

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES–22
UTTAR PRADESH

PART II–SPECIAL

REPORT AND TABLES
BASED ON
5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA

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Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

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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 present 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 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 Uttar Pradesh 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 N. Y. Gore, 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 net in by Shri N. S. Bhatnagar and Smt. Rajani 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.
September 27, 1983

PART I

REPORT

CHAPTER I

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 atleast two blocks. Thus, enumeration blocks varied in size from 1-1,000. 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) tahsil/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. Therefore, 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

INSTRUCTIONS 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 tor 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 UTs.

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.

Part II : **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 Bengal).**

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 procedure of selection in respect of Bangalore city, Vidhan Soudha charge, discussed in annexe IV to Circular No. 14. Form the list of enumeration blocks listed in column 4 of 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 A.T. I/A.T. 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) $\frac{\text{(The nember of sample blocks in the charge)}}{\text{4 ignoring remainder}}$

(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 the latter 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 A.T. III. The instructions for filling up Form A.T. 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 A.T. 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 canvased 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/U.T. and to ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately control sheet, A.T. 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 an 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 blocks 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 selected 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 no. of 20 per cent sample blocks in the charge	Position of the first enumeration block selected	No. of the enumeration blocks selected	No. of blocks in the sample	No. 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 for 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—Part II States—Rural

State———— District————

Charge No.	Location code of the charge	No. 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 no. 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— Part III States

State————

District————

Random start————

Name of charge or number	Total no. of blocks in the charge	Number of the first block selected	List of enumeration blocks selected	No. of blocks in the sample	No. of the last block selected	No. 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 totals 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 groups 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 worker 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 group, j^{th} literacy group and i^{th} sex group. The corresponding full count values wherever available based on PCA, will be denoted by $\geqslant ijk$.

In the table the notation n_{ijk} denotes the number 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.

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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

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

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 column totals. The column 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 colunm 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 rowwise and check up if they tally with the PCA values. If they tally, stop here. If not, adjust these values rowwise 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 columnwise alternately will finally elad to a set of values for the cell which add up both row-wise and columnwise 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 Court 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.

Work 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}	$n_{1\cdot2}$	$N_{1\cdot2}$
HHI . . .	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 . . .	$n_{11\cdot}$	$n_{12\cdot}$	$n_{1\cdot\cdot}$	..
Full count (PCA) value .	N_{11}	N_{12}	..	$N_{1\cdot\cdot}$

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. $r_1 = \frac{\text{Number of male cultivators in PCA}}{\text{Number of male cultivators in sample}} = \frac{N_{1\cdot1}}{n_{1\cdot1}}$

$r_2 = \frac{\text{No. of male agricultural labourers in PCA}}{\text{No. of male agricultural labourers in the sample}} = \frac{N_{1\cdot2}}{n_{1\cdot2}}$

similarly calculate $r_3, r_4 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots r_8$

(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 ..... 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.

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

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

(ii) (b) Multiply the literate column values obtained in step (i) 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 $8 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$ '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}
Others workers .	N_{114}	n_{114}	I_{111}	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 : $I_{ijk} = \frac{N_{ijk}}{N_{ijk}}$

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 persons, 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 wright 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 j'th person in the 'i'th cell would be.

$x = t_{ij} \times x_{ij}$ where t_{ij} = weight recorded for $_j$th person in the $_i$th cell.

x_{ij} = the value of variate i.e. (number of children born/surviving) for that person.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION GROWTH AND SEX RATIO

The population of Uttar Pradesh according to the 1981 census is 110.8 millions consisting of 58.8 million males and 52.0 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 Uttar Pradesh, 1901—1981

Census Year	India		Uttar Pradesh	
	Population	Growth rate	Population	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901 .	238,396 327	..	48,627,655	..
1911 .	252 093 390	+5·75	48,154 908	—0·97
1921 .	251 321,213	—0·31	46,672 398	—3·08
1931 .	278,977,238	+11·00	49,779 538	+6·66
1941 .	318,660,580	+14·22	56,535,154	+13·57
1951 .	361,088,090	+13·31	63 219 655	+11·82
1961 .	439.234.771	+21·51	73,754 554	+16·66
1971* .	548,159,652	+24·80	88,341,144	+19·78
1981 .	685,184,692†	+25·00	110,862,013	+25·49

*As on 1st April, 1971.

†Includes the projected population of Assam.

The growth rate of population in Uttar Pradesh has been below the all-India growth rate till 1971. In the 1971—81 decade it is slightly above the all-India rate and is the highest ever recorded in this state.

The population growth was low upto 1951 but thereafter it has been high. After 1951 the growth rate has been above 1.54 per cent per annum.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh 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 Uttar Pradesh, 1901—1981

Census Year	Uttar Pradesh		India
	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1961 . .	25 698,994	23 528,661	937
1911 . .	25,144,139	23,010,749	915
1921 . .	24,452,475	22 219,923	909
1931 . .	26,144 359	23,631,179	904
1941 . .	29,640,728	26 894,426	907
1951 . .	33 100,719	30,118,936	910
1961 . .	38,638 3 7	35,116,247	909
1971 . .	47,016,421	41 324 723	879
1981 . .	58 819 274	52,042,739	885

*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 and has been well below the all India sex ratio in all the censuses. There is a slight increase in the sex ratio in 1981 compared to 1971.

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'.

Statement 3 shows the age distribution of the population of Uttar Pradesh based on 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

STATEMENT 3

Age distribution of the population of Uttar Pradesh, 1961—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	14·86	14·40	15·38	14·67	14·14	15·29	13·51	13·04	14·05
5—9	14·44	14·51	14·36	14·88	15·06	14·68	15·28	15·48	15·06
10—14	11·18	11·71	10·58	12·30	12·89	11·61	13·00	13·61	12·32
15—19	7·99	8·18	7·78	8·13	8·46	7·76	8·87	9·40	8·28
20—24	8·32	7·78	8·92	7·39	6·91	7·95	7·75	7·37	8·19
25—29	8·00	7·74	8·28	7·33	6·97	7·74	6·92	6·65	7·22
30—34	7·03	6·94	7·12	6·69	6·41	7·01	6·15	5·81	6·54
35—39	5·71	5·78	5·62	5·86	5·78	5·94	5·64	5·42	5·88
40—44	5·40	5·50	5·29	5·36	5·42	5·29	5·24	5·26	5·20
45—49	4·21	4·31	4·09	4·16	4·22	4·09	4·31	4·19	4·44
50—54	4·21	4·43	3·97	4·07	4·35	4·75	4·62	4·36	3·63
55—59	2·33	2·37	2·29	2·38	2·39	2·37	2·47	2·36	2·60
60—64	2·87	2·92	2·82	2·98	3·10	2·85	2·86	2·99	2·72
65—69	1·21	1·23	1·19	1·41	1·45	1·36	1·42	1·39	1·44
70 +	2·20	2·15	2·27	2·38	2·44	2·30	2·52	2·63	2·40
Age Not Stated	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·04	0·04	0·03

The proportion of population in the age-group 0—4 has declined from 14.67 per cent in 1971 to 13.51 per cent in 1981 whereas the proportion in the 5—9 age group has gone up from 14.88 per cent to 15.28 per cent. In 1961 these proportions were 14.86 and 14.44 respectively. The decline in the proportion of population in the age group 0—4 indicates that fertility has declined during the later half of the decade 1971—81. The increase in the proportion in the age-group 5—9 would imply that fertility decline has gained momentum only in the later half of the decade. The proportion in the age group 0—9 has declined marginally from 29.55 per cent in 1971 to 28.75 per cent in 1981. In 1961, the proportion in this age-group was 29.30 per cent. The proportions in the age-group 0—14 which increased from 40.48 per cent in 1961 to 41.85 per cent in 1971, has remained at 41.79 per cent in 1981.

Another evidence to show that during the latter half of the decade fertility has declined is provided by the child woman 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 decade 1961—71 and 1971—81.

STATEMENT 4

Child-woman ratio, Uttar Pradesh 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
$\frac{0—4}{15—49}$	663	685	629	—3·32	8·18
$\frac{5—9}{20—54}$	700	761	792	—8·71	—4·07

(a) $\frac{\text{CWR (61)—CWR (71)}}{\text{CWR (61)}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{CWR (71)—CWR (81)}}{\text{CWR (71)}}$

A positive per cent change indicates that fertility has declined while a negative sign indicates that fertility has increased. From Satement 4 it is noticed that fertility has declined during the latter half of the 1971—81 decade, because the sign is positive for the age group 0—4. The CWR based on 5—9 age group shows a steady increase from 1951 to 1971 and 1981. This would imply that upto 1976 the fertility has had an increasing trend.

Mean and median age of the population

From the table showing the number of persons by age groups, the average age of the population of the state works out to 25.32 years and 25.18 years for males and females respectively. The corresponding ages in 1971 were 25.38 years and 25.27 years. The average age of the population of Uttar Pradesh has remained almost the same.

That the population of Uttar Pradesh has remained almost at the same age may also be seen by calculating the median age of the population. The median age is the age below and above which 50 percent of the people live. The median age in 1981 was 19.18 years for males and 20.16 years for females against 19.67 years and 20.42 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 in stable **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 Uttar Pradesh there were 250.0 lakh married males and about 258.0 lakh married females. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 209.0 lakh males and 209.7 lakh females. Of the 258.0 lakh married females 190.1 lakh females were in the reproductive age group 15—44. In 1971 there were 156.4 lakh married females in this reproductive age groups. The growth rate during the decade 1971—81 of married females in this reproductive age group is 21.5 per cent which is below the population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh.

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

STATEMENT 5

Per cent 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	42·51	3·78	0·16	42·87	4·10	0·17	40·93	2·38	0·68
	Females	19·58	6·43	0·09	50·69	6·60	0·09	44·33	5·64	0·11
10—14	Males	5·17	0·03	..	6·03	0·04	..	1·16	0·01	..
	Females	11·28	0·04	0·01	13·22	0·04	0·01	2·85	0·01	0·01
15—19	Males	23·82	0·22	0·09	27·73	0·26	0·10	8·97	0·67	0·62
	Females	60·50	0·18	0·11	67·58	0·20	0·12	33·73	0·14	0·67
20—24	Males	62·55	0·86	0·28	68·75	1·01	0·33	41·97	0·39	0·11
	Females	93·68	0·52	0·20	96·97	0·52	0·19	66·83	0·42	0·20
25—29	Males	85·14	1·76	0·37	86·71	2·00	0·42	79·20	0·85	0.18
	Females	97·80	1·02	0·18	98·45	1·01	0·18	95·07	1·62	0·21
30—34	Males	90·33	2·85	0·38	89·93	3·21	0·43	91·89	1·40	0·18
	Females	97·37	2·12	0·19	97·56	2·11	0·17	96·48	2·19	0·30
35—39	Males	91·37	3·80	0·35	90·64	4·25	0·39	94·40	1·92	0·19
	Females	92·47	3·38	0·15	96·25	3·51	0·14	95·74	3·55	0·20
40—44	Males	89·40	6·10	0·34	88·45	6·68	0·38	93·50	3·57	0·15
	Females	91·57	8·09	0·17	91·70	8·03	0·16	90·91	8·40	0·21
45—49	Males	88·60	7·48	0·27	87·68	8·07	0·29	92·81	4·77	0·18
	Females	89·37	10·41	0·11	89·67	10·16	0·11	87·77	11·75	0·15
50—54	Males	85·09	11·19	0·26	84·22	11·86	0·28	89·45	7·81	0·14
	Females	74·98	24·75	0·15	74·94	24·81	0·15	75·20	24·40	0·16
55—59	Males	83.16	13·28	0·24	82·20	13·98	0·26	87·84	9·83	0·12
	Females	79·63	20·21	0·11	80·11	19·75	0·11	76·71	23·04	0·08
60—64	Males	77·61	18·98	0·21	76·87	19·62	0·22	82·14	15·08	0·12
	Females	50·58	49·05	0·16	50·72	48·98	0·16	49·72	49·54	0·18
65—69	Males	73·94	22·67	0·21	73·11	23·49	0·23	78·75	17·89	0·09
	Females	56·28	43·41	0·07	57·00	42·75	0·07	51·76	47·54	0·08
70+	Males	62·91	33·79	0·24	62·21	34·49	0·25	67·05	29·58	0·18
	Females	29·58	70·05	0·16	29·70	69·99	0·15	28·87	70·44	0·22
Age Not Stated	Males	16·13	1·55	0·11	19·25	1·96	0·18	11·05	0·91	..
	Females	16·48	1·85	..	25·57	2·70	..	5·22	0·79	..
15—44	Males	88·42	2·17	0·17	90·81	2·21	0·16	77·98	2·01	0·20
	Females	88·51	2·97	0·16	90·69	3·01	0·15	78·80	2·82	0·19

M stands for currently Married.

W stands for Widowed.

D/S stands for Divorced & Separated.

The information in Statement 5 has been summarised in Statement 6.

STATEMENT 6

Percentage distribution of population by marital status, 1971 and 1981

Marital Status	Year	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Never married	1981	53·53	43 88	52 85	42·60	56·59	49·89
	1971	50·66	41 60	49·89	40·35	55·24	49·55
Married	1981	42·51	49·58	42·87	50·69	40·93	44·33
	1971	44·46	50·74	45·00	51·79	41·30	44·08
Widowed	1981	3·78	6·43	4·10	6·60	2·38	5·64
	1971	4·69	7·58	4·92	7.78	3·32	6·31
Divorced/separated	1981	0·16	0·09	0·17	0·09	0 08	0·11
	1971	0·14	0·04	0·15	0·05	0·05	0·03

A much larger proportion of males are never-married as compared to never-married females. This compensates to a great extent the larger proportion of males in the population. The greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicates a trend for more men to remarry than women. This pattern is seen both in rural and urban areas. A slight fall in the proportion of widowed is discernible in 1981 compared to 1971. This may be mainly due to increased longevity of males and females during the decade and partly due to greater number of remarriages.

There is an increase in the proportion never-married during the decade and a decrease in the proportion married. This is observed in rural and urban areas for both males and females.

The proportion of currently married females by age-group in 1961, 1971 and 1981 is presented in Statement 7.

STATEMENT 7

Percentage of married females by age group 1961, 1971 and 1931

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	52·22	51·79	50·69	45·83	44·08	44·33
10—14	33·90	25·15	13·22	9·72	5·56	2·85
15—19	85·92	78·77	67·58	58·54	44·19	33·73
20—24	97·06	97·06	96·97	90·69	85·42	66·83
25—29	96·84	97·75	98·45	95·77	95·63	95·07
30—34	94·75	96·26	97·56	94·60	96·30	96·48
35—39	91·59	94·36	96·25	92·44	94·90	95·74
40—44	83·56	88·71	91·70	84·90	89·66	90·91
45—49	77·75	85·74	89·67	77·71	85·10	87·77
50—54	60·11	68·81	74·94	62·90	70·00	75·20
55—59	60·26	70·50	80·11	60·13	67·92	76·71
60—64	36·40	44 94	50·72	38·42	46·33	49·72
65—69	36·51	49·61	57·00	36·74	46·03	51·76
70+	19·48	27·24	29·70	21·36	25·09	28·87
Age Not Stated	15·57	27·48	25·57	22·05	21·05	5·22
15—44	92·25	92·30	90·81	85·50	81·26	77·98
15—49	90·96	91·70	90·69	84·94	81·56	78·80

It is observed that the proportion of married females rises sharply between the age groups 10—14 and 15—19 and reaches the maximum of 98.45 per cent in the rural areas in the age group 25—29. In urban areas the maximum rise in the proportion occurs between ages 15—19 and 20—24 with a maximum of 96.48 per cent in the age group 30—34. Compared to 1971 the proportion of married females has fallen significantly in the age groups 10—14 and 15—19 in rural areas and in the age groups 10—14, 15—19 and 20—24 in urban areas indicating that female age at marriage has been rising during the decade even if at

a slow pace. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group 15—44 has declined from 92.30 per cent to 90.81 per cent in rural areas. In urban areas the proportion has declined from 91.70 per cent to 90.69 per cent. It is worth noting that in all the age groups below age 25 the rural-urban differentials in proportion married are significant.

In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh the proportion married in the age group 10—14 has declined by 8.75 and 11.93 percentage points during the decades 1961—71 and 1971—81 respectively. Even in urban areas, while during 1961—71 the proportion married in the age group 10—14 had declined by 4.16 percentage points, during the 1971—81 decade the decline has been only 2.71 percentage points. In 1981, 2.85 per cent of the females in the age group 10—14 in urban areas are married.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women, the number of couples in the reproductive age groups per thousand persons in 1981 can be calculated as 175 and 157 in rural and urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures for 1971, were 180 and 157. The proportion of couples in the reproductive age groups has fallen in both rural and urban areas. In Uttar Pradesh as a whole there are 171 couples in 1981 in the reproductive age group per thousand population, as against 177 in 1971. If the proportion married had remained the same as in 1971 a number of couples in the reproductive age group would have increased to 188. Thus postponement of marriage seems to have acted as a natural check against fertility rise.

From the data on proportion single by age group singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) has been calculated by applying Hajnal's method using cross-section data and Agarwala's method of decade synthetic cohort.

Hajnal's[1] method assumes that the mortality does not vary much for married and unmarried and that the nuptiality patterns have not changed recently The latter assumption may not hold good when one has a priori reasons to believe that such changes are taking place. Agarwala's[2] method makes use of the percentages single by age group reported in successive censuses, and gives estimates for the decade as a whole. Since these methods depend on the proportion single 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 presents the estimated values.

STATEMENT 8

Singulate mean age at marriage

Method	Males Females	1981	1971
1	2	3	4
Hajnal's method .	Males	20·86	19·30
	Females	17·77	15·45
Agarwala's method for decade 1971—81 .	Males	19·90	
	Females	16·29	

[1]John Hajnal, "Age at marriage and proportions marrying" population Studies (London) 7(2) : 115, November, 1953.

[2]Agarwala, S.N., "Age at marriage in India", Kitab Mahal Allahabad, 1962.

The singulate mean age at marriage has gone up by more than one year in case of both males and females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is 3 to 3.9 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 currently 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 . . .	14·62	15·99	14·59	15·56	16·55	17·41	16·27	17·19
Hindus	14·49	15·90	14·48	15·50	16·35	17·27	16·09	17·01
Muslims	15.45	16·50	15.30	15·88	16·91	17·69	16·57	17·54
Sikhs	18·08	18·00	18·14	19·20	18·05	18·09	17·99	19·21

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

Uttar Pradesh as a whole works out to 16.22 in 1981 which is 0.07 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 the 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. A second reason for the difference in age at marriage between the two sources is that Agarwala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between married and unmarried persons.

Sikhs have the highest age at marriage followed by Muslims and Hindus in the rural and urban areas. However, all groups have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage. The mean age at marriage in urban areas are higher than those in the rural areas for all groups even though the differentials are only very marginal in the case of Sikhs. There is a difference of 2.4 years in the mean age at marriage between rural and urban areas for all religions. It can be seen that mean and median age at marriage is above 18 only for Sikhs who form only a very small proportion of the population of Uttar Pradesh.

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 .	14·62	15·99	14·59	15·56	16·55	17·41	16·27	17·19
Illiterate	14·57	15·94	14·54	15·51	16·16	17·02	15·95	16·70
Literate but below middle .	15·36	16·32	15·31	15·96	16·87	17·29	16·51	17·12
Middle but below matric .	17·17	16·75	16·88	16·55	18·53	17·75	18·68	17·66
Matric but below graduate .		17·39		17·27		18·78		18·76
Graduate and above . .	19.65	19·09	19·86	19·26	20·49	20·01	20·48	20·70

In the 1981 Census the data are 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 a steady increase with increase in educational level of females. The difference in age at marriage between illiterates and literates but below middle is insignificant. In rural areas it is only among graduates and above that the mean age at marriage is above 18 but in the urban areas it is above 18 for females who have completed matric and above.

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 ommission 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 indictive 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 Uttar Pradesh, 1981

Religion	Age group	Age specific fertility rates			Age specific marital fertility rates		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	15—19	0·056	0·059	0·043	0·092	0·087	0 129
	20—24	0·196	0 202	0 174	0·209	0·208	0·217
	25—29	0·212	0·217	0·193	0 217	0·220	0·203
	30—34	0·197	0·186	0·145	0·184	0·190	0·151
	35—39	0·128	0·135	0·096	0·133	0·140	0·100
	40—44	0·074	0·079	0·050	0·081	0·086	0·055
	45—49	0·036	0·038	0·023	0·040	0·043	0.026
	GMFR	..	..	..	150	151	142
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·8	4·9	4·4
	GFR	132	137	112	..	..	..
	TFR	4·4	4·6	3 6	..	..	..
Hindus	15—19	0·056	0·059	0·043	0·088	0·085	0·121
	20—24	0·195	0·200	0·170	0·206	0·206	0 209
	25—29	0·209	0·214	0·186	0·214	0·217	0·144
	30—34	0·176	0·183	0·134	0·181	0·188	0·138
	35—39	0·124	0·137	0·081	0·129	0·136	0·085
	40—44	0·070	0·075	0·039	0·077	0·082	0·043
	45—49	0·036	0·017	0·017	0·038	0·040	0·020
	GMFR	..	..	..	146	148	132
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·7	4·8	4·0
	GFR	130	135	106	..	..	..
	TFR	4·3	4·5	3·3	..	..	..
Muslims	15—19	0·056	0·063	0·046	0·116	0·106	0·148
	20—24	0·203	0·210	0·190	0·226	0·120	0·238
	25—29	0·227	0·234	0·214	0·235	0·238	0·228
	30—34	0·196	0·203	0·180	0·202	0·208	0·188
	35—39	0·153	0·161	0·136	0·159	0·166	0·142
	40—44	0·098	0·106	0·079	0·107	0·115	0·087
	45—49	0·049	0·054	0·038	0·055	0·060	0·043
	GMFR	..	..	..	171	172	169
	TMFR	..	..	..	5·5	5·6	5·4
	GFR	146	153	130	..	..	..
	TFR	4·9	5·2	4·4	..	..	..
Sikhs	15—19	0·012	0·009	0·019	0·102	0·071	0·172
	20—24	0·159	0·186	0·116	0·262	0·277	0·230
	25—29	0·240	0·286	0·162	0·255	0·301	0·175
	30—34	0·180	0·226	0·086	0·186	0·232	0·090
	35—39	0·097	0·117	0·051	0·099	0·119	0·053
	40—44	0·065	0·084	0·031	0·068	0·088	0·031
	45—49	0·025	0·25	0·023	0·027	0·027	0·026
	GMFR	..	..	..	162	188	113
	TMFR	..	..	..	5·0	5·6	3·9
	GFR	113	135	76	..	..	..
	TFR	3·9	4·8	2·4	..	..	..

It will be noticed that total fertility rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This is so among the three religious groups of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. The Sikhs constitute a very small proportion of the population of Uttar Pradesh. The total fertility rate is highest among Muslims (4.9) followed by Hindus (4.3) and Sikhs (3.9). A similar trend is observed in urban areas but in rural areas the TFR is highest among Muslims followed by Sikhs and Hindus. The total marital fertility rate of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are 9.7, 5.5 and 5.0 respectively. In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh TMFR of Muslims and Sikhs is 5.6 while for Hindus TMFR is lower being only 4.8. Although the TFR for all areas in case of the Sikhs is lower than that for Hindus, the TMFR among them is higher than among Hindus. This is due to the fact that only 69.42 per cent of the Sikhs in the reproductive age group are married, while the corresponding proportion in the case of Hindus is 89.53 per cent.

Statement 12 compares the ASFR of 1980, based on the 1981 Census, with the average ASFR of 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	59	128	46·09	43	67	64·18
20—24	202	304	66·45	174	228	76·32
25—29	217	306	70·92	193	248	77·82
30—34	186	265	70·19	145	196	73·98
35—39	135	195	69·23	96	126	76·19
40—44	79	107	73·83	50	61	81·97
45—49	38	50	76·00	23	30	76·67

Fertility has declined in all ages, with the percentage decline being lower in the older age groups. The decline is higher in rural areas and among younger age groups. The decline in the age group 15—19 may be due to a fall in the proportion married as discussed earlier. In rural areas the quantum of decrease is almost 30 per cent while in the case of urban areas it is only around 25 per cent.

The questions 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 groups 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 Uttar Pradesh, 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	164	151 (92·1)	5·3	4·9 (92·5)
	Urban	169	142 (84·0)	5·1	4·4 (86·3)
Hindus	Rural	161	148 (91·9)	5·2	4·8 (92·3)
	Urban	159	132 (83·0)	4·7	4·0 (85·1)
Muslims	Rural	184	172 (93·5)	6·0	5·6 (93·3)
	Urban	194	169 (87·1)	5·9	5·4 (91·5)
Sikhs	Rural	181	188 (100·0)	5·9	5·6 (94·9)
	Urban	141	113 (80·1)	4·3	3·9 (90·7)

NOTE :—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.

It is seen that fertility has declined in Uttar Pradesh in both the rural and urban areas and in the case of Hindus and Muslims. In the case of Sikhs, GMFR in rural areas does not show a decline while TMFR shows a slight decline. In rural areas the quantum of decline has been highest among Hindus followed by Muslims while in the urban areas, the highest decline has been among Sikhs followed by Hindus and Muslims. The decline in fertility in urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas.

Number of children ever born

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

STATEMENT 14

Average number of children ever born per woman by religion, 1931

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	0·185	1·206	2·552	3·681	4·569	5·031	5·276	4·994
	Rural	0·197	1·241	2·578	3·704	4·608	5·070	5·324	5·046
	Urban	0·142	1·062	2·443	3·570	4·378	4·825	5·020	4·689
Hindus . . .	Total	0·186	1·201	2·530	3·644	4·507	4·961	5·204	4·944
	Rural	0·196	1·236	2·563	3·681	4·564	5·023	5·270	5·005
	Urban	0·138	1·026	2·361	3·423	4·164	4·555	4·767	4·496
Muslims . . .	Total	0·190	1·258	2·694	3·900	4·928	5·472	5·707	5·293
	Rural	0·210	1·289	2·680	3·854	4·905	5·413	5·704	5·338
	Urban	0·159	1·197	2·722	4·003	4·979	5·543	5·714	5·181
Sikhs . . .	Total	0·043	0·758	0·261	3·501	4 341	4·731	5·179	5·304
	Rural	0·036	0·843	2·556	3·733	4·643	4·910	5·656	5·604
	Urban	0·057	0·619	1·767	3·025	3·671	4·412	4·400	4·548

It is noticed that as expected the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age. For women of ages 50 and above, it is slightly lower than that for the age group 45—49 in both rural and urban areas. Among Muslims the average number of children ever born per woman is slightly higher in urban areas from the age group 25—29 onwards.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born with similar data collected in the 1972 Fertility Survey of the Sample Registration Scheme as presented in Statement 15, also supports the conclusion that fertility has declined by 1981 compared to the level in 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 1981	Rural 1972*	Urban 1981	Urban 1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15—19 . . .	0·29	0·32	0·42	0 34
20—24 . . .	1·27	1·45	1·31	1·35
25—29 . . .	2·59	2·94	2·54	2·88
30—34 . . .	3·71	4·43	3·61	4·25
35—39 . . .	4·61	5·48	4·40	5·27
40—44 . . .	5·08	6·20	4·85	5·73
45—49 . . .	5·33	6·20	5·04	6·03

**Source* : Fertility Differential in India 1972 : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Fertility has declined in 1981 in comparison to that in 1972 in all the ages both in rural and urban areas. Generally, the quantum of decline increases with age both in urban and rural areas. It is only in the age group 15—19 in urban areas that fertility shows a slight increase.

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 Uttar Pradesh, such a comparison would indicate that the TFR for the State is 4.63 in rural areas and 3.62 in urban areas (see Statement 11) and 4.40 in all areas. The average number of children ever born (Statement 14) shows that the TFR is slightly more than the average number of children ever born to women in the age group 35—39 in rural areas and more than the average number of children ever born in the age group 30—34 in urban areas. In other words, in the rural areas the fertility decline is almost equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 40—49. Similarly, the fertility decline in the urban areas is roughly equivalent to the removal of females in the reproductives age group 40—49 and part of the females in the age group 35—39. These age groups are the same for Muslims in both rural and urban areas. For Hindus the fertility decline in rural areas is equivalent to the removal of females in the age group 40—49 and part of the females in 35—39. Similarly, for Hindus & Sikhs the decline in the urban areas is equivalent to the removal of females in the age group 35—39 and part of the females in the age group 30—34. For Sikhs in rural areas the TFR is equivalent to the average number of children ever born in the age group 40—44.

Sex ratio of children ever born

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

STATEMENT 16

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

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Sikhs		
	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
All Ages	853	854	845	856	852	835	867	868	861	847	831	889
Less than 15	738	744	695	769	763	826	630	669	491	..	..	..
15—19	894	895	892	892	895	873	906	894	934	909	955	874
20—24	901	901	904	898	898	895	922	918	929	912	929	875
25—29	900	901	897	897	901	880	913	902	935	879	887	858
30—34	889	889	891	885	885	881	911	912	911	947	930	989
35—39	872	872	868	867	869	859	894	899	883	891	784	851
40—44	852	854	843	850	852	835	864	868	855	886	861	937
45—49	833	836	819	831	834	806	845	845	844	871	855	906
50 and above	818	822	793	817	821	785	824	831	808	798	781	851
15—49	870	871	867	867	869	856	887	887	888	877	864	907

The sex ratio does not seem to differ very much by religion but variation dependent on age of the mother is apparent. As the age of the mother increases, the relative number of male children ever born increases, particularly in urban areas. This trend is seen in all religions. Part of this trend could be caused by failure to report female children during enumeration specially among mothers in the older age groups. The omission of female children is probably much greater in the age group 50 and above. In the case of Muslims, the sex ratio in all the age groups above 15 is higher than the corresponding ratios for Hindus.

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

STATEMENT 17

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

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Sikhs		
	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
All Ages	799	797	810	795	794	799	818	812	831	843	828	882
Less than 15	706	709	683	761	742	937	521	578	335	..	..	..
15—19	901	899	913	900	901	899	910	892	949	794	889	683
20—24	888	884	901	882	880	890	916	909	931	901	904	895
25—29	874	872	884	871	871	866	888	871	923	883	896	855
30—34	854	849	875	848	846	862	882	872	902	972	948	1,031
35—39	825	821	843	818	816	834	855	852	861	808	795	844
40—44	795	794	803	790	790	792	817	816	821	869	830	947
45—49	763	761	771	759	759	758	780	774	794	845	819	896
50 and above	738	741	726	737	740	719	741	743	736	789	780	816
15—49	827	823	842	821	820	830	850	843	866	874	857	912

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 mortality. Above age 25, the sex ratio of surviving children 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 births 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

woman 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 year 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 state.

STATEMENT 18

Comulated first birth order rates per 100 women

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	2
Total	79·50
Rural	82·59
Urban	67·07
Hindus	80·30
Muslims	75·64
Sikhs	76·80

The over all rate is much below 100 in rural and urban areas and for all the three religions. This would imply that a reference period shorter than one year has been taken into consideration in Uttar Pradesh.

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

Proportion of ever married females with 2 children or more by age groups and religion (in per cent)

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages .	Total	57·16	56·63	60·11	65·53
	Rural	57·20	56·84	59·50	68·45
	Urban	56·99	55·26	61·58	59·45
15—19 .	Total	1·34	1·24	1·99	0·66
	Rural	1·26	1·20	1·74	..
	Urban	1·94	1·62	2·76	2·13
20—24 .	Total	16·05	15·63	18·51	15·03
	Rural	15·91	15·69	17·45	15·64
	Urban	16·72	15·25	20·98	13·73
25—29 .	Total	49·64	48·98	53·53	45·99
	Rural	49·76	49·38	52·12	53·85
	Urban	49·11	46·84	56·61	32·36
30—34 .	Total	71·75	71·31	74·27	73·28
	Rural	71·96	71·70	73·64	75·62
	Urban	70·74	69·05	75·73	68·41
35—39 .	Total	80·94	80·46	83·63	83·61
	Rural	81·45	81·06	83·92	87·50
	Urban	78·49	76·91	83·00	74·87
40—44 .	Total	82·62	82·23	84·90	84·54
	Rural	83·10	82·78	85·25	86·97
	Urban	80·04	78·55	84·07	80·23
45—49 .	Total	83·00	82·67	84·79	86·65
	Rural	83·47	83·22	85·16	88·63
	Urban	80·49	79·09	83·91	83·41
50 and above .	Total	76·81	76·61	77·87	82·40
	Rural	77·70	77·50	79·03	84·23
	Urban	71·49	70·01	74·95	77·78

It is seen that except in the age groups 15—19 and 20—24, in all other age groups the proportion of ever married females with three children or more is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. This is observed among Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in the age group 35—39 onward. Among Muslims in the age groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29 and 30—34 the proportion is higher in urban areas. In each of the age groups upto 40—44, the proportion for all areas is highest among Muslims. However, when ever married women in all ages are considered the proportion is distinctly higher among Sikhs, followed by Muslims and Hindus. The differentials may partly be due to the age structure of ever married women.

Statement 20 presents the percentage distribution of ever married women by age groups in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 20

Percentage distribution of ever married women by age group

Age Group	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5
	Rural			
All ages .	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Less than 15 .	2·81	2·93	1·99	0·30
15—19 .	9·39	9·50	8·78	2·84
20—24 .	13·59	13·54	13·94	12·70
25—29 .	12·26	12·14	13·09	14·26
30—34 .	11·41	11·32	12·04	12·71
35—39 .	10·29	10·23	10·69	11·28
40—44 .	9·24	9·23	9·31	9·42
45—49 .	7·90	7·91	7·84	8·49
50 and above .	23·09	23·18	22·32	27·99
	Urban			
All ages .	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Less than 15 .	0·75	0·81	0·64	0·12
15—19 .	6·70	6·70	6·95	2·63
20—24 .	14·82	15·00	14·49	12·30
25—29 .	15·19	15·37	14·55	17·07
30—34 .	12·70	12·68	12·74	12·67
35—39 .	11·44	11·39	11·64	10·41
40—44 .	9·36	9·25	9·61	11·03
45—49 .	7·97	7·97	7·88	10·74
50 and above .	21·05	20·82	21·51	22·97

As may be expected the age structure of ever married is younger in rural areas than in urban areas for all religions. Both in rural and urban areas the proportion of ever married females below age 30 is slightly higher among Hindus than Muslims. The proportion is distinctly lower in the case of Sikhs.

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

Statement 21 presents the relevant data. The proportion having 3 or more children is distinctly lower in the case of Hindus compared to Muslims.

STATEMENT 21

Proportion (in per cent) of ever married females with three or more children in rural and urban areas

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married female	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
		Rural		
All Religions	25·79	8·62	74·01	74·01
Hindus	25·98	8·62	74·02	73·76
Muslims	24·70	10·46	75·30	75·59
Sikhs	15·84	12·54	84·16	78·97
		Urban		
All Religions	25·24	9·24	74·76	73·35
Hindus	25·52	8·85	74·48	73·01
Muslims	23·92	11·59	76·07	75·38
Sikhs	15·58	12·24	84·42	75·36

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

Percentage of ever married women (aged 50 and above) with no live births, by religion

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All Religions	6·20	6·03	7·26
Hindus	6·19	6·03	7·33
Muslims	6·37	6·04	7·20
Sikhs	4·96	4·44	6·28

The percentage of childless women is highest among Muslims followed by Hindus and Sikhs. The same pattern is observed in rural areas.

Statement 23 indicates the percentage of currently married women in reproductive age groups.

STATEMENT 23

Percentage of currently married females in reproductive age groups 100 females

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All Religions	88·51	90·69	78·80
Hindus	89·33	91·02	80·01
Muslims	*84·96*	*89·06*	*70·73*
Sikhs	69·42	76·61	67·00

The percentage of currently married women in reproductive age groups is distinctly higher among Hindus specially in urban areas followed by Muslims and Sikhs.

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 277.82 lakh migrants in Uttar Pradesh in 1981 made up of 49.78 lakh males and 228.04 lakh females. These migrants constitute 25.06 per cent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 8.46 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 43.82 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 Uttar Pradesh and migrants from other countries to Uttar Pradesh. Data on migrants from Uttar Pradesh 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 Uttar Pradesh on the basis of location of the place of birth.

STATEMENT 24

Migrants by place of birth (proportion 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 :	92·09	84·77	93·92	92·87	86·49	94·26
(*i*) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	64·67	48·82	68·63	62·16	47·34	65·40
(*ii*) Migrants born in other districts of the state to total migrants	27·42	35·95	25·29	30·71	39·15	28·86
B. Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants	5·69	10·18	4·57	5·90	10·01	5·00
C. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants .	1·85	4·91	1·08	1·23	3·50	0.74

Of the total migrants, 92.87 per cent were migrants within the state, 5.90 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.23 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants, 86.49 per cent were born in Uttar Pradesh, 10.01 per cent were born in other states of India and 3.50 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants, 94.26 per cent were born within Uttar Pradesh, 5.00 per cent were born in other states of India and 0.74 per cent were born in other countries.

Of total migrants, on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within Uttar Pradesh constitute 92.87 per cent in 1981 as against 92.09 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 and 1971 were 86.49 per cent and 84.77 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 94.26 per cent and 93.92 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 of 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 born within Uttar Pradesh in 1981, 62.16 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 30.71 per cent were born in other districts of the state. Among males the proportion of those who migrated within the district of their birth is 47.34 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of their birth is 39.15 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 65.40 per cent and 28.86 per cent.

In 1971, 64.67 per cent of the migrants within the state were recorded as having been born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. The change in the proportion of intra-district and inter-district migrants is attributable to the creation of a number of new districts

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during the intercensal period 1971-81. While in 1971 there were 54 districts in Uttar Pradesh, in 1981 the number of districts increased to 56. Consequenily, some persons who were classified as intra-district migrants in 1971, are likely to have been classified as inter-district migrants in 1981, resulting in a decrease of inter-district migrants and an increase in inter-district migrants.

There are a total of 16.38 lakh persons in Uttar Pradesh who were born in other states of India, constituting 1.48 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 12.58 lakhs in 1971 to 16.38 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 1.42 per cent of the population were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion had gone upto 1.48 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 5.69 per cent in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 5.90 per cent, i.e., both as a proportion of total population and as a proprtion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants born in other states has gone up slightly between 1971 and 1981.

The neighbouring states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi account for 14.10 lakhs out 16.38 lakhs inter-state migrants into Uttar Pradesh. Of the total migrants born in other states, 4.53 lakhs or 27.60 per cent are born in Bihar, 3.49 lakhs or 21.30 per cent are born in Madhya Pradesh, 1.90 lakhs or 11.63 per cent are born in Punjab, 1.62 lakhs or 9.89 per cent are born in Rajasthan, 1.43 lakhs or 8.71 per cent are born in Haryana and 1.13 lakhs or 6.88 per cent are born in Delhi. In other words, in 1981 these six states have contributed more than 86 per cent of the migrants (by place of birth) from the other states of the country or the equivalent of 1.27 per cent of the population of Uttar Pradesh. In 1971 these six states contributed 10.64 lakh migrants constituting 84.54 per cent of migrants from other states or 1.20 per cent of the population of the State. The contribution to migrants to Uttar Pradesh from these six states, has therefore, increased during 1971—81. The share of migrants born in states other than Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana & Delhi has thus gone down between 1971—81. Among these six states, the absolute number of migrants from Punjab to Uttar Pradesh has gone down from 2.01 lakhs in 1971 to 1.90 lakhs in 1981. This may largely be due to the rapid agricultural and industrial advancement of Punjab in the seventies, generating more employment opportunities there.

Of the total male migrants, 10.01 per cent are born in other states of India as against 10.18 per cent in 1971. Bihar accounts for 26.70 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into Uttar Pradesh as against 17.61 per cent in 1971 and Punjab for 20.23 per cent as against 24.68 per cent in 1971 and Madhya Pradesh for 13.25 per cent in 1981 as against 11.85 per cent in 1971. Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi account for 6.34 per cent, 8.44 per cent and 5.71 per cent respectively in 1981 as against 8.03, 8.32 and 6.09 per cent in 1971. Among male inter-state migrants, the shares of Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi have come down substantially while those of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana have increased.

Of the total female migrants, 5.00 per cent are born in other states as against 4.57 per cent in 1971. In the total population also, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 1.96 per cent in 1971 to 2.19 per cent in 1981. Of the total female migrants born in other states, 28.11 per cent are from Bihar, 24.82 per cent from Madhya Pradesh and 11.45 per cent from Rajasthan. In the case of females also, the shares of Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana have gone down between 1971—81 while those of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have gone up.

Of the total population of Uttar Pradesh in 1981, only 0.31 per cent are born in other countries as against 0.46 per cent in 1971. Of the migrants born in other countries 56.30 per cent are from Pakistan 27.61 per cent from Nepal and 12.23 per cent from Bangladesh. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 72.26 per cent from Pakistan and Bangladesh together and 20.46 per cent from Nepal. If migrants born in Pakistan and Bangladesh are excluded, there are only 1.08 lakh migrants born in foreign countries, of whom 0.09 lakhs are from Nepal. In 1971 there were 96,861 persons in Uttar Pradesh who were born in countries other than Pakistan and Bangladesh, out of whom 83,459 were from Nepal.

As mentioned earlier, the migration stream consists of three elements, namely migration within the state itself, migration from other states of India to Uttar Pradesh and migration from other countries to Uttar Pradesh. 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 25

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	94·18	89·28	95·36	94·03	89·63	94·96
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	5·82	10·72	4·64	5·97	10·37	5·04
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	97·78	94·95	98·49	98·77	96·50	99·26

Of the total migrants by place of birth in Uttar Pradesh 98.77 per cent represent internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 96.50 per cent while among female migrants internal migrants are 99.26 per cent. These proportions are higher than those recorded at the 1971 Census.

Of the total internal migrants in Uttar Pradesh, 94.03 per cent represent migrants from within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 5.97 per cent represent migrants from other states of India to Uttar Pradesh. 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 10.37 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 5.04 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 94.96 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 89.63 per cent in the case of males.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Inter-state migrants have increased from 12.58 lakhs in 1971 to 16.38 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 3.80 lakhs during the period 1971—81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has decreased from 4.08 lakhs in 1971 to 3.42 lakhs in 1981 or there has been a decrease of 0.66 lakhs in the number of such migrants during this same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 3.14 lakh persons out of 883.41 lakhs persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971—81 the population of Uttar Pradesh increased only by 0.36 per cent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on out migration from Uttar Pradesh 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 Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 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	92·38	85·52	94·12	93·07	86·84	94·43
(*i*) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	64·67	49·79	68·44	62·78	48·46	65·90
(*ii*) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	27·71	35·73	25·68	30·29	38·38	28·53
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	5·77	10·45	4·58	5·92	10·37	4·95
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1·48	3·75	0·90	1·01	2·79	0·62

Total 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 Uttar Pradesh in other states or Union Territories in to Uttar Pradesh. The term total migrants would also include those who have moved into Uttar Pradesh from other countries.

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 280.59 lakh migrants in Uttar Pradesh in 1981 made up of 50.25 lakh males and 230.34 lakh females. These migrants constitute 25.31 per cent of the total population of the state, with male migrants constituting 8.54 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 44.26 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 17.91 per cent of total migrants while females account for 82.09 per cent. Of the total migrants, 93.07 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 5.92 per cent had their last residence in other states of India and 1.01 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 86.84 per cent had their place of last residence in Uttar Pradesh itself, 10.37 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 2.79 per cent had lived in other countries. Among female migrants 94.43 per cent had their place of last residence within Uttar Pradesh itself, 4.95 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 0.62 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 25.31 per cent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh in 1981 as against 26.51 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentages in the case of males and females are 8.54 and 44.26 for 1981 and 10.09 and 45.18 in 1971.

Of the total migrants, on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Uttar Pradesh constitute 93.07 per cent in 1981 as against 92.38 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 was 86.84 per cent against 85.52 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 94.43 per cent and 94.12 per cent. The comparatively higher proportions among females of migrants who moved from their place of last residence within the state can largely attribute to females leaving their place of last residence 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 Uttar Pradesh in 1981, 62.78 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself while 30.29 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 48.46 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the districts in which they lived is 38.38 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 65.90 per cent and 28.53 per cent. As mentioned earlier in relation to migrants on the basis of place of birth, the changes in the proportions of intra-district and inter-district migrants on the basis of place of last residence are also partly due to the creation of a number of new districts during the intercensal period.

Of the total population of 1108.62 lakhs in 1981, 16.61 lakhs had places of last residence in other states of India, constituting 1.50 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 13.51 lakhs in 1971 to 16.61 lakhs in 1981, the corresponding proportions to total population being 1.53 per cent and 1.50 per cent. Among the migrants population, migrants with place of last residence in other states constitute 5.92 per cent. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contributions of migrants with places of last residence in other states is only slightly different from what these were in 1971.

The five states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi account for 85.65 per cent of the inter-state migrants into Uttar Pradesh, their contribution being 4.45 lakhs, 3.51 lakhs, 1.91 lakhs, 1.62 lakhs, 1.48 lakhs and 1.25 lakhs respectively. Of the inter-state migrants, the proportion contributed by these states and the Union Territory of Delhi are 26.83 per cent, 21.11 per cent, 11.52 per cent, 9.74 per cent, 8.91 per cent and 7.54 per cent respectively. In 1971 these states were pre-dominant contributors to the inter-state migration stream and continue to be so, with the contribution of Bihar going up from 3.01 lakhs in 1971 to 4.45 lakhs in 1981 and that of Punjab going down from 2.05 lakhs in 1971 to 1.91 lakhs in 1981.

Of the total female migrants, 10.37 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Bihar contributes 24.85 per cent of such male inter-state migrants followed by Punjab with 19.62 per cent, Madhya Pradesh with 13.05 per cent, Haryana with 8.76 per cent, Delhi with 7.17 per cent and Rajasthan with 6.07 per cent.

Of the total male migrants, 4.95 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Bihar contributes the highest proportion of 27.73 per cent followed by Madhya Pradesh with 24.80 per cent, Rajasthan with 11.42 per cent, Haryana with 8.97 per cent, Punjab with 7.81 per cent and Delhi with 7.71 per cent.

Of the total migrants of Uttar Pradesh in 1981, 1.01 per cent had place of last residence in other countries as against 1.48 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of Uttar Pradesh in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last residence account for 0.25 per cent as against 0.39 per cent in 1971. In 1981, in the case of males this proportion is 0.23 per cent and in case of females 0.27 per cent. Of the total migrants from foreign countries to Uttar Pradesh, 50.77 per cent are from Pakistan and 31.81 per cent are from Nepal.

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

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	98·15	95·97	98·70	98·99	97·21	99·38
B. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants	94·12	89·11	95·35	94·02	89·33	95·02
C. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	5·88	10·89	4·64	5·98	10·67	4·98

Of the total internal migrants in the state in 1981, 94.02 per cent are from within the state itself as against 94.12 per cent in 1971. The quantum of internal migration within the state has, therefore, been roughly of the same order both in 1971 and 1981. Of total male internal migrants 89.33 per cent have moved within the state itself while 10.67 per cent have moved into the state from other states of the country.

In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 89.11 per cent and 10.89 per cent respectively.

In the case of females, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 95.02 per cent in 1981 as against 95.36 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, 95.02 per cent have moved within the state itself, while 4.98 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 Uttar Pradesh 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	203·51	172·47	31·04	258·02	210·53	47·49
	(100·00)	(84·75)	(15·25)	(100·00)	(81·59)	(18·41)
Rural	184·05	163·65	20·40	230·16	200·31	29·85
	(90·44)	(80·41)	(10·03)	(89·20)	(77·63)	(11·57)
Urban	18·89	8·52	10·37	27·40	9·84	17·56
	(9·28)	(4·19)	(5·09)	(10·62)	(3·81)	(6·81)
2. In other states of India						
Total	12·58	7·23	5·35	16·38	9·79	6·59
	(100·00)	(57·45)	(42·55)	(100·00)	(59·79)	(40·21)
Rural	8·19	5·98	2·21	10·76	8·15	2·61
	(65·12)	(47·51)	(17·61)	(65·71)	(49·77)	(15·94)
Urban	4·23	1·22	3·01	5·56	1·61	(3·95)
	(33·60)	(9·66)	(23·94)	(33·94)	(9·84)	(24·10)
B. Total male internal migrants						
1. Within the state ,						
Total	37·50	23·00	14·50	43·05	23·70	19·35
	(100·00)	(61·34)	(38·66)	(100·00)	(55·05)	(44·95)
Rural	30·99	21·00	9·99	34·53	21·94	12·59
	(82·64)	(56·00)	(26·64)	(80·21)	(50·96)	(29·25)
Urban	6·32	1·95	4·37	8·46	1·73	6·73
	(16·84)	(5·20)	(11·64)	(19·65)	(4·02)	(15·63)
2. In other states of India						
Total	4·50	1·80	2·70	4·98	2·26	2·72
	(100·00)	(40·05)	(59·95)	(100·00)	(45·45)	(54·55)
Rural	2·69	1·41	1·28	2·99	1·80	1·19
	(59·71)	(31·36)	(28·35)	(60·07)	(36·16)	(23·91)
Urban	1·73	0·38	1·35	1·96	0·45	1·51
	(38·39)	(8·40)	(29·99)	(39·40)	(9·02)	(30·38)
C. Total female internal migrants						
1. Within the state :						
Total	166·01	149·46	16·55	214·96	186·83	28·13
	(100·00)	(90·03)	(9·97)	(100·00)	(86·91)	(13·09)
Rural	153·06	142·65	10·41	195·63	178·37	17·26
	(92·20)	(85·93)	(6·27)	(91·01)	(82·98)	(8·03)
Urban	12·58	6·58	6·00	18·94	8.11	10·83
	(7·58)	(3·96)	(3·62)	(8·81)	(3·77)	(5·04)
2. In other states of India :						
Total	8·08	5·43	2·65	11·40	7·53	3·87
	(100·00)	(67·15)	(32·85)	(100·00)	(66·06)	(33·94)
Rural	5·50	4·56	0·94	7·77	6·35	1·42
	(68·13)	(56·52)	(11·61)	(68·17)	(55·72)	(12·45)
Urban	2·50	0·84	1·66	3·60	1·16	2·44
	(30·94)	(10·38)	(20·56)	(31·56)	(10·20)	(21·36)

NOTE :—The figures within brackets indicate percentage to all the total rural and urban migrants in respective categories. The given figures (and the percentage) 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 258.02 lakhs, about 77.63 per cent were rural to rural 6.81 per cent were urban to urban 11.57 per cent were rural to urban and 3.81 per cent were urban to rural. In 1971 80.41 per cent of migrants were rural to rural 5.09 per cent were urban to urban, 10.03 per cent were rural to urban and 4.19 per cent were urban to rural. The fall of 2.78 per cent in "rural to rural" category and the increase in "urban to urban" category by 1.72 per cent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Uttar Pradesh in 1981.

Amongst migrants from other states into Uttar Pradesh numbering 16.38 lakhs, 49.77 per cent were rural to rural, 24.10 per cent were urban to urban, 15.94 per cent were rural to urban and 9.84 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus 65.71 per cent of the migrants into Uttar Pradesh from other states were born in rural areas.

There are a total of 43.05 lakh male migrants from within the state, 50.96 per cent of whom were from rural to rural, 15.63 per cent were urban to urban, 29.25 per cent were rural to urban and 4.02 per cent were urban to rural areas. In 1971, 56.00 per cent were rural to rural, 11.64 per cent were urban to urban, 26.64 per cent were rural to urban and 5.20 per cent were urban to rural areas. There was a downward shift of about more than 5.04 percentage points in rural to rural migrants and 1.18 percentage points in urban to rural migrants while there was an upward shift of 2.61 percentage points in rural to urban migrants and 3.99 percentage points in urban to urban migrants. This again may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Uttar Pradesh in 1981.

Among the male migrants from other states in 1981, numbering 4.98 lakhs, 36.16 per cent were rural to rural, 30.38 per cent were urban to urban, 23.91 per cent were rural to urban and 9.02 per cent were urban to rural, 60.07 per cent of the male migrants from other states into Uttar Pradesh were born in rural areas.

There were a total of 214.96 lakh female migrants within the state of Uttar Pradesh of whom 82.98 per cent were rural to rural, 5.04 per cent were urban to urban, 8.03 per cent were rural to urban and 3.77 per cent were urban to rural.

In this case also, the percentage of rural to rural female migrants within the state of Uttar Pradesh has come down by 2.95 points while the percentage of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants have gone up. The percentage of urban to rural migrants remained more or less constant at 3.8 to 3.9 per cent both in 1971 and 1981. In case of female migrants from other states 55.72 per cent of 11.40 lakh female inter-state migrants were rural to rural, 21.36 per cent were urban to urban, 12.45 per cent were rural to urban and 10.20 per cent were urban to rural. From 1971 the rural to rural component came down by 0.80 percentage points while urban to urban component as also the rural to urban component went up by 0.8 points each.

The above analysis reveals that in the case of within the state migrants based on place of birth, the rural to rural component of migrants has come down quite significantly both for males and females while the urban to urban component has gone up. There has been an upward shift in the case of the rural to urban component for both male and female migrants. In the case of migrants from other states, the rural to rural component has slightly declined for females and increased for males, while the rural to urban component has gone down significantly in the case of males and gone up in the case of females. The urban to urban component also has gone up marginally for both males and females.

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	216·31	184·48	31·83	261·16	213·07	48·09
	(100·00)	(85·29)	(14·71)	(100·00)	(81·58)	(18·42)
Rural	193·98	174·25	19·73	231·45	202·63	28·82
	(89·68)	(80·56)	(9·12)	(88·62)	(77·59)	(11·03)
Urban	21·41	9·65	11·76	29·24	10·05	19·19
	(9·90)	(4·46)	(5·44)	(11·20)	(3·85)	(7·35)
2. In other states of India :						
Total	13·51	7·88	5·63	16·60	10·00	6·60
	(100·00)	(58·34)	(41·66)	(100·00)	(60·22)	(39·78)
Rural	8·35	6·36	1·99	10·61	8·21	2·40
	(61·83)	(47·09)	(14·74)	(63·88)	(49·42)	(14·46)
Urban	4.99	1·48	3·51	5·94	1·76	4·18
	(36·93)	(10·95)	(25·98)	(35·74)	(10·58)	(25·16)

STATEMENT 29—*concld.*

Place of last residence	Place of enumeration					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Total male internal migrants						
1. Within the state :						
Total	40·57 (100·00)	25·78 (63·55)	14·79 (36·45)	43·64 (100·00)	24·08 (55·18)	19·56 (44·82)
Rural	32·53 (80·17)	23·16 (57·08)	9·37 (23·09)	33·89 (77·65)	22·08 (50·59)	11·81 (27·06)
Urban	7·76 (19·12)	2·53 (6·23)	5.23 (12·89)	9·69 (22·21)	1·97 (4·52)	7·72 (17·69)
2. In other states of India :						
Total	4·96 (100·00)	2·07 (41·75)	2·89 (58·25)	5·21 (100·00)	2·42 (46·38)	2·79 (53·62)
Rural	2·54 (51·19)	1·41 (28·49)	1·13 (22·70)	2·89 (55·51)	1·82 (34·87)	1·07 (20·64)
Urban	2·33 (46·93)	0·64 (12·89)	1·69 (34·04)	2·29 (43·87)	0·58 (11·14)	1·71 (32·73)
C. Total female internal migrants						
1. Within the state :						
Total	175·74 (100·00)	158·70 (90·30)	17·04 (9·70)	217·52 (100·00)	188·99 (86·88)	28·53 (13·12)
Rural	161·45 (91·87)	151·09 (85·97)	10·36 (5·90)	197·56 (90·82)	180·55 (83·00)	17·01 (7·82)
Urban	13·65 (7·77)	7·12 (4·05)	6·53 (3·72)	19·55 (8·99)	8·08 (3·71)	11·47 (5·28)
2. In other states of India :						
Total	8·55 (100·00)	5·81 (67·96)	2·74 (32·04)	11·39 (100·00)	7·58 (66·55)	3·81 (33·45)
Rural	5·81 (68·01)	4·95 (57·89)	0·86 (10·12)	7·12 (67·71)	6·39 (56·07)	1·33 (11·64)
Urban	2·66 (31·12)	0·84 (9·82)	1·82 (21·30)	3·65 (32·01)	1·18 (10·31)	2·47 (21·70)

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.

In 1981, there were a total of 261.16 lakh migrants on last residence basis within the state, of whom 77.59 per cent were rural to rural and 3.85 per cent were urban to rural. There is a slight downward shift between 1971—81 in the case of rural to rural migrants and urban to rural migrants, with an upward shift in the case of rural to urban and urban to urban components. In the case of migrants from other states, numbering 16.60 lakhs, 49.42 per cent are rural to rural, 25.16 per cent, are urban to urban, 14.46 percent are rural to urban and 10.58 per cent are urban to rural. In the case of males, the total migrants within the state were 43.64 lakhs, of whom 50.59 per cen are rural to rural, 17.69 per cent are urban to urban, 27.06 per cent are rural to urban and 4.52 per cent are urban to rural.

In the case of male migrants from other states 34.87 per cent are rural to rural and 32.73 per cent are urban to urban, 20.64 per cent are rural to urban and 11.14 per cent are urban to rural. In the case of 217.52 lakh female migrants within the state, 83.00 per cent are rural to rural, 5.28 per cent are urban to urban, 7.82 per cent are rural to urban and 3.71 per cent are urban to rural. In the case of female migrants from other states, 56.07 per cent are rural to rural, 21.70 per cent are urban to urban, 11.64 per cent are rural to urban and 10.31 per cent are urban to rural.

88.62 per cent of the within the state migrants are from rural areas and 11.20 per cent are from urban areas. 81.58 per cent of within the state migrants are to rural areas and 18.42 per cent are to urban areas. In the case of males, 77.65 per cent of within the state migrants are from rural areas and 22.21 per cent are from urban areas. Of the within the state male migrants, the rural areas claim 55.18 per cent and the urban areas 44.82 per cent. In the case of inter-state male migrants, 55.51 per cent are

from rural areas and 43.87 per cent from urban areas. 46.38 per cent of the inter-state male migrants have moved into the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh while 53.62 per cent have moved into urban areas.

In the case of female migrants within the state, 90.82 per cent are from the rural areas and 8.99 per cent from the urban areas. 86.88 per cent of the total female migrants within the state have gone to rural areas while 13.12 per cent have gone to urban areas. In the case of inter-state female migrants, 67.71 per cent were from the rural areas while 32.01 per cent were from the urban areas. Rural areas attracted 66.55 per cent of the total inter-state female migrants while urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, accounted for 33.45 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. 88.62 per cent of the migrants within the state were from rural areas 77.65 per cent in the case of males and 90.82 per cent in the case of females. However, only 55.18 per cent of the male migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 86.88 per cent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In case of inter-state migrants in to Uttar Pradesh, 55.51 per cent of the male and 67.71 per cent of the females had come from rural areas but only 46.38 per cent of the males and 66.55 per cent of females were absorbed in rural areas. That is, of the migrants from other states, more of males had gone to urban areas while more of the females had gone to rural areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation

The urban population of Uttar Pradesh has increased from 123.89 lakhs in 1971 to 198.99 lakhs 1981, an increase of 75.10 lakhs. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971—81 works out to 60.62 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 nor 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 from 0 to 9 years.

STATEMENT 30

Migrants whose duration of residence is 2—9 years

Place of last residence		Place of enumeration		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
Within the State .	Total	8,039,450	5,891,971	2,147,479
	Rural	6,744,840	5,499,168	1,245,672
	Urban	1,284,318	384,745	899,573
Outside the state .	Total	693,880	385,150	308,730
	Rural	406,808	295,044	111,764
	Urban	284,398	88,304	196,094
Other countries .		69,971	44,037	25,934

Movement within Uttar Pradesh has been of the order of 12.46 lakh persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 3.85 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 8.61 lakhs. From other states 3.09 lakh persons moved into the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. In addition, from the main tables at the end of the volume, it will be seen that about 25,934 persons have moved into Uttar Pradesh from other countries during the decade. In all, therefore, about 11.96 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 11.96 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 123.89 lakhs or, in other words, 9.65 per cent. Strictly speaking, one would have to take into consideration out-migration from the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh to other states of India but this information is not available at this stage on the basis of five per cent sample. The contribution to urbanisation of migration of 9.65 per cent must, therefore, be considered as upper limit.

There are 704 towns in Uttar Pradesh in 1981 as against 325 in 1971. The 382 towns which have been classified as urban in 1981 have a population of 32.32 lakhs. Two towns of 1971 with a population of 6,256 together in 1971 were declassified in 1981. The net addition to the urban population due to addition and deletion of towers is 32.25 lakhs. In addition to addition and deletion of towns, certain towns have been reconstituted. Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M. B. has been bifurcated into two towns Faizabad M. B. and Ayodhya M.B. in 1981, two other towns of 1971 viz. Malyana and Kaila were merged in Meerut M.B. and Ghaziabad M.B. respectively after the 1971 census. In effect therefore five towns of the 1971 Census continued in 1981 but as 4 towns. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 urban population is 26.03 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas by migration and classification of urban areas, is 35.68 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 60.62 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase, is, therefore, of the order of at least 24.94 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 the place of last residence.

Statement 31 presents the proportions of migrants to urban areas by reasons.

STATEMENT 31

Reasons for mirgration to urban areas

Last Residence	Reasons for migration											
	Total Migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Total migrants												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	42·32	2·73	7·40	1·62	28·45	21·68	1·55	65·19	20·28	8·78
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than place of enumeration												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	43·16	2·43	7·49	1·64	28·28	21·34	1·59	66·01	19·48	8·28
Rural . . .	100·00	100·00	45·84	2·57	8·66	1·56	25·81	19·26	1·59	69·29	18·10	7·32
Urban . . .	100·00	100·00	39·51	2·95	5·89	1·76	31·69	24·08	1·58	61·73	21·33	9·48
C. Within the state of enumeration												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	42·98	2·59	7·57	1·62	28·15	20·75	1·66	66·80	19·64	8·24
Rural . . .	100·00	100·00	45·45	2·46	8·72	1·55	26·18	19·05	1·65	69·69	18·00	7·25
Urban . . .	100·00	100·00	39·22	2·80	5·82	1·72	31·18	23·29	1·67	62·54	22·11	9·65
D. States of India beyond state of enumeration												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	44·41	3·76	6·92	1·83	29·22	25·70	1·08	60·14	18·37	8·57
Rural . . .	100·00	100·00	50·19	3·94	7·91	1·70	21·76	21·96	0·96	64·11	19·18	8·29
Urban . . .	100·00	100·00	40·84	3·68	6·20	1·91	34·03	27·74	1·15	57·98	17·78	8·69
E. Other countries . .	*100.00*	*100.00*	*20.96*	*2.98*	*5.09*	*0.60*	*32.72*	*37.80*	*0.54*	*26.78*	*40.69*	*31.84*

In urban area employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 42.32 per cent have moved due to employment considerations while in the case of females 65.19 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 43.16 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 66.01 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 intra and inter state migrants by reasons for migration. In case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 44.41 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 42.98 per cent in the case of those who move within Uttar Pradesh 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 66.80 per cent of female migrants within Uttar Pradesh itself as against 60.14 per cent in the case of females who moved into Uttar Pradesh from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, the proportion of female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is much higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within Uttar Pradesh 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 reasons "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 Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 32

Reasons for migration to rural areas

Last residence	Reasons for migration											
	Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Total migrants												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	19·54	0·48	3·05	0·17	31·04	3·96	7·67	90·51	38·70	4·88
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	19·09	0·47	3·10	0·17	30·97	3·90	7·79	90·60	39·05	4·86
Rural . . .	100·00	100·00	17·82	0·41	3·12	0·16	30·72	3·64	8·23	91·00	40·11	4·79
Urban . . .	100·00	100·00	31·09	1·58	2·91	0·49	33·29	9·12	3·60	83·21	29·11	5·60
C. Within the state of enumeration												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	18·02	0·39	3·17	0·17	30·46	3·66	8·29	90·99	40·06	4·79
Rural . . .	100·00	100·00	16·76	0·35	3·17	0·15	30·27	3·47	8·64	91·29	41·16	4·74
Urban . . .	100·00	100·00	32·09	1·39	3·12	0·45	32·81	8·12	4·14	84·89	27·84	5·15
D. States of India beyond state of enumeration												
Total . . .	100·00	100·00	29·79	2·29	2·38	0·35	36·05	9·85	2·88	80·91	28·90	6·60
Rural . . .	100·00	100·00	30·65	2·18	2·46	0·27	36·20	8·62	3·26	82·71	27·43	6·22
Urban . . .	100·00	100·00	27·71	2·91	2·19	0·75	34·91	16·02	1·76	71·68	33·43	8·64
E. Other countries . .	100·00	100·00	42·31	3·24	0·85	0·36	34·44	20·11	1·57	67·78	20·83	8·51

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 of males who have moved as consequence of movement of the family and other reasons. 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 reasons within Uttar Pradesh itself. In the case of females, the proportion who have moved as a 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 recognized or unrecognized institution.

According to the 1981 census, of the total population of Uttar Pradesh, 301.05 lakhs are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 27.16 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 21.70 per cent. Among males, 227.98 lakhs or 38.76 per cent and among females 73.07 lakhs or 14.04 per cent are literate. At the 1971 census, there were 148.12 lakhs among males and 43.62 lakhs among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 31.50 per cent and 10.55 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 53.92 per cent in the case of males and 67.52 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 27.16 per cent as mentioned earlier and only 14.04 per cent for females.

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 Uttar Pradesh

Age Group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Total	21·70	27·16	31·50	38·76	10·55	14·04
	Rural	18·13	23·06	28·02	35·18	6·99	9·49
	Urban	43·63	45·88	52·08	54·73	33·33	35·43
5—9	Total	15·91	21·11	20·39	26.73	10·68	14·59
	Rural	12·99	17·71	17·91	23·94	7·20	10·41
	Urban	34·43	38·07	36·58	40·91	32·06	34·91
10 14	Total	41·44	47·37	54·49	61·42	24·94	29·82
	Rural	37·40	43·60	51·96	59·66	18·71	23·28
	Urban	64·53	64·42	69·70	69·64	58·56	58·28
15—19	Total	42·05	47·32	57·29	62·48	23·14	27·87
	Rural	37·05	42·68	53·91	60·23	16·23	20·14
	Urban	66·38	64·90	73·51	71·02	57·32	57·07
20—24	Total	32·74	41·34	49·98	60·72	15·69	21·64
	Rural	29·96	35·39	44·73	56.89	10·24	14·50
	Urban	61·31	63·17	64·97	73·42	47·13	50·87
25—34	Total	24·99	33·68	39·40	51·61	10·13	15·31
	Rural	20·43	28·08	34·57	46·83	6·28	9·42
	Urban	52·86	56·83	66·08	69·96	36·47	41·63
35 and above	Total	17·13	20·86	26·88	33·06	5·56	6·93
	Rural	13·56	16·40	22·58	27·88	3·07	3·59
	Urban	41·48	43·50	54·18	57·93	24·12	25·15

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 45.88 per cent as compared to 23.06 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 can not 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 in rural areas 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, 47.37 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 census as against 41.44 per cent in 1971. In this age group 64.42 per cent are literate in the urban areas as against 43.60 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 61.42 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 29.82 per cent are literate. 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 58.28 per cent of the females in this age group are literate as against only 23.28 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 59.66 per cent and 23.28 per cent respectively. Therefore, in the rural areas only less than one fourth of the females of this age group, which falls within the age group that should normally be in elementary schooling, are literate. More than three fourths of the females in the age group are illiterate.

The low 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, only 3.59 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 27.88 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 also the literacy rates for males and females are more or less same. In the age group 20—24 the rates in the case of both males and females have improved 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 reclassification 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 and 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	21·70	18·13	43·63	27·16	23·06	45·88
	Males	31·50	28·02	52·08	38·76	35·18	54·73
	Females	10·55	6·99	33·33	14·04	9·49	35·43
5+	Persons	25·44	21·29	50·53	31·38	26·70	52·55
	Males	36·69	32·72	59·73	44·56	40·56	62·15
	Females	12·46	8·27	39·07	16·32	11·05	40·99
10+	Persons	27·45	23·06	53·76	33·59	28·67	55·37
	Males	40·16	35·94	64·08	48·42	44·27	66·12
	Females	12·83	8·49	40·60	16·68	11·15	42·24
15+	Persons	24·49	20·05	51·37	30·50	25·32	53·39
	Males	36·97	32·34	62·90	45·36	40·57	65·36
	Females	10·43	6·52	36·34	13·92	8·64	38·63
35+	Persons	17·13	13·56	41·48	20·86	16·40	43·50
	Males	26·88	22·58	54·18	33·06	27·88	57·93
	Females	5·56	3·07	24·12	6·93	3·59	25·15

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 Uttar Pradesh becomes 44.56 per cent in the case of males and 16.32 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 48.42 per cent in the case of males and 16.66

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 literate for 10 +, 15 + and 35 + during 1971 and 1981

Stratum	10+		15+		35+	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total .	278	302	250	275	174	184
Urban .	209	225	183	195	117	115
Urban .	497	522	443	479	326	342

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 urban areas of the state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1000 males who are literates increases slowly but steadily towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 115 in 1981 in the age group 35 +, sex ratios in the age group 15 + and 10 + are 195 and 225 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas also where the sex ratio among literates, which is 342 in the age group 35+, increases to 479 and 522 in the age groups 15 + and 10 + respectively. The emerging picture of very slow improvement in female literacy is not very encouraging in the context of the correlation that appears to exist between 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	Strata	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literate (without educational level)*	Total	All Ages	29·45	31·68	36·22	37·60
		5—9	69·08	95·05	74·75	94·83
		10—14	33·79	45·34	35·47	45·15
		15—19	10·72	10·32	17·29	13·98
		20—24	14·15	9·79	21·35	13·73
		25—34	20·82	12·48	29.58	17·40
		35+	34·17	28·35	38.99	29·81
	Rural	All Ages	29·66	34·49	35.72	43·97
		5—9	61·52	95·50	61·28	95·80
		10—14	33·34	47·85	35·58	51·34
		15—19	10·95	11·07	20·39	17·82
		20—24	15·24	10·78	24·62	18·07
		25—34	22·60	14·35	33·53	23·25
		35+	36·47	33·74	39·09	39·55
	Urban	All Ages	28·79	23·62	36·90	29·56
		5—9	93·32	93·73	93·35	93·41
		10—14	35·80	35·29	35·27	34·41
		15—19	9·91	7·92	12·95	8·87
		20—24	11·24	7·23	17·25	8·66
		25—34	15·69	7·69	24·95	11·48
		35+	28·08	15·92	38·89	22·24
Primary	Total	All Ages	35·51	27·65	40·70	32·86
		5—9	30·92	4·95	25·25	5·17
		10—14	51·97	44·21	53·03	43·35
		15—19	30·85	28·84	40·37	35·02
		20—24	25·21	21·54	38·99	34·20
		25—34	30·15	24·18	39·15	36·60
		35+	33·56	27·53	36·56	36·75
	Rural	All Ages	39·59	29·57	50·92	37·62
		5—9	38·48	4·50	38·72	4·20
		10—14	53·04	43·28	56·93	40·95
		15—19	33·52	31·17	53·95	45·09
		20—24	28·84	23·91	52·69	47·04
		25—34	34·45	27·49	49·84	48·71
		35+	38·78	30·62	46·32	43·87
	Urban	All Ages	22·50	22·17	26·99	26·87
		5—9	6·68	6·27	6·65	6·59
		10—14	47·15	47·95	46·32	47·53
		15—19	21·42	21·33	21·36	21·58
		20—24	15·61	15·44	21·82	19·21
		25—24	17·75	15·68	26·57	24·34
		35+	19·73	20·42	27·27	31·22

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

STATEMENT 36—*contd.*

Educational level	Strata	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle	Total	All Ages	17·67	17·29	12·14	12·70
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	13·22	9·39	10·20	9·82
		15—19	34·84	32·02	21·26	21·29
		20—24	22·44	22·27	15·22	16·55
		25—34	19·09	21·80	14·04	16·08
		35+	14·89	17·33	13·16	15·25
	Rural	All Ages	17·73	17·42	9·30	10·86
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	12·80	8·10	6·99	6·82
		15—19	35·42	32·81	18·09	20·57
		20—24	23·80	23·72	13·58	17·80
		25—34	19·66	23·38	10·27	15·05
		35+	14·28	17·40	8 91	10·58
	Urban	All Ages	17·44	16·93	15·96	15·02
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	15·08	14·58	15·74	15·01
		15—19	32·81	29·48	25·69	22·25
		20—24	18·82	18·53	17·28	15·08
		25—34	17·43	17·72	18·48	17·12
		35+	16·52	17·18	17·20	18·88
Matriculation or Higher Secondary*	Total	All Ages	13·99	18·17	8·81	12·38
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	1·02	1·05	1·30	1·68
		15—19	22·18	27·51	19·46	26·82
		20—24	30·34	35·43	17·40	22·17
		25—34	22·60	29·12	12·76	18·98
		35+	13·05	19·90	8·67	13·51
	Rural	All Ages	10·72	15·54	3·33	6·62
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0·81	0·77	0·50	0·89
		15—19	18·78	24·25	7·05	15·81
		20—24	25·78	34·23	7·17	14·03
		25—34	18·09	26·68	4·87	10·45
		35+	8·07	15·00	3·86	5·16
	Urban	All Ages	24·40	25·70	16·16	19·65
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	1·97	2·16	2·66	3·05
		15—19	34·18	38·00	36·84	41·57
		20—24	42·43	38·52	30·22	31·67
		25—34	35·60	35·39	22·03	27·62
		35+	26·23	31·20	13·25	20·00
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All Ages	0·88	0·05	0·23	0·02
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	0·01	..	..
		15—19	0·84	0·04	0·21	0·03
		20—24	2·70	0·08	0·42	0·05
		25—34	1·72	0·10	0·36	0·05
		35+	0·68	0·08	0·63	0·04
	Rural	All Ages	1·14	0·03	0·34	0·01
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0·01	..	..	..
		15—19	1·07	0·03	0·32	0·02
		20—24	3·69	0·06	0·65	0·04
		25—34	2·27	0·06	0·52	0.01
		35+	0·88	0·05	1·15	0·02
	Urban	All Ages	0·08	0·11	0·07	0·04
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	0·02	0·01	..
		15—19	0·04	0·08	0·04	0·04
		20—24	0·10	0·14	0·13	0·06
		25—34	0·13	0·19	0·16	0·08
		35+	*0·12*	*0·13*	*0·14*	*0·06*

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

STATEMENT 36—*concld.*

Educational Level	Strata	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All Ages	0·11	0·12	0·02	0·03
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0 04	0 05	0·01	0·03
		20—24	0·18	0·25	0·06	0·03
		25—34	0 24	0·27	0·04	0·06
		35+	0 16	0 17	0·05	0·07
	Rural	All Ages	0·10	0·07	0·02	0·02
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0 04	0 04	0·01	0·02
		20—24	0·15	0·15	0·08	0·02
		25—34	0·23	0·17	0·06	0·05
		35+	0·17	0·08	0·05	0·04
	Urban	All Ages	0·13	0·28	0·02	0·04
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0·03	0 10	..	0·05
		20—24	0 25	0 51	0·04	0·06
		25—34	0 29	0 53	0·04	0 07
		35+	0·13	0·37	0 03	0·09
Graduate and above	Total	All Ages	2·39	5·04	1·88	4·41
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0 53	1·22	1·40	2·83
		20—24	4·98	10·64	6.56	13·27
		25—34	5·38	12·05	41·07	10·83
		35+	3·49	6·64	1·94	4·57
	Rural	All Ages	1·06	2·88	0·37	0·90
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0·22	0·63	0·19	0·67
		20—24	2·50	7·15	1·21	3·00
		25—34	2·70	7·87	0·91	2·48
		35+	1·35	3·11	0·62	0·78
	Urban	All Ages	6·66	11·19	3·90	8·82
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	1·61	1·09	3·12	5·70
		20—24	11·55	19·63	13·26	25·26
		25—34	13.11	22.80	7.78	19.29
		35+	9.19	14.78	3.21	7.51

It is noticed that the proportions of literates without educational level in the case of both males and females have increased sharply in the age groups 5—9 and 10—14 between 1971 and 1981 without corresponding increases in the primary and middle levels. This sharp increase, which is particularly noticeable in rural areas, is probably partly explained as due to the numbers of children entering the primary classes. As a consequence, the proportion who have completed primary has gone down, specially among rural females. In the urban areas the proportion was already high in 1971. No sharp increase is noticed in 1981. The proportion of literate persons who have completed matriculation and above has gone up significantly both in rural and urban areas among males and females in the age groups 15—19 and 20—24. In fact, even at higher levels of education including degree holders, the proportions have gone up in the case of both females and males. However, it would be relevant to consider this trend in relation to the over all literacy rate of the state which is still at the comparatively low level of 27.16 per cent. Even if one were to consider an effective literacy rate in relation to the population of 10+, as noticed earlier, these effective literacy rates would be 48.42 per cent in the case of males and 16.66 per cent in the case of females. The encouraging increase in proportions at higher educational levels would essentially represent the progressive attainment of higher educational qualifications by a small number of those included within the population of 10+ who are literates, which by itself is a comparatively low proportion.

While doubtless further data would be necessary to judge the trends in literacy, it is apparent that a continuing gap exists between a large proportion of population which remains illiterate or which, even if it enters the initial stages of the schooling system, does not go further. This is so in the case of both males and 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 had been noted as such. Statement 37 presents the distribution of persons attending a school or college by sex in Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 37

Distribution (per cent) of persons [illegible] school [illegible] by sex in Uttar Pradesh

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	25·30	32·08	17·41	21·79	29·27	13·03	43·07	46·41	39·35
10—14	43·60	58·46	25·05	40·61	56·92	18·61	59·85	65·67	53·00
15—19	26·40	39·66	10·17	22·80	37·02	4·55	40·03	46·79	31·38
20—24	7·96	13·85	1·96	6·65	11·74	0·97	14·80	20·85	7·65
25—34	1·23	2·09	0·34	0·95	1·70	0·19	2·25	3·57	1·04
35+	0·51	0·74	0·16	0·35	0·56	0·12	0·92	0·82	0·37
10+	42·47	18·24	5·16	11·61	17·18	3·16	18·98	21·92	15·39
5+	11·75	20·71	7·14	12·84	19·55	3·47	22·91	25·78	19·46

The largest proportion of attendance in school is naturally in the age group 10—14 where the proportion is 43.60 per cent of 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 58.46 per cent while that among females 25.05 per cent. The proportions fall as one considers the higher age groups, which is a feature noticed even earlier.

The male-female differential in the age group 10—14 is higher than rural-urban differential. Also, the sharp differential between the proportions among females in this age group who attended school between the rural and urban area is noticeable. In rural areas among females in the age group 10—14 only 18.61 per cent attended school as against 56.92 per cent in the case of males. This is an extremely low proportion, particularly taking into consideration rural-urban differences in the proportions in the case of females in this age group of 18.61 per cent and 53.00 per cent respectively.

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 10—17 per cent, with 4.55 per cent in rural areas and 31.38 per cent in urban areas.

CHAPTER 8

WORKING POPULATION

Data on the work characteristics were elicited through a structured questionnaire which attempted to get marginal workers, in addition to main workers, to the best extent possible. The working population of Uttar Pradesh 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 work as 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" (OW).

Main Workers

In the 1981 census, 323.97 lakhs or 29.22 per cent of the population are main workers. Of the main workers 295.90 lakhs are males and 28.07 lakhs are females constituting 50.31 per cent of the male and 5.39 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute only about 8.66 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 273.34 lakhs or 30.94 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for a little more than 10 per cent.

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

STATEMENT 38

Work participation rates for main worker, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages	52·24	6·71	50·31	5·39
0—14	5·47	1·43	4·26	0·88
15—19	54·24	8·43	50·21	6·67
20—24	82·39	9·21	78·54	7·48
25—29	93·35	10·29	92·79	8·63
30—39	96·21	11·56	97·24	9·94
40—49	96·67	12·33	97·78	10·58
50—59	95·00	12·11	95·75	9·72
60 and above	81·24	8·25	74·60	5·79

The overall work participation rate for males has decreased from 52.24 per cent to 50.31 per cent and that for females from 6.71 per cent to 5.39 per cent between 1971 and 1981. While the overall work participation rate among main workers in the case of males has decreased by about two points, it will be seen that it has increased in some age groups 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59. The age groups 15—19, 20—24 and 60 and above have recorded sharp decline in the male work participation rates. In case of females, there has been a decline in the work participation rate in all the age groups.

83-L/J(N)781RGI—4(a)

Statement 39 shows the rate of growth of population and of main workers by age and sex during 1971—81 in Uttar Pradesh.

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	25·10	20·47	25·94	1·23
0—14	25·26	(—)2·31	25·49	(—)22·68
15—19	38·91	28·59	34·39	6·26
20—24	33·44	27·20	29·77	5·62
25—29	19·47	18·75	17·26	(—)1·69
30—39	15·16	16·27	20·79	3·93
40—49	22·60	24·01	29·41	10·96
50—59	24·70	25·68	28·08	2·78
60 and above	25·43	15·18	27·09	(—)10·69

Among males the growth rate of workers has been less than that of the growth rate of population. The growth rate of male workers in the age group 0—14 and 60 and above is less than the population growth rate. In fact, in the 0—14 age group there has been an absolute decline in the number of workers between 1971—81 leading to a negative growth rate of workers. In the 15—19, 20—24 and 25—29 age groups also the rate of growth of male workers is less than the rate of growth of population, particularly so in the age group 15—19 and 20—24. On the other hand, the age groups 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59 have had a higher growth rate of male workers than the growth rate of male population in the corresponding age groups.

In the case of females, the growth rate of main workers is very small being only 1.23 per cent as against 25.94 per cent increase in the female population. In the age groups 0—14, 25—29 and 60 and above the number of female workers has declined between 1971 and 1981 with a negative growth rate of workers in these age groups. The highest growth rate of female workers has been recorded in the age group 40—49.

If one looks into the change in the age structure of the population that has occured in the 1971 and 1981 censuses it will be seen that the extent of decline in the male work participation rate in Uttar Pradesh would be less than that actually observed. If the 1971 age structure has prevailed and the work participation had changed as observed in 1981, the male work participation rate in 1981 would have been 50.89 per cent instead of 50.31 actually observed in the 1981 census. Per contra, if the 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, the work participation rate in 1971 would have been 51.72 per cent against 52.24 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the 1971 age structure had continued in 1981, the participation rates would be 52.24 per cent and 50.89 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively, or the participation rate would have increased a little more than observed in 1981. Similarly, had the 1981 age structure been applicable in 1971, the male work participation rates would have been 51.72 per cent and 50.31 per cent respectively in 1971 and 1981. Thus, the extent of decline in the work participation rate observed between 1971 and 1981 is partly due to a change in the age structure between the two censuses.

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

STATEMENT 40

Work participation rates in Rural and Urban areas by sex, 1971-81

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	52·98	7·27	50·98	5·90	47·85	3·10	47·30	2·99
0—14	5·82	1·61	4·60	1·02	3·23	0·31	2·60	0 23
15—19	57·65	9·71	54·10	7·89	37·86	2·12	35·49	2·07
20—24	85·90	10·06	82·55	8·39	67·34	4·30	65·25	3·74
25—29	94·25	11·06	93·98	9·37	88·54	5·26	88·31	5·48
30—39	96·86	12·32	97·58	10·65	93·12	6 21	95·90	6·52
40—49	97·14	13·05	98·04	11·30	93·95	7·16	96·66	6·71
50—59	95·85	12·71	96·67	10·32	89·48	7·37	91·18	6·29
60 and above	83·26	8·64	77·47	6·13	65·84	5·05	57·49	3·72

In the rural areas, the male work participation rate has decreased from 52.98 per cent to 50.98 per cent. In the rural areas, in the age groups 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29 and 60 and above the male work participation rates have recorded a decline while in the age groups 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59 they have recorded an increase. The rural females participation rate has declined from 7.27 per cent in 1971 to 5.90 per cent in 1981 the decline being shared by all age groups.

In the urban areas, the overall male work participation rate has declined marginally from 47.85 per cent to 47.30 per cent. As in the case of rural areas, in the urban areas also the male participation rate has increased in the age groups 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59 with a decline in all the other age groups. In the case of females also the participation rate has declined marginally from 3.10 per cent to 2.99 per cent. While there has been a decline in the female participation rate in all the age groups in the rural areas, in the urban areas the female participation rate has increased in the age groups 25—29 and 30—39. In all the other age groups the work participation date has declined among females.

The decline in the participation rates among both the sexes in both rural and urban areas of the state seems to be a little intriguing and the possible influence of outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to other states of India of a large number of persons in the working age groups of 15—59 needs some consideration.

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories

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

STATEMENT 41

Distribution (per cent) of main workers by industrial categories, 1971—81

Industrial Category	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators . .	59·10	42·64	59·54	47·83
II Agricultural labourers	17·18	44·49	14·15	35·23
III Livestock, forestry, fishing etc. . .	0·63	0·46	0·52	0·28
IV Mining and quarrying	0·04	0·05	0·07	0·05
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:				
(*a*) Household industry	3·64	3·92	3·56	5·21
(*b*) Other than household industry . .	3·91	1·03	5·67	2·20
VI Construction . .	0·67	0·10	1·14	0·30
VII Trade and commerce	4·42	0·89	4·75	1·11
VIII Transport, storage and communications	1·91	0·19	2·14	0·17
IX Other services .	8·50	6·23	8·46	7·62

It is seen that among male workers the share of cultivators has gone up marginally between 1971—81 while the share of agricultural labourers, those engaged in livestock, forestry and fishing etc. has gone down. The share of the primary sector among male workers has come down from 76.95 per cent in 1971 to 74.28 per cent in 1981. This is mainly due to the fall in the proportion of agricultural labourers. It must be noted that the share of cultivators has gone up between 1971—81. In the secondary sector, while the proportion of male workers in household industry has declined marginally, those in other than household industry and construction have increased substantially. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male workers engaged in trade and commerce transport, storage and communications i.e. categories VII and VIII has gone up but that in other services has declined marginally. Among females the proportion of cultivators has gone up by more than five points but the proportion of agricultural labourers has gone down by more than nine points. The proportion of female workers in household industry has gone up from 3.92 per cent to 5.21 per cent while their proportion in the other than household industrial sector has increased from 1.03 per cent to 2.20 per cent. The proportion of females workers in construction, trade and commerce and other services has also gone up significantly but has declined in transport, storage and communications.

Statement 42 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups in the agricultural sector as recorded in the 1971 and 1981 censuses. The agricultural sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and main workers in livestock, forestry, hunting, fishing etc. In other words, this sector includes industrial categories I, II and III.

STATEMENT 42

Proportion (per cent) of main workers by broad age-groups in agricultural sector, 1971—81

Age Group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	76·91	87·59	74·21	83·34
0—14 . .	85·60	91·32	81·90	87·68
15—59 . .	75·45	87·14	72·49	82·84
60+ . . .	84·77	88·22	85·74	85·32

NOTE :—The percentages against each age group are to the respective worker population in that particular age group.

The proportion of main workers in the agricultural sector has fallen between 1971 and 1981 in case of both males and females but the decrease is greater in the case of females than among males. In the case of males, decreases are seen in the age groups 0—14 and 15—59 but there is an increase in the age group 60 + In the case of females, however, the decline is observed in all the three broad age groups, the maximum decline being in the age group 15—59.

This analyses can be taken a step further by considering the distribution of main workers among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Primary sector would include industrial categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers and those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and in mining and quarrying. Secondary sector would include workers engaged in household industry and in other than household industry and in construction. Tertiary sector would include workers engaged in industrial category of trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and in other services. Statement 43 presents this distribution 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	73·33	84·40	76 95	87·65	74·28	83·39
	0—14	79·37	85·62	85 64	91 37	81·95	87·73
	15—59	72·14	81·43	75 50	87·19	72·57	82·89
	60+	80 37	82·46	84·79	88·25	85·76	85·34
Secondary	All Ages	10 23	8·11	8·22	5·05	10·37	7·71
	0—14	12·57	10·05	7 52	5·48	13·15	9·61
	15—59	10·36	7·91	8·55	5·07	10·73	7·62
	60+	7·51	7·86	5·87	4·41	6·49	6·95
Tertiary	All Ages	16 44	7·49	14·83	7·30	15·35	8·90
	0—14	8·06	4·33	6·84	3·15	4·90	2·66
	15—59	17·50	7·66	15·95	7·74	16·70	9·49
	60+	12·12	9·68	9·34	7·34	7·75	7·71

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 more pronounced in the case of females. In the case of males, a decline in the proportion in the primary sector is noticed in the age groups 0—14 and 15—59 but not in the age group 60 - which records an increase. In the case of females, decline in the proportion of main workers in the primary sector is noticed in all the three broad age groups.

In the secondary sector, the proportion of male main workers has gone up between 1971 and 1981 from 8.22 per cent to 10.37 per cent with increases in all the three age groups. The relative increase is much more in the age group 0—14 than in the other two age groups. In the case of females, the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector has increased from 5.05 per cent to 7.71 per cent with the relative increase in the age group 0—14 being more than that in the other two age groups.

In the tertiary sector, there is a slight increase in the proportion of male main workers from 14.83 per cent to 15.35 per cent while the proportion of female main workers has increased from 7.31 per cent to 8.90 per cent. In the case of males, the proportion has declined in the age group 0—14 and 60+ and increased in the age group 15—59. In the case of females, there is a decline in the age group 0—14 with a significant increase in the age group 15—59.

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 male workers in the primary sector has gone up by one point from 73.33 per cent to 74.28 per cent while in the case of females this proportion has come down by one point from 84.40 per cent to 83.39 per cent. The proportion of male workers in the secondary sector has increased only marginally between 1961 and 1981 while the proportion of female workers in the secondary sector has come down, though marginally. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male workers has come down by one point while the proportion of female workers has gone up by more than one point.

In the primary sector the proportion of male main workers has increased in all the three broad age groups while the proportion of female main workers has increased in the age groups 0—14 and 60 and declined in the age group 15—59. In the secondary sector, the proportion of male workers has increased in the age groups 0—14 and 15—59 but decreased in the age group 60+. In the case of females, there is a decline in all the three broad age groups. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male main workers has gone down in the age groups 0—14 and 60+with a smaller decline in the age group 15—59. In the case of females in the tertiary sector the age groups 0—14 and 60 + have recorded sharp decrease whereas in the age group 15—59 the proportion has gone up from 7.66 per cent in 1961 to 9.49 per cent in 1981. It would seem from the data presented in Statement 43 that there has hardly been any sectoral shift in Uttar Pradesh during the last two decades, if 1961 and 1981 data are compared.

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 the data by age groups for 1971 and also the 5 per cent sample tabulation of 1981 for rural areas by literacy are not available the 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 groups in urban areas, 1981

Age Group	Percentage of literate main workers to total main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Ages	59·78	60·62	44·12
0—14	25·20	25·83	17·32
15—19	44·30	44·82	32·82
20—24	64·53	64·60	62·95
25—29	69·34	69·76	61·71
30—34	67·38	68·41	49·11
35—39	65·56	66·59	47·85
40—49	61·08	62·17	40·89
50—59	51·62	55·25	29·26
60+	41·54	42·96	24·81

59.78 per cent of the total main workers in the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh are literate. Literacy is the highest in the age group 25—29 (69.34 per cent) followed by the age group 30—34 (67.38 per cent). The proportion of literate main workers is the lowest in the age group 0—14. Sex-wise, the proportion of literate main workers among males is much more than among female workers, the proportion of literate male workers being 60.62 per cent as compared to 44.12 per cent among females. Among females, the highest proportion is in the age group 20—24 followed by that in the age group 25—29, the lowest proportion being in the age group 60+. The maximum gap in the literacy of male and female workers is in the age group 60+ and the minimum gap is in the age group 20—24 followed by the age group 25—29 and 0—14. It will be noticed that as the age increases, the gap in literacy between males and females also increases.

Marginal workers

There are 16.55 lakh marginal workers in 1981 in Uttar Pradesh of whom 2.64 lakhs are male and 13.91 lakhs are females. Of the marginal workers, 15.94 lakhs are in the rural areas and only 0.61 lakhs, or 3.68 per cent are in the urban areas. In the rural and urban areas more females have been reported as marginal workers.

Statement 45 shows the distribution of marginal workers by broad age groups in the 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	9·93	22·47	7·55	10·06	23·32	7·64	6·60	10·70	4·90
15—59	84·44	76·96	87·00	84·29	70·24	86·86	88·36	80·86	91·47
60+	5·62	6·53	5·44	5·64	6·39	5·50	5·04	8·44	3·63

Among males children in the age group 0—14 constitute more than one fifth of the marginal workers. Among females, approximately one out of 13 marginal workers are in the age group 0—14. In absolute number, however, there are 105,008 female marginal workers in the age group 0—14 as against 59,294 male marginal workers, but since the number of marginal workers is much higher among females than among males the proportion seems apparently low.

The percentage of marginal workers in the age group 0—14 is distinctly lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas among both males and females. Both in the rural areas and urban areas, more than 5 per cent of persons aged 60+ are still participating in economic activity as marginal workers.

Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories

Statement 46 presents the distribution of marginal workers in 1981 by various industrial categories.

STATEMENT 46

Distribution (per cent) of marginal workers by sex industrial categories, 1981

Industrial category		Males	Females
1		2	3
I	Cultivators	64·07	58·34
II	Agricultural labourers	22·23	33·48
III	Livestock forestry, fishing etc.	0·89	0·21
IV	Mining and quarrying	0·05	0·01
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :		
	(a) Household industry	3·71	4·45
	(b) Other than household industry	2·11	1·45
VI	Construction	0·98	0·16
VII	Trade and commerce	2·39	0·56
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	1·02	0·10
IX	Other services	2·56	1·34

64.06 per cent of the male marginal workers are 58.33 per cent of the female marginal workers are cultivators while 22.22 per cent male and 33.48 per cent female marginal workers are agricultural labourers. Nearly 87 per cent of the male and 92 per cent of the female marginal workers work in the agricultural sector while 5.82 per cent of the male marginal workers and 5.90 per cent of the female marginal workers are in manufacturing both household and non-household. The secondary sector accounts for 6.80 per cent of the male marginal workers and 6.06 per cent of the female marginal workers. The tertiary sector accounts for 5.96 per cent of the male marginal workers and 1.91 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 census 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	0·20	0·04	0·39	1·49	0·45	2·67
	(*b*) Main workers	30·94	52·24	6·71	29·22	50·31	5·39
	(*c*) Total workers	31·14	52·28	7·10	30·71	50·76	8·06
Rural							
	(*a*) Marginal workers	0·23	0·05	0·44	1·75	0·51	3·14
	(*b*) Main workers	31·48	52·98	7·27	29·71	50·98	5·90
	(*c*) Total workers	31·71	53·03	7·71	31·46	51·49	9·04
Urban							
	(*a*) Marginal workers	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·31	0·17	0·47
	(*b*) Main workers	27·67	47·85	3·10	26·99	47·30	2·99
	(*c*) Total workers	27·69	47·86	3·13	27·30	47·47	3·46

The proportion of marginal workers to total population differs in 1971 and 1981, the difference being noticeable in both rural and urban 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 futher 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, we notice that the female work participation rate has gone up from 7.10 per cent to 8.06 per cent whereas on the basis of main workers alone the female participation rate has declined between 1971 and 1981. Taking main workers and marginal workers, the overall participation in 1981 is 30.71 per cent as against 31.14 per cent in 1971. The corresponding male work participation rate is 50.76 per cent in 1981 as against 52.28 per cent in 1971. In the rural areas the female participation rate has increased from 7.71 per cent in 1971 to 9.04 per cent in 1981. In the urban areas, however, the increase in the female participation rate is only from 3.13 per cent to 3.46 per cent. In case of males, the work participation rates in both rural as well as urban areas are smaller in 1981 than in 1971. Another important aspect of the participation rates in Uttar Pradesh is that while the male participation rates are quite high in both rural as well as urban areas, the female participation rates are low. The female participation rate in the urban areas is in particular quite low. Even in the rural areas the female participation rate continues to be very low, though it has increased a lot between 1971 and 1981 from 7.71 per cent to 9.04 per cent.

Statement 48 gives the distribution of total workers (main workers plus marginal workers) by industrial categories.

STATEMENT 48

Distribution (per cent) of total workers by industrial categories and by sex, 1981

	Industrial Category	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
I	Cultivators	58·55	59·57	51·31
II	Agricultural labourers	16·74	14·23	34·65
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, etc.	0·49	0·52	0·26
IV	Mining and quarrying	0·07	0·07	0·04
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :			
(a)	Household industry	3·73	3·56	4·96
(b)	Other than household industry	5·19	5·64	1·95
VI	Construction	1·03	1·14	0·25
VII	Trade and commerce	4·26	4·73	0·93
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	1·88	2·13	0·12
IX	Other services	8·06	8·41	5·53

Of the total work force, 58.55 per cent are cultivators and 16.74 per cent are agricultural labourers, 8.92 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector, 4.26 per cent in trade and commerce and 8.06 per cent in other services. Among males, 59.57 per cent are cultivators and 14.23 per cent are agricultural labourers, while 9.20 per cent are in the manufacturing sector, 4.73 per cent in trade and commerce and 8.41 per cent in other services. Among females 51.31 per cent are cultivators, 34.65 per cent are agricultural labourers, 6.91 per cent are in the manufacturing sector, 0.93 per cent in trade and commerce and 5.53 per cent in other services. Thus, more than 86 per cent of the females work force and a little less than 75 per cent of the total male work force are in the agricultural sector. The proportions of both male and female work force in trade and commerce and in other services are quite low. The fact that about 10 per cent of the total work force is in the secondary sector, and about 14 per cent of the total work force is in the tertiary sector is indicative of the preponderance of the agricultural sector in the economy of the state.

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

STATEMENT 49

Distribution (per cent) of workers (main-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 Cultivators.	4·14	85·95	9·89	3·74	85·88	10·36	7·02	86·44	6·52
II Agricultural labourers.	3·89	83·69	12·41	3·54	83·42	13·03	6·74	85·90	7·35
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, etc.	7·01	85·92	7·05	6·64	85·72	7·62	8·09	86·47	5·42
IV Mining and quarrying.	6·11	86·46	7·40	5·50	87·29	7·20	14·85	74·50	10·41
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.	3·29	93·54	3·17	3·03	93·78	3·19	6·78	90·29	2·93
(a) Household industry.	6·14	85·43	8·41	5·87	85·25	8·86	7·52	86·36	6·06
(b) Other than household industry.	4·59	90·16	5·23	4·35	90·44	5·18	9·44	84·24	6·27
VI Construction.	1·84	92·47	5·67	1·77	92·49	5·71	3·99	91·60	4·41
VII Trade and commerce.	1·58	89·80	8·59	1·58	89·94	8·45	1·72	84·82	13·46
VIII Transport, storage and communications.	0·72	96·26	3·01	0·69	96·29	3·01	4·96	92·10	2·94
IX Other services.	1·16	94·68	4·13	1·06	94·88	4·03	2·25	92·55	5·18

NOTE :—The total of the three broad groups may not add upto 100·00 as "age not stated" figures are not included in the statement.

85.95 per cent of the total work force is in the age group 15—59, 9.89 per cent in the age group 60+ and 4.14 per cent in the age group 0—14. Among males, 85.88 per cent of the total workers are in the age group 15—59, 10.36 per cent in the age group 60 + and 3.74 per cent in the age group 0—14. Among females, 86.44 per cent are in the age group 15—59, 7.02 per cent in the age group 0—14 and 6.52 per cent in the age group 60+ .In the age group 0—14, the relative share of female workers is much larger than that of males but in the age group 60 + the relative share of females in much lower than that of males. The age group 0—14 accounts for 3.89 per cent of the workers in category I, 7.01 per cent in category II and 6.11 per cent in category III.

Among female workers in category I, 6.74 per cent are in the age group 0—14. This age group accounts for 8.09 per cent of the total female agricultural labourers and 14.85 per cent of female workers in category III. It would thus be seen that age group 0—14 accounts for a very small proportion of the total male workers in the agriculture sector whereas among females the percentage is relatively much higher.

PART II

TABLES

B-1—MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**Total**	**110,862,010**	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**
	0—14	46,342,925	24,783,750	21,559,176
	15—19	9,835,168	5,526,138	4,309,030
	20—24	8,594,880	4,332,592	4,262,289
	25—29	7,664,882	3,912,809	3,752,073
	30—34	6,818,619	3,416,641	3,401,978
	35—39	6,247,786	3,185,154	3,062,632
	40—49	10,579,905	5 560,286	5,019,619
	50—59	7,195,976	3,955,568	3,240,408
	60+	7,541,437	4,122,561	3,418,876
	Age Not Stated	40,431	23,776	16,654
Rural	**Total**	**90,962,896**	**48,041,134**	**42,921,762**
	0—14	38,365,046	20,589,102	17,775,944
	15—19	7,780,620	4,373,087	3,407,533
	20—24	6,754,360	3,328,695	3,425,666
	25—29	6,124,702	3,093,234	3,031,467
	30—34	5,538,241	2,722,626	2,815,615
	35—39	5,101,114	2,563,787	2,537,327
	40—49	8,758,034	4,533,105	4,224,928
	50—59	6,051,386	3,291,749	2,759,638
	60+	6,465,457	3,531,029	2,934,429
	Age Not Stated	23,935	14,720	9,125
Urban	**Total**	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**
	0—14	7,977,879	4,194,647	3,783,232
	15—19	2,054,548	1,153,051	901,497
	20—24	1,840,520	1,003,897	836,623
	25—29	1,540,180	819,574	720,606
	30—34	1,280,379	694,015	586,363
	35—39	1,146,673	621,367	525,305
	40—49	1,821,871	1,027,180	794,691
	50—59	1,144,589	663,819	480,770
	60	1,075,980	591,532	484,448
	Age Not Stated	16,496	9,057	7,439

NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3,396,753	**29,590,129**	**2,806,624**	**1,654,608**	**263,939**	**1,390,669**	**76,810,649**	**28,965,206**	**47,845,443**
1,246,186	1,056,666	189,520	161,302	59,294	105,008	44,932,438	23,667,790	21,264,648
3,062,206	2,774,867	287,339	214,969	63,541	151,428	6,557,993	2,687,730	3,870,263
3,721,754	3,403,009	318,745	216,083	49,673	166,410	4,657,043	879,909	3,777,134
3,954,390	3,630,753	323,637	190,013	26,386	163,627	3,520,479	255,670	3,264,809
3,633,028	3,305,994	327,035	179,921	13,853	166,069	3,005,670	96,795	2,908,875
3,429,558	3,113,827	315,730	165,796	10,154	155,642	2,652,433	61,173	2,591,260
5,967,890	5,437,058	530,832	275,623	14,086	261,537	4,336,392	109,142	4,227,249
4,102,209	3,787,286	314,923	154,758	9,600	145,158	2,939,009	158,682	2,780,327
3,273,626	3,075,524	198,103	92,955	17,237	75,718	4,174,856	1,029,800	314,5,055
5,905	5,146	759	188	115	73	34,337	18,515	15,822
27,026,504	**24,492,152**	**2,534,352**	**1,593,674**	**246,096**	**1,347,578**	**62,342,717**	**23,302,885**	**39,039,832**
1,128,557	947,721	180,836	160,282	57,385	102,897	37,076,207	19,583,996	17,492,211
2,634,387	2,365,682	268,705	204,625	60,124	144,501	4,941,608	1,947,281	2,994,327
3,035,490	2,748,004	287,486	206,320	45,169	161,151	3,512,550	535,522	2,977,028
3,191,149	2,906,973	284,176	182,999	24,380	158,619	2,750,553	161,881	2,588,673
2,935,145	2,645,372	289,773	173,422	12,800	160,622	2,429,674	64,454	2,365,220
2,793,457	2,512,965	280,492	159,285	8,542	150,743	2,148,372	42,280	2,106,092
4,921,700	4,444,174	477,525	265,691	12,661	253,030	3,570,643	76,270	3,494,373
3,466,691	3,181,999	284,692	150,979	9,189	141,790	2,433,717	100,561	2,333,156
2,915,432	2,735,423	180,009	89,883	15,730	74,154	3,460,142	779,876	2,680,266
4,495	3,839	657	188	115	73	19,251	10,765	8,485
5,370,249	**5,097,977**	**272,272**	**60,934**	**17,843**	**43,091**	**14,467,932**	**5,662,321**	**8,805,611**
117,629	108,944	8,684	4,020	1,909	2,111	7,856,231	4,083,794	3,772,437
427,819	409,186	18,633	10,344	3,417	6,928	1,616,384	740,449	875,936
686,264	655,005	31,259	9,762	4,504	5,258	1,144,494	344,388	800,106
763,241	723,780	39,461	7,014	2,006	5,008	769,925	93,789	676,136
697,883	660,622	37,261	6,499	1,053	5,447	575,996	32,341	543,655
636,100	600,862	35,238	6,511	1,612	4,899	504,061	18,893	485,168
1,046,190	992,883	53,307	9,932	1,425	8,507	765,748	32,872	732,876
635,518	605,287	30,231	3,779	411	3,368	505,292	58,121	447,171
358,195	340,101	18,094	3,072	1,507	1,565	714,714	249,925	464,789
1,410	1,307	103	..	..	..	15,086	7,750	7,336

B-2—MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Age Group	Population			Literate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**	**9,130,462**	**5,898,511**	**3,231,951**
0—14	7,977,879	4,194,647	3,783,232	2,759,528	1,593,244	1,166,284
15—19	2,054,548	1,153,051	901,497	1,333,377	818,898	514,479
20—24	1,840,520	1,003,897	836,623	1,162,593	737,041	425,552
25—29	1,540,180	819 571	720,606	907,909	584 564	323,345
30—34	1,280,379	694,015	586,363	695,145	474 341	220,804
35—39	1,146,673	621,367	525,305	588,595	412,320	176,275
40—49	1,821,871	1,027,180	794,691	857,438	633,484	223,954
50—59	1,144,589	663 819	480,770	470,998	364 672	106,326
60 +	1,075,980	591,532	484,448	340,159	271,903	68,257
Age Not Stated	16,496	9,057	7,439	14 810	8,131	6,676

NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

Main Workers				Marginal Workers				Non-workers			
Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3,090,341	**120,137**	**2,007,636**	**152,135**	**10,577**	**7,811**	**7,266**	**35,280**	**2,797,593**	**3,104,003**	**2,364,728**	**5,701,608**
28.141	1.504	80 803	7.180	764	263	1,145	1.848	1.564.349	1.164 517	2.519.454	2.607.920
183.405	6.115	225 781	12.518	2.410	1.651	1.667	5 277	653 083	506.712	167 366	369.224
423.161	19.678	231.844	11.581	3.830	1.340	674	3.919	310 050	404 524	34 338	395,571
504.909	24 353	218.870	15.108	1,033	2.065	973	2 943	78.622	296.927	15,167	379,210
451.941	18.200	208 681	18.962	543	1 672	569	4 375	21.856	201.433	16.484	342.223
400,141	16.861	200.721	18,377	601	666	1.011	4 233	11.488	158.748	7 405	326.420
617.275	21.751	375,608	31.556	654	597	771	7.910	15.554	261,606	17.318	531.270
334 444	8 847	270 843	21.384	193	141	218	3.227	30,035	97,338	28,086	349.833
146,099	2,679	194.001	15.415	549	16	958	1.548	125 254	65 562	124,670	399.228
824	49	483	54	..	..	..	..	7.310	6.627	440	709

B-3—MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**Total**	**110,862,010**	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**
	0—14	46,342,925	24,783,750	21,559,176
	15—19	9,835,168	5,526,138	4,309,030
	20—24	8,594,880	4,332,592	4,262,289
	25—29	7,664,882	3,912,809	3,752,073
	30—34	6,818,619	3,416,641	3,401,978
	35—39	6,247,786	3,185,154	3,062,632
	40—49	10,579,905	5,560,286	5,019,619
	50—59	7,195,976	3,955,568	3,240,408
	60+	7,541,437	4,122,561	3,418,876
	Age Not Stated	40,431	23,776	16,654
Rural	**Total**	**90,962,896**	**48,041,134**	**42,921,762**
	0—14	38,365,046	20,589,102	17,775,944
	15—19	7,780,620	4,373,087	3,407,533
	20—24	6,754,360	3,328,695	3,425,666
	25—29	6,124,702	3,093,234	3,031,467
	30—34	5,538,241	2,722,626	2,815,615
	35—39	5,101,114	2,563,787	2,537,327
	40—49	8,758,034	4,533,105	4,224,928
	50—59	6,051,386	3,291,749	2,759,638
	60+	6,465,457	3,531,029	2,934,429
	Age Not Stated	23,935	14,720	9,215
Urban	**Total**	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**
	0—14	7,977,879	4,194,647	3,783,232
	15—19	2,054,548	1,153,051	901,497
	20—24	1,840,520	1,003,897	836,623
	23—29	1,540,180	819,574	720,606
	30—34	1,280,379	694,015	586,363
	35—39	1,146,673	621,367	525,305
	40—49	1,821,871	1,027,180	794,691
	50—59	1,144,589	663,819	480,770
	60+	1,075,980	591,532	484,448
	Age Not Stated	16,496	9,057	7,439

BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Total Main Workers		MAIN WORKERS					
		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29,590,129	**2,806,624**	**17,615,285**	**1,342,487**	**4,188,308**	**988,766**	**153,160**	**7,839**
1,056,666	189,529	588,824	83,729	268,708	81,171	7,828	1,270
2,774,867	287,339	1,576 153	143,496	588,821	108,461	14,571	465
3,403,009	318,745	1,878 948	149,921	537,445	114,920	17,474	560
3,630,753	323 627	1,979,079	145,017	519,061	113,773	20,504	654
3 305 994	327,035	1,801,355	146,226	450,163	116,103	19,081	794
3,113 827	315,739	1,745,294	146,236	405,344	110,236	17,243	1,071
5,437,058	539,822	3,256,267	258,550	666 884	181,759	27,770	1,446
3,787,286	314 923	2,481,719	158,032	430,523	104,755	17,580	864
3,075,524	198,103	2,305,286	111,011	320,532	57,320	11,086	690
5,146	759	2,260	268	826	269	23	25
24,492,152	**2,534,352**	**17,159,302**	**1,328,594**	**3,877,538**	**963,660**	**103,506**	**6,747**
947,721	180,836	579,143	83,410	255,305	79,975	6,866	1,253
2,365,682	268,705	1,537,134	141,876	545,658	106,174	10,079	450
2,748,004	287,486	1,825,710	148,933	495,799	112,666	12,245	444
2,906,973	284,176	1,926,162	142 869	480,693	111,239	13,910	503
2,645,372	289,773	1,755,427	145,327	415,886	112,909	12,939	712
2,512,965	280,492	1,701,653	144,855	374,438	107,219	11,817	936
4,444,174	477,525	3,174,199	255,919	616,296	176,669	17,583	1,288
3,181,999	284,692	2,415,979	156,396	397,939	101,602	10,966	640
2,735,423	180,009	2,241,751	108,752	294,753	54,944	7,100	496
3,839	657	2,144	257	773	262	..	25
5,097,977	**272,272**	**455,983**	**13,893**	**310,770**	**25,106**	**49,654**	**1,092**
108,944	8,684	9,681	318	13,403	1,196	962	17
409,186	16,633	39,019	1,620	43,163	2,287	4,492	15
655,005	31,259	53 233	988	41,646	2,254	5,229	116
723,780	39,461	52 917	2,148	38,368	2,534	6,594	151
660,622	37,261	45,929	899	34,277	3,193	6,142	82
600,862	35,238	43,641	1,381	30,906	3,017	5,426	135
992,883	53,307	82,168	2,631	50,588	5,089	10,187	158
605,287	30,231	65,740	1,636	32,585	3,153	6,614	224
340,101	18,094	63,535	2,259	25,780	2,376	3,986	194
1,307	103	115	11	53	6	23	..

B-3—MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	MAIN					
		IV	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				
		Mining and Quarrying		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	**Total**	**21,531**	**1,455**	**1,053,716**	**146,289**	**1,678,618**	**61,663**
	0—14	642	87	60,718	11,445	72,429	6,347
	13—19	1,388	73	128,682	16,715	200,970	7,493
	20—24	2,848	250	144,315	18,224	261,581	7,380
	25—29	3,411	302	129,445	16,567	242,639	7,692
	30—34	2,959	153	110,921	18,478	202,745	8,184
	33—39	3,273	189	101,578	15,379	177,951	6,433
	40—49	4,345	272	169,103	24,785	273,487	9,228
	50—59	1,974	83	115,153	15,289	159,633	4,842
	60+	691	47	93,584	9,294	86,706	4,026
	Age Not Stated	..	..	217	113	476	38
Rural	**Total**	**17,553**	**1,321**	**669,185**	**95,088**	**669,345**	**38,152**
	0—14	568	87	43,743	7,981	37,597	4,610
	15—19	1,056	73	82,150	9,925	88,035	4,734
	20—24	2,451	250	90,029	10,860	103,102	4,452
	25—29	3,010	266	81,216	9,962	99,114	5,031
	30—34	2,480	144	68,832	11,090	78,240	4,625
	35—39	2,731	152	64,363	10,595	69,317	3,791
	40—49	3,424	235	106,863	17,529	101,236	5,703
	50—59	1,313	83	71,962	10,626	58,150	2,834
	60+	520	29	57,934	6,465	34,328	2,334
	Age Not Stated	..	..	93	55	226	38
Urban	**Total**	**3,978**	**135**	**384,531**	**31,201**	**1,009,272**	**23,511**
	0—14	73	..	16,975	3,464	34,832	1,737
	15—19	332	..	46,532	6,790	112,935	2,759
	20—24	398	..	54,286	7,364	158,479	2,928
	25—29	400	36	46,230	6,605	143,525	2,661
	30—34	479	9	42,089	7,388	124,505	3,558
	35—39	542	36	37,215	4,784	108,634	2,642
	40—49	921	36	62,241	7,257	172,252	3,525
	50—59	661	..	43,191	4,663	101,483	2,008
	60+	172	17	33,650	2,830	52,378	1,692
	Age Not Stated	..	..	124	57	250	..

BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

WORKERS							
VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
337,438	**8,361**	**1,405,131**	**31,240**	**632,573**	**4,778**	**2,504,370**	**213,746**
5,758	425	21,371	540	4,357	169	26,028	4,337
29,328	1,082	102,523	1,015	29,899	242	102,533	8,298
44,319	857	195,421	2,040	74,775	677	245,883	23,915
47,785	963	213,998	3,216	97,453	833	377,379	34,681
46,249	1,137	186,004	3,034	88,421	537	398,096	32,390
40,663	947	153,324	3,951	86,455	695	382,701	30,594
66,278	1,563	250,760	7,200	150,780	1,128	571,343	44,901
37,713	997	162,736	5,541	81,331	351	298,924	24,168
19,261	450	118,668	4,704	19,021	146	100,688	10,415
84	..	383	..	82	..	795	47
148,236	**4,562**	**441,177**	**13,580**	**232,731**	**935**	**1,173,580**	**81,714**
2,622	331	7,872	281	1,430	40	12,575	2,866
12,680	774	33,964	393	10,651	62	44,276	4,245
19,853	611	59,304	754	28,618	38	110,893	8,478
21,613	535	65,653	1,179	38,713	112	176,890	12,480
22,180	602	59,498	1,280	34,127	103	195,763	12,981
18,705	440	48,455	1,654	32,726	55	188,761	10,796
27,944	764	77,836	3,245	52,884	393	265,910	15,780
15,856	424	50,749	2,604	26,447	81	132,637	9,401
6,723	80	37,737	2,191	7,054	51	45,524	4,667
59	..	109	..	82	..	351	19
189,202	**3,800**	**963,954**	**17,660**	**399,842**	**3,843**	**1,330,790**	**132,032**
3,136	94	13,502	259	2,928	129	13,454	1,470
16,648	368	68,560	621	19,248	180	58,256	4,053
24,466	245	136,117	1,286	46,157	639	134,991	15,438
26,172	368	148,345	2,038	58,740	720	200,489	22,201
24,069	535	126,506	1,754	54,294	434	202,333	19,409
21,958	507	104,870	2,298	53,729	640	193,941	19,798
36,334	799	172,865	3,955	97,896	736	305,433	29,121
21,857	573	111,987	2,937	54,884	270	166,288	14,767
12,539	370	80,930	2,513	11,967	95	55,164	5,748
25	..	274	..	..	..	443	28

B-7—MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**Total**	**1,654,608**	**263,939**	**1,390,669**
	0—14	164,302	59,294	105,008
	15—19	214,969	63,541	151,428
	20—24	216,083	49,673	166,410
	25—29	190,013	26,386	163,627
	30—34	179,921	13,853	166,069
	35—39	165,796	10,154	155,642
	40—49	275,623	14,086	261,537
	50—59	154,758	9,600	145,158
	60+	92,955	17,237	75,718
	Age Not Stated	188	115	73
Rural	**Total**	**1,593,674**	**246,096**	**1,347,578**
	0—14	160,282	57,385	102,897
	15—19	204,625	60,124	144,501
	20—24	206,320	45,169	161,151
	25—29	182,999	24,380	158,619
	30—34	173,422	12,800	160,622
	35—39	159,285	8,542	150,743
	40—49	265,691	12,661	253,030
	50—59	150,979	9,189	141,790
	60+	89,883	15,730	74,154
	Age Not Stated	188	115	73
Urban	**Total**	**60,934**	**17,843**	**43,091**
	0—14	4,020	1,909	2,111
	15—19	10,344	3,417	6,928
	20—24	9,762	4,504	5,258
	25—29	7,014	2,006	5,008
	30—34	6,499	1,053	5,447
	35—39	6,511	1,612	4,899
	40—49	9,932	1,425	8,507
	50—59	3,779	411	3,368
	60+	3,072	1,507	1,565
	Age Not Stated	..	..	..

CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
169,071	**811,181**	**58,645**	**465,623**	**2,357**	**2.872**	**144**	**151**
40,841	61,494	13,360	36,476	732	321	14	22
43,699	90,385	13,249	49,728	339	164	..	22
32,891	97,611	9,600	55,611	315	158	65	..
15,604	94,845	6,412	56,416	184	152	..	43
6,864	93,475	4,244	57,581	108	244	43	21
5,003	87,709	2,314	54,896	157	228	..	21
6,872	151,004	3,868	87,952	215	695	22	..
5,451	87,413	2,691	45,469	202	485	..	21
11,749	47,196	2,889	21,470	104	425	..	..
96	48	19	25	..	..	..	..
163,978	**800,160**	**57,187**	**457,846**	**1,931**	**2,561**	**79**	**151**
40,469	61,118	13,003	36,036	502	265	14	22
42,774	86,745	12,997	48,898	295	157	..	22
31,673	96,928	9,338	54,557	271	95	..	..
15,337	93,215	6,248	55,496	172	141	..	43
6,712	92,445	4,112	56,706	84	244	43	21
3,747	86,815	2,265	53,683	148	136	..	21
6,694	149,222	3,742	86,420	192	653	22	..
5,417	86,701	2,635	44,816	202	444	..	21
11,057	46,923	2,828	21,209	65	425	..	..
96	48	19	25	..	..	..	..
5,094	**11,020**	**1,458**	**7,777**	**426**	**311**	**65**	..
372	376	357	440	230	56	..	..
925	3,640	252	829	43	7	..	..
1,218	683	262	1,054	43	63	65	..
267	1,630	164	921	13	11	..	..
152	1,030	132	875	24	..	..	..
1,256	895	49	1,213	9	91	..	..
178	1,782	126	1,531	24	42	..	..
34	712	56	653	..	41	..	..
692	273	61	261	39	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B-7—MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	MARGINAL			
		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	14	15	16	17
Total	**Total**	**9,798**	**61,824**	**5,579**	**20,216**
	0—14	1,709	4,264	866	1,386
	15—19	1,572	6,385	1,117	2,556
	20—24	1,439	7,121	1,113	2,392
	25—29	1,757	6,712	592	1,993
	30—34	832	8,629	396	2,849
	35—39	642	7,197	299	2,003
	40—49	830	12,024	466	3,966
	50—59	331	6,229	282	1,965
	60+	686	3,323	448	1,105
	Age Not Stated	..	..	..	..
Rural	**Total**	**7,938**	**48,356**	**3,558**	**15,950**
	0—14	1,584	3,419	478	1,152
	15—19	1,376	4,965	754	2,088
	20—24	1,191	5,206	841	1,949
	25—29	955	5,294	398	1,669
	30—34	627	6,682	216	2,056
	35—39	635	5,518	217	1,627
	40—49	650	9,032	298	2,922
	50—59	309	5,324	84	1,527
	60+	611	2,916	273	960
	Age Not Stated	..	..	..	..
Urban	**Total**	**1,860**	**13,468**	**2,021**	**4,266**
	0—14	124	784	388	234
	15—19	196	1,420	362	468
	20—24	248	1,915	272	444
	25—29	802	1,418	195	324
	30—34	205	1,947	180	793
	35—39	7	1,679	82	376
	40—49	180	2,992	169	1,044
	50—59	23	905	198	438
	60+	74	407	175	145
	Age Not Stated	..	..	..	..

CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

WORKERS

VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2,592	**2,285**	**6,293**	**7,776**	**2,695**	**183**	**6,765**	**18,559**
272	..	896	129	..	77	604	899
358	278	1,506	274	471	..	1,281	1,637
400	248	1,175	547	1,324	..	1,352	2,722
349	419	566	939	252	38	671	2,070
341	281	363	956	148	..	514	2,033
343	377	352	1,076	284	..	759	2,136
303	535	584	1,861	63	..	862	3,501
78	128	206	1,445	42	68	316	1,934
146	19	645	549	112	..	457	1,630
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,957	**1,995**	**3,816**	**5,710**	**1,751**	**183**	**3,901**	**14,665**
267	..	701	129	..	77	367	678
276	255	796	250	416	..	439	1,120
195	213	407	382	589	..	664	1,821
175	396	447	625	163	38	486	1,703
327	235	204	621	116	..	359	1,611
318	319	307	836	255	..	649	1,788
216	501	345	1,347	57	..	445	2,933
62	57	164	1,064	42	68	274	1,767
122	19	444	457	112	..	217	1,244
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
635	**290**	**2,477**	**2,065**	**944**	..	**2,864**	**3,894**
5	..	195	..	..	..	237	221
82	23	710	24	54	..	792	517
206	35	768	165	734	..	688	900
174	23	119	314	88	..	184	366
14	46	159	335	32	..	155	422
25	58	45	240	29	..	110	348
87	35	238	514	6	..	417	568
17	71	42	381	..	..	41	167
24	..	201	92	..	..	240	386
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C-1—AGE, SEX

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			MARITAL Never Married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**All Ages**	**110,862,010**	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**	**31,487,899**	**22,834,170**
	0—9	31,926,103	16,778,731	15,147,372	16 778.731	15,147,372
	10—14	14,416 823	8,065,019	6 411.804	7,586.203	5,680,450
	15—19	9.835,168	5,526.138	4 309 030	4,191.390	1,686.547
	20—24	8 594,880	4.332.592	4 262 289	1,571,808	237,411
	25—29	7,664,882	3.912.809	3.752 673	497.872	36 918
	30—34	6.818,619	3,416 641	3,401 978	220,089	10,452
	35—39	6,247,786	3,185.151	3 062 632	142,444	4.865
	40—44	5.803.589	3.096 167	2 707 422	128 647	4,455
	45—49	4,776,316	2,464.119	2,312 197	89,717	2.398
	50—54	4,454.631	2,565.113	1.889 518	88.476	2 259
	55—59	2,741,344	1.390,455	1.350 889	46,017	564
	60—64	3,172,714	1.757.170	1.415 544	55,523	2 721
	65—69	1 571.056	818 552	752 504	25,525	1.665
	70+	2,797,668	1,546.840	1.250 828	45,631	2,461
	A.N.S.	40,431	23,776	16.654	19,425	13,602
Rural	**All Ages**	**90,962,896**	**48,041,134**	**42,921,762**	**25,388,410**	**18,283,540**
	0—9	26,558,705	13.994 853	12.563.852	13,994.853	12,563,852
	10—14	11,780,341	6.594.249	5.212.092	6,192,161	4 515,774
	15—19	7,780,620	4.373.087	3.407.533	3,113.093	1,091.846
	20—24	6,754,360	3,328.695	3,125.666	994,789	78.545
	25—29	6,124.702	3,093,234	3 031.467	336,156	10,353
	30—34	5,538.241	2,722.626	2,815,615	174.866	4.441
	35—39	5,101.114	2 563,787	2 537.327	129 773	2.235
	40—44	4.790,705	2,512 925	2 277.780	112.489	2.379
	45—49	3,967.329	2,020 180	1 947,149	79.809	1.255
	50—54	3.736,805	2.138 214	1.598,591	77,383	1.566
	55—59	2.314.581	1,153.534	1,161.047	40.820	271
	60—64	2,726,186	1.508.501	1.217.685	49.114	1.665
	65—60	1,346,860	698,192	648.669	21.744	1.077
	70+	2,392.411	1 324.336	1.068.075	38.890	1,671
	A.N.S.	23,935	14,720	9.215	11,469	6,610
Urban	**All Ages**	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**	**6,099,089**	**4,550,629**
	0—9	5,367,397	2,783.877	2.583 520	2.783,877	2,583,520
	10—14	2.610.482	1,410,770	1,199 712	1,394.042	1,164 677
	15—19	2,054,548	1,153.051	901 497	1,048 297	594,700
	20—24	1.840.520	1,003.897	836 623	577.019	158,866
	25—29	1,540,180	819,574	720 606	161,716	26,595
	30—34	1.280.379	694.015	586.363	45,223	6,011
	35—39	1,146,673	621,367	525.305	21,671	2 630
	40—44	1,012,884	583,241	429.643	16.158	2,076
	45—49	808.987	443,939	365,048	9,908	1,142
	50—54	717,826	426.899	290.927	11,693	693
	55—59	426,763	236 921	189.842	5,196	294
	60—64	446,527	246,668	197.859	6.410	1,056
	65—69	224,196	120,860	103,836	3,781	589
	70+	405.257	222,504	182.753	6.741	789
	A.N.S.	16,496	9,057	7,439	7,956	6,992

AND MARITAL STATUS

STATUS

Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25,004,159	**25,800,733**	**2,225,859**	**3,348,344**	**92,055**	**48,105**	**9,703**	**11,385**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
413,892	723,406	2,500	2,367	291	624	2,132	4,956
1,316,242	2,607,032	12,202	7,954	4,727	4,550	1,578	2,947
2,709,898	3,992,745	37,458	22,099	12,322	8,629	1,106	1,405
3,331,244	3,669,576	68,830	38,095	14,410	6,896	454	558
3,086,112	3,312,609	97,260	72,196	12,975	6,485	205	237
2,910,383	2,945,196	120,987	107,664	11,157	4,685	182	222
2,768,124	2,479,200	188,740	219,079	10,495	4,569	161	120
2,183,248	2,066,347	184,247	240,714	6,733	2,622	173	117
2,182,750	1,416,713	286,994	467,566	6,550	2,841	343	139
1,156,297	1,075,763	184,595	273,015	3,298	1,457	248	90
1,363,812	715,978	333,519	694,384	3,679	2,260	637	201
605,219	423,485	185,555	326,674	1,683	522	569	157
973,104	369,940	522,603	876,229	3,709	1,964	1,793	234
3,834	2,744	369	308	27	..	122	..
20,593,057	**21,757,085**	**1,968,871**	**2,834,095**	**83,365**	**38,127**	**7,431**	**8,916**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
397,565	689,187	2,352	2,265	291	541	1,879	4,325
1,212,791	2,302,932	11,404	6,660	4,525	3,935	1,274	2,160
2,288,521	3,321,800	33,544	17,905	11,145	6,581	695	834
2,682,170	2,984,497	61,849	30,760	12,895	5,400	165	458
2,448,879	2,746,881	87,564	59,383	11,714	4,717	104	193
2,323,814	2,442,260	1,09,076	89,003	9,986	3,629	137	201
2,222,787	2,088,633	167,915	183,008	9,614	3,677	120	82
1,771,236	1,745,937	163,080	197,824	5,934	2,061	121	71
1,800,887	1,197,941	253,663	396,577	5,961	2,381	321	126
948,192	930,131	161,309	229,272	3,008	1,299	204	74
1,159,544	617,603	296,022	596,373	3,390	1,903	431	141
510,433	369,744	164,018	277,313	1,575	436	422	99
823,905	317,182	456,787	747,503	3,299	1,567	1,454	152
2,833	2,356	288	249	27	..	103	..
4,411,102	**4,043,649**	**256,988**	**514,249**	**8,690**	**9,978**	**2,273**	**2,469**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,317	34,219	147	102	..	84	254	631
103,451	304,100	797	1,294	202	615	304	787
421,376	670,945	3,914	4,193	1,177	2,047	410	572
649,074	685,079	6,981	7,335	1,515	1,496	289	100
637,733	565,728	9,697	12,813	1,260	1,768	101	44
586,569	502,936	11,911	18,661	1,171	1,056	45	21
545,337	390,567	20,825	36,071	881	891	41	38
412,013	320,409	21,168	42,890	799	561	52	46
381,862	218,772	33,332	70,990	589	460	23	13
208,105	145,631	23,285	43,744	290	157	44	17
204,268	98,375	37,497	98,011	288	357	205	60
94,787	53,741	21,537	49,361	109	87	147	58
149,199	52,758	65,816	128,726	410	397	339	82
1,001	388	82	59	..	..	19	..

C-2—AGE, SEX AND

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	**110,862,010**	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**	**36,020,824**	**44,735,927**
0—4	14,982 313	7,672,576	5,309,737	7,672,576	7,309,737
5—9	16,943,790	9,106,155	7,837,635	6,672,386	6,694,231
10—14	14,416,823	8,005,019	6,411,804	3,088,508	4,499,486
15—19	9,835,168	5,526,138	4,309,030	2,073,134	3,108,147
20—24	8,594,880	4,332,592	4,262,289	1,701,733	3,339,916
25—29	7,664,882	3,912,809	3,752,073	1,773,497	3,096,893
30—34	6,818,619	3,416,641	3,401,973	1,773,240	2,962,154
35—59	24,023,667	12,701,008	11,322,659	8,124,439	10,416,210
60+	7,541,437	4,122,561	3,418,876	3,136,662	3,303,769
A.N.S.	40,431	23,776	16,654	4,649	5,384

EDUCATIONAL

Age Group	Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18
All Ages	**2 569,947**	**570,576**	**1,572,570**	**334,159**
0—4	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..
10—14	48,868	29,837	2,616	2,282
15—19	691,537	205,894	258,283	116,192
20—24	475,284	109,172	456,771	95,300
25—29	352,421	77,939	284,877	50,674
30—34	272,010	50,349	192,092	28,905
35—59	653,259	91,406	352,097	39,003
60+	75,949	5,856	25,553	1,763
A.N.S.	618	124	281	39

*Includes figures for educational level not classifiable.

COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION—ALL AREAS

Literate (without educational level)*				Educational level			
Non-formal		Formal		Primary		Middle	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
468,736	**184,767**	**6,752,571**	**2,562,598**	**6 804 528**	**2 40,1 267**	**3 942 538**	**928,017**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65,807	31,370	2,247,519	1,052,891	120,444	59,142	..	..
73,802	33,680	2,155,558	829,767	2,173,620	829,042	461,735	187,691
45,717	24,746	310,816	143,184	995,726	420,544	1,105,613	255,687
40,868	18,574	216,573	108,071	566,660	315,470	585,781	152,640
36,907	q7,408	204,751	86,716	503,959	233,470	481,051	107,767
33,567	12,594	197,053	73,491	410,811	167,317	343,505	68,279
128,536	37,225	1,019,517	214,954	1,265,466	336,883	807,591	141,381
42,457	8,210	386,531	44,153	266,024	38,564	156,506	14,397
1,076	597	14,255	9,371	1,819	835	755	174

LEVEL

Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24
11,923	**1,733**	**28,081**	**1,904**	**1,147,556**	**321,789**
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
236	19	76	..	..	..
1,478	332	1,788	351	42,046	33,953
2,177	464	6,685	270	280,059	122,412
1,893	304	5,223	273	268,229	80,629
1,820	180	5,026	343	187,448	38,006
3,667	435	8,333	619	338,102	44,542
582	..	926	47	31,371	2,117
..	..	23	..	300	130

C-2 PART A—AGE, SEX AND

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**	**4,879,630**	**5,889,028**
0—4	2,536,148	1,290,759	1,245,390	1,290,759	1,245,390
5—9	2,831,249	1,493,118	1,338,131	882,277	871,040
10—14	2,610,482	1,410,770	1,199,712	428,367	500,518
15—19	2,054,548	1,153,051	901,497	334,153	387,018
20—24	1,840,520	1,003,897	836,623	266,856	411,071
25—29	1,540,180	819,574	720,606	235,010	397,261
30—34	1,280,379	694,015	586,363	219,674	365,559
35—59	4,113,133	2,312,367	1,800,766	901,981	1,394,211
60+	1,075,980	591,532	484,448	319,630	416,191
A.N.S.	16,496	9,057	7,439	923	763

EDUCATIONAL

Age Group	Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18
All Ages	**895,852**	**385,968**	**620,206**	**249,164**
0—4	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..
10—14	20,132	19,790	1,098	1,553
15—19	207,163	127,851	103,976	85,732
20—24	136,351	67,865	147,522	66,910
25—29	111,692	53,492	94,734	37,084
30—34	94,075	36,793	74,208	22,943
35—59	280,118	74,848	181,933	33,381
60+	46,143	5,205	16,646	1,524
A.N.S.	180	124	89	39

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN

Literate (Without educational level)*				Educational Level			
Non-formal		Formal		Primary		Middle	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
123,421	**86,317**	**1,269,930**	**869,151**	**1,307,882**	**868,321**	**998,271**	**485,401**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,818	10,764	557,694	425,556	38,329	30,771	..	..
15,205	12,842	331,488	227,758	471,020	332,281	143,266	104,950
11,981	12,390	52,902	33,239	174,699	111,016	241,419	114,475
14,425	8,334	38,830	28,514	113,821	81,780	136,582	64,201
10,194	8,213	31,664	25,155	89,477	73,106	106,754	54,855
8,713	8,659	30,843	22,440	76,570	59,366	80,923	38,297
35,712	21,554	163,149	80,815	278,961	156,822	238,521	97,702
11,862	5,210	56,994	20,266	64,480	23,161	50,488	10,806
490	361	6,365	5,407	525	518	318	115

LEVEL

Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduates and Above	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24
6,164	**1,265**	**16,559**	**1,274**	**660,226**	**285,090**
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
176	19	18	..	..	..
676	206	802	231	25,281	29,339
1,040	275	3,779	183	144,690	107,489
908	249	2,498	165	136,644	71,026
1,128	180	3,138	198	104,743	33,929
1,837	336	5,688	450	224,466	41,156
399	..	613	47	24,258	2,038
..	..	23	..	145	112

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

Age Group	Total Population			Total persons attedning School/College		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120.974**	**4,015,538**	**2,464,875**	**1,550,663**
0—4	2,536,148	1,290,759	1,245,390	238,556	15,271	13,285
5—9	2,831,249	1,493,118	1,338,131	1,219,539	692,955	526,584
10—14	2,610,482	1,410,770	1,199,712	1,562,249	926,414	635,835
15—19	2,054,548	1,153,051	901,497	822,372	539,516	282,855
20—24	1,840,520	1,003,897	836,623	273,380	209,360	64,021
25—29	1,540,180	819,574	720,606	49,513	39,789	9,724
30—34	1,280,379	694,015	586,363	15,135	11,289	3,847
35+	5,189,113	2,903,899	2,285,213	32,270	28,765	8.504
A.N.S.	16,496	9,057	7,439	12,524	6,515	6,008

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	**90,962,896**	**48,041,134**	**42,921,762**	**10,200,262**	**8,168,843**	**2,031,419**
0—4	12,446,165	6,381,817	6,064 348	29,315	18,422	10,892
5—9	14,112,541	7,613,037	6,499,504	3,074,866	2,228,178	846,688
10—14	11,806,341	6,594 249	5,212,092	4,723,560	3,753,358	970,202
15—19	7,780,620	4,373,087	3,407,533	1,773,906	1,618,743	155,163
20—24	6,754,360	3,328,695	3,425,666	410,425	390,831	19,593
25—29	6,124,702	3,093,234	3 031,467	86,768	80,246	6,522
30—34	5,538,241	2,722,626	2,815,615	26,271	21,882	4,389
35+	26,375,992	13,919,670	12,456,322	64,709	49,987	14,722
A.N.S.	23,935	14,720	9,215	10,443	7,196	3,247

C-5—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
All Ages	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**	51	45,046	28,255
00	1,532,646	1,441,342	52	198,983	163,897
01	1,098,158	1,054,833	53	59,954	61,833
02	1,596,717	1,556,756	54	58,842	60,310
03	1,768,837	1,719 548	55	1,096,568	1,011,732
04	1,676,219	1,537,259	56	104,839	91,766
05	2,128,534	1,802,178	57	43,001	35 621
06	1,967,929	1,761,967	58	120,318	191,806
07	1,459,343	1,287,579	59	25,729	19 965
08	2,364,830	1,970,154	60	1,585,323	1,261,401
09	1,185,519	1,015,756	61	23,635	14,704
10	2,447,746	1,940,501	62	98,487	86,588
11	1,047,575	872,383	63	27,527	30,900
12	2,175,888	1,642,213	64	22,198	19,951
13	1,058,323	898,629	65	710,731	638,248
14	1,275,487	1,058,077	66	31,296	22,569
15	1,515,308	1,053,844	67	20,546	15,552
16	1,271,008	1,016,629	68	45,449	66,313
17	623,949	495,101	69	10,530	9,823
18	1,682,282	1,394,351	70	766,110	603,239
19	433,590	347,106	71	9,901	4,899
20	1,862,399	1,855,289	72	41,713	31,854
21	394,820	285,532	73	11,053	8,648
22	1,192,089	1,100,501	74	9,546	6,380
23	403,735	359,310	75	242,974	208,130
24	479,549	561,658	76	14,725	10,527
25	2,143,584	1,790,228	77	6,528	3,371
26	520,398	443,816	78	14,874	18,033
27	318,835	259,314	79	3,079	2,224
28	820,983	1150,923	80	261,645	219,377
29	109,008	107,792	81	5,190	2,401
30	2,898,757	2,188,506	82	10,716	7,176
31	91,116	70,505	83	2,599	1,678
32	624,810	716,368	84	2,454	1,708
33	163,135	216,669	85	55,275	45,847
34	138,824	208,929	86	3,212	1,602
35	2,268,411	1,846,362	87	2,002	996
36	323,161	286,719	88	2,135	2,336
37	133,341	126,693	89	758	699
38	395,455	720,721	90	47,711	40,600
39	64,786	80,136	91	712	177
40	2,516,834	2,030,009	92	1,582	1,216
41	58,416	40,233	93	512	258
42	358,676	392,659	94	354	368
43	88,576	137,919	95	9,521	8,579
44	73,665	106,602	96	847	467
45	1,963,781	1,647,241	97	282	258
46	133,403	122,856	98	1,310	1,276
47	76,788	76,932	99	822	744
48	251,588	421,754	100+	16,697	15,762
49	38,559	43,414	A.N.S.	23,776	16,654
50	2,202,289	1,575,223			

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	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**	**48,041,134**	**42,921,762**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**
0—4	7,672,576	7,309,737	6,881,817	6,064 348	1,290,759	1,245,390
5—9	9,106,155	7,837,635	7,613,037	6,499,504	1,493,118	1,338,131
10—14	8,005,019	6,411,804	6 594,249	5,212,092	1,410,770	1,199,712
15—19	5,526,138	4,309,030	4 373,087	3,407,533	1,153,051	901,497
20—24	4,332,592	4,262,289	3 328 695	3,425,666	1,003 897	836,623
25—29	3,912,809	3,752,073	3,093,234	3,031,467	819,574	720,606
30—34	3,416,641	3,401,978	2,722,626	2,815,615	694,015	586,363
35—39	3,185,154	3,062,632	2,563,787	2,537 327	621,367	525,305
40—44	3,096,167	2,707,422	2 512,925	2,277,780	583,241	429,643
45—49	2,464,119	2,312,197	2,020,180	1,947,149	443,939	365,048
50—54	2 565,113	1,889,518	2,138 214	1,598,591	426,899	290,927
55—59	1,390,455	1,350,889	1,153,534	1,161,047	236,921	189,842
60—64	1,757,170	1,415,544	1,508,501	1,217,685	248,668	197,859
65—69	818,552	752,504	698,192	648,669	120,360	103,836
70—74	838,324	655,021	724,593	562,546	113,730	92,474
75—79	282,181	242,285	240,352	208,096	41,829	34,189
80—84	282,605	232,239	239,306	197,584	43,299	34,755
85—89	63,381	51,479	52,887	42,465	10,494	9,014
90—94	50,872	42,618	42,627	35,192	8,245	7,426
95—99	12,781	11,324	10,303	9,543	2,478	1,782
100+	16,696	15,761	14,268	12,649	2,428	3,112
A.N.S.	23,776	16,654	14,720	9,215	9,057	7,439

D-1—POPULATION CLASSIFIED

PLACE OF

Birth Place	Rural or Urban Status of Birth Place	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL POPULATION	**Total**	**110,862,010**	**58,819,274**	**52,042,736**
A. Born in India	**Total**	**110,519,329**	**58,644,963**	**51,874,366**
	Rural	**92,868,651**	**49,127,721**	**43,740,930**
	Urban	**17,599,143**	**9,508,541**	**8,090,652**
I. Within the State of enumeration	**Total**	**108,881,431**	**58,146,865**	**50,734,565**
	Rural	**91,792,412**	**88,828,529**	**42,963,883**
	Urban	**17,043,203**	**9,312,273**	**7,730,930**
1. Born in place of enumeration	Total	83,079,951	53,841,580	29,238,371
	Rural	68,776,549	45,375,442	23,401,107
	Urban	14,303,401	8,446,138	5,837,263
2. Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	17,270,874	2,356,539	14,914,334
	Rural	16,228,737	2,121,723	14,107,014
	Urban	1,013,103	233,117	779,986
3. Born in other districts of the State	Total	8,530,606	1,948,746	6,581,860
	Rural	6,787,126	1,331,364	5,455,762
	Urban	1,726,698	613,017	1,113,681
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration*	**Total**	**1,637,898**	**498,097**	**1,139,801**
	Rural	**1,076,239**	**299,192**	**777,047**
	Urban	**555,940**	**196,268**	**359,672**
Bihar	Total	453,430	132,994	320,436
	Rural	378,105	104,019	274,086
	Urban	74,228	28,388	45,839
Haryana	Total	142,717	42,050	100,667
	Rural	100,700	26,334	74,367
	Urban	41,775	15,591	26,184
Madhya Pradesh	Total	348,923	65,994	282,929
	Rural	264,548	45,859	218,689
	Urban	83,508	19,918	63,591
Punjab	Total	190,449	100,756	89,694
	Rural	122,566	68,633	53,933
	Urban	66,253	31,231	35,022
Rajasthan	Total	162,004	31,563	130,441
	Rural	115,731	18,573	97,158
	Urban	46,145	12,922	33,223
Delhi	Total	112,710	28,451	84,259
	Rural	17,137	2,267	14,869
	Urban	95,396	26,162	69,234
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Including, U.S.S.R.)†		**340,887**	**173,573**	**167,314**
Bangladesh		41,879	21,866	20,012
Burma		5,419	2,899	2,520
Nepal		94,510	38,145	56,364
Pakistan		192,722	105,842	86,880
Sri Lakna		42	..	42

NOTE :—

(*i*) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of birth unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.
(*ii*) Total population includes those born in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.
*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/U.T.'s that contribute largest number of migrants.
† Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries

BY PLACE OF BIRTH

ENUMERATION

Rural			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11
90,962,896	**48,041,134**	**42,921,762**	**19,899,114**	**10,778,141**	**9,120,974**
90,808,563	**47,971,707**	**42,836.856**	**19,710,766**	**10,673,256**	**9,037,511**
89,622,915	**47,749,568**	**41.873,347**	**3,245,735**	**1,378,153**	**1,867,583**
1,145,123	**217,959**	**927,164**	**16,454,021**	**9,290,582**	**7,163,438**
89,829,249	**47,745,329**	**42,083,920**	**19,052,182**	**10,401,536**	**8,650,645**
88,807,737	**47,569,478**	**41,238,264**	**2,984,675**	**1,259,056**	**1,725,618**
983,991	**173,011**	**810,980**	**16,059,212**	**9,139,262**	**6,919,950**
68,776,549	45,375,442	23,401,107	14,303,401	8,466,138	5,837,263
68,776,549	45,375,442	23,401,107	..	..	..
..	..	..	14,303,401	8,466,138	5,837,263
15,320,413	1,638,386	13,682.027	1,950,461	718,153	1,232,307
14,772,079	1,565,943	13,206,136	1,456,658	555,781	900,878
522,437	71,285	451,152	490,666	161,832	328,833
5,732,287	731,501	5,000,785	2,798,319	1,217,245	1,581,075
5,259,110	628,089	4,631,021	1,528,016	703,276	824,741
461,554	101,726	359,828	1,265,145	511,291	753,854
979,314	**226,378**	**752,936**	**658,584**	**271,719**	**386,865**
815,178	**180,095**	**635,083**	**261,061**	**119,096**	**141,964**
161,132	**44,948**	**116,184**	**394,808**	**151,320**	**243,488**
309,509	59,052	250,457	143,921	73,942	69,979
285,551	52,599	232,952	92, 554	51,419	41,135
23,403	6,270	17,132	50,825	22,118	28,707
83,618	17,342	66,276	59,100	24,708	34,391
73,636	14,470	59,166	27,064	11,863	15,201
9,864	2,813	7,052	31,910	12,778	19,132
245,087	36,327	208,760	103,836	29,667	74,169
217,358	31,847	185,511	47,189	14,012	33,178
27,407	4,403	23,004	56,101	15,515	40,587
111,608	61,878	49,729	78,842	38,878	39,964
96,590	54,443	42,147	25,976	14.190	11,786
13,724	6,727	6,997	52,529	24,504	28,025
100,218	11,487	88,731	61,785	20,075	41,710
87,692	8,764	78,928	28,039	9,809	18,230
12,506	2,703	9,803	33,639	10,219	23,420
37,187	6,273	30,914	75,523	22,178	**53,345**
12,479	1,172	11,307	4,657	1,095	3,562
24,707	5,101	19,606	70,689	21,061	49,628
154,041	**69,286**	**84,755**	**186,846**	**104,287**	**82,559**
31,651	16,785	14,866	10,228	5,081	5,147
3,504	1,885	1.619	1,916	1,014	902
71,883	24,235	47,647	22,627	13,910	8,717
46,548	26,161	20,386	146.174	79,680	66,494
20	..	20	21	..	21

D-2—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY

Place of Last Residence	Rural/or Urban Status of last Residence	PLACE OF All Areas Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL		**28,059,485**	**5,025,468**	**23,034,018**
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	**Total**	**27,776.850**	**4.885,207**	**22,891,643**
	Rural	**24,205,635**	**3,677,995**	**20,527,641**
	Urban	**3,517,925**	**1,197,940**	**2,319.985**
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**26,116,283**	**4,364,123**	**21,752,162**
	Rural	**23,144,770**	**3,388,725**	**19,756,045**
	Urban	**2,924,513**	**969,334**	**1,955,179**
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	17,616,234	2,435,120	15,181,114
	Rural	16,488,959	2,148,276	14.340,684
	Urban	1,096,305	284,752	811,553
2. In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	8,500,051	1,929,003	6,571,048
	Rural	6,655,811	1,240,449	5,415,361
	Urban	1,828,208	684,582	1,143,626
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration*	**Total**	**1,660,565**	**521,084**	**1,139,481**
	Rural	**1,060.865**	**289,270**	**771,595**
	Urban	**593,412**	**228,607**	**364,805**
Bihar	Total	445,494	129,540	315,954
	Rural	366,874	97,652	269,222
	Urban	77,652	31,313	46,340
Haryana	Total	147,867	45,647	102,220
	Rural	101,444	26,896	74,549
	Urban	45,746	18,357	27,389
Madhya Pradesh	Total	350,592	68,007	282,585
	Rural	263,155	44,746	218,410
	Urban	86,665	23,046	63,619
Punjab	Total	191,237	102,233	89,004
	Rural	121,459	67,955	53,504
	Urban	67,715	33,147	34,567
Rajasthan	Total	161,774	31,632	130,143
	Rural	114,187	17,528	96,659
	Urban	47,401	14,018	33,384
Delhi	*Total*	*125,261*	*37,370*	*87,891*
	Rural	18,183	2,688	15,494
	Urban	106,941	34,661	72,281
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)†		**280,116**	**138,909**	**141,207**
Bangladesh		35,672	18,113	17,560
Burma		4,828	2,601	2,227
Nepal		89,792	34,732	55,061
Pakistan		143,282	78,520	64,763
Sri Lanka		42	..	42

NOTE :—
(*i*) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of birth unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.
(*ii*) Total population includes those born in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.
* Data is presented only in respect of these six States/U.T.'s that contribute largest number of migrants.
† Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

ENUMERATION					
Rural			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11
22,431,833	**2,701,778**	**19,730,055**	**5,627,653**	**2,323,689**	**3,303,963**
22,306,554	**2,649,607**	**19,656,947**	**5,470,296**	**2,235,600**	**3,234,696**
31,083,855	**2,389,601**	**18,694,254**	**3,121,780**	**1,288,393**	**1,833,386**
1,180,359	**255,154**	**925,204**	**2,337,566**	**942,786**	**1,394,780**
21,306,599	**2,407,936**	**18,898,663**	**4,809,686**	**1,956,187**	**2,853,499**
20,263,171	**2,207,868**	**18,055,302**	**2,881,600**	**1,180,857**	**1,700,743**
1,004,769	**197,101**	**807,669**	**1,919,744**	**772,233**	**1,147,511**
15,578,385	1,683,184	13,895,201	2,037,849	751,936	1,285,914
15,019,139	1,600,160	13,418,980	1,469,820	548,116	921,704
531,710	81,629	450,080	564,596	203,123	361,473
5,728,215	724,752	5,003,463	2,771,836	1,204,251	1,567,581
5,244,031	607,709	4,636,322	1,411,780	632,741	779,039
473,059	115,471	357,588	1,355,148	569,110	786,038
999,954	**241,671**	**758,284**	**660,610**	**279,413**	**381,197**
820,685	**181,733**	**638,952**	**240,180**	**107,536**	**132,644**
175,590	**58,054**	**117,536**	**417,822**	**170,553**	**247,269**
308,850	58,646	250,205	136,643	70,894	65,749
283,147	51,065	232,082	83,727	46,587	37,140
25,272	7,422	17,850	52,381	23,891	28,490
88,135	20,043	68,092	59,731	25,604	34,128
76,482	15,977	60,505	24,962	10,919	14,043
11,127	3,715	7,412	34,619	14,642	19,977
246,441	36,520	209,912	104,151	31,478	72,673
218,546	31,574	186,972	44,610	13,172	31,438
27,614	4,898	22,716	59,051	18,148	40,902
116,596	65,449	51,147	74,641	36,784	37,857
99,417	56,200	43,217	22,042	11,755	10,287
15,532	8,327	7,205	52,182	24,820	27,362
100,335	11,572	88,764	61,439	20,060	41,379
87,864	8,659	79,206	26,322	8,869	17,453
12,392	2,875	9,517	35,009	11,143	23,866
39,950	8,118	31,831	85,312	29,252	56,060
13,278	1,294	11,984	4,905	1,394	3,511
26,672	6,824	19,848	80,269	27,836	52,433
124,987	**52,031**	**72,956**	**155,129**	**86,878**	**68,250**
27,473	14,137	13,337	8,199	3,976	4,223
3,426	1,866	1,560	1,402	735	667
68,636	21,778	46,858	21,157	12,854	8,203
24,874	13,928	10,946	118,408	64,591	53,817
20	..	20	21	..	21

D-3—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL		**28,059,485**	**5,025,468**	**23,034,018**
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	**Total**	**27,776,850**	**4,885,207**	**22,891,643**
	Rural	**24,205,635**	**3,677,995**	**20,527,641**
	Urban	**3,517,925**	**1,197,940**	**2,319,985**
I. Within State of enumeration	**Total**	**26,116,285**	**4,364,123**	**21,752,162**
	Rural	**23,144,770**	**3,388,725**	**19,756,045**
	Urban	**2,924,513**	**969,334**	**1,955,179**
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	17,616,234	2,435,120	15,181,114
	Rural	16,488,959	2,148,276	14,340,684
	Urban	1,096,305	284,752	811,553
2. In other districts of State	Total	8,500,051	1,929,003	6,571,048
	Rural	6,655,811	1,240,449	5,415,361
	Urban	1,828,208	684,582	1,143,626
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration*	**Total**	**1,660,565**	**521,084**	**1,139,481**
	Rural	**1,060,865**	**289,270**	**771,595**
	Urban	**593,412**	**228,607**	**364,805**
Bihar	Total	445,494	129,540	315,954
	Rural	366,874	97,652	269,222
	Urban	77,652	31,313	46,340
Haryana	Total	147,867	45,647	102,220
	Rural	101,444	26,896	74,549
	Usban	45,746	18,357	27,389
Madhya Pradesh	Total	350,592	68,007	282,585
	Rural	263,155	44,746	218,410
	Urban	86,665	23,046	63,619
Punjab	Total	191,237	102,233	89,004
	Rural	121,459	67,955	53,504
	Urban	67,715	33,147	34,567
Rajasthan	Total	161,774	31,632	130,143
	Rural	114,187	17,528	96,659
	Urban	47,401	14,018	33,384
Delhi	Total	125,261	37,370	87,891
	Rural	18,183	2,688	15,494
	Urban	106,941	34,661	72,281
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		**280,116**	**138,909**	**141,207**
C. Other Countries		**2,520**	**1,352**	**1,168**

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/U.T.s that contribute largest number of migrants.

LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—ALL AREAS

REASON FOR MIGRATION									
Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,511,183	184,315	254,581	87,646	1,439,825	1,428,203	243,203	20,012,110	1,516,776	1,251744
1,470,644	179,877	249,558	86,968	1,453,030	1,457,317	241,908	19,944,014	1,470,068	1,223,468
1,016,334	123,764	186,088	57,815	1,066,611	1,034,452	217,269	18,281,777	1,191,692	1,029,832
451.876	55,851	62,926	28,990	383,723	420,243	24,062	1,630,914	275,354	183,986
1,274,577	148,186	224,477	77,371	1,284,256	1,284,624	231,922	19,101,249	1,348.891	1,140,732
906,657	104,640	173,107	53,820	977,425	950,228	210,306	17,668,255	1,121,229	979,102
366,139	43,323	51,080	23,389	305,420	332,828	21,071	1,403,288	225,624	152,350
491,247	65,779	110,548	38,,211	703.381	650,068	166,423	13,609,017	963,522	818,039
414,085	54,605	97,692	31,081	617,461	565,306	156,394	12,947,655	862,643	742,037
76,856	11,161	12,703	7,068	85,458	84,334	9,716	638,860	100,018	70,130
783,330	82,407	113,929	39,160	580,875	634,556	65,500	5,492,232	385,369	322,693
492,572	50,035	75,416	22,738	359,964	384,923	53,912	4,720,600	258,585	237,065
289,282	32,163	38,376	16,321	219,962	248,494	11,355	764,428	125,606	82,221
196,066	31,691	25,081	9,596	168,775	172,693	9,985	842,765	121,177	82,736
109,677	19,124	12,981	3,996	89,136	84,224	6,962	613,522	70,464	50,730
85,737	12,528	11,846	5,601	78,303	87,415	2,991	227,626	49,730	31,636
55,469	6,344	9,332	2,343	32,694	34,058	3,087	256,413	28,958	16,796
42,110	5,032	6,627	1,731	23,387	22,848	2,777	225,806	22,751	13,805
13,218	1,312	2,526	611	9,248	11,152	310	30,313	6,010	2,951
17,180	2,380	2,688	1,135	17,152	16,400	900	76,268	7,727	6,037
8,988	1,303	1,927	600	10,844	10,083	602	58,349	4,534	4,214
8,192	1,077	761	535	5,977	6,162	298	17,791	3,129	1,823
20,956	5,956	2,789	910	19,316	19,533	2,134	233,320	22,812	22,866
12,799	4,536	1,583	525	10,012	9,489	1,836	185,362	18,425	18,499
8,124	1,419	1,188	385	9,110	9,964	298	47,596	4,326	4,255
38,441	6,306	1,517	1,051	41,852	37,381	931	34,449	19,493	9,817
24,721	4,768	494	435	28,875	23,938	507	18,605	13,359	5,757
13,545	1,518	1,009	616	12,334	12,960	410	15,511	5,850	3,964
12,977	2,262	1,306	451	11,323	12,867	1,238	109,881	4,788	4,681
7,413	1,559	679	257	6,342	6,699	853	85,430	2,241	2,715
5,529	704	613	194	4,961	6,148	367	24,372	2,548	1,966
12,359	1,843	1,608	1,806	14,973	16,628	553	60,903	7,876	6,710
887	202	316	149	845	1,270	101	12,870	549	1,003
11,461	1,641	1,292	1,657	14,128	15,358	452	47,937	7,327	5,688
40,444	4,400	4,822	661	46,577	40,486	1,295	67,833	45,771	27,826
96	39	101	18	218	39	..	268	938	450

D-3 PART A—MIGRANTS BY SEX PLACE OF

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL		**5,627,653**	**2,323,689**	**3,303,963**
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	**Total**	**5,470,296**	**2,235,600**	**3,234,696**
	Rural	**3,121,730**	**1,288,393**	**1,833,386**
	Urban	**2,337,566**	**942,786**	**1,394,780**
I. Within State of enumeration	**Total**	**4,809,686**	**1,956,187**	**2,853,499**
	Rural	**2,881,609**	**1,180,857**	**1,700,743**
	Urban	**1,919,744**	**772,233**	**1,147,511**
1. Elsewhere in district of Enumeration	Total	2,037,849	751,936	1,285,914
	Rural	1,469,820	548,116	921,704
	Urban	564,596	203,123	361,473
2. In other districts of State	Total	2,771,836	1,204,251	1,567,585
	Rural	1,411,780	632,741	779,039
	Urban	1,355,148	569,110	786,038
II. States in India beyond the State of bnumeration*	**Total**	**660,610**	**279,413**	**381,197**
	Rural	**240,180**	**107,536**	**132,644**
	Urban	**417,822**	**170,553**	**247,269**
Bihar	Total	136,643	70,894	65,749
	Rural	83,727	46,587	37,140
	Urban	52,381	23,891	28,490
Haryana	Total	59,731	25,604	34,128
	Rural	24,962	10,919	14,043
	Urban	34,619	14,642	19,977
Madhya Pradesh	Total	104,151	31,478	72,673
	Rural	44,610	13,172	31,438
	Urban	59,051	18,148	40,902
Punjab	Total	74,641	36,784	37,857
	Rural	22,042	11,755	10,287
	Urban	52,182	24,820	27,362
Rajasthan	Total	61,439	20,060	41,379
	Rural	26,322	8,869	17,453
	Urban	35,009	11,143	23,866
Delhi	Total	85,312	29,252	56,060
	Rural	4,905	1,394	3,511
	Urban	80,269	27,836	52,433
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		**155,129**	**86,878**	**68,250**
C. Other Countries		**2,228**	**1,211**	**1,017**

NOTE :—

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

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

*Data is presentee only in respect of these six States/U.T.s that contribute largest number of migrants

LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN

REASON FOR MIGRATION									
Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
983,284	**90,387**	**171,992**	**53,493**	**661,154**	**716,244**	**35,900**	**2,153,847**	**471,359**	**289,992**
964,820	**88,320**	**167,510**	**53,079**	**632,325**	**690,060**	**35,426**	**2,135,301**	**435,518**	**267,937**
590,630	**47,046**	**111,536**	**28,577**	**332,563**	**353,188**	**20,494**	**1,270,338**	**233,171**	**134,237**
372,543	**41,175**	**55,508**	**24,484**	**298,780**	**335,856**	**14,882**	**861,062**	**201,072**	**132,204**
840,745	**73,974**	**188,174**	**46,106**	**550,681**	**592,098**	**32,393**	**1,906,034**	**384,194**	**235,287**
536,655	**41,823**	**103,027**	**26,322**	**309,164**	**324,063**	**19,464**	**1,185,301**	**212,547**	**123,233**
302,891	**32,070**	**44,935**	**19,766**	**240,742**	**267,275**	**12,912**	**717,683**	**170,754**	**110,718**
277,153	24,659	59,420	17,374	215,275	209,033	16,040	919,163	184,048	115,685
220,190	17,972	49,097	11,734	158,216	151,140	11,318	674,322	109,295	66,536
56,739	6,687	10,228	5,640	56,937	57,813	4,722	242,889	74,497	48,444
563,592	49,315	88,754	28,732	335,406	383,065	16,353	986,871	200,146	119,602
316,466	23,852	53,930	14,588	150,948	172,923	8,146	510,980	103,252	56,697
246,152	25,383	34,707	14,126	183,805	209,461	8,190	474,794	96,256	62,274
124,075	**14,346**	**19,337**	**6,973**	**81,644**	**97,962**	**3,033**	**229,267**	**51,324**	**32,649**
53,975	**5,223**	**8,509**	**2,255**	**23,399**	**29,125**	**1,130**	**85,037**	**20,623**	**11,004**
69,652	**9,104**	**10,573**	**4,718**	**58,038**	**68,581**	**1,971**	**143,379**	**30,319**	**21,486**
33,748	2,001	6,802	1,657	14,589	17,535	527	38,642	15,229	5,914
23,466	1,176	4,340	1,106	7,564	8,981	351	22,294	10,866	3,583
10,201	825	2,282	551	7,006	8,533	176	16,249	4,227	2,331
11,205	1,060	2,012	848	8,131	8,355	313	22,089	3,942	1,775
4,619	313	1,312	313	3,267	3,394	75	9,352	1,646	671
6,586	747	700	535	4,864	4,961	238	12,629	2,254	1,104
13,278	2,206	2,044	569	10,135	12,487	482	52,598	5,540	4,783
6,217	1,189	1,033	234	3,120	3,924	312	24,212	2,491	1,879
7,028	1,017	993	365	6,930	8,501	171	28,169	3,026	2,850
16,530	1,815	1,081	498	12,849	14,166	465	17,255	5,859	4,123
5,819	635	197	63	3,583	4,049	138	4,278	2,018	1,262
10,596	1,180	870	434	9,222	10,098	313	12,846	3,819	2,803
9,124	1,528	1,083	362	6,502	8,160	418	28,650	2,933	2,679
4,205	909	496	168	3,087	3,485	113	11,981	968	910
4,903	619	573	194	3,415	4,675	287	16,609	1,965	1,769
10,487	1,426	1,245	1,597	11,907	13,394	432	35,401	5,181	4,241
642	120	201	129	335	557	18	2,506	199	198
9,824	1,306	1,044	1,468	11,572	12,837	414	32,798	4,982	4,023
18,409	**2,029**	**4,381**	**396**	**28,611**	**25,784**	**474**	**18,345**	**35,004**	**21,696**
55	39	101	18	218	399	..	202	837	360

D-3 PART B—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL		**22,431,833**	**2,701,778**	**19,730,055**
A. Last residence elsewhere in india	**Total**	**22,306.554**	**2,649,607**	**19,656.947**
	Rural	**21,083.355**	**2,389,601**	**18,694,254**
	Urban	**1,180,359**	**255,154**	**925,204**
I. Within State of enumeration	**Total**	**21,306,599**	**2,407,936**	**18.898,663**
	Rural	**20,263,171**	**2,207,868**	**18,055,302**
	Urban	**1,004.769**	**197,101**	**807,669**
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	15.578,285	1,683,184	13,895,201
	Rural	15,019.139	1,600,160	13,418.980
	Urban	531,710	81.629	450,080
2. In other districts of State	Total	5,728.215	724,752	5,003,463
	Rural	5,244,031	607.709	4,636,322
	Urban	473,059	115.471	357,588
II. State in India beyond State of enumeration*	**Total**	**999,954**	**241,671**	**758,284**
	Rural	**820,685**	**181,733**	**638.952**
	Urban	**175,590**	**58,054**	**117,536**
Bihar	Total	308,850	58,646	250,205
	Rural	283,147	51,065	232,082
	Urban	25,272	7,422	17,850
Haryana	Total	88,135	20,043	68,092
	Rural	76,482	15,977	60,505
	Urban	11,127	3,715	7,412
Madhya Pradesh	Total	246,441	36,529	209,912
	Rural	218,546	31,574	186,972
	Urban	27,614	4,898	22,716
Punjab	Total	116,596	65,449	51,147
	Rural	99.417	56,200	43,217
	Urban	15,532	8,327	7,205
Rajasthan	Total	100,335	11,572	88,764
	Rural	87,864	8,659	79,206
	Urban	12,392	2,875	9,517
Delhi	Total	39,950	8,118	31,831
	Rural	13,278	1,294	11,984
	Urban	26,672	6,824	19,848
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		**124,987**	**52,031**	**72,956**
C. Other Countries		**292**	**141**	**151**

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/U.T's that contribute largest number of migrants.

LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL

REASON FOR MIGRATION									
Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
527,899	93,928	82,489	34,154	838,671	781.959	207,303	17,858,262	1,045,417	961,752
505,823	91,557	82,047	33.889	820,705	767,257	206,482	17,808,713	1,034,550	955,532
425,704	76,717	74,552	29,238	734,048	681,264	196,774	17,011,439	958,522	895,595
70,332	14,677	7,448	4,596	94,944	84,387	9,179	769,852	74,282	51,782
433,832	74,212	76,203	31,265	733,574	692,526	199,529	17,195,215	964,697	905,445
370,902	62.817	70,081	27,498	663,282	626.165	190,842	16,482,953	908,681	855,869
63,248	11,353	6,145	3,623	94,679	65,551	8,159	685,605	54,870	41,633
214,694	41,120	51,128	20,837	488,106	441,035	150,383	12,689,854	779,474	702,354
193,896	26,633	48,595	19,247	59,246	414,166	145,076	12,273,333	753,348	675,501
20,117	4,474	2,476	1,429	28,521	26,521	4,994	395,971	25,521	21,686
219,738	33,092	25,175	10,429	245,468	251,491	49,147	4,505,360	185,224	203,090
176,106	26,184	21,486	8,151	209,016	211,999	45,766	4,209,620	155,333	180,369
43,130	6,780	3,669	2,195	36,157	39,033	3,165	289,634	29,350	19,946
71,991	**17,345**	**5,744**	**2,623**	**87,131**	**74,731**	**6,952**	**613,498**	**69,853**	**50,087**
55,702	**13,901**	**4,472**	**1,741**	**65,787**	**55,099**	**5,932**	**528,485**	**49,840**	**39,726**
16,085	**3,424**	**1,273**	**882**	**20,265**	**18,833**	**1,020**	**84,247**	**19,411**	**10,150**
21,721	4,343	2,531	986	18,105	16,523	2,560	217,771	13,729	10,881
18,644	3,856	2,287	625	15,823	13,867	2,426	203,512	11,885	10,222
3,018	1,487	244	60	2,243	2,618	134	14,064	1,783	620
5,975	1,320	676	287	9,021	8,045	587	54,179	3,784	4,261
4,368	990	616	287	7,578	6,688	527	48,997	2,888	3,543
1,607	330	61	..	1,112	1,201	60	5,162	875	719
7,678	3,750	745	312	9,181	7.046	1,652	180,722	17,272	18,083
6,582	3,347	550	291	6,983	5,564	1,525	161,150	15,934	16,619
1,096	402	195	21	2,180	1,463	127	19,426	1,300	1,404
21,912	4,491	436	553	29,002	23,215	466	17,194	13,634	5,694
18,902	4,133	297	372	25,292	19,890	369	14,327	11,341	4,495
2,948	337	139	181	3,112	2,861	97	2,665	2,031	1,160
3,853	734	223	89	4,821	4,707	820	81,232	1,855	2,002
3,208	649	183	89	3,255	3,214	740	73,449	1,273	1,805
627	85	40	0	1,545	1,473	80	7,763	582	196
1,872	417	363	209	3,066	3,234	121	25,502	2,696	2,469
235	82	115	20	510	713	83	10,364	350	804
1,637	335	248	189	2,556	2,521	38	15,139	2,345	1,665
22,035	**2,371**	**441**	**265**	**17,966**	**14,702**	**821**	**49,488**	**10,767**	**6,131**
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	**61**	**100**	**90**

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		Sikhs	
		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**	**4,567,875**	**4,043,649**	**3,253,899**	**2,882,105**	**1,235,749**	**1,090,890**	**32,151**	**29,362**
	10—11	**125,327**	**105,882**	**101,253**	**84,935**	**23,225**	**20,242**	**275**	**235**
	12—13	**255,371**	**226,168**	**205,181**	**179,909**	**48,301**	**44,679**	**687**	**582**
	14—15	**1,108,466**	**975,849**	**828,379**	**725,233**	**268,344**	**240,506**	**4,498**	**4,054**
	16—17	**929,807**	**850,963**	**653,529**	**597,872**	**263,313**	**241,182**	**4,720**	**4,397**
	18—19	**834,948**	**756,311**	**563,481**	**512,154**	**253,354**	**227,636**	**7,340**	**6,703**
	20—21	**601,155**	**513,886**	**401,335**	**346,226**	**184,336**	**153,677**	**7,348**	**6,580**
	22—23	**110,098**	**102,779**	**78,861**	**74,623**	**26,362**	**23,362**	**2,454**	**2,391**
	24+	**114,809**	**100,791**	**73,511**	**65,425**	**36,704**	**31,245**	**1,846**	**1,687**
Less than 20	All Ages	340,414	338,319	244,554	243,271	97,793	92,980	885	885
	10—11	14,233	14,196	10,840	10,823	3,347	3,328	..	..
	12—13	35,192	34,980	26,106	25,960	9,010	8,944	19	19
	14—15	99,175	98,661	72,274	71,942	26,404	26,222	178	178
	16—17	90,218	89,862	61,459	61,297	28,050	27,857	288	288
	18—19	22,368	22,259	14,690	14,598	7,336	7,318	162	162
20—29	All Ages	1,371,096	1,356,025	987,923	979,342	358,816	352,533	9,446	9,375
	10—11	32,055	31,515	24,867	24,522	7,059	6,863	37	37
	12—13	77,334	76,542	61,079	60,626	15,771	15,433	161	161
	14—15	289,333	286,503	212,145	210,261	74,838	73,912	666	666
	16—17	310,199	306,989	216,401	214,845	90,122	88,534	1,185	1,185
	18—19	304,512	301,504	212,157	210,374	86,456	85,272	2,301	2,261
	20—21	154,049	153,011	111,752	111,203	36,737	36,248	2,401	2,401
	22—23	45,683	45,402	35,136	34,911	8,116	8,060	1,080	1,080
	24+	19,805	19,699	15,152	15,111	3,638	3,574	428	428
30—39	All Ages	1,102,963	1,068,665	783,241	759,137	301,220	291,425	7,438	7,296
	10—11	28,140	26,997	23,310	22,460	4,649	4,356	80	80
	12—13	56,073	53,755	44,512	42,578	11,203	10,857	100	80
	14—15	279,032	269,692	206,501	199,268	70,140	68,130	888	888
	16—17	233,111	227,121	163,988	159,652	66,119	64,526	927	905
	18—19	209,433	203,675	140,911	137,140	64,317	62,410	1,718	1,659
	20—21	140,709	136,720	94,467	91,965	42,557	41,152	1,871	1,830
	22—23	30,119	29,547	21,783	21,403	9,965	6,774	769	769
	24+	33,668	33,309	22,542	22,322	9,731	9,592	547	547
40+	All Ages	1,752,956	1,280,253	1,237,757	899,989	481,898	353,930	14,384	11,806
	10—11	50,876	33,152	42,213	27,107	8,171	5,695	158	117
	12—13	86,752	60,870	73,463	50,725	12,317	9,445	407	321
	14—15	440,831	320,920	337,364	243,689	96,961	72,241	2,766	2,322
	16—17	296,260	226,971	211,662	162,059	79,022	60,262	2,320	2,020
	18—19	298,592	228,831	195,703	150,022	95,223	72,614	3,160	2,621
	20—21	306,377	224,155	195,097	143,058	105,042	76,277	3,076	2,349
	22—23	34,297	27,830	21,942	18,309	11,281	8,529	605	542
	24+	61,336	47,783	35,817	27,993	23,335	18,079	872	713

NOTE :—

1. 'All ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not stated'.
2. 'All ages" under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.
3. '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		Sikhs	
		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	24,629,306	21,757,085	21,555,008	18,999,006	2,986,117	2,677,756	66,805	61,370
	10—11	1,867,702	1,648,257	1,710,028	1,503,714	156,513	143,450	713	693
	12—13	2,766,074	2,507,788	2,482,847	2,244,145	280,548	261,288	1,513	1,332
	14—15	7.845.994	6,873,480	6,864,409	5,993,346	965,531	865,703	8,761	8,022
	16—17	3,836,792	3,505,979	3,341,975	3,048,859	479,448	443,024	10,757	10,088
	18—19	2,627,600	2,370,763	2,222,297	2,002,460	387,039	351,008	14,914	14,096
	20—21	2,134,901	1,721,591	1,760,777	1,409,212	353,028	293,490	18,448	16,224
	22—23	163,921	149,407	129,093	117,307	31,543	29,153	2,986	2,668
	24+	282,364	235,710	223,568	184,346	54,773	47,454	3,741	3,629
Less than 20	All Ages	3,005,520	2,992,120	2,680,680	2,669,816	321,363	318,847	2,097	2,077
	10—11	304,486	303,474	276,786	275,875	27,628	27,526	32	32
	12—13	452,111	450,283	403,651	402,206	48,259	47,855	58	58
	14—15	741,959	739,529	648,089	646,107	92,901	92,452	534	534
	16—17	420,715	419,687	366,988	366,079	52,771	52,652	570	570
	18—19	68,892	68,769	59,677	59,575	8,965	8,944	209	209
20—29	All Ages	6,366,943	6,306,297	5,535,873	5,484,297	807,014	798,134	18,011	17,856
	10—11	465,512	461,211	420,360	416,684	44,895	44,271	157	157
	12—13	796,515	789,307	704,907	698,609	90,905	90,016	464	443
	14—15	1,851,254	1,835,661	1,605,758	1,591,790	241,453	239,869	2,457	2,416
	16—17	1,254,208	1,244,085	1,086,038	1,077,218	162,939	161,694	3,688	3,667
	18—19	882,173	875,992	747,511	742,396	128,574	127,510	4,745	4,745
	20—21	355,111	352,865	292,467	290,711	57,972	57,502	3,940	3,920
	22—23	44,703	44,579	35,912	35,787	7,873	7,873	768	768
	24+	20,793	20,610	16,187	16,059	4,074	4,017	512	512
30—39	All Ages	5,345,873	5,189,140	4,646,157	4,507,445	678,697	661,054	16,030	15,791
	10—11	387,605	376,479	354,177	343,880	33,089	32,259	241	241
	12—13	605,683	588,419	544,601	528,936	60,444	58,866	322	322
	14—15	1,838,693	1,782,611	1,596,508	1,546,690	238,091	231,969	2,455	2,355
	16—17	895,854	871,892	777,678	756,313	114,682	112,186	2,273	2,233
	18—19	630,004	615,823	529,700	517,636	95,592	93,552	3,832	3,768
	20—21	412,534	402,312	331,579	322,998	76,093	74,467	4,311	4,296
	22—23	44,742	44,175	35,286	34,803	8,447	8,362	915	915
	24+	63,528	62,460	49,395	48,476	13,181	13,033	877	877
40+	All Ages	9,908,365	7,267,172	8,689,936	6,335,336	1,178,799	899,478	30,667	25,646
	10—11	709,906	506,928	658,522	467,111	50,901	39,394	284	264
	12—13	911,539	679,596	829,483	614,212	80,940	64,551	669	509
	14—15	3,413,561	2,515,250	3,013,547	2,208,349	393,067	301,395	3,315	2,717
	16—17	1,265,910	970,209	1,111,185	849,144	149,036	116,471	4,226	3,618
	18—19	1,046,230	809,917	885,109	682,593	153,908	121,002	6,128	5,373
	20—21	1,367,195	966,353	1,136,690	795,461	218,943	161,501	10,197	8,408
	22—23	74,477	60,654	57,895	46,716	15,223	12,017	1,303	984
	24+	198,023	156,261	157,967	119,791	37,518	30,404	2,352	2,240

NOTE :

1. 'All ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not stated'.
2. 'All ages ' under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.
3. '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	Total		Illiterate	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL AGES	**All Ages**	**4,567,875**	**4,043,649**	**3,075,546**	**2,636,067**
	10—11	**125,327**	**105,882**	**106,155**	**88,298**
	12—13	**255,371**	**226,168**	**202,905**	**178,184**
	14—15	**1,108,466**	**975,849**	**842,054**	**728,005**
	16—17	**929,807**	**850,963**	**605,104**	**541,755**
	18—19	**834,948**	**756,311**	**501,887**	**438,701**
	20—21	**601,155**	**513,886**	**377,178**	**302,720**
	22—23	**110,098**	**102,779**	**42,569**	**37,042**
	24+	**114,809**	**100,791**	**64,837**	**53,159**
Less Than 20	All Ages	340,414	338,319	229,670	228,412
	10—11	14,233	14,196	11,451	11,432
	12—13	35,192	34,980	27,441	27,266
	14—15	99,175	98,661	70,869	70,511
	16—17	90,218	89,862	57,318	57,127
	18—19	22,368	22,259	11,941	11,873
20—29	All Ages	1,571,096	1,356,625	775,159	764 941
	10—11	32,055	31,519	24,895	24,485
	12—13	77,334	76 542	57,937	57,332
	14—15	289,335	286,503	200,485	198,387
	16—17	310,199	306 989	182,597	180,303
	18—19	304 512	301,504	153,190	151,405
	20—21	154,049	153,011	62,940	62,376
	22—23	45,683	45,402	10,772	10,630
	24+	19,805	19,699	4,596	4,555
30—39	All Ages	1,102,963	1 068 665	742,120	687,759
	10—11	28,140	26 997	23,737	22,783
	12—13	56,073	53,755	44,231	42,548
	14—15	279,032	269,692	207,560	200 255
	16—17	233,111	227,121	147,464	143 692
	18—19	209,433	203,675	123,562	119,658
	20—21	140,709	136,720	79,095	76,164
	22—23	30,119	29 547	10,486	10,209
	24+	33,668	33,309	15 091	14,871
40+	All Ages	1,752,956	1 280,253	1,358,294	954,694
	10—11	50,876	33,152	46,074	29,599
	12—13	86,752	60,870	73,295	51,037
	14—15	440,831	320,920	363,065	256,801
	16—17	296,260	226,971	217,906	160,614
	18—19	298,592	228 831	213,382	155,723
	20—21	306,377	224,155	235,122	164,180
	22—23	34,297	27,830	21,311	16,202
	24+	61,336	47,783	45,149	33,734

NOTE :—

1. 'All ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'Age not stated' 'Age at marriage not stated.' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years' respectively.
2. 'Literate but below middle' includes figures for educational levels not classifiable and total includes 'Educational level not stated'.

PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL– URBAN

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
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
667,367	**614,456**	**279,164**	**264,963**	**372,165**	**358,965**	**173,634**	**169,199**
12,485	**11,350**	**3,492**	**3,255**	**2,445**	**2,249**	**751**	**730**
34,707	**31,587**	**10,181**	**9,353**	**6,448**	**6,023**	**1,130**	**1,021**
162,073	**148,619**	**53,966**	**50,985**	**43,271**	**41,586**	**7,103**	**6,654**
160,300	**151,284**	**70,395**	**67,480**	**76,805**	**74,058**	**17,203**	**16,387**
131,577	**122,404**	**65,907**	**62,301**	**99,848**	**97,027**	**35,730**	**34,878**
73,296	**65,847**	**34,745**	**32,574**	**67,951**	**65,629**	**47,985**	**47,116**
12,369	**11,572**	**7,253**	**6,939**	**21,958**	**21,644**	**25,949**	**25,582**
10,217	**9,245**	**5,560**	**5,091**	**14,029**	**13,409**	**20,166**	**19,886**
60,094	59,486	23,642	23,532	24,676	24,557	2,332	2,332
2,055	2,037	407	407	285	285	36	36
5,339	5,302	1,735	1,735	656	656	20	20
17,384	17,266	6,173	6,173	4,580	4,542	169	169
15,905	15,822	7,369	7,339	8,964	8,920	663	663
3,939	3,886	2,101	2,083	3 770	3.770	647	647
212,812	210,563	109.366	108,570	174.962	173.578	98,797	98,373
3,958	3,843	1.500	1,500	1 320	1,303	384	384
12,310	12.238	3,525	3,507	2,925	2,851	636	614
48,502	47,951	19,809	19.708	17.252	17,208	3,284	3,249
56,187	55.692	28.846	28.629	34.305	33,998	8,465	8,368
47,791	47,399	29,476	29.203	52,752	52,306	21,304	21,191
17,174	16,969	12,267	12.232	32,739	32,593	28,929	28,842
4,666	4,645	2 802	2,761	11,348	11.294	16,094	16,072
1,419	1 378	1.021	1,021	4,095	4.072	8,673	8,673
168,264	163,533	79.563	69 125	102,257	99,517	49,758	48,731
2,893	2.783	814	798	507	445	189	189
7,393	6,907	2.362	2.283	1,817	1,745	270	270
42,696	41,473	13,718	13,395	12,966	12.551	2 092	2,017
42,356	41,381	17,608	17.192	20.358	19,781	5,325	5.075
33.446	32,567	17.172	16,903	25,796	25,113	9,656	9,434
19.876	19,431	9,138	9,027	19,801	19,474	12.798	12,624
3,319	3,247	2.098	2,047	6.858	6,786	7,359	7,258
2,874	2,852	2.065	2,065	5,552	5,449	8,085	8,071
226,071	180,746	75.575	63.736	70.270	61,314	22,746	19,762
3,555	**2,663**	771	550	**334**	**218**	142	122
9,643	7,119	2.560	1.827	1,051	771	203	116
53,471	41,909	14.265	11,708	8.473	7,284	1,557	1,219
45,853	38,389	16.572	14.329	13,178	11,359	2.750	2.280
46,400	38.552	17,157	15.111	17,530	15,837	4.123	3,607
36,246	29,447	13.369	11,316	15,411	13,563	6,258	5,650
4,384	3,680	2,354	2,131	3,752	3.565	2.496	2.252
5,925	5,015	2,474	2,005	4,381	3,888	3,407	3,142

F-2 PART B--EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterate	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL AGES	**All Ages**	**24,629,306**	**21,757,085**	**22,821,697**	**20,017,263**
	10—11	**1,867,702**	**1,648,257**	**1,807,696**	**1,589,937**
	12—13	**2,766,074**	**2,507,788**	**2,606,096**	**2,352,939**
	14—15	**7,845,994**	**6.873,480**	**7,311,344**	**6,361,147**
	16—17	**3,836,792**	**3,505.979**	**3,431,458**	**3,112,312**
	18—19	**2,627,600**	**2,370,763**	**2,365,018**	**2,116,641**
	20—21	**2,134,901**	**1,721,591**	**1,994,514**	**1,590,091**
	22—23	**163,921**	**149,407**	**143,098**	**129,182**
	24+	**282,364**	**235,710**	**265,751**	**220,241**
Less than 20	All Ages	3.005,520	2,992,120	2,649,571	2,673.239
	10—11	304,486	303.474	284.977	283.979
	12—13	452,111	450,283	405.389	403,812
	14—15	741.959	739.529	643.735	641,536
	16—17	420.715	419,687	346.016	345,057
	18—19	68,892	68.769	51.584	54.496
20—29	All Ages	6.366.943	6.306 297	5.579,105	5.525.987
	10—11	465 512	461.211	442,139	438.035
	12—13	796.515	789 307	728,151	721,780
	14—15	1.851.254	1 835 661	1.634.975	1.621.464
	16—17	1.254,208	1 244 685	1.058 353	1.049,933
	18—19	882.173	875.992	734.182	728,858
	20—21	355.111	352 865	296.248	294 393
	22—23	44.703	44 579	34.341	34,253
	24+	20.793	20 610	16.788	16.604
30—39	All Ages	5.345,873	5.189.140	4.977.308	4.830 573
	10—11	387.605	376.479	377 893	367.072
	12—13	605.683	588 419	579.140	562.752
	14—15	1.838,693	1,782 611	1.715 212	1,662,483
	16—17	895.854	871.892	814.170	792.427
	18—19	630.004	615,823	572.816	560.056
	20—21	412,534	402,312	375,815	366.553
	22—23	44,742	44,175	38,695	38,151
	24+	63,528	62.460	55.570	56,558
40+	All Ages	9.908,365	7.267.172	9.613.252	7,021.252
	10—11	709,906	506.928	702.494	500.687
	12—13	911,539	679.596	893,190	664,413
	14—15	3.413,561	2.515.250	3,316.915	2,435,254
	16—17	1,265.910	970.209	1.212.813	924,790
	18—19	1,046,230	809.917	1.003,153	772,988
	20—21	1.367 195	966.353	1,322.390	929.084
	22—23	74,477	60,654	70,062	56,778
	24+	198,023	152,621	191.373	147,058

NOTE :—

1. 'All ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'Age not stated', 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years' respectively.
2. 'Literate but below middle' includes figures for educational levels not classifiable and total includes 'Educational level not stated'.

PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—RURAL

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
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,342,514	**1,286,142**	**270,482**	**263,647**	**169,214**	**165,043**	**25,399**	**24,989**
50,050	**48,611**	**6,332**	**6,136**	**3,164**	**3,112**	**461**	**461**
129,087	**124,921**	**21,001**	**20,543**	**9,239**	**8,754**	**651**	**631**
421,079	**401,912**	**75,376**	**73,354**	**34,919**	**33,941**	**3,275**	**3,126**
292,356	**282,661**	**67,449**	**66,198**	**41,739**	**41,056**	**3,791**	**3,750**
179,611	**172,650**	**44,204**	**43,360**	**33,661**	**33,087**	**5,107**	**5,024**
94,244	**86,898**	**22,389**	**21,571**	**18,369**	**17,716**	**5,385**	**5,315**
11,602	**11,062**	**3,121**	**3,093**	**3,611**	**3,580**	**2,490**	**2,490**
10,337	**9,473**	**2,226**	**2,057**	**2,578**	**2,487**	**1,472**	**1,472**
263,900	262,941	57,864	57,813	33,182	33,123	1,003	1,003
16,604	16,591	1,985	1,985	884	884	35	35
36,487	36,266	7,249	7,220	2,933	2,933	53	53
72,246	72,015	17,585	17,585	8,254	8,254	139	139
48,992	48,873	15,065	15,065	10,280	10,261	432	432
9,089	9,054	2,629	2,629	2,415	2,415	176	176
541,482	536,452	135,504	134,212	93,551	92,438	17,301	1,7209
18,482	18,340	2,908	2,873	1,614	1,595	368	368
53,273	52,759	10,067	9,913	4,625	4,456	399	399
161,543	160,049	35,322	34,939	17,417	17,239	1,996	1,969
131,538	133,384	35,719	35,414	23,169	22,924	2,429	2,429
93,220	92,643	28,241	28,086	22,704	22,612	3,827	3,792
32,011	31,830	11,646	11,552	11,330	11,213	3,877	3,877
4,724	4,687	1,669	1,669	2,200	2,200	1,769	1,769
1,735	1,735	460	460	960	960	850	850
285,124	277,389	48,241	46,899	29,800	28,945	5,399	5,334
8,173	7,882	895	881	587	587	57	57
22,803	22,066	2,504	2,449	1,101	1,016	135	135
101,517	98,843	14,401	13,983	6,658	6,434	904	869
63,267	61,520	11,608	11,365	6,135	5,967	674	674
42,076	41,040	8,257	8,057	6,023	5,837	832	832
25,233	24,594	5,573	5,423	4,747	4,589	1,167	1,152
3,516	3,493	936	936	1,037	1,037	559	559
3,480	3,442	979	960	989	989	511	511
251,883	209,234	28,854	24,705	12,681	10,537	1,696	1,444
6,791	5,799	543	397	79	46	00	00
16,523	13,829	1,181	961	580	349	65	44
85,755	70,986	8,067	6,846	2,590	2,014	236	149
45,629	38,885	5,057	4,415	2,155	1,905	255	215
35,208	29,894	5,076	4,588	2,519	2,223	273	225
37,000	30,474	5,170	4,596	2,292	1,914	342	286
3,362	2,883	515	487	375	344	162	162
5,122	4,296	788	637	629	518	141	111

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	4[illegible]549	4[illegible]97	109,467	96,496	284,678
Less than 15	[illegible]249	[illegible]7	286	93	..
15—19	[illegible]000	[illegible]000	28,175	8,680	1,987
20—24	[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible]2	57,906	46,028	40,330
25—29	665,079	[illegible]1	18,297	29,920	89,937
30—34	[illegible]728	85,160	3,133	8,734	72,876
35—39	502,936	30,163	1,075	1,742	46,892
40—44	390,567	21,427	256	787	20,139
45—49	320,109	8,274	76	176	7,902
50+	569,277	5,385	262	336	4,592
		(ii) HINDUS			
All Ages	2,882,105	329,011	78,566	68,897	179,171
Less than 15	50,333	280	207	73	...
15—19	216,838	26,242	18,715	6,120	1,151
20—24	484,677	101,352	42,500	31,993	26,188
25—29	494,666	86,123	13,694	21,899	60,039
30—34	402,574	55,541	2,264	6,549	46,440
35—39	356,505	30,119	665	1,281	27,838
40—44	274,616	11,875	198	602	10,904
45—49	228,456	4,446	61	160	4,106
50+	396,938	3,053	262	218	2,484
		(iii) MUSLIMS			
All Ages	1,060,[illegible]	158,557	28,692	25,903	102,746
Less than 15	7,825	117	80	19	...
15—19	85,155	12,567	9,102	2,560	836
20—24	176,177	41,915	14,169	13,368	13,780
25—29	176,257	40,200	4,123	7,244	28,686
30—34	152,084	28,703	780	1,990	25,823
35—39	138,340	19,657	365	440	18,753
40—44	108,587	9,426	58	165	9,149
45—49	85,495	3,708	15	17	3,677
50+	160,048	2,264	..	99	2,039
		(iv) SIKHS			
All Ages	29,362	2,742	788	843	1,091
Less than 15	40	..	..	..	...
15—19	844	145	145	..	...
20—24	3,886	893	396	322	176
25—29	5,489	962	206	385	371
30—34	4,013	359	20	78	260
35—39	3,284	175	21	20	135
40—44	3,443	108	..	19	69
45—49	3,155	81	..	..	80
50+	5,208	19	..	19	...

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 3—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	**21,757,085**	**2,708,501**	**548,390**	**470,903**	**1,673,653**
Less than 15	689,187	2,531	1,981	329	..
15—19	2,262,932	200,824	152,442	36,947	9,798
20—24	5,321,800	690,146	278,377	219,558	188,538
25—29	2,984,497	657,264	81,184	139,672	433,269
30—34	2,746,881	522,876	23,424	50,001	447,457
35—39	2,442,260	341,301	6,904	16,166	316,771
40—44	2,088,633	179,190	1,948	5,130	170,901
45—49	1,745,937	74,354	725	1,761	70,946
50+	3,432,602	39,853	1,344	1,319	35,894
		(ii) HINDUS			
All Ages	**18,999,006**	**2,312,935**	**476,315**	**406,743**	**1,080,286**
Less than 15	630,041	2,059	1,651	246	..
15—19	2,039,775	172,955	132,183	31,343	8,151
20—24	2,898,309	596,527	242,910	189,627	160,786
25—29	2,585,988	561,862	69,716	121,184	368,494
30—34	2,384,359	447,523	20,407	43,084	382,334
35—39	2,123,086	288,659	5,873	14,168	267,399
40—44	1,823,238	149,123	1,711	4,594	141,894
45—49	1,525,905	61,510	685	1,478	58,587
50+	2,986,193	32,598	1,139	998	29,286
		(iii) MUSLIMS			
All Ages	**2,677,756**	**384,473**	**69,608**	**62,213**	**250,024**
Less than 15	58,836	473	330	83	..
15—19	260,011	27,579	20,002	5,570	1 647
20—24	411,827	90,665	33,936	29,138	27,141
25—29	386,306	91,840	10,931	17,688	62,571
30—34	351,819	73,134	2,916	6,678	63,245
35—39	309,235	51,449	1,012	1,915	48,280
40—44	257,468	29,520	216	536	28,482
45—49	213,062	12,701	40	284	12,215
50+	428,948	7,074	204	321	6,425
		(iv) SIKHS			
All Ages	**61,370**	**8,960**	**2,060**	**1,384**	**5,476**
Less than 15	198	..	..	..	..
15—19	1,879	133	133	..	..
20—24	8,441	2,337	1,342	534	441
25—29	9,415	2,837	443	612	1,760
30—34	8,334	1,935	101	177	1,658
35—39	7,457	884	20	61	803
40—44	5,982	528	20	-	506
45—49	5,307	143	..	..	143
50+	14,357	162	-	-	162

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	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) ALL RELIGION				
All Ages	**4,567,875**	**656,090**	**531,957**	**594,671**	**2,603,383**	**15,604,030**	**8,458,932**	**7,145,098**
Less than 15	34,404	28,544	647	174	..	995	587	408
15—19	306,009	187,471	66,443	21,410	5,946	128,383	67,864	60,519
20—24	677,186	189,146	189,842	150,913	113,227	888,766	466,760	422,007
25—29	693,911	77,447	97,519	157,007	340,799	1,760,390	927,861	832,529
30—34	580,309	37,232	35,447	80,352	410,483	2,093,240	1,106,927	986,313
35—39	522,654	26,492	24,388	46,655	410,238	2,299,892	1,231,521	1,068,371
40—44	427,529	21,783	18,463	32,623	342,209	2,072,906	1,125,022	947,884
45—49	363,860	18,040	16,692	25,253	292,877	1,832,514	1,007,520	824,994
50+	961,567	69,831	82,486	80,265	687,426	4,526,069	2,524,469	2,001,600
				(ii) HINDUS				
All Ages	**3,253,899**	**476,889**	**395,389**	**447,765**	**1,798,037**	**10,563,015**	**5,756,580**	**4,806,435**
Less than 15	26,437	21,743	454	99	..	652	357	295
15—19	218,117	137,374	43,836	14,215	3,537	83,574	44,613	38,961
20—24	487,936	139,921	141,522	106,653	74,429	613,235	323,630	289,606
25—29	499,987	55,802	74,508	119,783	234,177	1,221,044	649,616	571,428
30—34	412,636	25,375	26,724	63,347	284,927	1,423,540	756,626	666,914
35—39	370,605	18,396	18,487	37,587	285,029	1,549,187	833,188	715,999
40—44	300,851	15,667	14,153	25,219	236,319	1,376,331	749,945	626,386
45—49	259,360	12,812	12,714	20,283	205,120	1,239,751	686,395	553,356
50+	677,546	49,697	62,962	60,560	474,345	3,054,914	1,711,832	1,343,082
				(iii) MUSLIMS				
All Ages	**1,235,749**	**170,178**	**126,463**	**135,375**	**761,010**	**4,781,799**	**2,565,294**	**2,216,505**
Less than 15	7,908	6,761	193	75	..	343	230	113
15—19	85,885	49,103	21,895	7,077	2,370	43,743	22,620	21,123
20—24	179,027	45,969	45,032	42,337	37,551	264,143	136,904	127,239
25—29	179,789	19,531	20,194	33,379	101,772	511,316	264,305	247,011
30—34	157,402	11,056	8,022	15,030	119,195	639,522	334,573	304,949
35—39	143,818	7,823	5,473	7,953	119,363	720,250	382,579	337,672
40—44	118,704	5,815	3,860	6,473	99,800	661,685	356,662	305,022
45—49	97,435	4,990	3,672	4,737	81,762	558,299	302,723	255,576
50+	265,759	19,129	18,121	18,313	199,175	1,382,411	764,676	617,736
				(iv) SIKHS				
All Ages	**32,151**	**3,289**	**3,809**	**4,733**	**19,113**	**105,560**	**55,884**	**49,675**
Less than 15	40	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	844	394	269	60	18	445	240	205
20—24	3,956	1,119	1,166	865	543	4,769	2,543	2,226
25—29	5,489	695	1,116	1,558	1,776	10,493	5,647	4,846
30—34	4,074	227	248	747	2,787	12,644	6,357	6,287
35—39	3,363	64	176	566	2,518	12,491	6,749	5,742
40—44	3,543	139	183	356	2,844	15,641	8,076	7,565
45—49	3,453	165	128	143	2,880	15,267	8,008	7,259
50+	7,386	464	523	437	5,745	33,811	18,265	15,546

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 excludes 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	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) ALL RELIGIONS								
All Ages	**24,629,306**	**4,334,787**	**2,629,247**	**2,721,771**	**14,987,083**	**85,517,522**	**46,116,134**	**39,401,388**
Less than 15	691,993	596,071	4,937	1,246	..	7,429	4,259	3,170
15—19	2,313,527	1,598,343	378,523	98,624	29,135	669,974	353,623	316,351
20—24	3,346,287	990,339	968,472	703,833	532,467	4,250,501	2,236,085	2,014,416
25—29	3,020,657	333,296	449,978	658,926	1,502,932	7,814,720	4,111,112	3,703,608
30—34	2,810,981	171,062	200,800	360,073	2,022,841	10,427,828	5,520,583	4,907,245
35—39	2,534,892	115,369	109,356	199,606	2,064,559	11,692,616	6,244,566	5,448,050
40—44	2,275,318	1 01,587	87,619	153,733	1,890,778	11,549,124	6,229,267	5,319,857
45—49	1,945,823	85,345	75,920	123,990	1,624,167	10,366,366	5,647,489	4,718,877
50+	5,687,224	342,665	353,338	421,594	4,419,244	28,733,034	15,766,084	12,966,950
(ii) HINDUS								
All Ages	**21,555,008**	**3,849,856**	**2,312,066**	**2,387,477**	**12,251,034**	**74,091,084**	**39,998,427**	**34,092,657**
Less than 15	632,358	545,946	4,013	1,018	..	6,049	3,432	2,617
15—19	2,048,322	1,427,102	329,022	84,135	24,553	576,647	304,315	272,332
20—24	2,918,372	872,023	847,529	610,025	457,888	3,678,368	1,938,016	1,740,352
25—29	2,617,500	288,435	394,198	576,540	1,292,649	6,727,712	3,539,656	3,188,056
30—34	2,440,437	148,283	176,977	315,953	1,749,718	8,996,023	4,771,562	4,224,461
35—39	2,205,720	101,296	97,830	177,836	1,787,899	10,076,669	5,392,458	4,684,212
40—44	1,988,848	89,240	78,655	137,684	1,646,460	9,999,252	5,399,798	4,599,454
45—49	1,704,190	75,563	68,259	109,935	1,418,226	8,987,387	4,900,222	4,087,165
50+	4,996,898	301,302	315,300	374,224	3,872,695	25,037,204	13,746,002	11,291,202
(iii) MUSLIMS								
All Ages	**2.986,117**	**475,416**	**309,191**	**324.852**	**1,776,720**	**11,068,956**	**5,924,087**	**5,144,919**
Less than 15	59,325	49,871	924	228	..	1,380	827	553
15—19	262,038	169,108	48,856	14,280	4,561	92,203	48,690	43,513
20—24	416,174	114,933	117,344	91,369	72,618	556,990	290,370	266,620
25—29	390,841	43,593	54,292	79,620	203,687	1,054,343	554,312	500,032
30—34	359,625	22,235	23,251	42,757	264,819	1,390,294	727,329	662,965
35—39	319,072	13,853	11,282	21,098	267,770	1,567,238	825,418	741,820
40—44	278,104	12,058	8,743	15,610	237,072	1,507,431	806,895	700,536
45—49	234,126	9,472	7,580	13,716	199,381	1,336,208	724,062	612,146
50+	666,569	40,251	36,900	46,156	526,792	3,562,710	1,946,034	1,616,675
(iv) SIKHS								
All Ages	**66,805**	**6,795**	**5,903**	**6,820**	**45,729**	**271,631**	**148,339**	**123,292**
Less than 15	198	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	1,899	1,288	379	93	..	565	289	276
20—24	8,482	2,389	2,741	1,727	1,327	10,594	5,493	5,102
25—29	9,528	1,033	1,125	2,043	5,131	25,324	13,417	11,907
30—34	8,493	407	484	1,044	6,422	31,996	16,576	15,420
35—39	7,537	199	182	501	6,595	35,083	19,662	15,421
40—44	6,295	248	138	320	5,475	30,911	16,612	14,299
45—49	5,673	245	40	219	5,028	32,085	17,298	14,787
50+	18,699	830	813	873	15,750	105,073	58,993	46,079

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 and 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	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) ALL RELIGIONS								
All Ages	**4,567,875**	**696,670**	**631,762**	**693,381**	**2,554,388**	**13,072,722**	**7,221,915**	**5,850,807**
Less than 15	24,404	23,583	646	136	..	917	545	372
15—19	506,009	191,398	67,920	17,944	1,278	117,354	61,338	56,015
20—24	677,186	199,312	261,415	119,767	92,691	814,136	428,195	385,941
25—29	693,911	83,317	113,546	173,041	562,871	1,589,992	843,789	746,203
30—34	580,309	40,130	45,123	96,666	281,896	1,030,935	991,908	638,027
35—39	522,654	28,493	32,935	59,039	287,408	2,090,575	1,085,231	915,245
40—44	427,529	23,575	26,224	40,564	321,618	1,754,361	973,212	781,241
45—49	363,840	29,826	24,360	36,523	271,739	1,509,454	852,574	657,677
50+	961,567	80,923	125,311	110,672	662,129	3,124,966	1,984,714	1,440,251
(ii) HINDUS								
All Ages	**3,253,899**	**506,654**	**469,435**	**519,802**	**1,622,189**	**8,847,074**	**4,916,766**	**3,930,308**
Less than 15	26,437	21,763	456	77	..	610	315	295
15—19	218,117	139,927	44,977	11,660	2,398	75,846	39,944	35,902
20—24	487,936	147,538	149,557	105,230	60,460	562,052	297,343	264,709
25—29	499,987	60,027	86,389	131,385	206,171	1,103,644	591,582	512,062
30—34	412,636	27,684	34,036	75,186	263,467	1,262,690	678,229	584,462
35—39	370,605	19,910	24,599	47,592	267,404	1,343,606	732,773	610,823
40—44	300,851	17,267	20,124	33,639	220,329	1,159,334	646,888	512,445
45—49	259,360	14,670	18,711	28,560	188,988	1,021,367	581,110	440,257
50+	677,546	57,954	90,565	86,453	412,590	2,317,277	1,348,289	968,988
(iii) MUSLIMS								
All Ages	**1,235,749**	**180,624**	**151,289**	**161,191**	**699,921**	**3,992,528**	**2,180,904**	**1,811,624**
Less than 15	7,908	6,781	190	59	0	307	230	77
15—19	85,885	50,154	22,245	6,165	1,882	40,501	20,783	19,718
20—24	179,027	48,643	48,506	42,630	31,110	241,052	124,804	116,249
25—29	179,789	21,276	24,237	37,668	91,694	459,672	239,020	220,652
30—34	157,402	11,923	10,372	18,706	112,366	568,597	298,923	269,673
35—39	143,818	8,310	7,278	11,147	113,875	628,564	337,718	290,846
40—44	118,704	6,307	5,330	8,854	95,455	563,320	309,413	253,907
45—49	97,435	5,352	5,513	7,410	76,887	457,160	254,763	202,397
50+	265,759	21,878	27,617	28,553	176,690	1,033,267	595,228	438,039
(iv) SIKHS								
All Ages	**32,151**	**3,423**	**4,054**	**5,106**	**18,361**	**98,115**	**52,146**	**45,969**
Less than 15	40	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	844	417	246	79	..	404	240	164
20—24	3,956	1,141	1,185	865	503	4,624	2,440	2,184
25—29	5,489	712	1,200	1,540	1,693	10,062	5,425	4,637
30—34	4,074	250	243	852	2,665	12,113	5,963	6,150
35—39	3,363	64	197	620	2,446	11,934	6,472	5,463
40—44	3,545	139	203	400	2,781	14,531	7,465	7,066
45—49	3,453	186	107	165	2,857	14,626	7,716	6,910
50+	7,386	494	672	584	5,419	29,821	16,425	13,395

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	Total Ever Married Women	Number of Surviving Children				Number of Total Surviving Children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) ALL RELIGIONS				
All Ages	**24,629,306**	**4,727,761**	**3,541,560**	**3,672,769**	**11,820,709**	**63,924,692**	**35,575,080**	**28,349,613**
Less than 15	691,993	596,763	4,673	818	..	6,300	3,691	2,618
15—19	2,313,527	1,637,408	376,288	775,517	15,211	575,911	303,278	272,633
20—24	3,346,287	1,091,453	1,091,154	609,913	342,580	3,571,769	1,895,405	1,676,363
25—29	3,020,657	392,857	610,670	789,899	1,151,734	6,258,215	3,412,235	2,973,980
30—34	2,810,981	203,746	311,339	524,281	1,715,409	8,345,494	4,512,478	3,833,015
35—39	2,534,862	139,824	186,624	326,054	1,826,389	9,070,780	4,982,283	4,088,497
40—44	2,275,318	122,210	157,391	270,935	1,683,182	8,709,626	4,856,210	3,853,415
45—49	1,945,823	106,555	142,711	230,099	1,430,057	7,559,386	4,291,842	3,267,544
50+	5,687,224	436,155	660,244	774,978	3,665,464	19,694,861	11,315,356	8,379,505
				(ii) HINDUS				
All Ages	**21,555,008**	**4,201,542**	**3,127,092**	**3,234,604**	**10,237,194**	**55,180,930**	**30,751,803**	**24,429,127**
Less than 15	632,358	546,514	3,790	672	..	5,135	2,947	2,188
15—19	2,048,322	1,461,798	326,924	63,765	12,326	493,680	259,753	233,927
20—24	2,918,372	961,266	955,929	579,029	291,241	3,081,529	1,638,724	1,442,806
25—29	2,617,500	340,965	536 689	690,979	983,188	5,481,454	2,928,957	2,552,497
30—34	2,440,437	177,367	276,252	461,851	1,475,460	7,171,191	3,885,741	3,285,450
35—39	2,205,720	123,039	168,315	300,322	1,573,183	7,776,960	4,283,088	3,493,872
40—44	1,988,848	1,080,10	141,880	242,255	1,459,892	7,511,453	4,196,544	3,314,909
45—49	1,704,190	95,099	128,484	205,259	1,243,142	6,528,728	3,711,067	2,817,661
50+	4,996,898	386,776	588,482	690,245	3,198,016	17,126,596	9,842,760	7,283,836
				(iii) MUSLIMS				
All Ages	**28,986,117**	**515,952**	**4,045,539**	**426,494**	**1,539,195**	**8,442,326**	**4,658,584**	**3,783,791**
Less than 15	59,325	49,995	883	145	..	1,174	744	430
15—19	262,038	173,517	48,799	11,625	2,864	81,169	42,907	38,262
20—24	416,174	126,721	131,278	88,384	49,881	476,412	249,581	226,831
25—29	390,841	50,460	72,090	95,653	162,989	876,039	468,286	407,753
30—34	359,625	25,754	34,211	60,904	232,192	1,137,574	607,679	529,895
35—39	319,072	16,453	17,895	34,705	241,949	1,251,708	675,956	575,752
40—44	278,104	13,855	15,244	27,943	216,439	1,161,472	639,717	521,755
45—49	234,126	11,108	14,079	24,363	180,599	995,221	561,019	434,201
50+	666,569	48,046	70,040	82,752	449,262	2,461,420	1,412,566	1,048,854
				(iv) SIKHS				
All Ages	**66,805**	**7,210**	**7,114**	**8,334**	**42,590**	**234,652**	**128,374**	**106,278**
Less than 15	198	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	1,899	1,308	358	93	..	544	289	256
20—24	8,482	2,407	2,989	1,772	1,016	9,879	5,188	4,691
25—29	9,528	1,138	1,384	2,355	4,455	22,543	11,888	10,655
30—34	8,493	486	710	1,105	6,055	28,649	14,708	13,941
35—39	7,537	257	269	815	6,137	31,227	17,398	13,829
40—44	6,295	283	164	493	5,243	27,580	15,070	12,511
45—49	5,673	262	61	301	4,908	47,649	15,196	12,453
50+	18,699	911	1,179	1,399	14,777	86,578	48,637	37,941

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'.

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