

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-5

GUJARAT

PART II-SPECIAL

REPORT AND TABLES BASED ON 5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA

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PREFACE

The processing of the data collected during the 1981 census of India was planned to be carried out on the basis of a mix of manual tabulation and processing on the computer. The manual tabulation related mainly to the abstraction of information of what is termed as the Primary Census Abstracts which presents data down to village level of general population by sex, literacy, distribution by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and by the broad working characteristics of cultivator, agricultural labourer, those in household industry and other workers. The second stage of processing consisted of taking on to tape the data relating to the 20 per cent area sample. As part of the process of quick dissemination of census data, while the voluminous data based on the 20 per cent area sample is being processed in order to generate socio-economic tables, it was decided that an initial set of data should be presented on the basis of 5 per cent area sample at the national level and in the case of the larger States. This 5 per cent area sample is a sub-sample of the 20 per cent area sample itself. This report presents the data relating to Gujarat State on the basis of the 5 per cent area sample.

This report must be considered as basically consisting of "first estimates" since a more extensive tabulation is envisaged on the basis of the full 20 per cent area sample. However, it is our expectation that this report will be of some use to those concerned with demographic trends and to policy and programme administrators. The report is not exhaustive in terms of the tabulation plan and only those tables which were considered as appropriately capable of presentation on the basis of a 5 per cent area sample have been incorporated herein.

In the preparation of this report I have had great assistance and help from all my colleagues. I must, however, mention, in particular, the help I received from the Director, Electronic Data Processing Division and his colleagues and from Shri K.S. Natarajan, Assistant Registrar General (Demography Division) who, along with his colleagues Shri R.K. Puri, Shri A.K. Biswas and Shri Phool Singh, Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Shri K.N. Unni, Senior Research Officer, Shri S.S. Bawa and Shri Subhash Garg, Assistant Directors of Census Operations (Technical), took great pains to analyse the 5 per cent tables. I must also acknowledge the assistance I have received from my Personal Section led by Shri O.P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations in the preparation of this report, specially the hard work put in by Shri N.S. Bhatnagar and Smt. Rajni Verma in getting the final manuscript ready.

It is proposed, as mentioned earlier, to present such brief reports based on the 5 per cent area sample at the national level and in the case of each of the larger States. It is hoped that these reports will serve the immediate needs of data users.

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NEW DELHI
October 1, 1983

PART I

REPORT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The 1981 census of India was conducted from 9th February to 28th February, 1981 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The reference date for the 1981 census was the sunrise of March 1st, 1981. In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, due to bad weather conditions during the months of February and March, 1981, the census was conducted from 20th April to 10th May, 1981, the reference date being sunrise of 6th May, 1981. The census could not be conducted in Assam due to disturbed conditions prevailing in the State at that time. In certain inaccessible areas, the enumeration was carried out non-synchronously. These areas include the snowbound regions of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh and the operations were also carried out non-synchronously in certain parts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In these areas, the enumeration was carried out during the period September-October, 1980.

The processing of the massive data obtained in the census operations has been carried out by a mix of the manual and computerised operations. In order to disseminate data as quickly as possible, it was decided to bring out, on the basis of a 5 per cent area sample, a set of advance tabulations of important data sets at the national level and in the case of the larger States.

At the 1981 census, a 20 per cent area sample was adopted for eliciting information with particular reference to migration and fertility characteristics. In the 20 per cent sample of the enumeration blocks these characteristics were canvassed in addition to the universal slip. The 5 per cent sample on which the advance tabulations are based constitutes a sub-sample of the 20 per cent area sample.

The 20 per cent area sample was selected in the 14 larger States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the remaining States and Union territories no area sample was fixed. In the case of these 14 States, the 5 per cent sample is, as mentioned earlier, a sub-sample of the 20 per cent area sample. In the other States and Union territories 5 per cent sample was selected linear systematically taking into consideration the frame consisting of all the blocks in these States or Union territories.

As mentioned earlier, the 20 per cent area sample is a sample of the enumeration blocks. In the census operations, an enumeration block normally consists of a population of about 750 persons. Villages with population of about 750 or less were considered as single enumeration blocks. However, villages whose population was round about 1,000 were constituted into single blocks so as to avoid appointment of too many enumerators, while those with population over a thousand were divided into at least two blocks. Thus enumeration blocks varied in size from 0—1,000. In urban areas blocks were formed in a similar manner but were more or less uniform in size.

The sample was selected after suitably stratifying the district. For the purposes of sample selection, each district was divided into a number of strata or "operational units". The operational units were of three types:

(i) city, i.e., area with population of 10,000 and above, as determined at houselisting stage;

(ii) urban areas other than cities, i.e., non-city urban areas;

(iii) tehsil/anchal/police station/development block.

These strata were based on the need to present data at these levels and the administrative arrangement for collection of data.

For the purposes of sample selection, therefore, a frame of such enumeration blocks was prepared within each of the operational units as indicated earlier. It must be mentioned that in the delineation of the census enumeration blocks in the rural areas, villages, whether populated or unpopulated, were serially recorded in what was called a charge register and census enumeration blocks were carved out among the villages depending on population size. The serial number of the blocks ran continuously for a charge. The frame for sample selection was prepared on the basis of the census enumeration blocks as serially numbered in the charge register. A linear systematic sample was selected after arranging the blocks by location code and by population size less than 300, 300-499, 500-749, 750 and above, after eliminating those blocks which had zero population. The location code was in actuality the running serial number of the block in the operational unit. Arrangement by location code ensured geographic spread because the villages themselves were numbered within an operational unit in a serial manner beginning from the north-west point of the tahsil or equivalent unit and proceeding in a serpentine manner to the south-east point keeping geographic continuity in view. Arrangement of blocks by population size was to ensure that small villages or blocks were adequately represented. Since economic and infrastructure characteristics differ distinctly among villages on the basis of population, it was considered essential that the data generated from the samples should adequately reflect this. The arrangement by population size was an important feature of the sampling technique adopted.

In urban areas, however, the enumeration blocks were demarcated taking into account operational field conditions and were more or less uniform in size with a population ranging between 600 to 750. There-

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fore, in the urban areas the enumeration blocks were not arranged according to the population size before selection of the sample.

From the 20 per cent sample blocks, a 25 per cent sub-sample of enumeration blocks was selected with a fresh random start in each operational unit. The random start was a number between 1 and 4 and was selected independently for each operational unit. Starting with the random start every 4th enumeration block of the 20 per cent area sample blocks were separated out. All the individual slips relating to the selected enumeration blocks were considered as sample slips for the purpose of advance tabulation. The instructions issued for the selection of 5 per cent sample are at Appendix I.

The values of the various cells presented in the table were estimated from the slips of the 5 per cent sample of E.B. For this purpose the data presented in the primary census abstract (PCA) were used as control. The PCA presents data for each village/town/city, the population by sex, number of literates and illiterates, persons engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry and other work, number of marginal workers and non-workers. These totals for each stratum, namely, city, non-city, urban and rural areas of the districts derived from the PCA were used as controls and the data selected on the basis of 5 per cent sample of blocks were expanded into these groups by "ratio estimation". The estimation was done in different stages as explained in Appendix II.

It should be emphasised that the tables presented in this volume are based on 5 per cent tabulation, and have been estimated using the procedure outlined in the Appendix II. PCA values have been used as control. The multipliers used in estimation were not necessarily integers. The estimated values were then rounded off. The estimated figures were rounded separately for each cell and marginal totals. In view of this, the marginal totals in different tables for a particular characteristics will tally. However, the cell values in a table when added up row or column-wise need not necessarily tally with the respective marginal totals presented. The difference is due to the rounding off. The differences however, are very small and do not affect in any significant manner the conclusions that will be drawn from the tables.

The statements in the report are based on the tables at the end of this volume and the report must be read in conjunction with these tables. In some of the statements the data relating to cases such as "age not stated" etc. have not been incorporated and, therefore, the percentages would not add to 100. It must be also noted that due to rounding off, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, percentages need not necessarily add up to 100.

APPENDIX I

Instruction for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation

Part I General Instructions

In 1981 census, a 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks will be selected for advance tabulation (A. T.) This sample will be *selected in all the States and Union territories of India* according to the instructions given in this circular. The enumeration blocks referred to are those finally carved out for enumeration.

The instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation have been divided into two parts, part II and part III.

Part II will apply to the following States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Orissa
11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal

Part III will apply to the following States and Union Territories:

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Manipur
4. Meghalaya
5. Nagaland
6. Sikkim
7. Tripura
8. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
9. Arunachal Pradesh
10. Chandigarh
11. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
12. Delhi
13. Goa, Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep
15. Mizoram
16. Pondicherry

Instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation (for States where sample slip is canvassed in 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks and the States of Assam, Maharashtra and West Bngal)

The 5 per cent sample refers to 5 per cent of the total number of blocks. The selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation will be done at state headquarters and communicated to the Regional Tabulation Office. These blocks will be a 25 per cent sub-sample of the 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks already selected. In these 20 per cent sample of blocks, sample slip would also have been canvassed in addition to the universal slip.

For the purpose of sample selection, the control sheets for the selection of 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks (Form I, Form II, form III) are required. As per instructions in the Annexe to Circular No. 14, Part I, last paragraph, the D. C. O. should receive one copy of these forms. Before selecting the 5 per cent sample, the selection of 20 per cent sample should have been thoroughly checked and any discrepancy pointed out to the corresponding charge officer and got corrected.

Stratification : For the purpose of sample selection each district will be divided into a number of strata viz., city, non-city urban areas and rural charge of Tehsil/Taluka/P. S.

To ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately control sheets have been prescribed for each of the operational units. The format of the control sheet differs in different strata. Form A. T. I. is for cities, Form A. T. II for non-city urban areas , and Form A.T. III for rural areas. Form A. T. I is based on Form I of the corresponding city, Form A. T. II on Form II of the corresponding non-city urban area and Form A. T. III on Form III of the rural charge.

The instructions for filling up A. T. I and A. T. II are identical. Separate forms have been prescribed to make sure that the sample selection proceeds independently for these strata.

Instructions for the selection of 5 per cent sample in city (including U. A. Form A. T. I.) and non-city urban areas (Form A. T. II)

For each city, the control sheet form A. T. I will have to be used. Besides the identification particulars, the control sheet consists of seven columns. You have to keep ready the corresponding Form I for the city, which gives the list of blocks selected for 20 per cent sample. Similarly for each non-city urban area of a district, Form A. T. II will be filled up. You have to keep ready the corresponding Form II for the non-city urban area of the district.

In identification particulars you must write the name of the state, district and the city (or non-city urban) and their code numbers wherever applicable. The random start will be a number between 1 and 4 and will have to be selected independently for each city (or non-city urban). Enter this number 'against random start' at the top of the form. This number indicates the *position* of the starting enumeration block in the list of sample blocks in *column* 4 *of Form I/II.* Starting from the enumeration block listed in this *position* selection will be done systematically as explained further.

Column 1 *Name/Number of Charge* : Enter the charge number in column 1. If the city or non-city urban area has more than one charge (or town) then enter the name or number of the first charge (or town) here. The name and number of the second charge or town will be entered only after the sampling operation with respect to the first charge or town is over. Since you may be using quite a few lines for each charge, do not enter the name or number of the second charge or town unless the sampling operation in the first charge or town is completed.

Column 2 *Total number of* 20% *sample blocks in the charge :* Enter here the total number of sample blocks in the city/charge or town as the case may be. This number is available in column 5 of Forms I/II. Before transcribing from column 5 of Form I and II, check whether the figure in Col. 5 of Form I/II is correct by counting the entries in col. 4 of the same forms.

Column 3 *Position of the first enumeration block selected :* For the first charge/town copy here the selected random number noted at the top. For the subsequent charge/town this column will be filled up as indicated in the instructions for filling up column 8. This random number indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random number is *three*, the first sample block will be the one listed at third position in column 4 of Form I/II.

Column 4 *List of enumeration blocks selected :* For filling up this column the corresponding Form I/II is required. Starting from the block listed at the position indicated in column 3, circle every fourth block in column 4 of Form I/II. Thus if the random number in column 3 is three, the blocks listed at 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th....position will be circled and the block numbers copied in this column. The following example clarifies procedures of selection in respect of Bangalore city, Vidhan Soudha charge, discussed in annexe IV to Circular No. 14. From the list of enumeration blocks listed in column 4 of the Form I, giving the block number of 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks, the starting block is decided as 14 which occurs at the third position in the list. Starting from this block every 4th block is circled in Form I as shown below.

4, 9, (14), 19, 24, 29. (34), 39. 44. 49. (54), 59,

64, 69, (74), 79. 84, 89, (94), 99. 104, 109,

(114), 119,

The blocks selected for 5 per cent advanced tabulation in this charge will be block numbered 14, 34, 54, 74, 94 & 114. These numbers will be written in column 4, of form A. T. I which refers to city. Similarly for non-city urban areas such numbers will be entered in column 4 of form A. T. II.

If on the other hand the random start were 2, the first block to be selected would have been block No. 9, which occurs at the second position and the blocks selected would have been 9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109 taking the same example.

Enter the blocks selected in column 4, using as many lines as needed in this column.

If the sampling had gone correctly the selected block number should differ by 20 as in the above examples i. e., 14, 34, 54, 74,..... or 9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109, etc. In case you find that the selected block numbers came out as 9, 29, 49, 64, 84, etc., one can be sure that there is a mistake somewhere in the selection procedure calling for verification.

Column 5: *Number of enumeration blocks in the sample* : After listing all the sample blocks in column 4 of Form AT I/AT II, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter the number in column 5. This number should be equal to the number of 20 per cent sample blocks selected in the charge entered in column 2, divided by 4. If the number of blocks in column 2 is not exactly divisible by 4, then the number of sample blocks in column 5 will be equal to—

(a) $\frac{\text{(The number of sample blocks in the charge)}}{\text{4 ignoring remainder}}$

(b) $\frac{\text{(The number of sample blocks in the charge)}}{\text{4 ignoring remainder}+1}$

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the random start. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the random start, the number of blocks selected will be equal to later i. e. the quotient plus one.

Column 6 *: No. of blocks left out.*—The total number of sample blocks remaining in the charge after the last block circled should be counted and entered here. This number will be less than four. In case the number is zero enter zero in this column.

Column 7 *: Starting position in the next charge-*4 *minus column* 6.—Subtract the entry in column 6 from the number 4 and enter the result in this column. This number will indicate the position of the starting block in the *next charge*. This number should be copied out in column 3 against the next charge for which the sample selection has to be commenced. If all the charges have been exhausted, you have completed the sample selection. Prepare a chargewise town list of selected enumeration blocks and communicate them to regional tabulation office.

Instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of blocks for advance tabulation—Rural Areas

These instructions indicate the way in which the 5 per cent sample blocks will be selected in each rural charge. Form AT III will be used for selection of sample blocks. For each charge the corresponding filled-in Form III, (Selection of 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks) should be kept ready as the selection will be based on this form. To avoid copying work, it is suggested that the selection be done in Form III itself and the list of selected blocks copied out in AT III. The instructions for filling up Form AT III are given below.

Column 1 *Charge name or number :* Enter the rural charges in order of charge number. Since each charge may have a name, enter it here. Do not enter the second charge unless the sample is selected in the first charge.

Column 2 *Location code of the Charge :* Enter the code for the charge.

Column 3 *Number of* 20 *per cent sample enumeration blocks in the charge :* In form III, the sample block numbers and their notional numbers would have been circled with red pencil. Count the number of blocks circled in column 4. Enter the number in this column. The 5 per cent sample blocks will be selected from these sample blocks.

Column 4 : Select a random number between 1 and 4 from the random number table and enter it in this column. Separate random number should be selected for each charge. It is quite possible that you may come across the same random number for adjoining charges. Do not reject them just because they are the same.

Column 5: *Notional number of the selected blocks :* In columns 7, 9, 11 and 13 of the Form III, each block in the charge would have been assigned a notional number and the notional number of blocks selected for canvassing sample slip would have been circled with red pencil. For selecting 5 per cent sample of blocks you should select every fourth block among the sample blocks, starting from the sample block *in the position* indicated by column 4. Please note that the random number in column 4 indicates the starting position of the sequence of blocks (selected for 20 per cent), not the block number. The following example, with reference to the Junagadh Taluka of Junagadh district circulated to you vide addenda to Circular No. 14, may help to understand the selection procedure.

The notional numbers of the sample blocks circled (i.e. selected for canvassing sample slip) are 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 64, 69, 74, 79, 84, 89, 94, 99, 104, 109, 114, 119, 124, 129.

If the random number for the charge recorded in column 4 is 2, then select every 4th block in the above series starting from the second block. The notional numbers of selected blocks will be :—

9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109, 129.

If the random number for the charge recorded in column 4 is 4, then the selected blocks will be 19, 39, 59, 79, 99, 119.

Note that the notional numbers of selected blocks will differ by 20.

After selecting the blocks, as indicated above, copy down the notional numbers in column 5 of Form AT III.

Circle the serial number i. e. column 1 of Form III with blue pencil. The circled blocks will constitute 5 per cent sample.

Column 6 *: Block code of the selected* 5 *per cent sample of blocks.*—From column 4 of the Form III, identify the block number, of the selected block. You would have circled the selected blocks in column 1 of Form III. For such blocks copy the block number from column 4 of Form III. *Remember that the numbers that you have entered in column* 5 *are the notional numbers and not the actual block numbers.*

In the example quoted in the previous column, the entries in this column viz. column 6, will be as under. If the random start is 2, the number of the selected blocks in this charge will be:

129, 10, 64, 122, 28, 67, 116.

These are the blocks with corresponding notional numbers 9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109 and 129 respectively.

If the random start is 4, then the number of selected blocks in the charge will be:—

94, 47, 93, 16, 41, 88.

These are blocks with corresponding notional numbers 19, 39, 59, 79, 99 and 119 respectively.

Column 7 Total number of sample blocks : Count the total number of blocks in column 5 or column 6 and enter them here.

Please note that the sample selection has to be done in each charge separately. You should not carry over the blocks left over in one charge to the next charge.

Part III : Instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation for States and Union territories excluding Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal where universal and sample slips are canvassed universally.

The selection of 5 per cent sample of blocks will be done at the state headquarters.

In the State or Union territory there may be more than one charge, each charge consisting of a number of enumeration blocks. To make sure that sampling is continuous within the State/Union territory and to ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately control sheet, AT IV, has been prescribed for Part III States.

The control sheet consists of eight columns. At the top of the form you have to write the random start. The random start will be a number between 1 and 20, selected from the random number table already circulated to you. This number indicates the number of the enumeration block from which you will start selection of the sample blocks. Starting from this enumeration block, selection will be done systematically as explained below.

Column 1 Name of charge or number : Enter the charge number in Column 1, urban charges being entered first. If the area (may be city or non-city urban) has more than one charge, then enter the name of the first charge here. The name and number of the second charge will be entered in this column only after the sampling operation in respect of first charge is over. Since as you will see, you may be using quite a few lines for each charge, do not enter the name or number of the second charge unless the sampling operation in the first charge is completed.

Column 2 Total number of blocks in the charge : Enter here the total number of blocks in the city/charge as the case may be. Since this is important information this has to be ascertained carefully.

Column 3 No. of the first block selected : Write down here the random number which is assigned. This indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random start is 16, the first sample block will be enumeration block No. 16 in the first charge.

Column 4 List of enumeration blocks selected : Starting with the random number in column 3 select every 20th block till you cannot select any further block in the charge. For example, if the random number in column 3 is 16, you must select block numbers 16, 36, 56, 76, 96, etc. If in this charge there are 112 blocks, the last block selected will be the enumeration block number 96. All the block numbers should be entered in column 4. The entries can be made as—16,36,56,76,96.

Use as many lines as needed in this column. Blocks listed in this column are the sample blocks for the charge.

Column 5 Number of blocks in the sample : After listing all the sample blocks in column 4, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter this total number in column 5. The number of blocks in the sample should be equal to the number of blocks in the charge entered in column 2 divided by 20. If the number of blocks in column 2 is not exactly divisible by 20 then the number of sample blocks in column 5 will be equal to—

(a) $\frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge)}}{20}$ ignoring the remainder

or

(b) $\frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge)}}{20}$ ignoring the remainder+1

The actual number of bloeks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the starting block number. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the starting block number, the number of blocks selcted will be equal to the latter i. e. the quotient plus one.

For example, let us consider a charge which has 112 enumeration blocks. In this case, if 112 is divided by 20, the result would be 5 leaving a remainder of 12. If the random start is any number between 13 and 20 the remainder is less than the random start and, therefore, we would have 5 sample blocks as indicated in (a).

On the other hand, if the random start is anything between 1 and 12, the remainder would be greater than or equal to the random start and, therefore, we would have 6 sample blocks as indicated in (b).

Column 6 Number of the last block selected : Enter here the serial number of the last block selected. In the above example, with 112 blocks, if the random start were 16, the serial number of the last block selected would be 96. This number should be entered in column 6.

Column 7 Number of blocks left out (Column 2—Column 6) : The total number of blocks remaining in the charge after the last block listed in column 6, should be entered here. In the example discussed in previous para, the number 16 should be entered here.(112—96=16). The number entered in this column will be less than 20. In case this number is zero, enter zero in this column.

Column 8 *Starting block of the next charge* 20 *column* 7 : Subtract the entry in column 7 from the number 20 and enter the result in this column. This number will be the serial number of the first block to be selected *in the next charge*. This number should also be copied in column 3 against the next charge for which sample selection has now to be commenced.

After completing this charge, take up the next charge and repeat the above operations. Instead of using a fresh random start you will have to use the number indicated in column 8 in the entry relating to the immediate previous charge as the starting point in sample selection. You would have already copied this number in column 3 in each case. If you have not done so, do it now. The other columns will be filled up as before.

After the selection of the sample blocks in the entire State/UT, prepare a consolidated list showing the location code of the blocks selected in full. The records like Household Schedule, (Part I and Part II) and Individual Slip pads for these blocks should be separated out and marked "5% sample for advanced tabulation".

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FORM A.T.—I

Control Sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample blocks for advance tabulation for Part II States—City

State..... District.....

City..... Random Start.....

Name of charge or number	Total number of 20% sample blocks in the charge	Position of the first enumeration block selected	Number of the enumeration blocks selected	Number of blocks in the sample	Number of blocks left out	Starting position in the next charge 4—column (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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FORM A.T.—II

Control Sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample blocks advance tabulation for Part II States (Non-city Urban)

State..... District.....

Random Start.....

Name of charge or number	Total number of 20% sample blocks in the charge	Position of the enumeration blocks selected	Number of the enumeration blocks selected	Number of blocks in the sample	Number of blocks left out	Starting position in the next charge 4—column (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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FORM A.T.—III

Control Sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample of blocks for advance tabulation for Part II States—Rural

State..... District.....

Name of charge or number	Location code of the charge	Number of 20% Sample blocks in the charge	Random start for the charge	Notional number of selected blocks	Block code of the selected 5% sample of blocks	Total number of selected blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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FORM A.T.—IV

Control Sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample of blocks for advance tabulation for Part III States

State..... District.....

Random Start.....

Name of charge or number	Total number of blocks in the charge	number of the first block selected	List of enumeration blocks selected	Numoer of blocks in the sample	Number of the last block selected	Number of block left out col.(2)—col. (6)	Starting block of the next charge 20—col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDIX II

Estimation Procedure for 5 per cent Sample Data

General

The values of various cells to be presented will be estimated on the basis of the 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks. The 'Primary Census Abstract' will present for each village/town/city, the population of literates/illiterates, persons engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry, other work as well as marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking work by sex. These total for each stratum i.e. city, non-city,urban and rural areas of a district derived from PCA will be used as controls and the data collected on the basis of 5 per cent sample of blocks will be expanded into these group by means of 'ratio estimation'. The estimation will be done in stages as explained below.

Step I : Prepare table 1, based on 5 per cent sample for each tabulation area.

TABLE 1

Workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by literacy and sex.

Workers/non-workers/marginal workers	Males		Females	
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	n_{111}	n_{121}	n_{211}	n_{221}
Agricultural labourers	n_{112}	n_{122}	n_{212}	n_{222}
Workers in household industry	n_{113}	n_{123}	n_{213}	n_{223}
Other workers	n_{114}	n_{124}	n_{214}	n_{224}
Marginal workers seeking/available for work	n_{115}	n_{125}	n_{215}	n_{225}
Marginal workers not seeking/not available for work	n_{116}	n_{126}	n_{216}	n_{226}
Non-workers seeking/available for work	n_{117}	n_{127}	n_{217}	n_{227}
Non-workers not seeking/not available for work	n_{118}	n_{128}	n_{218}	n_{228}

NOTE: n_{ijk} denotes the number of persons in the i^{th} sex (i=1, 2) j^{th} literacy group (j=1, 2) and k^{th} industry group (k=1, 2 .....8)

The tabulation area will be city/non-city urban part of a district/rural part of a district. It should be noted that if the outgrowth of a city urban agglomeration have been treated as a separate non-city urban sub-stratum for the purpose of sampling, the records of such a sub-stratum should be pooled with that of the city to prepare table 1.

In the table the notation n^{ijk} denotes the number of persons in the sample, in the k^{th} industry gruop, j^{th} literacy group and i^{th} sex group. The corresponding full count values wherever available based on PCA, will be denoted by N^{ijk}

In table 1, C, AL, HHI, OW will be based on answers recorded under Question 15A. Marginal workers seeking/available for work will be those for whom 'No (2)' has been recorded under Question 14B and 'Yes (1)' has been recorded under Question 16. Similarly marginal workers not seeking /not available for work will be those for whom 'No (2)' has been recorded under Question 16. Non-workers seeking/available for work will be those for whom No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) has been recorded in Question 14A and 'Yes (1)'has been recorded in Question 16. Similarly non-workers not seeking/not available for work will be persons with No in 14A and 'No' in 16.

It will be advantageous to keep records of individuals falling in *each* cell in a tabulation area together. This will help in assigning weights later on to each record.

Step I : After preparing the sample table for each 'tabulation area' the marginal totals will be adjusted to tally with the corresponding full count values. This adjustment will be done by an iterative procedure explained in the note. The application of the iterative procedure will lead to certain cell values. These will be called 'iterated full count values' or IFCV. The derivation of IFCV will be done in two stages.

In the first stage, from the full count PCA value of marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking/available for work, we have to estimate :

(i) Marginal workers seeking/available for work,

(ii) Marginal workers not seeking/not available for work,

(iii) Non-workers seeking/available for work, and

(iv) Non-workers not seeking/not available for work, sex-wise

for each tabulation area, i.e., for city, non-city urban and rural areas of a district. Obviously (i) and (iii) should add upto (a), and (ii) and (iv) should add upto (b). These four estimated values in (i) to (iv) will then be treated, as though they are full count values, for adjustment in stage 2.

Step II : Stage 1: Derivation of estimated values of marginal workers seeking work, not seeking work and non-workers seeking work and not seeking work.

From the sample cell frequencies obtained in Step I and the control figures obtained from PCA, prepare the following table 2 sex-wise.

TABLE 2

Sample and full count values of marginal workers, non-workers and those seeking work

Worker Category	Males			
	Seeking/available for work	Not seeking work	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
Marginal Workers	n_{115} + n_{125} = $n_{1\cdot5}$	n_{116} + n_{126} = $n_{1\cdot6}$	$n_{1\cdot5}$ + $n_{1\cdot6}$	$N_{1\cdot5}$ + $N_{1\cdot6}$
Non-workers	n_{117} + n_{127}	n_{118} + n_{128}	$n_{1\cdot7}$ + $n_{1\cdot8}$	$N_{1\cdot7}$ + $N_{1\cdot8}$
Sample Total	= $n_{1\cdot7}$ $n_{1\cdot5}$ + $n_{1\cdot7}$	= $n_{1\cdot8}$ $n_{1\cdot6}$ + $n_{1\cdot8}$	$n_{1\cdot8}$ $n_{1\cdot5}$ + $n_{1\cdot6}$ + $n_{1\cdot7}$ + $n_{1\cdot8}$	
Full count PCA value	$N_{1\cdot5}$ + $N_{1\cdot7}$	$N_{1\cdot6}$ + $N_{1\cdot8}$	..	$N_{1\cdot5}$ + $N_{1\cdot6}$ + $N_{1\cdot7}$ + $N_{1\cdot8}$

The full count (PCA) values are indicated in the last column and last row. The number of marginal workers and non-workers is readily available in PCA. Number of persons not seeking work is obtained by substraction as (number of marginal workers + non-workers —number of persons seeking/available for work).

(i) Adjust the sample values, prorata so that the sample row total tallies with the full count value indicated against the row i. e. calculate

$$r_1 = \frac{\text{Number of marginal workers in the full count}}{\text{Number of marginal workers in the sample}}$$

(ii) Multiply number of marginal workers seeking/available for work ($n_{1\cdot5}$) and not seeking/not available for work ($n_{1\cdot6}$) in the sample by r_1. Similarly calculate

$$r_2 = \frac{\text{Number of non-workers in the full count}}{\text{Number of non-workers in the sample}}$$

and multiply the figures of non-workers seeking/available for work ($n_{1\cdot7}$) and non-workers not seeking/not available for work ($n_{1\cdot8}$) by r_2

Let the new cell values so arrived at, be $n_{1\cdot5}(1,0)$, $n_{1\cdot6}(1,0)$, $n_{1\cdot7}(1,0)$, $n_{1\cdot8}(1,0)$ where the number one within bracket indicates that original sample value has been modified by iteration once, the adjustment being row-wise.

(iii) Add the values obtained in (ii) above columnwise and get new colemn totals. The coloumn totals give estimated number of persons seeking/available for work and not seeking/not available for work. These should be made to tally with the full count (PCA) value. For this calculate c_1 and c_2 where

$$c_1 = \frac{\text{Number of males seeking/available for work according to full count}}{\text{Estimated number of males seeking/available for work.}}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\text{Number of males not seeking/not available for work according to full count}}{\text{Estimated number of males not seeking/not available for work.}}$$

Multiply the new entries in column 1, by c_1 and new entries in column 2 by c_2 i. e. $n_{1\cdot5}(1,0)$ and $n_{1\cdot7}(1,0)$ by c_1 and $n_{1\cdot6}(1,0)$ and $n_{1\cdot8}(1.0)$ by c_2. Call these values $n_{1\cdot5}(1,1)$, $n_{1\cdot6}(1,1)$ $n_{1\cdot7}(1,1)$ and $n_{1\cdot8}(1,1)$ The notation (1,1) indicates that both the rows and columns have been adjusted once.

(iv) Add the new values obtained in (iii) above row-wise and check up if they tally with the PCA values. If they tally, stop here. If not, adjust these values row-wise as in step (i) , so that they add to PCA row values. After this adjustment check up if the new adjusted totals tally with PCA column values. If they do not, adjust columnwise as in step (ii). A repetition of these adjustments row-wise and column-wise alternately will finally lead to a set of values for the cells which add up both row-wise and coleumnwise to the PCA values.

The steps above would give estimates of Marginal workers and non-workers seeking/available for work, and not seeking/not available for work sexwise. These estimates, termed as 'Iterated Full Count Values' (IFCV) will be used in stage II as controls to obtain further IFCV's.

STAGE II : Assemble the full count values of C, AL, HHI, OW, Literates, Illiterates and the IFCV's of marginal workers seeking/available for work, not seeking/not available for work sexwise. The IFCV's referred to will have to be from stage 1. It may be noted that the PCA give only the marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking/available for work and only stage I will give persons seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers.

Adjust the sample values to tally with the full count values. The steps involved are similar to stage 1, but for more cells. The procedure has been indicated below for one sex.

Worker Category	Literates	Illiterates	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
C	n_{111}	n_{121}	$n_{1\cdot1}$	$N_{1\cdot1}$
AL	n_{112}	n_{122}	$n_{1\cdot2}$	$N_{1\cdot2}$
HHl	n_{113}	n_{123}	$n_{1\cdot3}$	$N_{1\cdot3}$
OW	n_{114}	n_{124}	$n_{1\cdot4}$	$N_{1\cdot4}$
Marginal workers				
Seeking work	n_{115}	n_{125}	$n_{1\cdot5}$	$N_{1\cdot5}$
Not seeking work	n_{116}	n_{126}	$n_{1\cdot6}$	$N'_{1\cdot6}$
Non-workers				
Seeking work	n_{117}	n_{127}	$n_{1\cdot7}$	$N'_{1\cdot7}$
Not seeking work	n_{118}	n_{128}	$n_{1\cdot8}$	$N'_{1\cdot8}$
Sample total	n_{11}	n_{12}	$n_{1\cdot\cdot}$	..
Full count (PCA) value	N_{11}	N_{12}	..	$N_{1\cdot}$

NOTE.—$N'_{1\cdot5}$, $N'_{1\cdot6}$, $N'_{1\cdot7}$, $N'_{1\cdot8}$ are IFCV's. They add to the full count marginal workers, non-workers and those seeking/available for work.

(i) (a) Calculate for each row the ratio of full count value to sample value.

i.e. $r_1 = \dfrac{\text{Number of male cultivators in PCA}}{\text{Number of male cultivators in sample}}$ $\left(\dfrac{N_{1\cdot1}}{n_{1\cdot1}}\right)$

$r_2 = \dfrac{\text{No. of male agricultural labourers in PCA}}{\text{No. of male agricultural labourers in the sample}}$ $\left(\dfrac{N_{1\cdot2}}{n_{1\cdot2}}\right)$

Similarly calculate, r_3, r_4 ..... r_8

(i) (b) Multiply the number of literate cultivators and the number of illiterate cultivators in the sample i. e. row 1 by r_1. Similarly multiply the entries in row 2, 3,.....8, by $r_2, r_3 \ldots\ldots r_8$ respectively. These steps make the row totals tally with the PCA totals.

(ii) (a) Add up the values obtained in step (II) above columnwise. Check up if the column totals so obtained tally with the PCA totals. If they do not calculate for each column the ratio of the full count value to the estimated column total, i. e.

$c_1 = \dfrac{\text{Number of male literates in PCA}}{\text{Estimated number of male literates}}$

$c_2 = \dfrac{\text{Number of male illiterates in PCA}}{\text{Estimated number of male illiterates}}$

(ii) (b) Multiply the literate column values obtained in step II by c_1. Similarly multiply illiterate column values obtained in step II by c_2 This should make the column totals tally with PCA totals columnwise.

(iii) Now add the cell values obtained in ii (b) rowwise and check up, if they tally with the PCA values. If not adjust again as in step (i) When row values are adjusted to tally with PCA row values, check up if column totals of the values so obtained tally with PCA values.

This procedure has to be alternated till we get a set of values finally in which both row and column totals tally.

The estimated cell values obtained will be called Iterated Full Count Value (IFCV). At the end of our calculations we should have $8\times2\times2=32$ 'IFCVs' for each tabulation area. (8 for workers category/2 for literacy category/2 for sex).

Step III : Calculate for each cell the inflation factor $I_{ijk}=N_{ijk} \div n_{ijk}$ i.e. (IFCV for a cell ÷ sample frequency of that cell). The following table shows this symbolically.

Derivation of Inflation Factor

Worker/Non-worker	Male literate			Male illiterate		
	IFCV	Sample	Inflation factor	IFCV	Sample	Inflation factor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators	N_{111}	n_{111}	I_{111}	N_{121}	n_{121}	I_{121}
Agricultural labourers	N_{112}	n_{112}	I_{112}	N_{122}	n_{122}	I_{122}
Workers in HHI	N_{113}	n_{113}	I_{113}	N_{123}	n_{123}	I_{123}
Other workers	N_{114}	n_{114}	I_{114}	N_{124}	n_{124}	I_{124}
M.W. seeking work	N'_{115}	n_{115}	I_{115}	N_{125}	n_{125}	I_{125}
M.W. not seeking work	N'_{116}	n_{116}	I_{116}	N_{126}	n_{126}	I_{126}
Non-workers seeking work	N'_{117}	n_{117}	I_{117}	N_{127}	n_{127}	I_{127}
Non-workers not seeking work	N'_{118}	n_{118}	I_{118}	N_{128}	n_{128}	I_{128}

'NOTE: $I_{ijk} = \dfrac{N_{ijk}}{n_{ijk}}$.

The inflation factor I_{ijk}'s are the weights to be attached to each of the n_{ijk} persons in the ijk^{th} group.

Step IV : Assigning the weights to individual records

The weights will be retained to six decimal digits. All the slips in a group will receive the same weight. For example all male literates in the cultivators in a tabulation area will get the same weight. The weight has to be entered against each record. Since every person has to be necessarily categorised into one of the above groups, each record relating to an individual must contain a weight.

Step V: Estimation of final values.

After recording the inflation factor for all the person, estimated tables may be prepared by referring to the value of the characteristics and the weight recorded. Two cases will arise according as whether we want to estimate attributes or variables.

CASE I : *Attributes* : Suppose we want the estimated number of females in the age group 15 -19 who are married. This will be achieved in two steps.

(i) Sort the records according to the sex age group and marital status. Suppose there are 'n' married females in the age group 15--19 in the sample.

(ii) Add the weights 'w' for all the 'n' married females falling in the age group 15 -19. This gives the estimated number of married females in the age group 15—19.

CASE II : *Variables* : If in addition to estimating the frequency, i. e., number of persons falling in a group etc., we want to estimate the number of children ever born to currently married women in the age group 15—19. This will be done in two steps as follows:—

(i) Sort out the records relating to currently married women in the age group 15—19.

(ii) For each woman in this group, multiply the number of children ever born by the weight recorded for that woman and add. The sum of products so obtained would be the estimated number of children ever born. In simple notation the estimated number of children ever born (or surviving) for the jth person in the 'i' th cell would be

$\Sigma = t_{ij} \times X_{ij}$ where t_{ij} = weight recorded for j^{th} person in the i^{th} cell.'

XY = the value of the variate i. e. (number of children born/surviving) for that person.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION GROWTH AND SEX RATIO

The population of Gujarat according to the 1981 census is 34.08 millions consisting of 17.55 million males and 16.53 million females. Statement I presents the population of the state at each of the censuses 1901 to 1981 as also the growth rates. The figures for India are also presented.

STATEMENT 1

Population of India and Gujarat, 1901—1981

Census Year	India		Gujarat	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901 . .	238,396,327	..	9,094,748	..
1911 . .	252,093,390	+5.75	9,803,587	+7.79
1921 . .	251,321,213	—0.31	10,174,989	+3.79
1931 . .	278,977,238	+11.00	11,489,828	+12.92
1941 . .	318,660,580	+14.22	13,701,551	+19.25
1951 . .	361,088,090	+13.31	16,262,657	+18.69
1961 . .	439,234,771	+21.51	20,633,350	+26.88
1971* . .	548,159,652	+24.80	26,697,475	+29.39
1981 . .	685,184,692**	+25.00	34,085,799	+27.67

*as on 1st April, 1971.

**Includes the projected population of Assam

The population growth was low upto 1931 but thereafter it has been high. After 1951 the growth rate has been above 2.3 per cent per annum. The growth rate has all along been higher than the all-India growth rate. There is a decline in the growth in 1971-81, compared to the 1961-71 decade.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio in Gujarat at each of the census year 1901 to 1981 is presented in Statement 2 and the All-India sex ratio is also presented for information.

STATEMENT 2

Sex Ratio in Gujarat, 1901—1981

Census year	Gujarat			India
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1901 . .	4,654,875	4,439,873	954	972
1911 . .	5,037,852	4,765,735	946	964
1921 . .	5,233,462	4,941,527	944	955
1931 . .	5,906,646	5,583,182	945	950
1941 . .	7,060,352	6,641,199	941	945
1951 . .	8,331,922	7,930,735	952	946
1961 . .	10,633,902	9,999,448	940	941
1971 . .	13,802,494	12,894,981	934	930
1981 . .	17,552,640	16,533,159	942	933*

*While working out the sex ratio, projected population of Assam has been taken into account.

The sex ratio in the state has been adverse to females throughout. It was below all India sex ratio till 1941 while from 1951 it has been above or close to the all India sex ratio.

CHAPTER 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age is reckoned as the years completed and not the year running. In respect of infants who have not completed one year by the date of enumeration, their age in completed years has been recorded as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age.

Statement 3 shows the age distribution of the population of Gujarat based on 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

STATEMENT 3

Age distribution of the population of Gujarat 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age group	1961			1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	15.85	15.61	16.12	14.45	14.27	14.65	12.42	12.27	12.58
5—9	15.28	15.39	15.17	15.32	15.42	15.20	13.38	13.49	13.27
10—14	11.74	12.22	11.23	13.28	13.68	12.35	12.98	13.36	12.57
15—19	8.41	8.67	8.12	9.48	9.76	9.17	10.48	10.71	10.23
20—24	8.92	8.56	9.31	8.29	8.13	8.46	9.90	9.60	10.22
25—29	7.95	7.85	8.05	7.12	6.95	7.31	7.79	7.81	7.77
30—34	6.73	6.70	6.77	6.43	6.32	6.56	6.49	6.44	6.54
35—39	5.53	5.61	5.45	5.69	5.77	5.61	5.61	5.69	5.53
40—44	5.08	5.00	5.15	4.82	4.79	4.84	4.94	4.92	4.96
45—49	4.03	4.12	3.94	4.03	4.06	4.02	4.22	4.28	4.16
50—54	3.65	3.79	3.49	3.54	3.58	3.50	3.51	3.64	3.38
55—59	1.85	1.92	1.78	2.28	2.30	2.25	2.34	2.27	2.40
60—64	2.16	2.01	2.32	2.32	2.24	2.41	2.45	2.32	2.59
65—69	0.94	0.88	0.99	1.16	1.14	1.18	1.37	1.38	1.47
70+	1.85	1.64	2.08	1.78	1.58	1.98	2.10	1.90	2.32
Age not stated	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

The proportion of population in the age group 0-9 has declined from 29.77 per cent in 1971 to 25.80 per cent in 1981. In 1961, the proportion was 31.13 per cent. The proportion in the age group 0-14 which increased from 42.87 per cent in 1961 to 43.05 per cent in 1971 has gone down to 38.78 per cent in 1981. The decline in the proportion of population in the age group 0-9 indicates that fertility has declined during the decade. The quantum of decline is higher in the age group 0-4 compared to that in the age group 5-9, which also indicates that the decline in fertility during the second half of the decade 1971-81 has been greater than that during the first half of the decade. The absolute numbers in the age group 0-4 and 5-9 have increased only by 9.70 per cent and 11.56 per cent during the decade 1971-81. The corresponding increases during 1961-71 decade were 17.91 per cent and 29.65 per cent respectively.

Another evidence to show that during the decade fertility has declined is provided by the child-women ratio (CWR) defined as the proportion of total children in the age group 0-4 to females in the age group 15-49. Another index is the ratio of total children aged 5-9 to females aged 20-54. Statement 4 presents these figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and also shows the change in the ratio during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81.

STATEMENT 4

Child-woman ratio, Gujarat 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age group	Child-woman ratio			Per cent change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961—71(a)	1971—81(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—4	699	651	518	+6.87	20.43
15—49					
5—9	748	787	648	—5.21	17.66
20—54					

(a) $\frac{\text{CWR (61)—CWR (71)}}{\text{CWR (61)}}$

(b) $\frac{\text{CWR (71)—CWR (81)}}{\text{CWR (71)}}$

The positive sign indicates that fertility has declined. Fertility has declined in both the quinquenniums of 1971-81 decade compared to the corresponding quinquenniums of the previous decade. There was a sharp decline in fertility in 1976-81 compared to the level 10 years ago. A reading of the figures of percentage changes during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 in the sequence of 6.87, 17.66 and 20.43 would show that there has been a continuing decline in fertility.

Mean and Median age of the population

From the table showing the number of persons by age group the average age of population works out to 24.70 years and 25.23 years for males and females respectively. The corresponding ages in 1971 were 23.55 years and 24.05 years. This indicates that the population of Gujarat is on an average older than what it was 10 years ago. This may be due to improved mortality conditions as well as due to lesser proportion of persons in the younger age groups.

That the population of Gujarat is slightly ageing may also be seen by calculating the median age of the population. The median age is the age below and above which 50 per cent of the people live. The median age in 1981 was 20.08 years for males and 20.67 years for females against 18.39 years and 19.25 years respectively in 1971.

CHAPTER 4

MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of a person has been recorded on the basis of whether one was never married, currently married, widowed, separated or divorced. A person is said to be never married if he or she has never been married at any time before. A currently married person is one whose marriage, whether for the first or any other time, subsists at the time of enumeration with the spouse living. Persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and persons who are living instable *de facto* union are also classified as currently married. A widowed person is one whose husband or wife is dead. A person who has been separated from one's wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social and religious custom but has not remarried is classified as separated or divorced.

Early and universal marriage, specially of women, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. The census classifies everyone as never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 census in Gujarat there were 73.14 lakh married males and about 74.30 lakh married females. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 55.60 lakh males and 55.53 lakh females. Of the 74.30 lakh married females 57.07 lakh females were in the reproductive age-group 15-44. In 1971 there were 43.66 lakh married females in this reproductive age-group. The growth-rate during the decade 1971-81 of married females in this reproductive age-group is 30.71 per cent which is higher than the population growth rate of Gujarat.

Statement 5 presents the proportions of males and females (in per cent) in the rural and urban areas of Gujarat by marital status.

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of married, widowed, divorced or separated population in each age-group by sex,1981

Age group	Males Females	Total			Rural			Urban		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	Males	41.67	2.00	0.26	41.84	2.29	0.28	41.31	1.37	0.22
	Females	44.94	6.99	0.37	45.38	6.96	0.35	43.94	7.06	0.43
0—9	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Males	1.11	0.01	..	1.30	0.01	..	0.63	0.01	..
	Females	1.99	0.02	0.01	2.38	0.02	0.01	1.05	0.02	..
15—19	Males	7.76	0.03	0.07	9.56	0.04	0.09	4.19	0.01	0.05
	Females	26.86	0.07	0.24	29.74	0.07	0.26	20.70	0.05	0.19
20—24	Males	47.15	0.24	0.45	73.74	0.29	0.57	35.77	0.15	0.23
	Females	82.86	0.38	0.86	86.93	0.44	0.87	74.89	0.26	0.82
25—29	Males	82.46	0.56	0.62	86.07	0.69	0.69	75.91	0.31	0.51
	Females	94.91	0.93	0.90	96.36	1.05	0.89	92.17	0.70	0.91
30—34	Males	92.94	1.00	0.60	93.57	1.21	0.66	91.79	0.63	0.50
	Females	95.81	2.25	0.83	96.25	2.36	0.77	94.88	2.02	0.94
35—39	Males	94.71	1.57	0.60	94.63	1.96	0.63	94.86	0.83	0.53
	Females	94.03	4.49	0.78	94.32	4.55	0.72	93.42	4.36	0.90
40—44	Males	94.50	2.62	0.59	94.13	3.12	0.64	95.23	1.60	0.47
	Females	90.05	8.64	0.67	90.86	8.22	0.58	88.14	9.64	0.89
45—49	Males	93.76	3.79	0.50	93.34	4.40	0.56	94.70	2.44	0.37
	Females	85.35	13.79	0.49	86.33	13.05	0.42	82.96	15.58	0.67
50—54	Males	90.89	6.63	0.43	90.46	7.41	0.41	91.89	4.82	0.49
	Females	72.67	26.51	0.46	74.46	24.92	0.40	68.25	30.43	0.60

4—10 RGI/ND/83

in the census, migration, which is marriage selective, can effect these proportions and as a consequence the mean age calculation. In view of these limitations, the estimates have not been presented for rural and urban areas separately.

Statement 8 persents the estimated values.

STATEMENT 8

Singulate mean age at marriage

Method	Males Females	1981	1971
1	2	3	4
Hajnal's method	Males	23.09	22.21
	Females	19.51	18.43
Agarwala's Method for decade 1971-81	Males	22.43	
	Females	19.08	

The singulate mean age at marriage has gone up by nearly one year in case of both males and females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is 3.3 to 3.8 years higher than that for females.

In both the 1971 and 1981 censuses the question on age at marriage was canvassed for females. While the question was canvassed for only curretly married females in the 1971 census, in the 1981 census this question was canvassed for all ever-married women. The data have been tabulated by religion and by educational level separately for all ever-married and currently-married women.

Two indices, namely the mean (average) age at marriage and median age at marriage have been calculated. The first gives the average age of currently-married females at the time of marriage. The second gives the age at which half of the currently-married woman got married. The mean and median age at marriage of currently married women by religion are presented in Statement 9.

STATEMENT 9

Mean and median age at marriage of currently married women by religion, 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural				Urban			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All religions	16.90	18.23	16.76	18.46	17.51	18.37	17.38	18.48
Hindus	16.83	18.18	16.70	18.41	17.28	18.40	17.11	18.50
Muslims	17.99	19.16	18.07	19.55	18.18	20.90	18.28	20.92
Jains	17.59	18.68	17.28	18.76	18.76	19.85	18.86	19.88

It is seen from the statement that the mean age at marriage has increased between 1971 and 1981, indicating that more and more females are getting married later. The mean age at marriage, for females in Gujarat as a whole works out to 18.27 in 1981 which is 0.81 year lower than the estimates given by Agarwala's method shown earlier. The difference is attributable to two reasons. The estimate by Agarwala's method refers to the decade 1971-81, while the census estimate based on age at marriage has no fixed time reference. In other words, the latter estimate includes all those who got married in last 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, etc. These females who are presently in the age-group 30 and above are most likely to have got married at slightly younger ages than those females who are in the age-group below 30. The average based on the response of all such women would naturally be lower. Such data are, however, useful to study urban-rural, religious and educational level differentials which cannot be worked out by the indirect methods unless restrictive assumptions are made. Another reason for the difference in age at marriage is that Agarwala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between married and unmarried.

Muslims have the highest age at marriage followed by Jains and Hindus in the rural and urban areas. However, all groups have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage. The mean ages at marriage in urban areas are higher than those in the rural for all groups even though the differentials are only very marginal in case of Hindus and Jains. In the case of Muslims there is a difference of 1.74 years in this mean age at marriage between rural and urban areas. It can also be seen that both mean and median ages at marriage in 1981 are above 18 among all the groups.

The data on mean and median age at marriage of females by completed educational levels is presented in Statement 10.

STATEMENT 10

Mean and median age at marriage of currently married females by educational level, 1971 and 1981

Educational level	Rural				Urban			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All educational levels	16.90	18.23	16.76	18.46	17.51	18.37	17.38	18.48
Illiterate	16.87	18.21	16.73	18.45	16.91	17.85	16.72	17.98
Literate but below middle	16.98	18.10	16.82	18.32	17.69	18.26	17.54	18.33
Middle but below matric	19.30	18.62	19.64	18.70	20.00	18.85	20.14	18.84
Matric but below graduate		19.53		19.48		20.18		20.07
Graduate and above	21.81	21.74	21.50	21.78	22.57	22.26	22.27	22.40

In the 1981 census the data is presented in five classifications, namely, illiterate, literate but below middle, middle but below matric, matric but below graduate and graduate and above. In the 1971 census, however, there were only four categories, namely, illiterate, literate but below matric, matric but below graduate, graduate and above. The age at marriage shows steady increase with increase in educational level of females. Both the mean and median age at marriage are above 18 for all educational levels in rural areas and literate and above literate in urban areas.

CHAPTER 5

FERTILITY

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

The 5 per cent sample data presented in this report permits presentation of broad fertility indicators at the State level. The fertility indicators on which information is presented herein are age specific fertility rate (ASFR), age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR), general marital fertility rate (GMFR), total marital fertility rate (TMFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and total fertility rate (TFR) and are based on the question on "births during last year". These terms are defined as follows:

Age Specific Fertility Rate: The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate: The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General Fertility Rate: The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

General Marital Fertility Rate: The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

Total Fertility Rate: Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

Total Marital Fertility Rate: Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married woman for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator, However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to underestimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

Statement 11 presents the ASFR and the ASMFR etc. by religion for all areas and for rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 11

Fertility Indices Gujarat, 1981

Religion	Age-group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	15–19	0 023	0.024	0.022	0.088	0.082	0.106
	20—24	0.184	0.197	0.160	0.222	0.226	0.213
	25—29	0.190	0.206	0.162	0.201	0.213	0.175
	30—34	0.128	0.140	0.101	0.133	0.146	0.107
	35—39	0.071	0.082	0.048	0.076	0.087	0.051
	40—44	0.035	0 041	0.020	0.039	0.045	0.023
	45—49	0.017	0 019	0 011	0.019	0.022	0.013
	GFR	103	110	87	..	..	..
	TFR	3.24	3.54	2.62	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	133	139	119
	TMFR	..	..	..	3.89	4.10	3.4
Hindus	15—19	0.024	0.025	0.023	0.086	0.081	0.104
	20—24	0.187	0.196	0.165	0.221	0.224	0.215
	25—29	0.191	0.205	0.162	0.200	0.212	0.173
	30—34	0.126	0.138	0.097	0.131	0.143	0.101
	35—39	0.071	0.081	0.044	0.075	0.086	0.046
	40—44	0.034	0.040	0.018	0.038	0.044	0.021
	45—49	0.016	0.019	0.003	0 019	0 021	0.011
	GFR	103	109	88	..	..	..
	TFR	3.25	3.52	2.59	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	132	138	118
	TMFR	..	..	..	3.85	4.06	3.36
Muslims	15—19	0.020	0.018	0.022	0.112	0.103	0.119
	20—24	0.179	0.210	0.155	0.237	0.265	0·213
	25—29	0.195	0.229	0.170	0.214	0.244	0.191
	30—34	0.156	0.182	0.134	0.170	0.195	0.148
	35—39	0.085	0.098	0.075	0.093	0.107	0.083
	40—44	0.048	0.063	0.034	0.056	0.072	0.041
	45—49	0.023	0.028	0.018	0.028	0.034	0.023
	GFR	108	125	94	..	..	..
	TFR	3.53	4.14	3.04	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	152	172	136
	TMFR	..	..	..	4.55	5.09	4.08
Jains	15—19	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.050	0.069	0.033
	20—24	0.094	0.151	0.078	0.197	0.251	0.176
	25—29	0.152	0.176	0.147	0.173	0.189	0.169
	30—34	0.092	0.148	0.077	0.097	0.156	0.082
	35—39	0.035	0.056	0.028	0.038	0.063	0.030
	40—44	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.004
	45—49	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.005
	GFR	58	74	54	..	..	..
	TFR	1.92	2.71	1.70	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	92	117	85
	TMFR	..	..	..	2.83	3.71	2.50

It will be noticed, comparatively speaking, that fertility is higher among Muslims followed by Hindus and Jains. Also, generally, the ASFR and ASMFR are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. For all areas the TMFR for Hindus is only 0.60 higher than TFR while for Muslims and Jains it is 1.02 and 0.91 higher respectively. This is explained by the fact that proportion of currently married women in reproductive age groups is lower among Muslims and Jains in comparison to Hindus both in rural and urban areas.

Statement 12 compares the ASFR of 1980 based on the 1981 census, with the average ASFR for the period 1971 to 1975 as derived from the results of the Sample Registration Scheme (SRS).

STATEMENT 12

ASFR (per 1,000 women) from 1981 census compared with ASFR 1971–75 (SRS)

Age-group	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	SRS 71–75	Col. 2 / Col. 3 × 100	Census 1981	SRS 71–75	Col. 5 / Col. 6 × 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15–19	24	72	33.75	22	67	32.54
20–24	197	305	64.46	160	246	64.88
25–29	206	301	68.27	162	255	63.33
30–34	140	225	62.27	101	166	61.02
35–39	82	140	58.57	48	91	52.64
40–44	41	69	59.57	20	32	63.44
45–49	19	22	86.36	11	9	116.67

Fertility has declined in all ages. In general, the decline is higher in older age groups. The large decline indicated in the age group 15—19, both in rural and urban areas, may be due to the smaller proportion of married women in the age group due to the rise in age at marriage. In the age group 45—49, in urban areas, the ASFR has increased from 9 per 1000 in 1970-75 to 11/1000 in 1981, which may be due to age distortions and sampling fluctuations.

The question on any birth during the last one year was also canvassed in the 1971 census for all currently married women as in the 1981 census. However, the results, of the 1971 census were presented by the age groups 13—17, 18—22, 23—27, 43—47, 48 and above, and these age groups are not comparable with the age groups adopted for presentation in the 1981 census. Therefore, the ASFRs and ASMFRs by age group as derived from these two censuses are not strictly comparable by age groups. However, the indices GMFR and TMFR of the two censuses can be compared and these data are presented in Statement 13.

STATEMENT 13

GMFR and TMFR Gujarat 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	General Marital Fertility Rate		Total Marital Fertility Rate	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All religions	Rural	203	139 (68.47)	6.0	4.1 (68.68)
	Urban	175	119 (68.00)	4.9	3.4 (69.64)
Hindus	Rural	202	138 (68.32)	6.0	4.1 (68.12)
	Urban	173	118 (68.21)	4.8	3.4 (69.57)
Muslims	Rural	223	172 (77.13)	6.6	5.1 (77.00)
	Urban	197	136 (69.04)	5.7	4.1 (71.45)
Jains	Rural	167	117 (70.10)	5.2	3.7 (71.90)
	Urban	142	85 (59.76)	4.2	2.5 (59.24)

NOTE.— 1. The denominator for calculation of GMFR is married females in the age group 13—47 in 1971 and 15—49 in 1981.

2. Figures in bracket below the 1981 figures indicate the proportion (in per cent) of the 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

From this statement it would be seen that fertility in Gujarat has declined in both the rural and urban areas and in the case of all the religions. In the rural areas, the quantum of decline has been highest among Hindus followed by Jains and Muslims in that order. In urban areas, the order is Jains followed by Hindus and Muslims. The decline in fertility in urban areas and in the rural areas is almost of the same order.

Number of children ever born

The average number of children ever born per woman is presented in Statement 14.

STATEMENT 14

Average number of children ever born per woman by religion—Gujarat—1981

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Age Groups							
		15—19	20—24	25 -29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religions	Total	0.065	0.948	2.342	3.464	4.283	4.809	5.150	4.926
	Rural	0.066	0.973	2.434	3.585	4.437	4.996	5.359	5.106
	Urban	0.065	0.898	2.166	3.206	3.956	4.372	4.647	4.456
Hindus	Total	0.067	0.957	2.348	3.461	4.275	4.800	5.149	4.937
	Rural	0.067	0.975	2.428	3.572	4.420	4.978	5.344	5.097
	Urban	0.066	0.915	2.173	3.187	3.916	4.313	4.597	4.444
Muslims	Total	0.065	0.961	2.450	3.668	4.578	5.145	5.340	4.949
	Rural	0.056	0.981	2.577	3.820	4.796	5.410	5.622	5.339
	Urban	0.072	0.945	2.356	3.537	4.410	4.912	5.087	4.573
Jains	Total	0.013	0.438	1.660	2.785	3.353	3.937	4.492	4.599
	Rural	0.021	0.592	2.262	3.510	3.918	4.475	5.217	4.639
	Urban	0.010	0.396	1.526	2.592	3.153	3.754	4.232	4.578

This indicates the high fertility level that was prevalent till recently in Gujarat. It will be noticed that the average number of children ever born per woman is higher in the older age groups. However, it has been noticed earlier that there is a declining trend in fertility. These factors together would support the view that the high fertility levels which were prevalent in Gujarat have tended to decline. While the number of children ever born increases till the age group 45—49, it falls slightly in the age group 50 and above. Such a fall in the age group 50 and above is noticed both in rural and urban areas among Hindus and Muslims but only in rural areas in the case of Jains.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born with similar data collected in the 1972 Fertility Survey of the Sample Registration System, as presented in Statement 15 also supports the conclusion that fertility has declined by 1981 compared to the levels of 1972. Since the 1972 Fertility Survey presents the number of children ever born for ever married women only, the comparison is restricted to such women only.

STATEMENT 15

Average number of children born per ever married woman

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15—19	0.22	0.32	0.31	0.26
20—24	1.10	1.31	1.18	1.27
25—29	2.48	2.97	2.31	2.88
30—34	3.61	4.50	3.28	4.19
35—39	4.46	5.38	4.01	4.90
40—44	5.01	5.86	4.43	5.43
45—49	5.37	5.83	4.68	5.61

Source:—Fertility differentials in India—1972—Office of the Registrar General, India.

The average number of children ever born has declined at all ages, the decline being higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Upto the age group 35—39 the decline both in rural and urban areas is almost of the same order. It is only in the age groups 40—44 and 45—49 that the decline in urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas.

From Statements 11 and 14, a comparison can be made of the data on number of children ever born and the number of children that would be born if the current fertility as indicated by births during last one year continued. In the case of Gujarat, such a comparison would indicate that the TFR for the State is 3.54 in rural areas and 2.62 in urban areas (Statement 11) and 3.24 in all areas. The average number of children ever born (Statement 14) shows that the TFR is slightly less than the average number of children ever born to women in the age groups 30—34 both in rural and urban areas. In other words, both in the urban and rural areas the fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35—49 and part of the females in the age group 30—34.

Sex ratio of children ever born

The sex ratios of children ever born are presented in the Statement 16.

STATEMENT 16

Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males) of children born

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ll ages	889	895	874	889	895	871	883	885	881	906	941	890
ess than 15	960	1138	467	981	1081	629	594	1534	..	..	..	..
–19	960	967	943	968	980	939	911	815	975	762	535	1000
–24	930	936	916	931	939	913	920	899	938	807	914	765
–29	931	936	919	930	936	918	929	922	934	890	1010	854
–34	926	933	909	926	934	902	926	917	936	939	913	948
–39	911	917	897	913	918	900	887	897	879	970	1014	952
–44	894	902	873	894	901	872	899	919	880	877	899	868
–49	879	886	860	881	886	862	866	873	859	854	913	830
nd above	849	856	829	848	856	823	843	848	837	917	945	901
–49	909	916	894	910	916	894	902	904	900	898	940	882

The sex ratio does not seem to differ very much religion but variation dependent on age of the her is apparent. As the age of the mother inses, the relative number of male children ever born increases and this increase is much higher in urban areas. This trend is seen in all religions.

The sex ratio of surviving children is presented in Statement 17.

STATEMENT 17

Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males) of children surviving

nt age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
es	875	881	861	875	881	857	871	871	879	909	953	890
han 15	955	1142	467	976	1082	629	594	1538	..	..	..	..
9	972	980	956	982	993	957	901	803	966	970	897	1000
4	936	945	918	938	949	914	925	904	943	818	982	758
9	925	928	919	926	929	918	919	904	931	878	973	849
4	918	924	904	918	926	898	917	902	931	963	967	962
9	897	901	886	898	902	887	877	879	874	984	1014	971
	872	881	849	872	881	845	875	887	863	866	872	863
	858	867	835	859	867	834	849	854	844	843	902	819
above	829	837	806	827	836	798	827	840	813	924	967	901
	897	903	883	898	904	881	890	886	893	899	941	883

The decrease in the sex ratio with age of mother is noticeable from this statement also. However, in this case, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortility. Above age 25, the sex ratio of surviving children in age group 30 and above is distinctly lower than that of children born (see statement 16). This may be due to sex selectivity in mortality unfavourable to females as compared to males.

Parity

Information on birth during the last one year has been tabulated by order of birth. Questions on order of birth were not canvassed as such in the census but the data have been derived. If a woman had reported having given birth to a child during the last one year and if the total number of children ever born to the women was say six, then the last year's birth is assumed as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first births occur to younger women and are free from problems of omission which characterise higher order births. Secondly, it is easier for a woman to report whether she gave birth to a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance, if the sum of the annual rates of first births were to exceed 100 per cent, it would probably indicate that the reference period exceeds the stipulated one yar prior to the date of enumeration. Similarly, if the sum of the rates is only 60 per cent or so, it would indicate that a period less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone their marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be interpreted partly as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions may have occurred.

Statement 18 shows cumulated birth order rates for Gujarat State.

STATEMENT 18

Cumulated first birth order rates per 100 women

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	2
Total	0.73
Rural	0.78
Urban	0.63
Hindus	0.74
Muslims	0.63
Jains	0.75

The overall rates seem to be low both in rural and urban areas. This would imply that a reference period shorter than one year has been taken into consideration in Gujarat. Generally the cumulated first birth rates are approximately 25 per cent low so it can be inferred that as a whole reference period shorter than one year seems to have been inoperation in Gujarat. This trend is seen for Hindus, Muslims, and Jains.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children.

Statement 19 presents the proportion of ever married females with three children or more by age groups.

STATEMENT 19

Proportions of ever married females with three children or more by age groups and religion (in per cent)

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	Total	58.69	58.52	60.56	60.29
	Rural	60.10	59.87	63.36	66.31
	Urban	55.39	54.88	58.13	57.91
15—19	Total	0.79	0.74	1.54	3.56
	Rural	0.73	0.68	1.64	7.44
	Urban	1.00	0.93	1.46	..
20—24	Total	11.95	11.71	14.82	8.36
	Rural	11.59	11.43	14.26	7.72
	Urban	12.76	12.43	15.32	8.60
25—29	Total	46.97	46.89	51.66	28.80
	Rural	48.58	48.32	53.10	46.12
	Urban	43.75	43.62	50.54	24.60
30—34	Total	71.66	71.73	74.32	59.62
	Rural	73.87	73.64	77.55	77.45
	Urban	66.88	66.98	71.48	54.74
35—39	Total	81.15	81.29	81.65	74.01
	Rural	82.86	82.83	83.74	82.21
	Urban	77.50	77.46	80.04	71.08
40—44	Total	83.64	83.88	82.21	81.17
	Rural	85.33	85.39	85.16	83.13
	Urban	79.63	79.69	79.58	80.50
45—49	Total	84.32	84.60	82.27	82.27
	Rural	86.17	86.23	85.72	84.35
	Urban	79.82	79.95	79.16	81.52
50 and above	Total	77.62	78.05	74.55	72.52
	Rural	80.03	80.16	79.24	72.36
	Urban	71.29	71.53	70.02	72.60

As may be expected the proportion of ever married females with three children or more increases with age. In urban areas 55.39 per cent of ever married females have three or more children while in rural areas the corresponding proportion is 60.10, upto age 25 the proportion of ever married females is almost equal for rural and urban areas. Above age 25 the proportion of ever-married females with 3 children or more for rural areas is at least 5 per cent higher than that in the urban areas. In the case of age groups upto 35—39 the proportions are higher for Muslims and lowest for Jains. In the age groups 40—44, 45—49 and 50 and above, the proportions are higher among Hindus, followed by Muslims and Jains.

In Gujarat as a whole, the proportion for ever married women with three or more children is more or less the same among Muslims and Jains but is lower among Hindus. This trend is seen in urban areas

also but in the rural areas the proportion is highest among Jains, followed by Muslims and Hindus. The main reason for these variations appears to be the age structure of ever married females. Statement 20 presents the proportion of ever married females in each age group to total ever married females.

STATEMENT 20

Percentage distribution of ever married women for rural-urban areas by age and religion

Age-group	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Jains
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Areas				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.59	0.61	0.17	0.16
15–19	5.72	5.88	3.74	1.48
20–24	16.30	16.35	16.37	9.39
25–29	13.66	13.68	13.65	9.33
30–34	12.06	12.02	12.98	9.05
35–39	10.21	10.21	10.30	9.90
40–44	9.46	9.43	9.88	9.29
45–49	8.02	7.99	8.45	9.11
50 and above	23.96	23.82	24.44	42.24
Urban Areas				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.25	0.26	0.22	0.06
15–19	4.36	4.57	4.25	0.64
20–24	16.75	17.21	16.22	9.65
25–29	16.02	16.17	15.22	15.18
30–34	13.06	13.09	12.78	13.09
35–39	11.16	11.08	11.58	10.95
40–44	9.34	9.21	9.64	10.79
45–49	7.73	7.56	8.13	9.89
50 and above	21.32	20.83	21.94	29.75

NOTE:—All ages includes age not stated.

While in the case of Hindus and Muslims a substantial proportion of ever married females are below age 25, in the case of Jains this proportion is comparatively smaller. In the ages below 25, the proportion having three children and more is distinctly lower in the case of Jains and Hindus compared to Muslims both in the rural and urban areas.

Statement 21 presents the relevant data.

STATEMENT 21

Percentage of ever married females with three or more children in rural areas

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with three or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with three or more children
1	2	3	4	5
Rural				
All religions	22.62	8.54	77.38	75.18
Hindus	22.85	8.36	77.15	75.12
Muslims	20.29	11.81	79.71	76.49
Jains	11.03	7.57	88.97	73.57
Urban				
All religions	21.35	10.21	78.65	67.66
Hindus	22.04	9.90	77.96	67.60
Muslims	20.69	12.31	79.31	70.08
Jains	10.35	8.02	89.65	64.04

It is seen that the proportion of ever married females below 25 is distinctly lower among Jains and highest among Hindus both in rural and urban areas. The proportions of females having 3 or more children is lowest among Jains and highest among Muslims.

Childless Women

The proportion of women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births.

Statement 22 indicates the proportions of such women.

STATEMENT 22

Proportion of ever married women (Aged 50 and above) with no live births by religion (per cent)

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	8.15	7.23	10.58
Hindus	7.93	7.14	10.38
Muslims	9.30	7.68	10.87
Jains	12.32	12.29	12.34

In rural areas proportion of women who have had no live birth is almost same for Hindus and Muslims but is much higher in the case of Jains. In urban areas the proportion of childless is 12.34 per cent for Jains followed by Muslims with 10.87 per cent and Hindus with 10.38. The proportion is highest among Jains in both rural and urban areas.

Statement 23 presents the proportion of currently married women in the reproductive age group.

STATEMENT 23

Percentage of currently married women to total women in reproductive age group

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	77.06	78.87	73.25
Hindus	77.98	79.39	74.55
Muslims	70.71	72.58	69.20
Jains	63.09	63.05	63.11

The proportion of currently married females in the reproductive age group 15—49 is highest among Hindus, followed by Muslims and Jains both in rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER 6

MIGRATION

In the census, migrants are classified on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. Migration streams can, therefore, be studied on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. The analysis that is presented in this chapter of the data available in 5 per cent sample separately considers migrants by place of birth and migrants by place of last residence.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly, a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

Migrants by place of birth

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 114.39 lakh migrants in Gujarat in 1981 made up of 36.55 lakh males and 77.84 lakh females. These migrants constitute 33.56 per cent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 20.82 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 47.08 per cent of female population.

The total migrants on the basis of place of birth would include migrants within the state itself, migrants from other states to Gujarat and migrants from other countries to Gujarat. Data on migrants from Gujarat to other states or other countries are not available and, therefore, this analysis restricts itself to migrants in the state made up of these three categories.

Statement 24 presents the distribution of total migrants in Gujarat on the basis of location of the place of birth.

STATEMENT 24

Migrants by place of birth (proportions in per cent)

Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants	88.97	81.57	92.54	88.60	81.25	92.05
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	61.24	48.81	67.24	59.48	47.37	65.16
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the state to total migrants	27.73	32.76	25.30	29.12	33.88	26.89
B. Migrants born in other States of India to total migrants	8.96	15.23	5.94	10.11	16.72	7.01
C. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	1.97	3.11	1.43	1.29	2.03	0.94

Of the total migrants, 88.60 per cent were migrants within the state, 10.11 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.29 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants, 81.25 per cent were born in Gujarat 16.72 per cent were born in other states of India and 2.03 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants 92.05 per cent were born within Gujarat, 7.01 per cent were born in other states of India and 0.94 per cent were born in other countries.

Of total migrants, on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within Gujarat constitute 88.60 per cent in 1981 as against 88.97 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 and 1971 were 81.25 per cent and 81.57 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 92.05 per cent and 92.54 per cent. The higher proportion of migrants within the state among females is largely attributable to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage.

The migrant population within the state consists of those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district itself and those who moved from their place of birth to a place of enumeration located in another district of the state. In other words, the migrant population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between the districts. Of the total migrants in Gujarat in 1981, 59.48 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 29.12 per cent were born in other districts of the state. Among male migrants the proportion of those who migrated within the district of their birth is 47.37 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of their birth is 33.88 per cent. In the case of

females the corresponding proportions are 65.16 and 26.89 per cent.

In 1971, 61.24 per cent of the migrants by place of birth were intra-district migrants while 27.73 per cent were inter-district migrants. Since the number of districts in the state has not changed between 1971 and 1981, the increase in the inter-district migrant proportion is indicative of the increasing mobility in Gujarat.

There are a total of 11.56 lakh persons in Gujarat who were born in other states of India, consistuting 3.40 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 7.67 lakhs in 1971 to 11.56 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 2.87 per cent of the population were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion had gone upto 3.40 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 8.96 per cent of the total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 10.11 per cent, i.e., both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants born in other states has gone up between 1971 and 1981.

The three neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh account for 8.79 lakhs out of 11.56 lakhs inter-state migrants into Gujarat. Of the total migrants born in other states, 4.01 lakhs or 34.64 per cent are born in Maharashtra, 2.88 lakhs or 24.93 per cent are born in Rajasthan and 1.90 lakhs or 16.43 per cent are born in Uttar Pradesh. In other words, in 1981, these three states contribute more than 76.00 per cent of the migrants (by place of birth) from the other states of the country or the equivalent of 2.57 per cent of the population of Gujarat. In 1971, these three states contributed 6.00 lakh migrants constituting 78.26 per cent of migrants from other states or 2.25 per cent of the population of the state. The relative contribution to migrants to Gujarat from these three states, has therefore, decreased during 1971—81. The share of migrants born in states other than Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has thus gone up between 1971—81. Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are the other states from which migration to Gujarat has increased. This may largely be due to the rapid industrial advancement of Gujarat in the seventies.

Of the total male migrants 16.72 per cent are born in other states of India, as against 15.23 per cent in 1971. Maharashtra accounts for 30.40 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into Gujarat as against 30.90 per cent in 1971 and Rajasthan for 24.68 per cent as against 27.15 per cent in 1971, and Uttar Pradesh for 20.54 per cent against 19.94 in 1971.

Among male inter-state migrants, the share of Rajasthan has come down while those of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala & Andhra Pradesh have increased.

Of the total female migrants, 7.01 per cent are born in other states as against 5.94 per cent in 1971. In the total population also, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 2.66 per cent in 1971 to 3.30 per cent in 1981. Of the total female migrants born in other states, 39.39 per cent are from Maharashtra, 25.22 per cent from Rajasthan and 11.82 per cent from Uttar Pradesh. In the case of females also, the shares of Maharashtra and Rajasthan have gone down between 1971—81 while of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pardesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have gone up.

Of the total population of Gujarat in 1981, 0.43 per cent are born in other countries as against 0.63 per cent in 1971. Of the migrants born in other countries 75.45 per cent are from Pakistan. In 1971, the corresponding proportion was 70.17 per cent. If migrants born in Pakistan are excluded, there are only 36,172 migrants born in foreign countries.

As mentioned earlier, the migration stream consists of three elements, namely, migration within the state itself, migration from other states of India to Gujarat and migration from other countries to Gujarat. The first two streams together have been earlier defined as internal migrants. Statement 25 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of birth.

STATEMENT 2

Distribution of internal migrants (proportions in per cent)

Migrants by place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants	90.85	84.27	93.97	89.76	82.93	92.93
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants .	9.15	15.73	6.03	10.24	17.07	7.07
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	97.93	96.80	98.48	98.71	97.97	99.06

Of the total migrants by place of birth in Gujarat 98.71 per cent represent internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 97.97 per cent while among female migrants internal migrants are 99.06 per cent. These proportions are higher than those recorded at the 1971 census.

Of the total internal migrants in Gujarat, 89.76 per cent represent migrants from within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 10.24 per cent represent migrants from other states of India to Gujarat. The migration within the state itself is much higher than the migration stream from other states. The proportion of male migrants from other states to total male internal migrants of 17.07 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 7.07 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 92.93 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 82.93 per cent in the case of males.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Inter-state migrants have increased from 7.67 lakhs in 1971 to 11.56 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 3.89 lakhs during the period 1971-81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has decreased from 1.69 lakhs in 1971 to 1.47 lakhs in 1981 or there has been a decrease of 0.22 lakhs in the number of such migrants during this period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 3.67 lakh persons out of 266.97 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971-81 the population of Gujarat increased at least by 1.37 per cent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on out migration from Gujarat to other states of India or to other countries the net impact of migration on growth rate cannot be quantified at this stage.

Migrants by place of last residence

As mentioned earlier, migration data has also been collected on the basis of place of last residence. In this section a brief analysis is attempted of migration data based on place of last residence. Statement 26 gives the distribution of migrants by place of last residence in Gujarat.

ATEMENT 26

Migrants by place of last residence (proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	88.62	81.51	92.11	91.56	86.24	94.08
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	61.27	49.14	67.22	68.71	59.34	73.15
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	27.35	32.37	24.89	22.85	26.90	20.93
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total Migrants	8.84	14.74	5.94	7.68	12.56	5.37
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1.59	2.47	1.16	0.76	1.20	0.55

Total internal migrants would include those who have moved from their place of last residence to the place of enumeration within the district itself and between districts of the state and would also include those who have moved from a place of last residence outside Gujarat in other States or Union Territories into Gujarat. The term total migrants would also include those who have moved into Gujarat from other countries.

On the basis of migration by place of last residence, there are 116.39 lakh migrants in Gujarat in 1981 made up of 37.41 lakh males and 78.98 lakh females. These migrants constitute 34.14 per cent of the total population of the state, with male migrants constituting 21.31 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 47.77 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 32.14 per cent of total migrants while females account for 67.86 per cent. Of the total migrants, 91.56 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 7.68 per cent had their last residence in other states of India and 0.76 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 86.24 per cent had their place of last residence in Guarat itself, 12.56 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 1.20 per cent lived in other countries. Among female migrants 94.08 per cent had their place of last residence within Gujarat itself, 5.37 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 0.55 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 34.14 per cent of the total population of Gujarat in 1981 as against 32.17 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentages in the case of males and females are 21.31 and 47.77 for 1981 and 20.48 and 44.69 in 1971.

Of the total migrants on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Gujarat constitute 91.56 per cent in 1981 as against 88.62 per cent in 1971.

Among males the proportion in 1981 was 86.24 per cent against 81.51 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 94.08 per cent and 92.11 per cent. The comparatively higher proportions among females of migrants who moved from their place of last residence within the state can largely be attributed to movement consequent on marriage.

The migrant population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between districts. Of the total migrants in Gujarat in 1981, 68.71 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself while 22.85 per cent had their place of last residence in other districts of the state. Among male migrants, the proportion of those who migrated within the district in which they lived is 59.34 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the districts in which they lived is 26.90 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 73.15 per cent and 20.93 per cent.

Comparison of the proportion of intra and inter-district migrants among total migrants, with the corresponding proportions in 1971 indicates that while the proportion of intra-district migrants has gone up that of inter-district migrants has declined for both males and females. This is in contrast to the conclusion arrived at on the basis of data by place of birth.

Of the total population of 340.86 lakhs in 1981, 8.94 lakhs had place of last residence in other states of India, constituting 2.62 per cent of the total population of the state. The number of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone up from 7.59 lakhs in 1971 to 8.94 lakhs in 1981, the corresponding proportions to total population having gone down from 2.84 per cent to 2.62 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants with place of last residence in other states constitute 7.68 per cent. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants with places of last residence in other states has declined compared to 1971. This does not conform to the pattern based on place of birth statistics. The neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh account for 69.20 per cent of the inter-state migrants into Gujarat with these states contributing 3.40 lakhs, 2.10 lakhs and 0.68 lakhs respectively. Of the inter-state migrants, the proportion contributed by these states are 38.07 per cent, 23.50 per cent and 7.63 per cent. In 1971 also Maharashtra and Rajasthan were predominent contributors to the inter-state migration stream and continue to be so. Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are three other states which contribute a large number of migrants to Gujarat, the numbers being 1.25 lakhs, 0.22 lakhs and 0.18 lakhs or 18.46 per cent of total migrants. These six states together account for 87.66 per cent of the total inter-state migrants to Gujarat.

Of the total male migrants, 12.56 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Maharashtra contributes 34.05 per cent of such male inter-state migrants followed by Rajasthan with 22.91 per cent, Uttar Pradesh with 17.99 per cent and Madhya Pradesh with 6.29 per cent.

Of the total female migrants, 5.37 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Maharashtra contributes the highest proportion of 42.53 per cent of such female inter state migrants followed by Rajasthan with 24.16 per cent, Uttar Pradesh with 9.55 per cent.

Of the total migrants of Gujarat in 1981, only 0.76 per cent had places of last residence in other countries as against 1.59 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of Gujarat in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last residence account for 0.26 per cent as against 0.51 per cent in 1971. In case of males this percentage is 0.26 and in case of females, also this percentage is 0.26 in 1981. Of the total migrants from foreign countries to Gujarat 63.30 per cent are from Pakistan and 4.86 per cent from Burma.

Statement 27 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence.

Of the total internal migrants in the state in 1981, 92.26 per cent are from within the state itself as against 90.93 per cent in 1971. The quantum of internal migration within the state has, therefore, increased in 1981 compared to 1971. Of total male internal migrants 87.29 per cent have moved within the state itself while 12.71 per cent have moved into the state from other states of the country. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 84.68 per cent and 15.32 per cent respectively.

STATEMENT 27

Distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence (proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Internal migrants to total migrants	97.46	96.25	98.05	99.24	98.80	99.45
B. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants .	90.93	84.68	93.94	92.26	87.29	94.60
C. Migrants from other states of India to total internal migrants .	9.07	15.32	6.06	7.74	12.71	5.40

In the case of females, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 94.60 per cent in 1981 as against 93.94 per cent in 1971 indicating that the order of migration within the state itself in the case of females has not changed very much. Among internal female migrants, 94.60 per cent have moved within the state itself while 5.40 per cent are from other states of the country. The proportions in 1971 are not very much different.

Rural-urban components of migration

The flow of migration would consist of four streams such as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Statement 28 presents the data on the basis of these various streams in the case of migrants classified by place of birth. The statement presents the data only in relation to internal migrants and, therefore, it excludes the figures relating to those who have migrated into Gujarat from outside the country.

STATEMENT 28

Rural-Urban composition of internal migrants by place of birth

(Persons in lakhs)

Place of birth	Place of Enumeration					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Total internal migrants*						
1. Within the State						
Total	76.15 (100.00)	53.99 (70.89)	22.16 (29.11)	101.34 (100.00)	68.89 (67.98)	32.45 (32.02)
Rural	63.54 (83.44)	48.87 (64.17)	14.67 (19.27)	82.32 (81.23)	61.97 (61.15)	20.35 (20.08)
Urban	12.48 (16.39)	5.08 (6.67)	7.40 (9.72)	18.98 (18.73)	6.91 (6.82)	12.07 (11.91)
2. In other States of India						
Total	7.67 (100.00)	2.12 (27.58)	5.55 (72.42)	11.56 (100.00)	3.10 (26.80)	8.46 (73.20)
Rural	4.46 (58.20)	1.56 (20.39)	2.90 (37.81)	6.94 (60.02)	2.32 (20.07)	4.62 (39.95)
Urban	3.09 (40.26)	0.54 (7.07)	2.55 (33.19)	4.62 (39.93)	0.78 (6.71)	3.84 (33.22)
B. *Total male internal migrants*						
1. Within the State						
Total	22.72 (100.00)	12.41 (54.60)	10.31 (45.40)	29.69 (100.00)	15.12 (50.93)	14.57 (49.07)
Rural	17.61 (77.51)	10.64 (46.83)	6.97 (30.68)	22.42 (75.50)	12.92 (43.49)	9.50 (32.01)
Urban	5.05 (22.21)	1.75 (7.71)	3.30 (14.50)	7.26 (24.47)	2.20 (7.43)	5.06 (17.04)
2. In other States of India						
Total	4.24 (100.00)	0.96 (22.63)	3.28 (77.37)	6.11 (100.00)	1.39 (22.75)	4.72 (77.25)
Rural	2.57 (60.54)	0.69 (16.30)	1.88 (44.24)	3.82 (62.51)	1.03 (16.87)	2.79 (45.64)
Urban	1.60 (37.62)	0.26 (6.18)	1.34 (31.44)	2.29 (37.43)	0.36 (5.86)	1.93 (31.57)
C. *Total female internal migrants*						
1. Within the State						
Total	53.42 (100.00)	41.58 (77.83)	11.84 (22.17)	71.65 (100.00)	53.77 (75.04)	17.88 (24.96)
Rural	45.93 (85.97)	38.23 (71.55)	7.70 (14.42)	59.90 (83.60)	49.05 (68.46)	10.85 (15.14)
Urban	7.43 (13.91)	3.33 (6.23)	4.10 (7.68)	11.72 (16.36)	4.71 (6.57)	7.01 (9.79)
2. In other States of India						
Total	3.42 (100.00)	1.15 (33.72)	2.27 (66.28)	5.45 (100.00)	1.71 (31.35)	3.74 (68.65)
Rural	1.89 (55.31)	0.87 (25.46)	1.02 (29.85)	3.12 (57.23)	1.29 (23.66)	1.83 (33.57)
Urban	1.49 (43.53)	0.28 (8.17)	1.21 (35.36)	2.33 (42.73)	0.42 (7.66)	1.91 (35.07)

NOTE.—The figures within brackets indicate percentages to all the total, rural and urban migrants in respective categories. The given figures (and the percentages) may not add up to total (100.00) as unclassified migrants are omitted from rural, urban categories of migrants which are however negligible.

Of the total intra-state migrants of 101.34 lakhs about 61.15 per cent were rural to rural, 11.91 per cent were urban to urban 20.08 per cent were rural to urban and 6.82 per cent were urban to rural. In 1971, 64.17 per cent of migrants were rural to rural, 9.72 per cent were urban to urban, 19.27 per cent were rural to urban and 6.67 per cent were urban to rural. The fall of 3 per cent in "rural to rural" category and the increase in "urban to urban" category by more than 2 per cent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Gujarat in 1981.

Amongst migrants from other states into Gujarat numbering 11.56 lakhs, 20.07 per cent were rural to rural, 33.22 per cent were urban to urban, 39.95 per cent were rural to urban and 6.71 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus 60.02 per cent of the migrants into Gujarat from other states were born in rural areas.

There are a total of 29.69 lakhs male migrants from within the state, 43.49 per cent of whom were from rural to rural, 17.04 per cent were urban to urban, 31.01 per cent were rural to urban and 7.43 per cent were urban to rural areas. In 1971, 46.83 per cent were rural to rural, 14.50 per cent were urban to urban, 30.68 per cent were rural to urban and 7.71 per cent were urban to rural areas. There was a downward shift of about more than 3 percentage points in rural to rural migrants while there was an upward shift of 1.33 percentage points in rural to urban migrants and 2.54 percentage points in urban to urban migrants. This again may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Gujarat in 1981.

Among the male migrants from other states in 1981, numbering 6.11 lakhs, 16.87 per cent were rural to rural, 31.57 per cent were urban to urban, 45.64 per cent were rural to urban and 5.86 per cent were urban to rural. 62.51 per cent of the male migrants from other states into Gujarat were born in rural areas.

There were a total of 71.65 lakh female migrants within the state of Gujarat of whom 68.46 per cent were rural to rural, 9.79 per cent were urban to urban, 15.14 per cent were rural to urban and 6.57 per cent were urban to rural.

In this case also, the percentage of rural to rural female migrants within the state of Gujarat has come down by 3.09 points while the percentage of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants have gone up by 0.72 and 2.11 points respectively. The percentage of urban to rural migrants has gone up slightly by 0.34 per cent. In case of female migrants from other states 23.66 per cent of 5.45 lakh migrants were rural to rural, 35.07 per cent were urban to urban, 33.57 per cent were rural to urban, and 7.66 per cent were urban to rural. From 1971 the rural to rural component came down by 1.80 percentage points while urban to urban component has declined slightly. The rural to urban component went up by 3.72 points each.

The above analysis reveals that in the case of within the state migrants based on place of birth, rural to rural component of migrants has come down quite significantly both for males as well as for females while the urban to urban component has gone up. There has been an upward shift in the case of rural to urban component for male as well as female migrants. In the case of migrants from other states, the rural to rural component has declined in the case of females while the rural to urban component has gone up very significantly in the case of females and to a lesser extent in the case of males also. The urban to urban component has remained more or less the same for both males and females. The fact that 73.20 per cent of the total migrants from other states into Gujarat were to the urban areas is significant.

The rural-urban components of migrants based on place of last residence are presented in Statement 29.

STATEMENT 29

Rural-urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence

(Persons in lakhs)

Place of last residence	Place of Enumeration					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Total Internal Migrants*						
1. Within the State						
Total	76.12 (100.00)	53.06 (69.71)	23.06 (30.29)	106.57 (100.00)	70.93 (66.56)	35.64 (33.44)
Rural	61.79 (81.18)	47.56 (62.49)	14.23 (18.69)	88.88 (83.40)	64.97 (60.96)	23.91 (22.44)
Urban	14.22 (18.68)	5.47 (7.19)	8.75 (11.49)	17.65 (16.57)	5.95 (5.59)	11.70 (10.98)

STATEMENT 29—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. In other States of India						
Total	7.59 (100.00)	2.02 (26.61)	5.57 (73.39)	8 94 (100.00)	2 56 (28.65)	6.38 (71.35)
Rural	3.90 (51.33)	1.33 (17.52)	2.57 (33.81)	5.12 (57.32)	1.86 (20.76)	3.26 (36.56)
Urban	3.58 (47.21)	0.68 (8.98)	2.90 (38.23)	3.81 (42.62)	0.70 (7.86)	3.11 (34.76)
B. *Total male internal migrants*						
1. Within the State						
Total	23.04 (100.00)	12.26 (53.20)	10.78 (46.80)	32.26 (100.00)	16.01 (49.62)	16.25 (50.38)
Rural	16.88 (73.25)	10.21 (44.30)	6.67 (28.95)	25.06 (77.67)	13.92 (43.15)	11.14 (34.52)
Urban	6.11 (26.49)	2.04 (8.83)	4.07 (17.66)	7.19 (22.30)	2.08 (6.46)	5.11 (15.84)
2. In other States of India						
Total	4.17 (100.00)	0.90 (21.67)	3.27 (78.33)	4.70 (100.00)	1.14 (24.33)	3.56 (75.67)
Rural	2.19 (52.47)	0.55 (13.23)	1.64 (39.24)	2 76 (58.71)	0.80 (16.95)	1.96 (41.76)
Urban	1.91 (45.76)	0.35 (8.36)	1.56 (37.40)	1.93 (41.23)	0.34 (7.36)	1.59 (33.87)
C. *Total female internal migrants*						
1. Within the State						
Total	53.08 (100.00)	40.80 (76.88)	12.28 (23.12)	74.31 (100.00)	54.92 (73.91)	19.39 (26.09)
Rural	44.91 (84.62)	37.35 (70.38)	7.56 (14.24)	63.82 (85.88)	51.05 (68.69)	12.77 (17.19)
Urban	8.11 (15.28)	3.43 (6.47)	4.68 (8.81)	10.46 (14.08)	3.87 (5.21)	6.59 (8.87)
2. In other States of India						
Total	3.42 (100.00)	1.12 (32.62)	2.30 (67.38)	4.24 (100.00)	1.42 (33.43)	2.82 (66.57)
Rural	1.71 (49.95)	0.78 (22.76)	0.93 (27.19)	2.36 (55.77)	1.06 (24.96)	1.30 (30.81)
Urban	1.67 (48.97)	0.33 (9.74)	1.34 (39.23)	1.87 (44.15)	0.35 (8.42)	1.52 (35.73)

NOTE—The figures within brackets indicate percentages to all the total, rural and urban migrants in respective categories. The figures (and the percentages) may not add upto total (100.00) as unclassified migrants are omitted from rural, urban categories of migrants which are however negligible.

There were a total of 106. 57 lakh migrants on last residence basis within the state, of whom 60.96 per cent were rural to rural and 5.59 per cent were urban to rural. There has been a down ward shift between 1971-81 in the case of rural to rural and urban to urban migrants and in the case of urban to rural migrants, while there has been an upward shift in the case of rural to urban components. In the case of migrants from other states, numbering 8.94 lakhs, 20.76 per cent were rural to rural, 34.76 per cent were urban to urban, 36.56 per cent were rural to urban and 7.86 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of males, the total migrants within the state were 32.26 lakhs of whom 43.15 per cent were rural to rural, 15.84 per cent were urban to urban, 34.52 per cent were rural to urban and 6.46 per cent were urban to rural. In case of male migrants from other states 16.95 per cent were rural to rural and 33.87 per cent were urban to urban, 41.76 per cent were rural to urban and 7.36 per cent were urban to rural. In case of 74.31 lakh female migrants within the state, 68.69 per cent were rural to rural, 5.21 per cent were urban to rural, 17.19 per cent were rural to urban and 8.87 per cent were urban to urban. In case of female migrants from other states, 24.96 per cent were rural to rural, 35.73 per cent were urban to urban 30.81 per cent were rural to urban and 8.42 per cent were urban to rural.

83.40 per cent of the within the state migrants were from rural areas and 16.57 per cent were from urban areas. 66.56 per cent of within the state migrants were to rural areas and 33.44 per cent were to urban areas. In case of males 77.67 per cent of within the state migrants were from rural areas and 22.30 per cent were from urban areas. Rural areas claim 49.62 per cent of the total within the state migrants while urban areas had 50.38 per cent of the within the state male migrants. In case of inter-state male migrants, 58.71 per cent were from rural areas and 41.23 per cent were from urban areas. 24.33 per cent of the inter-state male migrants have moved into the rural areas of Gujarat while 75.67 per cent had moved into urban areas.

In the case of female migrants within the state, 85.88 per cent were from the rural areas and 14.08 per cent were from the urban areas. 73.91 per cent of the total female migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 26.09 per cent had gone to urban

areas. In case of inter-state female migrants, 55.77 per cent were from the rural areas while 44.15 per cent were from the urban areas. Rural areas attracted 33.43 per cent of the total inter-state female migrants while urban areas of Gujarat accounted for 66.57 per cent of the female migrants from other states.

It would, thus, be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants were from the rural areas. 83.40 per cent of migrants within the state were from rural areas, 77.67 per cent in the case of males and 85.88 per cent in the case of females. However, only 49.62, per cent of the male migrants within state had gone to rural areas while 73.91 per cent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In case of inter-state migrants into Gujarat, 58.71 per cent of the males and 55.77 per cent of the females had come from rural areas but only 24.33 per cent of the males and 33.43 per cent of females were absorbed in rural areas. That is, of the migrants from other states, more of males and females had gone to urban areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation

The urban population of Gujarat has increased from 74.97 lakhs in 1971 to 106.02 lakhs in 1981, an increase of 31.05 lakhs. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out to 41.42 per cent. It would be interesting to consider how much of this increase is attributable to migration, to addition of new towns and to natural growth. The last component is often difficult to determine since, even in towns which have continued from 1971, new areas might have been added to such towns during the decade and the population of such new areas would add to urban growth. Strictly speaking, to assess the impact of migration during the period 1971-81 on urbanisation one should take into consideration changes in residence either urban to urban or rural to urban as at 1971 and 1981. However, in the census a question of residence at the specific point of the 1971 census is not canvassed not is a question asked as to where one resided 10 years ago. Therefore, it is possible that intermediate movements which might have taken place in between 1971 and 1981 will affect the growth of urbanisation attributable to migration only. However it is possible to arrive at the quantum attributable to migration if one makes an assumption that during the span of 10 years between 1971 and 1981 there has not been more than one change in place of residence. If this assumption is made, the inter-decadal rural-urban migration can be estimated. Statement 30 gives the number of migrants which have resided at the place of enumeration for periods ranging from 0 to 9 years.

STATEMENT 30

Migrants whose duration of residence is 0—9 years

Place of last residence		Place of Enumeration		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
Within the state				
	Total	4,337,089	2,743,981	1,593,108
	Rural	3,439,475	2,426,474	1,013,001
	Urban	896,059	317,092	578,967
Outside the State				
	Total	477,617	162,697	314,920
	Rural	280,989	118,555	162,434
	Urban	196,376	43,972	152,404
Outside the Country		16,450	5,723	10,727

Movement within Gujarat has been of the order of 10.13 lakh persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 3.17 lakh persons have moved from urban to rural areas. Net migration into urban areas, which is the difference of these two streams is, therefore, of the order of 6.96 lakhs. From other states 3.15 lakh persons moved into the urban areas of Gujarat. In addition, about 10,727 persons have moved into Gujarat from other countries during the decade. In all, therefore, about 10.22 lakh persons can be estimated as having moved into the urban areas of the state during the decade. The growth rate of urbanisation during 1971-81 attributable to migration is, therefore, the proportion of 10.22 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 74.97 lakh or, in other words, 13.63 per cent. Strictly speaking, one would have to take into consideration out-migration from the urban areas of Gujarat to other states of India but this information is not available at this stage on the basis of 5 per cent sample. The contribution to urbanisation of migration of 13.63 per cent must, therefore, be considered as upper limit.

There are 255 towns in Gujarat in 1981 as against 216 in 1971. The 48 towns which have been classified for the first time as urban in 1981 have a population of 4.15 lakhs. Seven towns, with a total population of 43,992 in 1971 were declassified in 1981. The net addition to urban population due to addition of new towns and deletion of old towns is 3.71 lakhs. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 urban population is 4.95 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas by migration and classification of urban areas, is 18.58 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 41.42 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase, is, therefore, of the order of at least 22.84 per cent. It must be again emphasised that the data on out migration from urban areas would influence this proportion.

Reasons for migration

For the first time in the census, reasons for migration were elicited. Keeping operational constraints in view, the reasons for migration were broadly categorised as employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement and other reasons. Reasons for migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence. Statement 31 presents the proportions of migrants to urban areas by reasons.

STATEMENT 31

Reasons for Migration to Urban Areas

Place of last residence	Reason for Migration											
	Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. *Total Migrants*												
Total	100.00	100.00	46.69	5.80	3.87	2.02	25.35	30.61	0.63	45.78	23.46	15.79
B *Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration*												
Total	100.00	100.00	47.10	5.82	3.89	2.02	25.12	30.41	0.63	46.12	23.26	15.63
Rural	100.00	100.00	49.43	5.74	4.14	2.02	21.92	27.85	0.66	47.86	23.85	16.53
Urban	100.00	100.00	42.55	5.98	3.40	2.00	31.35	34.91	0.58	43.19	22.12	13.92
C. *Within the State of enumeration*												
Total	100.00	100.00	44.42	5.43	4.24	2.03	26.16	29.40	0.67	47.27	24.51	15.87
Rural	100.00	100.00	46.09	5.31	4.55	2.07	22.90	26.84	0.70	48.83	25.76	16.95
Urban	100.00	100.00	40.79	5.66	3.55	1.96	33.27	34.44	0.61	44.34	21.78	13.60
D. *States of India beyond the State of enumeration*												
Total	100.00	100.00	59.36	8.53	2.31	1.92	20.32	37.31	0.46	38.27	17.55	13.97
Rural	100.00	100.00	68.43	9.87	1.82	1.61	16.35	37.72	0.43	38.38	12.97	12.42
Urban	100.00	100.00	48.17	7.38	2.91	2.19	25.22	36.95	0.51	38.17	23.19	15.31
E. *Other Countries*	100.00	100.00	21.82	4.11	2.35	2.38	39.67	44.22	0.44	22.07	35.72	27.22

In urban areas employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 46.69 per cent have moved due to employment consideration while in the case of females 45.78 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. In the case of internal migrants it will be seen from block 'B' of Statement 31 that in urban areas 47.10 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 46.12 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Blocks 'C' and 'D' of Statement 31 provide the proportions of migrants by reasons for migration among intra and inter state migrants. In case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 59.36 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 44.42 per cent in the case of those who move within Gujarat itself. It would seem that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 47.27 per cent of female migrants within Gujarat itself as against 38.27 per cent in the case of females who moved into Gujarat from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, the proportion of female migrants who move for reason of employment from other states is much higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within Gujarat itself for the same reason.

It must be noted that the proportion who have migrated because of family movements are also fairly high. It would also be seen that the proportions in the case of both males and females of migrants from other countries who have moved consequent on family movement or for other reasons are high. These proportions would mainly relate to those who have moved consequent on partition in 1947. According to the instructions which were issued to the enumerators, persons who have moved into any state of India from other countries as a result of partition or as a result of being repatriated, should have been noted under the reason "others". However, the large proportions under both "family moved" and "others" would to some extent indicate that movement which should normally have been classified under "others" may have been put under "family moved". Statement 32 indicates reasons for migration to rural areas in Gujarat.

STATEMENT 32

Reasons for Migration to Rural Areas

Place of last residence	Total migrants		Reason for Migration									
			Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. *Total Migrants* Total	100.00	100.00	31.01	2.72	4.87	0.66	26.94	10.26	2.35	77.60	34.83	8.76
B. *Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration*												
Total	100.00	100.00	31.12	2.72	4.90	0.66	26.84	10.19	2.36	77.71	34.78	8.72
Rural	100.00	100.00	30.50	2.54	5.18	0.64	25.89	9.08	2.64	79.45	35.79	8.29
Urban	100.00	100.00	34.94	4.82	3.15	1.01	32.58	23.83	0.67	56.28	28.66	14.06
C. *Within the State of enumeration*												
Total	100.00	100.00	29.30	2.49	5.13	0.67	26.87	9.76	2.45	78.35	36.25	8.73
Rural	100.00	100.00	28.67	2.34	5.41	0.64	25.91	8.80	2.72	79.88	37.29	8.34
Urban	100.00	100.00	33.55	4.52	3.23	0.96	33.27	22.49	0.67	58.30	29.28	13.73
D. *States of India beyond the State of enumeration*												
Total	100.00	100.00	56.68	11.35	1.63	0.62	26.43	26.83	1.07	52.55	14.19	8.65
Rural	100.00	100.00	62.48	12.50	1.17	0.31	25.57	22.92	1.25	58.66	9.53	5.61
Urban	100.00	100.00	43.32	8.01	2.70	1.56	28.35	38.38	0.66	34.46	24.97	17.59
E. *Other Countries*	100.00	100.00	15.04	2.75	0.82	1.42	41.93	44.57	0.16	23.98	42.05	27.28

Here again, employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are important reasons but there is a fairly high proportion who have moved as consequent of movement of the family. In the case of males as in the case of movements to urban areas, the proportions who have moved due to employment reasons from other states is higher than that of those who have moved for the same reason within Gujarat itself. In the case of females, the proportion who have moved as consequence of marriage from rural to rural areas is higher than that of females who have moved for the same reason from urban to rural areas.

CHAPTER 7

LITERACY

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Generally, children of age 4 years and below are classified as illiterate.

The educational level of a person was also elicited in the census. The educational level refers to the highest educational level attained by a person. A person who is studying in a particular level but has not yet completed it, is classified with reference to the immediate lower educational level attained. In the case of a person who holds both general and technical qualifications, either of equivalent or at varying levels, both these qualifications have been recorded.

A question was also asked whether one was attending any school or college irrespective of whether one was literate or illiterate. No distinction was made on the basis of whether the school or college being attended by the person is a recognised or unrecognised institution.

According to the 1981 census, of the total population of Gujarat, 148.96 lakhs are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 43.70 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 35.79 per cent. Among males 95.55 lakhs or 54.44 per cent and among females 53.41 lakhs or 32.30 per cent are literate. At the 1971 census, there were 63.64 lakhs among males and 31.91 lakhs among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 46.11 per cent and 24.75 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 50.15 per cent in the case of males and 67.34 per cent in the case of females which represents notable progress. However, it must also be noted that despite this high growth rate in literates the general literacy rate itself is only of the order of 43.70 per cent as mentioned earlier.

Statement 33 presents the literacy rates for 1971 and 1981 by age and sex and also for rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 33

Literacy rate (per cent) by age, sex and strata in Gujarat

Age-group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Total	35.79	43.70	46.11	54.44	24.75	32.30
	Rural	28.33	36.20	38.92	47.85	17.19	24.06
	Urban	54.90	60.31	63.96	68.62	44.77	51.13
5—9	Total	26.92	39.89	30.80	44.41	22.70	35.02
	Rural	21.12	34.28	25.65	39.54	16.22	28.62
	Urban	43.67	53.89	45.58	56.54	41.58	51.03
10—14	Total	58.36	67.67	68.80	76.64	46.46	57.55
	Rural	50.27	61.62	62.74	72.74	36.10	49.10
	Urban	79.84	82.29	84.83	86.05	74.13	78.03
15—19	Total	58.30	63.06	69.74	73.28	45.28	51.69
	Rural	48.55	55.04	62.11	65.54	33.47	41.46
	Urban	80.19	79.58	86.24	84.71	72.92	73.59
20—24	Total	52.55	57.75	67.99	72.26	36.67	43.29
	Rural	42.03	47.81	59.26	65.05	25.32	31.36
	Urban	74.09	76.05	84.37	84.71	62.16	66.69
25—34	Total	42.78	52.57	58.22	67.82	26.97	36.44
	Rural	33.26	42.07	49.23	59.42	17.47	24.34
	Urban	65.17	72.52	78.22	83.04	50.69	60.65
35 +	Total	32.14	36.69	46.67	52.26	16.79	20.48
	Rural	23.97	27.58	37.34	42.72	10.10	12.18
	Urban	53.37	57.87	70.07	73.57	34.80	40.59

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 60.31 per cent as compared to 36.20 in the rural areas. The urban literacy rate is higher than that in the rural areas in the case of both males and females but the differential is particularly noticeable in the case of females.

The general literacy rate has been calculated by dividing the number of literates by the total population which includes children below 5 years who cannot be considered as literate. The general literacy rate is, therefore, a crude indicator of the literacy situation and needs further refinement. The literacy rates at 1971 and 1981 have been presented by age group 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and above in Statement 33. It is seen that the literacy rate has gone up in all the age-groups. The literacy rate in the age group 5-9 may not be quite reliable and may be subject to some variability because children in this age group, specially in the lower end of the age-group, may not be attending school or even if attending school, they may not be reported as literate by their parents who are usually the respondents in the census. Nevertheless it is seen that even in this age group the literacy rate has gone up during the decade.

A more realistic indicator of the progress in literacy among the younger age groups is given by the literacy rate in the age group 10-14. In this age group, as will be seen from Statement 33, 67.67 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 census as against 58.36 per cent in 1971. In this age group 82.29 per cent are literate in the urban areas as against 61.62 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 76.64 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 57.55 per cent are literates. The rural-urban differentials exist in the case of males and females in this age group, the differential being particularly noticeable among females. In the urban areas 78.03 per cent of the females in this age group are literate as against only 49.10 per cent in the rural areas. The sharp differential between literacy rates among males and females in this age group in the rural areas is also noticeable, the rates being 72.74 per cent and 49.10 per cent respectively. Therefore, in the rural areas nearly one half of the females of this age group, which falls within the age group that should normally be in elementary schooling, are illiterate.

The comparatively lower literacy rate in the case of females in the rural areas is noticeable in the higher age groups also. It is particularly noticeable that in the age-group of 35 and above, in the rural areas, age 12.18 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 42.72 per cent in the case of males in the rural areas.

In passing, it may be noted that in the urban areas in the age group 15-19 the literacy rate in the case of males shows a decline between 1971-81 while in the case of females the literacy rate remained roughly of the same order. In the age groups 10-14 and 20-24 the rates in the case of males have improved slowly during the decade. Part of this tendency may be due to the classification of some small places whose literacy is generally low as urban in the 1981 census in the case of this state. Such a re-classification from rural to urban would have a tendency to reduce the literacy rate or to give rise to an impression of slow growth of literacy rate.

Statement 33 presents the data on literacy rates by age groups. However, the difficulties in collection of age data in the Indian census are fairly well known. In particular, the strong preference for certain digits in age reporting results in a large concentration in ages ending in digits 0 and 5 with much smaller proportion being reported in ages ending in digits 1 and 9. These distortions in age reporting would influence the literacy rates by age groups. To some extent such distortions can be minimised if one were to consider literacy rates on the basis of much broader age spans. This has been attempted in Statement 34. This statement presents the literacy rate for ages of 5 and above, 10 and above, 15 and above and 35 and above by sex and by rural-urban areas.

STATEMENT 34

Literacy rate for all ages and for ages above, 5, 10, 15, 35 by sex, rural—urban residence, 1971 and 1981

Age-group	Persons Males Females	1971			1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Persons	35.79	28.33	54.90	43.70	36.20	60.31
	Males	46.11	38.92	63.96	54.44	47.85	68.62
	Females	24.75	17.19	44.77	32.30	24.06	51.13
5+	Persons	41.84	33.31	63.23	49.90	41.48	68.34
	Males	53.78	45.72	73.33	62.05	54.78	77.49
	Females	29.00	20.23	51.81	36.95	27.59	58.15
10+	Persons	45.09	36.10	67.00	51.70	42.84	70.68
	Males	58.82	50.38	78.59	65.26	57.71	80.84
	Females	30.37	21.13	53.82	37.30	27.40	59.33
15+	Persons	42.00	32.69	64.22	48.32	38.67	68.46
	Males	56.41	47.27	77.24	62.76	54.21	79.83
	Females	26.75	17.72	49.46	33.16	22.83	55.77
35+	Persons	32.14	23.97	53.37	36.69	27.58	57.87
	Males	46.67	37.34	70.07	52.26	42.72	73.57
	Females	16.79	10.10	34.80	20.48	12.18	40.59

The literacy rates presented for the age group 5 and above in Statement 34 are, in effect, effective literacy rates since they exclude the population in the age group 0-4. The effective literacy rates in the case of Gujarat becomes 62.05 per cent in the case of males and 36.95 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 65.26 per cent in the case of males and 37.30 per cent in the case of females and it is these rates that are generally considered as appropriate in international comparisons of literacy.

Statement 35 presents the sex ratio of literates in the age group 10 and above, 15 and above and 35 and above.

STATEMENT 35

Sex ratio of literates for age 10+, 15+, 35+ during 1971 and 1981

Stratum	10+		15+		35+	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	481	538	448	504	340	377
Rural	400	457	365	413	261	281
Urban	602	656	564	626	447	501

A comparison of the sex ratios of literates in the age groups will indicate that the gap between the literacy of males and females is being closed fairly quickly in this state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1,000 males who are literates steadily increases towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 281 in 1981 in the age group 35+ sex ratios in the age group 15+ and 10+ are 413 and 457 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas also where the sex ratio among literates, which is 501 in the age group 35+, increases to 626 and 656 in the age groups 15+ and 10+ respectively. The emerging picture of improvement in female literacy is encouraging in the context of the correlation that appears to exist between the female literacy and fertility behaviour.

Statement 36 presents the percentage distribution of literate persons by age, sex and educational levels with corresponding data relating to the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 36

Statement showing percentage distribution of literate population by age, sex and strata during 1971 and 1981 censuses by levels of education

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literate (without educational level)*	Total	All ages	48.04	41.16	55.58	46.49
		5—9	96.58	98.58	98.78	98.36
		10—14	62.12	54.81	61.88	54.28
		15—19	23.06	19.79	29.22	21.91
		20—24	25.44	19.80	33.84	23.89
		25—34	37.57	24.00	46.04	29.02
		35+	49.10	41.02	61.56	50.83
	Rural	All ages	56.01	49.02	66.81	56.94
		5—9	95.64	98.93	99.28	98.74
		10—14	68.17	60.97	72.10	63.11
		15—19	29.37	24.52	41.36	29.97
		20—24	33.77	25.96	47.37	34.48
		25—34	48.35	32.66	61.17	42.06
		35+	59.40	52.45	74.59	65.56
	Urban	All ages	35.97	29.35	44.78	35.27
		5—9	98.10	97.98	98.21	97.82
		10—14	50.29	42.26	48.60	40.82
		15—19	13.23	12.27	15.64	12.20
		20—24	14.47	11.62	21.47	14.13
		25—34	22.48	12.76	33.03	18.55
		35+	35.33	26.17	51.38	40.12

* In 1981 figures for "Formal" and "Non-formal" have been clubbed together.

STATEMENT 36—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	Total	All ages	27.52	26.63	27.61	28.28
		5—9	3.06	1.42	1.22	1.64
		10—14	32.94	37.16	32.55	37.58
		15—19	31.88	29.19	32.35	31.66
		20—24	25.11	24.96	30.79	29.46
		25—34	27.25	26.03	32.56	30.88
		35+	31.80	29.57	30.75	31.87
	Rural	All ages	27.78	27.48	24.25	27.71
		5—9	3.78	1.07	0.71	1.26
		10—14	28.74	33.35	25.04	31.98
		15—19	35.17	32.06	35.09	36.71
		20—24	28.32	27.95	31.93	34.06
		25—34	28.85	29.61	29.30	33.55
		35+	31.77	30.66	22.75	27.71
	Urban	All ages	27.14	25.35	31.02	28.89
		5—9	1.90	2.02	1.79	2.18
		10—14	41.15	44.92	42.30	46.11
		15—19	26.77	24.63	29.40	25.58
		20—24	20.88	20.99	29.74	25.21
		25—34	25.01	21.39	35.36	28.74
		35+	31.85	28.17	37.00	34.89
Middle	Total	All ages	10.16	10.11	7.19	8.09
		5—9	0.36	..	..	..
		10—14	4.73	7.35	5.29	7.44
		15—19	28.75	25.06	20.67	19.43
		20—24	16.83	13.85	9.95	9.54
		25—34	9.66	10.98	5.33	8.13
		35+	4.96	5.56	2.23	3.68
	Rural	All ages	10.39	8.91	6.24	6.54
		5—9	0.58	..	..	..
		10—14	3.08	5.25	2.85	4.57
		15—19	29.68	23.66	18.56	16.75
		20—24	20.44	13.08	11.44	9.10
		25—34	10.78	10.35	4.88	7.34
		35+	4.64	4.20	1.53	2.04
	Urban	All ages	9.81	11.94	8.15	9.75
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	7.94	11.62	8.47	11.81
		15—19	27.29	27.27	22.94	22.65
		20—24	12.07	14.86	8.58	9.95
		25—34	8.10	11.81	5.71	8.76
		35+	5.37	7.33	2.78	4.87
Matriculation or Higher Secondary†	Total	All ages	11.69	17.38	8.37	14.07
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.21	0.65	0.28	0.69
		15—19	16.12	25.23	17.60	26.47
		20—24	28.24	33.19	21.60	28.92
		25—34	18.42	27.44	12.37	23.66
		35+	10.85	17.86	4.39	10.57
	Rural	All ages	4.72	12.49	2.23	7.92
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.01	0.38	0.01	0.34
		15—19	5.68	19.23	4.39	16.25
		20—24	15.38	28.46	7.79	19.66
		25—34	8.77	21.78	3.20	14.47
		35+	2.88	10.46	0.64	3.73
	Urban	All ages	22.23	24.72	14.60	20.67
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.62	1.20	0.62	1.24
		15—19	32.39	34.77	31.79	38.78
		20—24	45.18	39.47	34.24	37.46
		25—34	31.94	34.79	20.27	31.03
		35+	21.51	27.48	7.32	15.56

† In 1981 figures for "Matriculation/Secondary" and "Higher Secondary/Inter/Pre-University" have been clubbed together.

STATEMENT 36—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	Total	All ages	0.26	0.18	0.17	0.24
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	0.03	..	0 01
		15—19	0.04	0.16	..	0 15
		20—24	0.30	0.16	0.40	0 36
		25—34	0.63	0.21	0 48	0 47
		35+	0.42	0.36	0 20	0.54
	Rural	All ages	0.40	0.24	0.29	0.19
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	0 05	..	(0.002)
		15—19	0.05	0.23	0 08	0 14
		20—24	0.47	0.22	0.76	0.37
		25—34	1.04	0.31	0.92	0 42
		35+	0.70	0.47	0.36	0.44
	Urban	All ages	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.30
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	.	0.02
		15—19	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.16
		20—24	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.34
		25—34	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.51
		35+	0.06	0.21	0.08	0.61
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All ages	0.25	0.50	0.02	0.09
		5—9	.	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.05	0.26	0.11	0.05
		20—24	0.59	1.04	0.04	0.17
		25—34	0.70	1.05	0.08	0.20
		35+	0.22	0.56	0.03	0.14
	Rural	All ages	0.10	0.23	0.01	0.04
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	(0.001)	..	..
		15—19	0.02	0.15	..	0.03
		20—24	0.28	0.64	0.01	0.08
		25—34	0.28	0.52	0.05	0.12
		35+	0.08	0.20	0.01	0.03
	Urban	All ages	0.48	0.89	00.4	0.14
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	(0.004)
		15—19	0.09	0.44	0.01	0.08
		20—24	1.01	1.57	0.07	0.26
		25—34	1.27	1.73	0.10	0.27
		35+	0.41	1.02	0.04	0.18
Graduate and above	Total	All ages	2.08	4.04	1.06	2.74
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.10	0.31	..	0.33
		20—24	3.49	7.00	3.38	7.66
		25—34	5.77	10.29	3.14	7.64
		35+	2.65	5.07	0.84	2.37
	Rural	All ages	0.60	1.63	0.17	0.66
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.15
		20—24	1.34	3.69	0.70	2.25
		25—34	1.93	4.77	0.48	2.04
		35+	0.53	1.56	0.12	0.44
	Urban	All ages	4.33	7.66	1.97	4.98
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.21	0.57	0.23	0.55
		20—24	6.31	11.40	5.83	12.65
		25—34	11.13	17.44	5.44	12 14
		35+	5.47	9.62	1.40	3.771

It is noticed that the proportion of literates without educational level has declined during 1971-1981 in the case of males. The proportion has gone up slightly in the age group 5-9 for males, but has remained more or less the same for females. In all other age groups it has declined. In the age group 10-14, proportions of literates who have completed primary and middle have gone up for males and females in both rural and urban areas.

The proportion of literate persons who have completed matriculation and above has gone up significantly both in rural and urban areas. This is noticeable in all age groups above 15 in rural areas all over. In fact, even at the higher levels of education, including degree holders, the proportions have gone up in the case of females and males. In urban areas the proportion who have completed matriculation and above has gone up significantly in the case of females.

For the first time the question was introduced in the 1981 census on whether a person was attending school or college. Those who attended school or college in the normal fashion would also obviously have been netted as such.

Statement 37 presents the distribution of persons attending a school or college by sex in Gujarat state.

STATEMENT 37

Distribution (per cent) of persons attending school/college by age and sex

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—9	44.89	49.97	39.41	39.71	45.69	33.26	57.83	60.65	54.77
10—14	60.63	70.35	49.66	54.30	66.10	41.01	75.92	80.59	70.63
15—19	28.79	37.49	19.12	22.28	32.08	11.63	42.21	48.28	35.13
20—24	6.51	10.10	2.93	4.12	7.21	1.18	10.90	15.08	6.38
25—34	0.86	0.65	0.43	0.52	0.83	2.00	1.50	2.03	0.90
35+	0.30	0.39	0.21	0.22	0.29	0.14	0.49	0.94	0.38
10+	15.81	19.76	11.62	13.66	18.20	8.96	20.42	22.99	17.54
5+	20.26	24.41	15.84	17.80	22.63	12.76	25.63	28.17	22.81

The largest proportion of attendance in school is naturally in the age group 10-14 where the proportion is 60.63 per cent in the population. However, the sharp differential between males and females in this age group is apparent since the proportion in the case of males is 70.35 per cent while that among females 49.66 per cent. The proportions fall as one considers the higher age groups.

The male-female differential in the age group 10-14 is of the same order as the rural-urban differential. Also, a sharp differential between the proportions among females in this age group who attended school between the rural and urban areas is noticeable. Among females in the age group 10-14 only 49.66 per cent attended school as against 70.35 per cent in the case of males. Taking into consideration rural-urban differences in the proportions in the case of females in this age group of 41.01 per cent and 70.63 per cent respectively, there seems to be a large scope of increasing school attendance in rural areas.

In the age group 15-19, which would be the age group for higher secondary education, the proportion of females who attend school or college falls sharply to 19.12 per cent.

CHAPTER 8

WORKING POPULATION

Data on the work characteristics were elicited through a structured questionnaire which attempted to net marginal workers, in addition to main workers, to the best extent possible. The working population of Gujarat can be considered separately on the basis of the main workers and the marginal workers. In this chapter the work characteristics of the main and marginal workers are considered, with a short analysis of the total work force which would include both main and marginal workers.

Work is defined in the census as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period for eliciting the usual work status of a person was one year preceding the date of enumeration. However, certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry, etc. are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year depending on local circumstances. In such cases the broad time span of the agricultural seasons was taken into consideration as the reference period.

Workers are mainly considered on the basis of main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who have worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration and whose main activity was in either cultivation or as an agricultural labourer or in household industry or in other work. Marginal workers are those who have not worked for the major part of the preceding year concerned but nevertheless have done some work during any time in the reference period. In other words, such workers while not being capable of being classified as main workers, nevertheless perform some work.

A person is treated as a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as an employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation would include supervision and direction of cultivation. However, those engaged in fruit growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations are not classified as cultivators but are classified as other workers.

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is an agricultural labourer. An agricultural labourer has no risk in the cultivation and merely works in another person's land for wages and has no right of lease or contract on such land.

If a person works in production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods in an industry which is recognized as a household industry, he or she is classified as working in the household industry sector. A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or herself or members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas or within the precincts of the house in which the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry must consist of members of the household. A household industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. All workers who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry are other workers (O.W.).

Main Workers

In the 1981 census, 109.84 lakhs or 32.22 per cent of population are main workers. Of the main workers, 91.60 lakhs are males and 18.24 lakhs are females constituting 52.19 per cent of the male and 11.03 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute only 16.60 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 83.96 lakhs or 31.45 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for a little less than 16 per cent.

The work participation rates for main workers in various age groups in 1971 and 1981 are given in Statement 38.

STATEMENT 38

Work participation rates for main workers, 1971—81

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All ages . .	51.24	10.26	52.19	11.03
0—14 . .	6.22	2.65	4.82	2.23
15—19 . .	57.59	16.19	52.91	16.63
20—24 . .	85.12	16.56	82.82	17.35
25—29 . .	96.33	16.83	94.93	17.58
30—39 . .	97.94	17.67	97.89	19.44
40—49 . .	97.34	17.97	97.45	18.97
50—59 . .	93.09	14.60	90.52	14.62
60+ . . .	68.17	7.77	55.92	6.43

The overall work participation rate for males has increased from 51.24 per cent to 52.19 per cent and that for females from 10.26 per cent to 11.03 per cent between 1971-81. In the case of males, there has been an increase of a little less than one per cent in the work participation rate. There has been a decline in the male work participation rates in all the age groups, excepting age group 40-49 in which there

has been a very slight increase from 97.34 per cent to 97.45 per cent. The decline in the male work participation rates has been significant in the age groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 50-59, and 60+. In the age group 30-39, the decline has been just marginal from 97.94 to 97.89 per cent. The maximum decline is in the age group 60+ followed by the age group 15-19. In the case of females, there is a decline in the work participation rates in the age groups 0-14 and 60+, with an increase in all the other age groups, the maximum increase being a little less than two points in the age group 30-39.

Statement 39 presents the growth rate of population and workers during 1971-81 in Gujarat.

STATEMENT 39

Growth rates (per cent) of population and main workers by age, 1971—81

Age group	Males		Females	
	Population	Workers	Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total	27.17	29.52	28.21	37.84
0—14	14.70	(—)11.18	15.32	(—)2.85
15—19	39.52	28.18	42.95	46.81
20—24	50.18	46.11	54.91	62.35
25—29	42.96	40.88	36.30	42.43
30—39	27.67	27.60	27.19	39.91
40—49	32.13	32.28	32.13	39.43
50—59	27.74	24.21	28.97	29.09
60+	41.03	15.70	46.74	21.49

It is noticed that the growth rates of male workers in all the age groups, excepting age group 40-49, are lower than the corresponding growth rates of population. The growth rate of male workers being higher than the corresponding population growth rate in the 40-49 age group has resulted to an increase in the work participation rate in this age group.

In the 0-14 age group there is a decline in the absolute number of main workers between 1971-81 leading to a negative growth rate of main workers. In the 60+ age group also the growth rate of main workers was much less than the growth rate of population. On the other hand, the rate of growth of female workers has been higher than the population growth rate in all the age groups excepting the age groups 0-14 and 60+. In the case of females also, the pattern of rate of growth of workers and rates of growth of population in the age group 0-14 and 60+ is similar to that observed in the case of males. In the labour force which consists of the age groups 15-59, the trends in the rate of growth of workers vis-a-vis population are different among males and females. It is worth noting that the rate of growth of female workers in 15.59 of 43.93 per cent is much more than the rate of growth of male workers of 32.96 per cent. The overall growth rate of workers was only marginally higher than the growth rate of male population while the growth rate of female workers was about 30 per cent more than the rate of growth of female population.

If the 1971 age structure had prevailed and the work participation rate had changed as observed in 1981, the male work participation rate would have been 49.14 per cent as against 52.19 per cent in 1981. Per contra, if the 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, the male work participation rate in 1971 would have been 54.39 per cent against 51.24 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the age distribution had been the same as in 1971 the participation rates in 1971 and 1981 would have been 51.24 per cent and 49.14 per cent respectively. If the same age distribution as in 1981 is applicable then the respective participation rates would have been 54.39 per cent and 52.19 per cent in 1971 and 1981. Thus the change in the age distribution has been the main reason for the increase in the work participation rate for males.

The rural and urban work participation rates in Gujarat by age groups are given in Statement 40.

STATEMENT 40

Work participation rates in rural and urban areas by sex, 1971—1981

Age group	Rural				Urban			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	52.83	12.07	53.27	13.46	47.29	5.48	49.85	5.49
0—14	7.65	3.40	5.97	2.98	2.21	0.52	2.02	0.40
15—19	67.75	21.05	61.22	22.36	35.59	4.83	36.33	4.37
20—24	91.60	20.58	87.76	22.78	72.98	7.52	74.28	6.71
25—29	97.69	19.84	96.33	22.07	93.37	9.45	92.39	9.05
30—39	98.53	20.27	98.32	23.10	96.60	11.25	97.09	11.68
40—49	98.24	20.00	98.11	21.74	95.23	12.50	96.07	12.39
50—59	95.48	16.10	92.78	16.63	86.77	10.31	85.21	9.48
60+	73.76	8.81	60.48	7.30	51.30	4.83	43.21	4.10

It is seen that the participation rates in urban areas are distinctly lower than those in the rural areas for both males and females of all the age groups. This trend is seen both in 1971 and 1981. The female participation rates in the urban areas are much lower than those in the rural areas.

In the rural areas, the male work participation rate has gone up from 52.83 per cent in 1971 to 53.27 per cent in 1981. The increase has been just marginal. The age specific participation rates are lower in 1981 than in 1971 in all the age groups. The rural female participation rate has increased from 12.07 per cent to 13.46 per cent, the increase being shared by all the age groups, excepting the age group 0-14 and 60+.

In the urban areas the overall male work participation rate has increased from 47.29 per cent in 1971 to 49.85 per cent in 1981, an increase of more than 2.5 percentage points. The increase is reflected only in the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 30-39 and 40-49. In all the other age groups there has been a decline in the urban male participation rates. The maximum increase in the urban male participation rates is of the order of a little more than one point in the age group 20.24.

In the case of females in the urban areas the overall participation rate has remained stationary. There is a small increase in the age group 30-39 while all other age groups have recorded a decline in the female participation rate in the urban areas.

It is obvious from the above analysis that in the case of males, there has hardly been any increase in the age group wise work participation rate in the rural areas but there has been a significant increase in the male work participation rate in the urban areas. In the case of females, however, the opposite is true. While the urban female participation rate has remained stationary between 1971-81, there has been an increase in the rural female participation rate from 12.07 per cent to 13.46 per cent. Another important aspect is that the rural female participation rate is more than double the urban female participation rate both in 1971 and 1981.

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories, 1971-1981.

Statement 41 presents the distribution of main workers by industrial categories in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 41

Distribution (per cent) of main workers by industrial categories, sectors of economy and sex, 1971—1981

Industrial Category		1971		1981	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
I	Cultivators	44.86	33.77	38.95	30.02
II	Agricultural labourers	17.65	48.36	17.60	48.08
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.19	0.86	2.26	2.23
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.42	0.40	0.31	0.22
I—IV	Primary Sector*	65.12	83.39	59.12	80.55
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				
(a)	Household industry	2.96	2.07	2.42	2.48
(b)	Other than household industry	10.42	2.97	14.67	3.60
VI	Construction	1.46	1.23	1.58	1.06
V—VI	Secondary Sector	14.84	6.27	18.67	7.14
VII	Trade and commerce	7.95	1.56	8.82	2.32
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	3.31	0.44	4.37	0.84
IX	Other services	8.78	8.34	9.02	9.15
VII—IX	Tertiary Sector	20.04	10.34	22.21	12.31

Among male workers the share of cultivators has come down from 44.86 per cent to 38.95 per cent between 1971 and 1981. The share of male agricultural labourers has declined marginally. The share of the primary sector among male workers has come down from 65.12 per cent to 59.12 per cent between 1971-1981. In the secondary sector, while the proportion of male workers in household industry has declined, the proportions of those in non-household industry and construction have increased. In the non-household industry, there has been a high increase in the male workers from 10.42 per cent to 14.67 per cent. Consequently, the proportion of male workers in the secondary sector has increased from 14.84 per cent in 1971 to 18.67 per cent in 1981. In the tertiary sector, the shares of male workers engaged in category VII, VIII and IX have increased. The share of the tertiary sector has increased from 20.04 per cent to 22.21 per cent.

Among females, the shares of cultivators and agricultural labourers together has no doubt gone down but not to the same extent as in the case of males. The share of females engaged in category III has gone up from 0.86 per cent to 2.23 per cent while the share of those engaged in category IV has gone down. The share of the primary sector among female workers has come down from 83.39 per cent in 1971 to 80.55 per cent in 1981. In the secondary sector the share of female workers has gone up in both household and non-household industry but had declined in construction. The overall share in the secondary sector has gone up from 6.27 per cent to 7.14 per cent. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of female workers in each of the categories VII, VIII and IX has gone up. The tertiary sector accounts for 12.31 per cent of the female main workers in 1981 as against 10.34 per cent in 1971.

Statement 42 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups and sex in the agricultural sector as recorded in the 1971 and 1981 censuses.

The agricultural sector includes cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. or those falling in the industrial categories I, II and III.

STATEMENT 42

Proportion (per cent) of main workers by broad age groups and sex in the agricultural sector 1971-81

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages	64.70	82.99	58.81	80.33
0—14	88.82	93.70	83.98	91.71
15—59	62.37	81.60	56.79	79.37
60+	76.63	82.74	74.26	79.22

The proportion of main workers in the agricultural sector has fallen between 1971 and 1981 in the case of both males and females but the decrease has been much greater in the case of males than in the case of females. In the case of males, the decrease is significant in the age groups 0-14 and 15-59 with a marginal decline in the age group 60 and over. In the case of females, the decline is reflected in all the age groups almost uniformly.

This analysis can be taken a step further by considering the distribution of main workers among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Primary sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and those working in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc. and in mining and quarrying. Secondary sector would include workers in household industry, in manufacturing other than household industry and construction and tertiary sector would include workers in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. Statement 43 presents the distribution of main workers in the various sectors by broad age groups and sex for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

STATEMENT 43

Distribution (per cent) of main workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors 1961, 1971 and 1981

Sector	Age group	1961		1971		1981	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	All Ages	62.83	82.60	65.12	83.39	59.12	80.55
	0-14	82.09	88.67	89.09	94.12	84.13	91.87
	15—59	60.93	82.05	62.82	82.01	57.11	79.61
	60+	72.57	78.55	76.79	82.87	74.38	79.26
Secondary	All Ages	16.13	9.50	14.84	6.27	18.67	7.14
	0—14	10.68	7.81	5.36	3.64	9.52	5.45
	15—59	16.80	9.68	15.85	6.66	19.58	7.28
	60+	11.19	9.97	8.98	5.43	10.53	7.22
Tertiary	All Ages	21.04	7.90	20.04	10.34	22.21	12.31
	0—14	7.23	3.52	5.55	2.24	6.35	2.68
	15—59	22.27	8.27	21.33	11.33	23.31	13.11
	60+	16.24	11.48	14.23	11.70	15.09	13.52

Note:— The proportions in each age group have been calculated on the basis of the respective workers population in that particular age group.

Between 1971 and 1981 there has been a decline in the proportion of main workers in the primary sector among both males and females, the decline being pronounced in the case of males. The decline is noticed in all the age groups for both males and females. In the secondary sector, the proportion of male workers has gone up significantly between 1971 and 1981. The relative increase is much more in the age group 0-14 and 15-59 than in the age group 60 and above. In the case of females, there has been an increase of little less than one point in the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector. In this case, the relative increase is more in the age groups 0-14 and 60+ than that in the age group 50-59. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male workers has increased by more than two points while the proportion of female workers has increased by two points. In the case of males the increase is greater in the age group 15-59 than in the other two age groups while in the case of females, larger increases have been recorded in the age group 15-59 and 60+ than that recorded in the 0-14 age group.

Thus, it is observed that the decline in the proportion of male workers in the primary sector is made up by an increase in their proportion in the secondary sector, the proportion of male workers in the tertiary sector has gone up only marginally. In case of females, however, the decline of about 3 per cent in the primary sector has been made up by an increase of two points in the tertiary sector and one point in the secondary sector. There has been a shift away from the primary sector to the secondary sector in the case of males while in the case of females the shift has been towards the tertiary sector.

If one compares, the distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors between 1961 and 1981, it is noticed that the proportion of workers in the primary sector has gone down by 3.7 points in the case of males and 2 points in the case of females. In the secondary sector the proportion of male main workers has gone up by 2.5 points while in the case of females it has come down by more than 2 points. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male main workers has gone up only by 1 point from 21.04 per cent to 22.21 per cent but in the case of females this proportion has gone up significantly from 7.90 per cent to 12.31 per cent. The age distribution of main workers indicates that in the primary sector the proportion of male main workers in the age group 15-59 has come down but in the other two broad age groups it has gone up. In the case of females also, the position is similar. In the secondary sector also, the proportions of male main workers in the age group 15-59 has come down but in the other between 1961 and 1981 while it has gone up in the age group 15-59. In the case of females, however, the proportions have gone down in all the three broad age groups. In the tertiary sector also, the proportion of male main workers has decreased between 1961 and 1981 in the age groups 0-14 and 60+ but has increased in the age group 15-59. In the case of females, the proportion of main workers in the tertiary sector has gone up considerably. This has been mainly due to increases in the age groups 15-59 and 60+. The age group 0-14 has recorded a decline in the proportion of female main workers in the tertiary sector.

Distribution of main workers by literacy in urban areas

Statement 44 shows the percentage distribution of main workers by literacy and by age groups in urban areas. Since similar data on literacy by age groups for 1971 and 1981 for rural areas are not available, this analysis is restricted to the distribution of main workers in 1981 in urban areas only.

STATEMENT 44

Distribution of main workers by literacy and age-group in urban areas—1981

Age group	Percentage of literate main workers to total main workers 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	74.94	77.77	46.53
0—14	40.61	44.29	20.30
15—19	67.77	70.95	36.96
20—24	79.82	81.78	56.38
25—29	82.16	83.84	63.37
30—34	79.66	82.09	55.17
35—39	75.84	78.85	48.20
40—49	72.25	75.76	40.44
50—59	69.69	73.19	33.62
60+	59.68	64.40	15.34

74.94 per cent of the main workers in urban areas of Gujarat are literate. The literacy is highest in the age group 25-29 followed by the age groups 20-24 and 30-34. The proportion of literate main workers is lowest in the age group 0-14 but it is interesting to notice that even in the 0-14 age group the literacy rate is quite high (40.61 per cent). Sex-wise, literacy among female workers is much lower than that among males, the proportion of literate female workers being 46.53 per cent as against 77.77 per cent for males. Both among males and females, the highest literacy rates are in the age group 25-29, but there is a large gap of more than 20 points between the two sexes in this age group. The maximum gap in the proportion of literate main workers among males and females is in the age group 60+ followed by age groups 50-59, 40-49, 15-19, 35-39, 30-34, 20-24 and 0-14 in that order.

Marginal Workers

In 1981 there are 17.18 lakhs marginal workers in Gujarat of whom 1.26 lakhs are males and 15.92 lakhs are females. Of the marginal workers, 16.48 lakhs are in the rural areas and 0.70 lakhs, or more than four per cent, are in the urban areas. In the rural areas, more than 93 per cent of the marginal workers are females whereas in the urban areas about 75 per cent of the marginal workers are females.

Statement 45 shows the distribution in 1981 of marginal workers by broad age groups in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 45

Distribution (per cent) of marginal workers by age—1981

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14	8.69	24.65	7.42	8.84	27.16	7.55	5.23	9.42	3.80
15—59	87.84	69.88	89.26	87.68	67.12	89.13	91.42	86.66	93.05
60+	3.46	5.44	3.31	3.47	5.70	3.31	3.33	3.83	3.15

Children in the age group 0-14 constitute nearly one-fourth of the male marginal workers. Among female marginal workers, approximately one out of 13 are in the age group 0-14. However, in absolute terms, there are 118,189 female marginal workers as against 31,119 male marginal workers in the 0—14 age group, but since the number of famale marginal workers in much more than male marginal workers, the proportion seems apparently low.

The percentage of marginal workers in the age group 0—14 is distinctly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas among both males and females, the difference being much greater in the case of males. Both in the rural and urban areas, a small proportion of persons aged 60 and above are still participating in economic activity.

Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories

Statement 46 presents the distribution of marginal workers in 1981 by various industrial categories, sectors of economy and by sex.

STATEMENT 46

Distribution (per cent) of marginal workers by industrial categories, sectors of economy and sex—1981

	Industrial Category	Males	Females
	1	2	3
I	Cultivators	36.26	43.24
II	Agricultural labourers	39.53	43.19
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	3.13	7.58
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.48	0.01
I-IV	Primary Sector	79.40	94.02
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		
	(a) Household industry	3.22	3.03
	(b) Other than household industry	5.82	0.96
VI	Construction	1.54	0.15
V-VI	Secondary Sector	10.58	4.14
VII	Trade and commerce	4.19	1.04
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	1.77	0.10
IX	Other Services	4.06	0.70
VII-IX	Tertiary Sector	10.02	1.84

36.26 per cent of the male marginal workers and 43.24 per cent of females marginal workers are cultivators while 39.53 per cent of male and 43.19 per cent of female marginal workers are agricultural labourers. If the category of livestock, forestry, fishing etc., is also taken into account, nearly 79 per cent of the male and 94 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the agricultural sector. The manufacturing sector accounts for 9.04 per cent of the male marginal workers and 3.99 per cent of the female marginal workers. The secondary sector accounts for 10.58 per cent of the male marginal workers, and 4.14 per cent of the female marginal workers. The tertiary sector accounts for 10.02 per cent of the male marginal workers and 1.84 per cent of the female marginal workers.

Total Work Force

The total work force may be considered as being made up of main workers plus marginal workers. In general, the total work force of the 1981 census can be compared with the aggregate of main workers plus non-workers with secondary work in the 1971 census. For convenience, non-workers with secondary work of the 1971 census are termed as marginal workers of that census. Since the break up by age of marginal workers of 1971 is not available, one would have to be content with a broad comparison of the totals only.

Statement 47 gives the proportion of total work force to total population in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 47

Work participation rates (per cent) for marginal, main and total workers, 1971 and 1981

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Category of Workers	1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total							
	(a) Marginal workers	1.24	0.13	2.44	5.04	0.72	9.63
	(b) Main workers	31.45	51.24	10.26	32.22	52.19	11.03
	(c) Total workers	32.69	51.37	12.70	37.26	52.91	20.66
Rural							
	(a) Marginal workers	1.59	0.14	3.12	7.02	0.90	13.40
	(b) Main workers	32.96	52.83	12.07	33.78	53.27	13.46
	(c) Total workers	34.55	52.97	15.19	40.80	54.17	26.86
Urban							
	(a) Marginal workers	0.35	0.08	0.64	0.66	0.32	1.03
	(b) Main workers	27.57	47.29	5.48	28.78	49.85	5.49
	(c) Total workers	27.92	47.37	6.12	29.44	50.17	6.52

The proportions of marginal workers to total population in 1971 and 1981 differ widely in both censuses, the difference being very marked in rural areas. The significant increase in marginal workers in 1981, compared to 1971, is probably due to the more liberal definition of marginal workers. It would be worth recalling that in the 1981 census all persons who contributed to economically productive work during the previous year were first netted and then main workers and marginal workers among them were identified by further probing questions. In the 1971 census all persons were classified by their main activity as workers and non-workers and those in the latter category were asked if they participated in any economically productive work.

If the participation rates for main workers and marginal workers are combined, a very significant increase in participation rate of females in Gujarat is noticed. Taking both main workers and marginal workers, the overall work participation rate in 1981 is 37.26 per cent as against 32.69 per cent in 1971. The male work participation rate is 52.91 per cent in 1981 as against 51.37 in 1971 while female participation rate of 1981 is 20.66 per cent as against 12.70 per cent in 1971. Thus, there has been a significant increase in the female participation rate in Gujarat between 1971 and 1981. The female work participation rate increased from 15.19 per cent in 1971 to 26.86 per cent in 1981 in rural areas and from 6.12 per cent in 1971 to 6.52 per cent in 1981 in urban areas. The large increase in the female work participation rate in rural areas between 1971-81 is due primarily to a very large increase in rate for marginal workers which increased from 3.12 to 13.40.

Statement 48 gives the distribution of total workers (main workers plus marginal workers) by industrial categories, sectors of economy and sex.

STATEMENT 48

Distribution of total workers (main plus marginal workers) in various industrial categories, sectors of economy and by sex, 1981

Industrial Category		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
I	Cultivators . .	38.16	38.91	36.18
II	Agricultural labourers .	25.40	17.89	45.80
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.93	2.28	4.72
IV	Mining and quarrying .	0.26	0.31	0.13
I-IV	Primary Sector .	66.75	59.39	86.83
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			
(a)	Household industry .	2.52	2.43	2.73
(b)	Other than household industry . . .	11.28	14.55	2.37
VI	Construction .	1.33	1.58	0.63
V-VI	Secondary Sector .	15.13	18.56	5.73
VII	Trade and commerce .	6.87	8.76	1.73
VIII	Transport, storage and communications .	3.30	4.34	0.50
IX	Other Services . .	7.95	8.95	5.21
VII-IX	Tertiary Sector . .	18.12	22.05	7.4

Of the total work force, 38.16 per cent are cultivators and 25.40 per cent are agricultural labourers; 13.80 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector, 6.87 per cent in trade and commerce and 7.95 per cent

in other services. Among males, 58.91 per cent are cultivators and 17.89 per cent are agricultural labourers, 16.98 per cent are engaged in manufacturing activities, 8.76 per cent in trade and commerce and 8.95 per cent in other services. Among females 36.18 per cent are cultivators and 45.80 per cent are agricultural labourers while 5.10 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector and 5.21 per cent in other services. Though Gujarat is highly industrialised state, yet it is noticed that about two third of the total work force continues to work in the agricultural sector. But there is a wide disparity in the distribution of males and females in various sectors. While only 59 per cent of males work in the agricultural sector, as much as 87 per cent of the female work force is engaged in agricultural operations. 19 per cent of males and 6 per cent of females are in the secondary sector while 22 per cent of males and 7 per cent of females work in the tertiary sector.

The distribution of the total work force in three broad age groups by industrial categories and sex is given in statement 49.

STATEMENT 49

Distribution (per cent) of workers (main plus marginal) by industrial categories and by broad age groups, 1981

Industrial Categories	Persons			Males			Females		
	0—14	15—59	60+	0—14	15—59	60+	0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—IX	4.89	89.82	5.26	3.90	90.17	5.90	7.61	88.85	3.53
I	4.88	87.35	7.75	3.97	87.00	9.01	7.52	88.41	4.06
II	8.99	87.39	3.61	8.68	87.09	4.22	9.31	87.70	2.97
III	6.48	88.80	4.69	8.82	85.64	5.48	3.41	92.94	3.65
IV	2.92	94.94	2.14	2.41	95.24	2.35	6.28	92.98	0.74
V (a)	3.09	90.02	6.86	2.16	90.15	7.65	5.34	89.70	4.96
V (b)	2.07	95.25	2.65	1.90	95.42	2.65	4.81	92.39	2.80
VI	2.33	94.71	2.94	1.34	95.52	3.11	9.07	89.18	1.75
VII	1.66	92.55	5.77	1.62	92.67	5.69	2.19	90.86	6.92
VIII	0.90	97.18	1.90	0.84	97.26	1.88	2.21	95.27	2.52
IX	0.85	95.68	3.41	0.67	95.84	3.42	1.64	94.91	3.39

I — Cultivators
II — Agricultural labourers
III — Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.
IV — Mining and quarrying
V — Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
(a) — Household industry
(b) — Other than household industry
VI — Construction
VII — Trade and commerce
VIII — Transport, storage and communications
IX — Other Services

NOTE:—The total of the three broad-groups may not add up to 100.00 as "age not stated" figures are not included in the statement.

89.82 per cent of the total work force is in the age group 15-59, 5.26 per cent in the age group 60+ and 4.89 per cent in the age group 0-14. Among males, 90.17 per cent are in the age group 15-59, 3.90 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 5.90 per cent in the age group 60+. Among females, 88.85 per cent are in the age group 15-59, 7.61 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 3.53 per cent in the age group 60+. In the 0-14 age group, the relative share of female workers is larger than that of males but in the age group 60+ it is much lower. The age group 0-14 accounts for 4.88 per cent of the workers in category I, 8.99 per cent in category II and 6.48 per cent in category III.

Among female workers in category I, 7.52 per cent are in the age group 0-14. This age group accounts for 9.31 per cent of the total female agricultural labourers and 3.41 per cent of the total female workers in category III. Thus, it would be seen that in Gujarat the proportions of both male and female workers in the age groups 0-14 and 60+ are quite low while approximately 90 per cent of the male as well as female workers are in the age group 15-59. This is in contrast to the situation in some other states where child labour is a quite prominent part of the total work force, particularly in the agricultural sector.

PART II

TABLES

B-1 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Population			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	TOTAL	34,085,798	17,552,640	16,533,159	10,984,042	9,160,398	1,823,644
	0—14	13,217,879	6,866,497	6,351,382	472,302	330,723	141,578
	15—19	3,571,117	1,880,185	1,690,932	1,275,936	994,733	281,203
	20—24	3,374,910	1,685,052	1,689,858	1,688,779	1,395,530	293,249
	25—29	2,655,475	1,371,299	1,284,177	1,527,573	1,301,768	225,805
	30—34	2,211,549	1,130,647	1,080,902	1,309,844	1,104,769	205,075
	35—39	1,912,187	998,126	914,061	1,161,790	979,046	182,743
	40—49	3,121,546	1,613,268	1,508,278	1,858,196	1,572,115	286,081
	50—59	1,993,297	1,036,803	956,493	1,078,264	938,470	139,794
	60+	2,021,740	966,948	1,054,792	608,571	540,754	67,817
	Age not stated	6,099	3,814	2,285	2,787	2,488	299
RURAL	TOTAL	23,484,145	11,986,672	11,497,474	7,933,063	6,385,888	1,547,175
	0—14	9,373,390	4,863,797	4,509,593	424,606	290,353	134,253
	15—19	2,404,150	1,251,840	1,152,310	1,024,111	766,436	257,675
	20—24	2,186,450	1,067,353	1,119,097	1,191,701	936,724	254,678
	25—29	1,726,293	884,523	841,770	1,037,807	852,048	185,759
	30—34	1,462,720	727,619	735,100	880,753	714,334	166,419
	35—39	1,279,590	658,428	621,162	795,187	648,367	146,820
	40—49	2,152,880	1,091,386	1,061,494	1,301,505	1,070,761	230,744
	50—59	1,413,858	726,956	686,902	788,705	674,457	114,248
	60+	1,480,379	712,014	768,365	486,680	430,601	56,079
	Age not stated	4,437	2,756	1,681	2,008	1,807	200
URBAN	TOTAL	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	3,050,979	2,774,510	276,469
	0—14	3,844,489	2,002,700	1,841,789	47,696	40,371	7,325
	15—19	1,166,967	628,345	538,621	251,825	228,297	23,528
	20—24	1,188,460	617,699	570,760	497,078	458,806	38,272
	25—29	929,182	486,775	442,407	489,766	449,720	40,046
	30—44	748,829	403,028	345,801	429,091	390,435	38,656
	35—39	632,597	339,698	292,900	366,603	330,679	35,923
	40—49	968,666	521,882	446,784	556,691	501,354	55,337
	50—59	579,439	309,848	269,591	289,559	264,013	25,546
	60+	541,361	254,934	286,427	121,891	110,153	11,738
	Age not stated	1,662	1,058	604	779	681	98

B-2 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Age Group	Population			Literate			MAIN WORKERS			
							Literate		Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	6,394,058	3,819,351	2,574,707	2,157,812	128,629	616,698	147,840
0—14	3,844,489	2,002,700	1,841,789	1,768,458	974,958	793,500	17,881	1,487	22,490	5,838
15—19	1,166,967	628,345	538,621	928,632	532,282	396,350	161,966	8,697	66,331	14,831
20—24	1,188,460	617,699	570,760	903,873	523,224	380,650	375,212	21,577	83,594	16,694
25—29	929,182	486,775	442,407	690,447	409,287	281,160	377,037	25,379	72,684	14,667
30—44	748,829	403,028	345,801	526,492	329,591	196,902	320,497	21,326	69,938	17,330
35—39	632,597	339,698	292,900	415,455	266,314	149,141	260,732	17,316	69,947	18,607
40—49	968,666	521,882	446,784	592,624	392,191	200,434	379,806	22,378	121,548	32,959
50—59	579,439	309,848	269,591	325,089	222,829	102,259	193,218	8,589	70,796	16,958
60+	541,361	254,934	286,427	242,068	168,012	74,055	70,943	1,800	39,210	9,937
Age not stated	1,662	1,058	604	919	663	256	521	79	160	19

NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

Marginal Workers			Non-Workers			Age Group	Total Rural Urban
Persons	Males	Females	Females	Males	Females		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
1,718,430	126,236	1,592,194	21,383,326	8,266,006	13,117,321	TOTAL	TOTAL
149,307	31,119	118,189	12,596,270	6,504,655	6,091,614	0—14	
256,924	33,317	223,607	2,038,257	852,135	1,186,122	15—19	
284,591	24,872	259,718	1,401,540	264,650	1,136,890	20—24	
214,306	10,870	203,436	913,597	58,661	854,936	25—29	
194,772	4,884	189,888	706,933	20,994	685,939	30—34	
164,183	3,803	160,379	586,215	15,276	570,939	35—39	
264,741	5,439	259,302	998,609	35,714	962,895	40—49	
129,858	5,027	124,831	785,174	93,307	691,868	50—59	
59,507	6,862	52,645	1,353,662	419,332	934,330	60+	
242	44	197	3,071	1,281	1,789	Age not stated	
1,648,484	108,391	1,540,093	13,902,599	5,492,393	8,410,206	TOTAL	RURAL
145,650	29,439	116,211	8,803,134	4,544,006	4,259,128	0—14	
245,385	29,084	216,301	1,134,654	456,320	678,334	15—19	
271,960	20,612	251,348	722,789	110,017	612,771	20—24	
205,125	8,758	196,367	483,362	23,718	459,644	25—29	
186,820	3,780	183,040	395,146	9,505	385,641	30—34	
156,947	2,524	154,423	327,456	7,537	319,919	35—39	
254,344	3,881	250,463	597,030	16,745	580,286	40—49	
124,847	4,109	120,738	500,305	48,390	451,916	50—59	
57,181	6,178	51,003	936,518	275,235	661,283	60+	
225	28	197	2,204	921	1,283	Age not stated	
69,946	17,845	52,101	7,480,728	2,773,613	4,707,115	TOTAL	URBAN
3,658	1,680	1,978	3,793,136	1,960,650	1,832,486	0—14	
11,539	4,233	7,306	903,603	395,815	507,788	15—19	
12,631	4,261	8,370	678,751	154,633	524,118	20—24	
9,181	2,112	7,069	430,235	34,943	395,292	25—29	
7,951	1,104	6,848	311,787	11,489	300,298	30—34	
7,236	1,279	5,957	258,759	7,739	251,019	35—39	
10,397	1,558	8,838	401,578	18,969	382,609	40—49	
5,011	918	4,093	284,869	44,917	239,952	50—59	
2,326	684	1,642	417,144	144,097	273,047	60+	
16	16	0	867	361	506	Age not stated	

NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

MARGINAL WORKERS				NON-WORKERS				Age Group
Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
11,710	17,069	6,135	35,032	1,649,829	2,429,009	1,123,784	2,278,106	TOTAL
763	657	917	1,321	956,314	791,356	1,004,336	1,041,133	0—14
2,756	3,655	1,477	3,650	367,560	383,997	28,255	123,790	15—19
3,321	3,711	940	4,659	144,691	355,361	9,942	168,757	20—24
1,546	2,556	566	4,514	30,705	253,225	4,239	142,066	25—29
736	2,405	368	4,443	8,358	173,171	3,131	127,127	30—34
801	1,407	478	4,550	4,781	130,417	2,958	120,602	35—39
801	1,912	757	6,926	11,584	176,144	7,385	206,465	40—49
626	523	292	3,570	28,986	93,147	15,931	146,805	50—59
360	243	1,324	1,399	96,709	72,012	47,388	201,035	60+
0	0	16	0	142	177	219	328	Age not stated

B-3 MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			Total Main Workers		MAIN I Cultivators	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	TOTAL	34,085,798	17,552,640	16,533,159	9,160,398	1,823,644	3,567,338	547,406
	0—14	13,217,879	6,866,497	6,351,382	330,723	141,578	128,482	44,536
	15—19	3,571,117	1,880,185	1,690,932	994,733	281,203	367,930	82,775
	20—24	3,374,910	1,685,052	1,689,858	1,395,530	293,249	469,594	89,146
	25—29	2,655,475	1,371,299	1,284,177	1,301,768	225,805	435,628	65,939
	30—34	2,211,549	1,130,647	1,080,902	1,104,769	205,075	378,169	58,906
	35—39	1,912,187	998,126	914,061	979,046	182,743	363,701	51,268
	40—49	3,121,546	1,613,268	1,508,278	1,572,115	286,081	647,301	83,930
	50—59	1,993,297	1,036,803	956,493	938,470	139,794	454,574	46,269
	60+	2,021,740	966,948	1,054,792	540,754	67,817	321,763	24,598
	Age not stated	6,099	3,814	2,285	2,488	299	828	39
RURAL	TOTAL	23,484,145	11,986,672	11,497,474	6,385,888	1,547,175	3,547,705	535,449
	0—14	9,373,390	4,863,797	4,509,593	290,353	134,253	126,956	44,151
	15—19	2,404,150	1,251,840	1,152,310	766,436	257,675	358,278	81,514
	20—24	2,186,450	1,067,353	1,119,097	936,724	254,978	454,607	87,619
	25—29	1,726,293	884,523	841,770	852,048	185,759	422,832	64,467
	30—34	1,462,720	727,619	735,100	714,334	166,419	366,378	57,737
	35—39	1,279,590	658,428	621,162	648,367	146,820	352,177	49,532
	40—49	2,152,880	1,091,386	1,061,494	1,070,761	230,744	626,732	81,535
	50—59	1,413,858	726,956	686,902	674,457	114,248	439,047	44,883
	60+	1,480,379	712,014	768,365	430,601	56,079	309,870	23,972
	Age not stated	4,437	2,756	1,681	1,807	200	828	39
URBAN	TOTAL	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	2,774,510	276,469	109,633	11,957
	0—14	3,844,489	2,002,700	1,841,789	40,371	7,325	1,526	384
	15—19	1,166,967	628,345	538,621	228,297	23,528	9,652	1,261
	20—24	1,188,460	617,699	570,760	458,806	38,272	14,987	1,526
	25—29	929,182	486,775	442,407	449,720	40,046	12,796	1,473
	30—34	748,829	403,028	345,801	390,435	38,656	11,791	1,169
	35—39	632,597	339,698	292,900	330,679	35,923	10,894	1,736
	40—49	968,666	521,882	446,784	501,354	55,337	20,568	2,395
	50—59	579,439	309,848	269,591	264,013	25,546	15,526	1,386
	60+	541,361	254,934	286,427	110,153	11,738	11,893	626
	Age not stated	1,662	1,058	604	681	98	..	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

WOKRERS

II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		Age Group	Total Rural Urban
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
1,611,491	876,809	207,354	40,583	28,135	4,093	TOTAL	TOTAL
131,790	82,522	17,473	2,782	487	228	0—14	
290,205	159,025	27,422	4,257	2,516	999	15—19	
262,668	145,037	26,835	5,038	3,485	913	20—24	
207,109	101,126	25,924	4,539	3,750	342	25—29	
162,522	92,016	22,492	4,506	3,706	252	30—34	
144,488	82,515	20,921	4,698	4,489	458	35—39	
221,432	127,649	34,905	8,160	6,837	703	40—49	
122,456	59,400	20,103	4,835	2,190	166	50—59	
68,619	27,357	11,167	1,768	676	32	60+	
202	161	113	..	..	..	Age not stated	
1,515,105	835,090	163,207	35,911	15,980	2,958	TOTAL	RURAL
127,695	80,460	15,223	2,524	347	175	0—14	
275,555	152,764	22,367	3,765	1,471	726	15—19	
246,685	138,749	21,008	4,484	2,389	639	20—24	
195,707	96,878	20,177	4,113	2,236	184	25—29	
152,374	86,798	17,807	4,059	1,796	216	30—34	
133,885	77,639	15,999	4,274	2,349	345	35—39	
206,230	120,630	26,145	7,203	3,810	567	40—49	
113,570	55,723	15,787	4,141	1,170	74	50—59	
63,202	25,287	8,580	1,347	412	32	60+	
202	161	113	..	..	..	Age not stated	
96,386	41,719	44,147	4,671	12,156	1,136	TOTAL	URBAN
4,095	2,062	2,250	258	140	53	0—14	
14,650	6,261	5,054	492	1,046	273	15—19	
15,983	6,288	5,827	553	1,096	274	20—24	
11,462	4,248	5,747	425	1,514	158	25—29	
10,148	5,218	4,685	447	1,909	36	30—34	
10,603	4,875	4,923	424	2,140	113	35—39	
15,202	7,019	8,759	957	3,027	136	40—49	
8,886	3,677	4,315	694	1,020	92	50—59	
5,418	2,070	2,586	421	265	..	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated	

B-3 MAIN WORKERS, CLASSIFIED BY

MAIN

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
TOTAL	Total	222,025	45,255	1,344,133	65,610	145,026	19,255
	0—14	4,395	2,652	25,256	3,232	1,851	1,829
	15—19	21,553	6,987	151,437	11,670	11,948	4,129
	20—24	34,755	6,577	274,965	11,708	24,784	3,229
	25—29	29,836	5,282	241,212	9,078	24,887	2,327
	30—34	24,115	4,668	183,123	7,693	22,325	2,182
	35—39	22,968	5,008	142,211	6,412	17,913	1,724
	40—49	39,775	7,817	192,750	9,728	24,920	2,593
	50—59	27,575	3,621	97,307	4,192	11,846	890
	60+	16,958	2,642	35,495	1,898	4,510	354
	Age not stated	95	..	376	..	42	..
RURAL	Total	155,137	28,223	376,508	32,104	60,609	10,643
	0—14	3,654	2,289	9,200	2,179	1,404	1,254
	15—19	15,469	4,672	50,970	6,899	5,812	2,915
	20—24	23,022	4,099	84,585	5,922	11,621	1,983
	25—29	19,846	3,186	71,020	4,257	11,495	1,422
	30—34	16,366	2,877	48,582	3,632	9,644	1,180
	35—39	16,158	2,968	35,757	2,917	6,807	717
	40—49	27,862	4,205	45,987	4,084	8,427	800
	50—59	20,051	2,337	20,911	1,523	3,764	245
	60+	12,616	1,590	9,339	692	1,593	127
	Age not stated	95	..	156	..	42	..
URBAN	Total	66,888	17,032	967,625	33,506	84,416	8,613
	0—14	741	363	16,056	1,053	447	575
	15—19	6,084	2,315	100,468	4,771	6,135	1,213
	20—24	11,733	2,479	190,380	5,786	13,162	1,246
	25—29	9,991	2,097	170,192	4,822	13,392	905
	30—34	7,749	1,791	134,541	4,061	12,681	1,002
	35—39	6,810	2,039	106,454	3,494	11,106	1,007
	40—49	11,913	3,612	146,763	5,644	16,492	1,792
	50—59	7,524	1,284	76,396	2,669	8,082	645
	60+	4,342	1,052	26,155	1,205	2,918	227
	Age not stated	..	..	220	..	..	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

WORKERS

VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		Age Group	Total Rural Urban
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
22	23	24	25	26	27	2	1
808,278	42,344	400,351	15,409	826,267	166,880	TOTAL	TOTAL
12,520	911	3,137	254	5,333	2,634	0—14	
65,441	2,725	21,096	1,168	35,185	7,468	15—19	
132,066	4,914	58,886	2,561	107,493	24,125	20—24	
131,900	6,170	67,062	2,850	134,460	28,152	25—29	
111,138	5,552	64,796	2,176	132,383	27,123	30—34	
89,128	5,474	54,519	1,946	119,339	23,242	35—39	
139,738	8,604	85,746	2,737	178,712	34,161	40—49	
80,175	4,663	37,502	1,302	84,743	14,455	50—59	
45,989	3,330	7,512	416	28,065	5,422	60+	
183	..	95	..	555	98	Age not stated	
224,986	15,406	116,586	3,232	300,065	48,159	TOTAL	RURAL
3,533	387	661	92	1,681	743	0—14	
20,751	1,062	5,077	416	10,686	2,941	15—19	
37,440	1,459	16,513	826	38,854	9,196	20—24	
35,527	1,676	22,916	578	50,292	8,998	25—29	
30,203	1,763	21,967	526	49,217	7,631	30—34	
24,677	2,324	16,889	181	43,669	5,922	35—39	
38,682	3,615	22,567	384	64,318	7,721	40—49	
20,953	1,699	8,554	140	30,649	3,483	50—59	
13,182	1,421	1,387	88	10,421	1,523	60+	
39	..	55	..	278	..	Age not stated	
583,292	26,937	283,766	12,177	526,202	118,721	TOTAL	URBAN
8,987	524	2,476	162	3,653	1,890	0—14	
44,690	1,664	16,019	751	24,498	4,527	15—19	
94,626	3,455	42,374	1,735	68,639	14,929	20—24	
96,372	4,493	44,146	2,271	84,168	19,154	25—29	
80,935	3,790	42,830	1,650	83,165	19,492	30—34	
64,451	3,150	37,630	1,765	75,670	17,319	35—39	
101,057	4,989	63,179	2,353	114,394	26,440	40—49	
59,222	2,964	28,948	1,162	54,094	10,972	50—59	
32,807	1,909	6,125	327	17,643	3,899	60+	
144	..	40	..	277	98	Age not stated	

B-7 MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL

MARGINAL

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total			I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	Total	1,718,430	126,236	1,592,194	45,768	688,393	49,902	687,732	3,946	120,760	613	221
	0—14	149,307	31,119	118,189	15,082	48,383	12,430	63,118	1,167	2,724	206	43
	15—19	256,924	33,317	223,607	12,584	96,212	13,854	105,845	717	8,756	89	87
	20—24	284,591	24,872	259,718	7,993	113,653	9,668	115,405	442	16,422	..	25
	25—29	214,306	10,870	203,436	2,700	85,838	4,675	89,330	358	16,007	..	22
	30—34	194,772	4,884	189,888	917	80,291	2,199	79,859	126	16,598	..	20
	35—39	164,183	3,803	160,379	575	67,309	1,560	66,724	136	15,469	318	..
	40—49	264,741	5,439	259,302	704	113,555	2,254	101,060	202	27,717	..	23
	50—59	129,858	5,027	124,831	1,552	57,425	1,773	47,172	380	12,947	..	..
	60+	59,507	6,862	52,645	3,632	25,617	1,488	19,153	418	4,119	..	..
	Age not stated	242	44	197	28	111	..	66	..	..	..	..
RURAL	Total	1,648,484	108,391	1,540,093	44,594	679,447	47,743	673,738	3,671	116,738	295	202
	0—14	145,650	29,439	116,211	14,870	48,105	12,166	62,271	1,061	2,612	206	43
	15—19	245,385	29,084	216,301	12,334	94,844	13,131	103,849	667	8,378	89	68
	20—24	271,960	20,612	251,348	7,651	111,996	9,255	112,919	442	15,817	..	25
	25—29	205,125	8,758	196,367	2,650	84,712	4,442	87,302	288	15,496	..	22
	30—34	186,820	3,780	183,040	896	79,121	2,049	78,330	119	16,050	..	20
	35—39	156,947	2,524	154,423	450	66,403	1,451	65,086	136	14,832	..	..
	40—49	254,344	3,881	250,463	657	112,076	2,128	99,152	180	26,880	..	23
	50—59	124,847	4,109	120,738	1,529	56,656	1,693	46,023	380	12,659	..	..
	60+	57,181	6,178	51,003	3,529	25,423	1,428	18,740	398	4,014	..	..
	Age not stated	225	28	197	28	111	..	66	..	..	..	..
URBAN	Total	69,946	17,845	52,101	1,174	8,946	2,159	13,994	275	4,023	318	18
	0—14	3,658	1,680	1,978	213	278	264	846	106	113	..	..
	15—19	11,539	4,233	7,306	250	1,368	724	1,997	50	378	..	18
	20—24	12,631	4,261	8,370	343	1,657	413	2,485	..	605	..	..
	25—29	9,181	2,112	7,069	50	1,126	233	2,027	70	512	..	..
	30—34	7,951	1,104	6,848	22	1,170	150	1,529	7	548	..	..
	35—39	7,236	1,279	5,957	125	906	109	1,638	..	637	318	..
	40—49	10,397	1,558	8,838	46	1,479	126	1,908	21	837	..	..
	50—59	5,011	918	4,093	23	769	80	1,150	..	288	..	..
	60+	2,326	684	1,642	103	194	60	413	20	105	..	..
	Age not stated	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

WORKERS

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		Age Group	Total Rural Urban
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2	1
4,060	48,191	7,344	15,235	1,945	2,324	5,288	16,618	2,241	1,578	5,131	11,141	Total	TOTAL
478	2,339	473	656	124	130	642	381	240	122	276	294	0—14	
990	7,115	2,330	2,288	375	453	1,289	1,208	461	226	628	1,416	15—19	
810	7,910	2,155	2,295	452	456	1,457	1,993	442	89	1,453	1,471	20—24	
382	5,540	852	2,087	272	334	478	2,372	384	345	769	1,561	25—29	
191	5,884	388	2,264	213	277	300	2,831	109	185	440	1,678	30—34	
225	5,337	218	1,570	111	206	209	2,607	127	166	325	991	35—39	
373	8,327	417	2,486	199	336	531	3,264	275	321	484	2,214	40—49	
277	3,746	211	1,223	136	111	117	1,191	165	112	415	905	50—59	
334	1,992	284	366	64	23	265	752	37	12	340	611	60+	
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	02	..	..	..	..	Age not stated	
2,786	38,280	3,050	10,515	927	1,716	2,541	13,200	941	752	1,844	5,505	Total	RURAL
403	2,100	155	409	80	114	283	312	63	94	151	151	0—14	
678	5,435	937	1,478	217	350	683	851	204	185	145	863	15—19	
607	6,172	1,094	1,565	196	350	699	1,596	240	23	429	884	20—24	
222	4,389	322	1,460	90	299	145	1,886	137	78	462	724	25—29	
94	4,551	168	1,562	95	194	171	2,228	21	93	166	891	30—34	
184	4,327	43	1,063	38	162	57	2,051	51	71	115	429	35—39	
208	6,725	168	1,824	84	140	252	2,640	66	169	135	836	40—49	
133	2,895	0	947	88	84	39	1,020	135	40	112	414	50—59	
258	1,687	164	206	40	23	212	597	22	0	126	314	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	Age not stated	
1,274	9,911	4,294	4 720	1,018	608	2,747	3,418	1,300	826	3,287	5,637	Total	URBAN
75	239	319	246	43	15	359	69	176	28	125	143	0—14	
312	1,680	1,393	809	158	103	606	357	258	41	483	554	15—19	
203	1,738	1,061	729	256	105	759	397	202	66	1,023	587	20—24	
160	1,151	530	628	182	35	334	485	247	267	306	838	25—29	
97	1,333	220	702	118	83	128	603	88	92	274	787	30—34	
41	1,010	175	508	74	44	152	556	75	95	210	562	35—39	
165	1,603	249	662	115	196	278	624	209	152	349	1,378	40—49	
145	851	211	275	48	27	78	170	30	72	303	491	50—59	
77	305	119	160	24	0	53	155	15	12	214	297	60+	
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated	

C-1 AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			Marital Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	All Ages	34,085,798	17,552,640	16,533,159	9,838,909	7,882,948	7,314,193	7,430,098	350,727	1,154,994	46,449	61,664	2,363	3,456
	0—9	8,794,094	4,521,128	4,272,966	4,521,128	4,272,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	4,423,785	2,345,369	2,078,416	2,318,660	2,034,768	25,949	41,407	171	382	80	160	509	1,699
	15—19	3,571,117	1,880,185	1,690,932	1,731,731	1,230,611	145,977	454,206	566	1,125	1,388	4,055	523	935
	20—24	3,374,910	1,685,052	1,689,858	878,696	268,023	794,497	1,400,228	3,991	6,485	7,535	14,491	334	631
	25—29	2,655,475	1,371,299	1,284,177	224,031	41,737	1,130,786	1,218,868	7,663	11,931	8,525	11,566	293	74
	30—34	2,211,549	1,130,647	1,080,902	61,631	12,012	1,050,768	1,035,630	11,348	24,292	6,792	8,929	108	38
	35—39	1,912,187	998,126	914,061	31,093	6,488	945,336	859,485	15,710	40,997	5,945	7,092	41	..
	40—44	1,682,182	862,379	819,803	19,777	5,242	814,922	738,194	22,564	70,849	5,058	5,518	59	..
	45—49	1,439,363	750,889	688,474	14,580	2,525	704,063	587,587	28,458	94,968	3,768	3,375	20	19
	50—54	1,197,320	637,815	559,505	12,978	2,067	579,733	406,578	42,261	148,298	2,763	2,562	80	..
	55—59	795,977	398,988	396,989	6,487	1,067	357,427	288,668	33,427	105,900	1,609	1,353	38	..
	60—64	835,942	407,853	428,089	6,736	1,387	344,099	198,983	55,300	226,407	1,679	1,313	39	..
	65—69	467,679	225,009	242,671	3,768	875	182,013	109,420	38,655	131,664	494	712	79	..
	70+	718,118	334,086	384,032	5,949	2,106	236,554	89,892	90,551	291,496	812	478	220	59
	A.N.S.	6,099	3,814	2,285	1,663	1,074	2,070	951	60	199	..	60	21	..
Rural	All Ages	23,484,145	11,986,672	11,497,474	6,662,339	5,437,991	5,014,769	5,217,253	274,249	799,694	34,084	40,175	1,231	2,361
	0— 9	6,244,145	3,205,798	3,038,347	3,205,798	3,038,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	3,129,245	1,657,999	1,471,246	1,635,856	1,434,622	21,608	35,063	117	281	80	140	338	1,13
	15— 19	2,404 150	1,251,840	1,152,310	1,130,340	804,968	119,659	342,730	487	854	1,092	3,008	263	751
	20— 24	2,186,450	1,067,353	1,119,097	484,458	131,147	573,557	972,795	3,060	4,973	6,116	9,783	162	399
	25— 29	1,726,293	884,523	841,770	110,910	14,284	761,293	811,103	6,147	8,818	6,063	7,531	111	32
	30— 34	1,462,720	727,619	735,100	33,163	4,584	680,818	707,529	8,806	17,323	4,794	5,665	38	..
	35— 39	1,279,590	658,428	621,162	18,311	2,590	623,083	585,871	12,880	28,237	4,154	4,465	00	..
	40— 44	1,150,044	575,319	574,725	12,057	1,981	541,560	522,181	17,976	47,234	3,707	3,329	20	..
	45— 49	1,002,835	516,067	486,769	8,759	951	481,681	420,245	22,725	63,540	2,902	2,032	00	..
	50— 54	843,555	445,295	398,260	7,605	908	402,832	296,535	32,990	99,227	1,828	1,590	41	..
	55— 59	570,302	281,660	288,642	3,855	303	250,312	217,898	26,305	69,613	1,170	828	18	..
	60— 64	613,943	299,996	313,947	4,374	833	250,654	151,803	43,684	160,410	1,265	900	19	..
	65— 69	342,960	164,736	178,224	2,145	430	132,138	84,497	30,036	92,815	338	482	79	..
	70+	523,476	247,282	276,194	3,542	1,266	174,048	68,259	68,995	206,268	574	362	123	39
	A.N.S.	4,437	2,756	1,681	1,167	776	1,526	745	42	101	..	60	21	..

Urban	All Ages	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	3,176,570	2,444,957	2,299,424	2,212,845	76,478	355,299	12,364	21,489	1,132	1,095
	0—9	2,549,949	1,315,331	1,234,618	1,315,331	1,234,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	1,294,540	687,370	607,170	682,804	600,145	4,341	6,345	54	100	..	20	171	560
	15—19	1,166,967	628,345	538,621	601,391	425,643	26,318	111,477	80	271	297	1,047	261	183
	20—24	1,188,460	617,699	570,760	394,237	136,876	220,939	427,432	931	1,512	1,419	4,708	172	232
	25—29	929,182	486,775	442,407	113,121	27,452	369,493	407,765	1,516	3,113	2,462	4,035	183	42
	30—34	748,829	403,028	345,801	28,469	7,429	369,950	328,101	2,541	6,969	1,997	3,264	71	38
	35—39	632,597	339,698	292,900	12,782	3,898	322,253	273,614	2,831	12,761	1,791	2,627	41	..
	40—44	532,138	287,060	245,078	7,720	3,262	273,362	216,013	4,588	23,615	1,350	2,189	39	..
	45—49	436,528	234,822	201,706	5,821	1,573	222,382	167,342	5,733	31,428	866	1,343	20	19
	50—54	353,765	192,520	161,245	5,373	1,159	176,901	110,043	9,271	49,071	936	972	39	—
	55—59	225,675	117,328	108,346	2,632	764	107,115	70,770	7,122	36,286	439	526	20	—
	60—64	222,000	107,857	114,142	2,362	554	93,445	47,180	11,617	65,997	414	413	20	—
	65—69	124,720	60,273	64,447	1,623	444	49,875	24,922	8,619	38,849	155	231	..	..
	70+	194,642	86,804	107,838	2,407	840	62,506	21,633	21,556	85,228	238	116	97	20
	A.N.S.	1,662	1,058	604	496	298	544	207	18	99	..	..	..	..

C-2 AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION—ALL AREAS

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level)*				Educational Level			
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary		Middle	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	34,085,798	17,552,640	16,533,159	7,997,371	11,192,584	91,515	54,906	3,841,375	2,428,048	2,544,324	1,510,145	966,611	432,048
0—4	4,232,425	2,152,948	2,079,477	2,152,948	2,079,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	4,561,669	2,368,180	2,193,489	1,316,555	1,425,369	47,257	32,442	989,453	723,049	14,915	12,628	..	..
10—14	4,423,785	2,345,369	2,078,416	547,851	882,330	16,521	9,198	968,755	640,059	667,871	449,457	132,101	88,976
15—19	3,571,117	1,880,185	1,690,932	502,427	816,888	5,471	2,999	267,149	188,513	402,146	276,737	345,238	169,792
20—24	3,374,910	1,685,052	1,689,858	467,478	958,300	3,483	2,234	237,619	172,564	303,890	215,474	168,577	69,785
25—29	2,655,475	1,371,299	1,284,177	424,329	780,866	3,310	1,813	209,913	129,331	248,077	153,859	109,134	42,872
30—34	2,211,549	1,130,647	1,080,902	380,805	722,351	3,178	1,201	190,786	117,748	193,565	112,294	77,273	27,202
35—59	7,027,030	3,648,197	3,378,832	1,635,879	2,593,515	9,133	3,815	782,814	375,322	583,540	256,158	122,072	31,679
60+	2,021,740	966,948	1,054,792	567,547	931,885	3,163	1,205	194,152	81,291	129,795	33,275	11,977	1,702
A.N.S.	6,099	3,814	2,285	1,553	1,604	..	..	733	171	526	262	240	40

Age Group	Educational Level									
	Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University		Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate Not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All Ages	1,420,102	651,654	240,425	99,611	16,991	13,000	47,561	4,790	386,365	146,373
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	11,282	8,050	414	232	555	96	19	18	..	..
15—19	282,634	188,449	65,057	42,884	2,220	1,313	3,581	460	4,264	2,897
20—24	309,021	177,337	95,091	34,250	1,999	2,612	12,696	1,277	85,199	56,025
25—29	233,224	116,655	30,759	11,019	1,800	2,008	9,697	999	101,057	44,756
30—34	185,674	70,990	16,007	5,202	1,784	2,057	8,079	741	73,494	21,116
35—59	352,261	86,037	30,109	5,669	8,068	4,564	12,016	1,167	112,305	20,905
60+	45,550	4,025	2,951	317	525	350	1,435	102	9,853	640
A.N.S.	455	111	38	39	39	..	38	26	193	32

*Includes figures for Educational levels not classifiable.

C-2 PART A—AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level)*				Educational Level			
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary		Middle	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	1,746,617	2,460,978	24,857	18,498	1,096,006	889,490	968,066	743,775	455,876	251,088
0—4	1,245,120	637,099	608,021	637,099	608,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	1,304,829	678,232	626,597	294,732	306,869	11,917	9,638	363,848	303,105	7,736	6,986	..	..
10—14	1,294,540	687,370	607,170	95,912	133,399	3,266	2,778	246,681	190,622	265,670	218,454	68,732	55,964
15—19	1,166,967	628,345	538,621	96,064	142,272	1,830	1,361	63,477	46,999	131,102	101,401	145,158	89,757
20—24	1,188,460	617,699	570,760	94,476	190,111	1,184	1,002	59,655	52,802	109,802	95,973	77,763	37,864
25—29	929,182	486,775	442,407	77,488	161,247	1,469	998	47,041	45,981	87,705	77,282	50,170	24,343
30—34	748,829	403,028	345,801	73,437	148,900	1,284	538	44,462	41,150	70,319	60,098	37,067	17,562
35—59	2,180,702	1,171,427	1,009,275	290,093	557,441	2,814	1,649	214,032	165,083	241,431	159,861	69,537	24,167
60+	541,361	254,934	286,427	86,922	212,372	1,094	534	56,710	43,711	54,159	23,619	7,369	1,432
A.N.S.	1,662	1,058	604	395	348	..	..	101	38	144	99	79	..

Age Group	Educational Level									
	Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University		Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All Ages	790,534	453,590	153,733	78,756	3,479	7,702	34,099	3,574	292,698	128,234
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	6,894	5,778	215	80	..	78	..	18	..	..
15—19	143,835	120,019	41,231	33,674	247	628	2,341	326	3,060	2,184
20—24	152,083	116,561	54,417	26,030	459	1,304	8,225	981	59,637	48,132
25—29	122,710	82,331	19,323	9,013	268	1,231	6,768	650	73,834	39,322
30—34	103,186	52,541	11,846	4,457	348	1,227	6,039	618	55,040	18,712
35—39	225,604	72,947	24,147	5,146	1,940	2,903	9,541	854	92,290	19,224
60+	36,083	3,390	2,535	317	218	330	1,147	102	8,697	621
A.N.S.	139	22	20	39	..	..	38	26	143	32

*Includes figures for Educational levels not classifiable.

C-3 PART A—ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE BY AGE AND SEX—URBAN

Age Group	Total Population			Total Persons attending School/ College		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	2,410,768	1,395,242	1,015,526
0—4	1,245,120	637,099	608,021	12,459	6,763	5,696
5—9	1,304,829	678,232	626,597	754,558	411,370	343,188
10—14	1,294,540	687,370	607,170	982,783	553,949	428,835
15—19	1,166,967	628,345	538,621	492,579	303,363	189,216
20—24	1,188,460	617,699	570,760	129,560	93,134	36,426
25—29	929,182	486,775	442,407	19,411	14,271	5,140
30—34	748,829	403,028	345,801	5,769	3,825	1,944
35+	2,722,063	1,426,361	1,295,702	13,427	8,446	4,981
A.N.S	1,662	1,058	604	222	122	99

C-3 PART B—ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE BY AGE AND SEX—RURAL

Age Group	Total Population			Total Persons attending School/College		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	23,484,145	11,986,672	11,497,474	3,654,702	2,372,984	1,281,719
0—4	2,987,305	1,515,849	1,471,456	5,664	3,138	2,526
5—9	3,256,840	1,689,948	1,566,892	1,293,251	772,086	521,165
10—14	3,129,245	1,657,999	1,471,246	1,699,275	1,095,979	603,297
15—19	2,404,150	1,251,840	1,152,310	535,627	401,592	134,035
20—24	2,186,450	1,067,353	1,119,097	90,146	76,982	13,165
25—29	1,726,293	884,523	841,770	12,250	10,234	2,016
30—34	1,462,720	727,619	735,100	4,203	3,089	1,114
35+	6,326,706	3,188,784	3,137,922	13,661	9,379	4,282
A.N.S.	4,437	2,756	1,681	625	505	120

C-5 SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
All Ages	17,552,640	16,533,159	51	31,172	18,243
00	436,973	412,291	52	103,822	85,762
01	296,144	277,924	53	29,469	28,537
02	477,001	472,989	54	27,355	24,990
03	469,864	465,372	55	279,085	274,115
04	472,966	450,901	56	31,306	25,870
05	515,949	464,945	57	23,624	19,300
06	476,427	451,232	58	51,903	67,332
07	455,234	430,420	59	13,070	10,372
08	567,844	525,526	60	330,120	353,611
09	352,725	321,366	61	12,530	8,921
10	636,556	576,369	62	43,295	43,062
11	340,809	293,559	63	11,866	13,696
12	603,037	524,188	64	10,042	8,799
13	363,062	325,713	65	180,964	197,115
14	401,905	358,587	66	10,722	9,462
15	495,505	409,247	67	11,100	9,524
16	373,678	353,903	68	17,000	22,303
17	276,775	252,553	69	5,223	4,267
18	522,877	469,704	70	156,848	175,919
19	211,351	205,525	71	5,318	3,572
20	572,953	615,127	72	17,234	15,286
21	227,717	186,559	73	5,507	4,603
22	457,583	439,323	74	4,340	2,884
23	213,792	225,067	75	49,057	62,653
24	213,008	223,782	76	5,051	3,827
25	637,128	529,803	77	3,351	2,276
26	195,471	174,136	78	5,504	6,018
27	166,579	138,993	79	1,583	1,076
28	305,950	378,161	80	44,552	59,084
29	66,170	63,083	81	2,607	972
30	646,508	586,803	82	3,584	3,661
31	62,223	46,690	83	962	912
32	269,643	274,347	84	804	670
33	84,231	97,378	85	11,520	14,533
34	68,042	75,684	86	835	893
35	639,437	495,668	87	617	519
36	97,713	94,660	88	709	831
37	73,068	67,099	89	284	335
38	147,848	216,859	90	7,068	11,713
39	40,060	39,776	91	266	252
40	566,504	512,640	92	723	885
41	37,936	26,762	93	233	239
42	176,926	180,344	94	136	41
43	44,893	57,508	95	2,014	3,568
44	36,120	42,549	96	280	441
45	521,504	434,708	97	116	327
46	48,101	46,017	98	439	1,089
47	45,038	38,725	99	426	542
48	110,336	145,375	100+	2,119	4,411
49	25,909	23,649	A.N.S.	3,814	2,285
50	445,998	401,972			

C-6 POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	17,552,640	16,533,159	11,986,672	11,497,474	5,565,968	5,035,685
0—4	2,152,948	2,079,477	1,515,849	1,471,456	637,099	608,021
5—9	2,368,180	2,193,489	1,689,948	1,566,892	678,232	626,597
10—14	2,345,369	2,078,416	1,657,999	1,471,246	687,370	607,170
15—19	1,880,185	1,690,932	1,251,840	1,152,310	628,345	538,621
20—24	1,685,052	1,689,858	1,067,353	1,119,097	617,699	570,760
25—29	1,371,299	1,284,177	8,84,523	841,770	486,775	442,407
30—34	1,130,647	1,080,902	727,619	735,100	403,028	345,801
35—39	998,126	914,061	658,428	621,162	339,698	292,900
40—44	862,379	819,803	575,319	574,725	287,060	245,078
45—49	750,889	688,474	516,067	486,769	234,822	201,706
50—54	637,815	559,505	445,295	398,260	192,520	161,245
55—59	398,988	396,989	281,660	288,642	117,328	108,346
60—64	407,853	428,089	299,996	313,947	107,857	114,142
65—69	225,009	242,671	164,736	178,224	60,273	64,447
70—74	189,247	202,263	141,707	148,558	47,539	53,705
75—79	645,46	75,850	46,172	53,629	18,374	22,221
80—84	52,509	65,299	38,738	46,426	13,770	18,873
85—89	13,965	17,111	10,053	11,711	3,912	5,400
90—94	8,425	13,131	6,297	9,012	2,128	4,119
95—99	3,274	5,967	2,654	3,995	620	1,973
100+	2,120	4,410	1,660	2,862	460	1,548
A.N.S.	3,814	2,285	2,756	1,681	1,058	604

D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth Place	Rural or Urban Status of Birth Place	Place of Enumeration								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population		34,085,798	17,552,640	16,533,159	23,484,145	11,986,672	11,497,474	10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685
A. Born in India	Total	33,938,191	17,478,404	16,459,787	23,450,609	11,969,283	11,481,326	10,487,582	5,509,121	4,978,462
	Rural	25,177,561	12,941,908	12,235,653	22,680,380	11,712,492	10,967,888	2,497,181	1,229,416	1,267,765
	Urban	8,756,212	4,535,187	4,221,025	769,079	256,448	512,630	7,987,133	4,278,738	3,708,395
I. Within the State of Enumeration	Total	32,781,819	16,867,316	15,914,503	23,140,664	11,830,257	11,310,406	9,641,156	5,037,059	4,604,097
	Rural	24,483,506	12,559,904	11,923,602	22,448,241	11,609,372	10,838,868	2,035,265	950,532	1,084,734
	Urban	8,294,487	4,306,458	3,988,029	691,523	220,658	470,864	7,602,964	4,085,799	3,517,165
1. Born in Place of Enumeration	Total	22,646,950	13,897,603	8,749,347	16,251,015	10,317,697	5,933,318	6,395,935	3,579,906	2,816,029
	Rural	16,251,015	10,317,697	5,933,318	16,251,015	10,317,697	5,933,318	..	..	..
	Urban	6,395,935	3,579,906	2,816,029	..	..	..	6,395,935	3,579,906	2,816,029
2. Born Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	6,803,504	1,731,510	5,071,994	5,305,311	1,083,848	4,221,463	1,498,193	647,662	850,531
	Rural	5,931,930	1,416,341	4,515,589	4,882,208	953,231	3,928,977	1,049,722	463,110	586,612
	Urban	871,013	315,054	555,960	422,702	130,540	292,162	448,312	184,514	263,798
3. Born in other Districts of the State	Total	3,331,365	1,238,203	2,093,162	1,584,337	428,712	1,155,625	1,747,028	809,490	937,537
	Rural	2,300,560	825,865	1,474,695	1,315,017	338,444	976,573	985,543	487,422	498,122
	Urban	1,027,539	411,498	616,040	268,821	90,118	178,703	758,717	321,380	4,337,338
II. *States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	Total	1,156,372	611,088	545,284	309,946	139,026	170,920	846,427	472,062	374,365
	Rural	694,055	382,004	312,052	232,139	103,119	129,020	461,916	278,884	183,032
	Urban	461,725	228,729	232,996	77,556	35,790	41,766	384,170	192,939	191,230
Andhra Pradesh	Total	23,027	13,661	9,366	3,278	1,813	1,465	19,749	11,848	7,901
	Rural	12,857	8,114	4,743	1,424	730	694	11,433	7,384	4,049
	Urban	10,170	5,546	4,623	1,854	1,083	771	8,316	4,464	3,852
Kerala	Total	33,292	20,868	12,425	5,278	3,896	1,383	28,014	16,972	11,042
	Rural	17,778	11,759	6,020	3,455	2,668	787	14,323	9,091	5,233
	Urban	15,514	9,109	6,405	1,824	1,228	596	13,690	7,881	5,810
Madhya Pradesh	Total	84,019	36,792	47,227	33,452	12,147	21,305	50,567	24,645	25,922
	Rural	49,349	22,172	27,177	27,732	10,037	17,695	21,617	12,135	9,481
	Urban	34,584	14,562	20,022	5,720	2,110	3,610	28,864	12,452	16,412
Maharashtra	Total	400,540	185,766	214,774	111,409	4,5464	65,946	289,130	140,302	148,828
	Rural	208,948	102,120	106,828	74,067	29,979	44,088	134,881	72,141	62,740
	Urban	191,453	83,605	107,848	37,224	15,465	21,760	154,228	68,140	86,088
Rajasthan	Total	288,347	150,797	137,550	93,336	36,835	56,501	195,010	113,962	81,048
	Rural	214,196	112,436	101,760	81,819	31,971	49,848	132,377	80,465	51,912
	Urban	74,113	38,340	35,773	11,496	4,843	6,653	62,616	33,497	29,119
Uttar Pradesh	Total	189,999	125,533	64,466	30,128	21,061	9,067	159,871	104,472	55,399
	Rural	133,835	91,985	41,850	22,849	16,577	6,272	110,986	75,408	35,578
	Urban	56,143	33,527	22,616	7,279	4,483	2,795	48,864	29,043	19,821
B. †Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		123,437	63,939	59,498	26,869	14,318	12,551	96,568	49,621	46,947
Bangladesh		856	478	378	20	20	..	836	458	378
Burma		4,976	2,201	2,776	1,973	882	1,091	3,003	1,319	1,685
Nepal		4,228	2,899	1,329	1,036	672	364	3,192	2,228	964
Pakistan		111,160	57,482	53,678	23,527	12,641	10,886	87,632	44,841	42,792
Sri Lanka		80	21	59	..	..	..	80	21	59

NOTE:— (i) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of birth unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.

(ii) Total includes those born in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UT's that contribute largest number of migrants.

†Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

D-2 MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Place of Enumeration								
		All Areas			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total		11,638,643	3,740,525	7,898,118	7,372,340	1,727,087	5,645,252	4,266,303	2,013,437	2,252,866
A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India	Total	11,550,550	3,695,618	7,854,932	7,349,273	1,715,062	5,634,211	4,201,278	1,980,556	2,220,722
	Rural	9,399,909	2,781,496	6,618,413	6,682,225	1,471,852	5,210,374	2,717,684	1,309,645	1,408,039
	Urban	2,146,290	913,005	1,233,285	665,559	242,830	422,729	1,480,730	670,175	810,555
I. Within the State of Enumeration but outside the Place of Enumeration	Total	10,656,758	3,225,965	7,430,794	7,903,203	1,690,781	5,492,422	3,563,556	1,625,184	1,938,372
	Rural	8,887,622	2,505,758	6,381,864	6,496,723	1,392,229	5,104,494	2,390,899	1,113,530	1,277,370
	Urban	1,765,371	719,359	1,046,012	595,310	208,282	387,028	1,170,061	511,077	658,984
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	7,996,793	2,219,503	5,777,291	5,802,000	1,234,215	4,567,785	2,194,793	985,288	1,209,505
	Rural	7,100,510	1,866,792	5,233,718	5,440,081	1,114,540	4,325,541	1,660,430	752,252	908,178
	Urban	895,063	352,452	542,611	361,242	119,555	241,687	533,821	232,897	300,924
2. In other Districts of State of Enumeration	Total	2,659,965	1,006,462	1,653,503	1,291,202	366,566	924,636	1,368,763	639,896	728,867
	Rural	1,787,112	638,966	1,148,146	1,056,642	277,689	778,953	730,469	361,277	361,277
	Urban	870,308	366,907	503,401	234,068	88,727	145,341	636,240	278,180	358,060
II.*States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	Total	893,792	469,653	424,139	256,070	114,281	1,411,789	637,722	355,372	282,350
	Rural	512,287	275,738	236,549	185,502	79,523	105,879	326,785	196,115	130,672
	Urban	380,919	193,646	187,273	70,249	34,548	35,701	310,660	159,098	151,572
Andhra Pradesh	Total	18,183	11,055	7,128	2,440	1,490	950	15,743	9,565	6,178
	Rural	11,401	7,381	4,020	1,105	632	473	10,296	6,748	3,547
	Urban	6,762	3,654	3,108	1,335	857	477	5,427	2,796	2,631
Kerala	Total	21,792	14,144	7,648	3,392	2,793	599	18,400	11,351	7,049
	Rural	11,857	8,281	3,576	2,438	2,074	364	9,420	6,207	3,212
	Urban	9,935	5,863	4,071	955	719	235	8,980	5,144	3,836
Madhy Pradesh	Total	68,180	29,539	38,642	30,158	11,055	19,103	38,023	18,484	19,539
	Rural	42,104	18,393	23,711	25,424	9,103	16,321	16,680	9,290	7,390
	Urban	26,030	11,127	14,902	4,734	1,952	2,782	21,295	9,176	12,120
Maharashtra	Total	340,309	159,911	180,398	102,560	43,730	58,829	237,749	116,181	121,568
	Rural	165,787	79,089	86,698	63,311	25,299	38,012	102,477	53,790	48,686
	Urban	174,410	80,769	93,642	39,157	18,397	2	135,253	62,372	72,882
Rajasthan	Total	210,066	107,588	102,477	70,890	26,633	44,257	139,176	80,955	58,220
	Rural	150,967	76,906	74,061	61,625	22,461	39,164	89,342	54,446	34,897
	Urban	58,941	30,640	28,301	9,150	4,152	4,999	49,791	26,488	23,302
Uttar Pradesh	Total	125,003	84,486	40,517	18,770	13,709	5,060	106,233	70,777	35,457
	Rural	86,704	60,499	26,205	14,559	10,996	3,562	72,145	49,502	22,643
	Urban	38,299	23,987	14,312	4,211	2,713	1,498	34,088	21,274	12,814
B. †Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		65,357	34,466	30,891	14,986	8,054	6,932	50,371	26,412	23,959
Bangladesh		238	100	138	..	..	..	238	100	138
Burma		4,269	1,924	2,345	2,007	917	1,090	2,262	1,007	1,255
Nepal		3,105	2,121	984	576	354	222	2,529	1767	762
Pakistan		55,631	29,048	26,583	11,828	6,352	5,476	43,803	22,696	21,107
Sri Lanka		79	40	39	..	..	..	79	40	39

NOTE :— (i) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of last residence unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.

(ii) Total includes persons who last resided in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UT's that contribute largest number of migrants.

†Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

D-3 MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason for: Employment		Reason for: Education	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	Total	11,638,643	3,740,525	7,898,118	1,475,692	283,945	161,925	83,066
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	11,550,550	3,695,618	7,854,932	1,466,709	282,321	161,055	82,146
	Rural	9,399,909	2,781,496	6,618,413	1,096,216	213,410	130,574	61,610
	Urban	2,146,290	913,005	1,233,285	369,985	68,829	30,443	20,498
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	10,656,758	3,225,965	7,430,794	1,190,988	242,127	150,989	75,852
	Rural	8,887,622	2,505,758	6,381,864	912,271	187,267	126,069	59,189
	Urban	1,765,371	719,359	1,046,012	278,381	54,778	24,881	16,624
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	7,996,793	2,219,503	7,777,291	717,933	157,619	110,177	54,595
	Rural	7,100,510	1,866,792	5,233,718	597,478	129,662	98,883	46,812
	Urban	895,063	352,452	542,611	120,373	27,915	11,294	7,765
2. In other Districts of State	Total	2,659,965	1,006,462	1,653,503	473,055	84,508	40,812	21,257
	Rural	1,787,112	638,966	1,148,146	314,793	57,605	27,187	12,377
	Urban	870,308	366,907	503,401	158,007	26,863	13,587	8,859
II. *States in India beyond State of Enumeration	Total	893,792	469,653	424,139	275,721	40,194	10,066	6,294
	Rural	512,287	275,738	236,549	183,945	26,143	4,504	2,421
	Urban	380,919	193,646	187,273	91,604	14,051	5,561	3,874
Andhra Pradesh	Total	18,183	11,055	7,128	7,202	373	40	41
	Rural	11,401	7,381	4,020	5,315	175	..	0
	Urban	6,762	3,654	3,108	1,886	198	40	41
Kerala	Total	21,792	14,144	7,648	10,440	963	460	413
	Rural	11,857	8,281	3,576	6,570	531	204	57
	Urban	9,935	5,863	4,071	3,870	432	256	357
Madhya Pradesh	Total	68,180	29,539	38,642	15,161	4,571	407	376
	Rural	42,104	18,393	23,711	9,946	3,416	233	98
	Urban	26,030	11,127	14,902	5,197	1,155	173	279
Maharashtra	Total	340,309	159,911	180,398	79,534	17,602	3,697	2,595
	Rural	165,787	79,089	86,698	45,253	10,707	1,162	765
	Urban	174,410	80,769	93,642	34,246	6,895	2,535	1,830
Rajasthan	Total	210,066	107,588	102,477	67,451	8,564	2,450	1,136
	Rural	150,967	76,906	74,061	52,416	6,906	1,551	730
	Urban	58,941	30,640	28,301	14,994	1,659	899	406
Uttar Pradesh	Total	125,063	84,486	40,517	60,593	4,083	1,408	843
	Rural	86,704	60,499	26,205	46,797	2,857	876	492
	Urban	38,299	23,987	14,312	13,795	1,226	532	351
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		65,357	34,466	30,891	6,737	1,041	393	230
C. Other Countries		22,736	10,441	12,295	2,246	583	477	690

NOTE:-(i) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of last residence unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.

(ii) Total includes persons who last resided in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UT's that contribute largest number of migrants.

AND REASON FOR MIGRATION--ALL AREAS

Migration						Rural or Urban status of Last Residence	Last Residence
Family Moved		Marriage		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
975,744	1,268 692	53,190	5,412,124	1,073,974	850,291	Total	TOTAL
957,657	1,249,555	53,027	5,402,381	1,057,170	838,530	Total	A. Last Residence elsewhere in India
668,133	865,375	47,493	4,813,405	839,081	664,644	Rural	
289,232	383,729	5,533	587,984	217,813	172,244	Urban	
855,238	1,106,167	50,153	5,219,832	978,597	786,815	Total	I. Within State of Enumeration
615,705	791,823	45,655	4,701,143	806,058	642,442	Rural	
239,317	314,027	4,497	517,822	172,283	142,761	Urban	
570,473	715,892	42,230	4,225,268	778,689	623,917	Total	1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration
450,931	566,585	39,789	3,949,587	679,710	541,073	Rural	
119,464	149,164	2,441	275,121	98,880	82,646	Urban	
284,765	390,275	7,922	994,565	199,908	162,899	Total	2. In other Districts of State
164,773	225,238	5,866	751,556	126,347	101,370	Rural	
119,853	164,863	2,056	242,701	73,403	60,115	Urban	
102,419	143,387	2,874	182,548	78,573	51,715	Total	II. *States in India beyond State of Enumeration
52,428	73,552	1,838	112,262	33,023	22,172	Rural	
49,915	69,702	1,036	70,163	45,530	29,483	Urban	
2,353	3,213	38	2,595	1,423	907	Total	Andhra Pradesh
1,277	1,846	..	1,530	789	470	Rural	
1,076	1,367	38	1,065	614	438	Urban	
1,588	2,714	21	2,348	1,635	1,209	Total	Kerala
663	1,298	21	1,096	823	595	Rural	
925	1,416	..	1,253	812	613	Urban	
8,444	11,208	215	18,668	5,312	3,819	Total	Madhya Pradesh
5,286	6,492	140	12,109	2,787	1,596	Rural	
3,158	4,716	75	6,531	2,525	2,222	Urban	
43,283	63,851	1,432	70,152	31,965	26,197	Total	Maharashtra
20,067	28,940	811	35,897	11,796	10,389	Rural	
23,198	34,911	621	34,236	20,169	15,769	Urban	
23,564	27,987	510	55,181	13,613	9,609	Total	Rajasthan
14,687	18,078	392	43,310	7,861	5,037	Rural	
8,877	9,891	118	11,795	5,752	4,550	Urban	
10,438	15,847	242	15,688	11,806	4,055	Total	Uttar Pradesh
6,677	10,606	181	10,211	5,967	2,038	Rural	
3,761	5,241	61	5,478	5,838	2,017	Urban	
13,404	13,724	105	6,807	13,827	9,089		B. Countries in Asia beyond India
4,683	5,414	58	2,936	2,977	2,672		C. Other Countries

D-3 PART A—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST

Last Residence	Rural or Urban status of Last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason for			
					Employment		Education	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	Total	4,266,303	2,013,437	2,252,866	940,095	130,648	77,882	45,528
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	4,201,278	1,980,556	2,220,722	932,921	129,327	77,110	44,765
	Rural	2,717,684	1,309,645	1,408,039	647,371	80,783	54,282	28,526
	Urban	1,480,730	670,175	810,555	285,131	48,462	22,790	16,239
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	3,563,556	1,625,184	1,938,372	721,971	105,234	68,911	39,351
	Rural	2,390,899	1,113,530	1,277,370	513,177	67,880	50,712	26,429
	Urban	1,170,061	511,077	658,984	208,493	37,272	18,161	12,922
1. Elsewhere in District of enumeration	Total	2,194,793	985,288	1,209,505	390,228	60,861	41,909	25,186
	Rural	1,660,430	752,252	908,178	306,023	43,498	34,580	19,587
	Urban	533,821	232,897	300,924	84,123	17,321	7,329	5,599
2. In other Districts of State	Total	1,368,763	639,896	728,867	331,744	44,373	27,003	14,165
	Rural	730,469	361,277	369,192	207,154	24,382	16,132	6,842
	Urban	636,240	278,180	358,060	124,369	19,951	10,832	7,323
II. *States in India beyond State of Enumeration	Total	637,722	355,372	282,350	210,950	24,093	8,199	5,414
	Rural	326,785	196,115	130,670	134,194	12,903	3,570	2,097
	Urban	310,669	159,098	151,572	76,638	11,190	4,629	3,317
Andhra Pradesh	Total	15,743	9,565	6,178	5,971	278	40	41
	Rural	10,296	6,748	3,547	4,765	100	..	..
	Urban	5,427	2,796	2,631	1,206	178	40	41
Kerala	Total	18,400	11,351	7,049	7,980	856	440	413
	Rural	9,420	6,207	3,212	4,634	487	184	57
	Urban	8,980	5,144	3,836	3,346	368	256	357
Madhya Pradesh	Total	38,023	18,484	19,539	9,948	1,622	367	337
	Rural	16,680	9,290	7,390	5,612	755	194	59
	Urban	21,295	9,176	12,120	4,318	866	173	279
Maharashtra	Total	237,749	116,181	121,568	60,322	10,660	2,851	2,093
	Rural	102,477	53,790	48,686	31,916	5,338	839	685
	Urban	135,253	62,372	72,882	28,387	5,322	2,012	1,408
Rajasthan	Total	139,176	80,955	58,220	51,248	3,928	2,056	989
	Rural	89,342	54,446	34,897	38,328	2,636	1,258	583
	Urban	49,791	26,488	23,302	12,899	1,292	799	406
Uttar Pradesh	Total	106,233	70,777	35,457	49,691	3,728	1,254	843
	Rural	72,145	49,502	22,643	37,634	2,602	797	492
	Urban	34,088	21,274	12,814	12,057	1,126	456	351
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		50,371	26,412	23,959	5,844	923	374	211
C. Other Countries		14,655	6,469	8,185	1,330	398	399	552

NOTE:—(i) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of last residence unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.

(ii) Total includes persons who last resided in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UT's that contribute largest number of migrants.

RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN

Migration						Rural or Urban status of Last Residence	Last Residence
Family Moved		Marriage		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
510,420	689,464	12,660	1,031,415	472,379	355,812	Total	TOTAL
497,377	675,247	12,515	1,024,321	460,633	347,062	Total	A. Last Residence elsewhere in India
287,108	392,114	8,599	673,844	312,285	232,772	Rural	
210,130	282,975	3,916	350,066	148,208	112,813	Urban	
425,166	569,898	10,863	916,278	398,272	307,610	Total	I. Within State of Enumeration
255,039	342,827	7,756	623,690	286,846	216,544	Rural	
170,010	226,973	3,107	292,207	111,307	89,610	Urban	
252,970	323,122	7,588	575,263	292,594	225,073	Total	1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration
171,382	221,943	6,122	445,514	234,146	177,635	Rural	
81,570	101,137	1,465	129,528	58,410	47,338	Urban	
172,197	246,777	3,275	341,015	105,678	82,537	Total	2. In other Districts of State
83,657	120,883	1,633	178,176	52,700	38,909	Rural	
88,440	125,835	1,642	162,678	52,897	42,272	Urban	
72,210	105,349	1,652	108,043	62,361	39,452	Total	II. *States in India beyond State of Enumeration
32,069	49,288	843	50,154	25,439	16,228	Rural	
40,120	56,002	809	57,860	36,901	23,202	Urban	
2,171	2,734	20	2,278	1,364	847	Total	Andhra Pradesh
1,215	1,650	..	1,327	768	470	Rural	
956	1,084	20	951	575	377	Urban	
1,449	2,398	21	2,290	1,460	1,092	Total	Kerala
622	1,117	21	1,055	745	496	Rural	
827	1,281	..	1,235	715	596	Urban	
4,557	6,419	99	8,348	3,512	2,813	Total	Madhya Pradesh
1,944	2,594	59	3,007	1,481	976	Rural	
2,614	3,825	40	5,313	2,031	1,837	Urban	
29,197	45,776	683	44,591	23,129	18,448	Total	Maharashtra
11,674	18,761	214	16,423	9,147	7,480	Rural	
17,523	27,015	468	28,169	13,982	10,968	Urban	
16,441	21,160	406	24,364	10,804	7,779	Total	Rajasthan
8,923	12,747	287	15,266	5,650	3,665	Rural	
7,519	8,413	118	9,098	5,154	4,093	Urban	
8,865	12,952	242	14,280	10,724	3,654	Total	Uttar Pradesh
5,542	8,551	181	9,263	5,348	1,734	Rural	
3,324	4,401	61	5,017	5,376	1,920	Urban	
10,268	11,013	105	4,781	9,822	7,031		B. Countries in Asia beyond India
2,776	3,204	40	2,313	1,924	1,719		C. Other Countries

D-3 PART B—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason for			
					Employment		Education	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	Total	7,372,340	1,727,087	5,645,252	535,597	153,297	84,042	37,539
A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India	Total	7,349,273	1,715,062	5,634,211	533,788	152,994	83,945	37,381
	Rural	6,682,225	1,471,852	5,210,374	448,846	132,627	76,292	33,084
	Urban	665,559	242,830	422,729	84,854	20,367	7,653	4,259
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	7,093,203	1,600,781	5,492,422	469,017	136,893	82,078	36,501
	Rural	6,496,723	1,392,229	5,104,494	399,095	119,387	75,357	32,760
	Urban	595,310	208,282	387,028	69,888	17,506	6,720	3,703
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	5,802,000	1,234,215	4,567,785	327,706	96,757	68,268	29,409
	Rural	5,440,081	1,114,540	4,325,541	291,456	86,164	64,303	27,224
	Urban	361,242	119,555	241,687	36,250	10,594	3,965	2,167
2. In other Districts of State	Total	1,291,202	366,566	924,636	141,311	40,135	13,810	7,092
	Rural	1,056,642	277,689	778,953	107,639	33,223	11,054	5,535
	Urban	234,068	88,727	145,341	33,638	6,912	2,755	1,536
II. *States in India beyond State of Enumeration	Total	256,070	114,281	141,789	64,771	16,101	1,867	880
	Rural	185,502	79,623	105,879	49,751	13,240	935	324
	Urban	70,249	34,548	35,701	14,966	2,861	932	556
Andhra Pradesh	Total	2,240	1,490	950	1,231	93	..	..
	Rural	1,105	632	473	550	75	..	..
	Urban	1,335	857	477	681	20	..	..
Kerala	Total	3,392	2,793	599	2,460	108	20	..
	Rural	2,438	2,074	364	1,936	43	20	..
	Urban	955	719	235	524	64	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	Total	30,158	11,055	19,103	5,214	2,950	39	39
	Rural	25,424	9,103	16,321	4,334	2,661	39	39
	Urban	4,734	1,952	2,782	880	289	..	..
Maharashtra	Total	102,560	43,730	58,829	19,212	6,941	846	502
	Rural	63,311	25,299	38,012	13,337	5,369	324	80
	Urban	39,157	18,397	20,760	5,859	1,572	523	422
Rajasthan	Total	70,890	26,633	44,257	16,204	4,636	394	147
	Rural	61,625	22,461	39,164	14,088	4,269	293	147
	Urban	9,150	4,152	4,999	2,095	367	101	..
Uttar Pradesh	Total	18,770	13,709	5,060	10,901	355	154	..
	Rural	14,559	10,996	3,562	9,163	255	78	..
	Urban	4,211	2,713	1,498	1,738	101	76	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		14,986	8,054	6,932	893	118	19	19
C. Other Countries		8,081	3,972	4,110	915	185	79	138

NOTE:—(i) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of last residence unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.

(ii) Total includes persons who last resided in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UT's that contribute largest number of migrants.

RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL

Migration						Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Last Residence
Family Moved		Marriage		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
465,323	579,229	40,531	4380,708	601,594	494,480	Total	TOTAL
460,280	574,308	40,512	4,378,060	596,537	491,468	Total	A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India
381,024	473,260	388,95	4,139,560	526,795	431,842	Rural	
79,102	100,754	1,617	237,918	69,604	59,432	Urban	
430,072	536,269	39,290	4,303,554	580,325	479,205	Total	I. Within State of Enumeration
360,666	448,996	37,900	4,077,453	519,212	425,899	Rural	
69,307	87,054	1,390	225,615	60,976	53,150	Urban	
317,503	392,771	34,643	3,650,004	486,095	398,844	Total	1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration
279,550	344,642	33,667	3,504,073	445,565	363,438	Rural	
37,894	48,026	976	145,593	40,470	35,308	Urban	
112,568	143,498	4,647	653,550	94,231	80,361	Total	2. In other Districts of State
81,116	104,355	4,233	573,380	73,647	62,461	Rural	
31,413	39,028	414	80,022	20,506	17,843	Urban	
30,209	38,039	1,222	74,506	16,212	12,263	Total	II *States in India beyond State of Enumeration
20,359	24,264	995	62,108	7,584	5,943	Rural	
9,795	13,700	227	12,303	8,628	6,281	Urban	
182	479	18	317	59	60	Total	Andhra Pradesh
62	196	..	202	20	..	Rural	
120	283	18	114	39	60	Urban	
138	316	..	58	175	117	Total	Kerala
40	181	..	40	78	99	Rural	
98	135	..	18	97	18	Urban	
3,886	4,789	116	10,320	1,800	1,006	Total	Madhya Pradesh
3,342	3,898	81	9,102	1,306	621	Rural	
544	891	34	1,218	494	385	Urban	
14,087	18,076	749	25,561	8,837	7,749	Total	Maharashtra
8,394	10,179	596	19,474	2,649	2,909	Rural	
5,675	7,896	153	6,068	6,187	4,802	Urban	
7,122	6,827	104	30,816	2,809	1,830	Total	Rajasthan
5,765	5,331	104	28,044	2,211	1,373	Rural	
1,358	1,477	..	2,697	598	457	Urban	
1,572	2,895	..	1,408	1,081	401	Total	Uttar Pradesh
1,136	2,056	..	948	619	304	Rural	
437	839	..	461	462	97	Urban	
3,136	2,711	..	2,025	4,005	2,059		B. Countries in Asia beyond India
1,907	2,210	19	623	1,052	953		C. Other Countries

F-1 PART A—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RELIGION—URBAN

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Jains	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Every Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	2,589,633	2,212,845	2,099,604	1,805,326	376,276	312,418	89,314	73,363
	10—11	47,161	34,206	43,473	31,424	3,287	2,484	301	198
	12—13	99,002	73,550	87,237	64,862	9,291	7,411	2,044	871
	14—15	385,011	302,639	324,815	257,539	49,097	38,083	9,131	5,412
	16—17	495,215	433,963	405,697	357,889	72,369	62,241	14,591	11,551
	18—19	646,189	584,486	528,717	481,916	92,431	80,632	20,167	17,482
	20—21	467,563	404,686	364,078	318,796	77,571	63,027	20,931	18,441
	22—23	116,064	109,267	88,899	84,170	15,500	13,971	8,622	8,334
	24+	103,604	92,498	75,824	68,437	16,287	13,352	7,071	6,641
Less than 20	All Ages	119,260	117,821	101,473	100,253	16,815	16,657	628	588
	10—11	2,420	2,371	2,180	2,131	240	240	..	..
	12—13	4,982	4,982	4,186	4,186	756	756	18	18
	14—15	19,624	19,460	17,096	16,931	2,433	2,433	96	96
	16—17	39,448	39,201	32,964	32,756	6,207	6,168	132	132
	18—19	24,095	23,949	20,705	20,580	3,121	3,100	210	210
20—29	All Ages	848,565	835,197	700,892	690,540	118,327	115,465	22,174	22,109
	10—11	9,180	9,028	8,293	8,160	846	827	41	41
	12—13	21,208	20,838	18,115	17,814	2,781	2,712	102	102
	14—15	83,299	81,937	71,063	70,096	11,143	10,792	466	446
	16—17	159,692	157,147	132,978	130,969	24,037	23,521	2,126	2,106
	18—19	265,457	262,341	223,217	220,752	35,662	35,034	5,089	5,066
	20—21	162,849	161,140	132,569	131,354	22,192	21,740	6,316	6,316
	22—23	49,858	49,543	39,876	39,633	5,167	5,096	3,790	3,790
	24+	23,167	23,068	17,851	17,790	2,348	2,309	2,240	2,240
30—39	All Ages	627,336	601,715	507,470	488,486	91,662	85,636	21,470	20,919
	10—11	8,986	8,525	8,211	7,872	739	616	18	18
	12—13	19,809	18,904	17,302	16,581	2,259	2,076	132	132
	14—15	87,488	83,182	73,745	70,378	12,242	11,343	1,064	1,043
	16—17	123,218	117,793	101,427	97,289	18,351	17,205	2,695	2,573
	18—19	157,501	152,287	128,732	124,734	22,036	20,878	5,152	5,093
	20—21	119,865	115,432	93,771	90,513	19,341	18,271	5,614	5,509
	22—23	35,910	35,227	27,344	26,863	4,762	4,601	2,951	2,928
	24+	38,130	37,346	29,112	28,574	4,696	4,471	2,791	2,771
40+	All Ages	994,167	657,904	789,529	525,865	149,430	94,660	45.042	29,746
	10—11	26,556	14,262	24,770	13,240	1,462	801	242	140
	12—13	52,945	28,807	47,596	26,260	3,473	1,868	1,792	619
	14—15	194,559	118,060	162,871	100,133	23,279	13,515	7,505	3,827
	16—17	172,836	119,801	138,308	96,855	23,774	15,347	9,637	6,739
	18—19	199,076	145,850	156,004	115,790	31,612	21,619	9,716	7,114
	20—21	184,848	128,114	137,738	96,929	36,038	23,017	9,001	6,616
	22—23	30,276	24,497	21,678	17,673	5,552	4,274	1,882	1,617
	24+	42,282	32,058	28,861	22,073	9,244	6,572	2,040	1,630

NOTE:—(i) 'All ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not stated'.

(ii) 'All ages' under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.

(iii) 'All religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

F-1 PART B—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RELIGION—RURAL

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Jains	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	6,057,122	5,217,253	5,672,411	4,899,467	326,762	273,016	35,330	25,339
	10—11	124,162	96,958	120,796	94,581	2,738	2,061	231	79
	12—13	203,795	171,878	196,219	166,088	5,880	4,861	1,379	651
	14—15	961,860	799,461	915,397	763,608	38,091	30,733	6,364	3,307
	16—17	1,163,053	1,047,715	1,093,359	986,609	58,455	51,536	7,074	5,678
	18—19	1,650,698	1,485,942	1,540,090	1,390,297	96,751	83,996	7,768	6,272
	20—21	1,258,222	1,033,641	1,159,161	954,835	84,084	67,180	8,521	6,433
	22—23	148,829	134,582	135,783	123,203	10,713	9,350	1,324	1,138
	24+	147,419	123,478	133,330	111,884	12,219	9,993	773	658
Less than 20	All Ages	382,075	377,792	368,341	364,373	12,772	12,534	581	542
	10—11	13,134	13,007	13,075	12,948	59	59	..	..
	12—13	24,024	23,819	23,631	23,426	393	393	..	..
	14—15	69,617	68,960	67,444	66,907	2,032	1,930	39	21
	16—17	113,734	112,679	108,699	107,723	4,802	4,741	133	133
	18—19	59,233	58,823	55,776	55,366	3,128	3,128	210	210
20—29	All Ages	1,815,005	1,783,898	1,703,281	1,674,656	98,093	95,936	6,613	6,461
	10—11	23,845	23,575	23,115	22,844	730	730	..	..
	12—13	49,726	49,122	47,760	47,176	1,767	1,747	159	159
	14—15	215,554	212,305	205,474	202,437	9,298	9,086	307	307
	16—17	389,115	383,561	366,358	361,388	19,997	19,468	1,172	1,136
	18—19	642,298	633,093	602,258	593,835	35,891	35,191	2,016	1,975
	20—21	306,344	302,520	282,717	279,273	20,010	19,722	1,953	1,898
	22—23	50,620	49,918	46,091	45,448	3,493	3,455	460	460
	24+	18,761	18,479	17,040	16,779	1,408	1,388	118	118
30—39	All Ages	1,349,089	1,293,399	1,260,953	1,210,161	76,061	71,870	6,693	6,226
	10—11	21,363	20,435	20,614	19,746	650	609	..	..
	12—13	42,014	40,401	40,700	39,162	1,145	1,071	72	72
	14—15	216,513	206,874	205,856	196,834	9,261	8,776	902	769
	16—17	283,909	272,658	265,964	255,503	15,244	14,565	1,572	1,461
	18—19	380,963	366,816	354,816	342,182	22,689	21,421	1,942	1,831
	20—21	275,205	265,325	254,900	245,952	17,470	16,633	1,474	1,380
	22—23	40,731	39,533	37,175	36,225	2,957	2,772	351	332
	24+	40,899	40,054	36,745	36,024	3,657	3,532	210	210
40+	All Ages	2,510,048	1,761,418	2,339,027	1,649,607	139,756	92,618	21,426	12,092
	10—11	65,820	39,940	63,993	39,042	1,299	663	231	79
	12—13	88,011	58,516	84,108	56,305	2,574	1,650	1,149	421
	14—15	460,097	311,283	436,545	297,391	17,500	10,940	5,116	2,210
	16—17	376,177	278,720	352,221	261,897	18,411	12,762	4,197	2,948
	18—19	568,106	427,132	527,181	398,855	35,003	24,237	3,600	2,256
	20—21	676,537	465,680	621,444	429,531	46,585	30,806	5,078	3,138
	22—23	57,458	45,111	52,496	41,509	4,262	3,123	514	345
	24+	87,739	64,925	79,525	59,061	7,154	5,073	445	329

NOTE:—(i) 'All ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not stated'.

(ii) 'All ages' under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.

(iii) 'All religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

F-2 PART A—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—URBAN

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterate		Educational Level: Literate but Below Middle		Middle but Below Matric		Matric but Below Graduate		Graduate and Above	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	All Ages	2,589,633	2,212,845	1,304,787	1,032,441	779,123	691,217	103,449	100,258	321,783	309,987	80,491	78,943
	10—11	47,161	34,206	33,584	23,146	11,575	9,198	463	420	1,399	1,322	140	120
	12—13	99,002	73,550	64,081	46,277	30,706	23,652	1,736	1,638	2,304	1,869	174	115
	14—15	385,011	302,639	250,791	189,802	115,788	95,939	8,122	7,735	9,787	8,750	522	413
	16—17	495,215	433,963	255,493	213,570	176,933	160,296	22,053	21,458	38,569	36,644	2,166	1,995
	18—19	646,189	584,486	299,174	254,854	207,626	193,538	35,237	34,690	95,240	92,677	8,911	8,728
	20—21	467,563	404,686	212,356	164,821	127,722	115,541	18,936	18,182	87,142	84,952	21,406	21,190
	22—23	116,064	109,267	26,334	22,648	26,859	24,808	4,864	4,725	37,852	37,052	20,155	20,034
	24+	103,604	92,498	32,718	25,138	21,078	18,652	3,060	2,940	25,937	25,301	20,811	20,467
Less than 20	All Ages	119,260	117,821	61,219	60,362	37,257	36,869	8,703	8,626	11,980	11,864	100	100
	10—11	2,420	2,371	1,493	1,445	646	646	102	102	178	178	..	..
	12—13	4,982	4,982	3,191	3,191	1,237	1,237	344	344	210	210	..	..
	14—15	19,624	19,460	12,143	12,050	5,789	5,718	982	982	711	711	..	..
	16—17	39,448	39,201	20,500	20,348	12,679	12,621	2,773	2,735	3,456	3,456	40	40
	18—19	24,095	23,949	10,080	9,997	7,495	7,452	2,205	2,205	4,274	4,255	40	40
20—29	All Ages	848,565	835,197	330,545	323,700	49,676	245,817	52,230	51,719	170,101	168,208	46,011	45,753
	10—11	9,180	9,028	5,650	5,576	2,741	2,662	197	197	533	533	60	60
	12—13	21,208	20,838	13,062	12,849	6,231	6,155	790	790	1,044	982	80	62
	14—15	83,299	81,937	49,476	48,494	26,917	26,655	3,202	3,182	3,469	3,404	235	201
	16—17	159,692	157,147	72,784	71,236	57,920	57,226	10,079	10,040	17,930	17,665	980	980
	18—19	265,457	262,341	102,154	100,632	81,372	80,309	20,190	20,046	56,606	56,278	5,135	5,076
	20—21	162,849	161,140	46,481	45,760	43,034	42,531	9,794	9,644	49,369	49,034	14,170	14,170
	22—23	49,858	49,543	6,499	6,427	8,784	8,705	2,528	2,469	19,380	19,294	12,667	12,648
	24+	23,167	23,068	3,111	3,062	2,945	2,945	817	817	8,024	8,013	8,270	8,232
30—39	All Ages	627,336	601,715	289,976	275,050	191,907	184,457	27,890	27,156	91,946	89,729	25,617	25,322
	10—11	8,986	8,525	6,402	6,020	2,014	1,934	81	81	429	429	60	60
	12—13	19,809	18,904	13,066	12,437	6,008	5,786	350	350	352	298	33	33
	14—15	87,488	83,182	55,128	52,491	27,325	25,915	2,179	2,085	2,722	2,558	134	134
	16—17	123,218	117,793	60,875	57,550	44,725	43,125	6,303	6,099	10,685	10,438	630	580
	18—19	157,501	152,287	69,124	66,163	53,147	51,696	9,107	8,941	23,280	22,716	2,844	2,778
	20—21	119,865	115,432	48,406	45,859	34,648	33,297	6,005	5,867	25,553	25,173	5,254	5,236
	22—23	35,910	35,227	7,904	7,656	7,478	7,282	1,405	1,405	12,980	12,780	6,143	6,103
	24+	38,130	37,346	8,512	8,274	6,934	6,675	1,192	1,192	12,103	11,904	9,390	9,301
40+	All Ages	994,167	657,904	622,886	373,229	300,225	224,033	14,626	12,757	47,688	40,138	8,742	7,747
	10—11	26,556	14,262	20,019	10,086	6,175	3,956	83	40	259	181	20	..
	12—13	52,945	28,807	34,741	17,801	17,192	10,453	252	154	697	379	62	20
	14—15	194,559	118,060	134,005	76,767	55,757	37,652	1,759	1,485	2,885	2,078	154	78
	16—17	172,836	119,801	101,335	64,436	61,589	47,303	2,898	2,583	6,499	5,084	515	395
	18—19	199,076	145,850	117,775	78,022	65,612	54,081	3,735	3,498	11,080	9,434	873	814
	20—21	184,848	128,114	117,468	73,202	50,040	39,712	3,138	2,672	12,220	10,744	1,982	1,783
	22—23	30,276	24,497	11,931	8,565	10,597	8,820	932	852	5,472	4,977	1,345	1,283
	24+	42,282	32,058	21,095	13,802	11,199	9,031	1,051	932	5,785	5,359	3,151	2,934

NOTE:- (i) 'All Ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'Age not stated' and 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years' respectively.

(ii) 'Literate ... below ... includes figures for educational levels not classifiable and total includes 'educational level not stated'.

F-2 PART B—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—RURAL

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Educational Level									
				Illiterate		Literate but Below middle		Middle but Below Matric		Matric but Below Graduate		Graduate and above	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	All Ages	6,057,122	5,217,253	4,901,215	4,141,303	945,945	871,656	71,672	69,983	126,727	122,911	11,563	11,401
	10—11	124,162	96,958	105,365	80,132	17,508	15,536	429	429	807	807	54	54
	12—13	203,795	171,878	166,472	138,243	34,792	31,183	1,162	1,103	1,296	1,276	74	74
	14—15	961,860	799,461	808,079	661,460	141,205	125,956	6,508	6,366	5,965	5,596	103	83
	16—17	1,163,053	1,047,715	926,228	825,360	201,643	188,282	15,848	15,503	18,822	18,398	513	472
	18—19	1,650,698	1,485,942	1,299,219	1,150,891	281,470	266,503	25,066	24,609	43,351	42,345	1,593	1,593
	20—21	1,258,222	1,033,641	1,056,187	846,258	154,509	140,908	12,285	12,018	31,790	31,023	3,452	3,433
	22—23	148,829	134,582	110,044	97,481	22,923	21,505	2,810	2,769	10,420	10,195	2,632	2,632
	24+	147,419	123,478	120,599	98,664	17,651	16,048	1,259	1,168	5,563	5,251	2,347	2,347
Less than 20	All Ages	382,075	377,792	269,950	266,783	92,609	91,633	10,371	10,313	9,045	8,963	100	100
	10—11	13,134	13,007	9,163	9,055	3,609	3,592	222	222	140	140	..	..
	12—13	24,024	23,819	17,210	17,045	6,081	6,059	509	489	225	225	..	..
	14—15	69,617	68,960	52,613	52,149	14,430	14,236	1,606	1,606	948	948	20	20
	16—17	113,734	112,679	82,802	82,031	24,595	24,355	3,170	3,170	3,126	3,082	41	41
	18—19	59,233	58,823	38,670	38,369	16,282	16,192	1,728	1,728	2,534	2,516	18	18
20—29	All Ages	1,815,005	1,783,898	1,310,924	1,288,823	370,235	363,247	44,030	43,343	82,102	80,831	7,714	7,654
	10—11	23,845	23,575	18,874	18,624	4,434	4,414	110	110	391	391	36	36
	12—13	49,726	49,122	38,683	38,226	9,925	9,779	377	377	703	703	37	37
	14—15	215,554	212,305	168,051	165,473	41,087	40,496	3,417	3,376	2,978	2,941	20	20
	16—17	389,115	383,561	287,981	284,120	80,499	79,027	9,130	9,046	11,186	11,051	317	317
	18—19	642,298	633,093	455,020	448,562	137,645	135,499	17,887	17,673	30,631	30,243	1,116	1,116
	20—21	306,344	302,520	216,999	214,203	57,295	56,625	8,152	8,015	21,473	21,251	2,425	2,425
	22—23	50,620	49,918	30,656	30,276	9,475	9,280	1,911	1,890	6,810	6,705	1,767	1,767
	24+	18,761	18,479	11,295	11,180	3,054	3,019	510	457	2,585	2,507	1,316	1,316
30—39	All Ages	1,349,089	1,293,399	1,077,915	1,032,397	226,671	217,888	13,587	13,111	27,817	26,946	3,099	3,058
	10—11	21,363	20,435	17,480	16,674	3,615	3,494	59	59	190	190	18	18
	12—13	42,014	40,401	33,833	32,374	7,718	7,564	199	199	228	228	37	37
	14—15	216,513	206,874	178,400	170,241	35,410	34,080	1,141	1,097	1,519	1,414	43	43
	16—17	283,909	272,658	226,593	217,576	50,798	48,756	2,807	2,668	3,637	3,584	74	74
	18—19	380,963	366,816	301,640	289,976	66,118	64,023	4,585	4,404	8,264	8,058	356	356
	20—21	275,205	265,325	221,560	213,246	41,686	40,315	3,177	3,118	7,878	7,759	905	886
	22—23	40,731	39,533	29,606	28,749	6,726	6,489	649	649	3,019	2,914	732	732
	24+	40,899	40,054	30,278	29,746	6,842	6,626	524	524	2,380	2,283	875	875
40+	All Ages	2,510,048	1,761,418	2,241,694	1,552,709	256,278	198,755	3,684	3,216	7,742	6,149	650	589
	10—11	65,820	39,940	59,847	35,780	5,850	4,037	38	38	85	85	..	..
	12—13	88,011	58,516	76,726	50,578	11,069	7,781	77	38	139	119	..	..
	14—15	460,097	311,283	408,936	273,558	50,278	37,144	343	288	520	293	20	..
	16—17	376,177	278,720	328,773	241,255	45,711	36,124	740	619	872	681	80	40
	18—19	568,106	427,132	503,810	373,925	61,406	50,771	865	804	1,922	1,529	103	103
	20—21	676,537	465,680	617,527	418,728	55,492	43,933	956	885	2,439	2,013	122	122
	22—23	57,458	45,111	49,762	38,436	6,722	5,737	250	230	591	576	133	133
	24+	87,739	64,925	79,006	57,719	7,754	6,403	224	187	599	461	156	156

NOTE:- (i) 'All ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'Age not stated' and 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age' at marriage less than 10 years' respectively.

(ii) 'Literate but below middle' includes figures for educational levels not classifiable and total includes 'educational level not stated'.

F-4 PART A—CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE AND RELIGION AND BIRTHS TO THEM DURING THE LAST YEAR BY BIRTH ORDER—URBAN

Present Age	Number of Currently Married Women	Number of Births Last Year	Last Year's Births of Order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(i) All Religions			
All Ages	2,212,845	232,048	65,605	57,168	107,437
Less than 15	6,345	12	59	40	..
15—19	111,477	11,767	9,243	1,967	497
20—24	427,432	91,118	42,222	30,201	18,373
25—29	407,765	71,464	11,034	19,279	40,789
30—34	328,101	35,030	2,460	4,646	27,566
35—39	273,614	14,039	407	734	12,713
40—44	216,013	4,971	121	181	4,628
45—49	167,342	2,118	19	41	1,875
50+	274,548	1,422	40	78	996
		(ii) Hindus			
All Ages	1,805,326	187,878	54,661	47,663	84,057
Less than 15	5,490	79	40	19	..
15—19	94,763	9,842	7,685	1,696	401
20—24	356,525	76,503	35,412	25,646	15,161
25—29	334,015	57,908	9,077	15,842	32,749
30—34	267,392	27,043	1,922	3,667	21,117
35—39	221,094	10,268	364	574	9,145
40—44	173,596	3,569	101	140	3,227
45—49	132,855	1,512	19	41	1,333
50+	219,413	1,154	40	38	820
		(iii) Muslims			
All Ages	312,418	37,422	8,716	7,424	20,942
Less Than 15	817	41	19	22	..
15—19	15,840	1,887	1,520	271	96
20—24	59,634	12,686	5,614	4,083	2,950
25—29	55,831	10,667	1,179	2,197	7,167
30—34	45,583	6,740	343	651	5,725
35—39	40,053	3,314	20	120	3,175
40—44	31,144	1,275	20	41	1,173
45—49	25,111	565	..	..	501
50+	38,404	246	..	40	155
		(iv) Jains			
All Ages	73,363	5,110	1,760	1,468	1,881
Less than 15	18	..	..	..	..
15—19	571	19	19	..	..
20—24	8,615	1,519	927	369	223
25—29	13,495	2,279	656	926	697
30—34	11,463	934	135	174	625
35—39	9,457	280	23	..	257
40—44	9,012	39	..	..	39
45—49	7,606	40	..	..	40
50+	13,128	..	..	..	..

NOTE :— (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.

(ii) 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

(iii) Column 3 includes births whose order was not stated.

F-4 PART B—CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE AND RELIGION AND BIRTHS TO THEM DURING THE LAST YEAR BY BIRTH ORDER—RURAL

Present Age	Number of Currently Married Women	Number of Births Last year	Last Year's Births of Order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) All Religions					
All Ages	5,217,253	612,435	163,472	130,899	314,618
Less than 15	35,063	450	301	45	..
15—19	342,730	27,968	23,230	3,731	845
20—24	972,795	220,049	105,732	70,149	42,203
25—29	811,103	172,985	25,688	41,703	105,070
30—34	707,529	102,954	5,470	11,404	85,428
35—39	585,871	50,925	1,107	2,803	46,662
40—44	522,181	23,647	498	660	22,300
45—49	420,245	9,241	228	154	8,699
50+	818,992	4,177	177	246	3,413
(ii) Hindus					
All Ages	4,899,467	568,425	153,893	121,421	289,961
Less than 15	34,476	450	301	45	..
15—19	329,897	26,683	22,227	3,514	781
20—24	913,917	204,710	99,967	65,015	38,862
25—29	760,739	161,275	24,361	38,640	97,794
30—34	661,068	94,364	5,187	10,652	77,895
35—39	549,093	47,239	1,023	2,612	43,294
40—44	488,511	21,486	421	620	20,275
45—49	392,800	8,419	208	117	7,932
50+	768,297	3,760	159	237	3,129
(iii) Muslims					
All Ages	273,016	40,230	8,679	8,648	22,644
Less than 15	550	..	..	..	..
15—19	11,983	1,231	959	217	11
20—24	52,470	13,898	6,076	4,673	3 055
25—29	43,466	10,594	1,206	2,789	6,579
30—34	40,553	7,916	245	675	6,975
35—39	31,317	3,342	84	191	3,024
40—44	28,724	2,067	60	40	1,947
45—49	23,283	785	20	19	745
50+	40,611	397	18	39	264
(iv) Jains					
All Ages	25,339	2,193	549	599	1,025
Less than 15	36	..	..	..	..
15—19	506	35	35	..	..
20—24	3,243	815	398	302	115
25—29	3,218	609	78	204	309
30—34	3,066	477	38	76	363
35—39	3,161	199	..	..	200
40—44	2,807	20	..	..	20
45—49	2,562	18	..	18	..
50+	6,724	20	..	..	20

NOTE :— (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.
(ii) 'All religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.
(iii) Column 3 includes births whose order was not stated.

F-12 PART A—EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, PARITY AND RELIGION AND TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN TO THEM BY SEX—URBAN

Present Age	Total Ever Married Women	Parity				Total Children Ever Born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	2,589,633	425,334	333,386	391,352	1,434,418	8,261,000	4,407,926	3,853,074
Less than 15	6,465	5,844	198	77	..	352	240	112
15—19	112,795	84,997	20,965	5,148	1,132	34,950	17,986	16,964
20—24	433,652	145,842	136,917	93,850	55,342	512,470	267,449	245,021
25—29	414,913	55,633	68,777	108,292	181,519	958,429	499,335	459,094
30—34	338,334	26,282	25,440	59,883	226,266	1,108,729	580,800	527,929
35—39	289,002	18,259	13,218	33,313	223,974	1,158,732	610,809	547,923
40—44	241,817	16,052	11,381	21,542	192,560	1,071,466	572,057	499,408
45—49	200,113	13,907	9,507	16,822	159,733	937,369	503,985	433,384
50+	552,237	58,417	46,955	52,424	393,710	2,477,654	1,354,782	1,122,872
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	2,099,604	346,572	274,305	322,651	1,152,256	6,574,385	3,512,025	3,062,360
Less than 15	5,531	5,051	179	55	..	290	178	112
15—19	93,942	73,227	17,264	4,085	897	28,380	14,640	13,741
20—24	361,320	121,330	115,059	78,703	44,929	424,448	221,887	202,562
25—29	339,573	44,349	56,794	89,813	148,130	779,385	406,377	373,008
30—34	274,862	20,255	20,546	49,587	184,091	890,358	467,938	422,420
35—39	232,608	13,825	10,678	27,766	180,180	920,954	484,726	436,228
40—44	193,459	12,515	9,054	17,539	154,168	843,519	450,501	393,019
45—49	158,775	10,545	7,571	13,655	126,942	734,462	394,525	339,937
50+	437,294	45,375	37,161	41,448	312,778	195,885	1,070,833	881,052
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	376,276	62,356	44,711	49,602	218,719	1,326,411	705,061	621,350
Less than 15	836	756	19	22	..	62	62	..
15—19	15,979	11,151	3,540	989	234	6,259	3,169	3,090
20—24	61,040	19,602	18,162	13,525	9,349	77,555	40,025	37,530
25—29	57,287	7,968	7,333	12,851	28,950	147,799	76,421	71,378
30—34	48,099	4,674	3,057	5,949	34,380	178,011	91,969	86,042
35—39	43,563	3,637	1,653	3,388	34,866	196,146	104,375	91,771
40—44	36,285	2,878	1,723	2,770	28,876	181,927	96,769	85,158
45—49	30,579	2,719	1,462	2,153	24,205	157,167	84,561	72,605
50+	82,567	8,972	7,763	7,956	57,816	381,363	207,647	173,715
				(iv) Jains				
All Ages	89,314	12,431	10,894	13,858	51,716	292,650	154,857	137,794
Less than 15	58	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	571	419	78	55	..	188	94	94
20—24	861	3,758	2,926	1,190	741	7,672	4,346	3,326
25—29	13,559	2,288	3,534	4,381	3,335	23,682	12,773	10,908
30—34	11,690	1,087	1,367	2,796	6,699	31,454	16,147	15,307
35—39	9,781	540	628	1,603	6,952	31,993	18,394	15,599
40—44	9,634	519	359	900	7,796	37,149	19,885	17,265
45—49	8,835	523	375	695	7,202	38,034	20,787	17,247
50+	26,572	3,279	1,627	2,238	19,292	122,478	64,431	58,047

NOTE:—(i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.

(ii) 'All religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'Not stated'.

(iv) Columns 7, 8 & 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'Not stated'.

F-12 PART B—EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, PARITY AND RELIGION AND TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN TO THEM BY SEX—RURAL

Present Age	Total Ever Married Women	Parity				Total Children ever Born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	6,057,122	1,016,315	669,977	723,179	3,640,633	21,518,453	11,356,919	10,161,534
Less than 15	35,484	33,725	962	231	..	1,424	666	758
15—19	346,591	285,173	47,994	9,743	2,542	75,630	38,444	37,186
20—24	987,552	366,282	306,902	198,071	114,440	1,089,131	562,592	526,539
25—29	827,453	96,434	125,421	202,923	401,994	2,049,094	1,058,497	990,597
30—34	730,517	45,930	46,715	97,521	539,642	2,635,601	1,363,303	1,272,297
35—39	618,572	31,089	22,763	51,737	512,540	2,755,861	1,437,354	1,318,507
40—44	572,744	28,359	20,105	35,277	488,655	2,871,145	1,509,584	1,361,562
45—49	485,817	24,058	17,110	25,643	418,648	2,608,346	1,382,872	1,225,474
50+	1,451,486	104,960	181,926	101,934	1,161,663	7,429,794	4,002,231	3,427,563
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	5,672,411	961,334	629,657	678,935	3,395,857	20,016,209	10,563,287	9,452,922
Less than 15	34,877	33,239	881	211	..	1,304	627	678
15—19	333,464	275,145	45,751	9,204	2,263	71,435	36,077	35,358
20—24	927,535	345,775	288,740	185,241	106,021	1,016,758	524,299	492,459
25—29	775,746	90,827	118,221	191,171	374,86(	1,912,676	988,147	924,530
30—34	682,037	42,778	43,979	92,324	502,285	2,448,822	1,265,648	1,183,174
35—39	578,917	28,676	21,412	48,906	479,522	2,567,207	1,338,465	1,228,742
40—44	534,904	26,215	18,840	32,830	456,779	2,669,561	1,404,408	1,265,153
45—49	453,140	21,956	16,114	24,008	390,74(	2,425,387	1,285,658	1,139,729
50+	1,350,982	96,458	75,640	94,959	1,082,997	6,900,863	3,718,732	3,182,131
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	326,762	47,170	34,734	37,501	207,041	1,279,862	678,937	600,925
Less than 15	550	450	61	19	..	100	39	60
15—19	12,222	9,275	2,168	539	201	3,869	2,132	1,737
20—24	53,496	18,140	16,117	11,532	7,626	65,077	34,276	30,801
25—29	44,598	4,742	6,210	9,444	23,681	119,335	62,089	57,246
30—34	42,422	2,909	2,292	4,285	32,897	165,729	86,469	79,260
35—39	33,640	1,984	1,121	2,321	28,169	163,975	86,425	77,550
40—44	32,288	1,720	1,037	2,018	27,495	176,834	92,173	84,662
45—49	27,609	1,774	882	1,268	23,667	156,280	83,423	72,857
50+	79,859	6,137	4,847	5,556	63,279	428,502	231,830	196,671
				(iv) Jains				
All Ages	35,330	4,899	3,144	3,790	23,427	138,343	71,258	67,085
Less than 15	56	36	20	..	..	20	..	20
15—19	524	450	35	..	39	152	99	53
20—24	3,316	1,371	1,012	657	256	3,198	1,671	1,527
25—29	3,296	304	502	970	1,520	7,827	3,894	3,933
30—34	3,197	107	183	432	2,476	11,352	5,934	5,418
35—39	3,496	299	73	251	2,874	14,045	6,975	7,070
40—44	3,283	308	76	169	2,729	15,017	7,906	7,111
45—49	3,220	190	94	204	2,716	16,798	8,782	8,016
50+	14,924	1,834	1,149	1,107	10,799	69,865	35,927	33,937

NOTE:— (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.
(ii) All religions includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.
(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'Not stated
(iv) Columns 7, 8 & 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'Not stated'

F-12 PART C—EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, NUMBER OF SURVIVING CHILDREN AND RELIGION AND THEIR TOTAL SURVIVING CHILDREN BY SEX—URBAN

Present Age	Total Ever Married Women	Number of Surviving Children				Total Surviving Children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	2,589,533	443,979	375,341	432,923	1,332,246	7,264,470	3,903,898	3,360,571
Less than 15	6,465	5,844	198	77	..	352	240	112
15—19	112,795	85,891	21,075	4,339	938	32,742	16,738	16,004
20—24	433,652	151,257	143,320	91,737	45,636	477,422	248,897	228,526
25—29	414,913	58,166	76,816	115,707	163,536	889,194	463,434	425,760
30—34	338,334	27,633	30,121	67,700	212,417	1,013,140	532,004	481,136
35—39	289,002	19,140	16,093	40,116	213,416	1,044,225	533,546	490,680
40—44	241,817	16,880	14,398	26,558	183,699	947,079	512,309	434,770
45—49	200,113	14,684	12,224	20,914	152,148	816,145	444,767	371,378
50+	552,237	64,386	61,072	65,775	360,275	2,043,401	1,131,542	911,859
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	2,099,604	361,994	308,605	356,679	1,068,506	5,781,012	3,112,327	2,668,685
Less than 15	5,531	5,051	179	55	..	290	178	112
15—19	95,942	74,003	17,414	3,313	743	26,425	13,505	12,920
20—24	361,320	126,051	120,525	76,541	36,905	394,848	206,273	188,575
25—29	339,573	46,492	63,190	96,193	133,211	723,315	377,116	346,199
30—34	274,862	21,397	24,424	56,460	172,197	812,227	428,010	384,217
35—39	232,608	14,567	13,020	33,422	171,439	828,754	439,154	389,599
40—44	193,459	13,162	11,538	21,301	147,275	746,663	404,685	341,978
45—49	158,775	11,197	9,781	17,049	120,688	638,615	348,135	290,480
50+	437,294	49,976	48,533	52,344	285,907	1,609,256	894,912	714,343
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	376,276	65,066	51,050	55,129	204,141	1,160,683	620,370	540,314
Less than 15	836	756	19	22	..	62	62	..
15—19	15,979	11,269	3,499	952	195	6,007	3,056	2,951
20—24	61,040	20,220	18,992	13,499	7,926	72,704	37,412	35,292
25—29	57,287	8,278	8,701	13,735	26,349	136,153	70,511	65,642
30—34	48,099	4,819	3,655	6,668	32,919	162,779	84,305	78,474
35—39	43,563	3,755	2,099	4,180	33,510	176,543	94,190	82,354
40—44	36,285	3,039	2,214	3,633	27,362	158,223	84,917	73,306
45—49	30,579	2,813	1,882	2,729	23,113	136,156	73,830	62,326
50+	82,567	10,117	9,989	9,712	52,688	311,935	172,026	139,909
(iv) Jains								
All Ages	89,314	12,864	11,787	15,704	48,545	261,165	138,155	123,010
Less than 15	58	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	571	419	78	55	..	188	94	94
20—24	8,615	3,834	2,991	1,231	559	7,213	4,102	3,111
25—29	13,559	2,347	3,732	4,488	2,972	22,636	12,239	10,397
30—34	11,690	1,151	1,464	3,108	5,926	29,627	15,101	14,526
35—39	9,781	560	691	1,939	6,532	29,709	15,072	14,637
40—44	9,634	519	421	1,271	7,362	34,031	18,262	15,769
45—49	8,835	553	422	776	7,045	34,650	19,048	15,602
50+	26,572	3,462	1,988	2,836	18,147	103,110	54,238	48,872

NOTE:— (i) 'All ages' includes 'Age not stated'.

(ii) Column 2 includes ever married women who have not reported the number of 'surviving children'.

(iii) All religions includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

F-12 PART D—EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, NUMBER OF SURVIVING CHILDREN AND RELIGION AND THEIR TOTAL SURVIVING CHILDREN BY SEX– RURAL

Present Age	Number of Surviving Children					Total Surviving Children		
	Total Ever Married Women	0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	6,057,122	1,078,212	802,005	867,295	3,302.592	18,063,335	9,603,914	8,459,421
Less than 15	35,484	33,765	966	188	..	1,341	626	715
15—19	346,591	289,046	46,754	7,992	1,659	68,005	34,341	33,663
20—24	987,552	387,344	327,058	188,810	82,482	972,767	500,064	472,702
25—29	827,453	106,622	154,011	229,109	337,027	1,807,493	937,303	870,190
30—34	730,517	51,101	64,723	129,496	454,488	2,279,857	1,184,699	1,095,158
35—39	618,572	33,860	33,271	73,814	477,183	2,354,226	1,238,183	1,116,043
40—44	572,744	31,230	28,898	51,050	461,307	2,421,699	1,287,305	1,134,394
45—49	485,817	26,765	24,406	38,778	395,509	2,179,466	1,167,570	1,011,896
50+	1,451,486	118,176	121,838	147,937	1,062,531	5,976,371	3,252,644	2,723,727
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	5,672,411	1,019,181	753,665	813,081	3,079,855	16,806,753	8,935,898	7,870,855
Less than 15	34,877	33,278	885	168	..	1,222	587	635
15—19	333,464	278,898	44,534	7,433	1,499	64,164	32,191	31,973
20—24	927,535	365,560	307,910	176,340	75,966	907,226	465,501	441,725
25—29	775,746	100,420	145,284	215,702	313,676	1,685,903	873,940	811,963
30—34	682,037	47,543	61,083	122,081	450,659	2,117,511	1,099,376	1,018,135
35—39	578,917	31,325	31,360	69,774	446,058	2,190,879	1,151,758	1,039,121
40—44	534,904	28,845	26,955	48,040	430,825	2,250,704	1,196,717	1,053,986
45—49	453,140	24,492	22,913	36,515	368,897	2,025,431	1,084,914	940,517
50+	1,350,982	108,554	112,661	136,924	991,915	5,561,816	3,029,867	2,531,949
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	326,762	50,490	41,820	45,885	188,251	1,068,959	571,280	497,679
Less than 15	550	450	61	19	..	100	39	60
15—19	12,222	9,395	2,106	539	142	3,631	2,014	1,617
20—24	53,496	19,378	16,836	11,266	5,919	58,960	30,972	27,988
25—29	44,598	5,207	7,545	11,447	20,378	106,180	55,763	50,417
30—34	42,422	3,238	3,139	6,116	29,889	143,847	75,642	68,204
35—39	33,640	2,046	1,651	3,350	26,551	141,561	75,326	66,234
40—44	32,288	1,941	1,637	2,424	26,267	149,746	79,363	70,383
45—49	27,609	1,908	1,320	1,843	22,519	130,926	70,636	60,290
50+	79,859	6,888	7,527	8,860	56,544	333,848	181,443	152,405
(iv) Jains								
All Ages	35,330	5,432	3,521	4,589	70,261	117,878	60,368	57,510
Less than 15	56	36	20	..	..	20	..	20
15—19	524	450	74	..	..	74	39	35
20—24	3,316	1,371	1,147	576	204	2,929	1,478	1,451
25—29	3,296	395	560	998	1,343	7,175	3,637	3,539
30—34	3,197	144	201	587	2,265	10,401	5,288	5,113
35—39	3,496	319	87	345	2,745	12,773	6,342	6,431
40—44	3,283	308	97	230	2,648	13,084	6,990	6,094
45—49	3,220	227	133	237	2,608	14,725	7,740	6,985
50+	14,924	2,181	1,203	1,616	18,147	56,645	28,803	27,842

NOTE:— (i) 'All ages' includes 'Age not stated'.

(ii) All religions include 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'Not stated'.

(iv) Columns 7, 8 & 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'Not stated'.

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