

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 20

TAMIL NADU

PART II — SPECIAL

REPORT AND TABLES BASED ON
5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA

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Registrar General & Census
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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 cultivators, agricultural labourers, those in household industry and other workers. The second stage of processing consisted of taking on to tape the data relating to the 20 per cent area sample. As part of the process of quick dissemination of census data, while the voluminous data based on the 20 per cent area sample is being processed in order to generate socio-economic tables, it was decided that an initial set of data should be presented on the basis of 5 per cent area sample at the national level and in the case of the larger states. This 5 per cent area sample is a sub-sample of the 20 per cent area sample itself. This report presents the data relating to Tamil Nadu 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 A. K. Biswas and Shri Phool Singh, Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Shri K. N. Unni, Senior Research Officer, Shri N. Y. Gore and Shri S. S. Sangal, Research Officers, 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 the staff members of the Demography Division who have worked hard in the preparation of this Report.

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi,
Date

PART I

REPORT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) city, i.e., area with population of 100,000 and above, as determined at houselisting stage;

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

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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 characteristic 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 for advance tabulation have been divided into two parts, part II and part III.

Part II will apply to the following States:

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

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

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

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 Tahsil/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.

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. From 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,

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 1/II. Before transcribing from column 5 of Form I and II, check whether the figure in Col. 5 of Form 1/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 filing up column 7. 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 Form I/II.

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

(b) $\frac{\text{(The number of sample blocks in the charge)}}{4}$ 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 AT III. The instructions for filling up Form AT III are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 5: *Number of blocks in the sample*: After listing all the sample blocks in column 4, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter this total number in column 5. The number of blocks in the sample should be equal to the number of blocks in the charge entered in column 2 divided by 20. If the number of sample 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 for 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

Page No. ————

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

FORM A.T. IV

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

State———— District ————

Random Start ————

Name of charge or number	Total 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 workers not seeking/not available for work	n_{116}	n_{126}	n_{216}	n_{226}
Non-workers seeking/available for work	n_{117}	n_{127}	n_{217}	n_{227}
Non-workers not seeking/not available for work	n_{118}	n_{128}	n_{218}	n_{228}

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

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

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

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

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

Step I: Prepare table 1, based on 5 per each 'tabulation area' the marginal totals will be adjusted to tally with the corresponding full count values. This adjustment will be done by an iterative procedure explained in the note. The application of the iterative procedure will lead to certain cell values. These will be called 'iterated full count values' or IFCV. The derivation of IFCV will be done in two stages.

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

(i) Marginal workers seeking/available for work,

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Add the values obtained in (ii) above columnwise and get new 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 totally with the full count (PCA) value. For this calculate c_1 and c_2 where

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

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

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

(iv) Add the new values obtained in (iii) above row-wise and check up if they tally with the PCA values. If they tally; stop here. If not, adjust these values row-wise as in step (i), so that they add to PCA row values. After this adjustment check up if the new adjusted totals tally with PCA column values. If they do not,

adjust columnwise as in step (ii). A repetition of these adjustments row-wise and columnwise alternately will finally lead to a set of values for the cells which add up both row-wise and column-wise to the PCA values.

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

Stage II: Assemble the full count values of C, AL, HHI, OW, Literates, Illiterates and the IFCV's of marginal workers seeking/available for work, not seeking/not available for work sex-wise. 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}	n_{12}	$n_{1\cdot\cdot}$	..
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.

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

$$r_2 = \frac{\text{Number of male agricultural labourers in PCA}}{\text{Number of male agricultural labourers in the sample}} = \frac{N_{1\cdot2}}{n_{1\cdot2}}$$

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

(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 $r_2, r_3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots r_8$ respectively. These steps make the row totals tally with the PCA totals.

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

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

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

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

(iii) Now add the cell values obtained in ii (b) row-wise 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 in inflation factor $I_{ijk} = N_{ijk} \div n_{ijk}$ i.e. (IFCV for a cell ÷ sample frequency of that cell). The following table shows this symbolically.

Derivation of Inflation factor

Worker/non-worker	Male literate			Male illiterate		
	IFCV	Sample	Inflation factor	IFCV	Sample	Inflation factor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators	N_{111}	n_{111}	I_{111}	N_{121}	n_{121}	I_{121}
Agricultural labourers	N_{112}	n_{112}	I_{112}	N_{122}	n_{122}	I_{122}
Workers in HHI	N_{113}	N_{113}	I_{113}	N_{123}	n_{123}	I_{123}
Other workers	N_{114}	n_{114}	I_{114}	N_{124}	n_{124}	I_{124}
Marginal Workers seeking work	N_{115}	n_{115}	I_{115}	N_{125}	n_{125}	I_{125}
Marginal Workers 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 weight 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 weight recorded for that woman and add. The sum of products so obtained would be the estimated number of children ever born. In simple notation, the estimated number of children ever born (or surviving) for the 'j'th person in the 'i'th cell would be

$x = t_{ij} \times x_{ji}$ where t_{ij} = weight recorded for j^{th} person in the i^{th} cell

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

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION GROWTH AND SEX RATIO

The population of Tamil Nadu according to the 1981 Census is 48.4 millions consisting of 24.5 million males and 23.9 million females. Statement 1 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 Tamil Nadu, 1901—1981

Census Year	India		Tamil Nadu	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	..	19,252,630	..
1911	252,093,390	+5.75	20,902,616	+8.57
1921	251,321,213	—0.31	21,628,518	+3.47
1931	278,977,238	+11.00	23,472,099	+8.52
1941	318,660,580	+14.22	26,267,507	+11.91
1951	361,088,090	+13.31	30,119,047	+14.66
1961	439,234,771	+21.51	33,686,953	+11.85
1971*	548,159,652	+24.80	41,199,168	+22.30
1981	685,184,692††	+25.00	48,408,077	+17.50

*as on 1st April, 1971.

††Includes the projected population of Assam.

The growth rate of the population in Tamil Nadu, which increased to 22.30 per cent in 1961—71 from 11.85 per cent in 1951—61, has fallen to 17.50 per cent in 1971—81. Since 1921, the growth rate of the population of the state has been below that of India except in 1941—51.

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

STATEMENT 2

Sex Ratio in Tamil Nadu, 1901—1981

Census Year	Tamil Nadu		India
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1901	9,419,398	9,833,232	1044
1911	10,236,951	10,665,665	1042
1921	10,659,489	10,969,029	1029
1931	11,577,988	11,894,111	1027
1941	13,056,967	13,210,540	1012
1951	15,003,724	15,115,323	1007
1961	16,910,978	16,775,975	992
1971	20,828,021	20,371,147	978
1981	24,487,624	23,920,453	977

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

The sex ratio, which was 1044 in 1901, has fallen to 978 in 1971 and 977 in 1981. The sex ratio of the state's population is higher than that of India in all the years, but has decreased at a rate faster than that of the country.

CHAPTER 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION

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

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

STATEMENT 3

Age distribution of the population of Tamil Nadu, 1961—81

Age Group	1961			1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	13.68	13.66	13.71	13.09	13.05	13.12	11.17	11.20	11.14
5—9	12.79	12.78	12.80	13.17	13.14	13.19	11.94	12.00	11.87
10—14	11.13	11.30	10.95	11.52	11.55	11.49	11.79	11.87	11.71
15—19	8.47	8.51	8.43	8.72	8.84	8.60	10.13	9.95	10.31
20—24	8.82	8.39	9.25	8.57	8.50	8.65	8.92	8.78	9.06
25—29	8.65	8.22	9.08	8.14	7.57	8.73	8.13	7.82	8.45
30—34	7.07	6.96	7.19	6.80	6.64	6.96	6.53	6.51	6.56
35—39	6.59	6.74	6.45	6.82	6.81	6.84	6.75	6.49	7.01
40—44	5.55	5.78	5.31	5.46	5.63	5.29	5.62	5.81	5.43
45—49	4.75	4.97	4.54	5.04	5.32	4.77	5.31	5.48	5.14
50—54	4.14	4.21	4.06	4.01	4.13	3.89	4.14	4.28	4.01
55—59	2.75	2.87	2.62	2.90	3.03	2.76	3.10	3.24	2.94
60—64	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.60	2.53	2.73	2.77	2.69
65—69	1.27	1.29	1.25	1.40	1.42	1.37	1.59	1.63	1.56
70+	1.75	1.73	1.78	1.78	1.76	1.80	2.15	2.17	2.12
A.N.S.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

The proportion of population in the age group 0—9 has declined from 26.26 per cent in 1971 to 23.11 per cent in 1981. The proportion was 26.47 per cent in 1961. The proportion in the age group 0—14 which was 37.60 per cent in 1961 increased to 37.78 per cent in 1971 but has decreased to 34.90 per cent by 1981. The decline in the proportion of population in the age group 0—9 indicates that fertility has declined during the decade 1971—81. The quantum of decline is also higher in the age group 0—4 compared to that in the age group 5—9, which also indicates that the decline in fertility during the second half of the decade has been greater than that during the first half of the decade. In fact, the growth rates of population in the age groups 0—4 and 5—9 in the 1971-81 decade were only 0.27 per cent and 6.52 per cent against the overall growth rate of 17.5 per cent. During 1961—71, the population in these age groups increased by 16.97 per cent and 25.94 per cent respectively.

Another evidence to show that fertility has declined during the decade 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 decades 1961—71 and 1971—81.

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STATEMENT 4

Child-Woman Ratio Tamil Nadu 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	Child-Woman Ratio			Per cent Change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71(a)	1971-81(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—4	547	531	435	2.93	18.08
15—49					
5-9	560	590	529	—5.36	10.34
20—54					

(a) $\frac{\text{CWR (61)—CWR (71)}}{\text{CWR (61)}} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\text{CWR (71)—CWR (81)}}{\text{CWR (71)}} \times 100$

A positive sign in columns 5 or 6 indicates a decline in fertility. It is seen from the statement that there is a sharp decline in fertility in the quinquennium 1976-81 compared to 1966-71. Even during 1971-76 the fertility level was significantly lower than the level 10 years ago. The reduction in fertility appears to be more in the later half than in the first half of the decade 1971-81.

Mean and median age of the population

From the table showing the number of persons by age group the average age of population works out to 26.9 years and 26.6 years for males and females respectively. The corresponding ages in 1971 were 25.9 years and 25.6 years. This indicates that the population of Tamil Nadu is on an average older than what it was 10 years ago. This may be due to improved mortality conditions as well as due to lesser proportion of persons in the younger age groups.

That the population of Tamil Nadu is slightly ageing may also be seen by calculating the median age of the population. The median age is the age below and above which 50 per cent of the people live. The median age in 1981 was 22.8 years for males and 22.7 for females against 22.0 years and 22.1 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 woman, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. The census classifies every one as never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 census in Tamil Nadu, there were 102.5 lakh married males and about 105.0 lakh married females. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 83.7 lakh males and 86.5 lakhs females. Of the 105.0 lakh married females, 81.4 lakh females were in the reproductive age-group 15—44. In 1971 there were 69.7 lakh married females in this reproductive age group. The growth rate during the decade 1971-81 of married females in this reproductive age-group is 16.67 per cent which is almost of the same order as the population growth rate of Tamil Nadu.

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

It is observed from the statement that only 1.34 per cent of the males in the age group 15—19 are married. The proportion increases to 20.52 per cent in the age group 20—24 and 65.52 per cent in the age group 25—29. In the age group 20—24 only 14.94 per cent of the males are married in urban areas as against 23.81 per cent in rural areas.

Among females only 0.39 per cent in the age group 10—14 are married. The proportion increases to 22.83 per cent in the age group 15—19 and 75-74 per cent in the age group 15—19 and 75-74 per cent in the age group 20—24. In the age group 15—44, 72.66 per cent of the females are married. A sharp rise in the proportion widowed is seen in the age groups above fifty, in both rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of Married, Widowed and Divorced or Separated Population in each age group by sex, 1981

Age Group	Sex	All Areas			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	M	41.84	2.30	0.24	42.44	2.64	0.29	40.65	1.16	0.14
	F	43.88	10.12	0.68	43.85	10.29	0.76	42.74	9.49	0.50
10—14	M	0.31	..	..	0.31	..	..	0.30	..	..
	F	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.01	..	0.36	..	..
15—19	M	1.34	0.01	0.01	1.53	0.01	0.02	0.99	0.01	..
	F	22.83	0.10	0.28	24.43	0.12	0.36	19.86	0.07	0.14
20—24	M	20.52	0.15	0.16	23.81	0.19	0.22	14.94	0.09	0.06
	F	75.74	0.66	0.91	79.12	0.75	1.10	69.91	0.50	0.58
25—29	M	65.52	0.44	0.35	69.95	0.55	0.45	58.12	0.25	0.17
	F	92.18	1.83	1.18	93.33	2.01	1.35	90.07	1.50	0.87
30—34	M	89.45	0.82	0.51	90.36	1.06	0.65	87.95	0.43	0.27
	F	92.74	4.08	1.49	92.76	4.44	1.68	92.70	3.34	1.43
35—39	M	94.99	1.34	0.53	94.97	1.59	0.64	95.01	0.83	0.32
	F	90.92	6.99	1.34	90.80	7.16	1.49	91.18	6.62	1.00
40—44	M	95.01	2.32	0.54	94.78	2.73	0.67	95.50	1.48	0.27
	F	83.90	13.93	1.47	83.54	14.34	1.58	84.76	12.97	1.22

STATEMENT 5—*Concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45—49	M	94.04	3.82	0.52	93.58	4.37	0.61	95.08	2.55	0.30
	F	77.05	21.16	1.31	77.07	21.17	1.44	77.00	21.15	1.01
50—54	M	91.64	6.40	0.55	91.00	7.12	0.61	93.10	4.76	0.40
	F	62.97	35.36	1.26	63.27	35.12	1.36	62.23	35.93	1.01
55—59	M	90.01	8.35	0.46	89.26	9.16	0.50	91.69	6.56	0.35
	F	54.40	44.20	1.08	55.22	44.43	1.15	52.45	46.04	0.91
60—64	M	85.11	13.28	0.53	84.15	14.24	0.64	87.44	10.95	0.28
	F	35.37	63.41	0.89	36.30	62.56	0.96	33.22	65.36	0.75
65—69	M	81.36	17.22	0.46	80.38	18.27	0.52	84.00	14.39	0.32
	F	29.95	68.94	0.80	30.53	68.45	0.85	28.58	70.09	0.69
70+	M	72.39	26.33	0.49	37.77	14.46	0.30	74.91	23.79	0.28
	F	14.77	84.37	0.44	15.49	83.90	0.44	13.31	85.33	0.45
A.N.S.	M	36.06	..	..	43.99	..	..	19.14	..	..
	F	24.48	9.56	..	29.44	11.17	..	20.35	8.23	..
15—44	F	72.66	3.71	1.03	74.11	4.04	1.19	69.82	3.09	0.73
15—49	F	73.09	5.44	1.06	74.42	5.83	1.21	70.45	4.67	0.75

Note : M — Married W — Widowed D/S — Divorced or Separated

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

STATEMENT 6

Percentage Distribution of Population of Tamil Nadu 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	55.61	45.32	54.62	44.38	57.58	47.27
	1971	56.93	45.95	55.95	45.03	59.16	48.10
Married	1981	41.84	43.88	42.44	44.43	40.65	42.74
	1971	40.19	42.45	40.82	42.92	38.75	41.37
Widowed	1981	2.30	10.12	2.64	10.42	1.61	9.49
	1971	2.56	10.94	2.84	11.31	1.91	10.06
Divorced/ Separated	1981	0.24	0.68	0.29	0.76	0.14	0.50
	1971	0.32	0.66	0.39	0.75	0.17	0.46

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 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 a fall in the proportion never married during the decade and an increase 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 1971 and 1981 is presented in Statement—7.

STATEMENT 7

Percentage of married females by age group 1961, 1971 & 1981

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	43.33	42.92	44.43	42.20	41.37	42.74
10—14	2.80	0.64	0.40	1.43	0.35	0.36
15—19	43.85	27.97	24.43	41.69	24.45	19.86
20—24	87.79	83.67	79.12	83.36	76.35	69.91
25—29	92.99	94.22	93.33	92.82	93.12	90.07
30—34	89.04	92.26	92.76	89.88	92.69	92.70
35—39	83.87	88.50	90.80	84.85	90.05	91.18
40—44	72.81	79.41	83.54	72.03	80.02	84.76
45—49	64.45	72.09	77.07	62.72	71.32	77.00
50—54	49.08	55.70	63.27	44.54	53.86	62.23
55—59	41.04	47.36	55.22	37.70	45.33	52.45
60—64	25.45	29.68	36.30	22.12	27.51	33.22
65—69	21.04	24.13	30.53	17.59	22.56	28.58
70+	10.43	12.54	15.49	7.74	11.11	13.31
A.N.S.	36.58	26.96	29.44	19.63	37.12	20.35
15—44	78.67	77.22	74.11	77.26	73.21	69.82
15—49	77.33	76.70	74.42	76.11	73.05	70.45

It is observed that the proportion of married females rises sharply between the age group 15-19 and 20-24 and reaches the maximum of 93.33 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. The proportion married reaches a maximum of 92.70 per cent in the age group 30-34, in urban areas. Compared to 1971 the proportion of married females has fallen in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 in rural areas and in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 in urban areas indicating that female age at marriage has been rising during the decade. It is worth noting that in all the age groups, below age 25, rural-urban differentials in proportion married are significant. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age groups 15-44 has declined from 77.22 per cent in 1971 to 74.11 per cent in rural areas. In urban areas the percentage has declined from 73.21 per cent to 69.82 per cent.

In both rural and urban areas of the state proportion of married females is negligible in the age group 10-14.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women, the number of couples in the reproductive age group per thousand persons in 1981 can be calculated as 169 and 166 in rural and urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures for 1971, were 170 and 168. The proportion of couples in the reproductive age groups has fallen in both rural and urban areas. In Tamil Nadu as a whole there are 168 couples in 1981 in the reproductive age group per thousand population, as against 169 in 1971. If the proportion married had remained the same as in 1971 the number of couples in the reproductive age group would have increased to 171. Thus, postponement of marriage seems to have acted as a natural check against fertility rise.

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

Hajnal's 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 prior reasons to believe that such changes are taking place. Agarwala's method makes use of the percentages single by age group reported in successive censuses and estimates for the decade as a whole. Since these methods depend on the proportion single in the census, migration, which is marriage selective, can affect 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 estimates values.

STATEMENT 8

Singulate mean age at marriage

Method	Males Females	1981	1971
1	2	3	4
Hajnal's method	Males	25.97	25.92
	Females	20.22	19.58
Agarwala's method for decade 1971—81	Males	25.31	
	Females	19.74	

The singulate mean age at marriage has remained more or less the same in the case of males but has increased in case of females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is 5.5 to 6.4 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	18.24	18.40	18.38	18.39	18.04	18.52	17.84	18.43
Hindus	18.19	18.34	18.32	18.33	17.98	18.50	17.78	18.42
Muslims	17.81	18.09	17.66	18.09	17.60	17.83	17.24	17.70
Christians	19.40	19.58	19.64	19.53	19.57	19.85	19.60	19.75

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 Tamil Nadu as a whole works out to 18.44 in 1981 which is 1.30 years lower than the estimates given by Agarwala's method shown earlier. The difference is attributable to two reasons. The estimate by Agarwala's method refers to the decade 1971-81, while the census estimate based on age at marriage has no fixed time reference. In other words, the latter estimate includes all those who got married in last 5 years, 10 years, 15 years etc. These females who are presently in the age group 30 and above are most likely to have got married at slightly younger ages than those females who are in the age group below 30. The average based on the response of all such women would naturally be lower. A second reason for the difference in age at marriage between the sources is that Agarwala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between married and unmarried persons. Such data are, however, useful to study urban-rural, religions and educational level differentials which cannot be worked out by the indirect methods unless restrictive assumptions are made. Christians have the highest age at marriage followed by Hindus and Muslims in the rural and urban areas. All groups have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage though the increase is only marginal in rural areas. The mean ages at marriage in urban areas are higher than those in the rural for all groups except Muslims. In case of Muslims the mean age is slightly higher in rural areas. This pattern is observed in 1971 also.

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	18.24	18.40	18.38	18.39	18.04	18.52	17.84	18.43
Illiterate	13.31	18.32	18.35	18.32	17.72	17.94	17.47	17.86
Literate but below middle	18.31	18.41	18.40	18.38	18.04	18.17	17.82	18.12
Middle but below matric		18.62		18.53		18.66		18.55
Matric but below graduate	20.42	19.92	20.43	19.74	20.47	20.21	20.41	20.00
Graduate and above	22.45	22.44	22.47	22.73	23.02	22.58	22.72	22.95

In the 1981 Census the data is presented in five classifications namely, illiterate, literate but below middle, middle but below matric, matric but below graduate and graduate and above. In the 1971 Census, however, there were only four categories, namely, illiterate, literate but below matric, matric but below graduate, graduate and above. The age at marriage shows a steady increase with increase in educational level of females.

The mean age is above 18 for all groups except illiterates in urban areas. In rural areas the mean age at marriage has remained the same for the educational categories, illiterate and graduates and above, and has declined for the category matric but below graduate. In urban areas, the mean age at marriage has declined for the currently married women in the categories matric but below graduate and graduates and above but has increased for other educational categories.

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 Rates:—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 and 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 data. 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 under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

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

STATEMENT 11

Fertility Indices—Tamil Nadu, 1981

Religion	Age Group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	15—19	0.041	0.044	0.037	0.181	0.180	0.185
	20—24	0.182	0.186	0.176	0.240	0.235	0.251
	25—29	0.173	0.179	0.162	0.188	0.192	0.180
	30—34	0.108	0.113	0.097	0.116	0.122	0.105
	35—39	0.060	0.066	0.048	0.066	0.073	0.053
	40—44	0.021	0.023	0.015	0.025	0.028	0.018
	45—49	0.006	0.007	0.005	0.008	0.009	0.006
	GMFR	..	..	..	127	127	126
	TMFR	..	..	..	4.1	4.2	4.0
	GFR	93	95	89	..	..	..
	TFR	3.0	3.1	2.7	..	..	..
Hindus	15—19	0.043	0.046	0.036	0.179	0.179	0.181
	20—24	0.183	0.188	0.174	0.238	0.234	0.247
	25—29	0.170	0.176	0.156	0.183	0.188	0.173
	30—34	0.105	0.111	0.092	0.113	0.119	0.098
	35—39	0.058	0.063	0.045	0.064	0.070	0.049
	40—44	0.020	0.022	0.014	0.024	0.026	0.017
	45—49	0.006	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.009	0.006
	GMFR	..	..	..	124	125	121
	TMFR	..	..	..	4.0	4.1	3.8
	GFR	91	94	86	..	..	..
	TFR	2.9	3.1	2.6	..	..	..
Muslims	15—19	0.051	0.048	0.052	0.198	0.197	0.199
	20—24	0.197	0.175	0.207	0.246	0.212	0.262
	25—29	0.189	0.189	0.190	0.201	0.200	0.202
	30—34	0.124	0.123	0.124	0.132	0.131	0.132
	35—39	0.076	0.085	0.071	0.084	0.094	0.078
	40—44	0.024	0.030	0.021	0.029	0.036	0.025
	45—49	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.014	0.012	0.014
	GMFR	..	..	..	146	136	151
	TMFR	..	..	..	4.5	4.4	4.6
	GFR	106	100	109	..	..	..
	TFR	3.4	3.3	3.4	..	..	..
Christians	15—19	0.017	0.016	0.020	0.203	0.186	0.231
	20—24	0.159	0.162	0.155	0.276	0.268	0.289
	25—29	0.208	0.217	0.195	0.242	0.247	0.235
	30—34	0.144	0.156	0.126	0.159	0.171	0.142
	35—39	0.085	0.105	0.051	0.094	0.116	0.057
	40—44	0.031	0.038	0.018	0.037	0.045	0.021
	45—49	0.008	0.010	0.004	0.010	0.012	0.006
	GMFR	..	..	..	153	158	147
	TMFR	..	..	..	5.1	5.2	4.9
	GFR	100	103	94	..	..	..
	TFR	3.3	3.5	2.8	..	..	..

The total fertility rate for the state as a whole is 3.0, for rural areas of the state it is 3.1 while for urban areas it is only 2.7. For Hindus and Christians, TFR is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. In the case of Muslims the TFR is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. The TFR for Hindus, Muslims and Christians are 2.9, 3.4 and 3.3. respectively and their respective total marital fertility rates are 4.0, 4.5 and 5.1. For Hindus and Muslims total marital fertility rate is higher than total fertility rate by 1.1. For Christians it is higher by 1.8. These differentials can be partly attributed to the higher percentage of currently married females among Hindus and Muslims compared to Christians.

It will be noticed, comparatively speaking, that fertility is higher among Muslims followed by Christians and Hindus. Also, the ASFRs and ASMFRs are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

Statement 12, compares the ASFR of 1980, based on the 1981 census, with the average ASFR for the period 1971 to 1975 as derived from the results of the Sample Registration System (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	44	94	46.81	37	49	75.50
20—24	186	245	75.92	176	168	104.76
25—29	179	230	77.83	162	179	90.50
30—34	113	157	71.97	97	120	80.83
35—39	66	90	73.33	48	63	76.19
40—44	23	26	88.46	15	18	83.33
45—49	7	6	116.67	5	6	83.33

Fertility has declined in all ages except in the age groups 45-49 in rural areas and 20-24 in urban areas. Surprisingly, the percentage decline is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The question on any birth during the last one year was also canvassed in the 1971 Census for all currently married women as in the 1981 Census. However, the results of the 1971 Census were presented by the age groups 13-17, 18-22, 23-27, ...43-47, 48 and above, and these age groups are not comparable with the age groups adopted for presentation in the 1981 Census. Therefore, the ASFRs and ASMFRs by age 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—Tamil Nadu, 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	133	127 (95.49)	4.0	4.2 (105.00)
	Urban	133	126 (94.74)	4.0	4.0 (100.00)
Hindus	Rural	131	125 (95.42)	4.0	4.2 (102.50)
	Urban	131	121 (92.37)	3.9	3.8 (97.44)
Muslims	Rural	150	136 (90.67)	4.4	4.4 (100.00)
	Urban	147	151 (102.72)	4.3	4.6 (106.98)
Christians	Rural	156	158 (101.28)	4.9	5.2 (106.12)
	Urban	147	147 (100.00)	4.4	4.9 (111.36)

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

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

Surprisingly, there is very little decline in GMFR. The TMFR has increased both in rural and urban areas. Only for Hindus in rural and urban areas and Muslims in rural areas GMFR has declined, while for Muslims in urban areas and for Christians it has remained more or less the same. Except for a marginal decline among Hindus in urban areas, among the other groups the TMFR has increased. One reason for such

a result may perhaps be the differential coverage in 1971 and 1981 censuses netting most of births during last year.

Number of children ever born

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

STATEMENT 14

Average number of children ever born per woman by religion—Tamil Nadu, 1981

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Age Group							
		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	0.107	0.950	2.171	3.087	3.790	4.026	4.176	3.898
	Rural	0.114	0.983	2.210	3.111	3.785	3.976	4.098	3.827
	Urban	0.094	0.893	2.101	3.037	3.802	4.143	4.361	4.057
Hindus	Total	0.110	0.952	2.157	3.058	3.738	3.968	4.115	3.169
	Rural	0.119	0.994	2.206	3.091	3.747	3.926	4.050	3.782
	Urban	0.091	0.871	2.056	2.982	3.716	4.078	4.288	4.011
Muslims	Total	0.139	1.221	2.636	3.664	4.492	4.666	4.800	4.343
	Rural	0.127	1.178	2.628	3.559	4.359	4.555	4.514	4.181
	Urban	0.145	1.241	2.640	3.720	4.566	4.730	4.959	4.438
Christians	Total	0.039	0.691	1.976	3.030	3.976	4.411	4.618	4.326
	Rural	0.037	0.715	2.081	3.241	4.158	4.598	4.766	4.434
	Urban	0.041	0.658	1.829	2.727	3.659	4.078	4.362	4.128

It is noticed that in general the average number of children ever-born per woman increases with age both in rural and urban areas.

In the age group 50+ the average number of children ever born per woman is slightly lower than that in the age group 45-49 which may probably be attributed to a tendency of omitting reporting of a few children in the case of older women. The average number of children ever-born in the age group 45-49 is distinctly lower for Hindus, but more or less the same for Christians and Muslims.

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 levels of 1972. Since the 1972 Fertility Survey presents the number of children ever born for ever married women only, the comparison is restricted to such women only.

STATEMENT 15

Average number of children born per ever married women

Age group	Rural*		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15—19	0.46	0.36	0.47	0.36
20—24	1.21	1.32	1.26	1.33
25—29	2.29	2.53	2.27	2.38
30—34	3.15	3.49	3.13	3.31

STATEMENT 15 —*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
35—39	3.81	4.06	3.85	4.02
40—44	4.00	4.37	4.19	4.16
45—49	4.11	4.22	4.40	4.32

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

Except in the age group 15-19 in rural and urban areas and 45-49 in urban areas, in all the other age groups the average number of children ever born per woman is lower in 1981 compared to 1972, indicating that, in general, fertility has declined during the period.

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 Tamil Nadu, such a comparison would indicate that the TFR for the State is 3.1 in rural areas and 2.7 in urban areas (Statement 11) and 3.0 in all areas. The average number of children ever born (Statement 14) shows that the TFR is equivalent to the average number of children ever born to women in the age group 30-34 in rural areas and is slightly less than the average number of children ever born to women in the age group 30-34 in urban areas. In other words, in the rural areas the fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35-49. Similarly the fertility decline in urban areas is roughly equivalent to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35-49 and above and part of the females in the age group 30-34.

Sex ratio of children ever-born

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

STATEMENT 16

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) of children born—Tamil Nadu

Age of mother	All Religions			Hindus			Muslims			Christians		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	917	919	914	916	917	913	912	920	907	936	934	938
Less than 15	917	1082	397	881	1082	..	1438	..	1438	..	..	..
15—19	961	964	953	959	963	946	1040	1126	1007	835	831	840
20—24	955	958	949	952	954	947	937	896	956	1042	1077	992
25—29	949	951	944	950	951	945	932	928	933	962	960	965
30—34	954	954	953	955	954	959	917	907	923	972	987	948
35—39	931	934	924	930	934	923	927	939	921	944	942	947
40—44	922	925	916	920	921	917	920	984	887	956	954	960
45—49	893	890	900	891	889	896	897	897	898	919	905	948
50+	886	889	880	885	888	879	885	896	879	898	897	901
15—49	931	932	929	930	931	929	922	931	918	954	953	955

The sex ratio of children ever born in Tamil Nadu is much below the generally accepted figure of 952 both in rural and urban areas. The figures for Christians are closest to 952. The sex ratio is highest among Christians followed by Hindus and Muslims. In the case of Muslims, the sex ratio is highest in the age group 15-19 while for Christians it is highest in the age group 20-24, being over 1000 in both these cases. Upto the age group 30-34 sex ratio seems reasonable for "all religions" and for Hindus. Above the age group 30-34, however the sex ratio declines in all the religions indicating that female children are not being reported by older women.

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

STATEMENT 17

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) of children surviving—Tamil Nadu

Age of mother	All Religions			Hindus			Muslims			Christians		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	898	893	910	896	890	908	908	910	906	931	925	942
Less than 15	914	1098	397	873	1098	..	1438	..	1438	..	..	..
15—19	986	994	967	986	995	963	1053	1175	1007	807	762	880
20—24	970	976	958	968	973	958	940	909	953	1057	1100	999
25—29	952	953	951	952	952	952	935	927	939	982	985	977
30—34	955	954	957	956	953	963	921	908	928	978	996	949
35—39	921	921	921	919	919	919	930	942	924	944	938	956
40—44	897	894	904	893	887	906	910	981	873	943	947	937
45—49	854	840	885	849	837	879	893	877	901	890	866	936
50+	846	836	868	842	833	864	863	859	866	885	869	915
15—49	920	917	927	918	914	926	923	929	919	951	950	954

The decrease in the sex ratio with age of mother is noticeable from this statement. However, in this case, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. Above age 35, the sex ratio of surviving children is distinctly lower than that of children born (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 women was say six, then the last year's birth is assumed as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first births which occur to younger women are freed 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 sums 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 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 this state.

STATEMENT 18

Cumulated first birth order rates per 100 women

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	2
Total	75.94
Rural	77.94
Urban	72.40
Hindus	77.23
Muslims	60.63
Christians	71.66

The overall rates seem to be much below 100 for all areas and for rural and urban areas also. Similar trend is seen for all the three major religions. This would probably imply that a reference period of less than one year has been taken into consideration in Tamil Nadu. Statement 19 presents the proportion of ever-married females with three children or more by age groups.

STATEMENT 19

Percentage of ever-married females with 3 children or more by age groups and religions—Tamil Nadu

Age gruop	Stratum	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	T	53.53	52.94	57.68	59.26
	R	53.81	53.29	57.50	61.59
	U	52.91	52.08	57.78	55.31
15—19	T	1.14	1.08	2.12	0.77
	R	1.10	1.10	1.40	0.49
	U	1.23	1.02	2.44	1.23
20—24	T	12.11	11.67	19.78	10.93
	R	11.62	11.51	17.33	10.30
	U	13.06	12.04	20.91	11.92
25—29	T	41.51	40.75	54.34	41.01
	R	41.53	41.11	53.81	43.06
	U	41.44	39.97	54.59	37.99
30—34	T	61.68	61.05	70.60	63.54
	R	62.13	61.62	68.94	67.85
	U	60.73	59.71	71.49	57.05
35—39	T	71.50	70.84	78.22	75.85
	R	71.68	71.14	77.40	78.47
	U	71.08	70.07	78.69	71.13
40—44	T	71.67	70.99	76.32	78.72
	R	71.32	70.70	75.40	80.71
	U	72.49	71.76	76.87	75.12
45—49	T	71.83	71.25	75.54	77.88
	R	71.35	70.83	73.12	79.79
	U	72.99	72.36	76.89	74.52
50+	T	64.50	63.97	66.25	71.28
	R	64.41	63.95	64.49	72.22
	U	64.71	64.02	67.29	69.47

It is observed that 53.81 per cent of ever-married females in rural areas and 52.91 per cent of ever-married females in urban areas have three or more children. Except in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24, in all other age groups the proportion of ever married women with three or more children is lower in urban areas. The proportion is highest among Muslims in the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39. In the age groups 40-44, 45-49, 50+ the proportion is highest among Christians. Despite all this overall proportion is highest among Christians. This may be partly due to age structure of ever marired females.

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

STATEMENT 20

Percentage distribution of ever married women by age group

Age group	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5
	RURAL AREAS			
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.03

STATEMENT 20—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
15—19	4.46	4.57	5.10	1.90
20—24	12.37	12.41	13.21	11.18
25—29	14.11	14.08	14.18	14.60
30—34	11.65	11.62	11.72	12.16
35—39	12.89	12.86	13.09	13.47
40—44	10.09	10.09	9.75	10.26
45—49	9.61	9.62	8.79	9.85
50+	24.74	24.66	24.05	26.54
URBAN AREAS				
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.05
15—19	4.21	4.15	6.06	1.96
20—24	13.75	13.69	15.04	12.19
25—29	16.06	15.97	16.28	16.84
30—34	12.10	12.04	11.55	13.70
35—39	12.38	12.36	12.30	12.70
40—44	9.35	9.40	8.79	9.65
45—49	8.79	8.78	8.37	9.51
50+	23.28	23.51	21.52	23.39

It is noticed from the statement that the proportion of ever married females in each of the age groups less than 15, 15-19 and 20-24 is the highest among Muslims and the lowest among Christians, both in rural and urban areas. In the age groups 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49 the proportion is the highest among Christians. On an average, therefore, the age structure of ever married women is youngest among Muslims and oldest among Christians, with Hindus falling in between.

While in the case of rural and urban areas, a substantial percentage of ever married females are below age 25, in the case of Muslims this proportion is comparatively higher. In the ages below 25, the proportion having three children or more is also distinctly higher in the case of Muslims as compared to Hindus and Christians in the rural as well as urban areas. Statement 21 presents the relevant data.

STATEMENT 21

Percentage 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 females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
All Religions	16.92	8.79	83.08	62.98
Hindus	17.08	8.66	82.92	62.48
Muslims	18.42	12.82	81.58	67.58
Christians	13.11	8.85	86.89	69.54
URBAN				
All Religions	17.27	9.26	82.73	62.77
Hindus	17.32	8.89	82.68	62.17
Muslims	20.24	14.68	79.76	68.59
Christians	13.51	9.45	86.49	67.04

Childless women:

The proportion of women who have had no livebirths 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	9.58	9.63	9.47
Hindus	9.79	9.79	9.79
Muslims	8.36	9.06	7.94
Christians	7.21	7.01	7.58

Percentage of childless ever married women of age 50+ is lowest among Christians followed by Muslims and Hindus both in rural and urban areas.

Statement 23 indicates the percentage of currently married women in the reproductive age group 15-49.

STATEMENT 23

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

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All Religions	73.09	74.42	70.45
Hindus	73.67	74.98	70.76
Muslims	72.72	73.62	72.27
Christians	64.98	65.67	63.90

The percentage of currently married women in the reproductive age groups is lowest among Christians both in rural and urban areas. In rural areas percentage is highest among Hindus while it is highest among Muslims in urban areas.

CHAPTER 6

MIGRATION

In the census, migrants are classified on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. Migration streams can, therefore, be studied on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. The analysis that is presented in this chapter of the data available in the five 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 137.84 lakh migrants in Tamil Nadu in 1981 made up of 47.99 lakh males and 89.85 lakh females. These migrants constitute 28.47 per cent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 19.60 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 37.56 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 Tamil Nadu and migrants from other countries to Tamil Nadu. Data on migrants from Tamil Nadu to other states or other countries are not available and, therefore, this analysis restricts itself to migrants into the state made up of these three categories.

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

STATEMENT 24

Migrants by place of birth (proportions in per cent)

Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants	91.76	88.66	93.50	91.21	88.39	92.72
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	66.29	56.88	71.56	62.35	52.40	67.67
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State to total migrants	25.47	31.78	21.94	28.86	35.99	25.05
B. Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants	6.79	9.43	5.31	6.59	8.47	5.58
C. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	1.34	1.84	1.06	2.20	3.14	1.70

Of the total migrants, 91.21 per cent were migrants within the state, 6.59 per cent were born in other states of India and 2.20 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants, 88.39 per cent were born in Tamil Nadu, 8.47 per cent were born in other states of India and 3.14 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants 92.72 per cent were born within Tamil Nadu, 5.58 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.70 per cent were born in other countries.

Of total migrants on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within Tamil Nadu constitute 91.21 per cent 1981 as against 91.76 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportions in 1981 and 1971 were 88.39 per cent and 88.66 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 92.72 per cent and 93.50 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 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 in Tamil Nadu in 1981, 62.35 per cent were born elsewhere than in

place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 28.86 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 52.40 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of their birth is 35.99 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 67.67 per cent and 25.05 per cent.

In 1971, 66.29 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 partly attributable to the creation of a number of new districts during the intercensal period 1971-81. While in 1971 there were 14 districts in Tamil Nadu, in 1981 the number of districts increased to 16. Consequently, 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 intra-district migrants and an increase in inter-district migrants.

There are a total of 9.08 lakh persons in Tamil Nadu who were born in other states of India, constituting 1.88 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 7.99 lakhs in 1971 to 9.08 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 1.94 per cent of the pouplation were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion has gone down to 1.88 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 6.79 per cent of the total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 6.59 per cent, i.e., both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants born in other states has gone down between 1971 and 1981.

The three neighbouring states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka account for 7.08 lakhs out of 9.08 lakhs inter-state migrants into Tamil Nadu. Of the total migrants born in other states, 3.90 lakhs or 43.00 per cent are born in Kerala, 1.79 lakhs or 19.73 per cent are born in Andhra Pradesh and 1.38 lakhs or 15.20 per cent are born in Karnataka. In other words, in 1981, these three states contribute about 78 per cent of the migrants (by place of birth) from the other states of the country or the equivalent of 1.46 per cent of the population of Tamil Nadu. In 1971, these three states contributed 6.52 lakhs migrants constituting 81.55 per cent of migrants from other states or 1.58 per cent of the population of the state. The share of migrants born in states and union territories from which migration and Kerala has gone up between 1971-81. Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Pondicherry are the other states and union territories from which migration to Tamil Nadu has increased.

Of the total male migrants, 8.47 per cent are born in other states of India, as against 9.43 per cent in 1971. Kerala accounts for 49.59 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into Tamil Nadu as against 54.38 per cent in 1971 and Andhra Pradesh for 17.53 per cent as against 15.48 per cent in 1971.

Among male inter-state migrants, the shares of Kerala and Karnataka have come down while that of Andhra Pradesh has increased.

Of the total female migrants, 5.58 per cent are born in other states as against 5.31 per cent in 1971. In the total population also, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 1.97 per cent in 1971 to 2.09 per cent in 1981. Of the total female migrants born in other states, 37.66 per cent are from Kerala, 21.51 per cent from Andhra Pradesh and 17.23 per cent from Karnataka. In the case of females also, the shares of Kerala and Karnataka have gone down between 1971-81 while that of Andhra Pradesh has gone up marginally.

Of the total population of Tamil Nadu in 1981, 0.63 per cent are born in other countries as against 0.38 per cent in 1971. Of the migrants born in other countries 64.46 per cent are from Sri Lanka and 24.22 per cent from Burma. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 22.98 per cent and 48.18 per cent. The increase in the number of persons born in Sri Lanka from 36,154 in 1971 to 195,857 in 1981 may partly be due to the large number of people who were repatriated from that country to India. If migrants born in Sri Lanka are excluded, there are only 107,980 migrants born in foreign countries, of whom 73,584 are from Burma. In 1971 there were 121,211 persons in Tamil Nadu who were born in countries other than Sri Lanka of whom 75,819 were from Burma.

As mentioned earlier, the migration stream consists of three elements, namely, migration within the state itself, migration from other states of India to Tamil Nadu and migration from other countries to Tamil Nadu. 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	93.11	90.38	94.62	93.26	91.25	94.32
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	6.89	9.62	5.38	6.74	8.75	5.68
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	98.55	98.09	98.81	97.80	96.86	98.30

Of the total migrants by place of birth in Tamil Nadu 97.80 per cent represent internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 96.86 per cent while among female migrants internal migrants are 98.30 per cent. These proportions are lower than those recorded at the 1971 Census.

Of the total internal migrants in Tamil Nadu 93.26 per cent represent migrants from within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 6.74 per cent represent migrants from other states of India to Tamil Nadu. 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 8.75 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 5.68 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 94.32 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 91.25 per cent in the case of males.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population :

Inter-state migrants have increased from 7.99 lakhs in 1971 to 9.08 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 1.09 lakhs during the period 1971-81. The number of migrants from other countries has increased from 1.57 lakhs in 1971 to 3.04 lakhs in 1981 or there has been an increase of 1.47 lakhs in the number of such migrants during the same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to inmigration during the decade if of the order of 2.56 lakh persons out of 411.99 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971-81 the population of Tamil Nadu increased by 0.62 per cent due to inmigration. In the absence of data on outmigration from Tamil Nadu to other states of India or to other countries the net impact of migration on growth rate can not 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 Tamil Nadu.

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	91.75	88.39	93.64	91.69	88.77	93.25
(i) Migrants who have resident elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	66.90	57.47	72.23	64.37	54.74	69.51
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	24.85	30.92	21.41	27.32	34.03	23.74
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	6.63	9.23	5.16	6.24	8.16	5.21
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1.37	2.25	1.03	2.07	1.54	3.07

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

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 139.86 lakh migrants in Tamil Nadu in 1981 made up of 48.66 lakh males and 91.20 lakh females. These migrants constitute 28.89 per cent of the total population of the state, with male migrants constituting 19.87 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 38.13 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 34.79 per cent of total migrants while females account for 65.21 per cent. Of the total migrants, 91.69 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 6.24 per cent had their last residence in other states of India and 2.07 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants 88.77 per cent had their place of last residence in Tamil Nadu itself, 8.16 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 3.07 per cent lived in other countries. Among female migrants 93.25 per cent had their place of last residence within Tamil Nadu itself, 5.21 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 1.54 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 28.89 per cent of the total population of Tamil Nadu in 1981 as against 29.03 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentages in the case of males and females are 19.87 and 38.13 for 1981 and 20.76 and 37.49 in 1971.

Of the total migrants, on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Tamil Nadu constitute 91.69 per cent in 1981 as against 91.75 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 was 88.77 per cent against 88.39 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 93.25 per cent and 93.64 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 Tamil Nadu in 1981, 64.37 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself while 27.32 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 54.74 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the districts in which they lived is 34.03 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 69.51 per cent and 23.74 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 Tamil Nadu in 1981, 8.72 lakh had places of last residence in other states of India, constituting 1.80 per cent of the total population of the state. The number of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone up from 7.93 lakhs in 1971 to 8.72 lakhs in 1981 though the corresponding proportions to total population have gone down from 1.93 per cent to 1.80 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants with place of last residence in other states constitute 6.24 per cent. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants with place of last residence in other states is only silghtly lower than what these were in 1971.

The neighbouring states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka account for 74.38 per cent of the inter-state migrants into Tamil Nadu with these states contributing 3.38 lakh, 1.72 lakh and 1.38 lakh respectively. Of the inter-state migrants, the proportion contributed by these states are 38.77 per cent, 19.75 per cent and 15.86 per cent. In 1971 these states were predominant contributors to the inter-state migration stream and continue to be so, with their contribution going up from 6.21 lakh to 6.48 lakh.

Of the total male migrants, 8.16 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Kerala contributes 43.84 per cent of such male inter-state migrants followed by Andhra Pradesh with 17.72 per cent and Karnataka with 13.77 per cent.

Of the total female migrants, 5.21 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Kerala contributes the highest proportion of 34.55 per cent followed by Andhra Pradesh with 21.45 per cent, and Karnataka with 17.60 per cent.

Of the total migrants of Tamil Nadu in 1981, 2.07 per cent had places of last residence in other countries as against 1.47 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of Tamil Nadu in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last residence account for 0.60 per cent as against 0.43 per cent in 1971. In case of males this percentage is 0.61 and in case of females, this percentage is 0.59 in 1981. Of the total migrants from foreign countries to Tamil Nadu 64.38 per

cent are from Sri Lanka and 23.26 per cent from Burma.

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 . . .	98.38	97.62	98.80	97.93	96.93	98.46
B. Migrants within the state to total internal migrants	93.26	90.55	94.78	93.63	91.58	94.71
C. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	6.74	9.45	5.22	6.37	8.42	5.20

Of the total migrants in the state in 1981, 93.63 per cent are from within the state itself as against 93.26 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 91.58 per cent have moved within the state itself while 8.42 per cent have moved into the state from other states of the country. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 90.55 per cent and 9.45 per cent respectively.

In the case of females, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 94.71 per cent in 1981 as against 94.78 per cent in 1971 indicating that the order of migration within the state itself in the case of females has not changed very much. Among internal female migrants, 94.71 per cent have moved within the state itself while 5.29 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 Tamil Nadu 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	107.97 (100.00)	70.61 (65.40)	37.36 (34.60)	125.72 (100.00)	77.93 (61.99)	47.79 (38.01)
	Rural	83.99 (77.79)	61.18 (56.66)	22.81 (21.13)	91.00 (72.38)	65.68 (52.24)	25.32 (20.14)
	Urban	23.93 (22.16)	9.38 (8.69)	14.55 (13.47)	34.72 (27.62)	12.25 (9.75)	22.47 (17.87)
2. In other states of India .	Total	7.99 (100.00)	2.28 (28.54)	5.71 (71.46)	9.08 (100.00)	2.42 (26.69)	6.66 (73.31)
	Rural	3.62 (45.32)	1.32 (16.50)	2.30 (28.82)	3.68 (40.51)	1.44 (15.85)	2.24 (24.66)
	Urban	4.35 (54.38)	0.95 (11.80)	3.40 (42.58)	5.40 (59.46)	0.98 (10.82)	4.42 (48.64)

STATEMENT 28—*Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Total male internal migrants							
1. Within the state . .	Total	37.43 (100.00)	19.77 (52.81)	17.66 (47.19)	42.42 (100.00)	20.21 (47.65)	22.21 (52.35)
	Rural	26.97 (72.05)	16.16 (43.16)	10.81 (28.89)	27.69 (65.28)	15.86 (37.39)	11.83 (27.89)
	Urban	10.44 (27.89)	3.59 (9.59)	6.85 (18.30)	14.73 (34.72)	4.35 (10.26)	10.38 (24.46)
2. In other states of India .	Total	3.98 (100.00)	0.91 (22.79)	3.07 (77.21)	4.07 (100.00)	0.75 (18.32)	3.32 (81.68)
	Rural	1.79 (44.88)	0.48 (12.12)	1.31 (32.76)	1.58 (38.76)	0.41 (10.06)	1.17 (28.70)
	Urban	2.18 (54.75)	0.42 (10.38)	1.76 (44.37)	2.48 (61.20)	0.33 (8.25)	2.15 (52.95)
C. Total female internal migrants							
1. Within the state . .	Total	70.54 (100.00)	50.84 (72.08)	19.70 (27.92)	83.30 (100.00)	57.72 (69.29)	25.58 (30.71)
	Rural	57.02 (80.83)	45.02 (63.82)	12.00 (17.01)	63.31 (76.00)	49.82 (59.80)	13.49 (16.20)
	Urban	13.49 (19.12)	5.79 (8.20)	7.70 (10.92)	19.99 (24.00)	7.90 (9.49)	12.09 (14.51)
2. In other states of India .	Total	4.01 (100.00)	1.37 (34.26)	2.64 (65.74)	5.01 (100.00)	1.68 (33.47)	3.33 (66.53)
	Rural	1.83 (45.75)	0.84 (20.84)	0.99 (24.91)	2.10 (41.94)	1.03 (20.56)	1.07 (21.38)
	Urban	2.17 (54.02)	0.53 (13.22)	1.64 (40.80)	2.91 (58.06)	0.65 (12.92)	2.26 (45.14)

NOTE :— The figures within brackets indicate percentages to all the total, rural and urban migrants in respective categories. The given figures (and the percentages) may not add upto 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 125.72 lakh, about 52.24 per cent were rural to rural, 17.87 per cent were urban to urban, 20.14 per cent were rural to urban and 9.75 per cent were urban to rural. In 1971, 56.66 per cent of migrants were rural to rural, 13.47 per cent were urban to urban, 21.13 per cent were rural to urban and 8.69 per cent were urban to rural. The fall of 4.42 per cent in "rural to rural" category and the increase in "urban to urban" category by more than four per cent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Tamil Nadu in 1981.

Amongst migrants from other states into Tamil Nadu numbering 9.08 lakhs, 15.85 per cent were rural to rural, 48.64 per cent were urban to urban, 24.66 per cent were rural to urban and 10.82 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus 40.51 per cent of the migrants into Tamil Nadu from other states were born in rural areas.

There are a total of 42.42 lakh male migrants from within the state, 37.39 per cent of whom were from rural to rural, 24.46 per cent were urban to urban, 27.89 per cent were rural to urban and 10.26 per cent were urban to rural areas. In 1971, 43.16 per cent were rural to rural, 18.30 per cent were urban to urban, 28.89 per cent were rural to urban and 9.59 per cent were urban to rural areas. There was downward shift of about more than five percentage points in rural to rural migrants and of one percentage point in rural to urban migrants while there was an upward shift of 0.67 percentage points in urban to rural migrants and 6.16 percentage points in urban to urban migrants. This again may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Tamil Nadu in 1981.

Among the male migrants from other states in 1981 numbering 4.07 lakh, 10.06 per cent were rural to rural, 52.95 per cent were urban to urban, 28.70 per cent were rural to urban and 8.25 per cent were urban to rural. 38.76 per cent of the male migrants from other states into Tamil Nadu were born in rural areas.

There were a total of 83.30 lakh female migrants within the state of Tamil Nadu of whom 59.80 per cent were rural to rural, 14.51 per cent were urban to urban, 16.20 per cent were rural to urban and 9.49 per cent were urban to rural.

The percentage of rural to rural female migrants within the state of Tamil Nadu has come down by 4.02 points while the percentage of rural to urban has come down by 0.81 points. Urban to urban female migrants have gone up by

3.59 points while urban to rural female migrants have gone up by 1.29 points. In the case of female migrants from other states, 20.56 per cent of 5.01 lakh female inter-state migrants were rural to rural, 45.14 per cent were urban to urban, 21.38 per cent were rural to urban and 12.92 per cent were urban to rural. From 1971 the rural to rural component came down by 0.28 percentage points which shows that during 1971-81 the share of rural to rural components of female inter-state migrants remained more or less the same. The rural to urban and urban to rural components came down by 3.53 and 0.30 points respectively. The urban to urban component went up by 4.34 points.

The above analysis reveals that in case of within the state migrants based on place of birth, rural to rural component of migrants has come down quite significantly both for males as well as for females while the urban to urban component has gone up. There has been a downward shift in the case of rural to urban component for male as well as female migrants. In case of migrants from other states, the rural to rural as well as rural to urban components have declined in case of both males and females. The urban to urban component also has gone up significantly for both males and females. The fact that 26.69 per cent of the total migrants from other states into Tamil Nadu were to the rural areas is significant.

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

STATEMENT 29

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

(Persons in lakhs)

Place of last residence		Place of enumeration					
		1971			1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Total internal migrants							
1. Within the state	Total	109.74 (100.00)	71.19 (64.87)	38.55 (35.13)	128.24 (100.00)	79.70 (62.15)	48.54 (37.85)
	Rural	83.32 (75.93)	61.10 (55.68)	22.22 (20.25)	91.58 (71.41)	67.34 (52.51)	24.24 (18.90)
	Urban	26.36 (24.02)	10.03 (9.14)	16.33 (14.88)	36.66 (28.59)	12.36 (9.64)	24.30 (18.95)
2. In other states of India	Total	7.93 (100.00)	2.36 (29.76)	5.57 (70.24)	8.72 (100.00)	2.28 (26.17)	6.44 (73.83)
	Rural	3.30 (41.66)	1.26 (15.89)	2.04 (25.77)	3.26 (37.39)	1.29 (14.79)	1.97 (22.60)
	Urban	4.60 (58.02)	1.08 (13.61)	3.52 (44.41)	5.46 (62.58)	0.99 (11.37)	4.47 (51.21)
B. Total male internal migrants							
1. Within the state	Total	38.23 (100.00)	20.04 (52.42)	18.19 (47.58)	43.19 (100.00)	20.72 (47.97)	22.47 (52.03)
	Rural	26.44 (69.18)	16.09 (42.10)	10.35 (27.08)	27.37 (63.36)	16.24 (37.58)	11.13 (25.78)
	Urban	11.76 (30.76)	3.92 (10.26)	7.84 (20.50)	15.82 (36.63)	4.48 (10.38)	11.34 (26.25)
2. In other states of India	Total	3.99 (100.00)	0.98 (24.45)	3.01 (75.55)	3.97 (100.00)	0.72 (18.08)	3.25 (81.92)
	Rural	1.58 (39.82)	0.45 (11.33)	1.13 (28.49)	1.37 (34.46)	0.35 (8.84)	1.02 (25.62)
	Urban	2.39 (59.81)	0.51 (12.82)	1.88 (46.99)	2.60 (65.48)	0.37 (9.23)	2.23 (56.25)

STATEMENT 29—*Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
C. Total female internal migrants							
1. Within the state . .	Total	71.51 (100.00)	51.15 (71.53)	20.36 (28.47)	85.05 (100.00)	58.98 (69.35)	26.07 (30.65)
	Rural	56.88 (79.54)	45.01 (62.94)	11.87 (16.60)	64.21 (75.50)	51.10 (60.09)	13.11 (15.41)
	Urban	14.60 (20.41)	6.11 (8.54)	8.49 (11.87)	20.84 (24.50)	7.88 (9.27)	12.96 (15.23)
2. In other states of India .	Total	3.94 (100.00)	1.38 (35.14)	2.56 (64.86)	4.75 (100.00)	1.56 (32.93)	3.19 (67.07)
	Rural	1.72 (43.52)	0.81 (20.50)	0.91 (23.02)	1.89 (39.83)	0.94 (19.76)	0.95 (20.07)
	Urban	2.22 (56.20)	0.57 (14.41)	1.65 (41.79)	2.86 (60.15)	0.62 (13.16)	2.24 (46.99)

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

There were a total of 128.24 lakh migrants on last residence basis within the state, of whom 52.51 per cent were rural to rural, 9.64 per cent were urban to rural. There was downward shift between 1971-1981 in case of rural to rural migrants and in case of rural to urban migrants, while there was an upward shift in the case of urban to urban and urban to rural components. In case of migrants from other states, numbering 8.72 lakh, 14.79 per cent were rural to rural, 51.21 per cent were urban to urban, 22.60 per cent were rural to urban and 11.37 per cent were urban to rural. In case of males, the total migrants within the state were 43.19 lakh, of whom 37.58 per cent were rural to rural, 26.25 per cent were urban to urban, 25.78 per cent were rural to urban and 10.38 per cent were urban to rural. In case of male migrants from other states 8.84 per cent were rural to rural and 56.25 per cent were urban to urban, 25.62 per cent were rural to urban and 9.23 per cent were urban to rural. In case of 85.05 lakh female migrants within the state, 60.09 per cent were rural to rural, 15.23 per cent were urban to urban, 15.41 per cent were rural to urban and 9.27 per cent were urban to rural. In case of female migrants from other states, 19.76 per cent were rural to rural, 46.99 per cent were urban to urban, 20.07 per cent were rural to urban and 13.16 per cent were urban to rural.

71.41 per cent of the within the state migrants were from rural areas and 28.59 per cent were from urban areas. 62.15 per cent of within the state migrants were to rural areas and 37.85 per cent were to urban areas. In case of males, 63.36 per cent of within the state migrants were from rural areas and 36.63 per cent were from urban areas. Rural areas claim 47.97 per cent of the total within the state migrants while urban areas had 52.03 per cent of the within the state male migrants. In case of inter-state male migrants, 34.46 per cent were from rural areas and 65.48 per cent were from urban areas. 18.08 per cent of the inter-state male migrants have moved into the rural areas of Tamil Nadu while 81.92 per cent had moved into urban areas.

In case of female migrants within the state, 75.50 per cent were from rural areas and 24.50 per cent were from the urban areas. 69.35 per cent of the total female migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 30.65 per cent had gone to urban areas. In case of inter-state female migrants, 39.83 per cent were from the rural areas while 60.15 per cent were from the urban areas. Rural areas attracted 32.93 per cent of the total inter-state female migrants while urban areas of Tamil Nadu accounted for 67.07 per cent of the female migrants from other states. In the case of within the state migrants it would, thus, be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants were from the rural areas. 71.41 per cent of the migrants within the state were from rural areas—63.36 per cent in the case of males and 75.50 per cent in the case of females. However, only 47.97 per cent of the male migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 69.35 per cent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In case of inter-state migrants into Tamil Nadu, 34.46 per cent of the males and 39.83 per cent of the females had come from rural areas but only 18.08 per cent of the males and 32.93 per cent of females were absorbed in rural areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation:

The urban population of Tamil Nadu has increased from 124.65 lakh in 1971 to 159.52 lakh in 1981, an increase of 34.87 lakh. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out

to 27.97 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 ranging from 0 to 9 years.

STATEMENT 30

Migrants whose duration of residence is 0-9 years

Place of last residence		Place of enumeration		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Within the state	Total	5,823,624	3,337,008	2,486,616
	Rural	3,767,286	2,627,789	1,139,497
	Urban	2,056,254	709,156	1,347,098
Outside the state	Total	410,581	107,306	303,275
	Rural	138,239	52,516	85,723
	Urban	272,218	54,747	217,471
Outside the country		174,866	104,904	69,962

Movement within Tamil Nadu has been of the order of 1,139,497 persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 709,156 persons have moved from urban to rural areas. Net migration into urban areas, which is the difference of these two streams is 430,341, or of the order of 4.30 lakh. From other states 303,275 persons moved into the urban areas of Tamil Nadu. Also, 69,962 persons have moved into urban areas of Tamil Nadu from other countries during the decade. In all, therefore, about 8.04 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 8.04 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 124.65 lakh or, in other words, 6.45 per cent. Strictly speaking, one would have to take into consideration out-migration from the urban areas of Tamil Nadu to other states of India but this information is not available at this stage on the basis of the five per cent sample. The contribution to urbanisation of migration of 6.45 per cent must, therefore, be considered as the upper limit. The 30 towns which have been classified for the first time as urban in 1981 have a population of 3.13 lakh. 13 towns of 1971 with an urban population of 1.10 lakh in 1971 were declassified during 1981. Hence, the net addition to the urban population due to formation of new towns in Tamil Nadu during 1981 is of the order of 2.03 lakh only. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 urban population is 1.63 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas by migration and classification of urban areas is 8.08 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 27.97 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase is, therefore, of the order of atleast 19.89 per cent. It must be again emphasised that the data on out-migration from urban areas would influence this proportion. However, it may be noted that the growth rate obtained above is very close to the overall growth rate of the population of the state.

Reasons for migration

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

STATEMENT 31

Reasons for migration to urban areas

Last residence	Reason for migration											
	Total Migrants		Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Total migrants												
Total .	100.00	100.00	46.06	4.59	5.49	2.18	29.48	35.87	1.22	44.28	17.75	13.08
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration												
Total .	100.00	100.00	46.96	4.65	5.55	2.18	29.44	35.85	1.25	44.99	16.80	12.33
Rural .	100.00	100.00	50.11	4.73	6.20	2.39	25.64	30.86	1.60	50.96	16.45	11.06
Urban .	100.00	100.00	44.14	4.57	4.98	1.99	32.85	40.47	0.92	39.47	17.11	13.50
C. Within the state of enumeration												
Total .	100.00	100.00	46.22	4.62	5.66	2.21	29.91	35.65	1.30	45.37	16.91	12.15
Rural .	100.00	100.00	49.30	4.70	6.43	2.47	25.88	30.69	1.68	51.14	16.71	11.00
Urban .	100.00	100.00	43.19	4.54	4.91	1.94	33.87	40.68	0.93	39.53	17.10	13.31
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration												
Total .	100.00	100.00	52.09	4.86	4.81	1.99	26.20	37.43	0.85	41.94	16.05	13.78
Rural .	100.00	100.00	59.01	5.11	3.72	1.22	22.95	33.28	0.72	48.56	13.60	11.85
Urban .	100.00	100.00	48.97	4.76	5.31	2.32	27.67	39.21	0.91	39.11	17.14	14.60
E. Other countries	100.00	100.00	13.75	2.22	3.04	1.65	30.91	36.89	0.48	11.94	51.82	47.30

In urban areas, employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 46.06 per cent have moved due to employment considerations while in the case of females 44.28 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 46.96 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 44.99 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Blocks C and D of statement 31 provide the proportion of intra state 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 52.09 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 46.22 per cent in the case of those who move within Tamil Nadu itself. It would seen that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 45.37 per cent of female migrants within Tamil Nadu itself as against 41.94 per cent in the case of females who moved into Tamil Nadu from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, proportion of female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within Tamil Nadu 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 repatriation from Sri Lanka or Burma. 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 Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT 32

Reasons for migration to rural areas

Last Residence	Total migrants		Reason for migration									
			Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Total migrants												
Total	100.00	100.00	24.15	2.09	3.57	0.69	35.62	13.89	3.73	73.91	32.93	9.42
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration												
Total .	100.00	100.00	24.82	2.10	3.69	0.69	34.87	13.37	3.85	74.67	32.77	9.17
Rural .	100.00	100.00	24.22	1.85	3.77	0.60	34.39	11.42	4.43	77.99	33.19	8.14
Urban .	100.00	100.00	26.87	3.57	3.44	1.25	36.52	25.29	1.84	54.41	31.33	15.48
C. Within the state of enumeration												
Total .	100.00	100.00	24.63	2.06	3.72	0.69	34.82	13.18	3.87	74.93	32.96	9.14
Rural .	100.00	100.00	24.01	1.81	3.77	0.60	34.39	11.36	4.42	78.08	33.41	8.15
Urban .	100.00	100.00	26.89	3.64	3.51	1.28	36.40	24.99	1.86	54.53	31.34	15.56
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration												
Total .	100.00	100.00	30.22	3.54	3.04	0.68	36.31	20.53	3.23	64.72	27.20	10.53
Rural .	100.00	100.00	33.96	4.10	3.40	0.54	34.66	14.79	4.91	72.65	23.07	7.92
Urban .	100.00	100.00	26.62	2.69	2.72	0.88	37.89	29.12	1.58	52.84	31.19	14.47
E. Other countries .	**100.00**	**100.00**	**5.75**	**1.47**	**0.29**	**0.36**	**56.08**	**55.64**	**0.51**	**13.33**	**37.37**	**29.20**

Here again, employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are important reasons. In the case of males the proportion of migrants who have moved due to family movement is higher than the proportion who have moved for employment. In the case of males, the proportion who have moved due to employment reasons from other states is higher than that of those who have moved for the same reason within Tamil Nadu itself. In the case of females, the proportion who have moved as consequence of marriage from rural to rural areas is higher than that of females who have moved for the same reason from urban to rural areas.

CHAPTER 7

LITERACY

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

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

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

According to the 1981 Census, of the total population of Tamil Nadu, 226.38 lakhs are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 46.76 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 39.46 per cent. Among males, 142.68 lakhs or 58.26 per cent and among females 83.70 lakhs or 34.99 per cent are literate. At the 1971 Census, there were 107.84 lakhs among males and 54.73 lakhs among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 51.78 per cent and 26.86 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 32.30 per cent in the case of males and 52.95 per cent in the case of females which represents notable progress.

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 Tamil Nadu

Age group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	Total	39.46	46.76	51.78	58.26	26.86	34.99
	Rural	32.13	38.56	45.14	51.16	18.98	25.80
	Urban	56.36	63.45	66.76	72.50	45.42	53.99
5—9	Total	40.39	46.89	44.59	50.17	36.10	43.50
	Rural	33.16	42.06	38.19	46.48	28.03	37.46
	Urban	57.59	56.91	59.68	57.87	55.43	55.93
10—14	Total	64.37	70.50	74.87	79.15	53.61	61.52
	Rural	56.60	63.03	69.54	74.19	43.33	51.49
	Urban	81.92	85.61	86.94	89.15	76.78	81.92
15—19	Total	62.27	66.09	73.23	75.51	50.76	56.79
	Rural	53.27	56.97	66.60	68.69	38.99	45.33
	Urban	80.08	83.19	86.68	88.42	73.39	78.09
20—24	Total	54.69	64.06	70.72	76.97	38.57	51.24
	Rural	44.51	53.69	62.66	69.52	26.66	38.05
	Urban	73.97	81.78	85.49	89.60	61.87	73.94
25—34	Total	43.36	56.36	62.18	72.80	25.92	40.30
	Rural	33.99	44.87	53.77	63.67	16.48	27.40
	Urban	64.27	77.01	79.58	88.10	48.56	65.16
35+	Total	33.75	38.80	51.92	56.93	14.26	19.66
	Rural	26.57	29.80	44.15	47.64	8.04	11.24
	Urban	52.02	59.11	71.15	77.42	30.59	39.14

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 63.45 per cent as compared to 38.56 in the rural areas. The urban literacy rate is higher than that in the rural areas in the case of both males and females but the differential is particularly noticeable in the case of females.

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

A more realistic indicator of the progress in literacy among the younger age groups is given by the literacy rate in the age group 10—14. In this age group, as will be seen from Statement 33, 70.50 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 Census as against 64.37 per cent in 1971. In this age group 85.61 per cent are literate in the urban areas as against 63.03 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 79.15 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 61.52 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 81.92 per cent of the females in this age group are literate as against only 51.49 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 74.19 per cent and 51.49 per cent respectively. Therefore, in the rural areas nearly, one half of the females of this age group are illiterate.

The lower literacy rate in the case of females in the rural areas is noticeable in the higher age groups also. It is particularly noticeable that in the age group of 35 and above, in the rural areas, only 11.24 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 47.64 per cent in the case of males in the rural areas.

In the age group other than 5—9 the literacy rate in 1981 has gone up relatively faster among females than among males. This trend is seen in both the rural and urban areas.

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

STATEMENT 34

Literacy rate for all ages and for ages above 5, 10, 15, 35 by sex, Rural-Urban residence, 1971 and 1981

Age group	Persons Males Females	1971			1981		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	Persons	39.46	32.13	56.36	46.76	38.56	63.45
	Males	51.78	45.14	66.76	58.26	51.16	72.50
	Females	26.86	18.98	45.42	34.99	25.80	53.99
5+	Persons	45.40	37.03	64.57	52.64	43.57	70.92
	Males	59.54	52.06	76.30	65.61	57.86	80.94
	Females	30.92	21.87	52.16	39.38	29.11	60.42
10+	Persons	46.29	37.73	65.77	53.54	43.80	73.04
	Males	62.21	54.57	79.14	68.03	59.68	84.39
	Females	30.00	20.76	51.59	38.74	27.82	61.11
15+	Persons	42.94	34.24	62.76	50.46	40.30	70.78
	Males	59.86	51.78	77.72	65.99	57.00	83.54
	Females	25.63	16.63	46.78	34.65	23.59	57.35
35+	Persons	33.75	26.57	52.02	38.80	29.80	59.11
	Males	51.92	44.15	71.15	56.93	47.64	77.42
	Females	14.26	8.04	30.59	19.66	11.24	39.14

The literacy rates presented for the age group 5 and above in Statement 34 are effective literacy rates since they exclude the population in the age group 0—4. The effective literacy rates in the case of Tamil Nadu becomes 65.61 per cent in the case of males and 39.38 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 68.03 per cent in the case of males and 38.74 per cent in the case of females and it is these rates that are generally considered as appropriate in international comparisons of literacy.

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

STATEMENT 35

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

Stratum	10+		15+		35+	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	471	558	418	516	256	327
Rural	378	463	320	413	173	227
Urban	614	689	563	652	384	463

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 this state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1,000 males who are literates steadily increases towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 227 in 1981 in the age group 35+, sex ratios in the age group 15+ and 10+ are 413 and 463 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas also were the sex ratio among literates, which is 463 in the age group 35+, increases to 652 and 689 in the age groups 15+ and 10+ respectively. The emerging picture of improvement in females literacy is encouraging in the context of the co-relation 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 stratum during 1971 and 1981 Censuses by level of education

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literate (without educational level)	Total	All Ages	35.31	28.01	40.44	32.90
		5—9	97.66	96.90	96.67	96.43
		10—14	36.90	30.36	39.11	32.55
		15—19	14.54	12.95	17.47	16.18
		20—24	16.90	12.04	19.67	14.67
		25—34	23.40	13.55	25.55	17.09
		35+	33.49	24.43	33.58	25.09
	Rural	All Ages	41.13	33.39	47.40	40.22
		5—9	98.01	97.52	96.64	97.31
		10—14	39.70	32.65	44.12	37.36
		15—19	18.05	15.92	23.09	21.39
		20—24	22.30	16.01	26.51	20.28
		25—34	31.19	18.90	33.98	23.82
		35+	42.62	32.45	43.41	34.31
	Urban	All Ages	26.42	20.40	33.61	25.67
		5—9	97.14	95.85	96.72	95.22
		10—14	31.83	26.52	32.73	26.39
		15—19	9.04	8.57	11.74	10.55
		20—24	9.64	6.82	13.90	9.70
		25—34	12.51	7.07	18.68	11.64
		35+	19.47	13.56	26.79	18.98

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

STATEMENT 36—*Contd.*

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	Total	All Ages	35.42	34.65	35.84	36.08
		5—9	2.25	3.10	3.22	3.57
		10—14	52.54	56.12	50.05	54.07
		15—19	31.77	31.34	35.83	35.75
		20—24	30.45	30.40	37.09	34.53
		25—34	36.86	30.17	42.43	36.20
		35+	40.90	39.55	44.54	43.78
	Rural	All Ages	37.93	38.32	36.81	38.29
		5—9	1.85	2.48	3.17	2.69
		10—14	51.74	55.75	48.20	52.67
		15—19	35.26	35.29	41.82	41.72
		20—24	34.78	35.58	42.06	41.23
		25—34	41.24	36.32	45.22	42.33
		35+	43.61	44.83	44.89	46.81
	Urban	All Ages	31.58	29.48	34.88	33.90
		5—9	2.86	4.15	3.28	4.78
		10—14	53.99	56.74	52.40	55.86
		15—19	26.31	25.55	29.71	29.31
		20—24	24.64	23.60	32.91	28.60
		25—34	30.74	22.72	40.15	31.22
		35+	36.75	32.38	44.30	41.77
Middle	Total	All Ages	16.39	14.51	15.43	14.36
		5—9	0.09	..	0.11	..
		10—14	10.50	12.66	10.75	12.23
		15—19	37.68	25.11	31.19	21.87
		20—24	22.18	17.02	20.88	17.65
		25—34	18.25	16.12	18.59	16.84
		35+	13.74	14.03	15.84	16.89
	Rural	All Ages	13.53	12.95	11.69	11.72
		5—9	0.14	..	0.19	..
		10—14	8.53	10.98	7.64	9.33
		15—19	35.45	24.32	26.55	19.84
		20—24	20.78	16.97	18.15	16.47
		25—34	14.65	15.32	14.30	15.08
		35+	9.16	11.09	9.63	12.00
	Urban	All Ages	20.77	16.71	19.10	16.97
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	14.07	15.46	14.71	15.94
		15—19	41.17	26.27	35.92	24.06
		20—24	24.05	17.07	23.17	18.68
		25—34	23.27	17.10	22.09	18.27
		35+	20.77	18.01	20.13	20.14
Matriculation or Higher Secondary*	Total	All Ages	11.12	18.93	7.64	14.68
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.06	0.86	0.09	1.15
		15—19	15.85	29.87	15.36	25.75
		20—24	27.12	33.84	20.19	28.17
		25—34	17.39	30.71	11.84	24.85
		35+	9.78	17.71	5.28	12.12
	Rural	All Ages	6.79	13.55	3.93	9.00
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.03	0.62	0.04	0.64
		15—19	11.16	24.09	8.48	16.89
		20—24	20.59	27.69	12.56	19.92
		25—34	11.25	24.55	6.07	16.58
		35+	4.07	10.01	1.91	5.86
	Urban	All Ages	17.74	26.53	11.28	20.30
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.11	1.28	0.16	1.80
		15—19	23.16	38.35	22.38	35.31
		20—24	35.90	41.92	26.61	35.48
		25—34	25.97	38.18	16.55	31.56
		35+	18.54	28.14	7.62	16.27

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

STATEMENT 36—*Concld.*

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All Ages	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.08
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	0.01	0.01	0.02
		20—24	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.08
		25—34	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.22
		35+	0.06	0.17	0.03	0.18
	Rural	All Ages	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.08
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
		20—24	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.07
		25—34	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.23
		35+	0.06	0.17	0.03	0.21
	Urban	All Ages	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.09
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	(Neg)	..	..
		15—19	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
		20—24	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.09
		25—34	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.21
		35+	0.08	0.18	0.03	0.16
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All Ages	0.25	0.59	0.01	0.14
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.02	0.32	..	0.05
		20—24	0.55	1.20	0.02	0.24
		25—34	0.72	1.24	0.01	0.28
		35+	0.19	0.60	0.04	0.28
	Rural	All Ages	0.08	0.27	0.01	0.11
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.01	0.19	..	0.04
		20—24	0.19	0.66	0.01	0.20
		25—34	0.25	0.57	0.01	0.25
		35+	0.04	0.26	0.02	0.32
	Urban	All Ages	0.51	1.03	0.02	0.16
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	0.01
		15—19	0.05	0.51	..	0.07
		20—24	1.03	1.92	0.04	0.28
		25—34	1.38	2.04	0.02	0.30
		35+	0.41	1.06	0.05	0.24
Graduate and above	Total	All Ages	1.47	3.23	0.62	1.76
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.14	0.40	0.14	0.38
		20—24	2.74	5.46	2.08	4.66
		25—34	3.30	8.10	1.54	4.52
		35+	1.84	3.51	0.69	1.66
	Rural	All Ages	0.50	1.44	0.15	0.58
		5—9	...	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.06	0.18	0.05	0.10
		20—24	1.27	3.05	0.64	1.83
		25—34	1.32	4.21	0.40	1.71
		35+	0.44	1.19	0.11	0.49
	Urban	All Ages	2.94	5.77	1.09	2.91
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.27	0.73	0.24	0.69
		20—24	4.72	8.63	3.29	7.17
		25—34	6.07	12.81	2.47	6.80
		35+	3.98	6.67	1.08	2.44

Neg. stands for negligible.

The proportions of literates without educational levels have decreased in all the age groups for males and females in both rural and urban areas. In the age groups 5—9 and 10—14 the proportions who have completed primary and middle have increased, implying that during the decade more children have attained some educational level. This trend is seen in both rural and urban areas, except for rural females in the age group 5—9 among whom the proportion of literates has decreased in the primary level.

The proportion of literate persons who have completed matriculation and above has gone up significantly both in rural and urban areas for both males and females. In fact, even at the higher levels of education, including degree holders, the proportions have gone up in the case of females and males. There is also an increase in the proportions of literates who hold technical or non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. This is observed in both rural and urban areas among males and females.

For the first time the question was introduced in the 1981 Census on whether a perosn was attending school or college. Those who attended school or college in the normal fashion would also obviously had been netted as such. Statement 37 presents the distribution of persons attending a school or college by sex in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT 37

Distribution (per cent) of persons attending a School/College by age and sex

Age group	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—9 . . .	59.35	63.93	54.61	54.17	60.00	48.11	70.09	72.13	68.00
10—14 . . .	55.47	65.93	44.62	47.52	60.22	34.39	71.58	77.44	65.45
15—19 . . .	20.63	28.34	13.02	14.24	21.85	6.68	32.61	40.61	24.79
20—24 . . .	4.21	6.64	1.79	2.43	4.00	0.87	7.24	11.10	3.37
25—34 . . .	0.36	0.58	0.14	0.20	0.34	0.06	0.64	0.96	0.30
35+ . . .	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.20	0.06
10+ . . .	11.82	14.78	8.79	9.48	12.73	6.21	16.50	18.81	14.07
5+ . . .	18.20	21.43	14.91	15.54	19.23	11.81	23.56	25.76	21.25

The largest proportion of attendance in school is in the age group 5—9 where the proportion is 59.35 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 63.93 per cent while that among females 54.61 per cent. Among both males and females the proportions attending school remain high in the age-group 10—14 but these proportions fall as one considers higher age groups.

The male-female differential in the age group 5—9 is lower than the rural-urban differential. Also, the sharp differential between rural and urban areas in the proportions who attend school of females is noticeable. Among females in the age group 5—9 only 54.61 per cent attended school as against 63.93 per cent in the case of males.

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 13.02 per cent. Among males, however, 28.34 per cent in this age group attend school/college, the corresponding proportions in rural and urban areas being 21.85 per cent and 40.61 per cent respectively.

CHAPTER 8

WORKING POPULATION

Data on the work characteristics were elicited through a structured questionnaire which attempted to net marginal workers, in addition to main workers, to the best extent possible. The working population of Tamil Nadu 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 directions 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, 190.26 lakhs or 39.30 per cent of Tamil Nadu's population are main workers. Of the main workers, 136.77 lakhs are males and 53.49 lakhs are female constituting 55.85 per cent of the male and 22.36 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute 28.12 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 147.42 lakhs or 35.78 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for 20.86 per cent.

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

STATEMENT 38

Work Participation Rates for Main Workers by Age Groups and Sex 1971—1981

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages .	56.02	15.09	55.85	22.36
0—14 .	6.22	2.92	5.68	4.59
15—19 .	54.85	17.52	54.63	28.05
20—24 .	81.50	20.65	77.59	29.69
25—29 .	95.57	23.22	91.46	32.19
30—39 .	97.95	25.50	96.86	37.58
40—49 .	97.70	27.54	97.24	38.49
50—59 .	93.94	24.43	91.68	32.35
60+ . .	70.23	13.27	60.91	16.52

The overall work participation rate for males has decreased from 56.02 per cent in 1971 to 55.85 per cent in 1981, and that for females has increased from 15.09 per cent to 22.36 per cent during the same period. While the decrease in the male work participation rate is marginal, the increase in the female work participation rate is more than 7 per cent. The decrease in the male work participation rate and the increase in the female work participation rate is reflected in all age groups. The highest increase (12.08 per cent) in female work participation rate is in the age group 30-39 where it has increased to 37.58 per cent in 1981 from 25.50 per cent in 1971.

Statement 39 presents the growth rate of population and main workers for males and females during 1971 and 1981 in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT 39

Growth Rates (per cent) of Population and Main Workers By Age Group and Sex, 1971-1981

Age group	Males		Females	
	Population	Workers	Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total .	17.57	17.23	17.42	73.97
0—14 .	9.26	(—)0.12	7.86	69.88
15—19 .	32.27	31.74	40.71	125.30
20—24 .	21.43	15.60	23.00	76.86
25—29 .	21.46	16.23	13.79	57.72
30—39 .	13.55	12.28	15.43	70.10
40—49 .	21.26	20.68	23.32	72.32
50—59 .	23.61	20.64	22.66	62.39
60+ . .	33.63	15.88	31.26	63.45

It is noticed that among males the growth rate of workers is much less than the growth rate of population. This is particularly so in the age group 0-14, 20-24, 25-29 and 60 and over. In the 0-14 age group the population of males has increased by 9.26 per cent but the number of workers has decreased by 0.12 per cent. In the 15-19 age group the male population has increased by 32.27 per cent whereas the number of male workers has increased by 31.74 per cent only. In the 20-24 age group, the male population has increased by 21.43 per cent whereas the number of male workers has increased by 15.60 per cent only. The growth rate of male workers in the age group 60 and over (15.88 per cent) is half of the rate of growth of male population (33.63 per cent).

In case of females, it is seen that the growth rate of female workers is much more than the growth rate of female population during the decade 1971-1981. The overall growth rate of female population is 17.42 per cent but the growth rate of workers is as high as 73.97 per cent. The growth rate of female workers is very high in the age group 15-19 (125.30 per cent).

If the 1971 age structure had prevailed in 1981 and the work participation rates changed to those observed in 1981 for various age groups, then the male work participation rate would have been 54.25 per cent as against 55.85 per cent in 1981. Per contra, if 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, then the male work participation rate in 1971 would have been 57.70 per cent as against 56.02 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the age distribution had been same as in 1971, the participation rates for 1971 and 1981 would have been 56.02 per cent and 54.25 per cent respectively i.e. a fall of 1.77 per cent. If the age distribution of 1981 is applicable to 1971, then the male work participation rates would have been 57.70 per cent and 55.85 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively. Thus, because of the change in age structure from 1971 to 1981, the overall male work participation is 55.85 per cent in 1981. Otherwise, it would have been 54.25 per cent.

The rural and urban work participation rates in Tamil Nadu by age groups and sex for the year 1971 and 1981 are given in Statement 40.

STATEMENT 40

Work Participation Rates in Rural and Urban Areas by Age Groups and Sex, 1971 — 1981

Age group	Rural				Urban			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	58.55	17.62	58.35	27.85	50.29	9.14	50.84	11.01
0—14	7.57	3.57	6.76	5.85	3.04	1.38	3.42	1.95
15—19	64.48	22.28	64.36	36.81	35.30	8.37	36.25	11.77
20—24	88.29	24.66	85.44	39.04	69.07	12.80	64.28	13.61
25—29	97.33	26.66	93.99	40.87	91.98	15.29	87.24	16.29
30—39	98.75	29.00	97.57	45.25	96.22	16.77	95.56	21.00
40—49	98.60	31.06	97.91	46.16	95.60	18.17	95.78	20.41
50—59	96.54	27.74	94.44	39.36	87.01	15.21	85.42	15.58
60+	76.78	15.51	67.38	20.71	51.79	7.47	44.59	7.23

It is seen that the work participation rates in urban areas are lower than those in rural areas in 1981 as well as in 1971 for both the sexes.

In rural areas, the male participation rate has declined marginally from 58.55 per cent in 1971 to 58.35 per cent in 1981 i.e. a fall of 0.20 per cent only. The decline in the rural male work participation rates in 1981 over that in 1971 is reflected in all the age groups, the maximum decline being in the age group 60 and over. On the other hand, the rural female work participation rate has gone up from 17.62 per cent in 1971 to 27.85 per cent in 1981 i.e. an increase of 10.23 per cent. This increase in the rural female work participation rates is reflected in all age groups and that too in a substantial margin.

In the urban areas, the male work participation rate has increased marginally from 50.29 per cent in 1971 to 50.84 per cent in 1981 i.e. an increase of 0.55 per cent. But this increase is not shared by all the age groups. The urban male work participation rates of 1971 for age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 50-59 and 60 and over are higher than the corresponding rates of 1981. The urban female work participation rate has increased from 9.14 per cent in 1971 to 11.01 per cent in 1981 and this increase is shared by all the age groups except 60 and over where it has declined from 7.47 per cent in 1971 to 7.23 per cent in 1981.

While the male work participation rate has declined marginally in rural areas in 1981 as compared to 1971, it has increased again marginally in urban areas during the same period. But in the case of females, the work participation rate has increased both in rural and urban areas, the increase being quite spectacular in rural areas.

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories, 1971-1981

Statement 41 presents the distribution of the main workers by industrial categories, sectors of the economy and sex in 1971 and 1981. Primary sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and those working in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and in mining and quarrying. Secondary sector would include workers in household insdustry, in manufacturing other than household industry and in construction and tertiary sector would include workers in trade and commerce', transport, storage and communications, and other services.

STATEMENT 41

Distribution (Per cent) of Main Workers by Industrial Categories, Sectors of Economy and Sex, 1971—81

Industrial Category	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	34.51	18.90	31.74	22.75
II Agricultural labourers	24.15	54.39	23.24	53.43
III Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.55	3.44	2.67	2.32
IV Mining and quarrying	0.36	0.26	0.24	0.13
(a) Primary Sector : Sub-total	61.57	76.99	57.89	78.63
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				
(a) Household industry	4.17	5.97	4.10	6.30
(b) Other than household industry	10.00	4.43	12.52	5.45
VI Construction	1.76	0.95	2.03	0.66
(b) Secondary Sector: Sub-total	15.93	11.35	18.65	12.41
VII Trade and Commerce	9.15	2.80	10.81	2.56
VIII Transport, storage and communications	3.82	0.66	4.24	0.38
IX Other services	9.53	8.20	8.41	6.02
(c) Tertiary sector: Sub-total	22.50	11.66	23.46	8.96

It is seen that among male main workers, the share of cultivators (Category I), agricultural labourers, (Category II), those engaged in mining and quarrying, in household industry and in other services have declined in 1981 as compared to 1971. The proportion of cultivators has declined from 34.51 per cent in 1971 to 31.74 per cent in 1981 and that of agricultural labourers from 24.15 per cent in 1971 to 23.24 per cent in 1981. In categories III, V(b), VI, VII and VIII the share of male main workers has increased in 1981 as compared to the share in 1971.

In the case of female main workers, more than half are agricultural labourers both in 1971 and 1981. Their proportion as agricultural labourers has declined from 54.39 per cent in 1971 to 53.43 per cent in 1981. The proportion of female main workers in the manufacturing sector has increased in 1981 (11.75 per cent) as compared to that in 1971 (10.40 per cent).

The share of the primary sector (categories I, II, III and IV) has decreased in the case of males from 61.57 per cent in 1971 to 57.89 per cent in 1981 but in respect of females, the same has increased from 76.99 per cent to 78.63 per cent during the same period.

The proportion of main workers engaged in the secondary sector (categories V(a), V(b) and VI) has gone up both for males and females in 1981 as compared to 1971. In 1971, 15.93 per cent male main workers were in the secondary sector but this proportion has increased to 18.65 per cent in 1981. Similarly, 11.35 per cent female main workers were in the secondary sector in 1971 as against 12.41 per cent in 1981.

In the tertiary sector (categories VII, VIII & IX) while the proportion of male main workers has increased in 1981 (23.46 per cent) over that in 1971 (22.50 per cent) it has decreased in the case of females. In 1971, 11.66 per cent main female workers were in the tertiary sector, but this proportion has decreased to 8.96 per cent in 1981.

Statement 42 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups and sex in the agricultural sector as recorded in 1971 and 1981 censuses. The agricultural sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and main workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting 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 and Sex in the Agricultural Sector 1971 and 1981

Age Group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages .	61.21	76.73	57.65	78.50
0–14 .	78.00	76.05	71.19	75.79
15—59 .	59.35	76.61	55.94	78.46
60+ . .	74.36	79.78	72.36	83.47

The proportion of main workers in the agricultural sector has declined between 1971 and 1981 in the case of male workers but it has increased in the case of female main workers. The decrease in the case of male main workers, is observed in all the age groups. In the age group 15-59, the proportion of main male workers in the agricultural sector was 59.35 per cent in 1971 but it declined to 55.94 per cent in 1981.

In the case of females, the increase in the proportion of female main workers in the agricultural sector is observed in the age groups 15-59 and 60 and over but it has declined in the age group 0-14. In the age group 15-59 the proportion of female workers in the agricultural sector was 76.61 per cent in 1971 as against 78.46 per cent in 1981.

This analysis can be taken a step further by considering the distribution of main workers among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Statement 43 presents this distribution by three broad age groups and by sex for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

STATEMENT 43

Distribution (Per cent) of main workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors by broad age groups and sex, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Sector	Age Group	1961		1971		1981	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	All Ages	59.44	70.80	61.57	76.99	57.89	78.63
	0—14	70.02	67.22	78.28	76.42	71.39	75.97
	15—59	57.79	71.23	59.73	76.87	56.19	78.60
	60+	71.39	69.08	74.52	79.88	72.43	83.50
Secondary	All Ages	15.91	12.44	15.93	11.35	18.65	12.41
	0—14	16.16	18.95	14.00	18.63	20.69	21.14
	15—59	16.31	11.93	16.48	10.99	19.11	11.96
	60+	10.67	10.64	10.27	7.11	11.88	7.53
Tertiary	All Ages	24.65	16.76	22.50	11.66	23.46	8.96
	0—14	13.82	13.83	7.72	4.95	7.92	2.89
	15—59	25.90	16.84	23.79	12.14	24.70	9.44
	60+	17.94	20.28	15.21	13.01	15.69	8.97

Notes :—The proportions in each age group are calculated on the basis of respective workers population in that particular age group.

Between 1971 and 1981 there has been a decline in the proportion of main male workers in the primary sector but the proportion of workers in the primary sector has increased in 1981 for females. A decline in the proportion of male workers in the primary sector is noticed in all age groups. But in the case of females, an increase in the proportion of main workers in the primary sector is noticed in the age group 15-59 and 60 and above only.

In the secondary sector, there has been an increase in the proportion of workers in 1981 as compared to 1971 among both male and female main workers. This increase in proportion of workers in the secondary sector is reflected in all the age groups among both males and females.

In the tertiary sector, there has been an increase in the proportion of male workers in 1981 as compared to 1971 but a decrease in respect of female workers. It is also seen that the increase in the proportion of male main workers in the tertiary sector is reflected in all the age groups and in the similar way, the decrease in proportion of female main workers of 1981 as compared to 1971 is reflected in all the age groups.

If we compare the distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and teritary sector between 1961 and 1981 we find that, in the primary sector, the proportion of male workers has declined in 1981 over 1961 but that of female workers has increased in the same period. 59.44 per cent of the total male workers of 1961 were in the primary sector as against 57.89 per cent in 1981. The equivalent proportion for females is 70.80 per cent in 1961 and 78.63 per cent in 1981.

In the secondary sector the proportion of male workers was 15.91 per cent in 1961 and it increased to 18.65 per cent in 1981. Among females the proportion was more or less the same, being 12.44 per cent in 1961 and 12.41 per cent in 1981.

The proportion of male and female workers in the tertiary sector was higher in 1961 than the corresponding proportion in 1981. The reduced proportion of male and female workers in the tertiary sector of 1981, as compared to 1961 is reflected in all the age groups in the case of both males and femals.

Distribution of main workers by literacy in urban areas

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

STATEMENT 44

Distribution of Main Workers by Literacy, Age Group and Sex in Urban Areas, 1981

Age group	Percentage of literate main workers to total main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Ages . . .	75.60	81.98	44.78
0—14 . . .	54.70	61.85	41.74
15—19 . . .	71.81	78.14	52.79
20—24 . . .	82.05	86.60	60.48
25—29 . . .	83.47	88.21	58.04
30—34 . . .	82.72	87.83	54.75
35—39 . . .	75.38	82.69	42.01
40—49 . . .	73.38	80.61	33.81
50—59 . . .	69.19	76.64	22.14
60+ . . .	58.44	66.62	9.79

75.60 per cent of main workers in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu are literate. The literacy is highest in the age group 25-29 (83.47 per cent), followed age group 30-34 (82.72 per cent) and 20-24 (82.05 per cent). The lowest literacy is in the age group 0-14 (54.70 per cent).

Literacy among male main workers is much higher than that among female main workers. Among male main workers 81.98 per cent are literate while among female main workers only 44.78 per cent are literate. Among males, highest literacy is in the age group 25-29 (88.21 per cent) and the lowest percentage of literacy is in the age group 0-14 (61.85 per cent). In the case of females, the highest literacy percentage (60.48 per cent) is in the age group 20-24. While the lowest (9.79 per cent) is in the age group 60 and over. The maximum gap in the literacy percentages between male and female main workers is in the age group 60 and over and the minimum gap is in the age group 0-14.

Marginal Workers

There are 11.72 lakhs marginal workers in Tamil Nadu in 1981, of whom 1.78 lakhs are males (15.24 per cent) and 9.94 lakhs are females (84.76 per cent). Of the total marginal workers 10.64 lakhs are in rural areas (90.75 per cent) and 1.08 lakhs (9.25 per cent) in urban areas. Of the marginal workers in rural areas 13.64 per cent are males and 86.36 per cent females. The corresponding percentages in urban areas, are 30.95 per cent males and 69.05 per cent females. Thus, it will be seen that among marginal workers the proportion of female marginal workers is very high both in rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu.

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

STATEMENT 45

Distribution (Per cent) of marginal workers by broad age groups, sex and in rural and urban areas- 1981

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14 . . .	8.77	14.66	7.71	9.11	16.65	7.91	5.45	6.05	5.17
15—59 . . .	86.43	77.68	88.01	86.21	75.77	87.87	88.56	85.94	89.73
60+ . . .	4.80	7.66	4.28	4.68	7.58	4.22	5.99	8.01	5.10

Children in the age group 0-14 constitue 8.77 per cent of the total marginal workers. Their proportion in rural areas is 9.11 per cent as against 5.45 per cent in urban areas. 86.43 per cent of the total marginal workers are in the age group 15-59. In rural areas, the corresponding proportion is 86.21 per cent while in urban areas, it is a little more, being 88.56 per cent. Marginal workers aged 60 and above constitute 4.80 per cent of the total marginal workers.

Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories

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

STATEMENT 46

Distribution (Per cent) of Marginal Workers by Sex, Industrial Categories and by Sectors of the Economy, 1981

Industrial Category	Males	Females
1	2	3
I. Cultivators . . .	20.37	21.97
II. Agricultural labourers . .	47.74	64.96
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	3.02	0.69
IV. Mining and quarrying . .	0.08	0.19
(a) Primary Sector : Sub-total .	71.21	87.81
V. Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs		
(a) Household industry .	4.87	6.60
(b) Other than household industry	7.35	2.21
VI. Construction . . .	2.21	0.32
(b) Secondary Sector : Sub-total .	14.43	9.13
VII Trade and Commerce . .	8.54	1.93
VIII Transport, storage and communications	1.56	0.04
IX Other services . . .	4.26	1.09
(c) Tertiary sector : Sub-total .	14.36	3.06

20.37 per cent of male marginal workers and 21.97 per cent of female marginal workers are cultivators while 47.74 per cent of male marginal workers and 64.96 per cent of female marginal workers are agricultural labourers. Including marginal workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. 71.13 per cent of the total male marginal workers and 87.62 per cent of female marginal workers are in the agricultural sector. 12.22 per cent of the male marginal workers and 8.81 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the manufacturing sector. The secondary sector accounts for 14.43 per cent of the male marginal workers and 9.13 per cent of the female marginal workers. The tertiary sector accounts for 14.36 per cent of male marginal workers and 3.06 per cent of total female marginal workers.

The proportion of female marginal workers in the primary sector is much more than the proportion of male marginal workers in that sector while the share of female marginal workers in the tertiary sector is quite low.

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 1981 Census can be compared with the aggregate of main workers plus "non-workers with secondary work" of 1971 Census. For convenience, "non-workers with secondary work" of 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 by sex in rural and urban areas in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 47

Work Participation Rates (Per cent) for Marginal, Main and Total Workers by Sex and in Rural and Urban Areas, 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	Marginal Workers	1.09	0.07	2.13	2.42	0.73	4.15
	Main Workers :	35.78	56.02	15.09	39.30	55.85	22.36
	Total workers	36.87	56.09	17.22	41.72	56.58	26.51
Rural	Marginal Workers	1.43	0.08	2.78	3.28	0.89	5.70
	Main Workers	38.19	58.55	17.62	43.20	58.35	27.85
	Total Workers	39.62	58.63	20.40	46.48	59.24	33.55
Urban	Marginal Workers	0.30	0.04	0.58	0.68	0.41	0.96
	Main Workers	30.23	50.29	9.14	31.37	50.84	11.01
	Total Workers	30.53	50.33	9.72	32.05	51.25	11.97

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

If the participation rates for main workers and marginal workers are combined, we find that in case of males, the work participation rate has increased slightly, but in the case of females, there has been a substantial increase in the work participation rate. While the total male work participation rate increased from 56.09 per cent in 1971 to 56.58 per cent in 1981, in the case of females it has increased from 17.22 per cent in 1971 to 26.51 per cent in 1981.

In rural areas, the total male work participation rate was 58.63 per cent but it increased to 59.24 per cent in 1981. However, in the case of females, the work participation rate which was 20.40 per cent in 1971 increased to 33.55 per cent in 1981. This large increase is the effect of the increase in the female work participation rates among both main as well as marginal workers.

In urban areas, the total male work participation rate increased from 50.33 per cent in 1971 to 51.25 per cent in 1981. In the case of females, the corresponding rates were 9.72 per cent in 1971 and 11.97 per cent in 1981.

Statement 48 presents the distribution of total workers (main plus marginal workers) by industrial categories, sectors of the economy and sex for 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 48

Distribution (per cent) of total workers by Industrial Categories Sex, and Sectors of Economy, 1981

Industrial Category	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I. Cultivators	28.78	31.60	22.63
II. Agricultural labourers	33.51	23.56	55.24
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing etc	2.48	2.68	2.06
IV. Mining and quarrying	0.21	0.24	0.14
(a) Primary Sector : Sub-total	64.98	58.08	80.07
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :			
(a) Household industry	4.82	4.11	6.35
(b) Other than household industry.	10.09	12.45	4.94
VI. Construction	1.58	2.03	0.61
(b) Secondary Sector : sub-total	16.49	18.59	11.90
VII Trade and commerce	8.17	10.78	2.46
VIII. Transport, storage and communication.	2.98	4.20	0.32
IX Other Services	7.38	8.35	5.25
(c) Tertiary Sector : Sub-total	18.53	23.33	8.03

Of the total workers, 28.78 per cent are cultivators, 33.51 per cent are agricultural labourers, 14.91 per cent are in manufacturing sector, 8.17 per cent in trade and commerce and 7.38 per cent in other services.

Among male workers 31.60 per cent are cultivators, 23.56 per cent are agricultural labourers, 16.56 per cent are engaged in manufacturing

sector, 10.78 per cent are in trade and commerce and 8.35 per cent are in other services.

Among female workers 22.63 per cent are cultivators, 55.24 per cent are agricultural labourers, 11.29 per cent are in manufacturing sector, 2.46 per cent in trade and commerce and 5.25 per cent in other services.

There is a wide disparity in the distribution of total male and female workers by various sectors. Thus, in the case of male workers in the primary sector their proportion is 58.08 per cent but in the case of female workers it is as high as 80.07 per cent. In the secondary sector, the proportion of male workers is 18.59 per cent but the share of female workers in this sector is 11.90 per cent. Similarly, the tertiary sector accounts for 23.33 per cent of total male workers, as against 8.03 per cent of total female workers.

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

STATEMENT 49

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

Industrial Categories	Persons			Males			Females		
	0—14	15—59	60+	0—14	15—59	60+	0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I-IX	4.81	88.81	6.38	3.71	89.12	7.17	7.22	88.14	4.64
I	3.36	86.68	9.96	2.71	86.00	11.29	5.36	88.73	5.91
II	7.13	87.46	5.41	6.74	86.96	6.30	7.51	87.91	4.58
III	9.37	86.21	4.42	8.25	86.53	5.22	12.53	85.33	2.14
IV	5.09	93.22	1.69	3.11	94.94	1.95	12.39	86.89	0.72
V(a)	6.62	87.45	5.93	4.23	88.11	7.66	10.00	86.52	3.48
V(b)	5.90	90.89	3.21	4.32	92.26	3.42	14.59	83.37	2.04
VI	2.42	92.43	5.15	1.92	92.65	5.43	6.12	90.84	3.04
VII	1.93	91.67	6.40	1.92	92.02	6.06	2.08	88.37	9.55
VIII	0.49	97.18	2.33	0.47	97.18	2.34	1.12	96.99	1.89
IX	1.18	94.71	4.10	0.76	94.76	4.47	2.65	94.54	2.79

I . . . — Cultivators
II . . . — Agricultural labourers
III . . . — Livestock, Fishing etc.
IV . . . — Mining and quarrying
V . . . — Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs
(a) . . . — Household industry
(b) . . . — Other than household industry
VI . . . — Construction
VII . . . — Trade and Commerce
VIII . . . — Transport, Storage and Communications.
IX . . . — Other services.

Note:—The total of the three broad groups may not add upto 100.00 as "age not stated" figures are not included in the statement.

88.81 per cent of the total work force is in the age group 15-59, 6.38 per cent in the age group 60 and above and 4.81 per cent in age group 0-14.

Among males, 89.12 per cent are in the age group 15-59, 7.17 per cent in the age group 60 and over and 3.71 per cent in the age group 0-14.

Among females, 88.14 per cent are in the age group 15-59, 4.64 per cent in the age group 60 and over and 7.22 per cent in the age group 0-14.

It is seen that the proportion of female children (age group 0-14) in the work force is more as compared to male children.

Male children form a substantial proportion in the categories II and III while female children are prominent in the categories I, II, III, IV, V(a), V(b), and VI. In each of these categories their proportion to the total workers of that category is more than five per cent.

PART II
TABLES

B-1 : MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Total/Rural/Urban	Age-group	Population			Main Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Total	48,408,076	24,487,623	23,920,452	19,026,393	13,677,055	5,349,338
	0—14	16,894,780	8,589,345	8,305,435	869,593	488,224	381,369
	15—19	4,901,592	2,435,571	2,466,021	2,022,484	1,330,649	691,836
	20—24	4,317,790	2,151,196	2,166,594	2,312,349	1,669,077	643,272
	25—29	3,936,855	1,914,524	2,022,332	2,402,006	1,751,085	650,920
	30—34	3,161,572	1,593,336	1,568,236	2,103,352	1,534,592	568,760
	35—39	3,265,653	1,587,961	1,677,692	2,197,662	1,546,670	650,992
	40—49	5,290,448	2,764,109	2,526,339	3,660,069	2,687,719	972,350
	50—59	3,504,878	1,842,086	1,662,791	2,226,688	1,688,801	537,887
	60+	3,133,430	1,608,846	1,524,584	1,231,714	979,869	251,845
	Age not stated	1,078	649	429	475	368	107
Rural	Total	32,456,201	16,334,231	16,121,971	14,022,275	9,531,632	4,490,643
	0—14	11,448,012	5,823,268	5,624,743	722,711	393,557	329,154
	15—19	3,196,916	1,593,132	1,603,783	1,615,613	1,025,300	590,312
	20—24	2,723,048	1,352,790	1,370,258	1,690,775	1,155,888	534,887
	25—29	2,505,917	1,197,931	1,307,987	1,660,446	1,125,910	534,536
	30—34	2,054,586	998,591	1,055,996	1,534,508	969,888	464,619
	35—39	2,216,378	1,053,848	1,162,531	1,570,973	1,032,625	538,348
	40—49	3,658,439	1,884,915	1,773,524	2,664,280	1,845,596	818,685
	50—59	2,449,678	1,277,357	1,172,321	1,667,849	1,206,398	461,452
	60+	2,202,589	1,151,958	1,050,631	993,754	776,163	217,591
	Age not stated	638	441	197	366	306	60
Urban	Total	15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	5,004,118	4,145,423	858,695
	0—14	5,446,768	2,766,077	2,680,692	146,882	94,667	52,215
	15—19	1,704,677	842,439	862,238	406,872	305,348	101,523
	20—24	1,594,742	798,406	796,336	621,574	513,189	108,385
	25—29	1,430,938	716,593	714,345	741,560	625,175	116,384
	30—34	1,106,986	594,746	512,240	667,844	564,703	103,141
	35—39	1,049,274	534,113	515,161	626,689	514,045	112,644
	40—49	1,632,009	879,194	752,816	995,789	842,123	153,666
	50—59	1,055,199	564,729	490,470	558,839	482,403	76,435
	60+	930,841	456,887	473,953	237,960	203,706	34,254
	Age not stated	440	209	231	109	62	47

NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

Marginal Workers			Non-workers			Age-group	Total/Rural/Urban
P	M	F	P	M	F		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
1,172,397	178,682	993,715	28,209,286	10,631,887	17,577,400	Total	Total
102,795	26,198	76,597	15,922,392	8,074,923	7,847,470	0—14	
174,335	37,756	136,579	2,704,773	1,067,166	1,637,606	15—19	
164,980	35,491	129,489	1,840,460	446,628	1,393,832	20—24	
151,880	20,779	131,101	1,382,970	142,660	1,240,310	25—29	
115,844	10,127	105,718	942,376	48,618	893,758	30—34	
123,423	9,430	113,993	944,568	31,861	912,707	35—39	
179,813	14,294	165,519	1,450,566	62,096	1,388,470	40—49	
103,064	10,919	92,145	1,175,126	142,366	1,032,759	50—59	
56,263	13,688	42,575	1,845,453	615,288	1,230,165	60+	
..	..	..	603	282	321	Age not stated	
1,063,939	145,119	918,820	17,369,988	6,657,480	10,712,508	Total	Rural
96,889	24,167	72,723	10,628,412	5,405,545	5,222,867	0—14	
159,608	31,920	127,688	1,421,695	535,912	885,783	15—19	
146,811	27,579	119,232	885,461	169,322	716,139	20—24	
135,811	16,004	119,807	709,661	56,017	653,643	25—29	
106,299	8,291	98,008	512,780	20,412	492,368	30—34	
111,424	6,806	104,619	533,981	14,417	519,564	35—39	
162,915	10,884	152,032	831,243	28,435	802,808	40—49	
94,423	8,468	85,954	687,406	62,491	624,915	50—59	
49,759	11,001	38,758	1,159,076	364,794	794,282	60+	
..	..	..	272	135	138	Age not stated	
108,458	33,563	74,895	10,839,299	3,974,407	6,864,892	Total	Urban
5,906	2,031	3,874	5,293,980	2,669,378	2,624,602	0—14	
14,727	5,836	8,891	1,283,078	531,254	751,823	15—19	
18,169	7,911	10,257	954,999	277,306	677,693	20—24	
16,069	4,775	11,294	673,309	86,642	586,667	25—29	
9,546	1,836	7,710	429,596	28,206	401,390	30—34	
11,999	2,625	9,374	410,587	17,444	393,143	35—39	
16,897	3,410	13,487	619,323	33,660	585,663	40—49	
8,642	2,451	6,191	487,719	79,875	407,844	50—59	
6,503	2,687	3,816	686,377	250,494	435,883	60+	
..	..	..	331	147	184	Age not stated	

B-2 : MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Age-group	Population			Literate			Main Workers			
							Literate		Illiterate	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	10,121,436	5,910,877	4,210,559	3,398,379	384,536	747,044	474,159
0—14	5,446,768	2,766,077	2,680,692	2,685,453	1,410,129	1,275,323	58,548	21,795	36,119	30,420
15—19	1,704,677	842,439	862,238	1,418,165	744,845	673,320	238,590	53,593	66,759	47,930
20—24	1,594,742	798,406	796,336	1,304,172	715,357	588,815	444,442	65,546	68,747	42,839
25—29	1,430,938	716,593	714,345	1,117,095	634,856	482,239	551,466	67,551	73,710	48,833
30—34	1,106,986	594,746	512,240	837,412	520,424	316,989	495,978	56,470	68,725	46,670
35—39	1,049,274	534,113	515,161	701,560	438,928	262,632	425,056	47,326	88,989	65,318
40—49	1,632,009	879,194	752,816	1,034,769	703,475	331,294	678,799	51,953	163,324	101,713
50—59	1,055,199	564,729	490,470	597,114	429,002	168,111	369,720	16,922	112,684	59,513
60+	930,841	456,887	473,953	425,298	313,652	111,646	135,719	3,354	67,988	30,900
Age not stated	440	209	231	398	209	189	62	25	..	23

NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

Marginal Workers				Non-workers				Age-group
Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
26,011	30,472	7,552	44,423	2,486,487	3,795,551	1,487,920	3,069,341	Total
1,335	2,097	697	1,777	1,350,247	1,251,431	1,319,131	1,373,172	0—14
4,837	5,499	999	3,392	501,419	614,228	29,836	137,596	15—19
7,253	5,980	659	4,277	263,662	517,289	13,644	160,404	20—24
4,195	5,386	580	5,908	79,195	409,302	7,448	177,365	25—29
1,318	3,196	518	4,514	23,128	257,322	5,079	144,068	30—34
1,564	3,343	1,061	6,031	12,309	211,963	5,135	181,180	35—39
2,410	3,638	1,001	9,849	22,266	275,703	11,394	309,959	40—49
1.725	850	725	5,341	57,557	150,340	22,318	257,504	50—59
1,375	484	1,313	3,333	176,559	107,808	73,935	328,075	60+
..	..	..	..	147	165	..	19	Age not stated

B-3 : MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Main Workers	
		P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	Total	48,408,076	24,487,623	23,920,452	13,677,055	5,349,338
	0—14	16,894,780	8,589,345	8,305,435	488,224	381,369
	15—19	4,901,592	2,435,571	2,466,021	1,330,649	691,836
	20—24	4,317,790	2,151,196	2,166,594	1,669,077	643,272
	25—29	3,936,855	1,914,524	2,022,332	1,751,085	650,920
	30—34	3,161,572	1,593,336	1,568,236	1,534,592	568,760
	35—39	3,265,653	1,587,961	1,677,692	1,546,670	650,992
	40—49	5,290,448	2,764,109	2,526,339	2,687,719	972,350
	50—59	3,504,878	1,842,086	1,662,791	1,688,801	537,887
	60+	3,133,430	1,608,846	1,524,584	979,869	251,845
	Age not stated	1,078	649	429	368	107
Rural	Total	32,456,201	16,334,231	16,121,971	9,531,632	4,490,643
	0—14	11,448,012	5,823,268	5,624,743	393,557	329,154
	15—19	3,196,916	1,593,132	1,603,783	1,025 300	590,312
	20—24	2,723,048	1,352,790	1,370,258	1,155,888	534,887
	25—29	2,505,917	1,197,931	1,307,987	1,125,910	534,536
	30—34	2.054,586	998,591	1,055,996	969,888	465,619
	35—39	2,216,378	1,053,848	1,162,531	1,032,625	538,348
	40—49	3,658,439	1,884,915	1,773,524	1,845,596	818,685
	50—59	2,449,678	1,277,357	1,172,321	1,206,398	461,452
	60+	2,202,589	1,151,958	1,050,631	776,163	217,591
	Age not stated	638	441	197	306	60
Urban	Total	15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	4,145,423	858,695
	0—14	5,446,768	2,766,077	2,680,692	94.667	52,215
	15—19	1,704,677	842,439	862,238	305,348	101,523
	20—24	1,594,742	798,406	796,336	513,189	108,385
	25—29	1,430,938	716,593	714,345	625,175	116,384
	30—34	1.106,986	594,746	512,240	564,703	103,141
	35—39	1.049,274	534,113	515,161	514,045	112,644
	40—49	1,632,009	879,194	752,816	842,123	153,666
	50—59	1,055,199	564,729	490,470	482,403	76,435
	60+	930,841	456,887	473,953	203,706	34,254
	Age not stated	440	209	231	62	47

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Main Workers							
I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4,341,818	1,217,285	3,179,244	2,858,357	365,185	123,929	33,160	7,084
112,926	61,009	205,148	213,386	29,472	14,660	1,020	680
386,098	127,693	360,078	393,691	42,205	15,506	2,260	931
488,490	134,639	413,803	348,776	46,357	17,748	3,463	840
469,503	139,541	375,971	344,519	49,549	17,725	3,739	1,062
411,363	127,437	295,476	292,909	37,324	13,392	3,972	1,053
451,164	151,018	321,809	341,980	40,017	15,449	4,762	918
875,738	249,944	562,212	506,355	64,941	19,616	9,937	1,151
656,320	152,317	344,563	282,694	36,567	7,308	3,356	382
490,156	173,672	200,139	134,024	18,754	2,524	651	65
59	16	45	22	..	..	..	..
4,177,134	1,190,119	2,950,025	2,697,498	245,163	74,918	20,292	6,181
111,129	60,345	196,708	204,930	25,557	13,757	977	642
377,421	125,745	435,426	374,079	30,278	8,680	2,116	889
473,516	132,372	385,347	330,020	30,053	8,586	2,374	796
453,960	137,100	347,786	325,386	30,586	9,152	2,436	974
396,118	124,589	272,872	276,697	23,494	7,534	2,777	854
434,177	147,385	295,705	319,885	25,364	8,376	2,519	762
839,901	243,439	517,695	475,482	42,100	11,593	4,537	887
626,568	148,076	314,631	265,339	24,226	5,184	2,026	358
464,284	71,053	183,810	125,657	13,505	2,056	530	19
59	16	45	22	..	..	..	..
164,684	27,166	229,219	160,859	120,022	49,010	12,868	903
1,797	664	8,439	8,456	3,915	904	43	38
8,677	1,948	24,652	19,612	11,927	6,826	144	42
14,974	2,266	28,456	18,757	16,304	9,162	1,089	44
15,543	2,440	28,185	19,133	18,963	8,574	1,303	88
15,245	2,848	22,604	16,211	13,831	5,858	1,195	200
16,987	3,633	26,104	22,095	14,653	7073	2,243	156
35,837	6,506	44,517	30,873	22,841	8,022	5,400	364
29,752	4,241	29,932	17,356	12,340	2,124	1,330	24
25,872	2,619	16,329	8,367	5,249	468	121	47
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..

B-3 : MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Main Wrokers					
		V Manufacturing, Processing , Servicing and Repairs				VI	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		Constructions	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	Total	561,138	337,139	1,711,922	291,297	277,001	35,255
	0—14	22,914	35,077	72,752	43,416	5,335	2,127
	15—19	63,445	65,100	187,445	62,891	22,484	4,517
	20—24	75,747	44,745	262,783	42,559	33,279	4,036
	25—29	65,731	39,072	264,384	32,235	38,686	4,377
	30—34	54,559	31,192	215,886	26,404	34,938	3,376
	35—39	57,498	36,084	196,578	26,484	38,094	5,002
	40—49	105,258	49,204	296,345	34,946	57,850	7,268
	50—59	72,904	24,874	157,311	16,334	31,416	3,382
	60+	43,081	11,769	58,382	6,028	14,919	1,168
	Age not stated	..	23	56	..	..	..
Rural	Total	337,209	197,346	572,629	127,536	103,000	12,688
	0—14	15,085	22,075	27,741	21,657	2,208	935
	15—19	40,540	39,989	71,866	29,547	8,495	1,591
	20—24	46,375	26,331	90,981	17,851	11,622	1,837
	25—29	38,688	22,949	84,060	12,849	12,989	1,674
	30—34	31,655	18,210	66,495	10,838	11,891	1,169
	35—39	33,986	20,225	64,242	10,591	14,382	1,723
	40—49	62,873	27,892	95,226	14,697	22,698	2,295
	50—59	41,825	13,866	50,338	6,610	12,518	1,096
	60+	26,183	5,809	21,624	2,895	6,198	367
	Age not stated	..	..	56	..	..	..
Urban	Total	223,929	139,793	1,139,293	163,762	174,000	22,567
	0—14	7,830	13,002	45,011	21,759	3,127	1,193
	15—19	22,905	25,111	115,579	33,344	13,990	2,926
	20—24	29,373	18,413	171,801	24,708	21,657	2,199
	25—29	27,043	16,123	180,324	19,386	25,697	2,702
	30—34	22,904	12,981	149,391	15,565	23,047	2,207
	35—39	23,512	15,859	132,336	15,893	23,712	3,280
	40—49	42,385	21,313	201,120	20,249	35,152	4,974
	50—59	31,079	11,008	106,973	9,724	18,898	2,286
	60+	16,898	5,960	36,758	3,132	8,721	801
	Age not stated	..	23	..	..	..	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Main Workers					
VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F
22	23	24	25	26	27
1,478,089	136,848	579,649	20,112	1,149,849	322,032
27,603	2,534	2,677	229	8,377	8,248
115,149	6,467	19,995	1,320	31,489	13,720
198,743	13,911	71,028	3,819	75,386	32,198
233,305	16,864	102,235	4,711	147,981	50,815
201,073	13,955	88,883	2,873	191,117	56,170
171,169	17,203	82,810	2,789	182,769	54,064
277,180	32,294	128,537	2,965	309,721	68,606
164,593	20,278	70,054	1,068	151,716	29,249
89,251	13,342	13,389	338	51,148	8,914
21	..	14	..	145	47
468,039	62,138	154,650	5,005	503,491	117,214
8,821	1,240	794	171	4,538	3,402
36,526	3,048	6,089	586	16,543	6,159
60,677	4,664	22,576	790	32,368	11,639
69,861	6,647	29,907	848	55,636	16,957
61,502	6,649	24,304	634	78,780	18,444
56,034	8,346	21,748	676	84,468	20,378
90,618	15,905	31,438	949	138,510	25,546
53,349	9,409	14,743	263	66174	11,251
30,650	6,230	3,029	87	26,350	3,417
..	..	22	..	123	22
1,010,050	74,710	424,999	15,106	646,358	204,818
18,783	1,294	1,883	58	3,839	4,847
78,623	3,419	13,906	733	14,946	7,561
138,067	9,247	48,451	3,030	43,018	20,559
163,444	10,217	72,328	3,863	92,345	33,858
139,571	7,306	64,579	2,238	112,337	37,726
115,135	8,857	61,062	2,112	98,301	33,686
186,562	16,389	97,100	2,015	171,211	43,060
111,244	10,869	55,312	805	85,542	17,998
58,601	7,112	10,360	251	24,798	5,497
21	..	19	..	22	25

B-7 : MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total			Marginal Workers					
					I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	Total	1,172,397	178,682	993,715	36,398	218,281	85,302	645,552	5,399	6,881
	0—14	102,795	26,198	76,597	5,675	15,925	14,841	49,541	1,113	1,733
	15—19	174,335	37,756	136,579	8,195	28,720	19,617	89,020	634	959
	20—24	164,980	35,491	129,489	7,687	27,792	15,419	84,051	557	451
	25—29	151,880	20,779	131,101	4,201	27,024	8,559	85,931	683	805
	30—34	115,844	10,127	105,718	1,866	22,056	4,768	70,132	402	551
	35—39	123,423	9,430	113,993	1,333	24,210	4,604	74,882	471	584
	40—49	179,813	14,294	165,519	1,496	38,167	7,255	106,297	511	984
	50—59	103,064	10,919	92,145	1,949	23,273	4,821	59,107	440	535
	60+	56,263	13,688	42,575	3,996	11,115	5,417	26,591	587	279
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	Total	1,063,939	145,119	918,820	33,806	2,14,612	80,532	623,705	4,497	5,356
	0—14	96,889	24,167	72,723	5,616	15,858	1 4,463	48,625	1,046	1,606
	15—19	159,608	31,920	127,688	7,785	27,989	18,723	86,908	496	701
	20—24	146,811	27,579	119,232	7,133	27,650	14,383	80,708	436	309
	25—29	135,811	16,004	119,807	3,979	26,299	8,183	82,643	507	643
	30—34	106,299	8,291	98,008	1,714	21,938	4,408	67,812	326	454
	35—39	111,424	6,806	104,619	883	23,764	4,194	72,058	366	318
	40—49	162,915	10,884	152,032	1,437	37,420	6,629	102,245	437	686
	50—59	94,423	8,468	85,954	1,907	22,820	4,405	57,075	357	393
	60+	49,759	11,001	38,758	3,353	10,874	5,143	25,632	526	247
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	Total	108,458	33,563	74,895	2,593	3,669	4,770	21,847	901	1,524
	0—14	5,906	2,031	3,874	59	66	378	916	67	127
	15—19	14,727	5,836	8,891	410	731	894	2,112	138	258
	20—24	18,169	7,911	10,257	554	142	1,036	3,343	120	143
	25—29	16,069	4,775	11,294	223	725	376	3,289	176	162
	30—34	9,546	1,836	7,710	152	118	360	2,320	76	97
	35—39	11,999	2,625	9,374	450	446	410	2,824	106	266
	40—49	16,897	3,410	13,487	60	747	626	4,052	73	298
	50—59	8,642	2,451	6,191	43	453	416	2,032	84	142
	60+	6,503	2,687	3,816	643	241	274	900		31
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Marginal Workers													
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
		(A) Household Industry		(B) Other than Household Industry									
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
152	1,938	8,696	65,600	13,134	21,915	3,945	3,148	15,264	19,169	2,786	371	7,606	10,860
16	438	1,192	5,171	1,789	2,271	61	223	1,028	716	39	..	445	580
15	340	2,181	9,920	2,761	4,225	579	372	2,782	1,518	233	94	759	1,411
38	188	1,850	9,603	3,101	3,492	532	361	3,633	1,768	1,015	80	1,658	1,764
21	273	1,109	9,189	1,433	3,229	817	524	2,332	2,506	452	22	1,171	1,598
..	339	400	6,373	660	2,030	323	345	1,125	2,415	131	54	452	1,425
27	234	372	7,475	871	2,223	221	420	651	2,766	127	53	754	1,147
35	128	593	10,839	1,085	2,799	542	708	1,415	4,303	270	20	1,091	1,575
..	..	428	4,787	845	1,283	519	196	974	1,928	264	..	678	1,037
..	..	570	2,242	591	364	350	..	1,324	1,551	255	49	598	383
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	1,938	5,234	40,751	6,057	12,548	1,541	1,901	8,348	10,809	1,283	198	3,701	7,002
16	438	886	3,705	1,016	1,458	40	95	723	448	20	..	341	489
15	340	1,267	6,746	1,211	2,639	332	320	1,471	1,053	105	38	515	955
32	188	1,086	6,013	1,286	1,931	162	215	2,108	1,194	474	60	478	965
21	273	666	5,424	576	1,803	172	324	1,107	1,296	221	22	572	1,081
..	339	314	3,648	281	1,182	200	198	658	1,480	91	38	299	920
..	234	124	4,638	428	1,119	41	331	350	1,407	40	20	379	729
35	128	266	6,295	523	1,569	274	301	712	2,254	155	20	411	1,115
..	..	298	3,178	445	703	184	116	469	1,054	101	..	393	615
..	..	327	1,014	285	145	138	..	751	623	77	..	402	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	3,461	24,849	7,077	9,367	2,403	1,247	6,916	8,360	1,504	173	3,906	3,858
..	..	306	1,465	773	814	21	128	305	268	19	..	104	90
..	..	914	3,174	1,550	1,586	248	51	1,310	465	128	56	244	456
5	..	764	3,590	1,814	1,561	370	146	1,525	574	542	20	1,180	739
..	..	442	3,766	857	1,426	645	200	1,225	1,209	232	..	599	517
..	..	86	2,724	379	848	123	147	468	935	40	15	153	505
27	..	249	2,838	442	1,103	180	89	301	1,358	86	32	374	418
..	..	328	4,544	556	1,230	268	407	703	1,749	115	..	680	461
..	..	129	1,610	400	580	335	80	505	874	163	..	375	421
..	..	244	1,139	306	219	213	..	573	928	178	49	195	250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C-1 : AGE, SEX AND

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age group	Total Population			Marital Status			
					Never Married		Married	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total .	All Ages	48,408,076	24,487,623	23,920,452	13,616,460	10,840,870	10,246,490	10,495,520
	0—9	11,185,410	5,682,175	5,503,235	5,682,175	5,503,235	..	..
	10—14	5,709,370	2,907,170	2,802,201	2,897,920	2,790,360	8,913	10,962
	15—19	4,901,592	2,435,571	2,466,021	2,401,958	1,892,994	32,753	562,997
	20—24	4,317,790	2,151,196	2,166,594	1,702,803	491,516	441,384	1,640,875
	25—29	3,936,855	1,914,524	2,022,332	644,530	97,076	1,254,479	1,864,222
	30—34	3,161,572	1,593,336	1,568,236	146,516	26,334	1,425,336	1,454,413
	35—39	3,265,653	1,587,961	1,677,692	49,785	12,603	1,508,348	1,525,286
	40—44	2,721,187	1,423,360	1,297,827	30,118	8,984	1,352,394	1,088,930
	45—49	2,569,261	1,340,748	1,228,512	21,703	5,866	1,260,846	946,528
	50—54	2,006,484	1,047,510	958,974	14,731	4,048	959,908	603,842
	55—59	1,498,394	794,576	703,817	9,173	2,281	715,232	382,866
	60—64	1,322,739	678,661	644,078	7,136	2,081	577,611	227,786
	65—69	771,345	398,205	373,140	3,642	1,128	323,979	111,767
	70+	1,039,345	531,980	507,365	3,854	2,083	385,075	74,941
	A.N.S.	1,078	649	429	415	282	234	105
Rural .	All Ages	32,456,201	16,334,231	16,121,971	8,921,558	7,154,741	6,931,842	7,162,660
	0—9	7,626,131	3,880,193	3,745,937	3,880,193	3,745,937	..	..
	10—14	3,821,881	1,943,075	1,878,806	1,936,832	1,870,435	6,007	7,674
	15—19	3,196,916	1,593,132	1,603,783	1,568,040	1,203,940	24,403	391,743
	20—24	2,723,048	1,352,790	1,370,258	1,025,013	260,702	322,128	1,084,126
	25—29	2,505,917	1,197,931	1,307,987	347,770	43,180	837,975	1,220,809
	30—34	2,054,586	998,591	1,055,996	79,100	11,804	902,279	979,552
	35—39	2,216,378	1,053,848	1,162,531	29,384	6,380	1,000,873	1,055,586
	40—44	1,864,476	955,170	909,306	17,315	4,885	905,289	759,633
	45—49	1,793,963	929,745	864,218	13,246	2,825	870,073	666,029
	50—54	1,405,269	728,786	676,483	9,238	1,682	663,184	428,040
	55—59	1,044,409	548,571	495,838	5,821	1,047	489,669	273,782
	60—64	929,389	480,480	448,909	4,550	783	404,327	162,957
	65—69	552,422	290,143	262,278	2,286	438	233,212	80,083
	70+	720,779	381,335	339,443	2,523	585	272,229	52,588
	A.N.S.	638	441	197	247	118	194	58
Urban .	All Ages	15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	4,694,902	3,686,130	3,314,648	3,332,860
	0—9	3,559,279	1,801,982	1,757,297	1,801,982	1,757,297	..	..
	10—14	1,887,490	964,095	923,394	961,088	919,925	2,906	3,288
	15—19	1,704,677	842,439	862,238	833,918	689,054	8,350	171,253
	20—24	1,594,742	798,406	796,336	677,790	230,814	119,255	556,749
	25—29	1,430,938	716,593	714,345	296,761	53,896	416,504	643,413
	30—34	1,106,986	594,746	512,240	67,416	14,530	523,057	474,861
	35—39	1,049,274	534,113	515,161	20,401	6,223	507,475	469,700
	40—44	856,711	468,190	388,521	12,803	4,099	447,105	329,297
	45—49	775,298	411,004	364,295	8,457	3,041	390,773	280,499
	50—54	601,215	318,724	282,491	5,493	2,366	296,724	175,802
	55—59	453,985	246,006	207,979	3,351	1,233	225,563	109,084
	60—64	393,350	198,181	195,169	2,586	1,298	173,284	64,829
	65—69	218,924	108,062	110,862	1,357	690	90,767	31,685
	70+	318,566	150,645	167,922	1,332	1,498	112,846	22,353
	A.N.S.	440	209	231	168	165	40	47

MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status					
Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15
562,726	2,420,093	59,035	162,414	2,912	1,556
..	..	..	..	..	..
81	264	..	125	256	489
244	2,522	250	7,019	365	489
3,298	14,247	3,427	19,712	285	244
8,409	37,025	6,690	23,857	415	151
13,093	64,054	8,185	23,415	206	20
21,244	117,321	8,444	22,462	140	20
33,022	189,833	7,693	19,080	134	..
51,159	259,964	6,938	16,134	103	24
67,048	339,045	5,723	12,039	100	..
66,382	311,074	3,623	7,574	167	24
90,131	408,393	3,621	5,760	161	59
68,568	257,230	1,846	2,994	170	20
140,046	428,078	2,594	2,244	410	19
..	41	..	..	..	..
431,299	1,680,239	47,942	123,383	1,589	948
..	..	..	..	..	..
62	228	..	85	174	384
180	1,918	250	5,834	260	347
2,547	10,255	2,939	15,097	163	79
6,630	26,308	5,448	17,630	108	60
10,564	46,922	6,528	17,698	120	20
16,793	83,212	6,738	17,333	59	20
26,100	130,429	6,409	14,358	58	..
40,663	182,926	5,699	12,438	63	..
51,861	237,560	4,442	9,200	60	..
50,246	215,319	2,754	5,690	81	..
68,425	280,827	3,058	4,302	119	39
53,019	179,529	1,504	2,229	123	..
104,210	284,783	2,172	1,488	202	..
..	22	..	..	..	..
131,426	739,854	11,093	39,031	1,323	608
..	..	..	..	..	..
19	36	..	40	82	105
65	604	..	1,184	105	142
751	3,992	488	4,615	122	166
1,780	10,717	1,242	6,227	307	92
2,529	17,132	1,657	5,717	86	..
4,452	34,109	1,705	5,129	81	..
6,922	50,404	1,284	4,721	76	..
10,496	77,038	1,239	3,696	39	20
15,186	101,485	1,281	2,839	40	..
16,136	95,755	869	1,883	86	24
21,706	127,566	563	1,457	42	20
15,549	77,701	342	766	47	20
35,836	143,296	422	756	208	19
..	19	..	..	..	..

C-2: AGE, SEX AND

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level)				Educational Level	
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	48,408,076	24,487,623	23,920,452	10,220,293	15,550,125	208,581	74,860	3,787,882	2,678,993	4,944,043	3,020,257
0—4	5,407,139	2,743,513	2,663,626	2,743,513	2,663,626	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	5,778,271	2,938,662	2,839,609	1,464,333	1,604,464	4,594	4,625	1,424,025	1,186,469	45,709	44,051
10—14	5,709,370	2,907,170	2,802,201	606,111	1,078,305	5,868	5,670	692,763	555,428	1,291,367	932,106
15—19	4,901,592	2,435,571	2,466,021	596,451	1,065,663	12,575	8,321	225,501	218,207	576,441	500,653
20—24	4,317,790	2,151,196	2,166,594	495,326	1,056,382	17,040	9,341	182,287	153,493	503,499	383,365
25—29	3,936,855	1,914,524	2,022,332	494,445	1,139,887	19,715	9,632	161,934	133,955	426,030	309,520
30—34	3,161,572	1,593,336	1,568,236	459,626	1,003,808	18,429	7,049	145,955	96,666	344,341	214,211
35—39	12,060,978	6,194,156	5,866,822	2,512,756	4,576,907	98,020	24,043	743,582	286,388	1,440,716	561,800
60+	3,133,430	1,608,846	1,524,584	847,691	1,361,003	32,248	6,140	211,672	48,185	316,300	74,492
A.N.S.	1,078	649	429	40	79	90	40	163	202	140	60

*Includes figures for Educational Levels not Classifiable.

C-2 PART A: AGE, SEX AND

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level)				Educational Level	
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	2,242,516	3,587,923	36,856	22,689	1,169,043	1,058,191	1,742,548	1,427,548
0—4	1,679,864	850,363	829,501	850,363	829,501	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	1,879,415	951,619	927,796	400,945	408,880	1,167	1,559	526,665	492,561	22,841	24,797
10—14	1,887,490	964,095	923,394	104,639	166,988	817	963	227,101	198,674	487,672	422,510
15—19	1,704,677	842,439	862,238	97,594	188,918	1,670	1,508	62,201	69,541	190,291	197,351
20—24	1,594,742	798,406	796,336	83,050	207,521	3,030	2,269	45,723	54,840	168,855	168,403
25—29	1,430,938	716,593	714,345	81,737	232,106	3,489	2,631	39,762	50,642	142,445	143,651
30—34	1,106,986	594,746	512,240	74,322	195,252	3,440	1,737	35,008	38,008	120,011	105,914
35—39	3,736,483	1,978,036	1,758,447	406,631	996,409	17,005	9,049	178,879	125,641	497,025	314,075
60+	930,841	456,887	473,953	143,235	362,307	6,215	2,953	53,602	28,162	113,365	50,825
A.N.S.	440	209	231	..	42	22	20	104	122	43	22

*Includes figures for Educational Levels not Classifiable.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION—ALL AREAS

Educational Level											
Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2,069,635	1,202,162	2,226,992	1,037,714	473,630	191,219	11,159	6,877	83,998	11,526	460,911	146,719
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291,184	210,827	19,358	19,350	499	473	21	..	..	42	..	..
461,809	306,235	431,328	280,344	117,992	80,226	235	238	5,881	728	7,356	5,407
281,744	195,893	413,198	253,248	147,182	59,495	580	877	19,874	2,714	90,466	51,785
240,104	150,870	360,086	203,407	75,174	27,649	1,117	2,026	16,058	2,015	119,860	43,371
171,689	92,792	297,487	117,359	51,576	11,168	1,648	1,132	15,510	2,014	87,075	22,038
535,857	222,884	621,881	154,710	70,642	11,285	6,698	2,435	24,779	3,672	139,227	22,700
87,210	22,662	83,573	9,249	10,527	924	861	170	1,897	343	16,867	1,417
37	..	81	47	38	..	..	..	..	..	60	..

LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN

Educational Level											
Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
987,805	714,587	1,259,398	709,328	308,748	145,384	4,694	3,622	61,004	6,729	340,781	122,483
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132,885	120,595	10,626	13,268	335	354	21	..	..	42	..	..
195,652	161,982	214,932	178,652	70,753	59,091	134	58	3,797	473	5,415	4,665
122,145	110,027	207,790	165,653	92,120	43,242	249	514	13,710	1,661	61,734	42,206
113,022	88,524	192,204	136,399	48,111	22,208	398	1,068	11,481	1,262	83,945	35,853
84,571	57,490	166,147	84,237	34,580	9,388	591	581	12,051	1,162	64,024	18,473
290,541	157,127	402,641	122,802	53,608	10,198	2,722	1,251	18,353	1,869	110,634	20,025
48,989	18,841	65,017	8,292	9,242	903	578	150	1,612	262	15,032	1,258
..	..	40	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Age-group	Total Population			Total persons attending School/College		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	3,390,268	1,896,758	1,493,510
0—4	1,679,864	850,363	829,501	27,634	15,275	12,359
5—9	1,879,415	951,619	927,796	1,317,372	686,433	630,939
10—14	1,887,490	964,095	923,394	1,350,974	746,634	604,340
15—19	1,704,677	842,439	862,238	555,882	342,110	213,772
20—24	1,594,742	798,406	796,336	115,488	88,621	26,867
25—29	1,430,938	716,593	714,345	13,511	10,755	2,756
30—34	1,106,986	594,746	512,240	2,839	1,891	949
35+	4,667,324	2,434,924	2,232,400	6,319	4,936	1,383
A.N.S.	440	209	231	248	104	144

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

Age-group	Total Population			Total persons attending School/College		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	32,456,201	16,334,231	16,121,971	4,475,757	2,783,149	1,692,608
0—4	3,727,275	1,893,151	1,834,124	10,060	5,443	4,617
5—9	3,898,856	1,987,043	1,911,813	2,112,153	1,192,317	919,835
10—14	3,821,881	1,943,075	1,878,806	1,816,211	1,170,083	646,127
15—19	3,196,916	1,593,132	1,603,783	455,282	348,091	107,190
20—24	2,723,048	1,352,790	1,370,258	66,083	54,162	11,920
25—29	2,505,917	1,197,931	1,307,987	6,853	5,890	963
30—34	2,054,586	998,591	1,055,996	2,046	1,652	393
35+	10,527,084	5,368,078	5,159,006	6,837	5,393	1,444
A.N.S.	638	441	197	234	116	118

C-5 : SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population	
	M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	24,487,623	23,920,452	51	68,600	43,177
00	525,394	518,277	52	156,875	114,114
01	390,688	376,858	53	74,466	50,640
02	618,874	590,342	54	68,765	49,001
03	625,520	622,407	55	481,659	470,143
04	583,038	555,742	56	87,423	64,987
05	613,234	590,015	57	79,273	52,217
06	576,834	536,434	58	101,719	88,154
07	586,724	576,648	59	44,502	28,316
08	614,998	612,051	60	488,827	512,592
09	546,871	524,461	61	39,319	23,526
10	723,609	729,073	62	77,305	60,796
11	436,828	410,969	63	42,616	27,880
12	745,808	705,247	64	30,594	19,286
13	528,967	513,510	65	286,171	283,500
14	471,958	443,402	66	26,023	19,740
15	610,554	566,728	67	34,637	24,180
16	455,280	485,625	68	34,830	33,234
17	405,480	433,740	69	16,544	12,486
18	551,701	574,628	70	213,009	223,847
19	412,555	405,299	71	12,637	7,905
20	602,305	732,372	72	27,717	19,465
21	361,620	303,093	73	13,306	7,882
22	505,850	506,600	74	10,815	6,585
23	378,357	343,287	75	97,066	92,415
24	303,063	281,242	76	11,613	8,191
25	708,930	857,999	77	7,596	3,885
26	296,822	281,425	78	10,103	8,062
27	364,791	335,262	79	4,303	2,693
28	351,865	385,307	80	66,616	71,716
29	192,116	162,338	81	4,887	2,657
30	781,916	891,198	82	5,917	4,559
31	155,574	105,710	83	2,292	1,673
32	338,313	308,846	84	2,385	1,651
33	184,812	149,318	85	20,325	20,841
34	132,722	113,164	86	1,750	1,635
35	831,500	897,207	87	1,813	1,294
36	180,093	195,610	88	1,342	1,303
37	212,388	195,461	89	660	449
38	248,937	278,941	90	9,534	12,325
39	115,043	110,472	91	347	326
40	856,673	861,185	92	666	540
41	106,471	69,208	93	512	197
42	253,505	200,498	94	162	101
43	129,104	102,684	95	1,886	2,290
44	77,607	64,250	96	199	325
45	796,731	761,125	97	267	224
46	117,332	100,180	98	272	481
47	152,845	118,346	99	184	121
48	189,095	182,329	100+	1,796	1,725
49	84,746	66,532	A.N.S	649	429
50	678,804	702,042			

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	24,487,623	23,920,452	16,334,231	16,121,971	8,153,393	7,798,482
0—4	2,743,513	2,663,626	1,893,151	1,834,124	850,363	829,501
5—9	2,938,662	2,839,609	1,987,043	1,911,813	951,619	927,796
10—14	2,907,170	2,802,201	1,943,075	1,878,806	964,095	923,394
15—19	2,435,571	2,466,021	1,593,132	1,603,783	842,439	862,238
20—24	2,151,196	2,166,594	1,352,790	1,370,258	798,406	796,336
25—29	1,914,524	2,022,332	1,197,931	1,307,987	716,593	714,345
30—34	1,593,336	1,568,236	998,591	1,055,996	594,746	512,240
35—39	1,587,961	1,677,692	1,053,848	1,162,531	534,113	515,161
40—44	1,423,360	1,297,827	955,170	909,306	468,190	388,521
45—49	1,340,748	1,228,512	929,745	864,218	411,004	364,295
50—54	1,047,510	958,974	728,786	676,483	318,724	282,491
55—59	794,576	703,817	548,571	495,838	246,006	207,979
60—64	678,661	644,078	480,480	448,909	198,181	195,169
65—69	398,205	373,140	290,143	262,278	108,062	110,862
70—74	277,484	265,684	197,147	179,885	80,337	85,799
75—79	130,681	115,246	94,053	77,041	36,628	38,205
80—84	82,097	82,257	59,256	52,891	22,842	29,366
85—89	25,890	25,522	19,030	16,513	6,860	9,009
90—94	11,222	13,490	8,302	9,498	2,920	3,992
95—99	2,809	3,441	2,165	2,395	643	1,046
100+	1,797	1,726	1,383	1,221	414	506
A.N.S.	649	429	441	197	209	231

D-1 : POPULATION CLASSIFIED

Birth Place	Rural or Urban Status of Birth Place	Place of Enumeration — Total		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population		**48,408,076**	**24,487,623**	**23,920,452**
A. Born in India	Total	48,104,196	24,336,934	23,767,262
	Rural	33,732,256	17,089,930	16,642,326
	Urban	14,371,471	7,246,794	7,124,677
I. Within the state of enumeration	Total	47,196,118	23,930,291	23,265,827
	Rural	33,364,355	16,932,300	16,432,055
	Urban	13,831,488	6,997,926	6,833,562
1. Born in place of enumeration	Total	34,624,185	19,689,017	14,935,168
	Rural	24,264,705	14,163,628	10,101,076
	Urban	10,359,480	5,525,389	4,834,091
2. Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	8,594,207	2,514,131	6,08,0076
	Rural	7,082,698	1,926,496	5,156,202
	Urban	1,511,436	587,613	923,822
3. Born in other districts of the state	Total	3,977,726	1,727,143	2,250,584
	Rural	2,016,953	842,175	1,174,777
	Urban	1,960,572	884,924	1,075,648
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	908,078	406,643	501,435
	Rural	367,901	157,630	210,271
	Urban	539,983	248,868	291,115
Andhra Pradesh	Total	179,186	71,297	107,889
	Rural	92,251	34,520	57,731
	Urban	86,934	36,776	50,158
Karnataka	Total	138,034	51,656	86,378
	Rural	37,979	12,751	25,228
	Urban	100,055	38,905	61,150
Kerala	Total	390,493	201,637	188,856
	Rural	173,540	88,690	84,850
	Urban	216,925	112,927	103,998
Maharashtra	Total	25,936	11,959	13,977
	Rural	2,149	1,446	703
	Urban	23,787	10,514	13,274
Rajasthan	Total	22,439	12,419	10,020
	Rural	9,637	5,275	4,362
	Urbar	12,802	7,144	5,658
Pondicherry	Total	105,368	34,405	70,963
	Rural	44,317	11,015	33,301
	Urban	61,052	23,390	37,662
B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.).		301,814	149,470	152,344
Bangladesh		227	166	61
Burma		73,584	35,644	37,939
Nepal		3,490	2,527	962
Pakistan		3,873	2,045	1,828
Sri Lanka		195,857	97,587	98,270

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.

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

(iv) Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Enumeration					
Rural			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11
32,456,201	**16,334,231**	**16,121,971**	**15,951,875**	**81,533,393**	**7,798,482**
32,300,324	16,258,943	16,041,381	15,803,872	8,077,991	7,725,881
30,976,457	15,790,373	15,186,083	2,755,799	1,299,556	1,456,243
1,323,669	468,530	855,140	13,047,802	6,778,265	6,269,537
32,057,979	16,184,445	15,873,534	15,138,139	7,745,846	7,392,293
30,832,470	15,749,467	15,083,003	2,531,886	1,182,833	1,349,053
1,225,360	434,978	790,382	12,606,129	6,562,948	6,043,180
24,264,705	14,163,628	10,101,076	10,359,480	5,525,389	4,834,091
24,264,705	14,163,628	10,101,076	..	..	..
..	..	..	10,359,480	5,525,389	4,834,091
6,369,571	1,556,319	4,813,252	2,224,635	957,812	1,266,823
5,593,301	1,286,120	4,307,181	1,489,397	640,376	849,021
776,219	270,199	506,020	735,217	317,414	417,802
1,423,703	464,497	959,206	2,554,024	1,262,645	1,291,378
974,464	299,718	674,746	1,042,489	542,457	500,032
449,141	164,779	284,362	1,511,432	720,145	791,287
242,344	74,498	167,847	665,733	332,145	333,588
143,987	40,906	103,081	223,913	116,723	107,190
98,310	33,552	64,758	441,673	215,316	226,357
56,245	13,223	43,023	122,940	58,074	64,866
40,801	8,783	32,018	51,451	25,738	25,713
15,445	4,440	11,005	71,489	32,336	39,153
52,256	14,306	37,951	85,777	37,350	48,427
26,350	7,102	19,248	11,629	5,648	5,980
25,906	7,204	18,703	74,149	31,702	42,447
66,873	28,065	38,808	323,620	173,572	150,048
43,425	18,157	25,269	130,115	70,534	59,581
23,420	9,889	13,530	193,506	103,038	90,468
4,565	1,778	2,787	21,371	10,181	11,190
233	130	103	1,916	1,316	600
4,333	1,648	2,684	19,455	8,865	10,589
1,181	565	616	21,258	11,854	9,404
528	229	299	9,109	5,045	4,063
653	336	317	12,149	6,809	5,341
54,512	13,451	41,061	50,856	20,954	29,902
31,064	5,769	25,295	13,253	5,247	8,006
23,448	7,683	15,765	37,604	15,707	21,896
155,590	75,119	80,470	146,224	74,351	71,874
82	61	20	146	105	41
16,006	7,376	8,630	57,577	28,268	29,309
553	451	102	2,937	2,077	860
79	40	39	3,794	2,005	1,789
126,076	61,637	64,440	69,781	35,950	33,831

D-2 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	All Areas P	All Areas M	All Areas F
1	2	3	4	5
Total	..	**13,985,712**	**4,865,642**	**9,120,070**
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	13,696,153	4,716,126	8,980,027
	Rural	9,483,905	2,873,593	6,610,312
	Urban	4,211,745	1,842,200	2,369,545
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the Place of enumeration.	Total	12,823,944	4,319,171	8,504,773
	Rural	9,157,794	2,736,785	6,421,009
	Urban	3,665,937	1,582,280	2,083,658
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	9,003,085	2,663,591	6,339,494
	Rural	7,333,704	1,994,803	5,338,900
	Urban	1,669,319	668,745	1,000,574
2. In other districts of state of enumeration	Total	3,820,859	1,655,580	2,165,279
	Rural	1,824,090	741,982	1,082,108
	Urban	1,996,619	913,535	1,083,084
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	872,209	396,954	475,254
	Rural	326,111	136,808	189,303
	Urban	545,808	259,921	285,887
Andhra Pradesh	Total	172,308	70,352	101,956
	Rural	84,889	31,712	53,177
	Urban	87,419	38,640	48,779
Karnataka	Total	138,296	54,659	83,637
	Rural	33,260	11,388	21,872
	Urban	105,036	43,271	61,765
Kerala	Total	338,203	174,007	164,196
	Rural	146,094	73,180	72,914
	Urban	192,068	100,787	91,281
Maharastra	Total	37,044	19,039	18,005
	Rural	1,960	1,276	683
	Urban	35,084	17,763	17,321
Rajasthan	Total	21,594	11,872	9,722
	Rural	8,725	4,737	3,988
	Urban	12,869	7,134	5,734
Pondicherry	Total	99,627	32,613	67,014
	Rural	42,378	10,349	32,029
	Urban	57,249	22,264	34,985
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		287,016	147,880	139,137
Bangladesh		122	60	61
Burma		67,341	34,001	33,340
Nepal		2,881	2,080	801
Pakistan		2,964	1,647	1,317
Sri Lanka		186,417	95,310	91,107

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.

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

(iv) Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Rural			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11
8,352,086	**2,221,645**	**6,130,441**	**5,633,626**	**2,643,997**	**2,989,629**
8,198,470	2,143,693	6,054,777	5,497,683	2,572,433	2,925,250
6,862,600	1,658,453	5,204,147	2,621,305	1,215,140	1,406,165
1,335,685	485,140	850,545	2,876,060	1,357,061	1,519,000
7,970,200	2,071,908	5,898,292	4,853,744	2,247,263	2,606,481
6,733,614	1,623,359	5,110,255	2,424,181	1,113,427	1,310,754
1,236,483	448,508	787,975	2,429.455	1,133,772	1,295,683
6,639,352	1,646,536	4,992,817	2,363,733	1,017,056	1,346,678
5,832,483	1,357,045	4,475,439	1,501,220	637,758	863,462
806,827	289,469	517,358	862,491	379,275	483,216
1,330,848	425,373	905,475	2,490,011	1,230,207	1,259,803
901,130	634,816	634,816	922,960	475,668	447,292
429,655	159,039	270,616	1,566,964	754,496	812,467
228,270	71,784	156,485	643,939	325,170	318,769
128,986	35,094	93,892	197,125	101,713	95,411
99,202	36,632	62,571	446,606	223,289	223,317
52,590	12,356	40,234	119,718	57,996	61,722
37,841	7,987	29,854	47,049	23,726	23,323
14,750	4,370	10,380	72,669	34,270	38,399
51,137	15,230	35,907	87,160	39,430	47,730
22,776	6,283	16,493	10,484	5,105	5,379
28,360	8,947	19,414	76,676	34,324	42,351
52,172	20,688	31,484	286,031	153,319	132,712
35,441	13,762	21,679	1,160,654	59,418	51,235
16,712	6,907	9,805	175,356	93,880	81,477
7,896	4,070	3,825	29,148	14,969	14,179
261	109	152	1,699	1,167	532
7,635	3,961	3,674	27,449	13,802	13,647
1,273	692	581	20,321	11,180	9,141
605	333	271	8,120	4,404	3,717
668	359	310	12,201	6,776	5,425
52,077	12,820	39,257	47,549	19,793	27,757
29,920	5,567	24,352	12,458	4,782	7,676
22,158	7,253	14,905	35,091	15,011	20,080
153,309	77,724	75,585	133,707	70,155	63,552
59	39	20	62	21	41
13,754	6,812	6,942	53,587	27,189	26,398
208	167	40	2,673	1,913	760
21	21	..	2,943	1,626	1,317
124,613	62,675	61,938	61,803	32,635	29,168

D-3 : MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants			Reasons for			
					Employment		Education	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	13,985,712	4,865,642	9,120,070	1,754,484	265,277	224,445	106,967
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	13,696,153	4,716,126	8,980,027	1,740,165	262,732	222,044	105,629
	Rural	9,483,905	2,873,593	6,610,312	1,010,728	162,928	137,782	64,743
	Urban	4,211,745	1,842,200	2,369,545	729,376	99,804	84,261	40,886
I. Within state of enumeration	Total	12,823,944	4,319,171	8,504,773	1,549,099	241,704	204,222	98,212
	Rural	9,157,794	2,736,785	6,421,009	938,786	154,209	132,812	63,068
	Urban	3,665,937	1,582,280	2,083,658	610,270	87,495	71,411	35,144
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	9,003,085	2,663,591	6,339,494	796,325	140,754	124,248	69,697
	Rural	7,333,704	1,994,803	5,338,900	581,238	105,503	99,391	53,616
	Urban	1,669,319	668,745	1,000,574	215,065	35,250	24,857	16,081
2. In Other districts of state	Total	3,820,859	1,655,580	2,165,279	752,774	100,950	79,975	28515
	Rural	1,824,090	741,982	1,082,108	357,548	48,706	33,421	9,452
	Urban	1,996,619	913,535	1,083,084	395,204	52,244	46,554	19,063
II. States in India beyond state of enumeration	Total	872,209	396,954	475,254	191,067	21,028	17,821	7,417
	Rural	326,111	136,808	189,303	71,942	8,718	4,971	1,675
	Urban	545,808	259,921	285,887	119,106	12,309	12,851	5,742
Andhra Pradesh	Total	172,308	70,352	101,956	30,443	3,036	5,784	1,759
	Rural	84,889	31,712	53,177	14,840	1,311	1,927	367
	Urban	87,419	38,640	48,779	15,603	1,725	3,857	1,392
Karnataka	Total	138,296	54,659	83,637	20,950	3,930	2,858	1,317
	Rural	33,260	11,388	21,872	5,297	1,796	405	144
	Urban	105,036	43,271	61,765	15,654	2,135	2,452	1,173
Kerala	Total	338,203	174,007	164,196	102,560	11,074	4,400	2,374
	Rural	146,094	73,180	72,914	43,488	5,017	1,614	641
	Urban	192,068	100,787	91,281	59,073	6,058	2,787	1,733
Maharashtra	Total	37,044	19,039	18,005	7,630	505	956	355
	Rural	1,960	1,276	683	613	42	289	..
	Urban	35,084	17,763	17,321	7,017	463	667	355
Rajasthan	Total	21,594	11,872	9,722	6,212	288	458	184
	Rural	8,725	4,737	3,988	2,728	79	104	122
	Urban	12,869	7,134	5,734	3,484	208	354	61
Pondicherry	Total	99,627	32,613	67,014	8,889	1,028	1,490	611
	Rural	42,378	10,349	32,029	2,935	265	466	300
	Urban	57,249	22,264	34,985	5,954	763	1,025	311
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		287,016	147,880	139,137	13,959	2,462	1,958	1,278
C. Other countries		2,543	1,637	906	360	83	443	60

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.

(iii) Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

Migration						Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Last Residence
Family Moved		Marriage		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
1,570,797	1,924,163	115,041	5,855,109	1,200,874	968,554	Total	Total
1,504,960	1,858,312	114,296	5,837,341	1,134,661	916,013	Total	A. Last residence elsewhere in India
881,868	1,028,382	92,877	4,775,009	750,339	579,250	Rural	
622,966	829,840	21,400	1,062,273	384,197	336,742	Urban	
1,393,697	1,706,355	109,202	5,602,384	1,062,952	855,618	Total	I. Within state of enumeration
846,359	982,746	90,419	4,660,463	728,409	560,523	Rural	
547,316	724,062	18,782	941,862	334,501	295,095	Urban	
887,022	1,024,162	88,527	4,496,673	767,469	608,208	Total	1. Elsewhere in district of Enumeration
641,813	713,912	77,486	4,007,103	594,876	458,766	Rural	
245,210	310,251	11,041	489,550	172,572	149,442	Urban	
506,675	682,693	20,674	1,105,711	295,482	247,410	Total	2. In Other districts of state
204,547	268,834	12,933	653,360	133,533	101,757	Rural	
302,106	413,812	7,741	452,312	161,929	145,653	Urban	
111,263	151,457	5,094	234,957	71,709	60,395	Total	II. States in India beyond state of enumeration
35,509	45,636	2,457	114,546	21,929	18,727	Rural	
75,650	105,778	2,618	120,411	49,696	41,647	Urban	
21,753	28,977	1,111	58,294	11,260	9,891	Total	Andhra Pradesh
10,108	12,330	538	35,544	4,300	3,624	Rural	
11,646	16,646	573	22,749	6,961	6,267	Urban	
18,396	23,303	873	43,254	11,581	11,833	Total	Karnataka
2,884	3,548	386	13,733	2,416	2,652	Rural	
15,512	19,755	487	29,521	9,165	9,181	Urban	
40,284	57,306	1,827	72,518	24,936	20,924	Total	Kerala
16,986	22,961	922	35,287	10,171	9,009	Rural	
23,277	34,345	886	37,231	14,765	11,915	Urban	
6,461	9,323	61	5,137	3,931	2,685	Total	Maharashtra
178	292	0	229	196	120	Rural	
6,283	9,031	61	4,908	3,735	2,565	Urban	
3,116	3,317	0	4,501	2,085	1,434	Total	Rajasthan
1,119	1,255	0	2,110	786	422	Rural	
1,997	2,062	0	2,391	1,300	1,021	Urban	
10,081	11,660	1,138	44,311	11,015	9,404	Total	Pondicherry
3,316	3,328	569	25,792	3,063	2,345	Rural	
6,765	8,333	569	18,519	7,952	7,059	Urban	
65,447	65,455	679	17,687	65,836	52,254		B. Countries in Asia beyond India
390	395	66	81	377	287		C. Other countries

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason for: Employment		Reason for: Education	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	5,633,626	2,643,997	2,989,629	1,217,908	137,368	145,069	64,920
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	5,497,683	2,572,433	2,925,250	1,208,070	135,936	142,892	63,858
	Rural	2,621,305	1,215,140	1,406,165	609,011	66,509	75,339	33,585
	Urban	2,876,060	1,357,061	1,519,000	599,016	69,427	67,553	30,272
I. Within state of enumeration	Total	4,853,744	2,247,263	2,606,481	1,038,694	120,440	127,255	57,500
	Rural	2,424,181	1,113,427	1,310,754	548,988	61,637	71,559	32,418
	Urban	2,429,455	1,133,772	1,295,683	489,663	58,803	55,696	25,081
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	2,363,733	1,017,056	1,346,678	430,193	57,543	61,651	34,549
	Rural	1,501,220	637,758	863,462	283,034	37,611	46,540	25,675
	Urban	862,491	379,275	483,216	147,137	19,932	15,111	8,874
2. In Other districts of state	Total	2,490,011	1,230,207	1,259,803	608,501	62,897	65,604	22,951
	Rural	922,960	475,668	447,292	265,954	24,026	25,019	6,743
	Urban	1,566,964	754,496	812,467	342,526	38,870	40,585	16,208
II. States in India beyond state of enumeration	Total	643,939	325,170	318,769	169,376	15,496	15,636	6,358
	Rural	197,125	101,713	95,411	60,022	4,872	3,779	1,167
	Urban	446,606	223,289	223,317	109,354	10,624	11,857	5,191
Andhra Pradesh	Total	119,718	57,996	61,722	27,330	2,578	4,876	1,599
	Rural	47,049	23,726	23,323	13,028	1,168	1,118	227
	Urban	72,669	34,270	38,399	14,302	1,410	3,758	1,372
Karnataka	Total	87,160	39,430	47,730	16,306	1,846	2,456	1,066
	Rural	10,484	5,105	5,379	2,305	130	322	83
	Urban	76,676	34,324	42,351	14,001	1,716	2,135	983
Kerala	Total	286,031	153,319	132,712	93,489	8,566	4,001	2,029
	Rural	110,654	59,418	51,235	37,640	3,202	1,415	496
	Urban	175,356	93,880	81,477	55,849	5,364	2,587	1,533
Maharashtra	Total	29,148	14,969	14,179	6,393	505	876	293
	Rural	1,699	1,167	532	613	42	289	
	Urban	27,449	13,802	13,647	5,780	463	587	293
Rajasthan	Total	20,321	11,180	9,141	5,829	268	458	184
	Rural	8,120	4,404	3,717	2,559	60	104	122
	Urban	12,201	6,776	5,425	3,270	208	354	61
Pondicherry	Total	47,549	19,793	27,757	7,139	787	1,153	469
	Rural	12,458	4,782	7,676	2,025	145	367	198
	Urban	35,091	15,011	20,080	5,113	642	786	271
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		133,707	70,155	63,552	9,523	1,349	1,735	1,003
C. Other countries		2,236	1,409	827	316	83	443	60

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.

(iii) Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN

Migration						Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Last Residence
Family Moved		Marriage		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
779,541	1,072,512	32,248	1,323,800	469,230	391,029	Total	Total
757,422	1,048,760	31,901	1,316,116	432,149	360,580	Total	A. Last residence elsewhere in India
311,503	433,979	19,421	716,597	199,867	155,494	Rural	
445,814	614,737	12,480	599,499	232,198	205,065	Urban	
672,224	929,431	29,129	1,182,441	379,961	316,669	Total	I. Within state of enumeration
288,559	402,228	18,688	670,269	186,032	144,201	Rural	
384,044	527,179	10,441	512,152	193,929	172,468	Urban	
316,210	427,833	19,604	673,578	189,399	153,174	Total	1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration
176,691	241,032	14,363	468,415	117,131	90,728	Rural	
139,519	186,801	5,241	205,163	72,268	62,446	Urban	
356,014	501,598	9,525	508,863	190,563	163,495	Total	2. In Other districts of state
111,468	161,196	4,325	201,854	68,902	53,473	Rural	
244,524	340,378	5,200	306,989	121,661	110,022	Urban	
85,198	119,330	2,772	133,675	52,188	43,911	Total	II. States in India beyond state of enumeration
23,344	31,752	733	46,328	13,834	11,293	Rural	
61,770	87,557	2,039	87,347	38,269	32,597	Urban	
16,285	22,197	679	27,481	8,826	7,866	Total	Andhra Pradesh
6,509	8,342	163	11,230	2,908	2,355	Rural	
9,777	13,855	515	16,251	5,917	5,511	Urban	
12,647	16,478	339	20,967	7,681	7,374	Total	Karnataka
1,353	1,453	88	2,874	1,037	840	Rural	
11,294	15,025	251	18,093	6,644	6,534	Urban	
34,256	49,181	996	55,682	20,576	17,254	Total	Kerala
12,639	17,570	253	23,523	7,471	6,444	Rural	
21,596	31,611	743	32,159	13,105	10,810	Urban	
4,846	7,217	39	4,095	2,814	2,069	Total	Maharashtra
91	222	..	166	175	101	Rural	
4,756	6,995	39	3,929	2,639	1,968	Urban	
2,916	2,966	..	4,350	1,978	1,374	Total	Rajasthan
998	1,023	..	2,090	743	422	Rural	
1,918	1,943	..	2,260	1,235	952	Urban	
5,237	6,769	676	15,001	5,588	4,730	Total	Pondicherry
1,179	1,559	228	4,937	982	837	Rural	
4,058	5,210	448	10,064	4,606	3,893	Urban	
21,811	23,376	282	7,622	36,805	30,202		B. Countries in Asia beyond India
308	376	66	62	276	247		C. Other countries

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason for			
					Employment		Education	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	8,352,086	2,221,645	6,130,441	536,576	127,909	79,376	42,047
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	8,198,470	2,143,693	6,054,777	532,095	126,796	79,152	41,771
	Rural	6,862,600	1,658,453	5,204,147	401,717	96,418	62,444	31,157
	Urban	1,335,685	485,140	850,545	130,359	30,377	16,709	10,614
I. Within state of enumeration	Total	7,970,200	2,071,908	5,898,292	510,405	121,264	76,967	40,712
	Rural	6,733,614	1,623,359	5,110,255	389,798	92,572	61,252	30,650
	Urban	1,236,483	448,508	787,975	120,607	28,692	15,715	10,063
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	6,639,352	1,646,536	4,992,817	366,133	83,210	62,597	35,148
	Rural	5,832,483	1,357,045	4,475,439	298,204	67,895	52,851	27,941
	Urban	806,827	289,469	517,358	67,928	15,318	9,746	7,207
2. In Other districts of state	Total	1,330,848	425,373	905,475	144,272	38,054	14,371	5,564
	Rural	901,130	266,314	634,816	91,594	24,680	8,401	2,709
	Urban	429,655	159,039	270,616	52,679	13,374	5,969	2,855
II. States in India beyond state of Enumeration	Total	228,270	71,784	156,485	21,690	5,532	2,185	1,059
	Rural	128,986	35,094	93,892	11,919	3,847	1,192	508
	Urban	99,202	36,632	62,571	9,752	1,685	994	552
Andhra Pradesh	Total	52,590	12,356	40,234	3,113	457	908	160
	Rural	37,841	7,987	29,854	1,812	143	810	140
	Urban	14,750	4,370	10,380	1,301	315	99	20
Karnataka	Total	51,137	15,230	35,907	4,644	2,085	401	251
	Rural	22,776	6,283	16,493	2,991	1,666	84	60
	Urban	28,360	8,947	19,414	1,653	418	318	191
Kerala	Total	52,172	20,688	31,484	9,071	2,508	399	345
	Rural	35,441	13,762	21,679	5,848	1,814	199	145
	Urban	16,712	6,907	9,805	3,223	694	200	200
Maharashtra	Total	7,896	4,070	3,825	1,237	..	80	62
	Rural	261	109	152	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7,635	3,961	3,674	1,237	..	88	62
Rajasthan	Total	1,273	692	581	384	20	..	..
	Rural	605	333	271	169	20	..	..
	Urban	668	359	310	214	..	..	..
Pondicherry	Total	52,077	12,820	39,257	1,751	241	337	142
	Rural	29,920	5,567	24,352	910	120	99	102
	Urban	22,158	7,253	14,905	841	121	238	40
B. Countries in Asia beyond India.		153,309	77,724	75,585	4,436	1,113	223	275
C. Other countries		307	228	79	45	..	..	..

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.

(iii) *Data is presented only in respect of these six States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL

Migration						Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Last Residence
Family Moved		Marriage		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
791,256	851,650	82,793	4,531,310	731,644	577,525	Total	Total
747,538	809,552	82,395	4,521,225	702,512	555,433	Total	A. Last residence elsewhere in India
570,365	594,403	73,456	4,058,412	550,472	423,756	Rural	
177,153	215,103	8,920	462,774	151,999	131,677	Urban	
721,473	777,424	80,073	4,419,943	682,991	538,949	Total	I. Within state of enumeration
558,201	580,518	71,731	3,990,194	542,377	416,322	Rural	
163,272	196,883	8,342	429,710	140,572	122,627	Urban	
570,813	596,329	68,923	3,823,095	578,071	455,034	Total	1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration
465,122	472,880	63,123	3,538,688	477,745	368,038	Rural	
105,690	123,449	5,801	284,387	100,304	86,996	Urban	
150,661	181,095	11,150	596,847	104,920	83,915	Total	2. In Other districts of state
93,079	107,639	8,609	451,505	64,632	48,284	Rural	
57,582	73,434	2,541	145,323	40,268	35,631	Urban	
26,065	32,127	2,322	101,282	19,522	16,484	Total	II. States in India beyond state of enumeration
12,164	13,885	1,725	68,219	8,095	7,434	Rural	
13,880	18,220	578	33,064	11,427	9,050	Urban	
5,468	6,779	432	30,812	2,435	2,025	Total	Andhra Pradesh
3,599	3,988	374	24,314	1,391	1,269	Rural	
1,869	2,791	58	6,498	1,043	756	Urban	
5,749	6,825	534	22,286	3,900	4,460	Total	Karnataka
1,531	2,095	298	10,859	1,380	1,813	Rural	
4,219	4,730	236	11,428	2,521	2,647	Urban	
6,028	8,125	830	16,836	4,360	3,670	Total	Kerala
4,347	5,392	669	11,763	2,699	2,565	Rural	
1,681	2,733	142	5,072	1,660	1,105	Urban	
1,615	2,105	21	1,042	1,117	616	Total	Maharashtra
88	70	..	63	21	20	Rural	
1,527	2,036	21	979	1,096	597	Urban	
201	351	..	151	108	60	Total	Rajasthan
121	232	..	20	43	..	Rural	
79	119	..	131	65	60	Urban	
4,843	4,891	462	29,310	5,427	4,674	Total	Pondicherry
2,137	1,769	341	20,855	2,081	1,507	Rural	
2,707	3,122	121	8,456	3,346	3,166	Urban	
43,636	42,079	398	10,065	29,031	22,052		B. Countries in Asia beyond India
82	20	..	20	101	40		C. Other countries

F-1 PART A : EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion			
		All Religions		Hindus	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	All Ages	4,111,744	3,332,860	3,05,906	2,758,025
	10—11	24,767	13,784	21,357	11,261
	12—13	177,925	124,476	148,499	102,517
	14—15	709,075	541,538	586,699	445,992
	16—17	926,348	781,402	773,896	652,368
	18—19	1,054,259	884,438	879,820	740,234
	20—21	763,038	596,852	630,633	493,253
	22—23	210,747	189,051	169,932	153,016
	24+	204,115	173,270	161,101	136,943
Less than 20	All Ages	176,406	174,541	144,203	142,604
	10—11	382	364	207	207
	12—13	5,482	5,323	4,325	4,185
	14—15	37,289	36,612	29,629	29,076
	16—17	84,482	83,721	70,419	69,719
	18—19	41,863	41,734	34,036	33,906
20—29	All Ages	1,225,714	1,200,162	1,010,324	988,994
	10—11	2,697	2,600	2,061	1,979
	12—13	33,928	32,619	26,474	25,574
	14—15	150,678	146,580	120,154	116,836
	16—17	282,930	276,742	232,671	227,334
	18—19	381,946	373,924	319,998	313,160
	20—21	229,063	225,146	190,287	187,040
	22—23	87,714	86,867	72,988	72,332
	24+	45,744	45,271	37,117	36,644
30—39	All Ages	1,006,648	944,561	831,041	779,186
	10—11	3,565	3,340	2,809	2,605
	12—13	39,858	36,453	32,224	29,509
	14—15	180,624	168,007	148,605	138,128
	16—17	234,245	219,081	195,657	182,779
	18—19	242,740	227,732	203,494	190,779
	20—21	168,662	158,110	138,185	129,532
	22—23	58,165	56,277	46, 923	45,299
	24+	73,703	71,207	59,098	57,159
40+	All Ages	1,702,910	1,013,549	1,420,293	847,126
	10—11	18,123	7,481	16,279	6,470
	12—13	98,657	50,082	85,476	43,249
	14—15	340,483	190,339	288,312	161,952
	16—17	324,672	201,858	275,131	172,535
	18—19	387,688	241,027	322,292	202,388
	20—21	365,313	213,596	302,161	176,681
	22—23	64,843	45,883	49,996	35,359
	24+	84,668	56,792	64,885	43,140

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' under column 1 includes 'age not stated'.

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

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

BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RELIGION—URBAN

Religion					
Muslims		Christians			
Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Age at Marriage	Present Age
7	8	9	10	2	1
433,482	345,003	261,428	220,036	All Ages	All Ages
3,126	2,278	241	201	10—11	
24,022	17,771	4,874	3,777	12—13	
95,458	74,324	24,759	19,349	14—15	
105,738	89,641	44,061	36,990	16—17	
105,248	86,101	65,497	55,603	18—19	
68,910	50,803	61,635	51,219	20—21	
13,164	11,487	27,082	23,980	22—23	
11,944	9,107	30,866	27,016	24+	
26,724	26,478	5,261	5,241	All Ages	Less than 20
174	156	0	0	10—11	
1,119	1,100	38	38	12—13	
6,922	6,796	739	739	14—15	
12,213	12,172	1,755	1,734	16—17	
5,434	5,434	2,353	2,353	18—19	
135,768	132,776	75,890	74,681	All Ages	20—29
621	605	15	15	10—11	
6,225	5,950	1,086	1,011	12—13	
24,988	24,355	5,192	5,046	14—15	
36,728	36,101	12,548	12,324	16—17	
38,386	37,564	22,353	21,990	18—19	
19,631	19,234	18,425	18,171	20—21	
5,321	5,241	9,127	9,015	22—23	
2,302	2,302	6,305	6,305	24+	
103,358	96,447	69,013	65,755	All Ages	30—39
668	647	66	66	10—11	
6,316	5,675	1,237	1,188	12—13	
24,878	23,169	6,430	6,041	14—15	
25,539	24,079	12,155	11,348	16—17	
23,031	21,435	15,469	14,772	18—19	
15,330	14,147	14,614	13,899	20—21	
3,498	3,403	7,640	7,470	22—23	
3,540	3,392	10,961	10,552	24+	
167,633	89,303	111,242	74,336	All Ages	40+
1,663	870	160	121	10—11	
10,303	5,046	2,513	1,540	12—13	
38,670	20,004	12,397	7,523	14—15	
31,258	17,289	17,603	11,582	16—17	
39,397	21,668	25,300	16,465	18—19	
33,948	17,423	28,596	19,149	20—21	
4,345	2,843	10,316	7,494	22—23	
6,102	3,412	13,600	10,159	24+	

F-1 PART B : EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion			
		All Religions		Hindus	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	All Ages	8,966,282	7,162,660	8,282,827	6,610,062
	10—11	45,997	31,583	44,426	30,644
	12—13	275,056	215,187	262,533	205,654
	14—15	1,571,362	1,259,249	1,488,356	1,192,713
	16—17	1,996,348	1,694,649	1,861,362	1,579,217
	18—19	2,245,310	1,852,954	2,057,782	1,696,172
	20—21	2,075,369	1,534,151	1,903,624	1,403,350
	22—23	364,169	296,583	318,368	258,471
	24+	323,385	234,913	282,856	204,330
Less than 20	All Ages	407,483	399,417	386,290	378,551
	10—11	1,720	1,621	1,701	1,602
	12—13	16,711	16,245	16,104	15,638
	14—15	105,203	102,478	100,306	97,745
	16—17	195,523	192,307	186,383	183,250
	18—19	76,507	75,690	70,949	70,132
20—29	All Ages	2,374,224	2,304,935	2,194,653	2,129,086
	10—11	8,663	8,369	8,464	8,171
	12—13	68,626	66,595	65,425	63,549
	14—15	365,164	352,583	345,402	333,175
	16—17	603,153	586,002	564,210	547,851
	18—19	742,306	721,103	682,397	662,413
	20—21	428,873	417,215	390,352	379,650
	22—23	103,894	101,910	91,363	89,460
	24+	38,037	37,274	32,843	32,223
30—39	All Ages	2,200,303	2,035,138	2027,036	1,873,005
	10—11	9,254	8,261	8,826	7,919
	12—13	71,203	65,088	67,988	62,116
	14—15	434,437	400,923	411,077	379,500
	16—17	525,479	488,068	487,051	452,118
	18—19	537,268	497,390	489,708	452,720
	20—21	440,678	405,338	404,602	371,645
	22—23	90,794	85,583	78,346	73,703
	24+	82,117	77,683	70,970	66,985
40+	All Ages	3,984,192	2,423,112	3,674,788	2,229,381
	10—11	26,360	13,331	25,434	12,953
	12—13	118,516	67,259	113,016	64,351
	14—15	666,536	403,266	631,58	382,293
	16—17	672,193	428,272	623,718	395,998
	18—19	889,213	558,755	814,713	510,892
	20—21	1,205,818	711,598	1,108,670	652,055
	22—23	169,481	109,091	148,659	95,308
	24+	203,212	119,937	179,043	105,122

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' under column 1 includes 'age not stated'.

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

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

BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RELIGION– RURAL

Religion					
Muslims		Christians			
Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Age at Marriage	Present Age
7	8	9	10	2	1
228,956	180,735	442,787	362,693	All Ages	All Ages
1,035	601	438	317	10—11	
8,036	6,491	4,167	2,840	12—13	
45,074	36,124	35,386	28,412	14—15	
52,051	44,197	79,026	68,016	16—17	
60,440	49,190	124,396	105,418	18—19	
46,094	32,438	124,092	97,294	20—21	
7,376	5,810	38,106	32,022	22—23	
6,344	4,283	34,058	26,172	24+	
11,917	11,697	8,546	8,439	All Ages	Less than 20
19	19	0	0	10—11	
466	466	101	101	12—13	
3,444	3,324	1,253	1,209	14—15	
5,316	5,276	3,511	3,468	16—17	
2,172	2,172	3,249	3,249	18—19	
62,705	61,242	114,139	111,938	All Ages	20—29
119	119	79	79	10—11	
2,124	2,027	1,058	999	12—13	
11,916	11,676	7,370	7,276	14—15	
17,000	16,538	21,068	20,759	16—17	
19,491	19,064	39,573	38,782	18—19	
8,920	8,683	29,269	28,549	20—21	
2,017	2,017	10,376	10,314	22—23	
577	577	4,576	4,433	24+	
56,811	52,849	113,508	106,483	All Ages	30—39
347	262	80	80	10—11	
2,349	2,187	785	704	12—13	
12,277	11,328	10,524	9,551	14—15	
13,481	12,619	23,870	22,306	16—17	
14,882	14,163	31,973	29,861	18—19	
9,723	8,829	25,997	24,528	20—21	
1,913	1,746	10,434	10,033	22—23	
1,577	1,514	9,503	9,117	24+	
97,504	54,927	206,594	135,833	All Ages	40+
549	201	278	157	10—11	
3,097	1,812	2,223	1,035	12—13	
17,437	9,796	16,240	10,376	14—15	
16,254	9,764	30,577	21,484	16—17	
23,895	13,792	49,602	33,526	18—19	
27,451	14,927	68,826	44,217	20—21	
3,446	2,047	17,296	11,675	22—23	
4,170	2,173	19,979	12,622	24+	

F-2 PART A : EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE,

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterate		Educational: Literate but below middle	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	All Ages	4,111,744	3,332,860	2,016,243	1,437,076	1,099,289	956,505
	10—11	24,767	13,784	15,402	8,231	7,368	4,214
	12—13	177,925	124,476	112,223	74,262	49,488	37,317
	14—15	709,075	541,538	433,641	304,192	191,718	161,549
	16—17	926,348	781,402	455,828	350,687	283,840	254,941
	18—19	1,054,259	884,438	479,586	355,542	302,083	270,406
	20—21	763,038	596,852	378,104	247,370	176,189	151,402
	22—23	210,747	189,051	59,387	45,565	44,381	40,133
	24+	204,115	173,270	62,070	40,955	32,924	27,939
Less than 20	All Ages	176,406	174,541	70,080	69,082	60,050	59,382
	10—11	382	364	221	221	140	122
	12—13	5,482	5,323	3,460	3,339	1,476	1,437
	14—15	37,289	36,612	18,385	18,030	11,918	11,653
	16—17	84,482	83,721	33,094	32,694	30,073	29,808
	18—19	41,863	41,734	13,201	13,153	13,630	13,548
20—29	All Ages	1,225,714	1,200,162	402,718	389,968	367,923	360,189
	10—11	2,697	2,600	1,392	1,315	867	867
	12—13	33,928	32,619	19,019	18,314	10,483	9,987
	14—15	150,678	146,580	71,838	69,674	49,649	48,226
	16—17	282,930	276,742	106,435	103,222	95,973	93,899
	18—19	381,946	373,924	120,566	116,896	121,251	118,840
	20—21	229,063	225,146	60,295	58,255	61,926	61,013
	22—23	87,714	86,867	14,368	14,101	18,004	17,813
	24+	45,744	45,271	5,468	5,235	6,712	6,582
30—39	All Ages	1,006,648	944,561	441,934	404,363	284,599	269,090
	10—11	3,565	3,340	2,407	2,263	894	813
	12—13	39,858	36,453	24,754	22,451	11,479	10,642
	14—15	180,624	168,007	102,840	94,499	54,610	51,598
	16—17	234,245	219,081	111,084	101,924	76,344	72,174
	18—19	242,740	227,732	102,317	93,559	74,894	70,751
	20—21	168,662	158,110	69,406	62,745	42,150	39,927
	22—23	58,165	56,277	13,335	12,547	11,672	11,330
	24+	73,703	71,207	13,173	12,309	11,366	10,767
40+	All Ages	1,702,910	1,013,549	1,101,470	573,640	386,716	267,844
	10—11	18,123	7,481	11,382	4,431	5,467	2,411
	12—13	98,657	50,082	64,991	30,158	26,051	15,251
	14—15	340,483	190,339	240,578	121,988	75,541	50,072
	16—17	324,672	201,858	205,195	112,846	81,451	59,060
	18—19	387,688	241,027	243,480	131,911	92,307	67,267
	20—21	365,313	213,596	248,403	126,357	72,114	50,463
	22—23	64,843	45,883	31,683	18,917	14,705	10,990
	24+	84,668	56,792	43,429	23,411	14,845	10,590

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' under column 1 and 2 includes 'Age not stated' and 'age at marriage not stated' and age at marriage less than 10 years respectively.

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

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—URBAN

level							
Middle but below matric		Matric but below graduate		Graduate and above			
Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Age at Marriage	Present Age
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
420,716	385,511	503,665	483,784	71,831	69,984	All Ages	All Ages
1,456	981	500	319	40	40	10—11	
11,650	9,021	4,271	3,646	292	231	12—13	
57,182	50,796	25,883	24,454	649	548	14—15	
106,052	98,730	78,587	75,234	2,041	1,810	16—17	
124,164	115,481	140,822	135,652	7,605	7,358	18—19	
71,948	66,105	119,771	115,362	17,026	16,613	20—21	
24,967	23,423	65,147	63,335	16,865	16,594	22—23	
19,265	17,535	63,576	61,061	26,280	25,779	24+	
24,995	24,816	21,145	21,125	136	136	All Ages	Less than 20
..	..	20	20	..	..	10—11	
376	376	170	170	..	..	12—13	
4,813	4,755	2,174	2,174	..	..	14—15	
11,418	11,341	9,878	9,857	20	20	16—17	
7,273	7,273	7,659	7,659	100	100	18—19	
167,020	164,435	251,739	249,445	36,314	36,125	All Ages	20—29
268	268	170	149	..	..	10—11	
2,855	2,784	1,527	1,490	44	44	12—13	
18,718	18,336	10,271	10,162	203	182	14—15	
42,059	41,554	37,732	37,335	732	732	16—17	
55,368	54,315	80,682	79,814	4,078	4,058	18—19	
30,739	30,412	65,848	65,275	10,254	10,191	20—21	
11,401	11,223	33,549	33,378	10,392	10,351	22—23	
4,268	4,248	19,382	19,335	9,913	9,870	24+	
108,021	103,789	147,663	143,238	24,431	24,081	All Ages	30—39
156	156	88	88	20	20	10—11	
2,393	2,213	1,087	1,002	145	145	12—13	
15,724	14,685	7,217	6,992	233	233	14—15	
27,240	26,301	18,962	18,087	615	595	16—17	
30,297	29,200	33,179	32,232	2,053	1,990	18—19	
17,755	17,225	34,859	33,769	4,492	4,432	20—21	
7,040	6,809	21,518	21,055	4,599	4,536	22—23	
6,956	6,741	30,125	29,450	12,083	11,941	24+	
120,681	92,471	83,093	69,952	10,951	9,642	All Ages	40+
1,032	557	222	61	20	20	10—11	
6,026	3,648	1,486	983	103	42	12—13	
17,982	13,020	6,222	5,126	213	132	14—15	
25,336	19,533	12,015	9,955	674	464	16—17	
31,226	24,693	19,302	15,946	1,373	1,210	18—19	
23,453	18,468	19,063	16,318	2,280	1,991	20—21	
6,525	5,391	10,055	8,878	1,874	1,708	22—23	
8,041	6,546	14,069	12,276	4,284	3,968	24+	

F-2 PART B : EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE,

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterate		Educational: Literate but below middle	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	All Ages	8,966,282	7,162,660	7,281,195	5,612,487	1,220,738	1,105,543
	10—11	45,997	31,583	39,952	27,046	5,183	3,859
	12—13	275,056	215,187	233,109	179,654	35,178	29,520
	14—15	1,571,362	1,259,249	1,336,207	1,047,918	189,686	168,717
	16—17	1,996,348	1,694,649	1,586,602	1,310,129	307,906	286,244
	18—19	2,245,310	1,852,954	1,772,278	1,410,311	341,866	315,993
	20—21	2,075,369	1,534,151	1,738,318	1,229,350	237,607	209,890
	22—23	364,169	296,583	267,077	206,046	55,843	50,898
	24+	323,385	234,913	253,103	171,278	36,769	31,535
Less than 20	All Ages	407,483	399,417	282,022	275,867	89,421	87,876
	10—11	1,720	1,621	1,268	1,209	375	336
	12—13	16,711	16,245	13,296	12,865	2,830	2,795
	14—15	105,203	102,478	78,659	76,583	20,194	19,697
	16—17	195,523	192,307	134,535	132,052	43,302	42,686
	18—19	76,507	75,690	47,460	46,919	19,035	18,817
20—29	All Ages	2,374,224	2,304,935	1,631,022	1,578,005	492,985	480,707
	10—11	8,663	8,369	7,000	6,756	1,290	1,240
	12—13	68,626	66,595	53,848	52,534	11,650	11,042
	14—15	365,164	352,583	277,825	267,810	66,520	64,588
	16—17	603,153	586,002	422,955	409,501	126,647	123,737
	18—19	742,306	721,103	501,525	485,480	161,741	157,799
	20—21	428,873	417,215	280,326	271,635	91,068	89,028
	22—23	103,894	101,910	58,088	56,631	23,190	22,806
	24+	38,037	37,274	18,935	18,475	7,574	7,388
30—39	All Ages	2,200,303	2,035,138	1,750,227	1,610,592	329,616	308,689
	10—11	9,254	8,261	8,016	7,173	1,136	1,004
	12—13	71,203	65,088	59,042	55,043	9,665	8,606
	14—15	434,437	400,923	366,672	337,841	55,786	51,666
	16—17	525,479	488,068	422,988	390,985	80,800	76,223
	18—19	537,268	497,390	420,990	387,386	86,946	81,762
	20—21	440,678	405,338	349,113	319,055	65,362	60,960
	22—23	90,794	85,583	62,252	58,132	15,454	14,874
	24+	82,117	77,683	52,949	49,647	13,295	12,646
40+	All Ages	3,984,192	2,423,112	3,617,887	2,148,009	308,696	228,252
	10—11	26,360	13,331	23,668	11,908	2,382	1,278
	12—13	118,516	67,259	106,023	59,211	11,033	7,075
	14—15	666,536	403,266	613,029	365,683	47,186	32,765
	16—17	672,193	428,272	606,124	377,591	57,157	43,597
	18—19	889,213	558,755	802,286	490,511	74,144	57,615
	20—21	1,205,818	711,598	1,108,879	638,660	81,176	59,903
	22—23	169,481	109,091	146,737	91,283	17,199	13,218
	24+	203,212	119,937	181,219	103,156	15,880	11,481

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' under column 1 and 2 includes 'Age not stated' and 'age at marriage not stated' and age at marriage less than 10 years respectively.

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

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—RURAL

level

Middle but below matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and above		Age at marriage	Present Age
Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
249,090	235,706	202,692	196,664	12,566	12,260	All Ages	All Ages
652	489	210	190	..	..	10—11	
5,473	4,860	1,297	1,153	..	..	12—13	
33,274	30,985	11,932	11,386	263	244	14—15	
64,866	62,428	36,628	35,502	346	346	16—17	
71,811	68,883	58,114	56,605	1,242	1,161	18—19	
47,329	44,164	48,838	47,512	3,277	3,234	20—21	
14,235	13,294	23,998	23,408	3,015	2,937	22—23	
9,284	8,660	19,946	19,241	4,283	4,199	24+	
23,374	23,119	12,614	12,504	52	52	All Ages	Less than 20
76	76	..	..	..	..	10—11	
506	506	79	79	..	..	12—13	
4,848	4,731	1,501	1,467	..	..	14—15	
10,933	10,875	6,734	6,675	19	19	16—17	
6,134	6,094	3,845	3,827	33	33	18—19	
122,604	120,425	120,607	118,813	7,007	6,987	All Ages	20—29
285	285	88	88	..	..	10—11	
2,422	2,352	706	666	..	..	12—13	
14,351	13,839	6,386	6,265	81	81	14—15	
31,549	31,114	21,778	21,425	224	224	16—17	
39,706	39,202	38,747	38,056	586	566	18—19	
23,954	23,430	31,411	31,006	2,115	2,115	20—21	
7,201	7,141	13,480	13,396	1,935	1,935	22—23	
2,454	2,418	7,090	7,008	1,985	1,985	24+	
62,871	60,001	53,329	51,676	4,260	4,179	All Ages	30—39
80	62	22	22	..	..	10—11	
1,347	1,231	250	206	..	..	12—13	
8,908	8,464	2,932	2,811	140	140	14—15	
15,415	14,857	6,194	5,921	82	82	16—17	
16,999	16,256	11,891	11,566	442	419	18—19	
12,334	11,744	13,120	12,831	748	748	20—21	
3,687	3,505	8,561	8,270	840	802	22—33	
3,779	3,581	10,125	9,871	1,968	1,949	24+	
40,242	32,162	16,120	13,649	1,248	1,042	All Ages	40+
211	66	100	80	..	..	10—11	
1,198	772	261	201	..	..	12—13	
5,167	3,951	1,113	844	41	22	14—15	
6,970	5,582	1,923	1,482	20	20	16—17	
8,972	7,331	3,630	3,155	182	143	18—19	
11,042	8,990	4,307	3,675	413	371	20—21	
3,347	2,648	1,956	1,742	240	200	22—23	
3,050	2,662	2,732	2,373	331	266	24+	

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	3,332,860	370,176	112,404	92,192	163,426
Less than 15	3,288	23	23	..	..
15—19	171,253	31,656	24,438	5,941	1,159
20—24	556,749	1,39,758	63,194	47,168	28,877
25—29	643,413	115,842	20,169	29,884	65,076
30—34	474,861	49,618	3,675	7,112	38,250
35—39	469,700	24,656	587	1,659	22,266
40—44	329,297	5,894	161	292	5,383
45—49	280,499	1,786	43	93	1,632
50+	403,753	942	114	44	785
	(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	2,758,025	294,314	93,014	74,771	124,901
Less than 15	2,650	..	..	..	..
15—19	139,955	25,268	19,886	4,517	770
20—24	459,326	133,471	53,004	38,350	21,717
25—29	529,667	91,458	16,364	24,617	49,896
30—34	391,021	38,304	2,982	5,617	29,376
35—39	388,165	19,045	502	1,334	17,064
40—44	274,912	4,629	161	212	4,198
45—49	233,210	1,299	..	82	1,197
50+	339,095	839	114	44	682
	(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	345,003	47,222	10,563	9,939	26,363
Less than 15	474	23	23	..	..
15—19	26,004	5,174	3,638	1,144	370
20—24	64,006	16,756	5,428	5,803	5,422
25—29	68,770	13,904	1,220	2,342	10,238
30—34	47,694	6,317	212	464	5,513
35—39	48,752	3,799	20	138	3,641
40—44	31,177	788	..	38	751
45—49	26,198	377	21	11	345
50+	31,928	83	..	..	84
	(iv) Christians				
All Ages	220,036	27,679	8,605	7,274	11,650
Less than 15	143	..	..	..	..
15—19	5,097	1,178	878	281	20
20—24	31,501	9,094	4,596	2,870	1,612
25—29	43,180	10,123	2,564	2,863	4,680
30—34	34,496	4,894	481	1,031	3,279
35—39	31,259	1,771	64	188	1,521
40—44	22,479	477	..	42	433
45—49	20,268	111	22	..	89
50+	31,589	20	..	..	20

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' includes 'Age not stated'.

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

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

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

Present Age	Number of currently married women	Number of births last year	Last year's births of order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) All Religions					
All Ages	7,162,660	784,472	218,167	177,935	385,510
Less than 15	7,674	102	82	20	..
15—19	391,743	70,310	57,291	10,860	2,012
20—24	1,084,126	254,715	118,097	86,629	49,250
25—29	1,220,809	233,948	34,136	61,723	137,147
30—34	979,552	119,592	6,104	13,070	100,023
35—39	1,055,586	76,696	1,858	4,288	70,259
40—44	759,633	20,951	341	883	19,463
45—49	666,029	5,970	99	302	5,532
50+	997,450	2,188	159	160	1,827
(ii) Hindus					
All Ages	6,610,062	714,126	203,022	163,177	345,289
Less than 15	7,332	102	82	20	..
15—19	371,219	66,428	54,254	10,115	1,932
20—24	1,004,349	234,840	109,382	79,373	45,449
25—29	1,124,737	211,814	31,347	56,427	123,136
30—34	901,628	107,380	5,583	12,045	89,357
35—39	971,377	67,729	1,797	3,392	61,748
40—44	700,820	18,452	319	822	17,066
45—49	614,432	5,351	99	282	4,933
50+	914,130	2,029	159	160	1,669
(iii) Muslims					
All Ages	180,735	21,696	4,349	4,566	12,670
Less than 15	241	..	..	..	..
15—19	11,456	2,252	1,725	445	61
20—24	29,624	6,292	2,068	2,388	1,818
25—29	31,618	6,316	434	1,276	4,566
30—34	25,416	3,330	101	227	3,003
35—39	27,432	2,571	20	160	2,370
40—44	18,573	676	..	41	614
45—49	14,838	178	..	20	159
50+	21,516	80	..	..	81
(iv) Christians					
All Ages	362,693	47,663	10,500	9,845	27,217
Less than 15	100	..	..	..	..
15—19	8,339	1,551	1,232	300	20
20—24	48,611	13,048	6,469	4,572	1,924
25—29	63,327	15,641	2,335	3,960	9,347
30—34	51,283	8,783	400	798	7,585
35—39	55,200	6,376	42	196	6,118
40—44	39,373	1,784	22	20	1,742
45—49	35,992	421	..	..	421
50+	60,468	59	..	..	59

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 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO THEM BY SEX—URBAN

Present Age	Total ever married women	Parity				Total children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	4,111,744	564,307	662,358	704,827	2,17,5435	12,923,239	6,753,076	6,170,163
Less than 15	3,364	3,027	81	..	..	81	58	23
15—19	173,042	107,629	50,852	11,686	2,133	80,987	41,472	39,515
20—24	565,356	161,032	193,622	135,840	73,812	711,302	364,866	346,436
25—29	660,357	83,219	129,727	173,124	273,677	1,500,592	771,923	728,668
30—34	497,710	38,173	54,099	102,748	302,277	1,555,839	796,485	759,354
35—39	508,938	32,089	39,593	75,261	361,778	1,958,495	1,018,174	940,321
40—44	384,421	25,185	32,815	47,625	278,651	1,609,506	840,128	769,378
45—49	361,233	23,327	32,778	41,310	263,657	1,588,758	836,017	752,741
50+	957,255	90,626	128,770	117,185	619,441	3,917,565	2,083,930	1,833,635
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	3,405,906	475,782	558,694	593,537	1,773,855	10,510,246	5,493,988	5,016,258
Less than 15	2,726	2,428	42	..	..	42	42	..
15—19	141,477	88,785	41,592	9,051	1,440	64,245	33,011	31,234
20—24	466,365	135,224	163,252	110,898	56,149	569,623	292,557	277,066
25—29	543,960	69,488	109,479	147,059	217,428	1,207,655	620,852	586,803
30—34	410,155	31,986	45,775	87,177	244,914	1,254,154	640,256	613,897
35—39	420,886	27,808	33,811	64,140	294,934	1,579,373	821,514	757,860
40—44	320,284	21,863	27,868	40,583	229,841	1,317,952	687,676	630,276
45—49	299,178	19,828	27,608	35,140	216,478	1,292,061	681,294	610,767
50+	800,831	78,373	109,247	99,464	512,670	3,225,072	1,716,786	1,508,286
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	433,482	57,083	61,409	64,038	250,446	1,519,593	796,745	722,848
Less than 15	474	435	39	..	..	39	16	23
15—19	26,250	15,576	7,611	2,319	640	14,270	7,111	7,159
20—24	65,203	15,819	18,399	17,191	13,635	100,632	51,460	49,172
25—29	70,565	7,855	9,945	14,165	38,520	193,446	100,073	93,373
30—34	50,052	3,536	3,733	6,977	35,781	189,875	98,746	91,129
35—39	53,306	2,354	3,426	5,583	41,945	245,239	127,640	117,600
40—44	38,095	2,169	3,085	3,542	29,283	180,835	95,852	84,983
45—49	36,273	1,933	3,050	3,381	27,889	180,457	95,103	85,355
50+	93,264	7,407	12,122	10,890	62,757	414,800	220,745	194,055
(iv) Christians								
All Ages	261,428	30,097	41,018	45,447	144,590	856,426	441,953	414,473
Less than 15	143	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	5,118	3,127	1,593	317	63	2,416	1,313	1,103
20—24	31,873	9,399	11,346	7,292	3,798	38,729	19,442	19,287
25—29	44,017	5,746	10,099	11,429	16,720	94,831	48,257	46,574
30—34	35,811	2,529	4,461	8,302	20,429	106,013	54,424	51,589
35—39	33,202	1,874	2,316	5,375	23,616	127,483	65,460	62,023
40—44	25,218	1,15	1,843	3,316	18,945	107,128	54,654	52,474
45—49	24,871	1,527	2,079	2,710	18,535	111,967	57,474	54,493
50+	61,152	4,637	7,281	6,685	42,484	267,815	140,907	126,908

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' includes 'Age not stated'.

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

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

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

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

Present Age	Total ever married women	Parity				Total children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	8,966,282	1,206,281	1,407,671	1,516,481	4,824,605	27,768,415	14,473,536	13,294,880
Less than 15	7,987	7,208	2,65	59	..	383	184	199
15—19	399,496	248,401	122,256	23,231	4,387	182,580	92,950	89,631
20—24	1,109,477	318,611	402,156	258,123	128,927	1,347,110	688,118	658,992
25—29	1,254 747	147,472	241.254	349,780	525,282	2,890,175	1.481,167	1,409,008
30—34	1,044,172	77,936	113,362	203,400	648,740	3,285,038	1,680,829	1,604,209
35—39	1,156,131	69,126	92,889	164,806	828,741	4,399,662	2,274,348	2,125,315
40—44	904.421	62,370	76,771	119,606	645,042	3,615,241	1 ,878,383	1 ,736,858
45—49	861,393	61,550	75,020	109,310	614,567	3,541,435	1 ,873,847	1,667,588
50+	2,218,378	213,585	283,683	288,144	1,428,898	8,506,652	4,503,633	4,003,019
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	8.282,827	1,130,108	1,313,705	1,415,081	4,413,734	25,346,525	13,218,917	12,127,608
Less than 15	7,626	6,866	265	59	..	383	184	199
15—19	378,665	235,818	115,597	21,944	4,183	172,717	87,974	84,743
20—24	1,028,158	295,429	374,053	238,917	118,292	1,244,802	636,919	607,883
25—29	1,166,495	137,141	224,196	324,689	479,532	2,649,532	1,357,697	1,291,835
30—34	962,187	72,582	105,945	190,091	592,877	3,003,104	1,536,979	1,466,125
35—39	1,054 849	65,199	86,819	154,808	757,492	4,009197	2,073,485	1,935,712
40—44	835,589	58,824	72,595	112,815	590,762	3,294,959	1,715,210	1,579,749
45—49	796,563	58,170	70,442	102,790	564,237	3,233,930	1,712,270	1,521,660
50+	2,042,636	200,056	263,778	268,945	1,306,362	7,737,840	4,098,159	3,639,681
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	228,956	29,618	32,362	34,984	131,642	787,264	409,927	377,337
Less than 15	241	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	11,675	6,825	3,840	806	163	5,941	2,795	3,146
20—24	30 250	8,153	9,073	7,741	5,243	42,317	22,323	19,994
25—29	32,456	2,949	4.402	7,640	17,464	88,066	45,674	42,392
30—34	25,832	1,923	2,592	3,820	18,498	96,059	50,376	45,683
35—39	29,978	1,487	2,168	3,081	23,203	131,204	67,681	63,524
40—44	22,316	1,653	1,431	2,406	16,826	101,839	51,343	50,496
45—49	20,125	1,399	1,624	2,386	14,715	91,105	48,036	43,069
50+	55,064	4,987	7,231	7,102	35,512	230,654	121,659	108,995
(iv) Christians								
All Ages	442,787	44,835	60,118	64,444	272,696	1,599,152	826,673	772,480
Less than 15	120	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	8.426	5,265	2,601	460	41	3,664	2,001	1,663
20—24	49,490	14,653	18,616	10,972	5,095	57,503	27,690	29,813
25—29	64,649	7,282	12,436	17,070	27,840	149,954	76,495	73,460
30—34	53,856	3,293	4,766	9,215	36,541	182,031	91,607	90,424
35—39	59,652	2,321	3,823	6,696	46,811	253,095	130,348	122,747
40—44	45,444	1,814	2,663	4,251	36,679	214,328	109,692	104,636
45—49	43,620	1,861	2,875	4,056	34,806	211,643	111,120	100.523
50+	117,530	8,244	12,338	11,724	84,882	526,935	277,721	249,214

Note:—

(i) 'All ages' includes 'Age not stated.'

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

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

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

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

Present Age	Total ever married women	Number of surviving children				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 & above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	4,111,744	617,565	766,539	79,1045	1,931,778	10,902,866	5,708,286	5,194,580
Less than 15	3,364	3,027	81	..	..	81	58	23
15—19	173,042	110,779	50,311	9,754	1,467	74,381	37,806	36,576
20—24	565,356	170,921	202,182	132,329	58,875	658,297	336,125	322,171
25—29	650,357	89,884	145,407	185,893	238,563	1,367,254	700,910	666,344
30—34	497,710	42,004	65,041	115,884	277,339	1,393,765	712,348	681,417
35—39	503,938	35,616	50,965	88,773	333,367	1,707,254	888,557	818,698
40—44	384 421	29,201	4,1446	59,366	254,263	1,356,631	12,582	644,049
45—49	361,233	27,921	42,714	51,624	238,813	1,308,012	693,833	614,179
50+	957,255	108,194	168,390	147,374	532,064	3,037,096	1,626,045	1,411,051
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	3,405,905	521,196	647,020	663,843	1,569,812	8,857,721	4,641,549	4,216,172
Less than 15	2,725	2,428	42	..	..	42	42	..
15—19	141,477	91,409	41,123	7,350	985	58,860	29,988	28,872
20—24	455.365	143,302	170,780	107,430	43,962	527,202	269,243	257,959
25—29	543,960	75,403	122,273	157,255	188,519	1,100,0840	564,044	536,796
30—34	410,155	35,228	55,114	98,328	221,184	1,122,376	572,098	550,278
35—39	420,886	30,853	43,490	75,608	270,743	1,374,716	716,463	658,253
40—44	320,284	25,328	35,037	50,210	209,580	1,110,584	582,817	527,767
45—49	299,178	23,643	35,223	43,130	196,054	1,051,823	555,204	496,619
50+	800,831	93,574	142,937	124,457	438,786	2,501,227	1,341,649	1,159,578
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	433,482	62,870	72,530	74,967	222,609	1,264,644	663,462	601,182
Less than 15	474	435	39	..	..	39	16	23
15—19	25,250	16,051	7,491	2,149	455	13,234	6,594	6,640
20—24	65,203	17,175	19,050	17,105	11,691	92,695	47,451	45,244
25—29	70,555	8,386	11,939	15,787	34,372	174,483	89,985	84,498
30—34	50,052	3,851	4,827	8,417	32,931	168,311	87,311	81,000
35—39	53,305	2,699	4,678	7,054	38,875	211,837	110,120	101,716
40—44	33,095	2,605	4,207	5,033	26,233	147,714	78,871	68,843
45—49	35,273	2,501	3,953	4,899	24,902	147,080	77,379	69,701
50+	93,254	9,167	16,336	14,522	53,149	309,251	165,735	143,515
				(iv) Christians				
All Ages	261,428	32,093	45,672	50,285	133,102	746,548	384,378	362,170
Less than 15	143	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	5,118	3,178	1,640	255	27	2.231	1,187	1,044
20—24	31,873	9,854	11,655	7,239	3,037	36,207	18,110	18,098
25—29	44.017	5,950	10,972	12,339	14,723	87,353	44,180	43,173
30—34	35,811	2,783	4.971	8,847	19,122	97,550	50,044	47,506
35—39	33,202	2,011	2,757	5,906	22,503	114,627	58,594	56,034
40—44	25,218	1,229	2,181	3,919	17,889	95,123	49,112	46,011
45—49	24.371	1,734	2,478	3,476	17,165	95,203	49,184	46,019
50+	61,152	5,203	9,017	8,231	38,637	218,209	113,946	104,263

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 TOTAL NUMBER OF SURVIVING CHILDREN TO THEM BY SEX—RURAL

Present Age	Total ever married women	Number of surviving children				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	8,966,282	1,382,503	1,726,454	1,784,150	4,061,932	22,510,884	11,892,229	10,618,656
Lesss than 15	7,987	7,229	264	39	..	342	163	179
15—19	399,496	257,407	120,449	18,025	2,393	163,915	82,206	81,709
20—24	1,109,477	347,441	427,541	243,709	89,125	1,200,056	607,388	592,668
25—29	1,264,747	167,685	288,370	386,143	421,592	2,525,921	1,293,232	1,232,689
30—34	1,044,172	92,283	144,827	245,284	561,043	2,810,395	1,438,125	1,372,269
35—39	1,156,131	82,919	123,856	214,178	734,610	3,680,488	1,916,106	1,764,382
40—44	904,421	76,199	108,326	155,283	563,983	2,933,068	1,549,000	1,384,068
45—49	861,393	76,304	110,308	146,743	527,094	2,795,438	1,519,068	1,276,370
50+	2,218,378	275,015	402,497	374,704	11,62,092	6,401,162	3,486,902	2,914,260
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	8,282,827	1,295,585	1,611,501	1,665,568	3,699,975	20,516,194	10,853,513	9,662,681
Less than 15	7,626	6,887	264	39	..	342	163	179
15—19	378,665	244,377	131,957	16,918	2,291	154,902	77,646	77,256
20—24	1,028,158	322,662	397,237	225,724	81,070	1,107,634	561,525	546,109
25—29	11,66,495	156,275	268,334	358,806	382,142	2,309,574	1,183,027	1,126,547
30—34	962,187	86,245	135,476	229,378	510,395	2,562,668	1,312,081	1,250,587
35—39	1,064,849	78,144	116,054	201,538	668,583	3,344,973	1,743,341	1,601,632
40—44	835,589	71,848	102,436	145,839	514,870	2,668,460	1,413,857	1,254,603
45—49	796,563	72,197	103,658	138,166	481,618	2,546,201	1,385,817	1,160,384
50+	2,042,636	256,928	374,069	349,137	1089,005	5,821,379	3,176,018	2,645,361
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	228,956	33,866	39,275	40,175	115,291	651,281	340,936	310,344
Less than 15	241	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	11,675	7,098	3,706	750	81	5,450	2,505	2,944
20—24	30,250	8,808	9,893	7,274	4,232	38,316	20,074	18,242
25—29	32,456	3,394	5,270	8,345	15,446	79,996	41,517	38,480
30—34	26,832	2,143	3,066	4,531	17,089	84,946	44,521	40,425
35—39	29,978	1,790	2,851	3,855	21,442	113,390	58,387	55,003
40—44	22,316	1,921	2,029	3,227	15,138	83,731	42,276	41,455
45—49	20,125	1,762	2,235	3,129	12,999	73,118	38,956	34,162
50+	55,064	6,708	10,225	9,043	28,856	172,294	92,700	79,594
				(iv) Christians				
All Ages	442,787	51,134	73,714	76,015	241,230	1,314,264	682,839	631,425
Less than 15	120	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	8,426	5,441	2,568	337	21	3,304	1,876	1,429
20—24	49,490	15,556	19,917	10,258	3,605	51,952	24,741	27,211
25—29	64,649	7,898	14,507	18,670	23,555	133,926	67,486	66,440
30—34	53,856	3,756	6,125	11,082	32,854	159,296	79,819	79,476
35—39	59,652	2,846	4,871	8,442	43,493	216,876	111,900	104,976
40—44	45,444	2,331	3,760	5,966	33,351	177,410	91,123	86,287
45—49	43,620	2,225	4,316	5,329	31,328	172,212	92,268	79,944
50+	117,530	10,981	17,650	15,932	72,624	399,288	213,625	185,662

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.

MGIPCBE—S2—3 RGI/ND/84—15-3-86—1,000.

ERRATA

Page No.	Particulars	Col. No.	*For*	*Read*
21	Statement 7—All ages	4	44·43	43·85
27	Statement 13—Hindus Rural	6	4·2	4·1
35	Statement 26-C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to	2	1·37	1·47
	total migrants	6	1·54	3·07
		7	3·07	1·54
37	Para after Statement 27	..	Of the total migrants	Of the total internal migrants
60	B-1 Rural 30—34	6	1,534,508	1,435,508
65	B-3 Urban 40—49	15	364	264
	B-3 Age not stated—Urban	12	5	..
67	Age not stated—Total	24	14	41
68	B-7—Urban—60+	8	Not clear	274
		9	Not clear	960
		10	Blank	62
71	C-1 Total 45—49	15	24	20
72	C-2 and C-2 Part A (in both)	1	35—39	35·59
	C-2 All ages	11	4,944,043	4,944,543
83	D-3 Rajasthan—Urban	15	1,021	1,012
85	D-3 Part A, within state of enumeration—Rural	10	288,559	288,159
86	D-3 Part B, Elsewhere in district of enumeration—Rural	7	67,895	67,892
	D-3 Part B, Maharashtra—Urban	8	88	80
88	F-1 Part A—All ages	5	3,05,906	3,405,906
90	F-1 Part B, Present age 40+—14—15	5	631,58	631,548
93	F-2 Part A Less than 20—All ages	9	24,995	24,994
	F-2 Part A 40+—14—15	9	17,982	17,928
94	F-2 Part B 30—39—12—13	8	8,606	8,608
96	F-4 Part A Christians 25—29	3	10,123	10,133
98	F-12 Part A Christians 40—44	3	1.15	115
99	F-12 Part B—All religions Less than 15	4	2,65	265
100	F-12 Part C All religions 40—44	8	12,582	712,582
	Hindus 25—29	7	1,100,0840	1,100,840