

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-12
MAHARASHTRA

PART II — Special

REPORT AND TABLES BASED ON 5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA

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PREFACE

The processing of the data collected during the 1981 Census of India was planned to be carried out on the basis of a mix of manual tabulation and processing on the computer. The manual tabulation related mainly to the abstraction of information of what is termed as the Primary Census Abstracts which present data down to village level of general population by sex, literacy, distribution by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and by the broad working characteristics of cultivator, agricultural labourer, those working 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 Maharashtra state on the basis of the 5 per cent area sample.

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

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

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

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NEW DELHI
SEPTEMBER 30, 1983.

PART I

REPORT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In urban areas, however, the enumeration blocks were demarcated taking into account operational field conditions and were more or less uniform in size with a population ranging between 600 to 750. Therefore, in the urban areas the enumeration blocks were not arranged according to the population size before selection of the sample.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I

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

PART I : **General Instructions**

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

The instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks 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 UT's. :

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

PART II : **Instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation (for States where sample slip is canvassed in 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks and the States of Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal).**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 3 : Position of the first enumeration block selected. –For the first charge/town copy here the selected

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

Column 4 : List of enumeration blocks selected.—For filling up this column the corresponding Form I/II is required. Starting from the block listed at the position indicated in column 3, circle every fourth block in column 4 of Form I/II. Thus, if the random number in column 3 is three, the blocks listed at 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th..... position will be circled and the block numbers copied in this column. The following example clarifies procedure of selection in respect of Bangalore city, Vidhan Soudha charge, discussed in annexe IV to Circular No. 14. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the random start. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the random start, the number of blocks selected will be equal to 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.—Substract 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 charge-wise 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 number 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 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 per cent 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 Advance tabulation—for Part II States (Non-city Urban)

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

Random Start.....

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

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Form A.T.—III

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

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

Charge No.	Location Code of the charge	No. of 20% sample blocks in the charge	Random start for the charge	Notional number of selected blocks	Block code of the selected 5% sample of blocks	Total no. of selected blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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 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 blocks 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 with sex group. The corresponding full count values wherever available based on PCA, will be denoted by N_{ijk}.

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

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

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

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

(i) Marginal workers seeking/available for work,

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2

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

Worker category	Males			
	Seeking / available for work	Not seeking work	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
Marginal workers	$n_{115}+n_{125}=n_{1\cdot5}$	$n_{116}+n_{126}=n_{1\cdot6}$	$n_{1\cdot5}+n_{1\cdot6}$	$N_{1\cdot5}+N_{1\cdot6}$
Non-workers	$n_{117}+n_{127}=n_{1\cdot7}$	$n_{118}+n_{128}=n_{1\cdot8}$	$n_{1\cdot7}+n_{1\cdot8}$	$N_{1\cdot7}+N_{1\cdot8}$
Sample total	$n_{1\cdot5}+n_{1\cdot7}$	$n_{1\cdot6}+n_{1\cdot8}$	$n_{1\cdot5}+n_{1\cdot6}+n_{1\cdot7}+n_{1\cdot8}$	—
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, pro rata so that the sample row total tallies with the full count value indicated against the row i.e. calculate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Multiply the new entries in column 1, by c_1 and new entries in 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 columnwise to the PCA values.

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

Stage II : Assemble the full count values of C, AL, HHI, OW, Literates, Illiterates and the IFCV's of marginal workers seeking/available for work, not seeking/not available for work sexwise. The IFCV's referred to will have to be from stage I. 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 I, but for more cells. The procedure has been indicated below for one sex.

Work Category	Literates	Illiterates	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
C	n_{111}	n_{121}	$n_{1\cdot1}$	$N_{1\cdot1}$
AL	n_{112}	n_{122}	$n_{1\cdot2}$	$N_{1\cdot2}$
HHI	n_{113}	n_{123}	$n_{1\cdot3}$	$N_{1\cdot3}$
OW	n_{114}	n_{124}	$n_{1\cdot4}$	$N_{1\cdot4}$
Marginal workers	..	..	..	..
Seeking work	n_{115}	n_{125}	$n_{1\cdot5}$	$N'_{1\cdot5}$
Not seeking work	n_{116}	n_{126}	$n_{1\cdot6}$	$N'_{1\cdot6}$
Non-workers seeking work	n_{117}	n_{127}	$n_{1\cdot7}$	$N'_{1\cdot7}$
Not seeking work	n_{118}	n_{128}	$n_{1\cdot8}$	$N'_{1\cdot8}$
Sample total	$n_{11\cdot}$	n_{12}	$n_{1\cdot\cdot}$	..
Full count (PCA) Value	N_{11}	N_{12}	..	N_1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 $8\times2\times2=32$ 'IFCVs' for each tabulation area. (8 for workers category/2 for literacy category/2 for sex).

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

Derivation of Inflation factor

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

NOTE : $I_{ijk} = \frac{N_{ijk}}{nijk}$

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

Step IV : Assigning the weights to individual records.

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

Step V : Estimation of final values.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION CROWTH AND SEX RATIO

The population of Maharashtra according to the 1981 Census is 62.78 millions consisting of 32.41 million males and 30.37 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 Maharashtra 1901-81

Census Year	India		Maharashtra	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	—	19,391,643	—
1911	252,093,390	+ 5·75	21,474,523	+ 10·74
1921	251,321,213	— 0·31	20,849,666	— 2·91
1931	278,977,238	+11·00	23,959,300	+ 14·91
1941	318,660,580	+ 14·22	26,832,758	11·99
1951	361,088,090	+ 13·31	32,002,564	19·27
1961	439,234,771	+ 21·51	39,553,718	+ 23·60
1971*	548,159,653	+ 24·80	50,412,235	+ 27·45
1981	685,184,692**	+25·00	62,784,169	+ 24·54

*As on 1st April, 1971.

**Includes projected population of Assam.

The population growth rate was below 1 per cent per annum before 1921 but increased to above 1.3 per cent per annum during 1921—31, 1931—41 and 1941—51. There was a slight fall in growth rate in the decade 1931—41 compared to the previous decade 1941—51. After 1951 there was a spurt in the growth rate. The growth rate has been above 2.1 per cent per annum for the last 30 years. Since 1951 the growth rate has been higher than the all India growth rate, probably due to large scale migration to cities like Bombay. The decade 1961—71 has registered the highest growth rate in the state during the last 80 years, being 27.45 per cent. The growth rate has dropped to 24.54 per cent in the 1971—81 decade.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. The male and female population and the sex ratio in Maharashtra at each of the census years 1901 to 1981 are presented in Statement 2. The all India sex ratio is also presented for comparison.

STATEMENT 2

Sex ratio in Maharashtra, 1901-81

Census year	Maharashtra			India
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1901	9,802,129	9,589,514	978	972
1911	10,922,671	10,551,852	966	964
1921	10,692,865	10,156,801	950	955
1931	12,305,958	11,653,342	947	950
1941	13,769,460	13,063,298	949	945
1951	16,490,039	15,512,525	941	946
1961	20,428,882	19,124,836	936	941
1971	26,116,351	24,295,884	930	930
1981	32,415,125	30,369,044	937	933

The sex ratio in the state has been adverse to females all along. The sex ratio has been deteriorating upto 1971. It has shown an increase in 1981. The general trend in sex ratio of the state is the same as that of the all-India sex ratio.

CHAPTER 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION

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

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

STATEMENT 3

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

Age group	1961			1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	15·00	14·65	15·39	14·39	14·06	14·74	11·98	11·89	12·09
5—9	11·49	11·14	11·87	14·68	14·32	15·07	13·40	13·23	13·59
10—14	11·15	11·39	10·89	12·27	12·43	12·09	12·94	13·03	12·84
15—19	8·12	8·22	8·01	8·49	8·94	8·00	9·30	9·72	8·85
20—24	8·03	8·41	7·61	8·14	8·02	8·27	8·78	8·79	8·77
25—29	8·75	8·68	8·83	7·74	7·46	8·04	7·90	7·78	8·02
30—34	7·18	7·39	6·96	6·74	6·61	6·88	6·59	6·52	6·66
35—39	6·05	6·35	5·73	6·31	6·42	6·19	6·16	6·09	6·23
40—44	5·05	5·22	4·87	5·19	5·34	5·02	5·31	5·37	5·26
45—49	4·20	4·39	3·99	4·32	4·57	4·05	4·63	4·70	4·54
50—54	3·52	3·64	3·40	3·50	3·63	3·38	3·84	3·90	3·76
55—59	2·33	2·47	2·17	2·50	2·65	2·33	2·69	2·80	2·57
60—64	2·31	2·25	2·38	2·45	2·38	2·52	2·63	2·52	2·75
65—69	1·14	1·10	1·18	1·37	1·36	1·38	1·53	1·49	1·58
70+	1·82	1·66	1·98	1·90	1·78	2·03	2·24	2·08	2·41
Age not stated	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·08	0·09	0·08

The proportion of population in the age group 0-9 has declined from 29.07 per cent in 1971 to 25.38 per cent in 1981. In 1961 this proportion was 29.49 per cent. The proportion in the age group 0-14 which increased from 40.64 per cent in 1961 to 41.34 per cent in 1971, has declined to 38.32 per cent in 1981. The proportion in the 0-4 age group has declined comparatively more than that in the age group 5-9. This may be due to a larger decline of fertility in the latter half of the last decade. In fact the absolute numbers in the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 have increased only by 3.72 per cent and 13.70 per cent during the decade 1971—81 as against the corresponding increase during the 1961—71 decade of 22.24 per cent and 29.11 per cent respectively.

Another evidence to show that fertility has started declining 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 children aged 5-9 to females in age group 20—54. Statement 4 presents these figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and also shows the change in the ratio during the decades 1961—71 and 1971—81.

STATEMENT 4

Child-woman ratio, Maharashtra, 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 / 15-49	651	643	513	—1·2	—20·2
5-9 / 20—54	696	728	641	—4·6	—11·9

(a) $\frac{CWR(61)-CWR(71)}{CWR(61)}$

(b) $\frac{CWR(71)-CWR(81)}{CWR(71)}$

The statement also shows the change in the ratio during the decades 1961—71 and 1971—81. The positive sign indicates that fertility has declined. The broad conclusions that emerge are that fertility has declined during both the quinquenniums of 1971—81 decade compared to that in the corresponding quinquenniums of the previous decade. Fertility has declined sharply in the quinquennium 1976—81 compared to the level 10 years ago. The CWR corresponding to 5—9/20—54 is lower in 1981 compared to 1961.

Mean and Median age of the population :

From the table showing the number of persons by age groups, the average age of the population of Maharashtra works out to 25.50 years for males and 25.64 years for females. The corresponding ages in 1971 were 24.59 and 24.27. This indicates that the population of Maharashtra is on average one year 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 ages.

That the population of Maharashtra is slightly ageing may also be seen by calculating the median age of the population. The medium age is the age below and above which 50 per cent of the people live. The medium age in 1981 was 21.27 years for males and 21.5 for females against 20.2 years for males and 20.1 years for females 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, divorced or separated. 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 fatco* 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 or religious custom but has not remarried is classified as separated or divorced.

Early and universal marriage, specially of women, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. The census classifies everyone as single, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 Census there were 137.0 lakh married males and 138.1 lakh married females in Maharashtra. The higher number of married males compared to females may be due to large scale migration into Maharashtra of males. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 108.6 lakh males and 107.6 lakh females. Of the 138.1 lakh married females, 106.1 lakh females were in the reproductive age groups 15-44. In 1971 there were 86.3 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 22.9 which is lower than that of the growth of population.

Statement 5 presents the proportion of males and females in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra by marital status.

STATEMENT 5

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

Age group	Males Females	Total			Rural			Urban		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	Males	42·26	1·77	0·22	42·37	2·09	0·27	42·07	1·21	0·13
	Females	45·47	8·73	0·50	46·38	9·30	0·57	43·65	7·57	0·36
10—14	Males	1·12	0·01	..	1·23	0·01	..	0·90	0·01	..
	Females	3·20	0·03	0·03	3·94	0·04	0·05	1·62	..	0·01
15—19	Males	5·45	0·03	0·03	6·26	0·04	0·04	4·12	0·01	0·02
	Females	38·09	0·27	0·62	45·49	0·34	0·82	25·38	0·14	0·26
20—24	Males	34·50	0·20	0·28	42·27	0·28	0·42	25·38	0·10	0·13
	Females	83·97	0·86	1·15	91·00	1·04	1·50	72·76	0·56	0·60
25—29	Males	75·54	0·45	0·44	83·44	0·61	0·62	65·83	0·25	0·20
	Females	93·78	1·67	1·05	95·69	1·85	1·29	90·76	1·40	0·66
30—34	Males	92·36	0·76	0·48	94·59	0·95	0·66	89·46	0·51	0·26
	Females	94·27	3·37	0·99	94·82	3·61	1·10	93·26	2·94	0·80
35—39	Males	95·75	1·10	0·44	96·34	1·34	0·55	94·87	0·76	0·28
	Females	92·76	5·66	0·84	93·06	5·74	0·94	92·15	5·48	0·63
40—44	Males	95·61	1·91	0·44	95·69	2·27	0·55	95·47	1·33	0·27
	Females	87·69	10·76	0·89	88·30	10·51	0·93	86·31	11·32	0·79
45—49	Males	94·99	2·89	0·43	94·91	3·38	0·51	95·13	1·97	0·28
	Females	81·78	17·07	0·63	82·15	17·03	0·64	80·95	17·17	0·61
50—54	Males	92·89	5·07	0·44	92·51	5·86	0·51	93·61	3·58	0·30
	Females	70·13	28·77	0·61	70·86	28·31	0·64	68·34	29·88	0·54
55—59	Males	91·54	6·76	0·34	91·18	7·51	0·44	92·31	5·18	0·13
	Females	63·13	35·90	0·50	64·27	35·00	0·54	60·18	38·20	0·42

STATEMENT 5—*Concld.*

Age group	Males Females	Total			Rural			Urban		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
60—64	Males	87·03	11·10	0·43	86·64	11·87	0·47	87·99	9·20	0·33
	Females	41·64	57·60	0·47	42·02	57·40	0·48	40·63	58·12	0·45
65—69	Males	83·61	14·55	0·41	83·19	15·45	0·44	84·69	12·21	0·35
	Females	33·97	65·31	0·40	34·29	65·23	0·36	33·11	65·50	0·50
70+	Males	75·39	22·82	0·42	75·50	23·03	0·44	75·11	22·03	0·36
	Females	18·54	80·75	0·30	18·62	80·88	0·30	18·31	80·39	0·33
Age not stated	Males	35·94	1·65	0·27	41·20	2·34	0·37	29·56	0·81	0·16
	Females	37·99	7·97	0·40	43·05	8·64	0·44	30·82	7·17	0·34
15—44	Females	79·76	3·14	0·92	83·28	3·37	1·11	73·48	2·73	0·59
15—49	Females	79·95	4·45	0·90	83·17	4·76	1·06	74·08	3·90	0·59

M stands for Currently Married.
W stands for Widowed.
DS stands for Divorced or Separated.

Only 5.45 per cent of the males in the age groups 15-19 are married. The corresponding percentages in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra are 6.26 and 4.12. The proportion married rises sharply to 34.50 per cent in the age group 20-24.

Among females 3.20 per cent in the age group 10-14 and 38.09 per cent in the age group 15-19 are married. In the rural areas one out of twenty-five females in the age group 10-14 is married. In urban areas one out of forty females in this age group is married. In both the rural and urban areas, the proportion of widowed females increases sharply after the age group 45-49.

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

STATEMENT 6

Percentage distribution of population of Maharashtra 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	55·67	45·28	55·21	43·73	56·46	48·39
	1971	55·92	45·95	55·56	44·71	56·65	48·97
Married	1981	42·26	45·47	42·37	46·38	42·07	43·65
	1971	41·60	44·29	41·64	44·99	41·52	42·58
Widowed	1981	1·77	8·73	2·09	9·30	1·21	7·57
	1971	2·14	9·30	2·40	9·80	1·60	8·08
Divorced/Separated	1981	0·22	0·50	0·27	0·57	0·13	0·36
	1971	0·29	0·43	0·36	0·46	0·16	0·34

A much large proportion of males are never married compared to females. As may be seen from Statement 2 the number of males far exceeds the number of females in Maharashtra. This is compensated to a large extent by a larger proportion of males remaining never married. 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 a greater number of remarriages. A slight fall in the proportion never married is seen in rural and urban areas among both males and females.

The proportions of currently married females by age group in 1961, 1971 and 1981 are presented in Statement 7.

STATEMENT 7

Proportion of females currently married by age group, 1961, 1971 and 1981, Maharashtra

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages .	46·57	44·99	46·38	43·12	42·58	43·65
10—14 .	22·39	8·69	3·94	5·65	2·30	1·62
15—19 .	81·05	63·52	45·49	49·06	33·46	25·38
20—24 .	95·00	93·65	91·00	83·08	77·71	72·76
25—29 .	94·59	95·94	95·69	91·67	92·74	90·76
30—34 .	90·87	94·39	94·82	90·77	93·40	93·26
35—39 .	85·57	91·34	93·06	87·09	91·49	92·15
40—44 .	75·65	84·39	88·30	76·06	83·78	86·31
45—49 .	65·65	76·44	82·15	65·90	75·90	80·95
50—54 .	50·53	62·82	70·87	48·83	60·23	68·34
55—59 .	40·32	52·82	64·27	39·83	51·60	60·18
60—64 .	24·25	33·85	42·02	23·61	32·92	40·63
65—69 .	19·31	27·19	34·29	20·32	27·12	33·11
70+ .	10·19	15·42	18·62	10·16	13·71	18·31
Age not stated	13·47	7·48	43·95	11·87	14·58	30·82
15-44 .	88·22	87·25	83·28	79·59	76·40	73·48
15-49 .	86·23	86·25	83·17	78·61	76·37	74·08

It is observed that the proportion of married females in the rural areas rises sharply between the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and again between 15-19 and 20-24 and reaches the maximum of 95.69 per cent in the age group 25-29. In the urban areas the maximum rise in the proportion occurs between ages 15-19 and 20-24 reaching a maximum of 93.26 per cent in the age group 30-34. Compared with the proportion in 1971, the proportion of married females has fallen significantly in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 in rural areas and in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 in urban areas, indicating that female age at marriage has been rising during the decade even if at a slow pace. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group 15-44 has declined from 87.25 per cent to 83.28 per cent in the rural areas. In urban areas this proportion has declined from 76.40 per cent to 73.48 per cent. It is worth noting that in all the age groups below age 25, rural-urban differentials in proportion married are significant.

In the rural areas of Maharashtra, the proportion married in the age group 10-14 has declined by 13.70 and 4.75 percentage points during the decades 1961—71 and 1971—81 respectively and has reached a low level of 3.94 per cent. A very small proportion of females are getting married before the age of 15 both in rural and urban areas.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women, the number of couples in the reproductive age groups per thousand persons in 1981 can be calculated as 174 and 160 in rural and urban areas respectively. The coresponding figures for 1971 were 177 and 159. The proportion of couples in the reproductive age groups has fallen in both rural and urban areas. In Maharashtra as a whole there are 169 couples in 1981 in the reproductive age groups per thousand population, as against 171 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 176. 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 (SMAM) has been calculated by applying Hajnal's method using cross section data and Agarwala's method of decade synthetic cohort.

Hajnal's[1] method assumes that the mortality does not vary much for married and unmarried and that the nuptiality pattern has not changed recently. The latter assumption may not hold when one has a priory reasons to believe that such changes are taking place. Agarwala's[2] method makes use of the percentage single by age group reported in successive censuses and gives estimates for the decade as a whole. Since these methods depend on the proportion single in the census migration, which is marriage selective, can affect these proportions and as a consequence the mean age calculation. In view of this limitation the estimates have not been presented for rural and urban areas separately. Statement 8 presents the estimated values.

STATEMENT 8

Singulate mean age at marriage

Method	Males Females	1981	1971
1	2	3	4
Hajnal's method . .	Males	24·28	23·57
	Females	18·76	17·54
Agarwala's method .	Males	23·53	
for decade 1971-81 .	Females	18·21	

1. John Hajnal, "Age at marriage and proportions marrying" Population Studies (London) 7(2) : 115, November, 1953.
2. Agarwala, S. N., "Age at marriage in India", Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1962.

The singulate mean age at marriage has gone up by nearly 0.71 years for males and by 1.22 years for females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is 5.3 to 6.0 years higher than that for females.

Both in 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 was canvassed for all ever married women. Data based on the response to this question 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 one gives average age of currently married females, at the time of marriage. The second gives the age at which half of the currently married women 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 . .	15·23	16·36	15·17	15·96	17·20	17·34	16·88	17·67
Hindus . . .	15·23	15·17	16·35	15·96	17·09	16·78	17·95	17·72
Muslims . . .	15·77	15·63	16·65	16·20	17·19	16·87	17·46	17·20
Buddhists . . .	14·75	14·77	16·07	15·74	15·82	15·67	16·61	16·44

It is seen that the mean age at marriage for females has gone up from 15.23 years to 16.36 years in rural areas and from 17.20 years to 17.34 years in urban areas. Similar improvements are also seen in the median age at marriage, indicating that more and more females are getting married later. It will be noticed that rural urban differentials are small. The mean age at marriage for females in Maharashtra as a whole works out to 16.67 in 1981, which is 1.54 years lower than the estimates given by Agarwala's method shown earlier. The difference is attributable to methodology. The estimate by Agarwala's method refer to the decade 1971-81. while the census estimates based on age at marriage has no fixed time reference. In other words, the latter estimate includes all those who married in last 5 years, 10 years, 15 years etc. These females who are presently in the age group 30 and above are most likely to have got married at slightly younger ages than those females who are in the age group below 30. The average based on the response of all such women would naturally be lower. Such data are however useful to study urban-rural, religious and educational level differentials which cannot be worked out by the indirect methods unless restrictive assumptions are made.

A second reason for the difference in age at marriage between the two sources is that Agarwala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between the married and the unmarried.

In the rural areas Muslims have the highest age at marriage followed by Hindus and Buddhists. In the urban areas, Hindus have the highest mean age at marriage followed by Muslims and Buddhists. All religions have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage during the decade. The age at marriage in urban areas is only 0.98 years higher than that in the rural areas for all religions.

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	15·23	15·17	16·36	15·96	17·20	16·88	17·94	17·68
Illiterate	15·07	15·02	16·15	15·75	16·08	15·87	16·59	16·29
Literate but below middle			16·70	16·48			17·46	17·25
	15·99	15·80			17·63	17·28		
Middle but below matric			17·32	17·15			18·30	18·10
Matric but below graduate	19·15	19·40	18·93	18·77	20·88	20·71	20·46	20·35
Graduate and above	21·86	21·62	21·26	21·42	22·84	22·51	22·46	22·81

In the 1981 Census the data has been 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 levels of females. However, the difference in the age at marriage of illiterate and literate but below middle is only marginal in both rural and urban areas. In the rural areas both the mean and median age at marriage are below 18. In the rural areas it is only in the case of those females who have completed matric and above that the mean age at marriage is above 18 whereas in urban areas those who have completed middle school education and above have a mean age at marriage above 18. In the urban areas as a whole, the mean age at marriage is close to 18.

CHAPTER 5

FERTILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married woman for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominators. 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, Maharashtra—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	0·059	0·070	0·039	0·154	0·155	0·153
	20—24	0·205	0·233	0·161	0·244	0·256	0·221
	25—29	0·186	0·208	0·153	0·199	0·217	0·169
	30—34	0·117	0·134	0·085	0·124	0·141	0·092
	35—39	0·064	0·074	0·045	0·069	0·080	0 049
	40—44	0·028	0·033	0·016	0·032	0·037	0·019

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STATEMENT 11—*Concld.*

Religion	Age group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rtae		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	45—49	0·010	0·012	0·005	0·012	0·015	0·007
	GMFR	..	..	..	134	143	116
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·17	4·50	3·54
	GFR	107	119	86	..	..	..
	TFR	3·34	3·81	2·52	..	..	..
Hindus	15—19	0·060	0·070	0·038	0·152	0·153	0·152
	20—24	0·208	0·232	0·161	0·244	0·254	0·220
	25—29	0·188	0·207	0·151	0·199	0·216	0·165
	30—34	0·116	0·132	0·080	0·122	0·139	0·086
	35—39	0·064	0·073	0·041	0·069	0·078	0·044
	40—44	0·027	0·032	0·014	0·031	0·036	0·016
	45—49	0·010	0·012	0·004	0·012	0·015	0·005
	GMFR	..	..	..	133	142	113
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·15	4·45	3·44
	GFR	108	118	84	..	..	..
	TFR	3·36	3·78	2·44	..	..	..
Muslims	15—19	0·058	0·078	0·047	0·168	0·179	0·159
	20—24	0·191	0·238	0·167	0·235	0·274	0·212
	25—29	0·190	0·221	0·172	0·204	0·233	0·187
	30—34	0·133	0·161	0·116	0·143	0·172	0·125
	35—39	0·085	0·101	0·075	0·092	0·109	0·081
	40—44	0·039	0·047	0·033	0·045	0·054	0·039
	45—49	0·016	0·021	0·012	0·019	0·026	0·015
	GMFR	..	..	..	147	166	134
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·54	5·23	4·10
	GFR	114	135	101	..	..	..
	TFR	3·56	4·33	3·11	..	..	..
Buddhists	15—19	0·068	0·075	0·057	0·159	0·164	0·149
	20—24	0·234	0·251	0·208	0·265	0·275	0·249
	25—29	0·197	0·211	0·175	0·208	0·222	0·186
	30—34	0·131	0·149	0·093	0·138	0·157	0·099
	35—39	0·065	0·075	0·045	0·070	0·080	0·049
	40—44	0·032	0·037	0·020	0·037	0·042	0·024
	45—49	0·010	0·012	0·007	0·012	0·014	0·009
	GMFR	..	..	..	143	148	133
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·45	4·77	3·82
	GFR	116	123	104	..	..	..
	TFR	3·68	4·05	3·02	..	..	..

It will be noted that total fertility rate (TFR) is low both in rural and urban areas. It is higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas. This pattern is seen among the three major religions of the state. In both the rural and urban areas the TFR for Muslims of 4.33 and 3.11 is higher than that for Buddhists of 4.05 and 3.02. However, the total TFR for Muslims is lower than that for Buddhists. This is due to a larger proportion of Buddhists living in the rural areas compared to Muslims. Among Buddhists 64.56 per cent of females in the reproductive age groups 15-49 live in the rural areas. While among Muslims, the corresponding percentage is only 37.77. In other words, higher fertility in the rural areas among Muslims is off-set by the lower proportions of Muslims living in the rural areas. The TMFR's for Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists are 4.15, 4.54 and 4.45 respectively. For Hindus and Buddhists, the TMFR is 0.8 higher than the TFR but for Muslims the TMFR is 1.0 higher than TFR which can be attributed to the comparatively lower percentage of currently married females among Muslims.

Statement 12 compares the ASFR's of the 1981 census with the average ASFR's for the period 1971-75 as derived from the results of the Sample Registration Scheme (SRS).

STATEMENT 12

ASFR (per 1000 women) from 1981 Census compared with ASFR 1971-75 [SRS]

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	SRS 71-75 Col.3	Col.2 ——×100	Census 1981	SRS 71-75 Col.6	Col.5 ——×100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	70	83	84·41	39	74	52·58
20—24	233	238	97·81	161	221	72·81
25—29	208	227	91·33	153	212	72·26
30—34	134	176	75·82	85	129	66·02
35—39	74	103	71·66	45	72	61·88
40—44	33	42	77·62	16	24	67·77
45—49	12	15	84·48	5	7	70·86

Fertility has declined in all ages, with the percentage decline being higher in the older age groups. The decline is higher in urban areas and among older age groups. The decline in the age group 20-24 in rural areas is only marginal. The decline in the age group 15-19 may be due to fall in proportion married as discussed earlier.

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 ASFR's and ASMFR's 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 Maharashtra, 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	166	143 (86·14)	4·99	4·50 (93·59)
	Urban	145	116 (80·00)	4·19	3·55 (84·73)
Hindus	Rural	165	142 (86·06)	4·94	4·40 (90·18)
	Urban	140	113 (80.71)	4·04	3·40 (85·15)
Muslims	Rural	189	166 (87·83)	5·69	5·30 (92·25)
	Urban	169	134 (79·29)	4·93	4·10 (82·96)
Buddhists	Rural	173	148 (85·55)	5·19	4·80 (91·91)
	Urban	159	133 (83·65)	4·53	3·60 (84·55)

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 (per cent) of the 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

From this statement it would be seen that fertility has declined in Maharashtra in both the rural and urban areas and in the case of all the religions. The decline in fertility in urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas. The percentage decline is more or less the same for all the religions in rural and urban areas.

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—Maharashtra, 1981

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Age Groups							
		15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All religions	Total	0.158	1.113	2.352	3.306	4 100	4.588	4·946	4.957
	Rural	0·183	1·201	2·465	3·445	4·258	4·795	5·145	5·124
	Urban	0·116	0·973	2·172	3·051	3·776	4·119	4·492	4·527
Hindus	Total	0·158	1·111	2·333	3·264	4·041	4·537	4·904	4·939
	Rural	0·180	1·196	2·450	3·408	4·211	4·747	5·102	5·092
	Urban	0·109	0·944	2·109	2·944	3·615	3·957	4·344	4·456
Muslims	Total	0·179	1·227	2·605	3·744	4·687	5·141	5·545	5·248
	Rural	0·218	1·254	2·586	3·752	4·731	5·307	5·587	5·335
	Urban	0·158	1·212	2·616	3·738	4·657	5·022	5·514	5·173
Buddhists	Total	0·194	1·275	2·688	3·705	4·501	5·037	5·282	5·235
	Rural	0·206	1·281	2·688	3·775	4·604	5·168	5·509	5·443
	Urban	0·175	1·265	2·689	3·560	4·292	4·714	4·736	4·613

It is noticed that the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age and that for women of ages 50+ it is slightly lower than that in the age group 45-49 in both rural and urban areas for Buddhists and for Hindus and Muslims in rural areas.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born per ever married woman with similar data collected in the 1972. Fertility Survey of the SRS is presented in Statement 15.

STATEMENT 15

Average number of children born per ever married woman

Age group	Rural		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15 - 19 . .	0 39	0 29	0 45	0.34
20 - 24 . .	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.32
25 - 29 . .	2.49	2.69	2 34	2.58
30 - 34 . .	3.46	3.75	3.15	3.71
35 - 39 . .	4.27	4.44	3.84	4.54
40 - 44 . .	4.81	4.84	4.19	5 02
45 - 49 . .	5.15	4.79	4.55	5.02

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

Both in rural and urban areas the average number of children ever born per ever married woman of age 30 and above is lower in 1981 compared to 1972. In the age group 20-24 a small difference is seen in rural areas while in urban areas the average numbers are equal. The number of children ever born to ever married women in the age group 45-49 in rural areas seems to have increased in 1981 compared to 1972. Part of this difference may be due to a relatively greater recall lapse in the 1972 Fertility Survey.

From Statement 11 and 14 a comparison can be made of the data on number of children ever born if the current fertility (as indicated by births during last one year) continued. In the case of Maharashtra such a comparison would indicate that TFR is 3.81 in rural areas and 2.52 in urban areas (Statement 11). The average number of children ever born (Statement 14) shows that TFR for urban areas is slightly higher than the average number of children ever born to women of age group 25-29 but less than the average number for the age group 30-34. Similarly, in urban areas TFR for Hindus and Muslims is slightly higher than the average number of children ever born to women of the age group 25-29, but less than the average number for the age group 30-34. In other words, fertility decline in urban areas is equivalent in effect to removal of females in the reproductive age group 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49. In the case of Buddhists, whose TFR in urban areas is 3.82, the fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 40 and above.

In the rural areas the TFR is slightly higher than the average number of children ever born to women in the age group 30-34 but less than the average number for the age group 35-39. The age groups are the same for Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists. In other words fertility decline in rural areas is equivalent in effect to removal of females in the reproductive age groups 40-44 and 45-49.

Sex ratio of children ever born

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

STATEMENT 16

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of children born—Maharashtra

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Buddhists		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	913	918	900	914	919	901	906	918	898	908	916	888
Less than 15 . . .	845	834	880	869	883	810	901	519	1,315	612	512	1,000
15—19	954	948	970	960	960	962	925	882	960	930	875	1,042
20—24	944	941	947	947	941	961	924	926	923	951	961	935
25—29	938	940	931	942	942	941	931	924	935	919	941	887
30—34	934	934	932	932	935	925	943	934	949	940	925	974
35—39	929	936	912	930	937	909	931	942	923	921	929	906
40—44	918	924	902	919	925	901	922	938	911	896	899	888
45—49	910	921	881	912	920	884	894	928	870	910	935	841
50 and above . . .	887	895	864	889	895	867	868	892	846	886	899	840
15—49	927	932	916	928	933	917	915	933	919	919	926	905

The sex ratio does not seem to differ much by religion but variation dependent on age of mother is apparent. As age of the woman increases the relative number of male children ever born increases and the increase is much higher in urban areas. This trend is seen in all the religions. In the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 the sex ratio is close to 952 the generally accepted ratio. This closeness is observed for Hindus in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 and for Buddhists in 20-24 only. Part of this trend could be caused by failure to report female children during enumeration specially by mothers in the older age groups.

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

STATEMENT 17

Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of children surviving—Maharashtra

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Buddhists		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	908	911	900	904	911	901	902	913	895	905	914	886
Less than 15	809	826	765	831	888	646	901	519	1,315	518	355	1,000
15—19	978	972	992	982	981	984	954	925	976	976	917	1,090
20—24	959	959	957	961	957	971	944	959	937	969	987	945
25—29	942	944	939	946	946	946	935	921	944	924	952	888
30—34	934	933	936	934	934	932	942	934	948	938	923	967
35—39	926	932	913	926	932	910	930	949	917	916	923	901
40—44	907	911	897	906	910	894	921	936	910	895	902	877
45—49	898	909	872	901	910	874	877	902	860	881	908	820
50 and above	872	878	855	873	877	859	847	875	824	879	894	836
15—49	925	928	918	926	929	919	925	932	920	916	925	901

The sex ratio decreases with age, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. It is noticed that above the age 40, the sex ratio of surviving children is slightly lower than that of children born presented in 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 canvassed 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 is six, then the last years 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 and are free from problems of omissions 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 some of the annual rates of first birth were to exceed 100 per cent it would probably indicate that 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 of less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone their marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be partly interpreted as probably due to a short reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omission may have occurred.

Statement 18 shows cumulated birth order rates for Maharashtra State.

STATEMENT 18

Cumulated first birth order rates per 100 women

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	2
Total	84.2
Rural	97.6
Urban	67.7
Hindus	89.4
Muslims	70.6
Buddhists	86.1

The over all rates seem to be much below 100 for Muslims. This would imply that a reference period shorter than one year has been taken into consideration in Maharashtra for Muslims. For Hindus and Buddhists also a similar observation holds good, though the period of reference is closer to one year.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children.

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

STATEMENT 19

Proporation of ever married females with 3 children or more by age groups and religion (per cent)

Age group	Total Rural Urban	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	Total	58.45	58.15	60.23	61.84
	Rural	60.07	59.77	61.00	63.57
	Urban	54.90	53.83	59.69	58.10
15–19	Total	1.22	1.13	1.83	1.53
	Rural	1.17	1.11	1.76	1.54
	Urban	1.37	1.19	1.89	1.51
20–24	Total	14.83	14.26	19.83	16.99
	Rural	14.59	14.37	17.37	15.93
	Urban	15.31	13.99	21.29	18.80
25–29	Total	47.33	44.54	54.17	55.92
	Rural	49.13	48.61	53.18	54.47
	Urban	44.32	42.32	54.75	58.17
30–34	Total	67.93	67.54	72.80	74.02
	Rural	70.74	70.40	72.76	74.14
	Urban	2.64	61.05	72.83	73.78
35–39	Total	78.00	77.68	80.86	82.20
	Rural	80.30	80.03	81.60	83.12
	Urban	73.22	71.73	80.35	80.32
40–44	Total	79.88	79.78	81.13	83.23
	Rural	82.19	82.03	83.45	83.94
	Urban	74.58	73.50	79.45	81.43
45–49	Total	80.89	80.84	82.63	82.30
	Rural	82.57	82.42	83.21	84.25
	Urban	77.01	76.32	82.21	77.61
50 and above	Total	76.91	76.95	77.15	79.93
	Rural	78.76	78.62	77.59	81.97
	Urban	72.10	71.64	75.31	73.84

As may be expected, the proportion increases with age. In urban areas 54.90 per cent of ever married women have three or more children. The proportion is slightly high in rural areas also. In the age groups above age 25, the proportion having three or more children is lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. The over all proportion is almost the same for Hindus and Muslims in rural areas but is higher for Buddhists. In urban areas, the proportion is distinctly lower for Hindus. This difference is noticed in all age groups. The differences are partly due to the age structure of ever married females.

Statement 20 presents the proportion of ever married females in each age group to total ever married females in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT 20

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

Age group	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Areas				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.94	0.95	0.81	0.97
15–19	6.96	6.98	7.26	6.79
20–24	13.43	13.48	13.20	12.93
25–29	12.93	12.96	13.62	11.79
30–34	11.43	11.40	12.09	11.22
35–39	11.13	11.09	11.34	11.44
40–44	9.69	9.69	9.21	10.06
45–49	8.41	8.42	7.66	8.81
50 and above	25.03	24.98	24.75	25.90
Urban Areas				
All ages	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
Less than 15	0.39	0.40	0.36	0.57
15–19	4.90	4.66	6.34	7.42
20–24	14.56	14.51	15.76	16.41
25–29	16.80	17.05	16.24	16.54
30–34	13.32	13.46	13.05	11.67
35–39	11.73	11.69	11.66	12.14
40–44	9.24	9.27	9.01	8.74
45–49	7.96	7.91	7.53	7.89
50 and above	21.10	21.05	20.05	18.62

In urban areas the proportion of ever married females is highest among Buddhists in the age groups less than 15, 15-19 and 20-24. From the age group 25-29 onwards the proportion is higher for Hindus, except in the age group 35-39, wherein, the proportion of ever married females is higher among Buddhists. In rural areas in the age-group 15-19, the proportion is highest among Muslims. In general, in rural areas ever married females have a younger age structure for Buddhists and older age structure among Muslims. Beyond age 35 the proportion of ever married female is higher in the case of Muslims followed by Hindus and Buddhists. After age 40 the proportion is higher among Buddhists followtd by Hindus and Muslims.

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

STATEMENT 21

Proportion (per cent) of ever married females with three or more children in rural/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. .	21.34	9.57	78.66	73.77
Hindus . .	21.43	9.41	78.57	73.50
Muslims . .	21.29	11.38	78.71	74.43
Buddhists . .	20.71	10.46	79.29	77.52
		Urban		
All religions	19.45	11.47	80.55	65.64
Hindus . .	19.57	10.65	80.43	64.34
Muslims . .	22.45	15.47	77.55	72.50
Buddhists . .	24.41	13.11	75.59	72.63

Childless women

The proportion of women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births. Statement 22 indicates the proportion 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 . . .	3.56	3.55	3.59
Hindus . . .	3.65	3.64	3.69
Muslims . . .	3.54	3.40	3.67
Buddhists . . .	2.58	2.42	3.05

The proportion of women who have had no live births is the same among Hindus and Muslims but is lower in the case of Buddhists.

Statement 23 showing the proportion of currently married females among females in the reproductive age group of 15-49 brings out that the proportion is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

STATEMENT 23

Percentage of currently married females in reproductive age group/100 females

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions . . .	79.95	83.17	74.08
Hindus	80.73	83.44	74.68
Muslims . . .	77.24	81.07	74.91
Buddhists . . .	81.34	83.19	77.99

In rural areas, the proportion is highest among Hindus, followed by Buddhists and Muslims. In urban areas, the proportion is highest among Buddhists, followed by Muslims and Hindus. On the whole, the proportion is highest among Buddhists, followed by Hindus and Muslims.

CHAPTER 6

MIGRATION

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

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

Migrants by place of birth

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 260.54 lakh migrants in Maharashtra in 1981 made up of 103.74 lakh males and 156.80 lakh females. These migrants constitute 41.50 per cent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 32.00 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 51.63 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 Maharashtra and migrants from other countries to Maharashtra. Data on migrants from Maharashtra to other states or other countries are not available and, therefore, this analysis restricts itself to migrants in the state made up of these three categories.

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

STATEMENT 24

Migrants by place of birth (proportion in per cent)

Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants	81.42	73.11	86.96	82.22	75.06	86.95
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	54.20	42.06	62.29	52.62	41.94	59.69
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the state to total migrants	27.22	31.05	24.67	29.60	33.12	27.26
B. Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants . .	16.82	24.61	11.64	16.81	23.64	12.29
C. Migrants born in other countries to total mirgants . .	1.63	2.20	1.24	0.97	1.29	0.76

Of the total migrants 82.22 per cent were migrants within the state, 16.81 per cent were born in other states of India and 0.97 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants, 75.06 per cent were born in Maharashtra, 23.64 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.29 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants, 86.95 per cent were born within Maharashtra, 12.29 per cent were born in other states of India and 0.76 per cent were born in other countries.

Of total migrants, on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within Maharashtra constitute 82.22 per cent in 1981 as against 81.42 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 and 1971 were 75.06 per cent and 73.11 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 86.95 per cent and 86.96 per cent. The higher proportion of migrants within the state among females is largely attributable to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage.

The migrant population within the state consists of those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district itself and of those who moved from their place of birth to a place of enumeration located in another district of the state. In other words, the migrant population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between the districts. Of the total migrants, in 1981, 52.62 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 29.60 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 41.94 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of their birth is 33.12 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 59.69 per cent and 27.26 per cent.

In 1971, 54.20 per cent of the migrants were recorded as having been born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 27.22 per cent were born in other districts of the state. In the case of males, the proportion of intra-district migrants is much less than that of females.

There are a total of 43.80 lakh persons in Maharashtra who were born in other states of India, constituting 6.97 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 32.83 lakhs in 1971 to 43.80 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 6.51 per cent of the population were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion had gone upto 6.97 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 16.82 per cent of the total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 16.81 per cent. Thus, while the proportion of inter-state migrants to total population has gone up between 1971-81, their proportion to total migrants has remained the same.

Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are the six states which largely contribute to the migrant population of Maharashtra. These six states account for 30.48 lakhs out of 43.80 lakhs inter-state migrants into Maharashtra in 1981. Of the total migrants born in other states, 9.33 lakhs or 21.29 per cent were from Uttar Pradesh, 9.29 lakhs or 21.21 per cent were from Karnataka, 7.52 lakhs or 17.17 per cent were from Gujarat, 4.87 lakhs or 11.12 per cent were from Madhya Pradesh, 3.28 lakhs or 7.50 per cent were from Andhra Pradesh and 2.19 lakhs or 4.99 per cent were from Kerala. In other words, in 1981, these six states contributed about 83 per cent of migrants (by place of birth) from other states of the country or the equivalent of 5.81 per cent of the population of Maharashtra. In 1971, these six states contributed 26.86 lakh migrants constituting 81.83 per cent of the total inter-state migrants into Maharashtra or 5.33 per cent of its population. The absolute number of migrants from these six states to Maharashtra has gone up by 9.62 lakhs while their proportion to total inter-state migrants has gone up by 1.45 per cent and their proportion to the state's population has gone up by 0.47 per cent between 1971-81. Of these six states, migrants from Uttar Pradesh have gone up from 6.08 lakhs in 1971 to 9.33 lakhs in 1981, those from Karnataka from 6.64 lakhs to 9.29 lakhs, those from Gujarat from 6.46 lakhs to 7.52 lakhs, those from Madhya Pradesh from 3.04 lakhs to 4.87 lakhs, those from Andhra Pradesh from 2.93 to 3.28 lakhs and those from Kerala from 1.71 lakhs to 2.19 lakhs between 1971-81. Among inter-state migrants, the contribution of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have gone up, but the contributions of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have gone down, the maximum proportionate increase being from Uttar Pradesh and the maximum proportionate decline being from Gujarat.

Of the total male migrants, 23.64 per cent are born in other states of India, as against 24.61 per cent in 1971. Uttar Pradesh accounts for 27.92 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into Maharashtra as against 24.79 per cent in 1971, Karnataka for 18.20 per cent as against 17.07 per cent in 1971, Gujarat for 15.67 per cent as against 18.21 per cent in 1971, Madhya Pradesh for 8.52 per cent as against 6.79 per cent in 1971, Andhra Pradesh for 6.64 per cent as against 8.10 per cent in 1971 and Kerala for 5.62 per cent as against 6.12 per cent in 1971. Among male inter-state migrants, the shares of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have come down substantially while those of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have increased.

Of the total female migrants, 12.29 per cent are born in other states as against 11.64 per cent in 1971. In the total population also, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 5.61 per cent in 1971 to 6.35 per cent in 1981. Of the total female migrants born in other states, 25.05 per cent are from Karnataka, 19.08 per cent from Gujarat, 14.42 per cent from Madhya Pradesh, 12.87 per cent from Uttar Pradesh, 8.58 per cent from Andhra Pradesh and 4.19 per cent from Kerala. In the case of females also the shares of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have gone down while those of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala have gone up.

As against 20.25 lakh male inter-state migrants, there are only 16.23 lakh female inter-state migrants or there are 802 females for every 1000 male inter-state migrants. This sex-ratio varies widely between the six states. While Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have had more of females than male inter-state migrants and sex ratios of 1016, 1330 and 1082 respectively, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala have had adverse sex-ratios of 362, 957 and 586 respectively. In Uttar Pradesh's case, the sex ratio is very low. The sex-ratio among migrants from Kerala is also quite low.

Of the total population of Maharashtra in 1981, 0.40 per cent are born in other countries as against 0.63 per cent in 1971. Of the migrants born in other countries 74.20 per cent are from Pakistan and 7.85 per cent from Nepal. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 84.91 per cent and 5.81 per cent. The migrants from Pakistan have declined from 269,177 to 187,677. Since Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan in 1971, we have to add up the migrants from Bangladesh numbering 18,392 in 1981 to the migrants from Pakistan to make a correct comparison. If the migrants from both the countries are taken into consideration, the proportion of migrants from these two countries was 81.47 per cent in 1981 as against 84.91 in 1971. Migrants from Nepal have more or less remained the same, these being 18,422 persons in 1971 against 19,865 in 1981.

As mentioned earlier, the migration stream consists of three elements, namely, migration within the state itself, migration from other states of India to Maharashtra and migration from other countries to Maharashtra. 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 (Proportion 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	82.87	74.82	88.19	83.02	76.05	87.61
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants .	17.13	25.18	11.81	16.98	23.95	12.39
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	98.24	97.72	98.60	99.03	98.70	99.24

Of the total migrants by place of birth in Maharashtra 99.03 per cent represent internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 98.70 per cent while among female migrants internal migrants are 99.24 per cent. These proportions are higher thanthose recorded at the 1971 Census.

Of the total internal migrants in Maharashtra, 83.02 per cent represent migrants from within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 16.98 per cent represent migrants from other states of India to Maharashtra. 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 23.95 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 12.39 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 87.61 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 76.05 per cent in the case of males.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Inter-state migrants have increased from 32.83 lakhs in 1971 to 43.80 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 10.97 lakhs during the period 1971-81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has decreased from 3.17 lakhs in 1971 to 2.53 lakhs in 1981 or there has been a decrease of 0.64 lakh in the number of such migrants during this same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 10.33 lakh persons out of 504.12 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971-81 the population of Maharashtra increased by 2.05 per cent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on out-migration from Maharashtra to other states of India or to other countries the net impact of migration on growth rate cannot be quantified at this stage.

Migrants by place of last residence

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

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	80.12	71.54	85.91	83.28	76.57	87.70
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants.	51.69	39.13	60.18	54.02	43.71	60.92
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants.	28.43	32.41	25.73	29.26	32.86	26.78
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	17.54	25.50	12.18	15.91	22.79	11.70
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1.32	1.79	1.01	0.77	1.03	0.60

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 Maharashtra in other states or Union territories into Maharashtra. The term total migrants would also include those who have moved into Maharashtra from other countries.

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 266.59 lakh migrants in Maharashtra in 1981 made up of 105.97 lakh males and 160.62 lakh females. These migrants constitute 42.46 per cent of the total population of the state, with male migrants constituting 32.69 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 52.89 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 39.75 per cent of total migrants

while females account for 60.25 per cent. Of the total migrant, 83.28 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 15.94 per cent had their last residence in other states of India and 0.77 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 76.57 per cent had their place of last residence in Maharashtra itself, 22.39 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 1.03 per cent had lived in other countries. Among female migrants 87.70 per cent had their place of last residence within Maharashtra itself, 11.70 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 0.60 per cent had lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 42.46 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra in 1981 as against 35.55 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentages in the case of males and females are 32.69 and 27.69 for 1981 and 52.89 and 44.00 in 1971.

Of the total migrants, on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Maharashtra constitute 83.28 per cent in 1981 as against 80.12 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 was 76.57 per cent against 71.54 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 87.70 per cent and 85.81 per cent. The comparatively high proportions among females of migrants who moved from their place of last residence within the state can largely be attributed to females leaving their place of last residence consequent on marriage.

The migrants population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between districts. Of the total migrants in Maharashtra in 1981, 54.03 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself while 29.20 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 43.71 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district in which they lived is 32.86 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 60.92 per cent and 26.78 per cent. It would be seen that the proportion of migrants within the district of enumeration has gone up by more than 4 points for males while it has gone up only marginally in the case of females. The percentage of females with inter district migrants has also gone up by one point while the proportion of inter-district male migrants has gone up only marginally between 1971-81 It may be recalled here that in the case of migrants based on place of birth (Statement 24), the proportions of intra-district migrants for both males and females had declined but the proportion of inter-district male and female migrants had gone up.

Of the total population of 627.84 lakhs in 1981 42.51 lakhs constituting 6.77 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. The number of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone up from 31.45 lakhs in 1971 to 42.51 lakhs in 1981, the corresponding proportions to total population having gone up from 6.24 per cent to 6.77 per cent. Of the total migrants on the basis of place of last residence, migrants with places of last residence in other states constitute 15.94 per cent. As a proportion of total population the contribution of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone up between 1971-81 but as a proportion of the total migrants, their contribution has gone down significantly. The latter is mainly because of significant increase in intra-state migration.

The neighbouring states of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh account for 56.73 per cent of the inter-state migrants into Maharashtra, with these states contributing 7.39 lakhs, 8.77 lakhs, 4.84 lakhs and 3.12 lakhs respectively. Of the inter-state migrants, the proportion contributed by these four states are 17.38 per cent, 20.63 per cent, 11.38 per cent and 7.34 per cent respectively. In 1971 these four states contributed 57.09 per cent to the inter-state migration stream. Of these four neighbouring states, the shares of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have come down significantly during 1971-81 while those of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have gone up. Apart from these neighbouring states, Uttar Pradesh has contributed a very large share of inter-state migrants into Maharashtra. In 1971, Uttar Pradesh contributed 5.95 lakhs or 18.92 per cent of the inter-state migrants, while in 1981 its share has gone up to 9.14 lakhs accounting for 21.50 per cent of the inter-state migrants. Gujarat held the first place for contribution towards inter-state migrants of Maharashtra in 1971 with Uttar Pradesh occupying the second place. In 1981, the first place has gone to Uttar Pradesh with Gujarat occupying the third place only after Karnataka.

Of the total male migrants, 22.63 per cent have places of last residence in other states of India. Uttar Pradesh contributes 28.22 per cent of such male inter-state migrants followed by Karnataka with 17.55 per cent and Gujarat 15.90 per cent.

Of the total female migrants, 11.77 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Karnataka contributes the highest proportion of 24.50 per cent followed by Gujarat with 19.26 per cent, Madhya Pradesh with 14.71 per cent and Uttar Pradesh with 13.02 per cent.

Of the total migrants of 266.59 lakhs in 1981 only 0.77 per cent had places of last residence in other countries as against 1.32 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of 627.84 lakhs in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last residence account for only 0.33 per cent as against 0.47 per cent in 1971. In case of males this percentage is 0.34 and in case of females, this percentage is 0.32 in 1981. Of the total migrants from foreign countries to Maharashtra, 73.46 per cent are from Pakistan and 8.96 per cent from Nepal.

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

STATEMENT 27

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

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Internal migrants to total migrants	97.66	97.04	98.09	99.22	98.96	99.40
B. Migrants within the state to total internal migrants . . .	82.03	73.73	87.59	83.93	77.37	88.23
C. Migrants from other states of India to total internal migrants .	17.97	26.27	12.41	16.07	22.63	11.77

Of the total internal migrants in the state in 1981, 83.93 per cent are from within the state itself as against 82.03 per cent in 1971. The quantum of internal migration within the state has, therefore, increased between 1971 and 1981. Of total male internal migrants 77.37 per cent have moved within the state itself while 22.63 per cent have moved into the state from other states of the country. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 73.73 per cent and 26.27 per cent respectively.

In the case of females, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 88.23 per cent in 1981 as against 87.59 per cent in 1971. Among internal female migrants, 88.23 per cent have moved within the state itself while 11.77 per cent are from other states of the country. Between 1971-81, the proportion of female migrants from other states has declined, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of migrants within the state itself.

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 Maharashtra from outside the country.

STATEMENT 28

Rural and Urban composition of internal migrants by place of birth

(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	158.84	112.27	46.57	214.21	146.65	67.56
		(100.00)	(70.68)	(29.32)	(100.00)	(68.46)	(31.54)
	Rural	133.31	100.73	32.58	175.29	130.34	44.95
		(83.93)	(63.41)	(20.52)	(81.83)	(60.85)	(20.98)
	Urban	25.22	11.40	13.82	38.79	16.26	22.53
		(15.88)	(7.18)	(8.70)	(18.11)	(7.59)	(10.52)
2. In other States of India							
	Total	32.83	5.85	26.98	43.80	8.76	35.04
		(100.00)	(17.81)	(82.19)	(100.00)	(20.00)	(80.00)
	Rural	19.52	4.57	14.95	27.55	7.06	20.49
		(59.47)	(13.91)	(45.56)	(62.90)	(16.11)	(46.79)
	Urban	12.86	1.25	11.61	16.17	1.69	14.48
		(39.19)	(3.81)	(35.38)	(36.91)	(3.86)	(33.05)
B. Total male Internal migrants							
1. Within the state							
	Total	57.03	32 89	24.14	77.87	44.10	33.77
		(100.00)	(57.66)	(42.34)	(100.00)	(56.64)	(43.36)
	Rural	45.90	28.38	17.52	61.08	37.60	23.48
		(80.48)	(49.76)	(30.72)	(78.43)	(48.28)	(30.15)
	Urban	11.00	4.46	6.54	16.74	6.50	10.24
		(19.28)	(7.82)	(11.46)	(21.50)	(8.35)	(13.15)

STATEMENT 28—*Concld.*

Place of brith		Place of enumeration					
		1971			1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
2. In othes states of India							
	Total	19.20	2.55	16.65	24.52	3.91	20.61
		(100.00)	(13.27)	(86.73)	(100.00)	(15.94)	(84.06)
	Rural	11.73	1.90	9.83	15.90	3.08	12.82
		(61.09)	(9.91)	(51.18)	(64.84)	(12.55)	(52.29)
	Urban	7.19	0.62	6.57	8.57	0.82	7.75
		(37.47)	(3.26)	(34.21)	(34.96)	(3.36)	(31.60)
C. Total female internal migrants							
1. Within the state							
	Total	101.80	79.38	22.42	136.33	102.54	33.79
		(100.00)	(77.98)	(22.02)	(100.00)	(75.21)	(24.79)
	Rural	87.41	72.35	15.06	114.21	92.74	21.47
		(85.87)	(71.07)	(14.80)	(83.77)	(68.02)	(15.75)
	Urban	14.22	6.94	7.28	22.05	9.76	12.29
		(13.97)	(6.82)	(7.15)	(16.17)	(7.16)	(9.01)
2. In other states of India							
	Total	13.63	3.30	10.33	19.27	4.85	14.42
		(100.00)	(24.20)	(75.80)	(100.00)	(25.17)	(74.83)
	Rural	7.80	2.67	5.13	11.65	3.98	7.67
		(57.20)	(19.56)	(37.64)	(60.44)	(20.64)	(39.80)
	Urban	5.67	0.62	5.05	7.60	0.87	6.73
		(41.60)	(4.57)	(37.03)	(39.40)	(4.51)	(34.89)

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

Of the total intra-state migrants of 214.21 lakhs, 60.85 per cent were rural to rural, 10.52 per cent were urban to urban, 20.98 per cent were rural to urban and 7.59 per cent were urban to rural. In 1971, 63.41 per cent of migrants were rural to rural, 8.70 per cent were urban to urban, 20.52 per cent were rural to urban and 7.18 per cent were urban to rural. The fall of about 3 per cent in the rural to rural component and the increase in the urban component by about 2 per cent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Maharashtra in 1981.

Amongst migrants from other states into Maharashtra numbering 43.80 lakhs 16.11 per cent were rural to rural, 33.05 per cent were urban to urban, 46.79 per cent were rural to urban and only 3.86 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus 63 per cent of the migrants into Maharashtra from other states were born in rural areas.

There are a total of 77.87 lakh male migrants from within the state, 48.28 per cent of whom were from rural to rural, 13.15 per cent were urban to urban, 30.15 per cent were rural to urban and 8.35 per cent were urban to rural areas. In 1971, 49.76 per cent were rural to rural, 11.46 per cent were urban to urban, 30.72 per cent were rural to urban and 7.82 per cent were urban to rural areas. There was a downward shift of about more than one percentage point in rural to rural migrants and of less than one percentage point in rural to urban migrants while there was an upward shift of less than one percentage point in urban to rural migrants and about 2 percentage points in urban to urban migrants. This again may partly be due to the formation of a number of new towns in Maharashtra in 1981.

Among male migrants from other states in 1981 numbering 24.52 lakhs, 12.55 per cent were rural to rural 31.60 per cent were urban to urban, 52.29 per cent were rural to urban and 3.36 per cent were urban to rural. Of the male migrants from other states into Maharashtra 65 per cent were born in rural areas.

There were a total of 136.33 lakh female migrants within the state, of whom 68.02 per cent were rural to rural, 9.01 per cent were urban to urban, 15.75 per cent were rural to urban and 7.16 per cent were urban to rural.

The proportion of rural to rural female migrants within the state has come down by 3 points while the proportion of urban to urban migrants has gone up by 2 points, rural to urban component has gone up by one point and urban to rural component has gone up just marginally. In the case of female migrants from other states, 20.64 per cent of 19.27 lakh female inter-state migrants were rural to rural, 34.89 per cent were urban to urban, 39.80 per cent were rural to urban and 4.51 per cent were urban to rural. Between 1971 and 1981, urban to urban component came down by 2 percentage points while the rural to rural component has gone up by more than one point and the rural to urban component has gone up by more than 2 points. The urban to rural component has declined very marginally.

In case of migrants within the state based on place of birth, the rural to rural component has come down both among males and females while the urban to urban component has gone up quite significantly. In the case of migrants from other states, the rural to rural component has gone up for both sexes while the rural to urban component has gone up very significantly in the case of females and to a lesser extent in the case of males also. Though 80 per cent of the inter state migrants move into the urban areas of Maharashtra, it is noticeable that the urban to urban component has gone down significantly for both males and females.

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

STATEMENT 29

Rural and urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence, 1971--81

(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	143.58	95.11	48.47	222.00	152.15	69.85
		(100.00)	(66.24)	(33.76)	(100.00)	(68.54)	(31.46)
	Rural	115.89	84.08	31.81	177.66	134.20	43.46
		(80.71)	(58.55)	(22.16)	(80.02)	(60.45)	(19.57)
	Urban	27.29	10.79	16.50	44.22	17.90	26.32
		(19.01)	(7.52)	(11.49)	(19.92)	(18.06)	(11.86)
2. In other states of India							
	Total	31.45	4.71	26.74	42.51	8.30	34.21
		(100.00)	(14.97)	(85.03)	(100.00)	(19.52)	(80.48)
	Rural	17.84	3.64	14.20	26.21	6.68	19.53
		(56.73)	(11.56)	(45.17)	(61.65)	(15.71)	(45.94)
	Urban	13.19	1.05	12.14	16.23	1.61	14.62
		(41.95)	(3.33)	(38.62)	(38.17)	(3.78)	(34.39)
B. Total male internal migrants							
1. Within the state							
	Total	51.73	26.60	25.13	81.14	46.25	34.89
		(100.00)	(51.42)	(48.58)	(100.00)	(57.00)	(43.00)
	Rural	38.89	21.98	16.91	61.01	38.59	22.42
		(75.18)	(42.48)	(32.70)	(75.19)	(47.56)	(27.63)
	Urban	12.68	4.55	8.13	20.08	7.64	12.44
		(24.51)	(8.80)	(15.71)	(24.74)	(9.42)	(15.32)
2. In other states of India							
	Total	18.43	1.97	16.46	23.73	3.61	20.12
		(100.00)	(10.68)	(89.32)	(100.00)	(15.22)	(84.78)
	Rural	10.69	1.40	9.29	15.03	2.81	12.22
		(58.00)	(7.62)	(50.38)	(63.36)	(11.85)	(51.51)
	Urban	7.48	0.55	6.93	8.65	0.79	7.86
		(40.57)	(2.96)	(37.61)	(36.44)	(3.34)	(33.10)
C. Total female internal migrants							
1. Within the state							
	Total	91.85	68.51	23.34	140.86	105.90	34.96
		(100.00)	(74.59)	(25.41)	(100.00)	(75.18)	(24.82)
	Rural	76.99	62.09	14.90	116.64	95.61	21.03
		(83.83)	(67.61)	(16.22)	(82.81)	(67.87)	(14.94)
	Urban	14.61	6.24	8.37	24.15	10.26	13.89
		(15.91)	(6.80)	(9.11)	(17.14)	(7.28)	(9.86)
2. In other states of India							
	Total	13.02	2.74	10.28	18.78	4.69	14.09
		(100.00)	(21.05)	(78.95)	(100.00)	(24.96)	(75.04)
	Rural	7.15	2.23	4.92	11.17	3.87	7.30
		(54.92)	(17.13)	(37.79)	(59.49)	(20.60)	(38.89)
	Urban	5.71	0.50	5.21	7.58	0.82	6.76
		(43.90)	(3.86)	(40.04)	(40.35)	(4.34)	(36.01)

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 222.00 lakh migrants on the basis of last residence within the state, of whom 60.45 per cent were rural to rural, 11.86 per cent were urban to urban 19.57 per cent were rural to urban and 18.06 per cent were urban to rural. Of these migrants, females have contributed a large proportion. There was downward shift between 1971-81 in the case of rural to urban migrants by 3 points and in the case of urban to rural migrants, while there has been an upward shift in the rural to rural component by 2 points. The urban to urban component has gone up marginally. In the case of migrants from other states numbering 42.51 lakhs, 15.71 per cent were rural to rural, 34.39 per cent were urban to urban, 45.94 per cent were rural to urban and 3.78 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of males, the total migrants within the state were 81.14 lakhs, of whom 47.56 per cent were rural to rural, 15.32 per cent were urban to urban, 27.63 per cent were rural to urban and 9.42 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of 23.73 lakh male migrants from other states 11.85 per cent were rural to rural, 33.10 per cent were urban to urban, 51.51 per cent were rural to urban and 3.34 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of 140.86 lakh female migrants within the state, 67.87 per cent were rural to rural, 9.86 per cent were urban to urban, 14.94 per cent were rural to urban and 7.28 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of 18.78 lakh female migrants from other states, 20.60 per cent were rural to rural, 36.01 per cent were urban to urban, 38.89 per cent were rural to urban and 4.34 per cent were urban to rural.

80.02 per cent of the within the state migrants were from rural areas and 19.92 per cent were from urban areas. 68.54 per cent of within the state migrants were to rural areas and 31.46 per cent were to urban areas. In the case of males, 75.19 per cent of within the state migrants were from rural areas and 24.74 per cent were from urban areas. Rural areas claim 57.00 per cent of the total within the state male migrants while urban areas had 43.00 per cent of the within the state male migrants. In the case of inter-state male migrants, 63.36 per cent were from rural areas and 36.44 per cent were from urban areas. 15.22 per cent of the inter-state male migrants have moved into the rural areas of Maharashtra while 84.78 per cent had moved into urban areas.

In the case of female migrants within the state, 82.81 per cent were from the rural areas and 17.14 per cent were from the urban areas. 75.18 per cent of the total female migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 24.82 per cent had gone to urban areas. In the case of inter-state female migrants, 59.49 per cent were from the rural areas while 40.35 per cent were from the urban areas. Rural areas attracted 24.96 per cent of the total inter-state female migrants while urban areas of Maharashtra accounted for 75.04 per cent of female migrants from other states.

It would, thus, be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants were from the rural areas. 80.02 per cent of the migrants within the state were from rural areas—75.19 per cent in the case of males and 82.81 per cent in the case of females. However, only 57.00 per cent of the male migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 75.18 per cent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In case of inter-state migrants into Maharashtra, 63.36 per cent of the males and 59.49 per cent of the females had come from rural areas but only 15.22 per cent of the males and 24.96 per cent of females were absorbed in rural areas. That is, of the migrants from other states, 85 per cent of males and 75 per cent of females had gone to urban areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation

The urban population of Maharashtra has increased from 157.11 lakhs in 1971 to 219.93 lakhs in 1981, an increase of 62.82 lakhs. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out to 39.99 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
1		2	3	4
Within the State	Total	9,502,202	6,212,716	3,289,486
	Rural	7,190,804	5,237,924	1,952,880
	Urban	2,307,643	973,169	1,334,474
Outside the State	Total	1,891,179	478,970	1,412,209
	Rural	1,217,675	379,530	838,145
	Urban	670,890	98,811	572,079
Other countries		28,603	3,077	25,526

Movement within Maharashtra has been of the order of 1.952,880 persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 973,169 persons have moved from urban to rural areas. Net migration into urban areas, which is the

difference of these two streams is, therefore, of the order of 9.80 lakhs. From other states 1,412,209 persons moved into the urban areas of Maharashtra. In addition, from the main tables at the end of the volume, it will be seen that about 25,526 persons have moved into Maharashtra from other countries during the decade. In all, therefore, about 24.18 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 24.18 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 157,11 lakhs or, in other words, 15.39 per cent. Strictly speaking, one would have to take into consideration out-migration from the urban areas of Maharashtra to other states of India but this information is not available at this stage on the basis of five per cent sample. The contribution to urbanisation of migration of 15.39 per cent must, therefore, be considered as upper limit.

There are 318 towns in Maharashtra in 1981 as against 289 in 1971. The 29 towns which have been classified for the first time as urban in 1981 have a population of 3.24 lakhs. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 urban population is 2.07 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas by migration and classification of urban areas, is 17.46 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 39.99 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase, is, therefore, of the order of atleast 22.53 per cent. It must be again emphasised that the data on out-migration from urban areas would influence this proportion.

Reasons for migration

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

STATEMENT 31

Reasons for migration to urban areas

Place of last residence		Reason for migration											
		Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	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	45.96	3.27	7.01	2.34	21.63	32.66	0.41	42.26	24.99	19.47
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than place of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	46.46	3.30	7.09	2.36	21.42	32.48	0.41	42.75	24.62	19.11
	Rural	100.00	100.00	50.23	3.06	8.13	2.58	18.49	31.09	0.43	45.18	22.72	18.09
	Urban	100.00	100.00	40.03	3.62	5.31	2.06	26.43	34.40	0.40	39.44	27.83	20.48
C. Within the state of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	41.08	2.99	8.38	2.30	23.40	31.45	0.46	44.16	26.68	19.10
	Rural	100.00	100.00	44.72	2.72	10.12	2.62	20.01	29.40	0.50	47.39	24.65	17.87
	Urban	100.00	100.00	34.54	3.38	5.22	1.81	29.51	34.58	0.40	39.28	30.33	20.95
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	55.80	4.07	4.85	2.51	17.98	35.03	0.33	39.26	21.04	19.13
	Rural	100.00	100.00	60.36	4.04	4.48	2.45	15.70	35.96	0.28	38.81	19.18	18.74
	Urban	100.00	100.00	48.73	4.10	5.45	2.58	21.54	34.04	0.40	39.76	23.88	19.52
E. Other countries	Total	100.00	100.00	19.25	1.96	2.60	1.37	33.17	41.93	0.37	15.95	44.61	38.79

In urban areas employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 45.96 per cent have moved due to employment consideration while in the case of females 42.26 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 46.46 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 42.75 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Blocks 'C' and 'D' of Statement 31 provide the proportions of migrants by reasons for migration. In case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 55.80 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 41.08 per cent in the case of those who move within Maharashtra itself. It would seem that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 44.16 per cent of female migrants within Maharashtra itself as against 39.26 per cent in the case of females who moved into Maharashtra from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, the proportion of female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is much higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within Maharashtra itself for the same reason.

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

STATEMENT 32

Reasons for migration to rural areas

Place of last residence		Total migrants		Reason For Migration									
				Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Total migrants . . .	Total	100.00	100.00	12.22	0.98	4.10	0.58	25.71	11.61	1.02	67.87	56.95	18.96
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than place of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	12.21	0.98	4.11	0.58	25.73	11.60	1.02	67.90	56.93	18.94
	Rural	100.00	100.00	11.00	0.82	4.38	0.54	25.86	10.27	1.13	70.49	57.63	17.88
	Urban	100.00	100.00	18.07	2.40	2.80	0.87	25.13	23.56	0.50	44.64	53.50	28.53
C. Within the state of enumeration .	Total	100.00	100.00	11.08	0.89	4.30	0.58	25.70	11.14	1.04	68.58	57.88	18.81
	Rural	100.00	100.00	9.94	0.74	4.58	0.55	25.77	9.84	1.14	71.13	58.57	17.74
	Urban	100.00	100.00	16.84	2.31	2.87	0.87	25.37	23.22	0.50	44.84	54.42	28.76
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	26.58	2.95	1.68	0.41	26.12	22.15	0.89	52.45	44.73	22.04
	Rural	100.00	100.00	25.58	2.83	1.54	0.29	27.09	20.93	0.98	54.67	44.81	21.28
	Urban	100.00	100.00	29.93	3.54	2.17	0.97	22.81	27.87	0.56	42.00	44.53	25.62
E. Other countries . . .	Total	100.00	100.00	19.46	2.33	1.18	..	11.89	21.95	0.32	11.04	67.15	64.68

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

According to the 1981 Census, of the total population of Maharashtra, 296.21 lakhs are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 47.18 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 39.18 per cent. Among males, 190.57 lakhs or 58.79 per cent and among females 105.64 lakhs or 34.79 per cent are literate. At the 1971 Census, there were 133.31 lakhs among males and 64.22 lakhs among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 51.04 per cent and 26.43 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 42.98 per cent in the case of males and 64.49 per cent in the case of females which represents notable progress. However, it must also be noted that despite this high growth rate in literates the general literacy rate itself is only of the order of 47.18 per cent as mentioned earlier.

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

STATEMENT 33

Literacy rate (per cent) by age, sex and stratum in Maharashtra

Age group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Total	39.18	47.18	51.04	58.79	26.43	34.79
	Rural	30.63	38.15	43.22	51.25	17.84	24.88
	Urban	58.07	63.92	66.88	71.80	47.33	54.65
5—9	Total	31 65	44.59	36.07	48.77	27.15	40.24
	Rural	24.86	36.93	30.06	42.10	19.59	31.60
	Urban	49.83	60.95	51.85	62.85	47.71	58.94
10—14	Total	66.63	72.12	76.49	80.70	55.74	62.83
	Rural	59.02	64.97	71.38	76.18	45.45	52.93
	Urban	84.73	87.13	88.52	90.07	80.48	83.89
15—19	Total	67.74	69.32	79.74	78.52	53.33	58.54
	Rural	58.51	60.15	74.24	72.31	40.34	46.20
	Urban	84.20	84.59	89.06	88.59	77.92	79.73
20—24	Total	59.70	66.17	77.06	80.17	41.60	51.18
	Rural	47.21	53.02	68.90	73.35	28.32	37.78
	Urban	78.32	81.32	86.88	88.17	66 62	72.56
25—34	Total	47.25	59.27	66.34	76.23	21.89	41.62
	Rural	36.05	47.49	57.69	68.78	16.87	27.82
	Urban	67.84	76.37	79.53	85.63	52.62	64.93
35 and above	Total	32.35	37.86	48.78	55.91	13.88	18.70
	Rural	23.03	27.30	39.08	45.85	6.21	9.03
	Urban	54.57	59.79	69.47	74.62	34.70	41.37

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 63.92 per cent as compared to 38.15 per cent in the rural areas. The urban literacy rate is higher than that in the rural areas in the case of both males and females but the differential is particularly noticeable in the case of females.

The general literacy rate has been calculated by dividing the number of literates by the total population which includes children below 5 years who can not be considered as literate. The general literacy rate is, therefore, a crude indicator of the literacy situation and needs further refinement. The literacy rates at 1971 and 1981 have been presented by age group 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and above in Statement 33. It is seen that 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, 72.12 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 Census as against 66.63 per cent in 1971. In this age group 87.13 per cent are literates in the urban areas as against 64.97 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 80.70 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 62.83 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 83.89 per cent of the females in this age group are literate as against only 52.93 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 76.18 per cent and 52.93 per cent respectively. Therefore, in the rural areas nearly half of the females of this age group, which falls within the age group that should normally be in elementary schooling, are illiterate.

The comparatively lower literacy rate in the case of females in the rural areas is noticeable in the higher age groups also. It is particularly noticeable that in the age group of 35 and above, in the rural areas, only 9.03 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 45.85 per cent in the case of males in the rural areas.

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

In the age groups 10—24 the literacy rate is quite high for both males and females. However the progress during the decade would seem slow.

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

STATEMENT 34

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

Age group	Persons Males Females	1971			1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Persons	39.18	30.63	58.07	47.18	38.15	63.92
	Males	51.04	43.22	66.88	58.79	51.25	71.80
	Females	26.43	17.84	47.33	34.79	24.88	54.65
5+	Persons	45.77	36.10	66.57	53.61	43.50	72.17
	Males	59.41	50.97	75.83	66 73	58.60	80.48
	Females	31.00	21.01	54.99	39.57	28.29	62.23
10+	Persons	48.70	38.61	69.45	55.23	44.76	73.96
	Males	64.08	55.65	79.59	69.90	61.80	83.12
	Females	31.83	21.33	56.39	39.45	27.67	62.80
15+	Persons	44.95	34.10	66.62	51.68	40.22	71.52
	Males	61.47	52.00	78.05	67.63	58.43	81.91
	Females	26.86	16.26	51.49	34.56	22.23	58.63
35+	Persons	32.35	23.03	54.57	37.86	27.30	59.79
	Males	48.78	39.08	69.47	55.91	45.85	74.62
	Females	13.88	6.21	34.70	18.70	9.03	41.37

The literacy rates presented for the age group 5 and above in Statement 34 are, in effect, effective literacy rates since they exclude the population in the age group 0-4. The effective literacy rates in the case of Maharashtra becomes 66.73 per cent in the case of males and 39.57 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 69.90 per cent in the case of males and 39.45 per cent in the case of females and it is these rates that are generally considered as appropriate in international comparison of literacy.

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

STATEMENT 35

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

Stratum	10+		15+		35+	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total .	453	525	399	476	253	315
Rural .	378	446	314	385	152	200
Urban .	550	620	499	577	375	447

A comparison of the sex ratios of literates in the age groups will indicate that the gap between the literacy of males and females is being closed fairly quickly in this state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1,000 males who are literates steadily increases towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 200 in 1981 in the age group 35+, sex ratios in the age groups 15+ and 10+ are 385 and 446 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas also where the sex ratio among literates, which is 447 in the age group 35+, increases to 577 and 620 in the age groups 15+, and 10+ respectively. The emerging picture of improvement in female literacy is encouraging in the context of the correlation that appears to exist between 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 levels of education

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literate (without educational level)* . .	Total	All ages	28.34	26.38	35.49	31.76
		5—9	87.41	93.63	89.13	93.13
		10—14	33.02	32.93	35.61	33.82
		15—19	10.15	11.18	14.83	12.17
		20—24	12.08	9.57	17.61	11.59
		25—34	19.37	10.57	24.22	13.84
		35+	25.74	20.39	29.15	22.40
	Rural	All ages	34.78	32.72	45.68	41.13
		5—9	85.03	95.35	87.77	95.51
		10—14	37.19	38.37	43.56	42.25
		15—19	13.46	15.28	23.08	18.40
		20—24	18.09	13.92	28.72	18.10
		25—34	28.13	15.33	38.94	22.08
		35+	34.82	28.37	47.90	35.48
	Urban	All ages	19.90	18.55	26.15	23.21
		5—9	91.05	91.19	90.64	90.36
		10—14	25.08	23.40	24.80	22.49
		15—19	5.48	5.74	6.75	5.98
		20—24	6.35	5.32	8.70	6.15
		25—34	9.67	5.76	13.65	7.88
		35+	14.84	11.26	20.03	15.71
Primary	Total	All ages	34.25	28.60	35.62	30.97
		5—9	12.58	6.37	10.87	6.87
		10—14	50.92	48.57	49.15	46.93
		15—19	26.18	23.66	32.78	27.55
		20—24	24.43	21.05	34.32	28.34
		25—34	32.34	22.19	37.78	30.54
		35+	40.78	34.46	40.37	37.47

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

STATEMENT 36—*Contd.*

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rural	All ages	38.97	32.89	39.50	34.93
		5—9	14.96	4 65	12.22	4.49
		10—14	50.51	47.09	47.58	44.29
		15—19	31.17	28.03	42.82	35.91
		20—24	30.89	26.97	44.58	39.00
		25—34	39.31	28.80	44.88	41.27
		35+	46.80	41.69	42.24	45.24
.. .. .	Urban	All ages	28.07	23.32	32.06	27.36
		5—9	8.95	8.81	9.36	9.64
		10—14	51.70	51.17	51.27	50.46
		15—19	19.13	17.87	22.93	19.23
		20—24	18.28	15.28	26.10	19.48
		25—34	24.62	15.48	32.66	22.78
		35+	33.56	26.19	39.45	33.49
Middle	Total	All ages	24.05	21.59	19.68	20.71
		5—9	0.01	..	(0.002)	..
		10—14	16.00	17.87	15.16	18.45
		15—19	51.32	40.72	39.93	36.84
		20—24	33.98	28.01	26.56	27.17
		25—34	25.08	23.38	20.71	24.63
		35+	19.25	19.61	18.81	19.84
	Rural	All ages	20.51	20.87	12.84	17.87
		5—9	0.01	..	0.01	..
		10—14	12.29	14.16	8.85	13.01
		15—19	48.89	40.97	30.26	34.65
		20—24	33.30	29.87	20.91	27.97
		25—34	21.32	25.21	12.74	24.59
		35+	14.37	18.70	8.21	14.51
	Urban	All ages	28.70	22.48	25.95	23.31
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	23.07	24.39	23.73	25.76
		15—19	55.23	40.39	49.42	39.02
		20—24	34.63	26.20	31.09	26.52
		25—34	29.25	21.52	26.44	24.65
		35+	25.10	20.66	23.97	22.56
Matriculation or Higher Secondary@ . .	Total	All ages	10.47	17.99	7.34	13.09
		5—9	..	..		..
		10—14	0.06	0.62	0.08	0.80
		15—19	11.97	23.69	12.17	22.59
		20—24	25.43	33.07	17.28	22.21
		25—34	16.62	30.82	12.40	22.25
		35+	9.90	18.56	8.16	15.15
	Rural	All ages	4.84	11.16	1.73	5.34
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.01	0 38	0.01	0.45
		15—19	6.36	15.41	3.71	10.69
		20—24	15.83	25.14	5.11	13.13
		25—34	8.84	23.34	2.71	9.87
		35+	2.96	8.86	1.20	3.76

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

STATEMENT 36—*Contd.*

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Urban	All ages	17.82	26.41	12.49	20.16
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.15	1.04	0.20	1.28
		15—19	19.89	34.65	20.48	34.43
		20—24	34.57	40.80	27.03	35.23
		25—34	25.25	38.42	19.37	31.21
		35+	18.22	29.65	11.55	20.98
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All ages	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.09
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	(0.0002)	(0.001)	(0.0003)	(0.001)
		15—19	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05
		20—24	0.32	0.13	0.17	0.20
		25—34	0.39	0.22	0.20	0.18
		35+	0.32	0.14	0.15	0.14
	Rural	All ages	0.31	0.10	0.14	1.04
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	(0.001)	..	(0.001)
		15—19	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.02
		20—24	0.59	0.14	0.33	0.12
		25—34	0.65	0.25	0.39	0.11
		35+	0.49	0.15	0.29	0.04
	Urban	All ages	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.13
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	(0.001)	..	(0.001)	..
		15—19	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.08
		20—24	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.26
		25—34	0.11	0.19	0.07	0.23
		35+	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.19
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All ages	0.45	0.69	0.37	0.21
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	(0.0002)	(0.01)	(0.0003)	(0.003)
		15—19	0.05	0.28	0.09	0.10
		20—24	0.70	1.24	0.58	0.32
		25—34	1.06	1.42	0.93	0.42
		35+	0.61	0.88	0.96	0.47
	Rural	All ages	0.09	0.36	0.01	0 10
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.01	0.12	(0.004)	0.03
		20—24	0.18	0.72	0.02	0.14
		25—34	0.27	0.91	0.03	0.27
		35+	0.09	0.40	0.01	0.28
	Urban	All ages	0.92	1.11	0.70	0.30
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.001)	0.01
		15—19	0.12	0.49	0.16	0.16
		20—24	1.20	1.74	1.02	0.48
		25—34	1.93	1.94	1.57	0.52
		35+	1.22	1.42	1.42	0.57

STATEMENT 36—*Concld.*

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Graduate and above	Total	All ages	2.24	4.65	1.41	3.17
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.08	0.44	0.14	0.70
		20—24	3.06	6.93	3.48	7.19
		25—34	5.14	11.40	3.76	8.14
		35+	3.40	5.96	2.40	4.53
	Rural	All ages	0.50	1.90	0.10	0.59
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.05	0.16	0.04	0.30
		20—24	1.12	3.24	0.33	1.54
		25—34	1.48	6.16	0.31	1.81
		35+	0.47	1.83	0.15	0.69
	Urban	All ages	4.52	8.03	2.61	5.53
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	..	..	..
		15—19	0.14	0.82	0.25	1.10
		20—24	4.91	10.54	6.01	11.88
		25—34	9.17	16.69	6.24	12.73
		35+	6.93	10.70	3.50	6.50

It is noticed that the proportions of literates without educational level in the case of both males and females have increased in the age group 5-9 between 1971 and 1981 without corresponding increases in the primary level. This would probably be partly explained as due to larger numbers of children entering the primary classes. This trend is particularly seen in rural areas. In rural areas even in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19, the proportion has increased for males.

The proportion of persons who have completed middle level has gone up slightly in the age group 10-14 for both males and females in rural and urban areas. As a consequence, the proportions of persons who have completed primary level of education in the age group 10-14 has declined slightly. The proportion of literate persons who have completed Matriculation/Higher Secondary/Pre-University has gone up significantly in all the age groups for both males and females in rural and urban areas. Similarly, the proportion of persons having Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree has also gone up in all the age groups for males in rural and urban areas. But in the case of females, this proportion has declined. The proportion of non-technical diploma holders has declined among males but has remained more or less the same among females. Even the absolute number of such persons has declined during the decade among males. While there were 27,089 males with non-technical diploma in 1971, the corresponding number in 1981 is only 19,093. This however, is due to more persons in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 going in for graduation specially in urban areas. In the age groups 20-24, 10.54 per cent of male literates and 11.88 per cent of female literates are graduates.

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

STATEMENT 37

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

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—9 . .	52.46	57.60	47.12	45.59	52.05	38.94	67.14	69.30	64.84
10—14 . .	62.59	73.07	51.23	54.18	67.47	39.90	80.25	84.69	75.35
15—19 . .	30.18	39.90	18.80	20.67	31.64	8.09	46.03	53.30	37.20
20—24 . .	7.41	11.48	3.06	3.40	6.36	0.62	12.85	17.47	6.94
25—34 . .	0.95	1.41	0.47	0.44	0.73	0.18	1.69	2.27	0.97
35+ . .	0.29	0.42	0.15	0.17	0.26	0.07	0.55	0.72	0.33
10+ . .	15.80	19.70	11.62	12.96	17.78	8.12	20.90	22.82	18.56
5+ . .	21.39	25.40	17.11	18.19	23.34	13.00	27.28	28.88	25.36

The largest proportion of attendance in school is naturally in the age group 10-14 where the proportion is 62.59 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 73.07 per cent while that among females 51.23 per cent. The proportions fall as one considers the higher age groups, which is a feature noticed.

The male-female differential in the age group 10-14 is less sharp than rural urban differentials. Also, the sharp differential between the proportions among females in this age group who attended school between the rural and urban areas is noticeable. In rural areas among females in the age group 10-14 only 39.90 per cent attended school as against 67.47 per cent in the case of males. This is a low proportion, particularly taking into consideration rural-urban differences in the proportions in the case of females in this age group of 39.90 per cent and 75.35 per cent respectively.

In the age group 15-19, which would be the age group for higher secondary education, the proportion of females who attend school or college falls sharply to 18.80 per cent.

CHAPTER 8

WORKING POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Main Workers

In the 1981 Census 243.02 lakhs or 38.71 per cent of Maharashtra's population are main workers. Of the main workers, 170.20 lakhs are males and 72.82 lakhs are females, constituting 52.51 per cent of the male and 23.98 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute only 29.97 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 183.90 lakhs or 36.48 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for 26.03 per cent.

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

STATEMENT 38

Work Participation rate (per cent) for main workers by age groups, 1971, 1981

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total . .	52.09	19.70	52.51	23.98
0—14 . .	5.69	3.75	5.57	4.86
15—19 . .	47.93	25.69	49.05	30.58
20—24 . .	79.15	30.52	77.17	35.23
25—29 . .	94.93	33.96	92.39	37.40
30—39 . .	97.36	36.79	96.62	43.05
40—49 . .	97.22	37.51	96.74	44.93
50—59 . .	93.48	30.46	91.29	36.34
60 and above.	69.63	14.77	58.39	15.44

The overall work participation rate for males has increased from 52.09 per cent to 52.51 per cent and that for females has increased from 19.70 per cent to 23.98 per cent between 1971 and 1981. The increase in the work participation rate among main workers in case of males is marginal. The works participation rate has increased only in the age group 15—19 in which it has increased from 47.93 per cent to 49.05 per cent. In all the other age groups, there has been a decline in the male work participation rate, the decline being sharper in the age group 60 and above, followed by 25—29, 50—59, 20—24, 30—39 and 40—49, in that order.

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The increase in the work participation rate of female main workers is observed in all the age groups. In the age group 15—59 the increase is of the order of 3 to 7 points, with an increase of the order of one point each in the age groups 0—14 and 60 and above.

Statement 39 presents the growth rate of population and workers during 1971—81 in Maharashtra.

STATEMENT 39

Growth rate (per cent) of population and main workers by age groups 1971-81

Age group	Males		Females	
	Population	Workers	Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total . .	24.12	25.12	25.00	52.12
0—14 . .	16.02	13.43	14.90	49.05
15—19 . .	34.86	38.01	38 40	64.72
20—24 . .	36.13	32.72	32.56	53 01
25—29 . .	29.40	25.93	24 67	37.26
30—39 . .	20.07	19.15	23.28	44.26
40—49 . .	26.13	25.50	35 15	61.89
50—59 . .	32.52	29.42	38.63	65.39
60 and above	36.73	14 66	41.91	48.35

It is noticed that the growth rates of male workers in all the age groups, excepting 15—19, are lower than the corresponding growth rates of population. The growth rate of workers being higher than the corresponding population growth rate in 15—19 age group has resulted in an increase in the work participation rate in this age group. On the other hand, the rate of growth of female workers in the age groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59 is significantly higher than the rate of growth of population, i.e., the trends in the rate of growth of workers vis-a-vis population are different among males and females in the age group 15—49. It is worth noting that there has been a significant increase in the growth rate of female workers (52.12 per cent) in Maharashtra during 1971—81 as compared to the increase in growth rate of male workers (25.12 per cent). The overall growth rate of male workers is only marginaliy higher than the growth of male population while the growth rate of female workers is double the rate of growth of female population.

If the 1971 age structure had prevailed and the work participation rate changed as observed in 1981, the male work participation rate would have been 50.89 per cent as against 52.51 per cent in 1981. Per contra, if the 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, the male work participation rate in 1971 would have been 53.77 per cent against 52.09 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the age distribution had been the same as in 1971, the participation rates for 1971 and 1981 would have been 52.09 per cent and 50.89 per cent respectively i.e. a fall of 1.20 per cent. If the same age distribution as in 1981 is applicable, then the respective participation rates would have been 53.77 per cent and 52.51 per cent in 1971 and 1981. Thus change in age distribution has been the main reason for the increase in work participation rate.

The rural and urban work participation rates in Maharashtra by age groups is given in Statement 40.

STATEMENT 40

Work participation rates in rural and urban areas

Age group	Rural				Urban			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total . . .	52 60	24 39	53.86	31 39	51 06	8 31	50.17	9.11
0—14 . . .	7.17	4.91	7.42	6.83	1.95	0.72	1.75	0.73
15—19 . . .	58.01	35.66	60.82	44.30	30.85	6.81	29.95	6.99
20—24 . . .	86.74	40.07	86.14	49.47	70.02	12.52	66.65	12.51
25—29 . . .	96.87	43.19	94.71	51.35	92.10	13.95	89.52	15.34
30—39 . . .	98.19	45.61	97.43	55.73	95.95	16.18	95.49	18.59
40—49 . . .	98.10	44.73	97.62	56.10	95.54	18.49	95.23	19.53
50—59 . . .	95.82	35 51	94 08	44.77	88.04	15.80	85.75	15.40
60 and above . .	75.34	17.02	64.41	18.61	52 66	7.72	43.07	6.98

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

In the rural areas, the male work participation rate has increased from 52.60 per cent in 1971 to 53.86 per cent in 1981. The increase in work participation rate is only in the age groups 0—14 and 5—19. The rural female work participation rate has increased from 24.39 per cent in 1971 to 31.39 per cent in 1981 the increase being shared by all the age groups.

In the urban areas, the overall male work participation rate had decreased marginally from 51.06 per cent in 1971 to 50.17 per cent in 1981. The participation rate also shows a decrease in all the age groups. In the case of females in urban areas, the work participation rate has increased from 8.31 per cent to 9.11 per cent which is lower than the increase recorded in the rural female participation rate. Among urban females, there has been an increase in the work participation rates in the age groups 25—29, 30—39 and 40—49 while in the age groups 0—14, 15—19 and 20—24, the work participation rates are almost the same in 1971 and 1981. In the age group 60 and above, the female work participation rate in urban areas has decreased by a little less than one point.

It is obvious from the above analysis that while the male participation rate has declined in the urban areas, there has been a marginal increase in the rural male participation rate. In the case of females, the rural work participation rate and the urban work participation rate have increased but the increase in the rural female work participation rates is quite significant. Another important aspect is that the rural female participation rate is more than three times the urban female participation rate.

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories, 1971 and 1981

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

STATEMENT 41

Distribution (per cent) of main workers by industrial categories, 1971-1981

Industrial category		1971		1981	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
I	Cultivators . .	36.17	33.79	33.69	38.48
II	Agricultural labourers	21.50	51.54	18.51	45.60
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, etc.	1.96	0.62	2.64	0.94
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.26	0.20	0.37	0.19
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				
	(a) Household industry	3.12	2 90	2.62	2.41
	(b) Other than household industry	12.53	2 66	14.54	3.04
VI	Construction . .	1.79	0.70	2.21	1.19
VII	Trade and Commerce	8 51	1.55	9.44	1.85
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	3.95	0.50	4.44	0.44
IX	Other Services . .	10 21	5.54	11.54	5.86

It is seen that among male workers the share of cultivators and agricultural labourers has declined substantially while the share of those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. and those engaged in mining and quarrying has gone up. The share of the primary sector among male workers has come down from 59.89 per cent to 55.21 per cent between 1971—81. In the secondary sector, while the proportion of male workers in household industry has declined, that in other than household industry and construction has increased. In the tertiary sector, the share of male workers engaged in each of the three categories VII, VIII and IX has gone up. In contrast to males, among females the share of cultivators has gone up but the share of agricultural labourers has gone down from 51.54 per cent in 1971 to 45.60 per cent in 1981. The share of female workers in household industry has declined marginally while their share in the other than household industrial sector has increased from 2.66 per cent to 3.04 per cent. The proportion of female workers has also gone up in the construction sector as well as in trade and commerce, while it has come down in transport, storage and communication.

Statement 42 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups in the agricultural sector as recorded in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The agricultural sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and main workers in livestock, forestry, 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 in the agricultural sector, 1971-81

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	59.63	85.95	54.84	85.02
0—14 . .	88.13	92.30	87.58	93.45
15—59 . .	56.65	85.28	51.85	84.15
60+ . . .	78.02	87.64	74.64	87.77

The proportion of main workers in the agricultural sector has fallen between 1971-81 in the case of both males and females but the decrease has been greater in the case of males than among females. In the case of males, the decrease is seen in all age groups and is substantial in the age groups 15-59 and 60+ and only marginal in 0-14 age group. In the case of females, there is a nominal increase in the 60+ age group, an increase by more than one point in the age group 0-14 and a fall of one point in the age group 15-59 in the proportion of agricultural workers to total workers.

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

STATEMENT 43

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

Sector	Age group	1961		1971		1981	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	All ages . . .	61.77	88.55	59.89	86.15	55.21	85.21
	0—14 . . .	84.98	92.46	88.29	92.44	87.72	93.56
	15—59 . . .	59.10	88.20	56.93	85.50	52.25	84.35
	60+ . . .	76.39	86.75	78.17	87.76	74.75	87.82
Secondary	All ages . . .	16.72	5.80	17.44	6.26	19.37	6.64
	0—14 . . .	8.15	4.78	5.23	4.81	6.15	4.25
	15—59 . . .	17.80	5.94	18.74	6.47	20.58	6.93
	60+ . . .	9.97	5.26	9.25	4.55	11.31	4.81
Tertiary	All ages . . .	21.51	5.65	22.67	7.59	25.42	8.15
	0—14 . . .	6.87	2.76	6.48	2.75	6.13	2.19
	15—59 . . .	23.10	5.86	24.33	8.03	27.17	8.72
	60+ . . .	13.64	7.99	12.59	7.69	13.94	7.37

NOTE : The proportions in each group are calculated on the basis of respective worker population in that particular age group.

Between 1971 and 1981 there has been a decline in the proportion of main workers in the primary sector among both males and females, the decline being pronounced in the case of males. The decline in the primary sector is noticed in all the age groups for males but in the case of females there is a marginal increase in the age group 60+ and an increase of more than one point in the age group 0-14. In the 15-59 age group, the proportion of female work force in the primary sector has fallen by one point.

In the secondary sector, the proportion of males has gone up significantly between 1971 and 1981. The relative increase is much more in the age group 60+ and 15-59 than in the age group 0-14. In the case of females, there is a marginal increase of the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector with a decline in the age group 0-14 and an increase in both the age groups 15-59 and 60+.

In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male workers has increased between 1971 and 1981 by about three points while the proportion of females has increased only marginally. In the case of males and females there has been a decline in the age group 0-14. In the case of females the proportion of main workers in the tertiary sector has declined very much in the age group 0-14 as well as in the age group 60+ with a corresponding increase in the age group 15-59.

The distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector between 1961 and 1981 indicates that the proportion of workers in the primary sector has come down by about 7 points and 3 points respectively for males and females. On the other hand, there has been a large increase in the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector from 16.72 per cent to 19.37 per cent in the case of males and from 5.80 per cent to 6.64 per cent in case of females. The proportion of workers in the tertiary sector has also increased between 1961 and 1981 for both males and females. In case of both males and females in the primary sector the proportion has decreased in all the age groups, except in the age group 0-14. In case of females in the age group 60 and above, it has increased. The increase of the proportion of female main workers between 1961 and 1981 in the secondary sector is shared by all age groups except the age group of 0-14 and 60+. In case of males, there is a relatively greater increase in the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector in the age group 15-59 and 60+. In the tertiary sector, there is a decline in case of males in the age group 0-14 while in the case of females, there is a decline in the age group 0-14 as well as 60+ though the overall rate has gone up from 5.65 per cent to 8.15 per cent between 1961-81. The increase in overall rate for females in the tertiary sector is mainly due to a substantial increase in the age group 15-59 wherein the proportion had gone up from 5.86 per cent in 1961 to 8.72 per cent in 1981.

Distribution of main workers by literacy in urban areas

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

STATEMENT 44

Distribution per cent of main workers by literacy and age group in urban areas, 1981

Age group	Percentage of literate main workes to total main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	75.79	79.88	49.31
0–14	39.57	44.69	26.47
15–19	69.95	73 88	49.49
20–24	82.67	85.00	66.80
25–29	84.09	86.50	67.23
30–34	81.39	84.72	58.96
35–39	76.35	80.60	49.12
40–49	71.46	76.70	37.79
50–59	68.04	73.62	27.08
60+	56.77	64.29	10.56

75.79 per cent of the main workers in urban areas of Maharashtra are literate. Literacy is highest in the age group 25-29 (84.09) followed by the age group 20-24. Beyond the age group 25-29, the proportion of literates falls steadily. The proportion of literate main workers is the lowest in the age group 0-14. Sexwise, literacy among female main workers is very low as compared to male main workers, the proportion of literate female workers being 49.31 per cent as against 79.88 per cent for males. After reaching a maximum of 67.23 per cent in the age group 25-29, the proportion falls steadily in older age groups. The gap in proportion of literates is least in the age groups 0-14, 20-24 and 25-29, while it is maximum in the age group 60+, closely followed by age group 50-59.

Marginal Workers

There are 24.16 lakh marginal workers in Maharashtra of whom 3.96 lakhs are males and 20.20 lakhs are females. Of the marginal workers, 22.30 lakhs are in the rural areas and only 1.86 lakhs or a little less than 8 per cent are in the urban areas. In the rural areas more females have been reported as marginal workers.

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

STATEMENT 45

Distribution (per cent) of marginal workers by age groups, 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	11.90	19.10	10.49	12.51	22.83	10.82	4.56	4.91	4.28
15–59	82.63	73.44	84.43	81.97	69.19	84.07	90.41	89.62	91.04
60+	5.43	7.40	5.04	5.47	7.92	5.06	5.01	5.42	4.68

Children in the age group 0-14 constitute nearly one-fifth of marginal male workers. Among female marginal workers, approximately one out of ten are in the age group 0-14. In absolute number, however, there are 211,914 female marginal workers in the 0-14 age group as against 75,607 male marginal workers, but since the number of female marginal workers is much higher than male marginal workers, the proportion seems apparently low.

The percentage of marginal workers in the age group 0-14 is distinctly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas for both males and females. Both in the rural and urban areas, a large number of persons aged 60 and over still participate in economic activity.

Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories

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

STATEMENT 46

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

Industrial category		Males	Females
	1	2	3
I	Cultivators	32.76	48.66
II	Agricultural labourers	37.30	43.30
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.81	0.99
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.13	0.01
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		
	(a) Household industry	3.52	2.18
	(b) Other than household industry	7.20	1.67
VI	Construction	2.74	0.78
VII	Trade and Commerce	6.18	1.04
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	1.99	0.03
IX	Other Services	5.37	1.34

32.76 per cent of the male marginal workers and 48.66 per cent of female marginal workers are cultivators while 37.30 per cent of male and 43.30 per cent of female marginal workers are agricultural labourers. Nearly 73 per cent of the male and 93 per ment of the female marginal workers work in the agricultural sector, including livestock, forestry, fishing etc. 10.72 per cent of the male marginal workers and 3.85 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the manufacturing sector. The secondary sector accounts for 13.46 per cent of the male marginal workers and 4.63 per cent of the female marginal workers. The tertiary sector accounts for 13.54 per cent of the male marginal workers and 2.41 per cent of the female marginal workers.

Total work force

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

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

STATEMENT 47

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

Total Rural Urban	Category of Workers	1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total							
	(a) Marginal workers	1.69	0.12	3.38	3.85	1.22	6.65
	(b) Main workers	36.48	52.09	19.70	38.71	52.51	23.98
	(c) Total workers	38.17	52.21	23.08	42.56	53.73	30.63
Rural							
	(a) Marginal workers	2.31	0.14	4.51	5.47	1.53	9.46
	(b) Main workers	38.60	52.60	24.39	42.70	53.86	31.39
	(c) Total workers	40.91	52.74	28.90	48.17	55.39	40.85
Urban							
	(a) Marginal workers	0.33	0.09	0.62	0.85	0.69	1.03
	(b) Main workers	31.80	51.06	8.31	31.31	50.17	9.11
	(c) Total workers	32.13	51.15	8.93	32.16	50.86	10.14

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

If the participation rates for main workers and marginal workers are combined, a very significant increase in participation rate of females in Maharashtra is noticed. Taking both main workers and marginal workers, the over all work participation rate in 1981 is 42.56 per cent as against 38.17 per cent in 1971. The male work participation rate is 53.73 per cent in 1981 as against 52.21 in 1971 while female participation rate of 1981 is 30.63 per cent as against 23.08 per cent in 1971. Thus, there has been a significant increase in the female participation rate in Maharashtra between 1971 and 1981. The female work participation rates increased from 28.90 per cent in 1971 to 40.85 per cent in 1981 in rural areas and 8.93 per cent in 1971 to 10.14 per cent in 1981 in urban areas. The large increase in the female work participation rates between 1971—81 is due to the large increase in rates among both the main workers and marginal workers. Another important aspect of the participation rates in Maharashtra is that the total worker rate for females is quite high (40.85 per cent) in rural areas of Maharashtra.

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

STATEMENT 48

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

Industrial category		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
I	Cultivators	36.11	33.67	40.69
II	Agricultural labourers	28.05	18.94	45.10
III	Livestock, forestry fishing etc.	2.06	2.64	0.95
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.29	0.36	0.15
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs :			
	(a) Household industry	2.54	2.64	2.36
	(b) Other than household industry	10.32	14.37	2.74
VI	Constructions	1.83	2.22	1.10
VII	Trade and Commerce	6.69	9.37	1.68
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	2.98	4.39	0.35
IX	Other Services	9.13	11.40	4.88

Of the total work force 36.11 per cent are cultivators and 28.05 per cent are agricultural labourers, 12.86 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector, 6.69 per cent in trade and commerce and 9.13 per cent in other services. Among males, 33.67 per cent are cultivators and 18.94 per cent are agricultural labourers, 17.01 per cent are engaged in manufacturing activities, 9.37 per cent in trade and commerce and 11.40 per cent in other services. Among females, 40.69 per cent are cultivators and 45.10 per cent are agricultural labourers while 5.10 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector and 4.88 per cent in other services. Though Maharashtra is a highly industrialised state, yet it is noticed that around two third of the total work force continues to work in the agricultural sector. There is a wide disparity in the distribution of males and females in various sectors. While only 55 per cent of the male work force is in the agricultural sector, as much as 87 per cent of the female work force is engaged in agricultural operations. 19 per cent of male workers and 6 per cent of female workers are in the secondary sector while 25 per cent of male workers and 7 per cent of female workers work in the tertiary sector.

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

STATEMENT 49

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

Industrial categories	Persons			Males			Females		
	0–14	15–59	60+	0–14	15–59	60+	0–14	15–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I–IX	5.78	88.16	5.98	4.39	88.75	6.78	8.39	87.05	4.49
I	5.28	85.88	8.78	4.23	84.40	11.30	6.90	88.18	4.87
II	10.62	84.20	5.11	10.26	83.70	5.97	10.90	84.60	4.43
III	18.59	76.60	4.68	18.56	76.42	4.89	18.74	77.53	3.64
IV	2.09	95.93	1.90	1.50	96.32	2.08	4.87	94.10	1.03
V(a)	3.03	89.07	7.80	2.11	88.35	9.43	4.96	90.56	4.38
V(b)	1.48	95.48	2.97	1.19	95.74	3.00	4.40	92.82	2.68
VI	2.97	93.54	3.41	1.75	94.30	3.87	7.59	90.67	1.67
VII	1.76	92.57	5.58	1.79	92.69	5.43	1.46	91.22	1.17
VIII	0.35	97.68	1.86	0.34	97.69	1.86	0.64	97.42	1.89
IX	1.04	95.77	3.07	0.67	96.14	3.07	2.65	94.14	3.11

I—Cultivators; II—Agricultural labourers; III—Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.
IV—Mining and quarrying; V—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, and Repairs; V(a)—Household industry
V(b)—Other than household industry; VI—Constructions
VII—Trade and commerce; VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications; IX—Other Services

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

88.16 per cent of the total work force is in the age group 15-59, 5.78 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 5.98 per cent in the age group 60+. Among males, 88.75 per cent are in the age group 15-59, 4.39 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 6.78 per cent in the age group 60+. Among females, 87.05 per cent are in the age group 15-59 and 4.49 per cent in the age group 60+. In the age group 0-14, the relative share of the female workers is much larger than that of males but in the age group 60+ the relative share of females is much lower than that of males. The age group 0-14 accounts for 5.28 per cent of the workers in category I, 10.62 per cent in category II and 18.59 per cent in category III.

Among female workers in category I, 6.90 per cent are in the age group 0-14. This age group accounts for 10.90 per cent of the total female agricultural labourers and 18.74 per cent of total female workers in category III.

PART II
TABLES

8—379 R. G. India (ND), 83

B-1 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Population			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TOTAL	Total	62,784,169	32,415,125	30,369,044	24,301,792	17,019,598	7,282,195	2,416,437	395,747	2,20,690	36,065,940	14,999,781	21,066,159
	0 -14	24,065,027	12,366,767	11,698,259	1,256,935	688,554	568,381	287,521	75,607	211,914	22,520,570	11,602,606	10,917,964
	15—19	5,837,797	3,149,266	2,688,532	2,366,834	1,544,756	822,078	321,339	83,524	237,816	3,149,623	1,520,985	1,628,638
	20—24	5,512,513	2,850,440	2,662,073	3,137,371	2,199,622	937,750	331,037	75,111	255,925	2,044,105	575,707	1,468,398
	25—29	4,956,856	2,522,439	2,434,417	3,240,733	2,330,371	910,362	283,059	42,874	240,185	1,433,064	149,194	1,283,870
	30—34	4,137,697	2,114,050	2,023,647	2,881,812	2,032,494	849,319	245,788	23,752	222,036	1,010,096	57,805	952,292
	35 -39	3,866,371	1,973,094	1,893,277	2,753,369	1,916,349	837,020	224,913	17,492	217,421	878,089	39,253	838,836
	40—49	6,241,341	3,264,809	2,976,531	4,495,815	3,158,394	1,337,421	366,528	27,128	339,400	1,378,998	79,288	1,299,710
	50—59	4,095,934	2,173,211	1,922,723	2,682,614	1,983,933	698,681	213,982	20,754	193,228	1,199,338	168,524	1,030,814
	60 +	4,017,206	1,971,614	2,045,592	1,466,980	1,151,169	315,811	131,212	29,285	101,928	2,419,013	791,160	1,627,854
	Age not stated	53,429	29,436	23,993	19,329	13,956	5,373	1,057	220	836	33,043	15,259	17,784
RURAL	Total	40,790,576	20,527,455	20,263,120	17,416,537	11,055,110	6,361,427	2,230,000	313,433	1,916,567	21,144,039	9,158,913	11,985,127
	0 -14	16,250,676	8,332,938	7,917,737	1,158,697	617,892	540,804	279,017	71,563	207,454	14,812,962	7,643,483	7,169,479
	15—19	3,648,412	1,948,865	1,699,547	1,938,190	1,185,242	752,948	295,888	69,469	226,419	1,414,334	694,155	720,179
	20—24	3,174,785	1,538,563	1,636,222	2,134,698	1,325,275	809,423	296,080	53,721	242,360	744,007	159,568	584,439
	25—29	2,882,427	1,391,374	1,491,053	2,083,482	1,317,795	765,686	257,478	31,361	226,117	541,467	42,218	499,250
	30—34	2,504,204	1,195,586	1,308,618	1,880,006	1,160,166	720,139	225,007	16,458	208,549	398,891	18,961	379,929
	35—39	2,448,614	1,176,885	1,271,729	1,869,042	1,151,267	717,775	216,042	11,895	204,147	363,530	13,723	349,807
	40—49	4,134,141	2,066,634	2,067,507	3,177,286	2,017,401	1,159,885	338,595	18,580	320,015	618,260	30,653	587,607
	50—59	2,815,904	1,445,370	1,370,534	1,973,460	1,359,826	613,634	198,999	15,384	183,615	643,446	70,161	573,285
	60+	2,902,178	1,415,096	1,487,082	1,188,261	911,453	276,808	121,875	24,821	97,054	1,592,042	478,822	1,113,220
	Age not stated	29,235	16,143	13,092	13,115	8,792	4,323	1,019	182	836	15,101	7,169	7,932
URBAN	Total	21,993,593	11,887,670	10,105,924	6,885,256	5,964,488	920,768	186,437	82,314	104,123	14,921,901	5,840,868	9,081,033
	0—14	7,814,351	4,033,829	3,780,522	98,239	70,662	27,577	8,504	4,044	4,460	7,707,608	3,959,123	3,748,485
	15—19	2,189,385	1,200,400	988,985	428,645	359,515	69,130	25,452	14,055	11,397	1,735,289	826,831	908,459
	20—24	2,337,728	1,311,877	1,025,851	1,002,673	874,346	128,326	34,956	21,391	13,566	1,300,099	416,140	883,959
	25—29	2,074,429	1,131,064	943,364	1,157,251	1,012,576	144,675	25,581	11,512	14,068	891,597	106,976	784,621
	30—34	1,633,493	918,464	715,029	1,001,507	872,327	129,179	20,781	7,294	13,487	611,206	38,843	572,362
	35—39	1,417,757	796,209	621,548	884,327	765,082	119,245	18,871	5,597	13,274	514,559	25,530	489,029
	40—49	2,107,199	1,198,175	909,024	1,318,528	1,140,992	177,536	27,933	8,548	19,385	760,738	48,634	712,104
	50—59	1,280,029	727,840	552,189	709,154	624,108	85,047	14,983	5,370	9,613	555,892	98,363	457,529
	60+	1,115,028	556,518	558,510	278,719	239,716	39,003	9,338	4,464	4,874	826,971	312,338	514,634
	Age not stated	24,194	13,293	10,901	6,213	5,164	1,049	38	38	..	17,942	8,090	9,852

B-2 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

Age Group	Population			Literate			Main Workers				Marginal Workers				Non-workers			
							Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	14	15	16	17	18	19
TOTAL	21,993,593	11,887,670	10,105,924	14,058,085	8,535,605	5,522,480	4,764,556	453,985	1,199,931	466,783	60,971	37,777	21,343	66,346	3,710,078	5,030,718	2,130,790	4,050,315
0—14	7,814,351	4,033,829	3,780,522	3,919,031	2,105,009	1,814,021	31,578	7,299	39,084	20,279	1,942	1,605	2,103	2,855	2,071,490	1,805,117	1,887,633	1,943,368
15—19	2,189,385	1,200,400	988,985	1,852,026	1,063,461	788,563	265,611	4,214	93,904	34,916	11,307	5,534	2,749	5,863	786,543	748,817	40,287	159,642
20—24	2,337,728	1,311,877	1,025,851	1,900,993	1,156,675	744,318	743,212	85,725	131,134	42,601	18,733	6,871	2,658	6,695	394,730	651,722	21,410	232,237
25—29	2,074,429	1,131,064	943,364	1,619,173	980,646	638,527	875,922	97,260	136,654	47,416	9,377	6,659	2,135	7,409	95,346	534,608	11,630	250,012
30—34	1,633,493	918,464	715,029	1,212,609	774,364	438,245	739,007	76,167	133,321	53,013	5,244	5,432	2,050	8,056	30,113	356,647	8,730	215,715
35—39	1,417,757	796,209	621,548	968,356	637,600	330,756	616,628	58,571	148,453	60,674	3,421	4,377	2,176	8,897	17,550	267,808	7,980	221,221
40—49	2,107,199	1,198,175	909,024	1,324,363	909,885	414,478	875,172	67,097	265,820	110,439	4,681	4,918	3,867	14,467	30,031	342,464	18,603	369,640
50—59	1,280,029	727,840	552,189	735,047	526,498	208,549	459,462	23,029	164,645	62,018	3,121	1,677	2,249	7,936	63,915	183,842	34,448	273,687
60+	1,115,028	556,518	558,510	511,670	372,765	138,906	154,117	4,119	85,599	34,884	3,106	704	1,358	4,169	215,542	134,082	96,796	380,552
Age not stated	24,194	13,293	10,901	14,817	8,702	6,115	3,847	505	1,317	545	38	..	..	..	4,817	5,611	3,273	4,241

B-3 MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			Total Main Workers		MAIN WORKERS							
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		Parsons	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	14	15
TOTAL	Total	62,784,169	32,415,125	30,369,044	17,019,598	7,282,195	5,733,565	2,802,345	3,149,788	3,321,067	449,480	68,617	62,944	13,516
	0—14	24,065,027	12,366,767	11,698,259	688,554	568,381	216,868	169,594	304,905	347,631	81,286	13,911	923	640
	15—19	5,837,797	3,149,266	2,688,532	1,544,756	822,078	551,669	309,122	482,077	418,016	58,736	6,650	3,244	1,290
	20—24	5,512,513	2,850,440	2,662,073	2,199,622	937,750	622,926	353,092	416,413	419,756	45,682	7,066	7,151	2,089
	25—29	4,956,856	2,522,439	2,434,417	2,330,371	910,362	607,812	336,975	351,292	387,268	48,272	7,244	12,032	2,480
	30—34	4,137,697	2,114,050	2,023,647	2,032,494	849,319	537,085	320,072	296,128	364,827	43,355	8,095	10,978	2,177
	35—39	3 866,371	1,973,094	1 ,893,277	1,916,249	837,020	573,400	329,814	297,989	360,500	45,292	6,731	10,611	1,669
	40—49	6,241,341	3,264,809	2,976,531	3,158,394	1,337,421	1,114,923	553,117	500,280	573,402	66,386	10,823	12,393	2,501
	50—59	4,095,934	2,173,211	1,922,723	1,983,933	698,681	857,901	297,725	308,214	303,597	38,083	5,563	4,229	529
	60+	4,017,206	1,971,614	2,045,592	1,151,169	315,811	647,011	131,452	190,329	143,393	21,837	2,357	1,322	140
	Age not stated	53,429	29,436	23,993	13,956	5,373	3,968	1,381	2,161	2,676	550	77	60	..
RURAL	Total	40,790,576	20,527,455	20,263,120	11,055,110	6,361,427	5,567,297	2,769,274	2,954,144	3,165,815	347,940	58,185	42,125	11,958
	0—14	16,250,676	8,332,938	7,917,737	617,892	540,804	214,074	168,632	294,770	339,193	78,555	13,305	845	622
	15—19	3,648,412	1,948,865	1,699,547	1,185,242	752,948	540,883	306,997	457,716	401,309	52,612	5,707	2,649	1,194
	20—24	3,174,785	1,538,563	1,636,222	1,325,275	809,423	605,238	350,170	388,523	402,664	33,378	5,960	5,338	1,782
	25—29	2,882,427	1,391,374	1,491,053	1,317,795	765,686	589,943	333,857	328,685	370,759	33,999	6,145	7,896	2,314
	30—34	2,504,204	1,195,586	1,308,618	1,160,166	720,139	521,277	316,806	277,778	347,031	28,914	6,736	7,043	1,939
	35—39	2,448,614	1,176,885	1,271,729	1,151,267	717,775	558,291	325,773	279,269	341,488	30,604	5,603	6,690	1,455
	40—49	4,134,141	2,066,634	2,067,507	2,017,401	1,159,885	1,082,490	545,247	465,603	541,184	45,480	8,326	8,030	2,136
	50—59	2,815,904	1,445,370	1,370,534	1,359,826	613,634	830,629	292,599	284,556	285,683	27,339	4,562	2,661	416
	60+	2,902,178	1,415,096	1,487,082	911,453	276,808	620,609	127,713	175,296	134,066	16,751	1,785	972	99
	Age not stated	29,235	16,143	13,092	8,792	4,323	3,861	1,381	1,947	2,439	308	55	..	..
URBAN	Total	21,993,593	11,887,670	10,105,924	5,964,488	920,768	166,268	33,071	195,644	155,252	101,541	10,432	20,819	1,558
	0—14	7,814,351	4,033,829	3,780,522	70,662	27,577	2,794	962	10,135	8,438	2,731	606	78	18
	15—19	2,189,385	1,200,400	988,985	359,515	69,130	10,786	2,125	24,361	16,707	6,124	943	594	96
	20—24	2,337,728	1,311,877	1,025,851	874,346	128,326	17,688	2,922	27,890	17,092	12,304	1,106	1,814	307
	25—29	2,074,429	1,131,064	943,364	1,012,576	144,675	17,869	3,118	22,607	16,509	14,273	1,198	4,136	166
	30—34	1,633,493	918,464	715,029	872,327	129,179	15,808	3,265	18,351	17,797	14,442	1,358	3,935	238
	35—39	1,417,757	796,209	621,548	765,082	119,245	15,109	4,042	18,720	19,012	14,689	1,127	3,920	214
	40—49	2,107,199	1,198,175	909,024	1,140,992	177,536	32,433	7,771	34,677	32,218	20,906	2,496	4,363	365
	50—59	1,280,029	727,840	552,189	624,108	85,047	27,272	5,127	23,657	17,914	10,744	1,001	1,569	113
	60+	1,115,028	556,518	558,510	239,716	39,003	26,402	3,740	15,033	9,327	5,086	573	350	41
	Age not stated	24,194	13,293	10,901	5,164	1,049	107	..	214	237	241	23	60	..

B-3 MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX — *Concld.*

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	MAIN WORKERS											
		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs											
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household Industry		VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
TOTAL	Total	445,354	175,152	2,474,844	221,506	376,355	86,342	1,606,711	134,792	755,888	32,063	1,964,668	426,796
	0—14	8,232	8,611	27,871	9,542	6,268	6,008	27,175	1,665	2,456	195	12,569	10,584
	15—19	34,400	19,289	171,338	24,492	27,114	12,500	125,620	5,955	25,346	1,270	65,212	23,494
	20—24	58,762	23,148	411,638	38,493	56,460	13,998	257,536	17,144	103,271	6,326	219,782	56,638
	25—29	59,186	24,225	452,934	35,587	63,368	13,151	271,350	21,955	136,089	7,168	328,036	74,208
	30—34	50,813	21,034	368,517	30,240	53,378	11,378	225,724	18,827	119,081	4,688	327,432	67,981
	35—39	48,028	21,087	310,300	25,487	49,781	9,606	181,537	18,110	104,833	4,555	294,578	59,460
	40—49	84,399	33,197	438,071	36,503	70,464	13,245	271,869	26,092	165,566	5,399	434,042	83,142
	50—59	59,046	16,518	218,648	15,044	34,728	4,878	157,440	14,965	84,496	1,856	221,148	38,006
	60+	42,004	7,818	73,752	5,870	14,496	1,508	87,109	9,877	13,869	589	59,441	12,806
	Age not stated	484	224	1,774	248	297	69	1,352	201	882	18	2,428	477
RURAL	Total	270,134	115,779	533,118	62,921	167,963	53,893	348,161	35,804	151,603	3,859	672,625	83,939
	0—14	5,680	6,714	7,878	4,606	3,844	4,655	8,058	640	572	103	3,615	2,335
	15—19	19,241	12,891	42,227	8,148	13,490	9,108	30,138	2,299	6,505	529	19,780	4,767
	20—24	31,423	16,105	88,586	9,180	25,054	8,796	56,912	3,613	24,179	1,077	66,643	10,075
	25—29	32,680	15,218	101,603	9,612	27,457	8,069	56,104	4,137	29,170	750	110,258	14,823
	30—34	30,108	13,671	78,798	8,492	23,270	6,541	49,043	4,035	25,367	385	118,569	14,504
	35—39	29,933	13,340	62,216	7,106	21,101	5,672	37,849	5,072	20,940	408	104,373	11,859
	40—49	54,487	21,955	86,145	10,053	31,096	7,378	56,873	7,493	29,979	404	157,217	15,608
	50—59	37,986	10,993	44,358	3,885	15,793	2,858	31,969	4,943	12,830	125	71,703	7,570
	60+	28,300	4,783	20,761	1,717	6,696	765	20,813	3,522	1,884	78	19,371	2,280
	Age not stated	297	109	546	121	161	50	401	50	177	..	1,094	118
URBAN	Total	175,220	59,373	1,941,726	158,585	208,392	32,448	1,258,550	98,988	604,285	28,204	1,292,044	342,857
	0—14	2,553	1,897	19,993	4,936	2,424	1,353	19,117	1,025	1,884	92	8,954	8,249
	15—19	15,160	6,399	129,111	16,343	13,624	3,392	95,483	3,657	18,840	740	45,432	18,728
	20—24	27,339	7,042	323,052	29,313	31,406	5,202	200,624	13,530	79,092	5,249	153,318	46,563
	25—29	26,506	9,007	351,331	25,975	35,912	5,082	215,246	17,818	106,919	6,418	217,778	59,385
	30—34	20,705	7,363	289,719	21,748	30,108	4,837	176,681	14,792	93,714	4,303	208,863	53,477
	35—39	18,095	7,747	248,084	18,381	28,680	3,935	143,687	13,039	83,893	4,147	190,205	47,601
	40—49	29,912	11,242	351,926	26,450	39,367	5,867	214,996	18,599	135,587	4,995	276,825	67,534
	50—59	21,060	5,524	174,290	11,159	18,934	2,019	125,470	10,022	71,666	1,731	149,445	30,436
	60+	13,704	3,035	52,991	4,153	7,800	743	66,296	6,355	11,984	511	40,070	10,525
	Age not stated	187	116	1,228	128	136	18	951	151	705	18	1,334	358

B-7 MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total			MAIN WORKERS							
					I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	Total	2,416,437	395,747	2,020,690	129,659	983,116	147,636	875,024	11,114	19,985	496	158
	0—14	287,521	75,607	211,914	31,130	91,694	33,376	109,752	4,209	2,696	27	26
	15—19	321,339	83,524	237,816	28,743	112,009	33,752	108,221	2,122	2,452	76	31
	20—24	331,037	75,111	255,925	22,507	120,346	26,299	112,524	1,155	2,244	115	46
	25—29	283,059	42,874	240,185	11,707	113,585	14,331	103,830	972	2,706	17	55
	30—34	245,788	23,752	222,036	4,525	106,958	9,205	93,738	405	2,330	100	..
	35—39	234,913	17,492	217,421	3,254	106,234	6,302	91,473	456	1,703	63	..
	40—49	366,528	27,128	339,400	5,199	173,390	11,015	138,438	496	3,216	60	..
	50—59	213,982	20,754	193,228	6,801	105,618	6,721	74,042	560	1,769	38	..
	60+	131,212	29,285	101,928	15,754	52,869	6,579	42,611	671	868	..	..
	Age not stated	1,057	220	836	39	412	56	395	69	..	..	..
RURAL	Total	2,230,000	313,433	1,916,567	123,585	971,255	139,430	848,428	9,934	16,825	333	158
	0—14	279,017	71,563	207,454	30,821	91,299	32,746	107,968	4,044	2,490	27	26
	15—19	295,888	69,469	226,419	27,942	110,158	32,206	104,782	1,992	2,114	34	31
	20—24	296,080	53,721	242,360	20,974	119,315	24,151	109,221	951	2,000	73	46
	25—29	257,478	31,361	226,117	10,796	112,235	13,576	100,632	646	2,335	17	55
	30—34	225,007	16,458	208,549	4,294	105,626	8,399	90,784	398	1,895	43	..
	35—39	216,042	11,895	204,147	2,886	104,753	5,617	88,069	456	1,283	63	..
	40—49	338,595	18,580	320,015	4,261	171,303	10,252	133,686	335	2,500	39	..
	50—59	198,999	15,384	183,615	6,415	104,052	6,214	71,585	446	1,461	38	..
	60+	121,875	24,821	97,054	15,156	52,101	6,212	41,308	596	747	..	..
	Age not stated	1,019	182	836	39	412	56	395	69	..	..	..
URBAN	Total	186,437	82,314	104,123	6,074	11,861	8,206	26,596	1,180	3,160	163	..
	0—14	8,504	4,044	4,460	310	395	630	1,784	165	206	..	..
	15—19	25,452	14,055	11,397	800	1,851	1,546	3,440	130	338	42	..
	20—24	34,956	21,391	13,566	1,532	1,031	2,147	3,302	203	244	42	..
	25—29	25,581	11,513	14,068	910	1,350	755	3,199	326	372	..	..
	30—34	20,781	7,294	13,487	231	1,331	805	2,954	7	435	57	..
	35—39	18,871	5,597	13,274	368	1,481	685	3,405	..	420	..	..
	40—49	27,933	8,548	19,385	938	2,087	763	4,752	161	717	21	..
	50—59	14,983	5,370	9,613	386	1,566	507	2,457	114	308	..	..
	60+	9,338	4,464	4,874	598	768	367	1,303	75	120	..	..
	Age not stated	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B-7 MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX—*Concld.*

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	MAIN WORKERS											
		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									
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOTAL	Total	13,923	43,977	28,492	33,645	10,856	15,810	24,449	21,100	7,887	703	21,235	27,173
	0—14	1,462	2,263	1,864	1,672	501	1,748	2,061	607	149	15	828	1,442
	15—19	2,357	4,361	5,809	4,117	2,073	2,409	4,870	1,404	813	126	2,909	2,865
	20—24	2,368	6,050	7,036	5,388	1,661	2,441	5,787	3,089	2,906	64	5,278	3,733
	25—29	1,734	6,187	4,333	5,153	1,298	2,171	3,037	2,570	1,334	58	4,113	3,869
	30—34	1,043	6,138	2,414	4,564	1,504	1,632	2,036	2,942	626	132	1,895	3,602
	35—39	1,033	5,557	1,919	4,313	974	2,002	1,635	2,642	537	65	1,318	3,433
	40—49	1,509	7,939	2,306	4,986	1,674	2,368	2,147	4,391	698	107	2,024	4,564
	50—59	1,111	3,702	1,557	2,473	668	845	1,397	2,121	503	105	1,397	2,554
	60+	1,305	1,780	1,255	979	484	195	1,462	1,304	320	31	1,455	1,292
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	19	..	18	30	..	..	19	..
RURAL	Total	9,508	28,778	9,290	19,196	4,212	13,745	8,592	10,798	1,505	89	7,045	7,296
	0—14	1,210	1,628	706	1,071	329	1,716	1,245	525	50	..	384	732
	15—19	1,605	2,952	1,839	2,448	943	2,289	1,750	931	197	24	961	691
	20—24	1,376	4,233	1,841	2,741	650	2,262	1,565	1,455	591	..	1,547	1,088
	25—29	1,260	4,088	1,510	2,943	688	1,628	1,139	1,157	215	..	1,515	1,044
	30—34	543	3,605	732	2,813	539	1,420	738	1,387	40	18	732	1,001
	35—39	745	3,936	744	2,380	347	1,695	448	1,232	113	..	477	800
	40—49	1,026	4,935	765	2,638	296	1,856	777	2,033	198	..	631	1,065
	50—59	712	2,375	683	1,612	270	718	256	1,237	49	47	300	528
	60+	1,031	1,027	468	551	151	162	656	811	54	..	498	347
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	30	..	..	..	..
URBAN	Total	4,415	15,199	19,202	14,449	6,643	2,065	15,858	10,302	6,382	614	14,190	19,877
	0—14	252	635	1,157	601	172	33	816	81	99	15	444	710
	15—19	753	1,409	3,970	1,669	1,130	121	3,119	473	617	102	1,947	1,993
	20—24	992	1,818	5,195	2,647	1,011	179	4,222	1,634	2,315	64	3,730	2,645
	25—29	474	2,099	2,823	2,209	610	543	1,898	1,413	1,119	58	2,598	2,826
	30—34	500	2,533	1,681	1,751	965	211	1,298	1,556	586	115	1,164	2,600
	35—39	289	1,621	1,175	1,934	627	307	1,187	1,410	425	65	841	2,633
	40—49	483	3,004	1,541	2,349	1,377	512	1,370	2,358	501	107	1,393	3,499
	50—59	399	1,327	874	860	399	126	1,140	884	454	58	1,097	2,026
	60+	274	753	787	428	333	33	807	492	267	31	957	945
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..

C-1 AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			MARITAL STATUS									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separarted		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	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	14	15
TOTAL	All Ages	62,784,169	32,415,125	30,369,044	18,044,183	13,751,806	13,699,417	13,808,630	573,156	2,649,746	70,424	152,017	27,945	6,845
	0– 9	15,940,031	8,142,222	7,797,808	8,142,222	7,797,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10–14	8,124,996	4,224,545	3,900,451	4,172,245	3,769,876	47,365	124,725	383	1,034	83	1,336	4,469	3,480
	15–19	5,837,797	3,149,266	2,688,532	2,971,650	1,638,607	171,511	1,024,174	916	7,201	1,060	16,596	4,128	1,954
	20—24	5,512,513	2,850,440	2,662,073	1,850,059	372,603	983,289	2,235,433	5,645	22,810	8,100	30,174	3,347	513
	25—29	4,956,856	2,522,439	2,434,417	591,251	85,011	1,905,525	2,282,999	11,232	40,696	10,990	25,472	3,440	239
	30–34	4,137,697	2,114,050	2,023,647	133,366	27,552	1,952,560	1,907,666	16,063	68,288	10,234	20,065	1,827	76
	35–39	3,866,371	1,973,094	1,893,277	51,890	14,142	1,889,160	1,756,177	21,753	107,076	8,701	15,882	1,591	..
	40–44	3,336,878	1,740,591	1,596,287	34,220	10,479	1,664,115	1,399,800	33,229	171,742	7,706	14,166	1,321	101
	45–49	2,904,463	1,524,218	1,380,245	24,890	6,994	1,447,786	1,128,829	43,991	235,650	6,557	8,773	995	38
	50–54	2,408,249	1,265,455	1,142,794	19,133	5,531	1,175,473	801,418	64,184	328,817	5,516	7,005	1,150	23
	55–59	1,687,685	907,756	777,929	11,510	3,623	830,993	492,351	61,379	279,971	3,102	3,901	771	183
	60–64	1,650,100	816,303	833,797	10,817	4,252	710,418	347,156	90,572	480,231	3,496	3,918	999	39
	65–69	962,632	482,227	480,405	6,229	1,481	403,188	163,216	70,180	313,736	1,995	1,912	635	6
	70+	1,404,473	673,083	731,390	8,090	2,895	507,455	135,573	153,143	590,581	2,804	2,222	1,591	120
	Age not stated	53,429	29,436	23,993	16,609	12,751	10,579	9,114	485	1,913	80	96	1,682	119
RURAL	All Ages	40,790,576	20,527,455	20,263,120	11,332,342	8,861,705	8,698,087	9,397,502	428,946	1,884,437	54,749	115,960	13,333	3,516
	0– 9	10,746,631	5,482,817	5,263,814	5,482,817	5,263,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10–14	5,504,045	2,850,122	2,653,923	2,812,238	2,545,146	35,033	104,477	304	1,000	83	1,241	2,464	2,558
	15–19	3,648,412	1,948,865	1,699,547	1,822,971	905,510	122,023	773,195	800	5,794	851	13,999	2,221	1,048
	20–24	3,174,785	1,538 563	1,636,222	876,273	105,453	650,381	1,489,016	4,287	17,061	6,398	24,595	1,224	96
	25—29	2,882,427	1,391,374	1,491,053	211,786	17,341	1,160,973	1,426.833	8,429	27,526	6,693	19,291	1,492	62
	30—34	2,504,204	1,195,586	1,308,618	44,810	6,069	1,130,889	1,240,864	11,353	47,275	7,847	14,380	687	30
	35—39	2,448,614	1,176,885	1,271,729	20,212	3,331	1,133,799	1,183,423	15,740	72,993	6,473	11,981	661	..
	40—44	2,182,055	1,074,645	1,107,410	15,605	2,767	1,028,309	977,873	24,379	1,16,409	5,933	10,318	419	42
	45—49	1,952,087	991,989	960,098	11,449	1,692	941,502	788,740	33,521	163,511	5,093	6,155	425	..
	50–54	1,637,457	828,630	808,828	8,857	1,406	766,544	573,190	48,528	229,016	4,215	5,216	486	..
	55–59	1,178,447	616,741	561,707	4,966	1,006	562,352	361,015	46,304	196,615	2,731	2,988	388	83
	60–64	1,182,407	578,628	603,779	5,325	638	501,295	253,690	68,697	346,540	2,702	2,894	610	17
	65–69	699,054	348,382	350,673	2,790	363	289,829	120,262	53,833	228,761	1,532	1,267	398	20
	70+	1,020,716	488,086	532,630	4,145	1,060	368,506	99,172	112,393	430,804	2,183	1,575	903	20
	Age not stated	29,235	16,143	13,092	8,099	6,108	6,651	5,754	378	1,131	60	58	956	40

C-1 AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—*Concld.*

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			MATERIAL STATUS									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	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	14	15
URBAN	All Ages	21,993,593	11,887,670	10,105,924	6,711,841	4,890,101	5,001,331	4,411,128	144,210	765,309	15,676	36,057	14,613	3,329
	0– 9	5,193,400	2,659,406	2,533,994	2,659,406	2,533,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10–14	2,620,951	1,374,423	1,246,528	1,360,007	1,224,730	12,332	20,248	79	33	..	95	2,004	1,422
	15–19	2,189,385	1,200,400	988,985	1,148,679	735,096	49,488	250,979	116	1,408	209	2,597	1,908	906
	20–24	2,337,728	1,311,877	1,025,851	973,786	267,150	332,908	746,417	1,358	5,749	1,702	6,118	2,123	416
	25–29	2,074,429	1,131,064	943,364	375,465	67,670	744,552	856,166	2,803	13,170	2,296	6,181	1,948	177
	30–34	1,633,493	918,464	715,029	88,556	21,483	821,671	666,802	4,711	21,012	2,387	5,685	1,140	46
	35–39	1,417,757	796,209	621,548	31,678	10,811	755,361	572,754	6,013	34,083	2,227	3,900	930	..
	40–44	1,154,823	665,946	488,877	18,615	7,712	635,805	421,927	8,849	55,333	1,774	3,847	902	59
	45–49	952,376	532,229	420,147	13,440	5,302	506,284	340,089	10,470	72,139	1,464	2,578	570	38
	50–54	770,791	436,826	333,966	10,277	4,126	408,928	228,228	15,656	99,801	1,301	1,789	664	23
	55–59	509,238	291,015	218,223	6,545	2,616	268,641	131,337	15,075	83,357	371	913	383	..
	60–64	467,693	237,675	230,018	5,493	1,814	209,123	93,466	21,875	133,691	795	1,025	389	22
	65–69	263,578	133,845	129,733	3,439	1,118	113,359	42,954	16,347	84,975	463	645	238	40
	70 +	383,757	184,998	198,759	3,945	1,835	138,949	36,401	40,750	159,776	665	647	688	100
	Age not stated	24,194	13,293	10,901	8,510	6,643	3,929	3,360	108	782	21	37	726	79

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

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate		LITERATE (Without Educational Level)*				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	62,784,169	32,415,125	30,369,044	13,358,623	19,804,741	274,931	137,510	4,751,359	3,217,682	5,450,689	3,271,839
0— 4	7,524,652	3,853,425	3,671,227	3,853,425	3,671,227	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	8,415,378	4,288,797	4,126,581	2,197,132	2,466,136	60,150	46,211	1,898,200	1,500,145	133,315	114,088
10—14	8,124,996	4,224,545	3,900,451	815,426	1,449,780	26,800	19,028	1,095,978	809,674	1,655,846	1,149,915
15—19	5,837,797	3,149,266	2,688,532	676,532	1,114,780	20,394	10,094	256,018	181,486	585,021	433,591
20—24	5,512,513	2,850,440	2,662,073	565,268	1,299,628	20,610	11,272	197,974	146,388	481 073	386,074
25—29	4,956,856	2,522,439	2,434,417	554,177	1,319,967	21,522	10,588	170,246	131,013	421,388	329,707
30—34	4,137,697	2,114,050	2,023,647	547 894	1,282,561	19,616	8,193	162,302	107,029	362,863	237,016
35—59	14,203,645	7,411,114	6,792,532	3,003,237	5,319,751	83,107	24,467	782,633	291,088	1,470,133	542,557
60+	4,017,206	1,971,614	2,045,592	1,133,990	1,865,974	21,746	7,444	182,176	47,174	337,205	76,603
Age not stated	53,429	29,436	23,993	11,541	14,846	986	211	5,833	3,686	3,846	2,288

Age Group	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL											
	Middle		Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/Inter-mediate/Pre-University		Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree		Graduate and Above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All Ages	4,114,336	2,188,383	2,791,702	1,152,510	636,664	230,394	19,093	9,150	131,759	21,605	885,968	335,229
0— 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	609,236	452,136	20,273	18,617	835	1,108	31	21	121	82	..	..
15—19	1,006,975	579,784	438,962	267,313	146,688	88,138	853	780	6,840	1,532	10,982	11,034
20—24	640,193	370,229	551,781	275,733	203,837	67,678	2,952	2,661	28,337	4,427	158,415	97,983
25—29	476,877	285,768	519,982	226,121	99,767	28,774	4,172	1,792	25,035	4,639	229,272	96,048
30—34	349,378	171,143	406,809	139,695	62,873	18,296	3,695	1,556	25,275	3,077	173,346	55,081
35—59	873,743	300,192	755,031	209,218	111,371	24,529	6,697	2,202	42,248	7,204	282,645	71,323
60+	154,837	27,571	95,964	14,866	10,871	1,723	622	138	3,790	544	30,413	3,554
Age not stated	3,098	1,561	2,632	947	423	147	69	..	114	100	893	207

*Includes figures for Educational Levels not classifiable.

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

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level)*				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	21,993,593	11,887,670	10,105,924	3,352,065	4,583,444	84,951	55,001	1,498,390	1,226,538	1,990,191	1,510,744
0— 4	2,510,401	1,279,811	1,230,589	1,279,811	1,230,589	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	2,682,999	1,379,594	1,303,405	512,562	535,151	20,457	16,940	770,208	677,278	76,367	74,037
10—14	2,620,951	1,374,423	1,246,528	136,447	200,761	6,441	5,635	283,294	229,595	6,33,412	527,665
15—19	2,189,385	1,200,400	988,985	136,939	200,420	6,672	3,865	54,403	43,258	189,990	151,642
20—24	2,337,728	1,311,877	1,025,851	155,202	281,533	7,838	4,648	53,700	41,148	176,708	144,970
25—29	2,074,429	1,131,064	943,364	150,418	304,837	7,397	4,243	44,511	41,306	146,287	138,154
30—34	1,633,493	918,464	715,029	144,100	276,784	6,340	3,368	42,737	35,960	125,421	107,135
35—59	4,804,985	2,722,224	2,082,761	648,241	1,128,979	23,149	12,001	197,775	124,478	522,598	305,999
60+	1,115,028	556,518	558,510	183,753	419,605	6,487	4,209	48,170	30,925	118,101	59,965
Age not stated	24,194	13,293	10,901	4,591	4,786	169	95	3,593	2,591	1,308	1,177

Age Group	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	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All Ages	1,919,006	1,287,620	1,802,255	913,230	452,407	200,143	8,170	7,218	94,434	16,715	685,801	305,269
0— 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	301,949	269,386	12,236	12,553	584	851	..	..	61	82	..	..
15—19	429,585	307,737	262,561	195,041	105,950	76,440	386	633	5,228	1,260	8,686	8,688
20—24	303,101	197,358	330,712	204,432	141,210	57,820	1,376	1,936	20,167	3,540	121,861	88,469
25—29	217,535	160,956	313,213	178,536	67,117	24,394	1,991	1,312	16,873	3,290	165,723	86,337
30—34	160,109	104,495	250,919	117,251	42,944	15,862	1,400	1,213	17,251	2,287	127,243	50,676
35—59	429,344	222,799	548,035	190,202	85,032	22,925	2,487	2,004	31,732	5,710	233,830	67,664
60+	76,029	23,743	83,060	14,453	9,364	1,704	507	120	3,063	487	27,982	3,298
Age not stated	1,353	1,145	1,520	762	205	147	24	..	58	59	472	138

*Includes figures for Educational Levels not classifiable.

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

Age Group	Total Population			Total persons attending School/College		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages . . .	21,993,593	1,1887,670	10,105,924	5,350,684	3,082,123	2,268,562
0— 4 . . .	2,510,401	1,279,811	1,230,589	34,822	18,191	16,632
5 . . .	569,142	298,595	270,546	179,841	98,350	81,490
6 . . .	540,454	275,211	265,243	322,974	170,411	152,562
7 . . .	527,019	268,529	258,491	407,539	214,839	192,700
8 . . .	586,564	305,938	280,626	487,217	262,615	224,603
9 . . .	459,820	231,320	228,499	403,683	209,882	193,802
5— 9 . . .	2,682,999	1,379,594	1,303,405	1,801,254	956,097	845,157
10—14 . . .	2,620,951	1,374423	1,246,528	2,103,261	1,163,946	939,315
15—19 . . .	2,189,385	1,200,400	988,985	1,007,762	639,870	367,892
20—24 . . .	2,337,728	1,311,877	1,025,851	300,411	229,219	71,192
25—29 . . .	2,074,429	1,131,064	943,364	47,928	36,490	11,438
30—34 . . .	1,633,493	918,464	715,029	14,705	10,127	4,578
35+ . . .	5,920,013	3,278,742	2,641,271	32,308	23,541	8,767
Age not stated . .	24,194	13,293	10,901	8,232	4,641	3,591

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

Age Group	Total Population			Total persons attending School/College		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages . .	40,790,576	20,527,455	20,263,120	6,522,384	4,198,668	2,323,716
0— 4 . . .	5,014,252	2,573,614	2,440,638	15,489	8,643	6,846
5 . . .	1,191,871	620,273	571,598	94,020	555,66	38,455
6 . . .	1,185,250	604,577	580,673	435,259	254,230	181,029
7 . . .	1,115,995	555,369	560,626	622,352	352,148	270,204
8 . . .	1,245,163	626,923	618,240	780,227	453,616	326,611
9 . . .	944,101	502,062	492,039	681,768	398,747	282,962
5— 9 . . .	5,732,379	2,909,203	2,823,176	2,613,566	1,514,306	1,099,260
10—14 . . .	5,504,045	2,850,122	2,653,923	2,981,892	1,922,884	1,059,008
15—19 . . .	3,648,412	1,948,865	1,699,547	754,206	616,649	137,558
20—24 . . .	3,174,785	1,538,563	1,636,222	108,031	97,891	10,139
25—29 . . .	2,882,427	1,391,374	1,491,053	17,781	14,642	3,139
30—34 . . .	2,504,204	1,195,586	1,308,618	6,116	4,178	1,938
35+ . . .	12,300,837	6,103,985	6,196,852	20,567	16,120	4,447
Age not stated . .	29,235	16,143	13,092	4,735	3,354	1,380

C-5 SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
All Ages	32,415,125	30,369,044
00	827,131	773,989
01	534,164	503,071
02	837,339	799,263
03	793,142	780,784
04	861,650	814,119
05	918,868	842,144
06	879,788	845,916
07	823,898	819,117
08	932,861	898,866
09	733,382	720,538
10	1,088,019	1,045,150
11	665,584	634,197
12	1,131,681	1,004,801
13	626,251	5,65,417
14	713,011	650,885
15	757,052	619,947
16	691,408	628,399
17	452,074	398,924
18	859,139	726,795
19	389,593	314,467
20	888,174	1,009,625
21	407,628	313,983
22	768,480	693,701
23	389,442	304,601
24	396,715	340,162
25	1,097,104	1,189,599
26	387,344	310,801
27	345,476	293005
28	524,592	501,170
29	167,923	139,842
30	1,177,342	1,281,418
31	147,911	104,577
32	476,907	393,199
33	167,386	123,982
34	144,504	120,470
35	1,231,643	1,200,982
36	213,043	189,379
37	142,490	133,289
38	286,048	279,023
39	99,869	90,604
40	1,158,988	1,138,675
41	100,368	73,081
42	300 812	237 221
43	100,094	77 020
44	80,329	70,289
45	1,023,154	954,908
46	112,633	93,023
47	106,001	91,395
48	209,883	183,394
49	72,547	57,524
50	881,337	869,657

Age	Population	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
51	75,584	52,324
52	172,356	127,324
53	65,418	42,465
54	70,759	51,023
55	616,367	567,007
56	83,931	61,317
57	59,920	41,510
58	1,08,663	83,371
59	38,873	26,724
60	641,042	689,753
61	35,421	266,94
62	83,816	73,933
63	30,969	23,085
64	25,056	20,332
65	379,602	393,851
66	24,042	18,285
67	26,977	22,935
68	35,415	33,016
69	16,191	12,319
70	278,541	327,080
71	135,93	10,965
72	36,091	32,016
73	11,769	7,997
74	10,669	6,571
75	112,139	119,618
76	11,216	9,599
77	6,881	4,571
78	11,895	11,743
79	4,967	4,088
80	87,827	101,344
81	6,799	4,972
82	7,269	7,835
83	2,451	1,902
84	1,798	1,362
85	27,169	30,356
86	1,754	1,338
87	18,04	1,587
88	1,664	1,438
89	934	865
90	19,023	24,191
91	650	511
92	1,477	1,192
93	362	404
94	301	264
95	5,323	6,446
96	347	418
97	282	368
98	693	667
99	568	258
100+	6,824	9,420
Age not stated	29,436	23,993

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 . .	32,415,125	30,369,044	20,527,455	20,263,120	11,887,670	10,105,924
0— 4 . . .	3,853,425	3,671,227	2,573,614	2,440,638	1,279,811	1,230,589
5— 9 . . .	4,288,797	4,126,581	2,909,203	2,823,176	1,379,594	1,303,405
10—14 . . .	4,224,545	3,900,451	2,850,122	2,653,923	1,374,423	1,246,528
15—19 . . .	3,149,266	2,688,532	1,948,865	1,699,547	1,200,400	988,985
20—24 . . .	2,850,440	2,662,073	1,538,563	1,636,222	1,311,877	1,025,851
25—29 . . .	2,522,439	2,434,417	1,391,374	1,491,053	1,131,064	943,364
30—34 . . .	2,114,050	2,023,647	1,195,586	1,308,618	918,464	715,029
35—39 . . .	1,973,094	1,893,277	1,176,885	1,271,729	796,209	621,548
40—44 . . .	1,740,591	1,596,287	1,074,645	1,107,410	665,946	488,877
45—49 . . .	1,524,218	1,380,245	991,989	960,098	532,229	420,147
50—54 . . .	1,265,455	1,142,794	828,630	808,828	436,826	333,966
55—59 . . .	907,756	779,929	616,741	561,707	291,015	218,223
60—64 . . .	816,303	833,797	578,628	603,779	237,675	230,018
65—69 . . .	482,227	480,405	348,382	350,673	133,845	129,733
70—74 . . .	350,663	384,630	254,108	283,641	96,555	100,988
75—79 . . .	147,098	149,620	105,894	108,478	41,205	41,142
80—84 . . .	106,145	117,416	76,068	84,400	30,076	33,016
85—89 . . .	33,325	35,584	24,193	24,974	9,132	10,610
90—94 . . .	21,813	26,562	16,983	18,805	4,830	7,757
95—99 . . .	7,214	8,158	5,478	5,647	1,735	2,511
100+ . . .	6,825	9,420	5,362	6,686	1,463	2,734
Age not stated . .	29,436	23,993	16,143	13,092	13,293	10,901

D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth Place	Rural or Urban Status of Birth Place	PLACE OF ENUMERATION								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population . .		62,784,169	32,415,125	30,369,044	40,790,576	20,527,455	20,263,120	21,993,593	11,887,670	10,105,924
A. Born in India .	Total	62,530,190	32,280,394	30,249,796	40,768,933	20,512,224	20,253,709	21,761,257	11,765,170	9,996,087
	Rural	45,512,160	23,411,592	22,100,568	38,967,808	19,781,312	19,186,496	6,544,352	3,630,280	2,914,072
	Urban	16,997,530	8,858,498	8,139,032	1,795,222	732,200	1,063,022	15,202,308	8,126,298	7,076,010
I. Within the State of	Total	58,150,470	29,828,291	28,322,178	39,892,891	20,124,446	19,768,445	18,257,578	9,703,845	8,553,733
Enumeration	Rural	42,757,096	21,821,639	20,935,457	38,262,088	19,473,558	18,788,530	4,495,008	2,348,081	2,146,927
	Urban	15,380,886	8,001,369	7,379,518	1,626,033	649,890	976,143	13,754,853	7,351,479	6,403,375
1. Born in place of	Total	36,729,688	22,041,000	14,688,687	25,228,216	15,713,984	9,514,232	11,501,472	6,327,017	5,174,455
Enumeration	Rural	25,228,216	15,713,984	9,514,232	25,228,216	15,713,984	9,514,232	..	..	..
	Urban	11,501,472	6,327,017	5,174,455	..	..	..	11,501,472	6,327,017	5,174,455
2. Born Elsewhere in	Total	13,710,362	4,351,128	9,359,234	11,322,903	3,235,981	8,086,922	2,387,459	1,115,147	1,272,312
district of Enume-	Rural	12,138,290	3,702,419	8,435,871	10,357,962	2,856,983	7,500,979	1,780,328	845,437	934,891
ration	Urban	1,567,782	647,723	920,058	961,650	378,468	583,183	606,131	269,255	336,876
3. Born in other dis-	Total	7,710,420	3,436,163	4,274,257	3,341,773	1,174,482	2,167,291	4,368,647	2,261,682	2,106,966
tricts of the state.	Rural	5,390,590	2,405,236	2,985,354	2,675,910	902,591	1,773,318	2,714,680	1,502,644	1,212,036
	Urban	2,311,633	1,026,629	1,285,004	664,383	271,422	392,961	1,647,250	755,206	892,044
II. *States in India be-	Total	4,379,720	2,452,103	1,927,617	876,042	390,778	485,264	3,503,678	2,061,325	1,442,354
yond the state of	Rural	2,755,064	1,589,953	1,165,111	705,720	307,754	397,966	2,049,344	1,282,199	767,145
Enumeration	Urban	1,616,644	857,129	759,515	169,189	82,310	86,879	1,447,455	774,819	672,636
Andhra Pradesh .	Total	328,356	162,853	165,503	89,049	35,429	53,620	239,307	127,424	111,883
	Rural	201,787	101,996	99,792	72,204	27,934	44,270	129,584	74,062	55,512
	Urban	126,143	60,677	65,466	16,819	7,495	9,325	109,324	53,182	56,142
Gujarat . . .	Total	751,971	384,224	367,747	78,873	32,936	45,937	673,097	351,288	321,809
	Rural	437,785	227,231	210,554	59,079	22,707	36,372	378,706	204,524	174,182
	Urban	312,304	155,909	156,394	19,685	10,177	9,508	292,619	145,733	146,886
Karnataka . .	Total	929,160	446,371	482,789	291,798	114,519	177,279	637,362	331,852	305,510
	Rural	597,038	281,522	315,516	247,134	94,259	152,875	349,904	187,263	162,641
	Urban	331,430	164,357	167,073	44,395	20,032	24,363	287,034	144,324	142,710
Kerala . .	Total	218,534	137,778	80,756	15,816	11,107	4,709	202,718	126,671	76,047
	Rural	122,407	80,277	42,130	9,025	6,862	2,163	113,382	73,414	39,968
	Urban	95,339	56,899	38,440	6,730	4,204	2,526	88,609	52,695	35,914
Madhya Pradesh .	Total	487,021	208,986	278,034	254,222	100,748	153,474	232,799	108,238	124,560
	Rural	334,218	144,436	189,782	214,696	85,522	129,174	119,522	58,914	60,608
	Urban	152,380	64,250	88,130	39,444	15,185	24,260	112,936	49,065	63,871
Uttar Pradesh .	Total	932,621	684,533	248,088	79,400	58,348	21,052	853,221	626,185	227,036
	Rural	700,048	529,093	170,955	63,240	47,499	15,740	636,808	481,594	155,214
	Urban	230,880	154,293	76,586	15,916	10,683	5,233	214,963	143,611	71,353

D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH—*Concld.*

Birth Place	Rural or Urban Status of Birth Place	PLACE OF ENUMERATION								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. †Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U.S.S.R.)		240,424	128,533	111,892	20,855	11,949	8,906	219,570	116,584	102,986
Bangladesh . .		18,392	9,916	8,476	13,984	7,449	6,535	4,008	2,467	1,941
Burma . . .		4,318	2,470	1,848	199	80	118	4,120	2,390	1,730
Nepal . . .		19,865	13,668	6,196	2,668	1,994	673	17,197	11,674	5,523
Pakistan . . .		187,677	97,193	90,484	3,492	2,148	1,344	184,185	95,045	89,140
Sri Lanka . .		591	275	316	18	..	18	573	275	298

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

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

*Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States/UTs that countribute largest number of migrants.

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

D-2 MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

MAHARASHTRA

Place of Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	PLACE OF ENUMERATION								
		All Areas			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL . . .		26,658,613	10,596,761	16,061,852	6,056,794	4,992,651	11,064,143	10,601,820	5,604,110	4,997,710
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	26,151,478	10,486,751	15,964,727	6,045,107	4,985,904	11,059,203	10,406,370	5,500,847	4,905,523
	Rural	20,386,517	7,604,607	12,781,910	4,088,137	4,140,450	9,947,687	6,298,380	3,464,157	2,834,223
	Urban	6,044,765	2,872,254	3,172,511	1,950,618	843,551	1,107,068	4,094,146	2,028,703	2,065,443
I. Within the State of Enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	22,200,398	8,114,129	14,086,269	5,215,278	4,624,905	10,590,373	6,985,120	3,489,224	3,495,896
	Rural	17,765,751	6,101,307	11,664,444	3,420,096	3,859,354	9,560,742	4,345,655	2,241,953	2,103,702
	Urban	4,422,255	2,007,705	2,414,550	1,789,887	764,331	1,025,556	2,632,368	1,243,374	1,388,994
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	14,416,820	4,632,137	9,784,684	1,839,722	3,428,976	8,410,746	2,577,098	1,203,160	1,373,938
	Rural	12,601,287	3,844,908	8,756,379	0,806,631	3,006,952	7,799,679	1,794,656	837,956	956,760
	Urban	1,810,759	786,129	1,024,629	1,029,375	421,415	607,960	781,384	364,714	416,670
2. In other districts of State of Enumeration	Total	7,783,578	3,481,993	4,301,585	3,375,556	1,195,929	2,179,627	4,408,022	2,286,063	2,121,958
	Rural	5,164,464	2,256,399	2,903,065	2,613,465	852,402	1,761,063	2,550,999	1,403,997	1,147,003
	Urban	2,611,496	1,221,575	1,389,921	760,512	342,916	417,596	1,850,985	878,660	972,325
*II. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	Total	4,251,079	2,372,622	1,878,458	829,829	360,999	468,830	3,421,250	2,011,623	1,409,627
	Rural	2,620,766	1,503,300	1,117,466	668,041	281,096	386,945	1,952,725	1,222,205	730,521
	Urban	1,622,510	864,549	757,960	160,732	79,220	81,512	1,461,778	785,330	676,448
Andhra Pradesh	Total	312,060	153,863	158,197	82,360	31,344	51,015	229,700	122,518	107,182
	Rural	189,548	94,318	95,230	67,056	24,617	42,439	122,492	69,701	52,791
	Urban	122,177	59,346	62,831	15,304	6,727	8,567	106,873	52,618	54,255
Gujarat . . .	Total	738,973	377,244	361,729	78,259	32,524	45,735	660,714	344,720	315,994
	Rural	418,778	216,369	202,409	56,159	20,826	35,333	362,619	195,543	167,076
	Urban	318,348	159,866	158,482	21,981	11,656	10,325	296,367	148,210	148,157
Karnataka . .	Total	876,722	416,407	460,315	275,917	105,421	170,675	600,805	311,166	289,640
	Rural	561,912	260,226	301,686	236,739	87,376	149,363	325,173	172,850	152,323
	Urban	314,140	155,730	158,410	38,909	17,638	21,272	275,230	138,092	137,138
Kerala . . .	Total	195,690	123,418	72,272	11,255	7,922	3,333	184,435	115,497	68,938
	Rural	107,488	70,685	36,804	6,208	4,732	1,476	101,281	65,953	35,328
	Urban	87,413	52,131	35,282	5,006	3,169	1,837	82,407	48,962	33,445
Madhya Pradesh .	Total	483,913	207,664	276,248	248,149	97,264	150,885	235,764	110,401	125,363
	Rural	322,550	137,492	185,058	209,572	81,762	127,810	112,978	55,730	57,248
	Urban	160,724	69,830	90,895	38,455	15,438	23,016	122,270	54,391	67,878
Uttar Pradesh . .	Total	914,096	669,460	244,635	71,519	51,836	19,683	842,576	617,625	224,952
	Rural	681,949	514,637	167,312	56,220	41,967	14,254	625,728	472,670	153,058
	Urban	230,666	153,804	76,862	15,055	9,703	5,352	215,611	144,101	71,510
†B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		193,100	103,351	89,750	10,719	6,243	4,476	182,382	97,107	85,274
Bangladesh . .		8,758	4,665	4,093	5,934	3,209	2,725	2,824	1,456	1,368
Burma . . .		3,414	1,941	1,473	58	20	38	3,357	1,922	1,453
Nepal . . .		18,486	12,576	5,910	1,886	1,329	557	16,600	11,247	5,353
Pakistan . . .		151,523	78,117	73,405	1,884	1,126	758	149,639	76,992	72,647
Sri Lanka . . .		616	335	281	..	..	..	616	335	281

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 byond Asia and unclassifiable Countries.
*Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.
†Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

D-3 MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—ALL AREAS

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			REASON FOR MIGRATION									
					Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		Persons	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	14	15
TOTAL	Total	26,658,613	10,596,761	16,061,852	3,185,466	271,613	597,418	180,655	2,495,927	2,916,506	74,411	9,621,874	4,243,540	3,071,205
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	26,451,478	10,486,751	15,964,727	3,164,275	269,692	594,657	179,396	2,460,871	2,876,766	74,006	9,606,624	4,192,942	3,032,248
	Rural	20,386,517	7,604,607	12,781,910	2,195,846	168,117	462,817	127,005	1,711,107	1,902,972	61,651	8,292,979	3,173,186	2,290,837
	Urban	6,044,765	2,872,254	3,172,511	964,599	101,360	131,362	52,265	748,078	971,432	12,355	1,308,738	1,015,860	738,715
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	22,200,398	8,114,129	14,086,269	1,945,901	198,534	491,014	142,049	2,004,867	2,297,133	64,180	8,807,314	3,608,168	2,659,239
	Rural	17,765,751	6,101,307	11,664,444	1,386,266	127,675	403,760	107,951	1,443,073	1,559,342	55,403	7,797,900	2,812,805	2,071,575
	Urba	4,422,255	2,007,705	2,414,550	558,181	70,704	86,818	34,014	560,867	718,465	8,777	1,005,564	793,062	585,804
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	14,416,820	4,632,137	9,784,684	690,599	98,237	288,243	78,738	1,179,543	1,222,124	45,869	6,608,691	2,427,883	1,776,894
	Rural	12,691,287	3,844,908	8,756,379	511,317	70,211	261,055	68,768	959,890	952,923	41,986	6,149,965	2,070,660	1,514,512
	Urban	1,810,759	786,129	1,024,629	179,100	27,992	27,165	9,971	219,496	268,844	3,883	456,189	356,485	261,634
2. In other Districts of State	Total	7,783,578	3,481,993	4,301,585	1,255,302	100,297	202,771	63,311	825,324	1,057,009	18,310	2,198,623	1,180,285	882,346
	Rural	5,164,464	2,256,399	2,908,065	874,949	57,464	142,705	39,184	483,183	606,419	1,3417	1,647,935	742,145	557,063
	Urban	2,611,496	1,221,575	1,389,921	379,081	42,712	59,652	24,043	341,372	449,621	4,893	549,375	436,577	324,169
*II. States in India beyond State of Enumeration	Total	4,251,079	2,372,622	1,878,458	1,218,374	71,158	103,643	37,347	456,004	597,633	9,826	799,310	584,774	373,009
	Rural	2,620,766	1,503,300	1,117,466	809,580	40,441	59,057	19,054	268,034	343,630	6,248	495,079	360,381	219,261
	Urban	1,622,510	864,549	757,960	406,418	30,656	44,544	18,251	187,211	252,967	3,578	303,174	222,798	152,912
2. Andhra Pradesh	Total	312,060	153,863	158,197	71,349	6,094	4,551	2,947	35,470	45,926	947	75,521	41,545	27,709
	Rural	189,548	94,318	95,230	44,634	3,720	2,617	1,857	20,660	25,575	677	49,126	25,730	15,250
	Urban	122,177	59,346	62,831	26,635	2,374	1,934	1,089	14,771	20,550	270	26,359	15,736	12,458
5. Gujarat	Total	738,973	377,244	361,729	155,557	7,847	24,683	8,694	90,641	115,515	2,236	158,434	104,127	71,238
	Rural	418,778	216,369	202,409	97,702	4,213	13,522	4,003	48,876	63,007	1,347	94,509	54,923	36,677
	Urban	318,348	159,866	158,482	57,321	3,613	11,141	4,671	41,616	52,218	889	63,626	48,900	34,353
9. Karnataka	Total	876,722	416,407	460,315	183,206	24,281	17,047	7,083	87,812	117,779	1,789	211,337	126,553	99,835
	Rural	561,912	260,226	301,686	108,592	15,494	9,393	3,759	57,086	73,845	1,141	145,557	84,013	63,030
	Urban	314,140	155,730	158,410	74,326	8,747	7,654	3,324	30,682	43,915	649	65,703	42,420	36,721
10. Kerala	Total	195,690	123,418	72,272	84,126	9,953	4,267	2,873	12,432	19,730	350	25,748	22,243	13,967
	Rural	107,488	70,685	36,804	50,039	4,873	2,110	1,701	6,116	10,018	103	13,047	12,316	7,164
	Urban	87,413	53,131	35,282	33,644	5,080	2,157	1,172	6,295	9,650	248	12,639	9,788	6,741

D-3 MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—ALL AREAS—*Concld.*

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			REASON FOR MIGRATION									
					Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		Persons	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	14	15
11. Madhya Pradesh . .	Total	483,913	207,664	276,248	45,885	4,226	5,750	2,271	64,713	75,237	1,550	134,302	89,766	60,213
	Rural	322,550	137,492	185,058	24,803	2,419	2,872	944	44,149	49,108	1,239	89,288	64,428	43,299
	Urban	160,724	69,830	90,895	20,951	1,807	2,878	1,327	20,522	25,954	311	44,974	25,167	16,833
22. Uttar Pradesh . .	Total	914,096	669,460	244,635	454,766	7,645	25,443	5,319	82,174	107,268	1,806	80,642	105,272	43,941
	Rural	681,949	514,637	167,312	362,605	5,199	19,522	3,671	57,272	75,015	1,072	52,849	74,166	30,578
	Urban	230,666	153,804	76,682	91,747	2,445	5,921	1,649	24,715	32,128	734	27,396	30,687	13,243
B. Countreis in Asia beyond India		193,100	103,351	89,750	20,124	1,470	1,843	783	32,904	37,068	385	13,585	48,095	36,843
C. Other Countries . . .		14,035	6,659	7,376	1,067	450	917	475	2,152	2,672	20	1,665	2,503	2,114

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

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

*Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States /UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

D-3 PART A—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			REASON FOR MIGRATION									
					Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		Persons	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	14	15
TOTAL	Total	10,601,820	5,604,110	4,997,710	2,575,577	163,580	392,532	116,990	1,212,366	1,632,098	23,250	2,111,990	1,400,385	973,052
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	10,406,370	5,500,847	4,905,523	2,555,700	161,774	389,851	115,731	1,173,112	1,593,442	22,867	2,097,286	1,354,318	937,290
	Rural	6,298,380	3,464,157	2,834,223	1,740,220	86,830	281,633	73,086	640,560	881,053	14,776	1,280,518	786,968	512,736
	Urban	4,094,146	2,028,703	2,065,443	812,168	74,788	107,740	42,579	536,112	710,591	8,091	814,599	564,592	422,886
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	6,985,120	3,489,224	3,495,896	1,433,292	104,461	292,260	80,321	816,400	1,099,661	16,239	1,543,867	931,033	667,587
	Rural	4,345,655	2,241,953	2,103,702	1,002,546	57,328	226,909	55,161	448,681	618,396	11,284	996,981	552,532	375,836
	Urban	2,632,368	1,243,374	1,388,994	429,458	47,017	64,915	25,117	366,976	480,342	4,954	545,658	377,071	290,861
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	2,577,098	1,203,160	1,373,938	353,327	34,072	130,045	29,919	312,134	397,460	4,810	652,129	402,845	260,358
	Rural	1,794,656	837,956	956,700	240,648	20,917	115,196	24,458	197,192	248,352	3,404	491,606	281,516	171,367
	Urban	781,384	364,714	416,670	112,560	13,139	14,826	5,461	114,884	149,019	1,406	160,221	121,039	88,830
2. In other Districts of State	Total	4,408,022	2,286,063	2,121,958	1,079,965	70,389	162,215	50,402	504,267	702,201	11,429	891,737	528,188	407,229
	Rural	2,550,999	1,403,997	1,147,003	761,898	36,411	111,713	30,703	251,489	370,044	7,880	505,375	271,016	204,468
	Urban	1,850,985	878,660	972,325	316,898	33,878	50,089	19,656	252,092	331,323	3,549	385,437	256,032	202,031
*II. States in India beyond State of Enumeration	Total	3,421,250	2,011,623	1,409,627	1,122,408	57,313	97,591	35,410	361,711	493,782	6,628	553,419	423,285	269,704
	Rural	1,952,725	1,222,205	730,521	737,674	29,502	54,724	19,925	191,879	262,656	3,492	283,537	234,435	136,900
	Urban	146,1778	785,330	676,448	382,710	27,771	42,825	17,463	169,136	230,248	3,137	268,941	187,522	132,025
2. Andhra Pradesh . .	Total	229,700	122,518	107,182	65,447	5,120	4,039	2,733	26,875	36,703	409	44,566	25,747	18,061
	Rural	122,492	69,701	52,791	40,526	2,943	2,200	1,763	13,512	18,122	182	22,130	13,282	7,833
	Urban	106,873	52,618	54,255	24,841	2,177	1,839	970	13,324	18,481	227	22,400	12,386	10,228
5. Gujarat . . .	Total	660,714	344,720	315,994	150,992	7,344	23,739	8,321	80,425	105,777	1,491	133,321	88,073	61,230
	Rural	362,619	195,543	167,076	95,133	3,863	12,961	3,844	41,862	56,809	681	72,585	44,906	29,975
	Urban	296,367	148,210	148,157	55,346	3,460	10,758	4,477	38,413	48,678	810	60, 495	42,882	31,047

D-3 PART A—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN—*Concld.*

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			REASON FOR MIGRATION									
					Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		Persons	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	14	15
9. Karnataka	Total	600,805	311,166	289,640	159,129	15,750	15,612	6,704	600,048	87,957	1,316	114,597	75,061	64,631
	Rural	325,173	172,850	152,323	90,672	7,847	8,214	3,458	32,829	48,188	746	59,952	40,389	32,877
	Urban	275,230	138,092	137,138	68,376	7,883	7,398	3,247	27,176	39,749	570	54,589	34,572	31,670
10. Kerala	Total	184,435	115,497	68,938	79,220	8,680	4,077	2,813	11,829	18,864	286	25,108	20,086	13,474
	Rural	101,281	65,953	35,328	46,973	4,503	2,042	1,701	5,841	9,556	81	12,755	11,016	6,813
	Urban	82,407	48,962	33,445	31,824	4,177	2,035	1,111	5,967	9,267	205	12,291	8,931	6,599
11. Madhya Pradesh . .	Total	235,764	110,041	125,363	36,094	2,957	4,775	1,774	30,387	40,557	309	56,665	38,834	23,410
	Rural	112,978	55,730	57,248	17,239	1,439	2,133	583	14,649	19,666	120	22,970	21,588	12,591
	Urban	122,270	54,391	67,878	18,725	1,518	2,642	1,191	15,697	20,738	189	33,675	17,139	10,756
22. Uttar Pradesh . . .	Total	842,576	617,625	224,952	420,238	6,772	23,933	5,043	76,164	96,810	1,727	76,256	95,563	40,071
	Rural	625,728	472,670	153,058	333,180	4,547	18,412	3,518	52,854	67,277	1,030	49,790	67,193	27,927
	Urban	215,611	144,401	71,510	86,706	2,225	5,520	1,525	23,145	29,448	696	26,248	280,34	12,064
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		182,382	97,107	85,274	18,892	1,394	1,823	783	32,162	36,153	363	13,120	43,867	33,823
C. Other Countries . .		13,068	6,156	6,912	986	411	857	475	2,092	2,503	20	1,584	2,201	1,938

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

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

*Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

D-3 PART B—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last residence	Total Migrants			REASON FOR MIGRATION									
					Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		Persons	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	14	15
TOTAL	Total	16,056,791	4,992,651	11,064,143	609,889	108,033	204,886	63,665	1,283,561	1,284,408	51,161	7,509,884	2,843,154	2,098,153
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	16,945,107	4,985,904	11,059,203	608,575	107,918	204,806	63,665	1,282,759	1,283,324	51,139	7,509,339	2,838,625	2,094,957
	Rural	14,088,137	4,140,450	9,947,687	455,626	81,286	181,184	53,919	1,070,548	1,021,920	46,875	7,012,461	2,386,218	1,778,100
	Urban	1,950,618	843,551	1,107,068	152,431	26,573	23,622	9,685	211,967	260,841	4,264	494,139	451,267	315,829
I. Within state of Enumeration	Total	15,215,278	4,624,905	10,590,373	512,609	94,073	198,754	61,728	1,188,466	1,179,473	47,941	7,263,447	2,677,136	1,991,653
	Rural	13,420,026	3,859,354	9,560,742	383,720	70,347	176,851	52,790	994,392	940,946	44,119	6,800,919	2,260,273	1,695,740
	Urban	1,789,887	764,331	1,025,556	128,723	23,688	21,902	8,897	193,892	238,123	3,822	459,906	415,991	294,942
1. Elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	11,839,722	3,428,976	8,410,746	337,272	64,165	158,198	48,819	867,409	824,664	41,060	5,956,562	2,025,038	1,516,536
	Rural	10,806,631	3,006,952	7,799,679	270,669	49,294	145,859	44,310	762,698	704,572	38,582	5,658,359	1,789,144	1,343,145
	Urban	1,029,375	421,415	607,960	66,540	14,853	12,339	4,510	104,612	119,824	2,478	295,968	235,447	172,804
2. In Other Districts of state	Total	3,375,556	1,195,929	2,179,627	175,337	29,908	40,556	12,909	321,057	354,808	6,881	1,306,885	652,098	475,117
	Rural	2,613,465	852,402	1,761,063	113,051	21,053	30,992	8,480	231,694	236,374	5,537	1,142,560	471,129	352,595
	Urban	760,512	342,916	417,596	62,183	8,834	9,564	4,387	89,280	118,298	1,344	163,938	180,545	122,138
*II. States in India beyond State of Enumeration	Total	829,929	360,999	468,830	95,966	13,845	6,052	1,937	94,293	103,852	3,198	245,892	161,489	103,305
	Rural	668,041	281,096	386,945	71,906	10,939	4,333	1,129	76,155	80,974	2,757	211,542	125,945	82,361
	Urban	160,732	79,220	81,512	23,708	2,885	1,719	788	18,075	22,719	441	34,233	35,276	20,887
2. Andhra Pradesh .	Total	82,360	31,344	51,015	5,902	975	512	214	8,594	9,223	538	30,955	15,798	9,648
	Rural	67,056	24,617	42,439	4,108	777	417	94	7,148	7,154	495	26,996	12,448	7,418
	Urban	15,304	6,727	8,576	1,794	197	95	120	1,447	2,070	43	3,959	3,350	2,230
5. Gujarat . .	Total	78,259	32,524	45,735	4,565	503	944	373	10,216	9,738	745	25,113	16,054	10,008
	Rural	56,159	20,826	35,333	2,569	350	561	159	7,041	6,198	666	21,924	10,017	6,702
	Urban	21,981	11,656	10,325	1,975	153	383	194	3,202	3,540	79	3,131	6,071	3,306

REASON FOR MIGRATION

D-3 PART B—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL—*Concld.*

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last residence	Total Migrants			REASON FOR MIGRATION									
					Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		Persons	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	14	15
9. Karnataka	Total	275,917	105,241	170,675	24,078	8,531	1,436	379	27,763	29,822	473	96,739	51,492	35,204
	Rural	236,739	87,376	149,363	17,920	7,647	1,180	302	24,257	25,657	395	85,605	43,624	30,153
	Urban	38,909	17,638	21,272	5,950	863	255	77	3,506	4,165	78	11,114	7,848	5,051
10. Kerala	Total	11,255	7,922	13,333	4,907	1,273	190	61	603	867	64	640	2,157	493
	Rural	6,208	4,732	1,476	3,066	370	68	..	276	463	21	292	1,300	351
	Urban	5,006	3,169	1,837	1,820	903	122	61	328	383	43	348	857	141
11. Madhya Pradesh	Total	248,149	97,264	150,885	9,791	1,269	975	498	34,325	34,680	1,241	77,637	50,932	36,802
	Rural	209,572	81,762	127,810	7,564	980	739	361	29,500	29,443	1,119	66,318	42,840	30,708
	Urban	38,455	15,438	23,016	2,226	288	236	136	4,825	5,216	122	11,299	8,028	6,076
22. Uttar Pradesh	Total	71,519	51,836	19,683	34,527	783	11,510	277	6,010	10,456	79	4,207	9,709	3,870
	Rural	56,220	41,967	14,254	29,425	653	1,110	153	4,418	7,738	42	3,058	6,972	2,651
	Urban	15,055	9,702	5,352	5,041	220	400	124	1,571	2,680	37	1,148	2,653	1,180
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		10,719	6,243	4,476	1,232	76	20	..	742	915	22	465	4,228	3,019
C. Other Countries		967	503	464	81	39	60	..	60	169	..	80	302	176

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

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

*Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States/UTs. that contribute largest number of migrants.

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	RELIGION							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Jains	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	5,212,494	4,411,128	3,730,025	3,161,531	788,697	667,157	158,194	137,713
	10–11	198,141	139,426	152,270	1,055,222	20,747	16,183	1,795	1,089
	12–13	366,114	281,393	270,959	205,490	49,812	42,125	6,013	3,820
	14–15	1,055,809	845,536	741,976	589,819	187,650	155,200	22,639	16,522
	16–17	1,089,703	953,223	771,065	676,600	182,459	159,479	31,806	27,331
	18–19	919,276	826,248	658,637	595,943	141,639	124,559	33,252	30,821
	20–21	668,958	585,752	479,084	424,759	96,529	79,992	30,342	28,074
	22–23	261,777	247,851	195,155	186,632	22,491	20,344	15,006	14,702
	24+	276,848	254,484	194,237	181,624	24,118	21,034	11,328	10,774
Less than 20	All Ages	275,358	271,226	188,717	186,114	52,860	51,953	2,845	2,801
	10–11	8,762	8,592	6,192	6,072	1,297	1,297	59	40
	12–13	25,272	24,869	17,666	17,351	4,685	4,616	136	136
	14–15	72,785	71,702	49,106	48,472	14,919	14,624	348	348
	16–17	96,025	95,271	65,683	65,292	18,019	17,814	1,118	1,118
	18–19	27,022	26,921	18,414	18,353	5,212	5,192	547	547
20–29	All Ages	1,633,802	1,602,584	1,175,951	1,154,239	252,077	245,833	47,376	47,249
	10–11	35,432	34,135	26,462	25,484	4,772	4,578	243	243
	12–13	86,131	83,198	61,591	59,368	14,699	14,294	602	602
	14–15	253,764	247,413	174,020	169,765	50,259	48,925	2,664	2,631
	16–17	3,647,707	357,739	258,267	153,367	63,230	61,954	7,269	7,269
	18–19	387,351	382,485	282,628	279,195	57,135	56,122	11,648	11,630
	20–21	238,209	235,820	176,505	174,912	29,736	29,199	11,878	11,842
	22–23	107,793	107,056	82,224	81,672	8,946	8,800	7,140	7,140
	24+	60,807	60,624	45,508	45,391	4,381	4,381	3,901	3,881
30–39	All Ages	1,304,236	1,239,556	937,457	891,760	194,749	184,081	40,307	39,364
	10–11	40,115	37,157	29,669	27,625	5,033	4,657	297	297
	12–13	80,976	75,778	58,481	54,724	12,482	11,807	747	753
	14–15	254,551	238,744	175,658	164,573	48,090	45,140	4,472	4,276
	16–17	268,377	254,248	192,430	182,314	44,483	42,146	7,389	7,184
	18–19	224,446	214,945	162,100	155,280	34,452	33,030	8,574	8,360
	20–21	179,186	172,671	130,012	125,381	24,054	23,178	8,759	8,573
	22–23	86,009	83,981	64,770	63,359	7,345	7,018	4,833	4,794
	24+	107,043	105,059	79,632	78,142	7,947	7,712	4,346	4,346
40+	All Ages	1,994,819	1,294,402	1,424,796	926,875	288,453	184,868	67,546	48,198
	10–11	113,670	59,444	89,826	46,262	9,604	5,632	1,196	509
	12–13	173,546	97,416	133,052	73,937	17,926	11,388	4,527	2,338
	14–15	473,972	287,129	342,620	206,577	74,323	46,475	15,137	9,249
	16–17	359,689	245,228	254,054	175,093	56,542	37,428	16,008	11,737
	18–19	279,944	201,446	195,127	142,808	44,779	30,154	12,463	10,264
	20–21	251,114	176,890	172,200	124,159	42,677	27,572	9,685	7,639
	23–23	67,852	56,710	48,056	41,497	6,200	4,526	3,034	2,769
	24+	108,771	88,593	68,893	57,904	11,789	8,940	3,082	2,548

NOTE.—(i) "All Ages" under column 1 includes "age not stated".

(ii) "All Ages" under column 2 includes "age at marriage not stated" and "age at marriage less than 10 years".

(iii) "All Religions" includes "religion not stated" and "other religions".

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	RELIGION							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Jains	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	11,397,899	9,397,502	9,979,180	8,242,626	558,493	456,566	80,453	66,544
	10—11	726,568	531,554	638,243	466,528	24,600	18,588	3,004	1,982
	12—13	1,231,012	998,124	1,078,705	857,889	52,974	43,886	5,880	4,882
	14—15	3,586,037	2,943,546	3,143,046	2,583,463	173,897	142,651	25,082	19,705
	16—17	2,883,527	2,073,179	2,097,518	1,826,396	112,626	96,569	16,917	14,953
	18—19	1,441,592	1,261,610	1,257,311	1,103,323	80,581	68,250	13,969	11,794
	20—21	934,017	755,695	809,055	657,363	57,096	43,863	10,020	8,419
	22—23	132,959	121,671	114,353	105,151	8,637	7,451	1,851	1,771
	24+	168,170	139,708	144,284	119,901	9,960	8,185	1,381	1,148
Less than 20	All Ages	899,707	877,672	791,889	773,286	45,099	43,992	3,774	3,774
	10—11	56,885	55,071	50,154	48,858	1,974	1,878	117	117
	12—13	142,773	138,903	125,968	122,775	6,596	6,390	325	325
	14—15	298,281	292,383	262,726	257,856	15,284	14,973	1,204	1,204
	16—17	230,927	227,391	202,611	199,782	11,902	11,711	1,546	1,546
	18—19	35,436	35,058	30,390	30,108	2,423	2,363	287	287
20—29	All Ages	3,011,322	2,915,848	2,638,224	2,562,621	149,789	144,944	22,131	21,903
	10—11	111,369	107,749	97,883	94,608	4,300	4,242	446	446
	12—13	281,824	272,535	248,996	241,096	13,635	13,086	1,301	1,280
	14—15	779,634	756,280	686,494	666,333	39,138	37,938	4,909	4,840
	16—17	783,263	762,574	690,611	673,235	35,446	34,342	5,390	5,331
	18—19	574,776	564,373	503,116	494,425	30,098	29,412	5,479	5,479
	20—21	234,905	230,694	204,341	200,765	13,574	13,324	3,108	3,087
	22—23	53,703	53,128	46,289	45,816	3,270	3,250	730	730
	24+	21,470	21,352	17,952	17,874	1,597	1,578	232	232
30—39	All Ages	2,570,917	2,424,287	2,243,627	2,116,566	130,874	122,354	18,373	17,599
	10—11	131,713	123,181	115,256	107,650	4,966	4,618	474	435
	12—13	265,068	248,357	230,160	215,651	11,987	11,024	1,378	1,358
	14—15	859,491	812,688	750,915	710,477	42,875	40,255	5,861	5,622
	16—17	552,295	522,104	484,250	458,143	27,896	26,118	4,204	4,017
	18—19	330,863	311,583	287,976	274,066	18,790	17,635	3,281	3,109
	20—21	215,555	205,948	187,639	179,322	12,396	11,783	1,921	1,902
	22—23	40,048	38,833	34,814	33,739	2,412	2,332	493	493
	24+	54,756	53,373	47,309	46,090	3,073	3,017	346	346
40+	All Ages	4,916,010	3,173,941	4,299,718	2,785,393	232,394	144,980	36,136	23,268
	10—11	426,136	245,189	374,326	215,145	13,339	7,830	1,967	984
	12—13	540,858	337,940	473,173	296,019	20,734	13,385	2,877	1,919
	14—15	1,646,634	1,080,715	1,441,278	949,571	76,484	49,367	13,088	8,039
	16—17	815,835	560,111	719,064	494,360	37,341	24,357	5,777	4,060
	18—19	499,630	346,797	335,229	304,124	29,172	18,740	4,023	2,920
	20—21	482,935	318,473	116,579	276,823	31,126	18,757	4,991	3,429
	22—23	39,086	29,588	33,170	25,715	2,936	1,849	628	548
	24+	91,841	64,880	78,940	55,854	5,290	3,590	802	570

NOTE—(i) "All Ages" under column 1 includes "age not stated".

(ii) "All Ages" under column 2 includes "age at marriage not stated" and "age at marriage less than 10 years."

(iii) "All Religions" includes "religion not stated" and "other religions".

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL											
		Total		Illiterate		Literate but below Middle		Middle but below Matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and Above	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	All Ages	5,212,494	4,411,128	2,495,640	18,899,856	1,092,406	962,011	707,340	663,366	707,599	681,591	209,509	2,04,304
	10—11	198,141	139,426	163,576	111,324	26,398	21,077	6,147	5,282	1,717	1,518	302	226
	12—13	366,114	281,393	262,516	194,230	75,571	62,189	23,072	20,606	4,528	3,994	427	374
	14—15	1,055,809	845,536	672,853	506,984	245,633	211,591	106,969	98,701	28,126	26,238	2,227	2,023
	16—17	1,089,703	953,223	508,597	413,749	281,444	254,425	193,485	183,330	99,303	95,247	6,875	6,471
	18—19	919,276	826,248	330,944	270,882	212,346	193,764	178,538	170,027	175,933	170,872	21,515	20,703
	20—21	658,958	585,752	233,087	175,663	121,117	106,627	99,312	94,044	167,745	162,681	47,698	46,738
	22—23	261,777	247,851	37,244	31,186	32,556	29,786	37,512	35,707	99,562	97,067	54,903	54,105
	24+	276,848	254,484	49,179	39,034	31,720	27,873	28,318	25,630	100,083	95,859	67,549	66,088
Less than 20	All Ages	275,358	271,226	126,658	124,222	70,739	69,713	55,988	55,478	21,368	21,206	606	606
	10—11	8,762	8,592	6,580	6,429	1,669	1,669	470	453	43	43	..	..
	12—13	25,272	24,869	17,665	17,384	5,064	4,971	2,283	2,263	260	242	..	..
	14—15	72,785	71,702	39,922	39,161	19,073	18,892	11,506	11,382	2,228	2,211	56	56
	16—17	96,025	95,271	37,150	36,705	24,960	24,807	24,680	24,545	9,073	9,051	162	162
	18—19	27,022	26,921	6,495	6,471	6,103	6,103	8,537	8,478	5,646	5,628	241	241
20—29	All Ages	1,633,802	1,602,584	557,179	542,202	343,704	334,980	305,573	300,552	329,792	327,563	97,553	97,286
	10—11	35,432	34,135	25,367	24,431	6,623	6,351	2,799	2,710	542	542	101	101
	12—13	86,131	83,198	53,876	52,100	21,301	20,449	9,406	9,101	1,483	1,483	65	65
	14—15	253,764	247,413	130,547	126,940	69,235	67,224	41,602	41,035	11,946	11,803	434	411
	16—17	364,707	357,739	137,466	134,476	94,094	92,079	83,395	81,868	47,340	46,946	2,411	2,369
	18—19	387,351	382,485	104,454	102,623	8,35,69	82,088	89,874	88916	98,958	98,424	10,496	10,434
	20—21	238,209	235,820	47,023	46,219	36,319	35,704	44,026	43,630	83,820	83,269	27,020	26,999
	22—23	107,793	107,056	9,968	9,830	9.478	9,338	14,328	14,158	43,913	43,681	30,107	30,049
	24+	60,807	60,624	3.736	3,695	4,152	4,114	5,333	5,288	25,725	25,666	21,861	21,861
30—39	All Ages	1,304,236	1,239,556	559,381	521,469	282,997	269,018	180,633	173,802	210,138	205,412	71,088	69,856
	10—11	40,115	37,157	31,865	29,493	6,274	5,855	1,301	1,199	592	526	84	84
	12—13	80,976	75,778	55,805	52,257	18,066	16,826	5,671	5,368	1,288	1,217	146	111
	14—15	254,554	238,744	154,112	143,396	63,857	60,236	28,298	27,195	7,419	7,049	868	868
	16—17	268,377	254,248	119,899	111,877	74,657	71,068	46,437	44,768	25,123	24,334	2,261	2,201
	18—19	224,446	214,945	77,981	73,322	55,192	52,888	43,399	41,887	42,005	41,137	5,869	5,711
	20—21	179,186	172,671	54,563	51,470	33,319	32,041	27,663	26,786	50,402	49,507	13,238	12,866
	22—23	86,009	83,981	11,021	10,408	10,215	9,858	12,258	11,902	35,332	34,872	17,183	16,941
	24+	107,043	105,059	14,219	13,770	9,841	9,660	10,364	10,077	42,791	42,013	29,828	29,538
40+	All Ages	1,994,918	1,294,402	1,250,449	710,529	394,153	286,625	164,532	133,002	145,604	126,752	40,181	36,494
	10—11	113,670	59,444	99,642	50,892	11,793	7,182	1,577	922	540	406	118	42
	12—13	173,546	97,416	135,021	72,379	31,099	19,911	5,713	3,875	1,496	1,053	216	198
	14—15	473,972	287,129	347,899	197,259	93,214	65,024	25,479	19,005	6,511	5,153	869	687
	16—17	359,789	245,228	213,717	130,411	87,569	66,328	38,720	31,959	17,643	14,792	2,041	1,738
	18—19	279,944	201,446	141,826	88,320	67,409	52,611	36,646	30,684	29156	25,515	4,908	4,317
	20—21	251,114	176,890	131,400	77,891	51,397	38,821	25,559	23,565	33,360	29,764	7,397	6,850
	22—23	67,852	56,710	16,234	10,928	12,863	10,590	10,884	9,605	20,277	18,492	7,594	7,095
	24+	108,771	88,593	31,185	21,547	17,727	14,099	12,596	10,239	31,424	28,037	15,841	14,670

NOTE— (i) 'All ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'age not stated' and 'age at marriage not stated' and age at marriage less than 10 years respectively.
(ii) 'Literate but below middle' includes figures for educational levels not classifiable and total includes 'educational level not stated'.

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterate		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: Literate but below Middle		Middle but below Matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and Above	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	All Ages	11,397,893	9,397,502	9,243,423	7,359,845	1,455,491	1,361,688	498,865	481,376	177,625	173,585	21,493	21,009
	10 -11	726,568	531,554	676,887	486,910	42,686	38,143	6,135	5,710	803	752	57	39
	12 -13	1,231,012	998,124	1,075,399	852,875	127,292	1,181,157	25,831	24,783	2,372	2,210	119	98
	14 -15	3,586,037	2,943,546	3,018,167	2,409,875	428,757	399,930	118,936	114,147	19,414	18,869	764	726
	16 -17	2,383,527	2,073,179	1,792,555	1,508,546	393,452	372,375	152,794	148,628	42,996	42,017	1,730	1,613
	18- 19	1,441,592	1,261,610	1,048,203	883,056	232,024	220,906	106,483	103,784	51,123	50,253	3,670	3,610
	20 -21	934,017	755,695	736,679	593,702	113,584	105,464	46,882	45,249	31,293	30,725	5,580	5,556
	22—23	132,959	121,671	83,351	73,530	20,766	19,903	11,788	11,358	12,347	12,228	4,707	4,603
	24 +	168,170	139,708	130,184	103,483	17,488	16,235	6,957	6,757	9,666	9,439	3,875	3,793
Less than 20	All Ages	899,707	877,672	618,285	601,310	190,510	186,455	75,361	74,495	15,401	15,262	150	150
	10—11	56,885	55,071	40,074	47,481	6,409	6,191	1,315	1,315	83	83	..	..
	12—13	142,773	138,903	112,269	109,185	24,258	23,570	5,745	5,666	501	482	..	..
	14—15	298,281	292,382	205,786	201,579	64,874	63,561	23,921	23,615	3,662	3,590	37	37
	16—17	230,927	227,391	136,133	133,633	57,356	56,596	30,186	29,938	7,161	7,133	91	91
	18—19	35,436	35,058	19,415	19,112	8,231	7,176	5,438	5,438	2,331	2,312	21	21
20—29	All Ages	3,004,322	2,915,848	1,987,861	1,923,649	612,112	595,286	276,358	270,481	114,339	112,837	13,652	13,595
	10—11	111,369	107,749	93,793	90,858	14,557	14,023	2,602	2,450	418	418	..	..
	12—13	281,824	272,535	217,349	209,919	49,595	47,964	13,635	13,431	12,07	1,182	38	38
	14—15	779,634	756,280	554,454	536,640	156,328	152,333	58,160	56,750	10,310	10,174	383	383
	16—17	783,263	762,574	493,955	480,043	178,783	173,918	82,307	80,853	27,283	26,844	935	917
	18—19	574,776	561,371	335,891	329,338	126,350	123,951	72,433	71,475	37,725	37,251	2,378	2,358
	20—21	234,905	230,694	133,023	130,251	47,823	47,028	28,238	27,716	21,837	21,715	3,984	3,984
	22—23	53,703	53,128	26,165	25,777	9,469	9,382	6,765	6,684	7,908	7,888	3,396	3,396
	24 +	21,470	21,352	10,728	10,668	3,415	3,415	2,156	2,137	3,251	3,233	1,920	1,900
30—39	All Ages	2,570,917	2,424,287	2,019,505	1,926,761	374,117	355,224	103,312	99,442	38,228	37,169	5,756	5,692
	10—11	131,713	123,181	119,857	112,085	10,059	9,392	1,516	1,455	242	209	39	39
	12—13	265,068	248,357	229,601	214,860	30,628	28,940	4,331	4,087	448	409	60	60
	14—15	859,491	812,638	711,001	671,412	117,682	111,588	26,059	25,041	4,480	4,378	269	269
	16—17	552,295	522,104	418,834	394,565	96,453	91,859	29,952	28,816	6,610	6,418	446	446
	18—19	330,863	314,583	242,938	229,958	57,206	54,803	20,482	19,774	9,286	9,098	951	951
	20—21	215,555	203,948	160,366	152,631	34,768	33,489	11,791	11,444	7,411	7,165	1,219	1,219
	22—23	40,048	38,833	24,723	23,910	7,294	7,112	3,607	3,473	3,510	3,450	910	887
	24 +	54,756	53,373	36,901	35,812	8,216	8,046	3,090	3,072	5,003	4,919	1,546	1,525
40 +	All Ages	4,916,010	3,173,341	4,582,162	2,903,647	278,777	223,782	43,633	36,778	9,523	8,182	1,915	1,553
	10—11	425,136	245,189	413,755	236,181	11,601	8,476	702	490	59	41	18	..
	12—13	510,853	337,940	515,737	318,568	22,786	17,659	2,120	1,599	194	115	21	..
	14—15	1,646,684	1,033,715	1,545,327	999,110	89,610	72,185	10,712	8,657	962	726	74	36
	16—17	815,835	560,111	742,697	499,577	60,629	49,770	10,349	9,022	1,902	1,582	258	159
	18—19	409,631	345,797	443,363	304,058	40,130	33,870	8,050	7,017	1,761	1,573	321	280
	20—21	482,935	318,473	442,793	285,365	30,937	24,890	6,836	6,072	1,991	1,793	377	353
	22—23	39,036	29,588	32,375	23,810	3,983	3,388	1,417	1,200	930	889	381	300
	24 +	91,841	61,889	82,473	56,922	5,836	4,754	1,710	1,549	1,412	1,287	409	368

Note —(i) 'All ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'age not stated' and 'age at marriage not stated' and age at marriage less than 10 years respectively.
(ii) 'Literate but below middle' includes figures for educational levels not classifiable and total includes 'educational level not stated'.

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

Present Age	Numberof 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 Religion			
All Ages	4,411,128	448,823	134,196	109,445	201,812
Less than 15	20,248	272	213	41	..
15—19	250,979	38,270	30,257	6,371	1,296
20—24	746,417	165,037	71,856	54,211	38,033
25—29	856,166	144,496	26,142	36,720	80,895
30—34	666,802	61,018	4,429	9,405	46,748
35—39	572,754	27,846	933	2,096	24,363
40—44	421,927	8,019	209	393	7,227
45—49	340,089	2,211	58	82	2,071
50+	532,386	1,447	59	87	1,051
		(ii) Hindus			
All Ages	3,161,531	312,532	98,307	79,239	132,776
Less than 15	14,993	194	136	41	..
15—19	171,120	25,952	20,778	4,150	801
20—24	532,567	117,252	53,438	38 786	24,440
25—29	621,672	102,500	19,732	27,665	54,579
30—34	482,778	41,264	3,258	6,691	31,013
35—39	408,982	18,083	696	1,462	15,651
40—44	303,724	4,929	188	257	4,316
45—49	242,721	1,284	20	82	1,183
50+	380,431	905	21	67	706
		(iii) Muslims			
All Ages	667,157	79,649	18,228	15,588	45,226
Less than 15	2,872	60	60	..	..
15—19	49,080	7,802	5,905	1,447	330
20—24	121,740	25,862	9,071	8,274	8,435
25—29	124,093	23,188	2,723	4,413	15,917
30—34	98,070	12,273	332	1,038	10,812
35—39	86,011	6,991	100	319	6,475
40—44	61,327	2,361	..	77	2,283
45—49	48,595	728	38	..	690
50+	74,946	364	..	20	263
		(iv) Buddhists			
All Ages	281,667	33,700	9,383	8,123	15,941
Less than 15	1,880	8	..	..	..
15—19	29,495	3,655	2,936	572	146
20—24	54,172	13,494	4,999	4,823	3,623
25—29	54,335	10,118	1,140	1,945	6,972
30—34	37,435	3,693	249	614	2,831
35—39	37,649	1,850	38	148	1,600
40—44	25,072	593	21	21	532
45—49	19,667	174	..	..	175
50+	26,756	102	..	..	41

NOTE : (i) 'All Ages' include 'age not stated'.
(ii) 'All Religions' include 'Religion not stated' and 'other religions'.
(iii) Column 3 includes 'Births whose Order 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	9,397,502	1,133,539	315,669	253,264	556,234
Less than 15	104,477	990	756	87	..
15—19	773,195	119,638	95,600	18,889	4,157
20—24	1,489,016	380,514	163,178	127,927	867,701
25—29	1,426,833	309,378	42,064	75,334	190,177
30—34	1,240,864	174,832	10,134	22,782	140,822
35—39	1,183,423	94,182	2,799	6,144	84,481
40—44	977,873	36,121	696	1,468	33,457
45—49	788,740	11,836	202	277	11,261
50+	1,407,328	5,624	139	283	4,878
			(ii) Hindus		
All Ages	8,242,696	984,319	278,622	222,146	476,198
Less than 15	93,021	844	652	66	..
15—19	680,265	103,805	83,403	16,245	3,356
20—24	1,310,219	332,313	1,44,616	111,360	74,087
25—29	1,252,402	270,261	37,172	66,874	164,512
30—34	1,084,062	150,402	9,183	20,165	120,021
35—39	1,032,504	80,791	2,563	5,558	71,975
40—44	857,232	30,824	632	1,341	28,368
45—49	692,510	10,131	182	219	9,654
50+	1,235,651	4,581	139	243	4,037
			(iii) Muslims		
All Ages	456,566	65,199	15,289	13,258	36,130
Less than 15	4,420	61	61	..	..
15—19	39,573	7,077	5,414	1,325	301
20—24	71,253	19,541	7,398	6,728	5,232
25—29	73,691	17,168	1,910	3,658	11,541
30—34	63,514	10,902	367	1,065	9,411
35—39	58,840	6,400	78	316	5,987
40—44	45,048	2,417	21	86	2,311
45—49	34,857	891	20	41	830
50+	65,074	720	..	39	519
			(iv) Buddhists		
All Ages	588,445	73,088	18,256	15,194	39,199
Less than 15	6,770	84	42	21	..
15—19	47,401	7,767	5,956	1,195	481
20—24	90,142	24,801	9,462	8,509	6,665
25—29	82,234	18,234	2,111	3,855	12,227
30—34	77,642	12,215	521	1,307	10,386
35—39	77,595	6,230	140	249	5,799
40—44	64,449	2,681	23	41	2,600
45—49	51,804	716	..	18	681
50+	89,859	323	...	..	324

NOTE : (i) 'All Ages' include 'age not stated'.
(ii) 'All Religions' include 'religion not stated ' and 'other religions'
(iii) Column 3 includes 'Births whose Order not stated'

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

Present Age	Total Ever Married Women	Parity				Total Children Ever Born		
		0	1	2	3 and Above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	5,212,494	342,337	729,482	847,656	2,861,912	6,632,254	8,753,090	7,879,164
Less than 15	20,376	9,510	468	118	..	704	375	330
15—19	254,983	83,664	70,914	16,369	3,496	114,893	58,318	56,575
20—24	758,285	100,192	245,336	179,871	116,112	998,256	512,789	485,468
25—29	875,517	46,780	161,097	217,471	387,991	2,048,650	1,059,085	989,565
30—34	693,499	21,760	65,624	139,353	434,430	2,181,798	1,129,295	1,052,503
35—39	610,737	15,646	38,608	85,513	447,176	2,346,950	1,227,281	1,119,669
40—44	481,106	14,037	29,810	57,958	358,815	2,013,878	1,058,811	955,066
45—49	414,807	10,944	25,461	41,845	319,446	1,887,155	1,003,293	883,862
50+	1,099,005	39,461	91,688	108,469	792,398	5,027,699	2,697,439	2,330,259
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	3,730,025	250,443	535,290	630,687	2,007,890	11,524,721	6,061,309	5,463,412
Less than 15	15,088	7,102	276	100	...	475	263	213
15—19	173,629	58,572	46,946	10,638	2,074	74,876	38,168	36,708
20—24	540,695	74,759	179,260	126,780	45,634	686,810	350,314	336,495
25—29	635,256	34,634	123,024	164,838	268,847	1,436,421	739,958	696,463
30—34	501,689	15,899	48,480	107,584	306,275	1,516,666	787,842	728,824
35—39	435,768	11,672	29,032	65,773	312,590	1,600,484	838,533	761,951
40—44	345,458	10,419	22,074	44,518	253,921	1,386,284	729,387	656,897
45—49	294,980	8,060	18,662	31,159	225,138	1,294,706	687,275	607,431
50+	784,358	29,004	67,126	78,861	561,921	3,519,530	1,885,120	1,634,410
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	788,697	53,292	95,798	102,342	470,795	2,911,118	1,533,867	1,377,251
Less than 15	2,872	1,318	133	18	..	169	73	96
15—19	49,988	15,217	14,974	4 074	946	26,192	13,365	12,827
20—24	124,097	14,879	35,245	30,337	26,421	188,031	97 795	90,236
25—29	127,980	6,701	16,920	25,408	70,070	352,444	182,163	170,281
30—34	102,818	3,422	7,299	12,392	74,879	395,209	202,768	192,441
35—39	91,930	2,363	4,380	7 569	73,868	433,302	225,370	207,932
40—44	71,048	2,099	3,875	5,285	56,447	360,752	188,804	171,949
45—49	59,346	1,485	2,554	4,122	48,791	330,385	176,724	153,662
50+	158,059	5,807	10,398	12,987	119,032	822,575	445,604	376,970
				(iv) Buddhists				
All Ages	337,028	20,989	46,094	46,503	195,803	1,123,239	594,879	528,361
Less than 15	1,914	881	42	..	..	42	21	21
15—19	25,002	7,831	7,323	1,351	377	11,229	5,499	5,730
20—24	55,302	5,255	17,487	14,912	10,398	82,290	42,533	39,757
25—29	55,703	1.958	6,869	11,648	32,400	155,255	82,286	72,968
30—34	39,288	944	3,156	4,804	28,985	142,021	71,950	70,071
35—39	40,872	759	2,103	3,721	32,830	176,110	92,418	83,692
40—44	29,419	827	1,469	2,276	23,736	139,341	73,789	65,552
45—49	26,570	618	1,956	2,220	20,621	126,236	68,560	57,677
50+	62,712	1.917	5,667	5,549	46,306	289,874	157,506	132,368

NOTE : (i) 'All Ages' include 'age not stated'.
(ii) 'All Religions' include 'religion not stated' and 'other religions'.
(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with 'parity not stated'.
(iv) Columns 7, 8 and 9 exclude children of ever married women with 'parity not stated'.

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

Present Age	Total Ever Married Women	Parity				Total Children Ever Born		
		0	1	2	3 and Above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	11,397,899	938,243	1,373,272	1,393,105	6,846,585	40,793,081	21,264,570	19,528,511
Less than 15	106,719	54,290	1,617	305	..	2,227	1,215	1,013
15—19	792,988	300,167	199,746	40,920	9,274	301,800	159,521	151,279
20—24	1,530,673	242,738	509,793	350,614	223,333	1,964,290	1,911,519	952,771
25—29	1,473,650	189,079	230,077	349,260	723,959	3,676,098	1,894,441	1,781,658
30—34	1,302,519	49,777	109,598	184,965	921,389	4,508,091	2,330,574	2,177,517
35—39	1,268,398	37,886	64,433	110,553	1,018,473	5,414,964	2,796,369	2,618,595
40—44	1,104,601	33,668	51,290	78,492	907,906	5,309,873	2,759,828	2,550,045
45—49	958,406	28,920	45,389	62,613	791,372	4,940,138	2,571,494	2,368,644
50+	2,853,003	101,309	169,405	214,624	2,246,933	14,642,160	7,726,767	6,915,394
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	9,979,180	830,242	1,208,040	1,227,747	5,964,312	35,362,912	18,429,512	16,933,400
Less than 15	94,867	48,731	1,414	285	..	1,984	1,053	930
15—19	697,022	265,263	173,396	34,657	7,742	267,081	136,284	130,797
20—24	1,345,251	214,529	449,154	306,935	193,350	1,713,927	882,860	831,067
25—29	1,292,973	77,976	204,335	310,819	628,533	3,199,923	1,647,488	1,552,435
30—34	1,137,133	43,592	89,008	163,701	800,524	3,891,585	2,010,797	1,880,788
35—39	1,106,494	33,606	56,960	97,933	885,491	4,569,370	2,410,064	2,259,306
40—44	967,302	29,673	45,067	69,632	793,465	4,600,566	2,389,787	2,210,779
45—49	839,993	25,736	39,737	55,358	692,348	4,290,989	223,467	2,056,522
50+	2,492,423	90,766	148,253	187,826	1,959,611	12,707,493	6,706,428	6,001,065
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	558,493	44,758	68,741	64,995	340,683	2,132,690	1,111,737	1,020,953
Less than 15	4,541	2,042	120	..	...	120	79	41
15—19	40,558	14,165	11,761	2,962	713	19,921	10,587	9,334
20—24	73,719	11,084	24,070	17,355	12,807	102,884	53,407	49,478
25—29	76,070	5,340	10,614	15,248	40,456	200,769	104,327	96,442
30—34	67,519	2,602	4,893	8,467	49,128	254,764	131,744	123,020
35—39	63,355	1,764	3,305	4,805	51,697	301,063	155,028	146,035
40—44	51,435	1,546	2,361	3,057	42,921	274,194	141,473	132,721
45—49	42,758	1,472	1,931	2,415	35,578	239,561	124,274	115,288
50+	138,201	4,703	9,596	10,628	107,232	738,165	390,099	358,066
(iv) Buddhists								
All Ages	727,156	55,109	80,344	81,974	462,277	2,382,871	1,478,326	1,354,545
Less than 15	7,044	3,437	82	21	...	124	82	42
15—19	49,353	18,948	12,975	2,930	761	21,248	11,330	9,918
20—24	94,015	14,485	30,702	22,391	14,976	126,649	6,457	62,076
25—29	85,725	4,890	11,636	18,302	46,692	232,260	119,688	112,572
30—34	81,579	3,015	5,604	10,268	60,482	308,642	160,313	148,329
35—39	83,158	2,223	3,500	6,044	69,125	383,123	198,632	184,491
40—44	73,157	2,191	3,303	4,474	61,410	378,156	199,082	179,074
45—49	64,075	1,353	3,062	4,148	53,984	353,316	182,575	170,742
50+	188,301	4,567	9,358	13,317	154,341	1,026,453	540,432	486,022

NOTE : (i) 'All Ages' include 'age not stated'.

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

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

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

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

Present Age	Total Ever Married women	Number of Surviving Children				Total Surviving Children		
		0	1	2	3 and Above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	5,212,494	397,536	828,091	943,733	2,612,117	14,277,696	7,514,731	6,762,965
Less than 15	20,376	9,531	469	96	..	661	375	287
15—19	254,983	87,935	70,727	13,238	2,541	105,271	52,847	52,423
20—24	758,285	111,087	258,421	176,854	95,169	924,459	472,287	452,172
25—29	875,517	53,659	177,604	232,626	349,451	1,891,029	975,144	915,885
30—34	693,499	26,189	76,041	155,206	403,729	1,981,958	1,023,637	958,321
35—39	610,737	19,649	47,015	99,513	420,766	2,081,703	1,088,158	993,545
40—44	481,106	18,277	37,180	69,243	335,920	1,734,376	914,338	820,038
45—49	414,807	14,626	33,288	51,465	298,318	1,591,516	850,226	741,289
50+	1,099,005	56,151	126,783	144,674	704,409	3,956,526	2,132,424	1,824,103
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	3,730,025	291,210	605,964	701,654	1,825,482	9,899,653	5,206,278	4,693,375
Less than 15	15,088	7,123	277	78	..	433	263	170
15—19	173,629	61,654	46,513	8,553	1,511	68,393	34,479	33,915
20—24	540,695	82,323	188,773	123,896	61,572	635,987	322,651	313,336
25—29	635,256	39,788	134,540	176,357	240,656	1,327,526	682,241	645,284
30—34	501,689	19,204	56,197	119,629	283,206	1,378,681	713,607	665,074
35—39	435,768	14,783	34,777	76,359	293,147	1,422,457	744,738	677,719
40—44	345,458	13,578	27,811	52,772	236,771	1,195,572	631,152	564,420
45—49	294,980	10,914	24,395	38,143	209,567	1,093,408	583,353	510,055
50+	784,358	41,451	92,206	105,343	497,914	2,770,373	1,490,281	1,280,092
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	788,697	60,605	110,027	114,861	436,737	2,483,099	1,310,596	1,172,503
Less than 15	2,872	1,318	133	18	..	169	73	96
15—19	49,988	15,752	15,389	3,375	694	24,368	12,333	12,034
20—24	124,097	16,741	37,143	30,483	22,516	174,625	90,160	84,466
25—29	127,980	7,713	19,413	27,235	64,736	324,374	166,888	157,486
30—34	102,818	4,042	8,509	14,523	70,920	356,382	182,950	173,432
35—39	91,930	2,783	5,630	9,297	70,469	382,770	199,620	183,150
40—44	71,048	2,726	4,687	6,611	53,683	309,187	161,897	147,290
45—49	59,346	1,826	3,644	5,441	46,040	273,863	147,205	126,658
50+	158,059	7,703	15,434	17,705	107,384	635,525	348,358	287,167
				(iv) Buddhists				
All Ages	337,028	25,770	54,936	55,447	173,236	921,490	488,653	432,837
Less than 15	1,914	881	42	..	..	42	21	21
15—19	25,002	8,427	7,165	1,007	281	10,062	4,814	5,248
20—24	55,302	6,423	18,779	14,751	8,100	74,634	38,382	36,252
25—29	55,703	2,477	8,555	13,130	28,712	139,351	73,806	65,545
30—34	39,288	1,303	4,048	6,156	26,381	124,751	63,432	61,319
35—39	40,872	1,048	3,037	4,969	30,361	147,797	77,741	70,056
40—44	29,419	1,123	2,192	3,302	21,690	112,413	59,878	52,585
45—49	26,570	1,042	2,549	3,144	18,683	100,332	55,141	45,191
50+	62,712	3,025	8,546	8,945	38,923	211,450	115,183	96,267

Note : (i) 'All Ages' include 'age not stated'.

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

(iii) 'All Religions' include 'religion not stated' and 'other religions'.

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

Present Age	Total Ever Married Women	Number of Surviving Children				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and Above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(i) All Religions				
All Ages	11,397,899	1,126,304	1,716,449	1,776,803	5,836,033	31,739,229	16,604,587	15,134,642
Less than 15	106,719	54,579	1,433	200	..	1,834	1,004	829
15—19	792,988	318,760	196,894	29,930	4,522	270,804	137,290	133,513
20—24	1,530,673	284,092	555,338	336,191	150,855	1,713,299	874,482	838,817
25—29	1,473,650	112,086	288,289	405,789	586,030	3,147,630	1,619,001	1,528,630
30—34	1,302,519	63,128	138,404	250,183	804,212	3,758,381	1,944,028	1,814,358
35—39	1,268,398	49,671	93,876	168,748	914,987	4,383,608	2,268,908	2,114,700
40—44	1,104,601	45,878	78,264	121,375	815,038	4,161,276	2,177,282	1,983,994
45—49	958,406	40,938	70,277	100,758	700,256	3,790,971	1,985,758	1,805,212
50+	2,853,003	156,582	292,636	362,547	1,860,133	10,493,283	5,587,444	4,905,840
				(ii) Hindus				
All Ages	9,979,180	994,484	1,502,667	1,559,181	5,095,659	27,634,969	14,458,392	13,176,577
Less than 15	94,867	48,980	1,271	179	...	1,629	863	766
15—19	697,022	281,349	170,780	24,973	3,956	232,991	117,598	115,393
20—24	1,345,251	250,533	488,153	294,488	130,794	1,497,709	765,209	732,499
25—29	1,292,973	98,505	254,555	360,222	508,242	2,744,273	1,410,150	1,334,122
30—34	1,137,133	55,728	121,600	220,581	698,336	3,254,526	1,682,396	1,572,130
35—39	1,106,494	44,263	82,019	148,660	795,961	3,792,414	1,962,825	1,829,589
40—44	967,302	40,282	68,338	106,635	714,060	3,621,118	1,895,796	1,725,322
45—49	839,993	35,913	60,847	87,915	615,065	3,312,559	1,734,272	1,578 287
50+	2,492,423	138,460	254,235	314,645	1,626,638	9,162.773	4,881,805	4,280,968
				(iii) Muslims				
All Ages	558,493	51,899	82,282	79,056	298,930	1,709,809	893,696	316,113
Less than 15	4,541	2,042	120	..	..	120	79	41
15—19	40,558	15,109	11,737	2,445	311	12,578	9,133	8,445
20—24	73,719	12,782	26,130	16,709	9,772	91,466	46,687	44,779
25—29	76,070	6,166	13,132	17,310	35,006	177,078	92,202	84,87 6
30—34	67,519	2,950	6,452	11,048	44,471	218,229	112,864	105,365
35—39	63,355	2,100	4,415	7,046	47,375	249,153	127,862	121,291
40—44	51,435	1,877	3,445	4,584	38,462	223,383	115,356	108,028
45—49	42,758	1,930	2,613	3,590	31,946	190,484	100,143	90,341
50+	138,201	6,883	14,169	16,264	91,511	541,359	288,775	252,583
				(iv) Buddhists				
All Ages	1727,156	70,155	112,645	117,670	386,249	2,002,446	1,046,064	956,381
Less than 15	7,044	3,477	42	21	..	84	62	22
15—19	49,353	20,454	12,740	2,222	198	17,822	9,297	8,525
20—24	94,015	17,800	34,784	21,387	8,583	105,047	52,857	52,190
25—29	85,725	6,257	16,893	23,035	35,540	186,427	95,505	90,922
30—34	81,579	3,843	8,850	15,603	51,244	238,316	123,928	114,388
35—39	83,158	2,932	6,592	10,726	61,273	288,329	149,911	138,418
40—44	73,157	3,401	5,685	8,572	55,238	268,005	140,917	127,089
45—49	64,075	2,657	5,804	8,272	47,132	241,746	126,713	115,033
50+	188,301	9,274	21,154	27,711	126,773	654,760	345,777	308,983

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

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

(iii) All Religions include 'religion not stated' and 'other religions'.

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