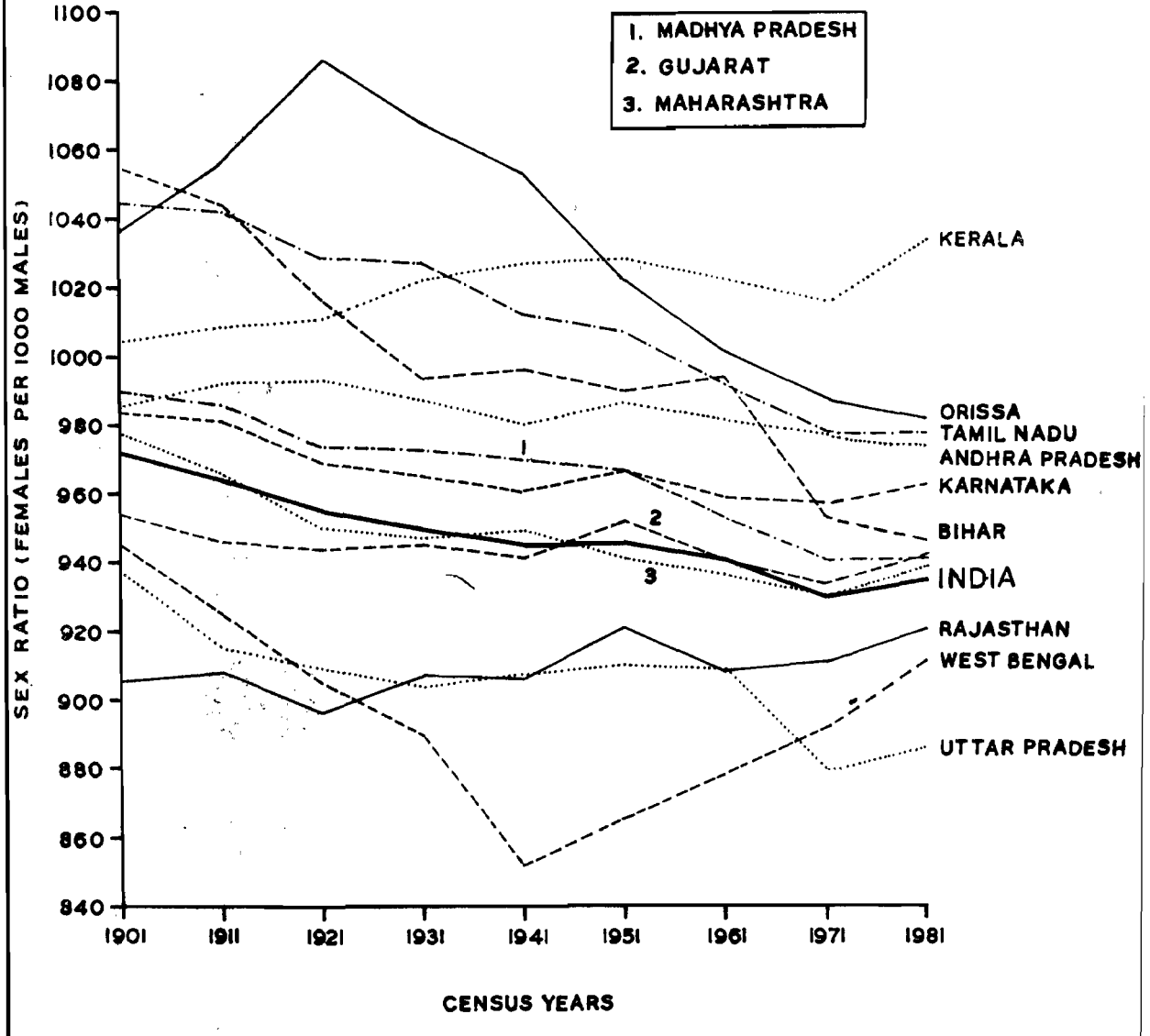
   Gujarat (1951, 1971, 1981)
   Himachal Pradesh (1971, 1981)
   Jammu and Kashmir (1981)
   Sikkim (1921, 1931)
   Tripura (1971, 1981)

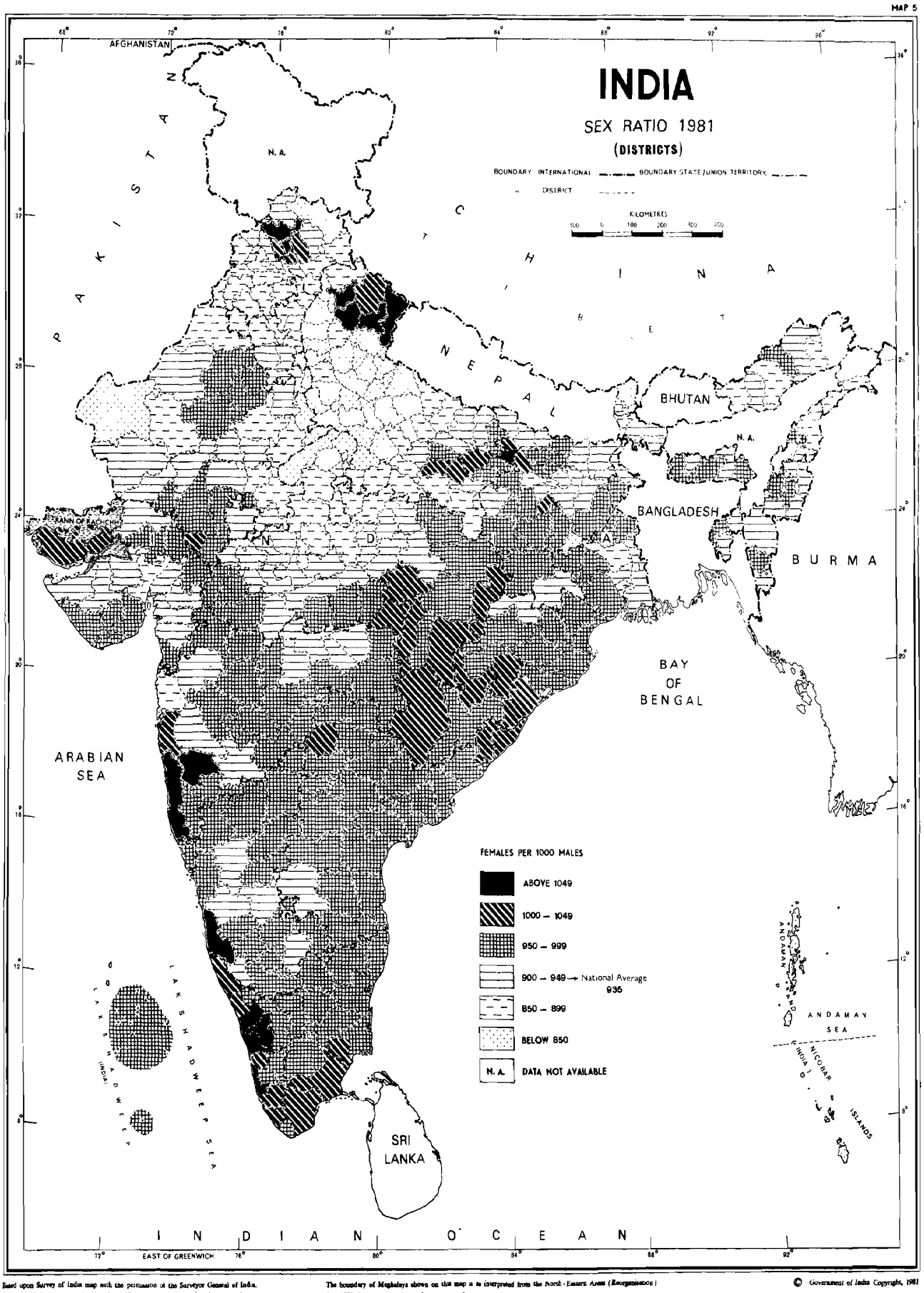
In the case of Maharashtra the sex ratio was above the all-India ratio in 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1981. It was equal to the all-India ratio in 1971 and below in the remaining censuses.

In the case of Dadra & Nagar Haveli the sex ratio was below the all-India ratio in 1901, 1921, 1931 and 1941 while it was equal to the all-India ratio in 1951 and above the all-India ratio in 1911, 1961, 1971 and 1981.

TRENDS IN SEX RATIO 1901–81

(India / States having population 20 million and above)





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Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry have been excluded from this analysis as the data are not available for all the censuses for these two areas.

The variations in sex ratio in 12 States which have a population of over 20 million in the 1981 census are presented visually in the graph on page 40 . The marked variations in certain States, as for example in West Bengal, are clearly brought out in the graph. The graph would also indicate that certain States have tended to be close to the all-India ratios though even here the steady general decline in the sex ratio is noticed.

Map 5 presents the sex ratio in various ranges in the districts as recorded at the 1981 census. Sex ratios above 1,000 are highly localised. The districts where the sex ratio is above 1,000 are in the coastal belt of Kerala, Dakshin Kannad district of Karnataka, Ratnagiri and Satara belt of Maharashtra, and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh with a small pocket in the Kangra area of Himachal Pradesh. These are all areas from which males have traditionally moved out in search of employment. Such pockets are also found in southern Tamil Nadu and in the tribal tracts in the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In the rest of the country the sex ratio is fairly evenly distributed in the intermediate ranges of 900 to 1,000. Sex ratios below 850 are predominantly present in the belt of western Uttar Pradesh and northern Madhya Pradesh.

Literacy

One of the important characteristics on which information is obtained in the census is literacy. For the purposes of the census, a person is deemed as literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not defined as literate. Children below five years of age were treated as illiterate.

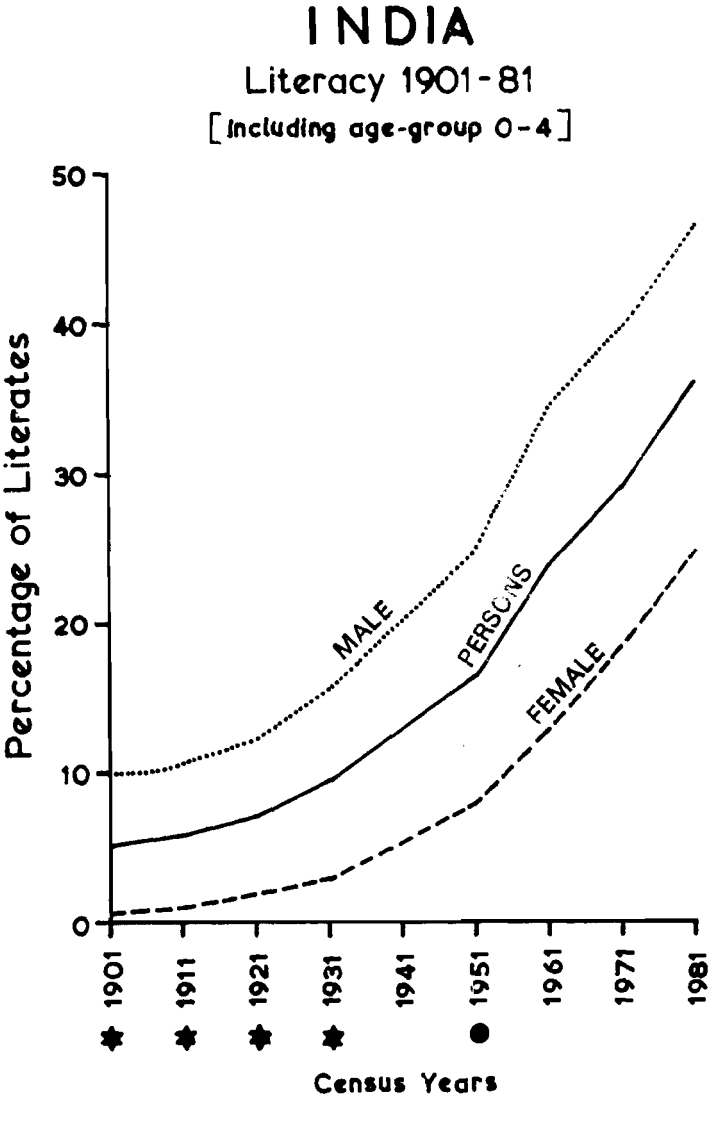
Literacy rates would be more meaningful if one were to exclude the population in the age group 0-4 from total population. However, at this stage, this information is not available since it would only be generated through further tabulations. Therefore, for the purposes of this paper the entire population is being taken into account including the population in the age group 0-4. The Provisional Population Table 9 presents the literacy rates in the country and in the States and Union Territories. The Statement below presents the figures for the country at each census year. In working out these rates for 1981, the population of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have been excluded as the census has not yet been taken there. The rates upto 1941 are for undivided India.

Statement 11

Literacy 1901-1981

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93
1941	16.10	24.90	7.30
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69
1981	36.17	46.74	24.88

The literacy rates in the country have certainly improved over the decade. However, there is a clear differential between the literacy rates among males and females. Female literacy rates are falling behind male literacy rates. The implications of a low female literacy rate would call for further consideration. Quite apart from the rates themselves, it would be



relevant to briefly consider the absolute figures of literates also. This is relevant because while the literacy rates have certainly improved the total number of illiterates has continued to increase. The following figures would illustrate the point :

	Literates	Illiterates
1971	156,440,275	372,145,203
	(161,415,010)	(386,744,642)
1981	237,991,932	419,933,693

The figures for 1971 exclude those for Assam and Jammu and Kashmir but for reference the country totals have been indicated in brackets. In comparing the figures for 1971 and 1981, the data of 1971 relating to these two States have been excluded.

It will be evident from these figures that while the number of literates has no doubt increased by about 82 million over the decade 1971-81, we have added about 48 million to the stock of illiterates. This would include, as mentioned earlier, very young children below the age of 5 years but even taking this fact into account the decadal increase in the physical numbers of illiterates would merit attention.

Statement 12 arranges the States and Union Territories in descending order of literacy rate as recorded at the 1981 census. The statement also indicates the corresponding rates at the 1971 census, the percentage increase in literacy and ranks which the States held with regard to literacy rates in 1971.

Statement 12

States/Union Territories arranged in the order of literacy ranking in 1981 census and comparison with 1971 census

Ranking in 1981	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate 1981	Literacy rate 1971	Ranking in 1971	Percentage increase of literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala	69.17	60.42	2	+14.48
2	Chandigarh	64.68	61.56	1	+ 5.07
3	Delhi	61.06	55.61	3	+ 9.80
4	Mizoram	59.50	53.79	4	+10.90
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	55.86	44.75	6	+24.83
6	Lakshadweep	54.72	43.66	7	+25.33
7	Pondicherry	54.23	46.02	5	+17.84
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.27	43.59	8	+17.62
9	Maharashtra	47.37	39.18	10	+20.90
10	Tamil Nadu	45.78	39.46	9	+16.02
11	Gujarat	43.75	35.79	11	+22.24
12	Manipur	41.99	32.91	14	+27.59
13	Nagaland	41.99	27.40	19	+53.25
14	Himachal Pradesh	41.94	31.96	15	+31.23
15	Tripura	41.58	30.98	17	+34.22
16	West Bengal	40.88	33.20	13	+23.13
17	Punjab	40.74	33.67	12	+21.00
18	Karnataka	38.41	31.52	16	+21.86
19	Haryana	35.84	26.89	20	+33.28
20	Orissa	34.12	26.18	21	+30.33
21	Sikkim	33.83	17.74	27	+90.70
22	Meghalaya	33.22	29.49	18	+12.65
23	Andhra Pradesh	29.94	24.57	22	+21.86
24	Madhya Pradesh	27.82	22.14	23	+25.65
25	Uttar Pradesh	27.38	21.70	24	+26.18
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.60	14.97	28	+77.69
27	Bihar	26.01	19.94	25	+30.44
28	Rajasthan	24.05	19.07	26	+26.11
29	Arunachal Pradesh	20.09	11.29	29	+77.95

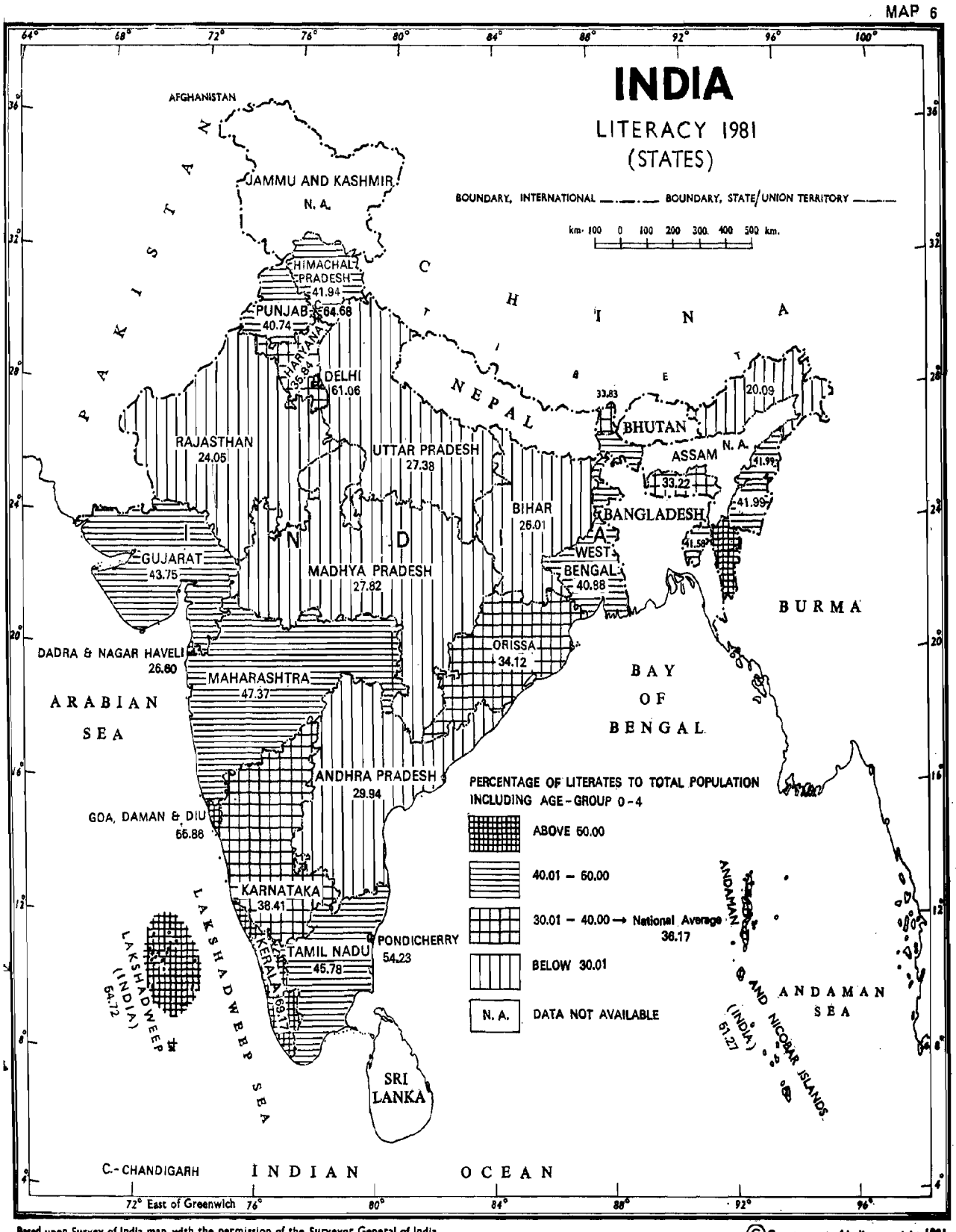
If one ignores Chandigarh which in reality is a highly urbanised area, among the States it will be noticed that Kerala has a pre-eminent position with regard to literacy and held this position both in 1971 and 1981. It is encouraging to notice that there has been a steady increase in literacy in the country.

Statement 13 indicates the distribution of States and Union Territories by three ranges of female literacy, namely, those with a female literacy rate of 50 per cent and above, those with a female literacy rate between 25 and 50 per cent and those with a female literacy rate below 25 per cent. The statement also indicates percentage increase of female literacy in the decade 1971-81.

Statement 13

Distribution of States and Union Territories by different ranges of female literacy

State/Union Territory	Per cent female literates	Percentage increase of fem. literacy 1971-81
1	2	3
FEMALE LITERACY 50% AND ABOVE		
Kerala	64.48	18.73
Chandigarh	59.30	9.11
Mizoram	52.57	12.55
Delhi	52.56	10.07
FEMALE LITERACY 25%—50%		
Goa, Daman & Diu	46.78	33.31
Pondicherry	44.30	27.96
Lakshadweep	44.21	44.67
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.85	34.52
Maharashtra	35.08	32.73
Punjab	34.14	31.81
Tamil Nadu	34.12	27.03
Nagaland	33.72	80.80
Gujarat	32.31	30.55
Tripura	31.60	49.13
Himachal Pradesh	31.39	55.17
Manipur	30.69	57.14
West Bengal	30.33	35.28
Meghalaya	29.28	19.22
Karnataka	27.83	32.71
FEMALE LITERACY LESS THAN 25%		
Haryana	22.23	49.29
Sikkim	22.07	147.98
Orissa	21.11	51.65
Andhra Pradesh	20.52	30.29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.75	113.65
Madhya Pradesh	15.54	42.31
Uttar Pradesh	14.42	36.68
Bihar	13.58	55.73
Rajasthan	11.32	33.81
Arunachal Pradesh	11.02	197.04

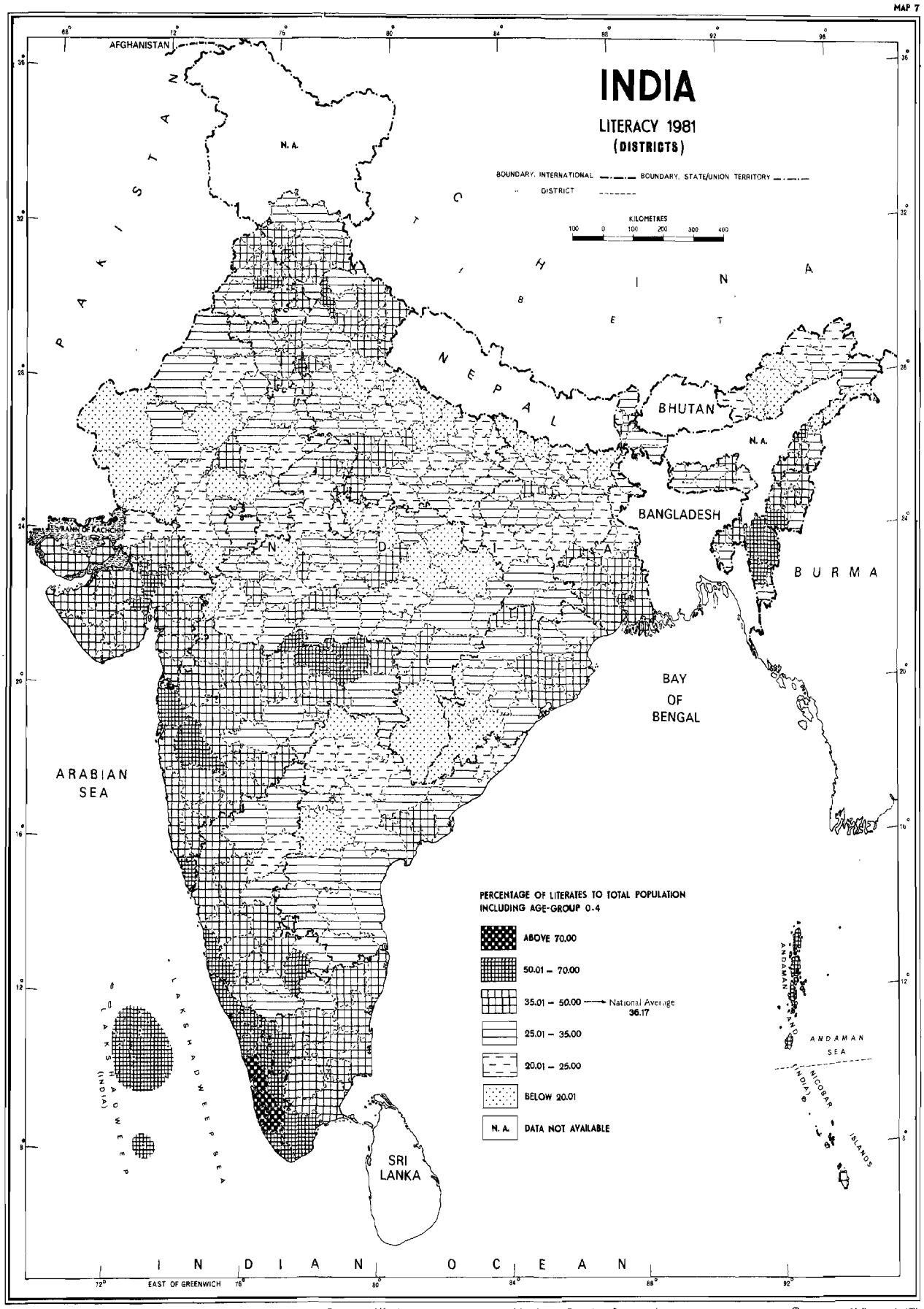


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Map 7 presents the district literacy rates by certain broad ranges. It is only in certain districts of Kerala that literacy is above 70 per cent. The belt made up approximately of the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the west and parts of Orissa and West Bengal in the east and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Punjab and Haryana have literacy rates between 35 and 50 per cent. The broad belt consisting of large parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where literacy rates are lower than 25 per cent stands out clearly in this map.

Only Kerala, Chandigarh, Mizoram and Delhi have female literacy rates above 50 per cent. If one were to exclude Chandigarh and Delhi on account of their being highly urbanised areas, Kerala's predominant position and the impressive position that Mizoram holds stand out.

In the second range the Union Territories occupy the top ranks with major States such as Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Karnataka following. It is important to notice that Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, among the major States, occupy the lowest rungs with regard to female literacy rates.. In the context of the general demographic situation in the country this is an aspect which would doubtless merit further consideration.

The statement also indicates the percentage increase of female literacy in the decade 1971-81. It is encouraging to notice from these figures that the percentage increase in female literacy in this decade is high in comparative terms in those States that do not occupy high position in the scale. For example, the percentage increase in female literacy in the past decade has been of the order of 56 per cent in Bihar, 52 per cent in Orissa, 42 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 36 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. This is an encouraging feature in as much as it would indicate increasing emphasis on improvement of the literacy rates among females in these States.

Female literacy is of particular importance in the context of programmes of family welfare. Statement 14 indicates the progress in female literacy from 1901 to 1981.

Statement 14

Progress of female literacy, 1901-1981

Year	Number of literates		Literate males per 100 literate females
	Males	Females	
1901	11,870,758	809,580	1466
1911	13,552,737	1,298,484	1043
1921	15,690,428	2,221,499	1208
1931	22,274,035	3,977,034	560
1941	NA	NA	NA
1951	46,272,335	13,916,683	332
1961	77,906,038	27,565,962	283
1971	112,012,994	49,423,270	227
1981	158,837,215*	79,154,717*	201

*Excludes Assam and Jammu and Kashmir.

'NA' stands for not available.

It is interesting to notice that till the 1920's female literacy was considerably below male literacy with a ratio of nearly 1 : 10 in favour of males. Thereafter, there has been a clear improvement in female literacy but in 1971 it will be noticed that for every 100 literate females there were still approximately double the number of literate males. In 1981 the provisional results indicate that for every 100 literate females there were 201 literate males. Though the disparity between literate females and males continues to persist the fact that the gap is tending to fill is encouraging.

Statement 15 indicates the literacy rates per thousand in India by sex. In effect this is a different presentation of the literacy rates themselves.

Statement 15

Literacy Rate per 1000 in India by Sex

Census Year	Males	Females	Persons
1901	98	6	53
1911	106	11	59
1921	122	18	72
1931	156	29	95
1941	249	73	161
1951	249	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	294
1981	467	249	362

The steady improvement in the proportion of literates among both males and females would be apparent from this statement. In particular, the improvement in the case of females is noteworthy. However, it would be noticed from the statement that nearly half the males in the country are still illiterate and nearly three-fourths of the females in the country are still illiterate. In the total population, nearly 64 per cent of the people are still illiterate.

Provisional Population Table I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND POPULATION IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Population, 1981			Sex ratio, i.e. females per 1000 males		Density of population per sq. km.		Decennial growth rate of population	
		Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**683,810,051**	**353,347,249**	**330,462,802**	**930**	**935**	**177***	**221***	**+24.80**	**+24.75**
	States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,403,619	27,035,531	26,368,088	977	975	158	194	+20.90	+22.76
2	Assam	19,902,826	10,472,712	9,430,114	896	900	186	254	+34.95	+36.09
3	Bihar	69,823,154	35,865,467	33,957,687	954	947	324	402	+21.33	+23.90
4	Gujarat	33,960,905	17,484,540	16,476,365	934	942	136	173	+29.39	+27.21
5	Haryana	12,850,902	6,846,153	6,004,749	867	877	227	291	+32.23	+28.04
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	2,131,312	2,106,257	958	988	62	76	+23.04	+22.46
7	Jammu and Kashmir	5,981,600	3,062,200	2,919,400	878	953	NA	NA	+29.65	+29.57
8	Karnataka	37,043,451	18,869,494	18,173,957	957	963	153	193	+24.22	+26.43
9	Kerala	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256	1,016	1034	549	654	+26.29	+19.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965	941	941	94	118	+28.67	+25.15
11	Maharashtra	62,693,898	32,341,115	30,352,783	930	939	164	204	+27.45	+24.38
12	Manipur	1,433,691	727,108	706,583	980	972	48	64	+37.53	+33.65
13	Meghalaya	1,327,874	678,883	648,991	942	956	45	59	+31.50	+31.25
14	Nagaland	773,281	414,231	359,050	871	867	31	47	+39.88	+49.73
15	Orissa	26,272,054	13,253,523	13,018,531	988	982	141	169	+25.05	+19.72
16	Punjab	16,669,755	8,840,234	7,829,521	865	886	269	331	+21.70	+23.01
17	Rajasthan	34,102,912	17,749,282	16,353,630	911	921	75	100	+27.83	+32.36
18	Sikkim	315,682	171,959	143,723	863	836	30	44	+29.38	+50.44
19	Tamil Nadu	48,297,456	24,420,228	23,877,228	978	978	317	371	+22.30	+17.23
24	Tripura	2,060,189	1,057,714	1,002,475	943	948	148	196	+36.28	+32.37
21	Uttar Pradesh	110,858,019	58,780,640	52,077,379	879	886	300	377	+19.78	+25.49
22	West Bengal	54,485,560	28,505,151	25,980,409	891	911	499	614	+26.87	+22.96
	Union Territories									
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188,254	106,889	81,365	644	761	14	23	+81.17	+63.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	335,941	292,109	861	870	6	7	+38.91	+34.34
3	Chandigarh	450,061	254,208	195,853	749	770	2257	3948	+114.59	+74.95
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,677	52,514	51,163	1007	974	151	211	+27.96	+39.78
5	Delhi	6,196,414	3,422,550	2,773,864	801	810	2742	4178	+52.93	+52.41
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	546,260	535,857	989	981	225	284	+36.88	+26.15
7	Lakshadweep	40,237	20,367	19,870	978	976	994	1257	+31.95	+26.49
8	Mizoram	487,774	251,988	235,786	946	936	16	23	+24.93	+46.75
9	Pondicherry	604,136	304,342	299,794	989	985	959	1228	+27.81	+28.07

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

'NA' Stands for not available.

Provisional Population

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN

Rank	1901		1911		1921		1931	
	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Pondicherry	501	Pondicherry	523	Pondicherry	496	Pondicherry	526
2	Lakshadweep	434	Lakshadweep	455	Lakshadweep	426	Lakshadweep	501
3	Delhi	274	Delhi	279	Delhi	329	Delhi	429
4	Chandigarh	193	West Bengal	203	Kerala	201	Kerala	245
5	West Bengal	191	Kerala	184	West Bengal	197	West Bengal	213
6	Uttar Pradesh	165	Uttar Pradesh	164	Tamil Nadu	166	Tamil Nadu	180
7	Kerala	165	Bihar	163	Bihar	162	Bihar	180
8	Bihar	157	Chandigarh	162	Chandigarh	159	Chandigarh	174
9	Punjab	150	Tamil Nadu	161	Uttar Pradesh	159	Uttar Pradesh	169
10	Tamil Nadu	148	Goa, Daman & Diu	136	Punjab	142	Punjab	159
11	Goa, Daman & Diu	133	Punjab	134	Goa, Daman & Diu	131	Goa, Daman & Diu	142
12	Haryana	105	Haryana	94	Haryana	96	Haryana	103
	INDIA	**77**	**INDIA**	**82**	**INDIA**	**81**	**INDIA**	**90**
13	Andhra Pradesh	69	Andhra Pradesh	78	Andhra Pradesh	78	Andhra Pradesh	88
14	Karnataka	68	Orissa	73	Orissa	72	Orissa	80
15	Orissa	66	Karnataka	71	Karnataka	70	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	78
16	Maharashtra	63	Maharashtra	70	Maharashtra	68	Maharashtra	78
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	Karnataka	76
18	Gujarat	46	Gujarat	50	Assam	59	Assam	71
19	Assam	42	Assam	49	Gujarat	52	Gujarat	59
20	Madhya Pradesh	38	Madhya Pradesh	44	Madhya Pradesh	43	Madhya Pradesh	48
21	Himachal Pradesh	35	Himachal Pradesh	34	Himachal Pradesh	35	Himachal Pradesh	37
22	Rajasthan	30	Rajasthan	32	Rajasthan	30	Tripura	36
23	Tripura	17	Tripura	22	Tripura	29	Rajasthan	34
24	Meghalaya	15	Meghalaya	18	Meghalaya	19	Meghalaya	21
25	Manipur	13	Manipur	16	Manipur	17	Manipur	20
26	Sikkim	8	Sikkim	12	Sikkim	12	Sikkim	15
27	Nagaland	6	Nagaland	9	Nagaland	10	Nagaland	11
28	Mizoram	4	Mizoram	4	Mizoram	5	Mizoram	6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4

Note : Jammu and Kashmir State and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh have been excluded as comparable figures are not available.

Provisional Population Table 3

PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901-1981

Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territory	Percentage decade variation								Percent overall growth rate
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1901-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	+ 5.75	— 0.81	+ 11.00	+ 14.22	+ 13.31	+ 21.51	+ 24.80	24.75	+ 196.84
	States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	+ 12.49	— 0.13	+ 12.99	+ 12.75	+ 14.02	+ 15.65	+ 20.90	22.76	180.10
2	Assam	+ 16.98	+ 20.48	+ 19.91	+ 20.40	+ 19.93	+ 34.98	+ 34.95	36.09	605.01
3	Bihar	+ 3.87	— 0.66	+ 11.45	+ 12.20	+ 10.27	+ 19.76	+ 21.33	23.90	155.65
4	Gujarat	+ 7.78	+ 3.79	+ 12.82	+ 18.25	+ 18.69	+ 26.88	+ 29.39	27.21	273.43
5	Haryana	— 9.70	+ 7.95	+ 7.14	+ 16.63	+ 7.60	+ 33.79	+ 32.23	28.04	197.97
6	Himachal Pradesh	— 1.22	+ 1.65	+ 8.23	+ 11.54	+ 5.42	+ 17.81	+ 23.04	22.46	120.67
7	Jammu and Kashmir	+ 7.18	+ 8.75	+ 10.14	+ 10.38	+ 10.42	+ 9.44	+ 29.95	29.67	179.60
8	Karnataka	+ 3.60	— 1.09	+ 9.38	+ 11.09	+ 19.36	+ 21.57	+ 24.22	26.43	183.75
9	Kerala	+ 11.76	+ 9.16	+ 21.05	+ 16.94	+ 22.82	+ 24.78	+ 28.29	+ 19.00	297.16
10	Madhya Pradesh	+ 15.30	— 1.38	+ 11.89	+ 12.34	+ 8.67	+ 24.17	+ 28.67	25.15	209.19
11	Maharashtra	+ 10.74	— 2.91	+ 14.81	+ 11.99	+ 19.27	+ 23.60	+ 27.45	+ 24.36	223.30
12	Manipur	+ 21.71	+ 10.82	+ 16.04	+ 14.92	+ 12.80	+ 35.04	+ 37.53	33.65	404.00
13	Meghalaya	+ 16.71	+ 7.21	+ 12.53	+ 16.59	+ 8.97	+ 27.03	+ 31.60	31.26	289.95
14	Nagaland	46.76	+ 8.55	+ 12.42	+ 6.04	+ 8.60	+ 14.07	+ 39.88	49.73	661.48
15	Orissa	+ 10.44	— 1.94	+ 11.94	+ 10.22	+ 6.38	+ 19.82	+ 25.05	+ 19.72	155.00
16	Punjab	— 13.76	+ 6.26	+ 12.02	+ 19.82	— 4.53	+ 21.56	+ 21.70	23.01	120.94
17	Rajasthan	+ 8.70	— 6.29	+ 14.14	+ 18.01	+ 15.20	+ 26.20	+ 27.83	32.36	291.29
18	Sikkim	+ 48.98	— 7.05	+ 34.37	+ 10.97	+ 13.34	+ 17.76	+ 29.38	50.44	434.93
19	Tamil Nadu	+ 8.67	+ 3.47	+ 8.52	+ 11.81	+ 14.66	+ 11.85	+ 22.30	17.23	150.86
20	Tripura	+ 32.48	+ 32.69	+ 26.63	+ 34.14	+ 24.56	+ 78.71	+ 36.28	32.37	1088.63
21	Uttar Pradesh	+ 0.97	— 3.08	+ 6.66	+ 13.57	+ 11.82	+ 16.56	+ 19.79	26.49	127.97
22	West Bengal	+ 6.25	— 2.91	+ 8.14	+ 22.93	+ 13.22	+ 32.80	+ 26.87	22.96	221.64
	Union Territories									
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+ 7.34	+ 2.37	+ 8.78	+ 14.61	— 8.28	+ 105.19	+ 81.17	63.51	653.74
2*	*Arunachal Pradesh*	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 38.91	34.34	NA
3	Chandigarh	— 18.07	— 6.65	+ 9.10	+ 14.11	— 7.47	+ 384.13	+ 114.59	74.95	1948.91
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	— 19.52	+ 6.99	+ 23.23	+ 5.70	+ 2.70	+ 39.56	+ 27.95	39.78	327.01
5	*Delhi*	+ 1.98	+ 18.03	+ 30.26	+ 44.27	— 90.00	+ 52.44	+ 52.93	52.41	1426.85
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 2.31	— 3.53	+ 8.15	+ 7.76	+ 2.11	— 5.14	+ 36.88	26.15	113.22
7	Lakshadweep	+ 4.85	— 8.31	+ 17.62	+ 14.43	+ 14.60	+ 14.61	+ 31.96	+ 25.49	189.85
8	Mizoram	+ 10.64	+ 7.90	+ 26.42	+ 22.81	+ 28.42	+ 35.61	+ 24.93	46.75	+ 481.71
9	Pondicherry	+ 4.39	— 5.06	+ 5.93	+ 10.20	+ 11.31	+ 16.34	+ 27.91	28.07	146.23

*'NA'—Stands for not available.

Provisional Population

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN DESCENDING

Rank	1901—11		1911—21		1921—31		1931—41	
	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sikkim	+48.98	Tripura	+32.59	Sikkim	+34.37	Delhi	+44.27
2	Nagaland	+46.76	Assam	+20.48	Delhi	+30.26	Tripura	+34.14
3	Tripura	+32.48	Delhi	+18.03	Mizoram	+26.42	West Bengal	+22.93
4	Manipur	+21.71	Manipur	+10.92	Tripura	+25.63	Mizoram	+22.81
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+19.52	Kerala	+ 9.16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+23.23	Assam	+20.40
6	Assam	+16.99	Mizoram	+ 7.90	Kerala	+21.85	Punjab	+19.82
7	Meghalaya	+15.71	Meghalaya	+ 7.21	Assam	+19.91	Gujarat	+19.25
8	Madhya Pradesh	+15.30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 6.99	Lakshadweep	+17.62	Rajasthan	+18.01
9	Andhra Pradesh	+12.49	Nagaland	+ 6.55	Manipur	+16.04	Kerala	+16.04
10	Kerala	+11.75	Punjab	+ 6.26	Maharashtra	+14.91	Haryana	+15.63
11	Maharashtra	+10.74	Jammu and Kashmir	+ 5.75	Rajasthan	+14.14	Meghalaya	+15.59
12	Mizoram	+10.64	Gujarat	+ 3.79	Meghalaya	+13.83	Manipur	+14.92
13	Orissa	+10.44	Tamil Nadu	+ 3.47	Andhra Pradesh	+12.99	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+14.61
14	Tamil Nadu	+ 8.57	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+ 2.37	Gujarat	+12.92	Lakshadweep	+14.43
							INDIA	**+14.22**
15	Gujarat	+ 7.79	Haryana	+ 1.95	Nagaland	+12.62	Chandigarh	+14.11
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+ 7.34	Himachal Pradesh	+ 1.65	Punjab	+12.02	Uttar Pradesh	+13.57
17	Jammu and Kashmir	+ 7.16	Andhra Pradesh	— 0.13	Orissa	+11.94	Andhra Pradesh	+12.75
			INDIA	**— 0.31**				
18	Rajasthan	+ 6.70	Bihar	— 0.66	Bihar	+11.45	Madhya Pradesh	+12.34
19	West Bengal	+ 6.25	Karnataka	— 1.09	Madhya Pradesh	+11.39	Bihar	+12.20
	INDIA	**+ 5.75**			**INDIA**	**+11.00**		
20	Lakshadweep	+ 4.85	Madhya Pradesh	— 1.38	Jammu and Kashmir	+10.14	Maharashtra	+11.99
21	Pondicherry	+ 4.39	Chandigarh	— 1.65	Karnataka	+ 9.38	Tamil Nadu	+11.91
22	Bihar	+ 3.67	Orissa	— 1.94	Chandigarh	+ 9.10	Himachal Pradesh	+11.54
23	Karnataka	+ 3.60	Maharashtra	— 2.91	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+ 8.78	Karnataka	+11.09
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 2.31	West Bengal	— 2.91	Tamil Nadu	+ 8.52	Sikkim	+10.67
25	Delhi	+ 1.98	Uttar Pradesh	— 3.08	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 8.15	Jammu and Kashmir	+10.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	— 0.97	Goa, Daman & Diu	— 3.53	West Bengal	+ 8.14	Orissa	+10.22
27	Himachal Pradesh	— 1.22	Pondicherry	— 5.06	Haryana	+ 7.14	Pondicherry	+10.20
28	Haryana	— 9.70	Rajasthan	— 6.29	Uttar Pradesh	+ 6.66	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 7.76
29	Punjab	—10.78	Lakshadweep	— 6.31	Pondicherry	+ 5.93	Nagaland	+ 6.04
30	Chandigarh	—16.07	Sikkim	— 7.05	Himachal Pradesh	+ 5.23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 5.70

Note : Arunachal Pradesh has been excluded as comparable figures prior to 1961—71 are not available.

Table 4

ORDER OF GROWTH RATE, 1901-11 to 1971-81

Rank	1941—51		1951—61		1961—71		1971—81	
	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate	State/ Union Territory	Growth rate
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Delhi	+90.00	Chandigarh	+394.13	Chandigarh	+114.59	Chandigarh	+74.95
2	Mizoram	+28.42	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+105.18	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+ 81.17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+63.51
3	Tripura	+24.56	Tripura	+ 78.71	Delhi	+ 52.93	Delhi	+52.41
4	Kerala	+22.82	Delhi	+ 52.44	Nagaland	+ 39.88	Sikkim	+50.44
5	Assam	+19.93	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 39.56	Manipur	+ 37.53	Nagaland	+49.73
6	Karnataka	+19.36	Mizoram	+ 35.61	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 36.88	Mizoram	+46.75
7	Maharashtra	+19.27	Manipur	+ 35.04	Tripura	+ 36.28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+39.78
8	Gujarat	+18.69	Assam	+ 34.98	Assam	+ 34.95	Assam	+36.09
9	Rajasthan	+15.20	Haryana	+ 33.79	Haryana	+ 32.23	Manipur	+33.65
10	Tamil Nadu	+14.66	West Bengal	+ 32.80	Lakshadweep	+ 31.95	Tripura	+32.37
11	Lakshadweep	+14.60	Meghalaya	+ 27.03	Meghalaya	+ 31.50	Rajasthan	+32.36
12	Andhra Pradesh	+14.02	Gujarat	+ 26.88	Jammu and Kashmir	+ 29.65	Meghalaya	+31.25
13	Sikkim	+13.34	Rajasthan	+ 26.20	Gujarat	+ 29.39	Jammu and Kashmir	+29.57
	INDIA	**+13.31**						
14	West Bengal	+13.22	Kerala	+ 24.76	Sikkim	+ 29.38	Pondicherry	+28.07
15	Manipur	+12.80	Madhya Pradesh	+ 24.17	Madhya Pradesh	+ 28.67	Haryana	+28.04
16	Uttar Pradesh	+11.82	Maharashtra	+ 23.60	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 27.96	Gujarat	+27.21
17	Pondicherry	+11.31	Karnataka	+ 21.57	Rajasthan	+ 27.83	Lakshadweep	+26.49
18	Jammu and Kashmir	+10.42	Punjab	+ 21.56	Pondicherry	+ 27.81	Karnataka	+26.43
			INDIA	**+ 21.51**				
19	Bihar	+10.27	Orissa	+ 19.82	Maharashtra	+ 27.45	Goa, Daman & Diu	+26.15
20	Meghalaya	+ 8.97	Bihar	+ 19.76	West Bengal	+ 26.87	Uttar Pradesh	+25.49
21	Madhya Pradesh	+ 8.67	Himachal Pradesh	+ 17.87	Kerala	+ 26.29	Madhya Pradesh	+25.15
							INDIA	**+24.75**
22	Nagaland	+ 8.60	Sikkim	+ 17.76	Orissa	+ 25.05	Maharashtra	+24.36
23	Haryana	+ 7.60	Uttar Pradesh	+ 16.66	Mizoram	+ 24.93	Bihar	+23.90
					INDIA	**+ 24.80**		
24	Chandigarh	+ 7.47	Pondicherry	+ 16.34	Karnataka	+ 24.22	Punjab	+23.01
25	Orissa	+ 6.38	Andhra Pradesh	+ 15.65	Himachal Pradesh	+ 23.04	West Bengal	+22.96
26	Himachal Pradesh	+ 5.42	Lakshadweep	+ 14.61	Tamil Nadu	+ 22.30	Andhra Pradesh	+22.76
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 2.70	Nagaland	+ 14.07	Punjab	+ 21.70	Himachal Pradesh	+22.46
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 2.11	Tamil Nadu	+ 11.85	Bihar	+ 21.33	Orissa	+19.72
29	Punjab	— 4.58	Jammu and Kashmir	+ 9.44	Andhra Pradesh	+ 20.90	Kerala	+19.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	— 8.28	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 5.14	Uttar Pradesh	+ 19.78	Tamil Nadu	+17.23

Provisional Population Table 5

POPULATION PER SQ. KM., 1901-1981

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA*	**77**	**82**	**81**	**90**	**103**	**117**	**142**	**177***	**221***
	States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	69	78	78	88	99	113	131	158	194
2	Assam	42	49	59	71	85	102	138	186	254
3	Bihar	157	163	162	180	202	223	267	324	402
4	Gujarat	46	50	52	59	70	83	105	136	173
5	Haryana	105	94	96	103	119	128	172	227	291
6	Himachal Pradesh	35	34	35	37	41	43	51	62	76
7	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Karnataka	68	71	70	76	85	101	123	153	193
9	Kerala	165	184	201	245	284	349	435	549	654
10	Madhya Pradesh	38	44	43	48	54	59	73	94	118
11	Maharashtra	63	70	68	78	87	104	129	164	204
12	Manipur	13	16	17	20	23	26	35	48	64
13	Meghalaya	15	18	19	21	25	27	34	45	59
14	Nagaland	6	9	10	11	11	13	22	31	47
15	Orissa	66	73	72	80	88	94	113	141	169
16	Punjab	150	134	142	159	191	182	221	269	331
17	Rajasthan	30	32	30	34	41	47	59	75	100
18	Sikkim	8	12	12	15	17	19	23	30	44
19	Tamil Nadu	148	161	166	180	202	232	259	317	371
20	Tripura	17	22	29	36	49	61	109	148	196
21	Uttar Pradesh	165	164	159	169	192	215	251	300	377
22	West Bengal	191	203	197	213	292	296	394	499	614
	Union Territories									
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	3	4	4	4	8	14	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7
3	Chandigarh	193	162	159	174	198	213	1,052	2,257	3,948
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49	59	63	78	82	85	118	151	211
5	Delhi	274	279	329	429	619	1,176	1,793	2,742	4,178
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	133	136	131	142	153	156	164	225	284
7	Lakshadweep	434	455	426	501	574	657	753	994	1,257
8	Mizoram	4	4	5	6	7	9	13	16	23
9	Pondicherry	501	523	496	526	579	645	750	959	1,228

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

'N A' stands for not available.

Provisional Population

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN

Rank	1901 State/Union Territory	1901 Density	1911 State/Union Territory	1911 Density	1921 State/Union Territory	1921 Density	1931 State/Union Territory	1931 Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Pondicherry	501	Pondicherry	523	Pondicherry	496	Pondicherry	526
2	Lakshadweep	434	Lakshadweep	455	Lakshadweep	426	Lakshadweep	501
3	Delhi	274	Delhi	279	Delhi	329	Delhi	429
4	Chandigarh	193	West Bengal	203	Kerala	201	Kerala	245
5	West Bengal	191	Kerala	184	West Bengal	197	West Bengal	213
6	Uttar Pradesh	165	Uttar Pradesh	164	Tamil Nadu	166	Tamil Nadu	180
7	Kerala	165	Bihar	163	Bihar	162	Bihar	180
8	Bihar	157	Chandigarh	162	Chandigarh	159	Chandigarh	174
9	Punjab	150	Tamil Nadu	161	Uttar Pradesh	159	Uttar Pradesh	169
10	Tamil Nadu	148	Goa, Daman & Diu	136	Punjab	142	Punjab	159
11	Goa, Daman & Diu	133	Punjab	134	Goa, Daman & Diu	131	Goa, Daman & Diu	142
12	Haryana	105	Haryana	94	Haryana	96	Haryana	103
	INDIA	**77**	**INDIA**	**82**	**INDIA**	**81**	**INDIA**	**90**
13	Andhra Pradesh	69	Andhra Pradesh	78	Andhra Pradesh	78	Andhra Pradesh	88
14	Karnataka	68	Orissa	73	Orissa	72	Orissa	80
15	Orissa	66	Karnataka	71	Karnataka	70	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	78
16	Maharashtra	63	Maharashtra	70	Maharashtra	68	Maharashtra	78
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	Karnataka	76
18	Gujarat	46	Gujarat	50	Assam	59	Assam	71
19	Assam	42	Assam	49	Gujarat	52	Gujarat	69
20	Madhya Pradesh	38	Madhya Pradesh	44	Madhya Pradesh	43	Madhya Pradesh	48
21	Himachal Pradesh	35	Himachal Pradesh	34	Himachal Pradesh	35	Himachal Pradesh	37
22	Rajasthan	30	Rajasthan	32	Rajasthan	30	Tripura	36
23	Tripura	17	Tripura	22	Tripura	29	Rajasthan	34
24	Meghalaya	15	Meghalaya	18	Meghalaya	19	Meghalaya	21
25	Manipur	13	Manipur	16	Manipur	17	Manipur	20
26	Sikkim	8	Sikkim	12	Sikkim	12	Sikkim	15
27	Nagaland	6	Nagaland	9	Nagaland	10	Nagaland	11
28	Mizoram	4	Mizoram	4	Mizoram	5	Mizoram	6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4

Note: Jammu and Kashmir State and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh have been excluded as comparable figures are not available.

Table 6

DESCENDING ORDER OF DENSITY, 1901—1981

	1941		1951		1961		1971		1981	
Rank	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density	State/Union Territory	Density
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Delhi	619	Delhi	1176	Delhi	1793	Delhi	2742	Delhi	4178
2	Pondicherry	579	Lakshadweep	657	Chandigarh	1052	Chandigarh	2257	Chandigarh	3948
3	Lakshadweep	574	Pondicherry	645	Lakshadweep	753	Lakshadweep	994	Lakshadweep	1257
4	Kerala	284	Kerala	349	Pondicherry	750	Pondicherry	959	Pondicherry	1228
5	West Bengal	262	West Bengal	296	Kerala	435	Kerala	549	Kerala	654
6	Bihar	202	Tamil Nadu	232	West Bengal	394	West Bengal	499	West Bengal	614
7	Tamil Nadu	202	Bihar	223	Bihar	267	Bihar	324	Bihar	402
8	Chandigarh	198	Uttar Pradesh	215	Tamil Nadu	259	Tamil Nadu	317	Uttar Pradesh	377
9	Uttar Pradesh	192	Chandigarh	213	Uttar Pradesh	251	Uttar Pradesh	300	Tamil Nadu	371
10	Punjab	191	Punjab	182	Punjab	221	Punjab	269	Punjab	331
11	Goa, Daman & Diu	153	Goa, Daman & Diu	156	Haryana	172	Haryana	227	Haryana	291
12	Haryana	119	Haryana	128	Goa, Daman & Diu	164	Goa, Daman & Diu	225	Goa, Daman & Diu	284
	INDIA	**103**	**INDIA**	**117**	**INDIA**	**142**				
13	Andhra Pradesh	99	Andhra Pradesh	113	Assam	138	Assam	186	Assam	254
							INDIA	**177**	**INDIA**	**221**
14	Orissa	88	Maharashtra	104	Andhra Pradesh	131	Maharashtra	164	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211
15	Maharashtra	87	Assam	102	Maharashtra	129	Andhra Pradesh	158	Maharashtra	204
16	Assam	85	Karnataka	101	Karnataka	123	Karnataka	153	Tripura	196
17	Karnataka	85	Orissa	94	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	118	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	151	Andhra Pradesh	194
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85	Orissa	113	Tripura	148	Karnataka	193
19	Gujarat	70	Gujarat	83	Tripura	109	Orissa	141	Gujarat	173
20	Madhya Pradesh	54	Tripura	61	Gujarat	105	Gujarat	136	Orissa	169
21	Tripura	49	Madhya Pradesh	59	Madhya Pradesh	73	Madhya Pradesh	94	Madhya Pradesh	118
22	Himachal Pradesh	41	Rajasthan	47	Rajasthan	59	Rajasthan	75	Rajasthan	100
23	Rajasthan	41	Himachal Pradesh	43	Himachal Pradesh	51	Himachal Pradesh	62	Himachal Pradesh	76
24	Meghalaya	25	Meghalaya	27	Manipur	35	Manipur	48	Manipur	64
25	Manipur	23	Manipur	26	Meghalaya	34	Meghalaya	45	Meghalaya	59
26	Sikkim	17	Sikkim	19	Sikkim	23	Nagaland	31	Nagaland	47
27	Nagaland	11	Nagaland	13	Nagaland	22	Sikkim	30	Sikkim	44
28	Mizoram	7	Mizoram	9	Mizoram	13	Mizoram	16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	Mizoram	23

Provisional Population Table 7

SEX RATIO 1901—1981

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	* 1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**972**	**964**	**955**	**950**	**945**	**946**	**941**	**930**	**935**
	States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981	977	975
2	Assam	919	915	896	874	875	868	869	896	900
3	Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994	954	947
4	Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940	934	942
5	Haryana	867	835	844	844	869	871	868	867	877
6	Himachal Pradesh	884	889	890	897	890	912	938	958	988
7	Jammu and Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873	878	878	953
8	Karnataka	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963
9	Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,016	1,034
10	Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953	941	941
11	Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936	930	939
12	Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015	980	972
13	Meghalaya	1,036	1,013	1,000	971	966	949	937	942	956
14	Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933	871	867
15	Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001	988	982
16	Punjab	832	780	799	815	836	844	854	865	886
17	Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908	911	921
18	Sikkim	918	951	970	967	920	907	904	863	836
19	Tamil Nadu	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992	978	978
20	Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932	943	948
21	Uttar Pradesh	937	915	909	904	907	910	909	879	886
22	West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	878	891	911
	Union Territories									
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	318	352	303	495	574	625	617	644	761
2	Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	861	870
3	Chandigarh	771	720	743	751	763	781	652	749	770
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963	1,007	974
5	Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801	810
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086	1,103	1,122	1,088	1,083	1,128	1,071	969	981
7	Lakshadweep	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020	978	976
8	Mizoram	1,113	1,120	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,041	1,009	946	936
9	Pondicherry	NA	1,058	1,053	NA	NA	1,030	1,013	989	985

'NA' stands for not available

Provisional Population

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN

Rank	1901 State/Union Territory	1901 Sex Ratio	1911 State/Union Territory	1911 Sex Ratio	1921 State/Union Territory	1921 Sex Ratio	1931 State/Union Territory	1931 Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mizoram	1113	Mizoram	1120	Goa, Daman & Diu	1122	Mizoram	1102
2	Gao, Daman & Diu	1085	Goa, Daman & Diu	1103	Mizoram	1109	Goa, Daman & Diu	1088
3	Lakshadweep	1063	Orissa	1056	Orissa	1086	Orissa	1067
4	Bihar	1054	Bihar	1044	Manipur	1041	Manipur	1065
5	Tamil Nadu	1044	Tamil Nadu	1042	Tamil Nadu	1029	Tamil Nadu	1027
6	Orissa	1037	Manipur	1029	Lakshadweep	1027	Kerala	1022
7	Manipur	1037	Meghalaya	1013	Bihar	1016	Nagaland	997
8	Meghalaya	1036	Kerala	1008	Kerala	1011	Bihar	994
9	Kerala	1004	Nagaland	993	Meghalaya	1000	Lakshadweep	994
10	Madhya Pradesh	990	Andhra Pradesh	992	Andhra Pradesh	993	Andhra Pradesh	987
11	Andhra Pradesh	985	Lakshadweep	987	Nagaland	992	Madhya Pradesh	973
12	Karnataka	983	Madhya Pradesh	986	Madhya Pradesh	974	Meghalaya	971
13	Maharashtra	978	Karnataka	981	Sikkim	970	Sikkim	967
14	Nagaland	973	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	967	Karnataka	969	Karnataka	965
	INDIA	**972**			**INDIA**	**955**	**INDIA**	**950**
15	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	960	Maharashtra	966	Maharashtra	950	Maharashtra	947
			INDIA	**964**				
16	Gujarat	954	Sikkim	951	Gujarat	944	Gujarat	945
17	West Bengal	945	Gujarat	946	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	940	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	911
18	Uttar Pradesh	937	West Bengal	925	Uttar Pradesh	909	Rajasthan	907
19	Assam	919	Uttar Pradesh	915	West Bengal	905	Uttar Pradesh	904
20	Sikkim	916	Assam	915	Assam	896	Himachal Pradesh	897
21	Rajasthan	905	Rajasthan	908	Rajasthan	896	West Bengal	890
22	Himachal Pradesh	884	Himachal Pradesh	889	Himachal Pradesh	890	Tripura	885
23	Jammu and Kashmir	882	Tripura	885	Tripura	885	Assam	874
24	Tripura	874	Jammu and Kashmir	876	Jammu and Kashmir	870	Jammu and Kashmir	865
25	Haryana	867	Haryana	835	Haryana	844	Haryana	844
26	Delhi	862	Delhi	793	Punjab	799	Punjab	815
27	Punjab	832	Punjab	780	Chandigarh	743	Chandigarh	751
28	Chandigarh	771	Chandigarh	720	Delhi	733	Delhi	722
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	318	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	352	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	303	Andaman and Nicobar Island	495

Note : The Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry have been excluded as comparable figures are not available.

Table 8

DESCENDING ORDER OF SEX RATIO, 1901—1981

Rank	1941		1951		1961		1971		1981	
	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Goa, Daman & Diu	1083	Goa, Daman & Diu	1128	Goa, Daman & Diu	1071	Kerala	1016	Kerala	1034
2	Mizoram	1069	Lakshadweep	1043	Kerala	1022	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1007	Himachal Pradesh	988
3	Manipur	1055	Mizoram	1041	Lakshadweep	1020	Goa, Daman & Diu	989	Orissa	982
4	Orissa	1053	Manipur	1036	Manipur	1015	Orissa	988	Goa, Daman & Diu	981
5	Kerala	1027	Kerala	1028	Mizoram	1009	Manipur	980	Tamil Nadu	978
6	Nagaland	1021	Orissa	1022	Orissa	1001	Tamil Nadu	978	Lakshadweep	976
7	Lakshadweep	1018	Tamil Nadu	1007	Bihar	994	Lakshadweep	978	Andhra Pradesh	975
8	Tamil Nadu	1012	Nagaland	999	Tamil Nadu	992	Andhra Pradesh	977	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
9	Bihar	996	Bihar	990	Andhra Pradesh	981	Himachal Pradesh	958	Manipur	972
10	Andhra Pradesh	980	Andhra Pradesh	986	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	963	Karnataka	957	Karnataka	963
11	Madhya Pradesh	970	Madhya Pradesh	967	Karnataka	959	Bihar	954	Meghalaya	956
12	Meghalaya	966	Karnataka	966	Madhya Pradesh	953	Mizoram	946	Jammu and Kashmir	953
					INDIA	**941**				
13	Karnataka	960	Gujarat	952	Gujarat	940	Tripura	943	Tripura	948
14	Maharashtra	949	Meghalaya	949	Himachal Pradesh	938	Meghalaya	942	Bihar	947
	INDIA	**945**	**INDIA**	**946**						
15	Gujarat	941	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	946	Meghalaya	937	Madhya Pradesh	941	Gujarat	942
16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	925	Maharashtra	941	Maharashtra	936	Gujarat	934	Madhya Pradesh	941
							INDIA	**930**		
17	Sikkim	920	Rajasthan	921	Nagaland	933	Maharashtra	930	Maharashtra	939
18	Uttar Pradesh	907	Himachal Pradesh	912	Tripura	932	Rajasthan	911	Mizoram	936
									INDIA	**935**
19	Rajasthan	906	Uttar Pradesh	910	Uttar Pradesh	909	Assam	896	Rajasthan	921
20	Himachal Pradesh	890	Sikkim	907	Rajasthan	908	West Bengal	891	West Bengal	911
21	Tripura	886	Tripura	904	Sikkim	904	Uttar Pradesh	879	Assam	900
22	Assam	875	Jammu and Kashmir	873	Jammu and Kashmir	878	Jammu and Kashmir	878	Uttar Pradesh	886
23	Haryana	869	Haryana	871	West Bengal	878	Nagaland	871	Punjab	886
24	Jammu and Kashmir	869	Assam	868	Assam	869	Haryana	867	Haryana	877
25	West Bengal	852	West Bengal	865	Haryana	868	Punjab	865	Nagaland	867
26	Punjab	836	Punjab	844	Punjab	854	Sikkim	863	Sikkim	836
27	Chandigarh	763	Chandigarh	781	Delhi	785	Delhi	801	Delhi	810
28	Delhi	715	Delhi	768	Chandigarh	652	Chandigarh	749	Chandigarh	770
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	574	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	625	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	644	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	761

Provisional Population

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF LITERATES 1981

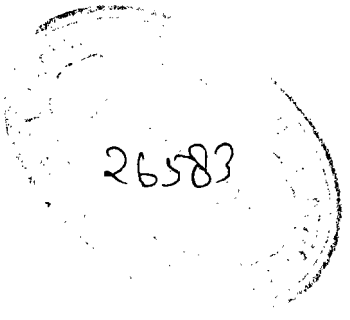
Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total population 1981		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**683,810,051**	**353,347,249**	**330,462,802**
	States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,403 619	27,035,531	26,368,088
2	Assam	19,902,826	10,472,712	9,430,114
3	Bihar	69,823,154	35,865,467	33,957,687
4	Gujarat	33,960,905	17,484,540	16,476,365
5	Haryana	12,850,902	6,846,153	6,004,749
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	2,131,312	2,106 257
7	Jammu and Kashmir	5,981,600	3,062,200	2,919,400
8	Karnataka	37,043,451	18,869,494	18,173,957
9	Kerala	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256
10	Madhya Pradesh	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965
11	Maharashtra	62,693,898	32,341,115	30,352,783
12	Manipur	1,433,691	727,108	706,583
13	Meghalaya	1,327,874	678,883	648,991
14	Nagaland	773,281	414,231	359,050
15	Orissa	26,272,054	13,253,523	13,018,531
26	Punjab	16,669,755	8,840,234	7,829 521
17	Rajasthan	34,102,912	17,749,282	16,353,630
18	Sikkim	315,682	171,959	143,723
19	Tamil Nadu	48,297,456	24,420,228	23,877,228
20	Tripura	2,060,189	1,057,714	1,002,475
21	Uttar Pradesh	110,858,019	58,780,640	52,077,379
22	West Bengal	54,485,560	28,505,151	25,980,409
	Union Territories			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188,254	106,889	81,365
2	Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	335,941	292,109
3	Chandigarh	450,061	254,208	195,853
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,677	52,514	51,163
5	Delhi	6,196,414	3,422,550	2,773,864
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	546,260	535,857
7	Lakshadweep	40,237	20,367	19,870
8	Mizoram	487,774	251,988	235,786
9	Pondicherry	604,136	304,342	299,794

*Excludes Assam and Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 9

AND LITERACY RATE FOR 1971 AND 1981 BY SEX

Literate population 1981			Percentage of literates to total population						Sl. No.
			1971			1981			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
237,991,932	**158,837,215**	**79,154,717**	**29.45**	**39.45**	**18.69**	**36.17***	**46.74***	**24.88***	
15,989,266	10,578,388	5,410,878	24.57	33.18	15.75	29.94	39.13	20.52	1
...	...	...	28.15	36.68	18.63	...	...	...	2
18,163,410	13,551,736	4,611,674	19.94	30.64	8.72	26.01	37.78	13.58	3
14,858,075	9,534,470	5,323,605	35.79	46.11	24.75	43.75	54.53	32.31	4
4,605,649	3,271,047	1,334,602	26.89	37.29	14.89	35.84	47.78	22.23	5
1,777,201	1,115,973	661,228	31.96	43.19	20.23	41.94	52.36	31.39	6
...	...	...	18.58	26.75	9.28	...	...	...	7
14,228,947	9,171,677	5,057,270	31.52	41.62	20.97	38.41	48.61	27.83	8
17,571,819	9,244,609	8,327,210	60.42	66.62	54.31	69.17	74.03	64.48	9
14,502,063	10,574,919	3,927,144	22.14	32.70	10.92	27.82	39.38	15.54	10
29,695,721	19,046,963	10,648,758	39.18	51 04	26.43	47.37	58.89	35.08	11
601,943	385,123	216,820	32.91	46.04	19.53	41.99	52.97	30.69	12
441,077	251,056	190,021	29.49	34.12	24.56	33 22	36.98	29.28	13
324,700	203,643	121,057	27.40	35.02	18.65	41.99	49.16	33.72	14
8,964,625	6,216,037	2,748,588	26.18	38.29	13.92	34.12	46.90	21.11	15
6,791,547	4,118,415	2,673,132	33.67	40.38	25.90	40.74	46.59	34.14	16
8,201,615	6,350,945	1,850,670	19.07	28.74	8.46	24.05	35.78	11.32	17
106,780	75,066	31,714	17.74	25.37	8.90	33.83	43.65	22.07	18
22,111,593	13,965,132	8,146,461	39.46	51.78	26.86	45.78	57.19	34.12	19
856,688	539,932	316,756	30.98	40.20	21.19	41.58	51.05	31.60	20
30,358,013	22,845,887	7,512,126	21.70	31.50	10.55	27.38	38.87	14.42	21
22,271,867	14,391,808	7,880,059	33.20	42.81	22.42	40.88	50.49	30.33	22
96,520	62,470	34,050	43.59	51.64	31.11	51.27	58.44	41.85	1
126,185	94,002	32,183	11.29	17.82	3.71	20.09	27.98	11.02	2
291,091	174,953	116,138	61.56	66.97	54.35	64.68	68.82	59.30	3
27,578	19,007	8,571	14.97	22.15	7.84	26.60	36.19	16.75	4
3,783,611	2,325,804	1,457,807	55.61	63.71	47.75	61.06	67.96	52.56	5
604,489	353,832	250,657	44.75	54.31	35.09	55.86	64.77	46.78	6
22,018	13,233	8,785	43.66	56.48	30.56	54.72	64.97	44.21	7
290,241	166,296	123,945	53.79	60.49	46.71	59.50	65.99	52.57	8
327,600	194,792	132,808	46.02	57.29	34.62	54.23	64.00	44.30	9


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CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....

Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	X X	(a)	X X X	(a)	X X X	X X							X X X

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....

Signature of field Supervisor.....Date.....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) **CONFIDENTIAL**

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code.....( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....

12 Educational attainment .....

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2) .....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) .....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL
(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth ☐

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) ☐

(c) District ☐☐

(d) State/Country ☐☐

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence ☐

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) ☐

(c) District ☐☐

(d) State/Country ☐☐

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* ☐

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration ☐☐

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage ☐☐

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year ☐

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. _____ CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. _____

Location Code _____ Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist) _____ Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless* _____

1. Name of head of household _____
2. Religion of the head of household _____
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) _____
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household _____
5. Language mainly spoken in the household _____
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(a) WALL — Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) _____

(b) ROOF — Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7) | Others (8) _____

(c) FLOOR — Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic/tiles (6) | Others (7) _____

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source : Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) _____

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2) _____

(b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2) _____ ; (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) _____

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household _____
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household _____
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category — Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3) _____
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy _____
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II: Population Record) _____

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (×) in the box.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part II : Population

M A L E

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A		
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)					

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

	MALE										FEMALE											
		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Serial No.	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.