CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Occasional Paper No. 5 of 1987
Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates of Rajasthan

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CONTENTS

P R E F A C E

In the 1981 Census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage, number of children ever born, number of surviving children and whether any child was born during last one year. The first three were canvassed for all ever-married women. For operational reasons the question on births during last one year was canvassed for currently married women only.

The questions were canvassed on a 20% sample of enumeration blocks in major states with a population of over 10 million in 1981. The fertility data collected in the 1981 census on the basis of the response to these question in respect of Rajasthan have already been published. In the present report an attempt has been made to analyse the fertility data presented in F series. In particular, this report presents estimates of female age at marriage, fertility and child mortality. The latter two estimates have been derived by indirect estimation techniques. These estimates have been presented at district level. At state-level female age at marriage, fertility and child mortality have been presented by religion, educational level and for manual and non-manual workers.

This report has been prepared by Demography Division under the direction of Shri K.S. Natarajan, Assistant Registrar General. I am thankful to the staff and officers of the Demography Division for their hard work. In particular, I am happy to place on record my appreciation of the efforts put in by Shri R.K.Puri, Shri A.K. Biswas, Shri Phool Singh, Deputy Directors, Shri K. Narayanan Unni, Senior Research Officer, Shri S.S. Bawa, Shri Subhash Garg,Assistant Directors and Shri Narayan Yeshwant Gore, Research Officer.

I am also thankful to Shri Brahm Dutt, Senior Technical Assistant(VT) and Shri Ramesh D. Ajbani, Technical Assistant(VT) who prepared varitype plates of the entire manuscript which in itself is a major task to complete in such a short time and with accuracy. Shri P.K. Banerjee, Sr. Technical Assistant(Rotaprint) and Shri Om Parkash, Rota Print Machine Operator, took pains to execute their part of the job i.e. printing with technical competence.

New Delhi
27.11.1986

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C H A P T E R - I

Population and its Characteristics

The 1981, census of Rajasthan revealed that the population of the state as on March 1, 1981 is 34,261,862. This is 32.97 percent higher than the population counted in 1971 census. In this chapter a brief analysis of the general characteristics of the population like sex ratio, growth rate, urbanisation, literacy and marital status has been attempted. The regional variation in these characteristics has been focussed. It is also supplemented by an analysis of the distribution of the currently married females by religion, educational level and work characteristics. This analysis is intended to give a background of the characteristics of the population of the State which will help in a better understanding of some of the factors affecting child mortality and fertility discussed in subsequent chapters on child mortality (Chapter II) and fertility (Chapter III).

Table 1.1 presents the total population, sex ratio, percentage decadal increase in population during 1971-81, percentage of urban population, percentage of literates and the percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population for the districts of the state.

There is large variation in the population size of the districts. The largest district in terms of population, Jaipur, has more than fourteen times the population of Jaisalmer, which is a desert district and has a density of only 6 persons per sq. km. The population density is significantly low in other desert districts like Bikaner (31), Barmer (39), Churu (70) and Jodhpur (73). Jaipur (243) has the highest population density in the State.

The population growth rate in the state during 1971-81 has been very high. During the period the state's population increased by 32.97 percent compared to the increase of 25.00 percent at the national level.

During the decade 1961-71 the population of the state increased by 27.83%. The districts of Ganganagar (45.62%), Bikaner (48.09%), Jaisalmer (44.84%), Jodhpur (44.82%) and Barmer (44.41%), which lie in the north western part of the State, have growth rates above 40%. Only Bhilwara (24.22%) has grown lower than the national average during 1971-81.

6. There is wide regional variation in urbanisation levels also. In the state as a whole 21.05% percent of the population has been classified as urban which is lower than the all India rate of 23.31 percent. Ajmer (42.80 percent) is the most urbanised district in the state followed by Bikaner (39.48 percent), Jaipur (36.56 percent), Jodhpur (34.77 percent) and Kota (31.93 percent). Urban population is below thirty percent in all other districts. The districts of Banswara (6.22 percent), Dungarpur (6.46 percent), Jalore (8.06 percent) and Barmer (8.78 percent) are the least urbanised districts. It is worth noting that Banswara and Dungarpur are predominantly tribal with 72.63% & 64.44% respectively of the population being scheduled tribes. Udaipur district where 34.33 percent of the population are scheduled tribes, also has a low level of urbanisation.

7. The level of literacy in the state is low compared to the national average. It is seen that in all districts except Ajmer (47.65 percent for males), the percentage of literates among males is below the national average of 46.89 percent. In case of females the literacy rates in all districts are below the all India figure of 24.82 percent. In the Barmer (3.71 percent), Jalore (4.43 percent), and Jaisalmer (5.25 percent) which are adjoining districts the female literacy rates are very low. Ajmer is the only districts where more than one fifth of the females are literate.

7. Some selected nuptiality and indicators are presented in Table 1.2. Early universal marriage of females is widely prevalent in this State. This has resulted in a large proportion of women in

the reproductive age group of 15-44 being currently married. In the state as a whole 88.58 percent of the women in the age group 15-44 are married. This is much higher than the corresponding figure of 80.48 for the country as a whole excluding Assam. There are 175 couples per 1000 persons in the reproductive age group 15-44 in the state which is also higher than the national average of 169 couples per 1000 persons.

It is seen that proportion of married females in the age group 15-44 varies from 83.57 percent to 93.63 percent. The districts of Banswara, Ganganagar, Sirohi and Jodhpur have lower proportion of married females in the age-group 15-44. Even in these districts the proportion of married females is higher than the national average. In the districts of Bundi, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Chittaurgarh Nagaur, Sikar, Tonk and Kota more than ninety percent of the females in the age group 15-44 are married.

The impact of early marriages of females is more noticeable in the age group 10-14 years. Among the females in the age group 10-14 it is found that 18.33 percent are married. This is much higher than the corresponding figure of 6.59% for India (excluding Assam) estimated from the five percent advance Sample . In the districts of Bhilwara (46.01%), Tonk (45.92%), Bundi (36.85%) and Chittaurgarh (33.84%) more than one third of the females in this age group are married. Only in the districts of Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Dungapur and Banswara the percentage of married females in the age 10-14 is below to 10. It is noticed that even Ajmer district which is highly urbanised, 42.80% of the population living in urban areas, the proportion of married females in age group 10-14 is as high as 30.84 percent. Interestingly the percentage of married females in the age group 15-44 is comparatively low in this district. The reasons for this are not clear. The relative position of the districts with regard to percentage of married females in 15-19 and 20-24 are almost similar to that observed for the age group 10-14.

From the question on age at marriage canvassed for all ever married women the mean age at marriage of currently married women has been calculated at district level which is also presented in Table 1.2. The mean age at marriage of the currently married women in the State has been estimated as 15.7 years. In rural areas it is 15.5 years and in urban areas it is 16.2 years. In rural areas Jalor (17.3) has the highest mean age at marriage while Tonk(13.7) is at the other end. In urban areas Sirohi (17.3) and Bundi (15.3) have respectively the highest and lowest mean age at marriage. It is noticed that in some of the highly urbanised districts like Jaipur, Ajmer the mean age at marriage is very low in the rural areas, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota are districts with more than 25 percent population living in urban areas but having the mean age at marriage in rural areas below the state average for rural areas. The desert districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali and Jalor and the hill districts of Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara where the mean age at marriage is above the State average forms a contiguous belt in the South Western part of the State. Ganganagar, Alwar and Bharatpur are the only other districts with high mean age at marriage.

The low levels of age at marriage for females in the State is the main reason for the large proportion of couples in the population. As pointed out earlier the number of couples per 1000 population with wife in the age group 15-44 in the state is 175. This is higher than the national average (excluding Assam) of 169. Significant regional variation across the districts is noticed in the number of couples per 1000 population also. Ganganagar (159) has the lowest couple population ratio while Bhilwara (193) is at the other end.

The distributions of currently married females in the state by religion, educational levels and worker status are presented respectively in Statements 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. The estimates of age at marriage,

fertility and child mortality by different classifications of women should be viewed keeping these distributions in mind.

Statement 1.1 : *Distribution of currently married women by Religion - Rajasthan*

Religion	Rural		Urban	
	No. of currently married women (00's)	Percentage distribution	No. of currently married women (00's)	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	6,458,4	100.00	1,560,6	100.00
Hindus	5,995,9	92.84	1,203,1	77.09
Muslims	314,1	4.86	267,0	17.11
Christians	3,4	0.05	5,0	0.32
Sikhs	90,2	1.40	12,1	0.78
Buddhists	-	N	1	0.01
Jains	54,6	0.85	72,9	4.67
Others	1	N	1	N
Religion not stated	2	N	3	0.02

N = Negligible
Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding

Of the 6.46 million currently married females in rural areas of the state 92.84 percent are Hindus. Muslims form 4.86 percent while Sikhs account for 1.40 percent, Jains and Christians form 0.85 percent and 0.05 percent respectively. In the urban areas Hindus form 77.09 percent of the 1.56 million currently married females. Muslims account for 17.11 percent and Jains 4.67 percent of the urban currently married females while Sikhs and Christians form 0.78 percent and 0.32 percent respectively. Other religions and those who did not state their religion form only insignificant proportions in the state. Relatively larger percentage of Muslims, Christians and Jains are settled in urban areas.

Statement 1.2: *Distribution of currently married women by educational level-Rajasthan*

Educational level	Rural		Urban	
	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percent distribution	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percent distribution
1	2	3	4	5
All educational levels	6,458,4	100.00	1,560,6	100.00
Illiterate	6,146,5	95.17	1,026,1	65.75
Literate but below middle	246,6	3.82	274,9	17.62
Middle but below matric	40,1	0.62	111,2	7.12
Matriculation but below graduate	20,7	0.32	10,5	6,73
Graduate & above	4,5	0.07	43,4	2.78

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding.

In the rural areas of the State 95.17 percent of the married females are illiterate. Those who are "Literate but below middle" account for 3.82 percent. In other categories the percentages are below one. Graduate married females form only 0.07 percent. In the urban areas 65.75 percent of the married females are illiterate. Those who are "Literate but below middle' form 17.62 percent. Graduates (2.78 percent) form the smallest group among the different educational levels in the urban areas also.

Statement 1.3: *Distribution of currently married females by worker category- Rajasthan*

Category	Rural		Urban	
	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percent-age	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5
All women	6,458,4	100.00	1,560,6	100.00
a)Main workers	1,089,4	16.87	105,4	6.75
1.Cultivators	82,2	12.73	-	-
2.Agricultural labourers	169,1	2.62	-	-
3.Manual workers	86,0	1.33	76,0	4.86
4.Non-manual workers	12,3	0.19	29,5	1.89
b)Marginal workers	1,573,8	24.37	39,9	2.56
5.Cultivators	1,287,1	19.93	-	-
6.Agricultural labourers	220,1	3.41	-	-
7.Manual workers	62,3	0.96	38,1	2.44
8.Non-manual workers	4,2	0.07	18	0.12
c)Non-workers	3,795,3	58.76	1,415,3	90.69

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding

The distribution of currently married women by worker status shows that 58.76 percent in rural areas and 90.69 percent in urban areas are non workers. Main workers form 16.87 percent [illegible] of the married females in rural areas and 6.75 percent in urban areas. In rural areas 24.37 percent of the married females are marginal workers while in urban areas percentage of marginal workers among married females is only 2.56. Of the 16.87 percent married females in rural areas who are main workers 12.73 percent are cultivators 2.62 percent are agricultural labourers and 1.33 percent are other manual workers.

Main workers in non-manual occupations form only 0.19 percent of the total married females in rural areas. In the urban areas, main workers in manual occupations form 4.86 percent of the married females while those in non-manual occupation form 1.89 percent.

In the rural areas 19.93 percent of the married females are engaged as cultivators, 3.41 percent are engaged as agricultural labourers and 0.96 are in other manual occupations as marginal workers. Only 0.07 percent of the married females in rural areas are marginal workers in non-manual occupations as against 0.12 percent in urban areas. The percentage of marginal workers engaged in manual occupation in urban areas is 2.44 percent of the married females.

C H A P T E R - II

Estimates of child mortality in Rajasthan

The 1981 census collected data on children ever born and children surviving sexwise. The questions on children ever born and children surviving were canvassed for all ever married women. The number of children ever born and the children surviving have been tabulated by the age of the mother, These tables are available at district level separately for rural and urban areas. From these two sets of data, child mortality for the years preceeding 1981,can be estimated by using Brass technique.

The essence of the Brass child mortality estimation procedure is that the proportions of children dead classified by the age of the mother could be converted into estimates of child mortality by selecting suitable multipliers (K_i). These multipliers will differ according to the fertility pattern. As an indicator of fertility pattern Brass suggested the ratio P_1/P_2 or P_2/P_3 where P_1, P_2 and P_3 are the average number of children ever born per woman in the age-group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The multipliers for converting the proportions dead into estimates of child mortality were derived by Brass, using Brass fertility polynomial. This fertility polynomial was mathematical function and had some limitations. In view of this, the multipliers were later modified by Trussell who generated a different set of multipliers using model fertility schedules developed by Coale and Trussell and the regional model life tables generated by Coale and Demeny. In estimating the child mortality Trussell multipliers have been used.

The Brass procedure as modified by Trussell helps to estimate q(1) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 1, q(2) i.e. the probability of a new born child dying before age 2,

q(3) the probability of a new born child dying before age 3 and q(5) the probability of a new born child dying before age 5. In the original Brass estimation procedure it was assumed that the child mortality would remain constant for a period preceeding the census (survey). This assumption was, however, relaxed later on. Coale and Trussell developed a procedure which is valid when mortality declined. This procedure assigned the estimated q(x) years prior to census. In other words, when mortality is declining these estimates would not refer to the year of the census but would refer to different points of time prior to the census. These have been termed as YPC, i.e. year prior to the census, q_1 corresponds to $0.96q(YPC)$, q_0 to 2.20 years, q_3, to 4.10 years and q_5 corresponds to 6.45 years.

Table - 2.1 shows the estimates of child mortality q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5). While the trend indicated by these estimates seems generally satisfactory, it is noticed that in many districts progression of the estimates of q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) is not acceptable. This is true for both rural and urban areas. For example child mortality in urban areas of Ganganagar district is estimated to be 106, 78, 83 and 95. In district Alwar these estimates are 156, 118, 106 and 130. In district Jhunjhunu these are 82, 79, 93 and 116. In other words, mortality from birth to age 1 is estimated to be higher than from birth to age 2 which is improbable. Such estimates, however, arise because of inaccuracies in age data, in reporting of number of children born and dead and small number of events reported and other factors like migration. It has been generally held by the demographers that the estimates of q(1) could not be relied upon because of the small number of children born to women in this age group leading to sampling errors and also due to larger proportion of first births occuring to women in this age group, leading to over estimation of infant mortality rate. The estimates of q(1) are generally graduated.

However, due to low age of female marriage, the argument of small number of births to women in the age-group 15-19 may not be tenable for India. Nevertheless, estimates of child mortality in this age group lead to the conclusion that the estimates of q(1) need generally to be graduated.

In such cases where the progression has not been acceptable graduation has been done to remove the irregularities, The graduation has been done by taking the average of values of life expectancy corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5), if the values of q(2), q(3) and q(5) were found to be all consistent. The expectations of life at birth corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5) were worked out from the South Asian pattern of Model Life Tables and their average taken. Corresponding to this average value of e_0^0 , the value of q(1) was interpolated. This interpolated value of q(1) has been taken as the graduated value of q(1). The graduated value of q(2), wherever necessary, has been based on q(3) and q(5) estimates.

Table 2.1 shows the estimates of child mortality derived from the census data. The graduated values have also been presented in brackets. The discussion that follows is based on graduated estimates.

Estimates of child mortality in Rajasthan

The infant mortality for Rajasthan state works out to be 114 as per the above technique. q(2) denoting the probability of dying by age 2 is 149, q(3) denoting the probability of dying by age 3 was 157 and q(5) denoting the probability of dying by age 5 was 176. The graduated q(1) of 114 compares favourably with the SRS estimates of 108 in 1979 and 105 in 1980. The child mortality rates in the rural areas are much higher than those in the urban areas. For rural areas q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) were 123, 165, 173 and 190 respectively; the corresponding figures for urban areas were being 79, 98, 101 and 117.

The differential between male and female mortalities are not very significant in the first year of life. But as the age of the child advances the female mortality tends to increase as compared to male mortality. This is reflected both in the rural as well as urban areas. By age 5, the probability of a female child's death in the rural areas was .201 as against .180 for males and in the urban areas these probabilities were .124 and .110 respectively.

Districtwise estimates:

Child mortality estimates vary widely between various districts of the state.

Following statement classifies districts by level of infant mortality q(1)

Statement 2.1 Districts classified by level of child mortality

Level of IMR	Districts
1	2
Less than 100	Bikaner, Churu
100 - 140	Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, ~~Jaipur~~, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur, Sikar, Barmer, Jalore, Banswara
141 - 160	Kota, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Jaipur
161 - 180	Ajmer, Bundi, Pali, Alwar, Chittaurgarh
180 and above	Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Tonk.

Child mortality is relatively low in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer & Banswara. Infant and child mortality rate is very high i.e. IMR above 180 per thousand in the districts of Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur & Tonk. Bikaner has the lowest infant and child mortality.

The infant mortality rate in this district is estimated at 62 per thousand. The q(2), q(3) & q(5) estimates, which reflect the child mortality levels, are 74, 79 and 89 respectively. At the other extreme are Bharatpur and Tonk with estimated infant mortality rates of 147 & 148 respectively. q(5) in these two districts was above 230. Another feature worth noting is that male female differentials in mortality are not very significant in the districts of Bikaner and Churu where child mortality are low. In the districts with high child mortality like Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, the female mortality is much higher than the male mortality. In case of Bharatpur while the q(5) for males was 199, it was over 278 for females. Such large difference was observed in both rural and urban areas. Surprisingly male female differentials were not high in Bhilwara and Tonk, two other districts, wherein the child mortality is quite high. In the districts of Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali Barmer, Jalore, Bundi & Kota female mortality, q(5) was higher than the corresponding male mortality by at least 2%. In the districts of Bhilwara, Udaipur, Dungarpur & Banswara, the female mortality was distinctly lower than male mortality. One would have expected that Jaipur district wherein lies the capital of the state would have rate of child mortality lower than state average. But this is not true. Jaipur district had an infant mortality rate of 108 and q(2), q(3) and q(5) of 144, 148 and 162 respectively. It is noticed that the districts which have low child mortality are desert districts of Rajasthan bordering Pakistan excepting Ganganagar. Ganganagar is relatively prosperous district bordering Punjab and Haryana which has got a relatively higher percentage of population of migrants from the two neighbouring states. Districts which have got high child mortality rates are bordering Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and have a higher density of population also. The pattern of child mortality in these districts appears to to be linked with the pattern available for these two states.

Rural-Urban differentials in child mortality

There is a very wide differential in child mortality rates between the rural and urban areas of the state. For the state as a whole the infant mortality rate in rural areas is 123, as against 79 in the urban areas. q(2) is 165 for rural areas and 98 for urban areas. q(3) is 179 for rural areas and 101 in the urban areas and q(5) is 190 for the rural areas and 117 in the urban areas i.e. as the age of the child advances the difference in mortality rate between the rural and urban areas also increases.

Infant mortality rate q(1) is more than 150 for Bharatpur, Ajmer and Tonk - the highest rural q(1) being 160 for Tonk. q(5) is around 250 for Bharatpur, Ajmer and Tonk. In other words, one-fourth of children born die before celebrating their fifth birthday. In the urban areas, the highest q(1) is 106 for Sawai Madhopur. The other districts wherein q(1) is more than 90 in the urban areas are Bharatpur (99), Tonk (93), Barmer (92), Jalor (98), Sirohi (92), and Bhilwara(91)., Sawai Madhopur (106).

Male-Female differentials of child mortality

For the state as a whole, infant mortality is not different for males and females, being 114. As already pointed out, in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalor , Sirohi, Bhilwara, Kota and Jhalawar the IMR is close for males and females but there is considerable difference in male and female estimates of q(1) in the districts of Bharatpur Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar and Jaisalmer. In Bharatpur district particularly, the differential is very large, the male q(1) being 129 and the female q(1) being 160. Another interesting feature noted is that the female infant mortality rate is considerably lower than the male infant mortality rate in the districts of Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. In these districts the estimates of child mortality in other age-groups for females are also generally lower than the estimates for males.

To sum up, the above estimates lead to general conclusions as under:

1. The child mortality rates are considerably lower in the desert districts while they are much higher in the districts adjacent to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

2. The child mortality rates are higher in some prominent erstwhile princely states of Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Bundi Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bharatpur etc.

3. There is not much of differential between male and female infant mortality rates when state as a whole is considered but as the age of the child advances, female child mortality rates increased very sharply than the male child mortality rates. This is particularly true in some of the districts like Bharatpur.

4. The child mortality rates are considerably high in the rural areas of the state, when compared to urban areas.

Expectation of life at birth

Corresponding to these child mortality estimates the expectation of life at birth have been read off from the South Asian Model Life Tables for the state as a whole as well as for all the 26 districts for rural and urban areas separately. These values are presented in Table 2.2. These estimate should not be taken as representing the expectation of life at birth in Rajasthan. But they are useful in broadly discerning the differentials in life expectancy between districts. An implied assumption is that the child-adult mortality relations would be the same as the ones underlying the South Asian Model life table. Corresponding to these estimates Rajasthan state has got an expectation of life between 54-56 years. In the rural areas the expectation of life for the state varies between 52-54 while in the urban areas this comes to 62-64.

The districts which have expectation of life higher than 60 are Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. The highest expectation is for Bikaner district. The districts which have an expectation between 55-60 years are Jaipur, Sikar, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalor,

Dungarpur, Banswara and Kota. The districts having an expectation between 50-55 years are Alwar, Ajmer, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi and Jhalawar. The districrs of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk & Bhilwara have an expectation of less than 50 years.

In the rural areas the districts which had an expectation of more than 60 were Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer while the districts of Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalor, Dungarpur & Banswara had an expectation of life at birth of 55-60 years. The districts which had an expectation between 50 - 55 are Alwar, Jaipur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar. The districts having an expectation of less than 50 years in the rural areas are Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Pali, Bhilwara & Chittaurgarh. The lowest expectation is for Bharatpur district.

In the urban areas, the expectation of life at birth for the state as a whole was about 62-64 years. The districts which had an expectation of more than 65 in the urban areas were Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur and Kota - the highest expectation (70-71) being for Bikaner. The districts having an expectation of 60-65 in the urban areas were Alwar, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswar, Bundi and Jhalawar. The districts which had expectation less than 60 years are Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jalor - the lowest being for the district of Sawai Madhopur.

There was not much of a difference between the male and female life expectation for the state as a whole both in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas. The pattern holds good for most of the districts also. However, the female expectation of life was much lower than the male expectation of life at birth in the rural areas of the districts of Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur. The male expectancy in Bharatpur rural areas was about 50 years whereas the female expectation

was only 42 years. In Sawai Madhopur district the female expectation was 46 as against male expectation of 50 years. On the other hand, the male expectation of life was lower than the female expectation both in the urban and rural areas of the di district of Dungarpur. In rural areas of Banswara district also the female expectation was higher than the male expectation of life.

Child mortality estimates by religion and educational levels of mother

Table 2.3 shows the estimated child mortality rates for major religions viz. Hindus, Muslims and Jains, in the state. In view of the small numbers involved, child mortality has not been calculated for other religions.

It is observed that child mortality is highest among the Hindus and lowest among the Jains. Both in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas the ranking of the religions for child mortality remains the same. Both among the Hindus and the Muslims mortality of female children by age one i.e. q(1) and by age two i.e. (q_2) is lower than that amongst male children. But by age 3 and above, the mortality of female children increases sharply over that of male children. Among Hindus, q(1) was 140 among females as against 150 among males; q(2) was 152 for females and 155 for males while q(3) was 167 for females as against 157 for males and q(5) was 191 for females as against 171 for males. That is, while the number of deaths per 1000 live births increased from 150 to 171 only from age 1 to age 5 amongst male children, the corresponding increase among female children was from 140 to 191. Similarly among Muslims, q(1) for female children was 92 as against 110 among males; q(2) was 120 among females and 128 among males;

q(3) was 139 among females and 136 among males; while q(5) was 159 among females and 142 among males. In other words, both among the Hindus as well as the Muslims, the advantage which the female children had over their male counterparts in lower mortality had not only vanished by age 5 but had actually deteriorated significantly. This points out towards the neglect of female children among these two religions between age 1 and age 5. This is true both for the rural areas as well as the urban areas.

Amongst Jains also, mortality among female children at age 1 was lower than that among male children. In this case also by age 5 the female children had lost the advantage of lower mortality but upto age 3 they continue to enjoy lower mortality than that among males. While among Hindus and Muslims the advantage of lower mortality amongst female children was lost after age 2, amongst Jains this advantage was lost after age-3. However, the disparity between male and female child mortality at age 5 was insignificant among Jains while it was very wide between Hindus and Muslims.

As per these child mortality estimates, the Hindu children had a life expectancy at birth, ranging from 48 years to 55 years, the Muslims had a life expectancy at birth ranging from 56 to 60 while Jain children had a life expectancy ranging from 63 to 67 years.

Table 2.4 shows the child mortality estimates by educational levels of mother. Because of very irregular progression from q(1) to q(5) in case of matric but below graduate mothers as well as for graduate and above mothers, graduation has not been done in these two categories and the estimates presented are the raw estimates in these two cases. Also in case of graduate and above mothers, it is not possible to estimate q(1) as there were hardly any females in the age-group 15-19 who are graduates.

This table clearly bring out the impact of the mothers' educational level on child mortality. As the educational level of the mother increases, child mortality rates decline very sharply. For example, the probability of dying by age-3, represented by $_3q_0$, was 35 in case of children born to graduate mothers, 58 for those mothers who are matriculates but below graduate, 72 for those mothers who are middle but below matric, 106 for literate but below middle mothers and 168 for illiterate mothers. 185 children per 1000 live births died by age-5 in case of illiterate mothers as against 113 for literate but below middle mothers, 76 for middle but below matric mothers and 54 for matric but below graduate mothers.

It is also observed that while amongst illiterate and literate but below middle mothers, female mortality by age-5 was higher than the male mortality, in case of middle but below matric mothers, mortality among female children even at age-5 continue to be lower than that amongst male children. This would imply that the neglect of female children is more prevalent among less educated mothers than among educated mothers. Rather, the educated mothers do not seem to discriminate between male and female children for their upbringing, so far as health care is concerned.

Child mortality estimates by occupation of workers

These estimates have been worked out for main workers only. In the rural areas the workers had been classified into four categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers. In the urban areas, the classification is only two fold, namely manual and non-manual. Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in Professional, technical and related work (Administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupational divisions

0-1,2,3 and 4). Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, fisherman,hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers are classified as manual workers in urban areas. In view of the importance, cultivators and agriculture labourers have been shown separately in rural areas and not included among manual workers. It may be worth remembering that in census, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. Child mortality estimates for various types of workers are presented in Table 2.5.

In the rural areas, q(1) was the highest for agricultural labourers (150/1000) followed by manual workers (140/1000), cultivators (125/1000) and non-manual workers (82/1000). This order remains the same for all the four indicators of child mortality of q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5). Both male and female child mortality follow the same pattern. Thus, even in the rural areas, the child mortality among non-manual workers is very low as compared to that prevailing among agricultural labourers and manual workers. For example, while the number of deaths per 1000 live births by age 5 were 247 for agricultural labourers, 227 for manual workers and 199 for cultivators it was 120 only for non-manual workers. In other words, child mortality among agricultural labourers is twice that among non-manual workers.

In the urban areas, the mortality amongst children of manual workers was much higher than amongst children of non-manual workers. q(1) was 103 for manual workers and 57 only for non-manual workers; q(2) was 130 for manual workers and 67 for non-manual workers while q(5) was 159 for manual workers and 77 only for non-manual workers. Another noticeable feature is that in urban areas child mortality between age 1 and age 5 had increased more appreciably (from 103 to 159) in case of manual workers than in case of non-manual workers (57 to 77 only).

Female child mortality by age five i.e. q(5) is estimated to be higher than male child mortality among all classes of workers both in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas. Differences between male and female infant mortality q(1) were not very significant in rural areas, except among cultivators. In urban areas, however, q(1) was higher for female and both for manual and non/manual workers. But by age 5 female child mortality was much more than the male child mortality amongst all classes.

Corresponding to these child mortality estimates, the expectations of life at birth for various classes of workers have also been estimated roughly. The ranges in which these expectation lie are as under:-

Agricultural labourers	46-48
Cultivators	45-53
Manual workers in rural areas	49-50
Non-manual workers in rural areas	62-63
Manual workers in urban areas	56-58
Non-manual workers in urban areas	68

These estimates are to be used with caution. They, however, indicate broadly that not only there is a distinct difference between rural and urban areas in health conditions but also among different occupational classes. Non-manual workers have distinctly higher health status.

CHAPTER - III

Estimates of fertility in Rajasthan

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage, number of children ever born, number of surviving children and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all over married women, while the last one was canvassed only in case of currently married women. The data has been tabulated at state level by religion, educational level and economic activity of the female. The data has also been tabulated at district level separately for rural & urban areas by age group but without cross classification by religion and educational level.

The data presented in the census permits presentation of fertility indicators at state level by religion and educational level of the females. For the first time it has become possible to provide estimates of fertility levels at the district level from census data. The fertility indicators presented herein and their definitions are 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 women 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 women 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, ASMFR, GMFR

and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. However in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to underestimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

Table 3.1 presents the Age specific fertility rate (ASFR), Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) by religion and table 3.2 presents these information by educational level. In table 3.3 these indices parameters are presented according to economic activity of the women. The tables also present TFR, TMFR,GFR and GMFR. These estimates are based on census data without any correction for under-enumeration. The corrected figures are presented later. Both marital fertility rates as well as overall fertility rates indicate that fertility is high in rural areas compared to urban areas. This is true in case of all religions.

In the rural and urban areas Muslims have higher fertility followed by Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Christians. If we consider marital fertility rates then the above position is affected. In rural areas Christians and Muslims have the highest marital fertility followed by Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. In urban areas Muslims have the highest marital fertility followed by Sikhs, Hindus, Jains and Christians. The difference in the marital status structure of the females among religions accounts for the change in the order of religions when we consider marital fertility rates instead of fertility rates.

As expected, the literacy has direct impact on reduction of fertility. Fertility rates in both rural and urban areas decrease with the increase of level of education as may be seen from table 3.2. Occupation seems to have a direct impact on the level of fertility. Working women have lower fertility rate than others. Women performing non-manual jobs have lower fertility than those performing manual jobs (Table 3.3) both in rural and urban areas. In the rural areas the workers had been classified into four categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers. In the urban areas, the classification is only two fold, namely manual and non-manual. Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in Professional, technical and related work (Administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupational divisions 0-1,2,3 and 4). Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agriculture labourers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers are classified as manual workers in urban areas. In view of the importance, cultivators and agriculture labourers have been shown separately in rural areas and not included among manual workers. It may be worth remembering that in census, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Table 3.4 presents the ASFR and ASMFR for the districts of the state as reported in census. The values of GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR are presented in table 3.5.

Ajmer is seen to have the lowest values of GFR and TFR while Jalor is placed at the other end. Due to the limitations of the data already mentioned a detailed analysis of the regional variations have been done based on the adjusted rates and is presented in later section of this chapter. Some of the differentials in the unadjusted rates may be due to the differential omission of births during last year.

The question on births during last one year was canvassed in the 1971 census also for all currently married women. The tabulation in 1971 census presents the data according to the age groups 13-17, 18-22, 23-27....43-47, 48 and above. Hence the results are not comparable with those of 1981 census. However, we can compare the values of GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR based on the two censuses. These data are presented in the statement 3.6. This table shows that in Rajasthan there has been no change in GMFR in rural areas. But in urban areas fertility seems to have declined. This is reflected for each religion. In case of christians in rural areas, who constitute only a small percentage, GMFR seems to have increased but TMFR has declined.

From the data on number of children ever born classified by age of the mother the average number of children born per woman has been calculated. Since all women complete their reproduction by the age group 45-49 the average number of children born to women in this age group can be taken as an index of the completed level of fertility. Though the age group 50 and above is more appropriate for this analysis it is generally seen that the number of children in this age group is affected by omission of children born probably due to recall lapse. In table 3.7 the average number of children ever born per women in the age group 45-49 has been presented by religion, educational level and occupational status.

Both in rural and urban areas Muslims have, the highest completed level of fertili-y closely followed by Sikhs.Christians show the lowest number of children ever born. The corresponding figures for Hindus are very close to the figure for the state as a whole.

In both rural as well as urban areas the effect of literacy on the number of children ever born to the women of age 45-49 is noticeable. While illiterate women have more than 6 children, women

who are graduate and above have only around 2.8 children on an average. Women doing non-manual jobs have fewer children than those doing manual job. Part of this may be due to the fact that the reason of this is also that the more educated women are engaged in non-manual jobs.

Table 3.8 provides the number of children born per women in the age group 45-49 by districts. It is seen from the table that there is considerable variation among the districts in the number of children ever born per women. It is 6.69 in Bharatpur while Bhilwara reports only 5.10 children per women. It is interesting to note that in the urban areas of Sikar, Tonk, Barmer, Jhalawar and Bhilwara, number of children born per woman is higher than that in the rural areas. On a closer examination it is seen that this is so in all the age group from 15-19 to 45-49 in these districts. The reasons for this are not clear.

The sex ratio of the children ever born and children surviving has been calculated and is presented in table 3.9 for the state as a whole by age group of women. In table 3.10 it is presented for women classified by religion and educational level and in 3.11 for the districts of the state.

The overall sex ratio of 879 females per 1000 males is below the usually accepted sex ratio at birth of around 940 to 950.This indicates that the number of female children everborn has been under-reported. The sex ratio deteriorates at higher ages of the women. One probable reason may be that the female children who got married and were not staying with the women were omitted while reporting the number of children born. As age at marriage is low in this state this could have lead to a large number of omissions at higher ages.

Similar to the children ever born the sex ratio of children surviving is also very low. Overall sex ratio is 851 females per thousand males and the pattern is also almost similar to the sex ratio of children ever born in each age group. In the age groups 25-29 and above the sex ratio of surviving children is even lower than that of children ever born. This differential is partly attributable to relatively higher female child mortality.

From table 3.10 it can be seen that sex ratio of CEB and CS is maximum for Christians followed by Jains, Sikhs and Muslims. The order is same in rural and urban areas. The sex ratio of CEB and CS according to their mother's educational level increases with the mother's level of education both in rural and urban areas which show that educated mothers report more accurately about their child birth and survival.

The sex ratio of the surviving children is found to be lower than that of the children born. This may be the result of higher mortality of female children. This aspect has been analysed in the chapter on child mortality. In the age groups 'less than 15 years' '15-19 years' and '20-24 years', the sex ratio is higher for surviving children. This may probably be attributed to the fact that the sex of the child may not matter for the first or second child.

Dungarpur (937) has reported the highest sex ratio of children ever born among the districts of the state. The other districts which have a sex ratio of more than 900 are Banswara (924), Udaipur (909) and Jhalawar (901). Jaisalmer (805) has the lowest sex ratio. In rural areas these districts have the same position. In urban areas, however, the lowest sex ratio is in Bikaner (834) while Dungarpur (950) continues at the other end followed by Jhalawar (923) and Jaisalmer (918). In case of surviving children also Dungarpur(942) has the highest sex ratio and

Jaisalmer (757) the lowest. The sex ratio of surviving children is higher than that of children ever born in the Dungarpur only. However, if we consider rural and urban areas separately then it is seen that in the rural areas of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Kota and urban areas of Dungarpur the sex ratio of children everborn is higher than that of surviving children.

Table 3.12 provides the percentage of ever married women and currently married women who had three or more births by their age group.

It is seen that more than half of the married women have minimum of three children by the age of thirty. The proportion of women with three or more children goes upto about 88 percent in the age group 45-49. The lower percentage in the age group 50 and above may be due to recall lapse. The percentage in the age group 45-49 may also be slightly under reported due to recall lapse. In urban areas the proportions are slightly higher in the younger age groups. This may be due to a desire to complete the family at a younger age of the mother.

When state as a whole is considered there is no significant rural urban difference in the percentage of women having three or more children (Table 3.13). Except Hindus the rural urban differentials in the proportion is significant in other cases. The percentage of women with three or more children is highest in rural areas among Jains while in urban areas it is highest among Muslims. Both for rural and urban areas it is lowest for Christians. The behaviour of the women whose educational attainment is graduation or more is entirely different from others. Similarly the women doing non-manual work exhibit distinctly lower percentage with 3 or more children compared to their counterpart doing manual work. This difference is observed both in rural and urban areas.

Percentage of women who have three or more children is presented in table 3.14, for selected age groups separately for rural and urban. In the age group 25-29 the percentage of ever married women having three or more children is highest for Bundi. The percentage is lowest in Bhilwara rural and in Udaipur urban areas.

The percentage of childless women of age 50+ is highest among Jains and lowest among Sikhs (Table 3.15). This percentage increases with educational level and is highest for Graduate and above. The reasons for these are not clear and would need to be probed. In case of working women the females who are engaged in non-manual work have more chances of not having a child than those of doing manual jobs. Whether any selectivity bias operates would be worth probing.

The percentage of childless women aged 50+ above is maximum in Bikaner district i.e. 8.08 and it is minimum in Barmer 3.96 (Table 3.16). In case of rural areas the percentage varies between 6.66 (Banswara) and 3.76 (Barmer) while in urban areas range is 16.33 (Jaisalmer) to 3.81 (Ganga Nagar). Very high percentage of childless women in urban Jaisalmer is not readily explainable.

Table 3.17 presents the distribution of currently married women by duration of marriages and religion. Over 42% of currently married females have marriage duration less than 15 years, while about 31% are in the duration range 15 to 30 years. The latter, as a group may be important for terminal family planning measures, as it is likely that a large proportion of them would have 2 children.

Estimation of fertility using P/F technique

As already noted, the 1981 census collected data on children ever born and births during last one year. The question on children ever born was canvassed for all ever married women and that on birth during last one year canvassed for all currently married women. If one were to make an assumption that very few births have occurred to widowed and divorced females during the last one year, the births during last one year could be converted into age specific fertility rates. From these two sets of data, fertility for the year 1980 can be estimated using P/F ratio technique suggested by William Brass, where P stands for the average parity of the women in a particular age group and F stands for the average parity equivalent obtained from period fertility rates and by cumulation and interpolation.

The essence of Brass fertility estimation procedure is the adjustment of the age pattern of fertility derived from information on births during last one year by the level of fertility implied by the average parity of women in age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Since the current fertility has been obtained from the census question on births during last one year preceeding the census the age of mother would be at time of census, not at the time of birth. In otherwords, there would be half a year displacement in age specific fertility rate, Brass had developed a set of multipliers which can be used in such situations. These multipliers are dependent on the values of (f_1/f_2) i.e. the ratio of the age specific fertility rate in the age group 15-19 to that in 20-24 and the mean age of fertility schedule $(\bar{m})$.

Table 3.18 presents the parameters used for locating the multiplires (Kis) separately for total, rural and urban areas, for different age groups of women. The same parameters for the district level are presented in table 3.19.

The mean age of the fertility schedule $\bar{m}$ is found to be 29.5 years in the state. It is 29.6 years for rural areas and 28.2 years for urban areas. The higher figure for rural areas may be due to the longer period of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. In rural areas the married females continue to give birth to children even in older ages which ultimately increases the mean age of fertility schedule. The ratio f1/f2 i.e. the ratio of the age specific fertility rate of age group 15-19 to 20-24 child bearing. The ratio f1/f2 is slightly higher for urban areas indicating relatively sharper rise in fertility in latter age group compared to former. For Muslims the mean age of fertility schedule as well as value of f1/f2 is maximum both in rural and urban areas and $\bar{m}$ is minimum for Jains both in rural and urban areas. There is a difference of more than a year in the values of $\bar{m}$ for illiterate women and women who are graduates & above. When it is borne in mind that the latter group marry much later compared to the former, the lower $\bar{m}$ for graduates & above would imply that this group controls its fertility. While the mean age of fertility schedule $\bar{m}$ is same for both manual and non-manual workers $\bar{m}$ both in rural & urban areas, their (f1/f2) is very different. This indicates that family building pattern as reflected by (f1/f2) are different between rural and urban areas and between manual & non-manual workers.

Ganganagar (28.5) has the lowest mean age at child bearing, This is partly due to the high concentration of Sikhs in this district who have a low mean age at child bearing. Jalore with 30.4 years has the highest mean age at child bearing. The values of f1/f2 show wider fluctuations. It is only 0.187 in Jalore while it is as high as 0.331 in Bikaner. In the districts of Ganganagar, Churu, Ajmer, Tonk, Pali, Barmer, Jalor , Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh are very close (the difference being below 0.2). In all other districts the differences are high.

Table 3.20 presents the P/F ratios by age groups for different religions. It is seen that P/F ratios show a sharp fall from the age group 15-19 to the age group 20-24. It is still lower in the age group 25-29 but remains almost constant to the higher age groups in rural areas. In urban areas however, an increasing trend is noticed after the age group 30-34. This increase may partly be due to a decline in fertility experienced by the older age groups in the urban areas. The ratios for the total areas also show a fair amount of consistency. This indicates that the adjusted fertility rates will be more reliable in total and rural areas than in urban areas.

The P/F ratios for Hindus behave similar to those of the total population. In case of Muslims the ratios are fairly constant in the age groups 30-34 onwards in rural areas while in urban areas it declines by age. This may be indicating larger ommission of ever born children at higher ages of mothers. The ratios for Jains show an increasing trend from the age group 30-34 onwards in rural areas and from the age group 20-24 in urban areas when rural urban break up is ignored, the ratios are very close for age groups 25-29 & 30-34. In case of Sikhs the ratios increase from the age group 30-34 onwards in both rural and urban areas. In the urban areas the ratios for Christians increase uniformly by age. In the rural areas, however, they show some fluctuations. It may be remembered that the proportion of Christians is very small.

The P/F ratios for data by educational levels are presented in table 3.21.

P/F ratios for illiterates behave similar to those of the total population. In case of literates except the women who are graduate and above, the P/F ratio decreases up to age group 30-34 and then it starts increasing. In case of women who are graduate and above it starts increasing after age group 25-29. One interesting

feature which can be noticed from this table is that the P/F ratio for age group 25-29 and 30-34 is less than one in case of women having educational status matric and above in rural areas. For economically active women the P3/F3 which is generally taken as adjustment factor varies from 0.9530 to 1.3195 in rural areas and from 1.3237 to 1.4650 in urban areas.

Table 3.22 presents the P/F ratios by age for the districts of the state. The difference between the ratios P2/F2 and P3/F3 which are the ones generally recommended for adjustment is less than 0.12 in 24 out of 26 districts of the state. In both rural and urban areas the differences is below 0.10 in 18 districts each. In districts of Banswara and Bundi, the differences are higher at 0.1762 and 0.1453. The ratios P3/F3 and P4/F4 show much higher consistency. The maximum differences between these two is below 0.06. This consistency gives confidence in using P3/F3 as an adjustment factor to estimate the correct levels of fertility.

In the districts of Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunun and Ajmer the ratios increase in the higher ages. This may be indicating a declining fertility in these districts. This is noticed in rural areas of all these districts. Among the urban areas such a trend is observed in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur,Banswara and Kota. This may be indicating that fertility decline is taking place in the urban areas of these districts while the change is so little to make any impact on the ratios for the district as a whole.

Table 3.23 presents the age specific fertility rates for the state after adjusting them. The adjustment has been done using the ratio P3/F3. The total fertility rate for the state as a whole is estimated to be 6.1. The corresponding total marital fertility rate is 6.5. The estimates of general fertility rate and general

marital fertility rates are 185 and 209 respectively. This shows that the fertility level in this state is very high. The crude birth rate for the year 1980-81 is estimated to be 41.01. The birth rate for the state based on Sample Registration System for the year 1980 is 38.7 and that of 1981 is 37.1. Considering the fact that the intensive enquiry in SRS blocks conducted in 1980 has revealed under enumeration of 4.88 percent in the birth rate, the birth rate of 41.01 can be taken as consistent with the rates based on SRS also. The birth rates for rural and urban areas based on P/F technique comes out to be 41.4 and 38.6 respectively. The rate for rural areas is reasonably consistent with the SRS rate of 39.7 observed for 1980 assuming the underenumeration of SRS rates to be uniform in both rural and urban areas. The rate for urban areas is distincly higher than that obtain from SRS. Part of the difference may be due to an over-estimation in the birth rates using P/F technique. This method is likely to over estimates the rates when the population is experiencing a fertility decline. It is possible that in the urban areas of the state the fertility has started declining. However, the decline seems to be so small that it does not make any impact at all the overall fertility levels for the State.

The adjusted fertility rates by different classifications of women are presented in table 3.24. Similar fertility parameters alongwith crude birth rate relating to all the districts of Rajasthan is presented in table 3.25.

Table 3.25 presents the adjusted and unadjusted fertility rates at district level. The rates presented are Crude Birth Rate, Total fertility Rate, Total Marital Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and General Marital Fertility Rate. If we consider crude birth rate as an indication then it is seen that the district of Ganganagar, Jhunjhunun , Sikar, Ajmer, Jaiselmer, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar have birth

rates below the overall birth rate for the state. Of these thirteen districts the districts of Ajmer, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar forms a contiguous region in the South east of the State. Except Sikar and Kota all the other districts have the Total Fertility Rate and General Fertility Rate below the overall State level. Of these districts Ganganagar, Sikar and Kota have higher marital fertility rates. The higher age at marriage and consequently low proportion of married females in the reproductive age group is the reason for this in Ganganagar. The reasons for higher rates in the other two districts are not so obvious. Birth rate is found to be high in Dungarpur (45.12) and Bharatpur (44.02) and lowest in Jaisalmer (36.18). Another factor worth noting is that the applications of the method has resulted in reduced birth rate in the districts of Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer, Jalor & Sirohi. Another factor is that in none of the districts, the total fertility rate i.e. number of children that would be born to a woman if the current fertility trends continue, is below five. Unadjusted TFR also show that in most of the districts the TFR is above five.

TABLES

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	34,262	100	919	32.97	21.05	36.30	11.42	17.04	12.21
1. Ganganagar	2,300	98	874	45.62	20.61	36.41	14.16	29.05	0.25
2. Bikaner	849	31	891	48.09	39.48	37.66	17.57	18.35	0.18
3. Churu	1,179	70	954	34.88	29.22	33.34	9.81	19.55	0.48
4. Jhunjhunun	1,212	204	956	30.39	20.74	45.07	11.40	14.91	1.90
5. Alwar	1,771	211	892	26.17	11.08	40.05	11.38	17.64	8.12
6. Bharatpur	1,884	233	831	26.43	17.07	39.33	10.08	21.30	3.01
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,536	146	867	28.68	13.42	36.30	8.16	21.37	22.67
8. Jaipur	3,421	243	894	38.50	36.56	44.11	17.18	16.26	11.12
9. Sikar	1,377	178	963	32.09	20.25	41.16	9.08	13.75	2.65
10. Ajmer	1,440	170	922	25.50	42.80	47.65	21.92	18.38	2.23
11. Tonk	784	109	928	25.22	18.36	31.96	8.28	20.63	11.80
12. Jaisalmer	243	6	811	44.84	13.55	24.35	5.25	14.52	4.39
13. Jodhpur	1,668	73	909	44.82	34.77	37.71	14.47	15.51	2.40
14. Nagaur	1,629	92	958	29.04	14.56	31.13	7.11	19.18	0.18
15. Pali	1,275	103	946	31.39	18.42	34.21	8.83	17.73	5.47
16. Barmer	1,119	39	904	44.41	8.78	20.04	3.71	15.63	5.10
17. Jalor	903	85	942	35.20	8.06	22.43	4.43	17.01	8.01
18. Sirohi	542	106	963	27.90	17.90	29.84	9.92	18.74	23.11
19. Bhilwara	1,310	125	942	24.22	14.39	29.97	8.97	17.01	9.28
20. Udaipur	2,357	136	977	30.69	15.07	33.02	10.76	8.21	34.33
21. Chittaurgarh	1,232	114	951	30.41	13.18	33.91	9.35	14.47	18.16
22. Dungarpur	683	181	1,045	28.78	6.46	29.54	7.97	4.51	64.44
23. Banswara	887	176	984	35.44	6.22	26.05	7.50	4.72	72.63
24. Bundi	587	106	887	30.72	17.01	30.10	8.92	18.91	20.11
25. Kota	1,560	125	888	36.57	31.93	45.96	17.39	18.81	14.83
26. Jhalawar	785	126	926	25.85	11.66	34.01	9.27	17.10	11.67

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage@			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	67,512	59,800	88.58	18.33	64.31	94.71	15.7	15.5	16.2	175
1. Ganganagar	3,871	3,240	83.58	6.05	46.10	92.16	16.8	16.8	17.0	159
2. Bikaner	1,658	1,456	87.83	15.12	65.10	93.59	15.4	15.0	16.0	172
3. Churu	2,298	2,068	90.00	11.61	69.40	97.88	15.3	15.2	15.5	175
4. Jhunjhunun	2,370	2,125	89.68	12.65	67.28	97.54	15.5	15.5	15.7	175
5. Alwar	3,340	2,947	88.24	11.11	61.59	95.64	16.0	15.9	16.7	166
6. Bharatpur	3,443	3,047	88.49	8.26	60.52	96.24	16.0	15.9	16.5	162
7. Sawai Madhopur	2,936	2,710	92.30	22.98	77.40	97.51	15.1	15.0	15.6	177
8. Jaipur	6,722	5,923	88.11	20.23	65.53	92.22	15.2	14.5	16.5	173
9. Sikar	2,698	2,472	91.65	14.70	74.22	98.30	15.0	15.1	15.4	180
10. Ajmer	2,995	2,562	85.52	30.84	61.95	88.49	15.4	14.5	16.6	178
11. Tonk	1,585	1,451	91.54	45.92	79.57	94.20	14.0	13.7	15.4	185
12. Jaisalmer	457	398	87.15	7.22	57.64	95.44	16.4	16.6	15.8	164
13. Jodhpur	3,317	2,842	85.69	15.40	56.33	92.71	16.4	16.3	16.6	170
14. Nagaur	3,245	2,975	91.69	22.70	76.01	97.95	15.3	15.3	15.6	183
15. Pali	2,466	2,182	88.50	22.83	60.32	96.19	16.2	16.2	16.5	171
16. Barmer	2,128	1,837	86.33	11.58	53.75	96.62	16.9	16.9	16.6	164
17. Jalor	1,675	1,449	86.54	6.51	48.50	96.90	17.3	17.3	16.9	161
18. Sirohi	1,089	929	85.34	8.90	49.83	93.63	17.1	17.1	17.3	172
19. Bhilwara	2,721	2,530	92.95	46.01	82.06	96.98	14.5	14.3	15.4	193
20. Udaipur	4,912	4,295	87.43	18.19	58.95	92.77	15.8	15.8	16.4	182
21. Chittaurgarh	2,537	2,338	92.17	33.84	76.24	96.07	14.7	14.6	15.8	190
22. Dungarpur	1,493	1,257	84.19	7.60	46.84	92.19	16.5	16.5	16.8	184
23. Banswara	1,792	1,498	83.57	5.36	43.31	92.18	16.9	16.9	17.0	169
24. Bundi	1,171	1,097	93.63	36.85	83.90	96.93	14.1	14.3	15.3	187
25. Kota	3,078	2,780	90.31	20.05	71.00	94.36	15.2	14.7	16.2	178
26. Jhalawar	1,517	1,397	92.13	30.15	80.05	95.66	14.7	14.5	15.9	178

@ Refers to mean age at marriage of currently married females.
In columns (2) and (3), the totals may not tally due to rounding

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajasthan	T	141 (114)	146 (114)	135 (114)	149	151	148	157	153 (160)	163	176	166	186
	R	153 (123)	159 (119	147 (123)	165	166 (150)	163	173	168	179	190	180	201
	U	97 (79)	99 (76)	94 (80)	98	100 (92)	97	101	98	105	117	110	124
Ganganagar	T	107 (82)	125 (82)	89 (81)	102	108 (99)	95	110	110	110	119	115	124
	R	108 (86)	120 (82)	94 (85)	108	112	103	117	117	117	125	121	129
	U	106 (65)	145 (64)	70 (70)	78	91 (76)	63 (82)	83	83	83 (92)	95	88	102
Bikaner	T	69 (62)	72 (63)	66 (63)	74	75	73	78	74	82 (81)	89	87	102
	R	80 (71)	88 (72)	72 (72)	85	86	83	92	87 (94)	98	105	103	108
	U	52 (49)	50 (44)	55 (49)	58	60 (51)	56	54 (61)	53	56 (61)	64 (65)	60	67
Churu	T	84 (81)	88 (78)	79 (84)	98	95	102	111	104	118	116	112	121
	R	96 (84)	99 (82)	92 (88)	105	103	107	117	109	126	121	119	123 (132)
	U	57 (72)	64 (64)	50 (76)	83	76	92	96	94 (85)	98	105	94 (90)	118

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jhunjhunun	T	108	100	116	113	109	117	128	121	135	138	126	152
		(92)	(88)	(96)									
	R	117	108	125	122	120	126	137	131	144	144	131	157
		(97)	(96)	(101)								(143)	
	U	82	78	87	79	73	86	93	86	101	116	104	129
		(68)	(64)	(77)							(96)	(89)	
Alwar	T	160	165	154	170	172	168	181	173	190	204	188	221
		(128)	(128)	(130)					(181)				
	R	160	164	157	176	177	174	191	183	200	212	196	229
		(133)	(131)	(134)									
	U	156	181	129	118	127	109	106	100	112	130	115	147
		(83)	(78)	(89)	(103)	(95)							
Bharatpur	T	186	175	199	199	184	216	215	185	249	236	199	278
		(147)	(129)	(160)		(166)							
	R	192	183	202	214	197	232	233	200	270	252	212	296
		(156)	(137)	(170)		(170)							
	U	137	112	166	126	118	136	129	115	145	156	134	181
		(99)	(93)	(107)					(126)				
Sawai Madhopur	T	175	185	164	189	182	197	206	191	222	227	203	254
		(141)	(135)	(147)									
	R	181	192	168	198	190	207	216	200	234	235	209	264
		(147)	(140)	(153)									
	U	146	145	146	141	139	142	138	130	148	174	161	189
		(106	(101)	(111)	(134)	(126)							

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jaipur	T	137 (108)	144 (102)	129 (109)	144	146 (128)	142	148	143	154	162	151	174
	R	156 (126)	170 (119)	142 (128)	173	175 (152)	171	180	171	189	190	177	205
	U	104 (74)	102 (79)	107 (75)	101 (90)	104 (97)	97 (93)	98	97 (103)	98	106	101 (117)	111
Sikar	T	106 (95)	106 (87)	106 (102)	127 (119)	127 (107)	127	128	116	142	145	129	162
	R	112 (98)	110 (91)	113 (105)	134 (124)	136 (112)	131	133	122	146	152	135	170
	U	91 (81)	94 (71)	85 (90)	107 (99)	101 (86)	114	110	93	128	116	102	132
Ajmer	T	174 (125)	178 (125)	170 (126)	172 (162)	176 (160)	169	178	176	180	202	195	210
	R	201 (152)	212 (149)	188 (151)	210	211 (194)	209	219	215	224	249	238	261
	U	128 (88)	120 (90)	137 (87)	124 (110)	130 (111)	119 (109)	122	124	120	129	128	131
Tonk	T	164 (148)	177 (147)	152 (142)	203	218 (190)	188	217	213	222	233	232	233
	R	178 (160)	185 (158)	171 (154)	227	242 (207)	212	239	236	242	249	249	249
	U	125 (93)	152 (102)	102 (82)	113	129	98	119	110 (140)	129 (112)	153	150	156 (127)

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jaisalmer	T	112	124	100	118	119	117	114	103	128	134	113	158
		(86)	(78)	(92)	(108)	(95)					(126)		(140)
	R	121	132	110	116	123	107	116	103	132	137	114	165
		(87)	(78)	(90)	(110)	(96)					(128)		(136)
	U	73	84	61	128	96	160	106	106	106	114	106	122
		(79)	(76)	(81)	(97)		(100)		(101)				
Jodhpur	T	108	108	107	111	111	111	114	107	122	131	120	143
		(86)	(81)	(90)	(107)	(100)							
	R	117	129	104	128	130	126	131	124	139	147	136	159
		(96)	(92)	(100)	(121)	(113)							
	U	92	75	110	82	80	85	87	80	94	99	90	110
		(68)	(63)	(72)		(75)							
Nagaur	T	99	101	96	118	116	120	131	122	142	147	137	159
		(96)	(92)	(99)									
	R	105	104	105	123	120	126	133	123	144	152	142	163
		(98)	(94)	(102)									
	U	75	87	62	97	100	93	122	114	130	118	105	134
		(80)	(77)	(82)				(107)	(103)	(112)			
Pali	T	166	161	170	168	167	170	182	175	189	218	208	229
		(130)	(132)	(131)					(187)				
	R	182	180	184	184	185	182	198	191	206	233	221	246
		(140)	(139)	(140)									
	U	101	96	110	107	93	122	115	111	118	145	144	146
		(89)	(86)	(91)			(115)						

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Barmer	T	115	117	113	129	122	136	140	134	147	157	146	170
		(102)	(98)	(106)									
	R	125	126	125	139	133	146	142	135	150	158	148	170
		(103)	(99)	(107)	(130)	(123)	(131)						
	U	54	53	55	113	105	120	122	121	124	147	130	167
		(92)	(88)	(101)						(142)			
Jalor	T	145	142	149	137	135	139	142	141	144	156	146	167
		(104)	(103)	(104)			(133)						
	R	151	150	151	140	137	144	146	142	146	156	145	167
		(105)	(103)	(105)			(134)		(146)				
	U	103	78	130	115	114	98	107	90	125	160	157	162
		(98)	(100)	(91)				(136)	(144)				
Sirohi	T	160	136	190	157	159	155	174	170	179	186	175	198
		(121)	(120)	(121)									
	R	162	126	205	167	169	165	187	182	191	195	182	209
		(127)	(125)	(127)					(177)				
	U	156	174	127	117	120	113	118	118	119	139	138	141
		(92)	(90)	(90)	(112)	(112)		(126)					
Bhilwara	T	191	204	176	196	204	188	206	208	203	225	226	224
		(140)	(144)	(137)	(183)	(186)							
	R	218	233	200	215	221	208	221	224	218	239	238	240
		(148)	(152)	(143)	(195)	(198)	(192)						
	U	72	68	76	109	122	94	125	125	125	140	151	128
		(91)	(94)	(84)		(116)						(141)	

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Udaipur	T	179 (120)	200 (125)	156 (116)	177 (156)	191 (160)	163 (151)	173	176	169	189	194	184
	R	188 (128)	207 (133)	168 (122)	192 (165)	207 (171)	175 (160)	186	190	182	201	208	194
	U	111 (75)	147 (76)	74 (79)	106 (92)	113 (92)	97	95	97	92 (106)	113	111	115
Chittaurgarh	T	180 (135)	192 (140)	166 (130)	197 (176)	210 (180)	183 (171)	196	204	187	218	217	220
	R	190 (143)	204 (148)	175 (137)	214 (188)	229 (192)	198 (182)	211	220	202	231	230	233
	U	114 (85)	121 (84)	104 (84)	100 (101)	101	98	100 (116)	105	94 (114)	132	131	132
Dungarpur	T	171 (111)	178 (118)	163 (105)	160 (142)	171 (150)	150 (134)	160	170	150	169	177	161
	R	179 (113)	185 (119)	173 (105)	162 (144)	172 (152)	153 (136)	162	172 (166)	151	172	180	163
	U	79 (87)	96 (94)	57 (79)	128 (105)	157 (110)	100	137 (123)	134	140 (107)	115 (129)	116 (138)	114
Banswara	T	150 (108)	170 (116)	126 (108)	165 (138)	184 (147)	145	153	167	138 (154)	167	172	161
	R	158 (119)	178 (121)	134 (103)	170 (141)	192 (150)	148 (131)	158	173	142	169	175 (185)	163
	U	64 (84)	82 (84)	47 (86)	104	96 (99)	114 (108)	94 (113)	99 (113)	89 (116)	123	127	116 (131)

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates for state and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bundi	T	151	143	160	165	164	166	161	163	159	196	185	208
		(125)	(118)	(127)		(150)		(181)		(187)			
	R	162	162	163	178	175	181	176	179	174	209	194	225
		(133)	(126)	(136)		(161)		(194)		(203)			
	U	90	65	129	112	117	106	86	83	88	125	131	119
		(87)	(92)	(83)				(119)	(125)	(113)			
Kota	T	141	148	133	142	144	141	155	152	159	178	168	188
		(112)	(111)	(112)									
	R	171	179	163	176	176	176	192	188	195	210	198	222
		(128)	(132)	(133)									
	U	73	74	75	71	77	65	83	80	86	97	94	101
		(64)	(66)	(70)			(83)		(85)	(92)			
Jhalawar	T	140	142	138	174	173	175	179	180	179	196	190	203
		(124)	(125)	(123)	(160)	(159)	(162)						
	R	145	144	145	183	182	184	188	186	190	204	197	212
		(129)	(129)	(129)	(167)	(165)	(170)						
	U	108	128	78	110	108	112	117	134	100	123	125	122
		(86)	(87)	(79)			(97)		(116)				

Note: Figures within brackets are graduated estimates

Table 2.2

Life Expectancy range indicated by Child Mortality estimates

State/District	Range		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Rajasthan	52-54	62-64	54-56
1. Ganganagar	60-63	65-66	61-64
2. Bikaner	64-66	70-72	66-68
3. Churu	61-62	63-66	62-63
4. Jhunjhunun	58-59	62-66	59-61
5. Alwar	49-53	59-63	50-53
6. Bharatpur	41-51	55-60	44-52
7. Sawai Madhopur	46-51	54-59	47-52
8. Jaipur	51-55	62-65	55-58
9. Sikar	56-60	60-64	57-61
10. Ajmer	46-48	60-62	52-53
11. Tonk	43-47	57-64	47-49
12. Jaisalmer	60-63	62-64	60-62
13. Jodhpur	58-60	64-66	60-62
14. Nagaur	57-60	61-64	58-60
15. Pali	48-51	58-63	49-52
16. Barmer	56-58	57-61	56-58
17. Jalor	56-58	57-64	56-58
18. Sirohi	51-54	59-62	53-55
19. Bhilwara	47-48	59-64	49-50
20. Udaipur	51-53	62-65	53-55
21. Chittaurgarh	48-50	60-63	50-52
22. Dungarpur	54-57	58-64	54-57
23. Banswara	53-58	60-62	54-57
24. Bundi	50-53	59-63	52-54
25. Kota	50-52	65-67	54-56
26. Jhalawar	51-52	60-65	52-53

Table 2.3

Child mortality estimates by religion based on 1981 Census

Religion	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu	T	145	150	140	154	155	152	162	157	167	180	171	191
	R	155	161	148	166	168	165	176	170	180	193	182	204
	U	103 (82)	102 (81)	105 (83)	101	102	101	103 (107)	100 (107)	106	119	113	127
Muslim	T	101	110	92	124	128	120	132 (137)	124 (136)	139	150	142	159
	R	128	132	124	156	158	154	161 (167)	153 (164)	170	177	168	188
	U	80	92	67	94	100	88	101 (108)	95 (107)	108	119	113	125
Jain	T	99 (70)	102 (73)	95 (69)	96 (85)	93	99 (84)	92	95	88	101	100	102
	R	117 (87)	111 (88)	124 (87)	126 (108)	124 (109)	129 (108)	115	118	111	134	131	137
	U	73 (57)	91 (59)	52	69	65 (71)	74 (65)	74	78	69	75	75 (79)	75

Note: The figures in brackets are graduated estimates.

Table 2.4

Child mortality estimates by educational level of mother based on 1981 Census

Educational level of mother	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illiterate	T	142	147	137	158	160	156	168	162	174	185	175	197
	R	153	159	147	168	169	166	177	171	183	193	183	205
	U	95	96	94	111	113	110	120	115	127	138	129	148
Literate but below middle	T	121	129	112	112	116	109	106	105	106	113	108	117
		(78)	(75)	(80)	(96)	(91)	(98)						
	R	147	159	135	137	143	132	130	129	130	137	132	143
		(93)	(92)	(94)	(116)	(115)	(119)						
	U	94	99	89	86	87	84	84	83	85	91	87	96
		(68)	(63)	(67)	(78)	(76)							
Middle but below matric	T	78	81	75	75	75	75	72	74	70	76	77	74
		(56)	(57)	(55)	(66)	(68)	(65)						
	R	108	103	114	95	102	87	99	98	101	110	110	109
		(75)	(75)	(75)	(92)	(92)	(93)						
	U	60	68	51	67	63	70	63	66	60	64	66	62
		(49)	(53)	(48)	(58)		(56)						
@Matric but below graduate	T	50	62	35	58	61	55	58	61	55	54	58	49
	R	93	110	62	80	74	86	85	85	85	78	83	72
	U	37	45	29	53	58	48	52	56	48	50	54	45
@Graduate and above	T	-	-	-	49	58	40	35	37	34	41	37	41
	R	-	-	-	93	84	103	75	92	57	40	48	32
	U	-	-	-	44	55	33	30	30	30	41	36	46

Note: The figures in brackets are graduated estimates.

@ Because of very irregular progression in each case graudation has not been done.

Table 2.5

Child mortality estimates by occupation

Occupational category	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Manual	T	182 (118)	192 (120)	171 (121)	180 (152)	186 (153)	174 (159)	172	169	174	183	168 (185)	200
	R	245 (140)	244 (141)	244 (138)	215 (183)	222 (183)	209	205	203	207	211 (227)	196 (223)	228
	@U	122 (103)	133 (99)	112	148 (130)	154 (124)	141	143	140	146	159	144	176
Non-manual	T	92 (65)	46 (63)	99 (68)	95 (78)	100 (75)	91 (83)	78 (84)	82	74 (90)	91	85	97
	R	124 (82)	0 (81)	184 (82)	137 (101)	113 (99)	160 (102)	124 (111)	137 (108)	111	120	117	123
	U	82 (57)	83 (52)	66 (61)	67	91 (62)	37 (73)	53 (73)	53 (66)	53 (79)	77	71	84
Agricultural Labourers	R	200 (150)	229 (150)	168 (151)	215 (198)	220 (194)	210	221	216	227	247	239	256
Cultivators	R	165 (125)	173 (119)	156 (128)	175 (162)	175 (158)	175	180	175	186	199	191	207

Note: Figures in bracket are the graduated values.

@ includes cultivators and agricultural labourers.
Estimates of child mortality presented in this table are based on data for currently married women only.

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by religion and residence

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All Religions			
15 - 19	0.069	0.072	0.060	0.107	0.103	0.127
20 - 24	0.256	0.268	0.215	0.170	0.277	0.247
25 - 29	0.274	0.291	0.215	0.280	0.295	0.224
30 - 34	0.221	0.240	0.146	0.227	0.247	0.151
35 - 39	0.153	0.170	0.087	0.160	0.178	0.092
40 - 44	0.084	0.094	0.043	0.093	0.104	0.047
45 - 49	0.038	0.042	0.019	0.043	0.048	0.022
GMFR	-	-	-	189	198	154
TMFR	-	-	-	5.9	6.3	4.6
GFR	167	178	127	-	-	-
TFR	5.5	5.9	3.9	-	-	-
			HINDU			
15 - 19	0.070	0.072	0.060	0.105	0.101	0.125
20 - 24	0.258	0.268	0.217	0.217	0.275	0.247
25 - 29	0.276	0.291	0.215	0.281	0.295	0.222
30 - 34	0.223	0.241	0.142	0.230	0.248	0.146
35 - 39	0.155	0.171	0.081	0.162	0.179	0.085
40 - 44	0.086	0.095	0.040	0.095	0.105	0.044
45 - 49	0.038	0.042	0.017	0.043	0.048	0.020
GMFR	-	-	-	189	197	152
TMFR	-	-	-	5.9	6.3	4.5
GFR	169	179	125	-	-	-
TFR	5.5	5.9	3.9	-	-	-

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by religion and residence

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MUSLIM			
15 - 19	0.077	0.079	0.076	0.124	0.118	0.132
20 - 24	0.237	0.258	0.215	0.254	0.269	0.238
25 - 29	0.255	0.285	0.222	0.263	0.291	0.232
30 - 34	0.220	0.249	0.187	0.229	0.258	0.194
35 - 39	0.160	0.185	0.133	0.169	0.194	0.141
40 - 44	0.089	0.107	0.065	0.099	0.118	0.073
45 - 49	0.045	0.055	0.033	0.052	0.062	0.039
G M F R	-	-	-	100	206	172
T M F R	-	-	-	5.9	6.5	5.2
G F R	165	183	145	-	-	-
T F R	5.4	6.1	4.7	-	-	-
			CHRISTIAN			
15 - 19	0.015	0.034	0.004	0.132	0.143	0.096
20 - 24	0.129	0.265	0.079	0.303	0.379	0.243
25 - 29	0.182	0.260	0.146	0.247	0.305	0.214
30 - 34	0.086	0.150	0.057	0.099	0.166	0.066
35 - 39	0.082	0.150	0.048	0.094	0.163	0.057
40 - 44	0.037	0.101	-	0.046	0.134	-
45 - 49	0.007	0.016	-	0.008	0.019	-
G M F R	-	-	-	161	225	122
T M F R	-	-	-	4.6	6.5	3.4
G F R	97	160	66	-	-	-
T F R	2.7	4.9	1.7	-	-	-

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by religion and residence

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			SIKH			
15 - 19	0.041	0.042	0.034	0.201	0.199	0.227
20 - 24	0.268	0.283	0.172	0.336	0.342	0.282
25 - 29	0.289	0.300	0.212	0.299	0.309	0.228
30 - 34	0.181	0.186	0.139	0.186	0.192	0.144
35 - 39	0.108	0.113	0.082	0.113	0.118	0.085
40 - 44	0.045	0.048	0.026	0.048	0.051	0.028
45 - 49	0.020	0.021	0.009	0.021	0.022	0.010
GMFR	-	-	-	199	206	154
TMFR	-	-	-	6.0	6.2	5.0
GFR	149	156	107	-	-	-
TFR	4.8	5.0	3.4	-	-	-
			JAIN			
15 - 19	0.034	0.050	0.024	0.161	0.166	0.154
20 - 24	0.243	0.303	0.207	0.290	0.323	0.267
25 - 29	0.237	0.283	0.208	0.245	0.289	0.218
30 - 34	0.119	0.177	0.081	0.123	0.183	0.084
35 - 39	0.071	0.103	0.048	0.073	0.108	0.049
40 - 44	0.033	0.049	0.019	0.036	0.055	0.021
45 - 49	0.012	0.015	0.010	0.014	0.017	0.011
GMFR	-	-	-	156	185	135
TMFR	-	-	-	4.7	5.7	4.0
GFR	117	146	98	-	-	-
TFR	3.7	4.9	3.0	-	-	-

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by educational level and residence

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS			
15 - 19	0.069	0.072	0.060	0.107	0.103	0.127
20 - 24	0.256	0.268	0.215	0.270	0.277	0.247
25 - 29	0.274	0.291	0.215	0.280	0.295	0.224
30 - 34	0.221	0.240	0.146	0.227	0.247	0.151
35 - 39	0.153	0.170	0.087	0.160	0.178	0.091
40 - 44	0.084	0.094	0.042	0.093	0.104	0.047
45 - 49	0.038	0.042	0.019	0.043	0.048	0.023
G M F R	-	-	-	189	198	154
T M F R	-	-	-	5.9	6.3	4.6
G F R	167	178	127	-	-	-
T F R	5.5	5.9	3.9	-	-	-
			ILLITERATE			
15 - 19	0.076	0.074	0.092	0.105	0.102	0.126
20 - 24	0.263	0.268	0.236	0.270	0.275	0.244
25 - 29	0.282	0.292	0.227	0.287	0.296	0.232
30 - 34	0.233	0.243	0.173	0.241	0.251	0.179
35 - 39	0.163	0.173	0.108	0.171	0.181	0.114
40 - 44	0.085	0.096	0.051	0.094	0.106	0.057
45 - 49	0.040	0.043	0.023	0.045	0.048	0.027
G M F R	-	-	-	191	197	156
T M F R	-	-	-	6.1	6.3	4.9
G F R	173	180	141	-	-	-
T F R	5.7	5.9	4.5	-	-	-

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by educational level and residence

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			LITERATE BUT BELOW MIDDLE			
15 - 19	0.060	0.059	0.061	0.127	0.119	0.137
20 - 24	0.264	0.286	0.240	0.279	0.295	0.256
25 - 29	0.248	0.278	0.219	0.253	0.284	0.224
30 - 34	0.151	0.184	0.123	0.155	0.190	0.127
35 - 39	0.081	0.105	0.064	0.083	0.110	0.067
40 - 44	0.036	0.051	0.027	0.039	0.055	0.029
45 - 49	0.012	0.020	0.008	0.013	0.027	0.009
G M F R	-	-	-	175	202	150
T M F R	-	-	-	4.7	5.4	4.2
G F R	145	166	125	-	-	-
T F R	4.3	4.9	3.7	-	-	-
			MIDDLE BUT BELOW MATRIC			
15 - 19	0.032	0.041	0.028	0.137	0.138	0.137
20 - 24	0.239	0.275	0.224	0.271	0.299	0.258
25 - 29	0.228	0.274	0.212	0.233	0.279	0.217
30 - 34	0.108	0.145	0.096	0.111	0.150	0.099
35 - 39	0.045	0.072	0.039	0.046	0.076	0.040
40 - 44	0.019	0.030	0.017	0.021	0.034	0.018
45 - 49	0.009	0.021	0.007	0.010	0.025	0.008
G M F R	-	-	-	174	216	159
T M F R	-	-	-	4.1	5.0	3.9
G F R	117	145	106	-	-	-
T F R	3.4	4.3	3.1	-	-	-

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by educational level and residence

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MATRIC BUT BELOW GRADUATE			
15 - 19	0.015	0.023	0.013	0.108	0.108	0.108
20 - 24	0.179	0.239	0.168	0.260	0.302	0.250
25 - 29	0.194	0.258	0.181	0.207	0.273	0.194
30 - 34	0.082	0.136	0.072	0.085	0.142	0.075
35 - 39	0.030	0.067	0.024	0.031	0.072	0.026
40 - 44	0.014	0.022	0.013	0.015	0.027	0.014
45 - 49	0.004	-	0.005	0.005	-	0.006
G M F R	-	-	-	160	216	148
T M F R	-	-	-	3.6	4.6	3.4
G F R	94	138	86	-	-	-
T F R	2.6	3.7	2.4.	-	-	-
			GRADUATE AND ABOVE			
15 - 19	0.009	0.018	0.008	0.084	0.093	0.083
20 - 24	0.094	0.149	0.089	0.212	0.285	0.204
25 - 29	0.167	0.213	0.162	0.206	0.250	0.201
30 - 34	0.087	0.089	0.086	0.095	0.097	0.095
35 - 39	0.031	0.038	0.030	0.034	0.043	0.033
40 - 44	0.006	-	0.006	0.007	-	0.007
45 - 49	0.009	0.044	0.006	0.011	0.059	0.007
G M F R	-	-	-	148	193	143
T M F R	-	-	-	3.2	4.1	3.1
G F R	97	137	93	-	-	-
T F R	2.2	2.8	1.9	-	-	-

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by economic activity and residence

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MAIN WORKER			
15 - 19	0.059	0.058	0.069	0.080	0.078	0.111
20 - 24	0.232	0.241	0.152	0.246	0.249	0.208
25 - 29	0.255	0.267	0.159	0.267	0.275	0.190
30 - 34	0.210	0.224	0.110	0.224	0.237	0.126
35 - 39	0.148	0.159	0.066	0.162	0.173	0.079
40 - 44	0.062	0.066	0.028	0.074	0.078	0.039
G M F R	-	-	-	177	182	124
T M F R	-	-	-	5.6	5.8	4.0
G F R	155	162	96	-	-	-
T F R	5.1	5.4	3.1	-	-	-
			NON-MANUAL			
15 - 19	0.047	0.076	0.024	0.124	0.138	0.097
20 - 24	0.098	0.165	0.075	0.209	0.244	0.189
25 - 29	0.139	0.176	0.126	0.186	0.211	0.175
30 - 34	0.083	0.101	0.077	0.097	0.117	0.089
35 - 39	0.046	0.098	0.029	0.055	0.114	0.034
40 - 44	0.021	0.037	0.014	0.033	0.057	0.020
G M F R	-	-	-	111	149	96
T M F R	-	-	-	3.7	4.7	3.1
G F R	79	113	67	-	-	-
T F R	2.3	3.5	1.8	-	-	-

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by economic activity and residence

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MANUAL (Urban)			
15 - 19			0.075			0.111
20 - 24			0.193			0.213
25 - 29			0.185			0.199
30 - 34			0.132			0.149
35 - 39			0.085			0.102
40 - 44			0.033			0.046
G M F R			-			136
T M F R			-			4.3
G F R			110			-
T F R			3.7			-
			CULTIVATOR, (Rural)			
15 - 19		0.064			0.081	
20 - 24		0.244			0.250	
25 - 29		0.273			0.279	
30 - 34		0.230			0.240	
35 - 39		0.163			0.174	
40 - 44		0.068			0.078	
G M F R		-			184	
T M F R		-			5.9	
G F R		168			-	
T F R		5.6			-	

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by economic activity and residence

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (Rural)				
15 - 19		0.049			0.075	
20 - 24		0.244			0.257	
25 - 29		0.254			0.275	
30 - 34		0.232			0.253	
35 - 39		0.159			0.180	
40 - 44		0.067			0.086	
G M F R		-			186	
T M F R		-			6.1	
G F R		156			-	
T F R		5.4			-	
		MANUAL OTHER THAN C & AL (Rural)				
15 - 19		0.034			0.055	
20 - 24		0.210			0.224	
25 - 29		0.243			0.257	
30 - 34		0.183			0.199	
35 - 39		0.134			0.153	
40 - 44		0.053			0.066	
G M F R		-			157	
T M F R		-			5.1	
G F R		130			-	
T F R		4.6			-	

Table 3.4

Districtwise age specific fertility rates and age specific marital fertility rates by residence

District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ganganagar	ASFR	T	0.078	0.301	0.306	0.206	0.124	0.068	0.032
		R	0.081	0.311	0.316	0.215	0.133	0.076	0.034
		U	0.066	0.266	0.267	0.173	0.093	0.039	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.168	0.327	0.310	0.212	0.128	0.073	0.034
		R	0.166	0.333	0.320	0.220	0.138	0.081	0.037
		U	0.179	0.305	0.273	0.178	0.097	0.042	0.025
2. Bikaner	ASFR	T	0.083	0.251	0.246	0.177	0.145	0.067	0.026
		R	0.090	0.270	0.285	0.235	0.187	0.095	0.037
		U	0.073	0.222	0.189	0.098	0.088	0.025	0.011
	ASMFR	T	0.128	0.268	0.253	0.183	0.152	0.075	0.030
		R	0.120	0.277	0.289	0.242	0.195	0.106	0.042
		U	0.143	0.253	0.197	0.102	0.093	0.028	0.013
3. Churu	ASFR	T	0.086	0.270	0.266	0.211	0.134	0.070	0.029
		R	0.087	0.276	0.277	0.235	0.153	0.080	0.032
		U	0.082	0.255	0.241	0.152	0.088	0.045	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.124	0.275	0.270	0.218	0.141	0.077	0.033
		R	0.120	0.280	0.281	0.242	0.160	0.089	0.036
		U	0.132	0.265	0.245	0.157	0.093	0.053	0.025
4. Jhunjhunun	ASFR	T	0.082	0.268	0.279	0.213	0.140	0.068	0.031
		R	0.079	0.272	0.284	0.217	0.145	0.077	0.033
		U	0.093	0.253	0.260	0.198	0.119	0.041	0.027
	ASMFR	T	0.121	0.274	0.283	0.218	0.145	0.082	0.036
		R	0.115	0.276	0.287	0.222	0.151	0.084	0.037
		U	0.148	0.267	0.265	0.204	0.125	0.074	0.033
5. Alwar	ASFR	T	0.080	0.277	0.301	0.242	0.167	0.093	0.039
		R	0.083	0.281	0.310	0.253	0.179	0.099	0.042
		U	0.059	0.246	0.248	0.153	0.070	0.033	0.013
	ASMFR	T	0.129	0.289	0.306	0.248	0.174	0.101	0.044
		R	0.126	0.289	0.314	0.259	0.186	0.108	0.047
		U	0.172	0.295	0.250	0.157	0.074	0.036	0.014
6. Bharatpur	ASFR	T	0.073	0.272	0.283	0.245	0.169	0.099	0.045
		R	0.079	0.279	0.290	0.255	0.184	0.111	0.050
		U	0.049	0.242	0.250	0.196	0.098	0.038	0.019
	ASMFR	T	0.121	0.283	0.288	0.251	0.176	0.108	0.050
		R	0.121	0.284	0.294	0.261	0.192	0.121	0.056
		U	0.122	0.274	0.258	0.202	0.102	0.042	0.022
7. Sawai Madhopur	ASFR	T	0.065	0.252	0.274	0.225	0.167	0.094	0.037
		R	0.064	0.250	0.277	0.232	0.175	0.100	0.038
		U	0.073	0.264	0.252	0.178	0.106	0.054	0.034

Table 3.4

Districtwise age specific fertility rates and age specific Marital Fertility rates by residence

District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Sawai Madhopur	ASMFR	T	0.084	0.258	0.278	0.232	0.173	0.102	0.042
		R	0.078	0.253	0.281	0.239	0.182	0.108	0.043
		U	0.139	0.289	0.258	0.185	0.111	0.060	0.038
8. Jaipur	ASFR	T	0.067	0.235	0.253	0.205	0.147	0.084	0.036
		R	0.076	0.279	0.298	0.258	0.188	0.108	0.047
		U	0.052	0.177	0.187	0.116	0.073	0.038	0.016
	ASMFR	T	0.102	0.255	0.260	0.212	0.153	0.092	0.041
		R	0.096	0.283	0.303	0.267	0.196	0.118	0.052
		U	0.120	0.210	0.196	0.120	0.076	0.042	0.018
9. Sikar	ASFR	T	0.081	0.272	0.296	0.238	0.171	0.085	0.033
		R	0.080	0.281	0.308	0.249	0.180	0.087	0.036
		U	0.083	0.243	0.253	0.188	0.132	0.072	0.019
	ASMFR	T	0.109	0.277	0.300	0.244	0.177	0.093	0.037
		R	0.105	0.284	0.311	0.255	0.187	0.096	0.040
		U	0.127	0.253	0.258	0.193	0.136	0.080	0.022
10. Ajmer	ASFR	T	0.051	0.206	0.232	0.181	0.121	0.054	0.026
		R	0.065	0.228	0.257	0.216	0.158	0.073	0.029
		U	0.037	0.181	0.198	0.130	0.070	0.027	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.083	0.233	0.242	0.188	0.128	0.061	0.031
		R	0.076	0.232	0.263	0.223	0.166	0.082	0.034
		U	0.099	0.234	0.213	0.136	0.076	0.030	0.026
11. Tonk	ASFR	T	0.062	0.249	0.298	0.253	0.176	0.097	0.043
		R	0.060	0.251	0.306	0.262	0.182	0.101	0.046
		U	0.070	0.238	0.258	0.208	0.146	0.076	0.028
	ASMFR	T	0.078	0.264	0.305	0.260	0.184	0.108	0.050
		R	0.071	0.264	0.311	0.269	0.190	0.112	0.053
		U	0.116	0.268	0.271	0.214	0.156	0.088	0.034
12. Jaisalmer	ASFR	T	0.083	0.265	0.272	0.198	0.167	0.082	0.028
		R	0.079	0.267	0.276	0.213	0.175	0.088	0.032
		U	0.113	0.256	0.249	0.101	0.107	0.043	0.000
	ASMFR	T	0.144	0.278	0.278	0.207	0.181	0.096	0.033
		R	0.136	0.280	0.282	0.224	0.191	0.103	0.039
		U	0.213	0.265	0.253	0.103	0.112	0.048	0.000
13. Jodhpur	ASFR	T	0.056	0.273	0.243	0.196	0.140	0.084	0.036
		R	0.069	0.281	0.304	0.249	0.180	0.107	0.047
		U	0.034	0.157	0.145	0.099	0.066	0.032	0.014
	ASMFR	T	0.099	0.251	0.251	0.204	0.148	0.094	0.041
		R	0.106	0.287	0.310	0.259	0.189	0.121	0.055
		U	0.081	0.185	0.152	0.103	0.069	0.036	0.016

Table 3.4

Districtwise age specific fertility rates and age specific Marital Fertility rates by residence

District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Nagaur	ASFR	T	0.068	0.245	0.263	0.223	0.156	0.084	0.035
		R	0.066	0.248	0.267	0.231	0.163	0.089	0.035
		U	0.081	0.232	0.241	0.173	0.115	0.053	0.030
	ASMFR	T	0.089	0.250	0.268	0.230	0.163	0.094	0.039
		R	0.084	0.251	0.272	0.238	0.170	0.098	0.040
		U	0.127	0.247	0.245	0.180	0.121	0.060	0.034
15. Pali	ASFR	T	0.062	0.284	0.312	0.264	0.188	0.102	0.049
		R	0.063	0.295	0.326	0.272	0.202	0.109	0.052
		U	0.056	0.243	0.258	0.228	0.129	0.070	0.034
	ASMFR	T	0.102	0.296	0.318	0.274	0.197	0.115	0.057
		R	0.100	0.303	0.332	0.282	0.211	0.121	0.060
		U	0.114	0.264	0.264	0.238	0.136	0.079	0.039
16. Barmer	ASFR	T	0.072	0.290	0.314	0.266	0.181	0.106	0.050
		R	0.069	0.287	0.318	0.273	0.187	0.110	0.051
		U	0.101	0.323	0.278	0.192	0.106	0.067	0.029
	ASMFR	T	0.135	0.301	0.321	0.279	0.194	0.125	0.059
		R	0.129	0.297	0.325	0.285	0.202	0.129	0.061
		U	0.198	0.334	0.284	0.203	0.114	0.082	0.035
17. Jalor	ASFR	T	0.055	0.292	0.327	0.290	0.211	0.125	0.063
		R	0.053	0.295	0.334	0.296	0.219	0.130	0.086
		U	0.076	0.259	0.247	0.217	0.128	0.066	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.112	0.301	0.332	0.300	0.222	0.142	0.073
		R	0.109	0.304	0.340	0.307	0.229	0.147	0.075
		U	0.150	0.269	0.251	0.227	0.136	0.077	0.039
18. Sirohi	ASFR	T	0.067	0.280	0.293	0.249	0.175	0.087	0.043
		R	0.072	0.291	0.313	0.269	0.197	0.097	0.049
		U	0.051	0.235	0.201	0.151	0.074	0.038	0.015
	ASMFR	T	0.135	0.299	0.300	0.258	0.185	0.099	0.051
		R	0.132	0.303	0.318	0.279	0.209	0.110	0.058
		U	0.153	0.282	0.210	0.156	0.079	0.044	0.019
19. Bhilwara	ASFR	T	0.058	0.222	0.252	0.200	0.137	0.076	0.036
		R	0.057	0.228	0.259	0.211	0.146	0.080	0.039
		U	0.067	0.194	0.212	0.134	0.072	0.048	0.021
	ASMFR	T	0.071	0.229	0.258	0.207	0.143	0.086	0.042
		R	0.066	0.232	0.264	0.218	0.153	0.091	0.044
		U	0.111	0.211	0.220	0.130	0.075	0.052	0.024
20. Udaipur	ASFR	T	0.062	0.238	0.266	0.216	0.147	0.082	0.043
		R	0.065	0.250	0.277	0.233	0.160	0.089	0.047
		U	0.045	0.184	0.204	0.217	0.067	0.040	0.015

Table 3.4

Districtwise age specific fertility rates and age specific marital fertility rates by residence

District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Udaipur	ASMFR	T	0.104	0.257	0.272	0.222	0.154	0.091	0.049
		R	0.103	0.263	0.282	0.239	0.167	0.098	0.053
		U	0.114	0.226	0.214	0.122	0.071	0.044	0.017
21 Chittaurgarh	ASFR	T	0.070	0.252	0.261	0.205	0.142	0.078	0.032
		R	0.071	0.254	0.267	0.212	0.149	0.083	0.034
		U	0.067	0.238	0.227	0.157	0.082	0.038	0.021
	ASMFR	T	0.092	0.262	0.266	0.212	0.148	0.086	0.037
		R	0.089	0.262	0.271	0.219	0.156	0.091	0.038
		U	0.124	0.263	0.233	0.162	0.085	0.042	0.024
22. Dungarpur	ASFR	T	0.051	0.223	0.255	0.207	0.145	0.078	0.037
		R	0.050	0.221	0.257	0.213	0.149	0.082	0.038
		U	0.055	0.245	0.235	0.117	0.084	0.017	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.108	0.242	0.261	0.213	0.136	0.085	0.041
		R	0.106	0.238	0.261	0.218	0.139	0.089	0.043
		U	0.138	0.303	0.248	0.123	0.090	0.019	0.015
23. Banswara	ASFR	T	0.062	0.239	0.271	0.224	0.157	0.085	0.039
		R	0.061	0.241	0.277	0.231	0.164	0.088	0.040
		U	0.070	0.216	0.203	0.123	0.051	0.029	0.014
	ASMFR	T	0.143	0.259	0.277	0.230	0.162	0.092	0.043
		R	0.140	0.260	0.283	0.236	0.169	0.092	0.045
		U	0.190	0.249	0.210	0.131	0.054	0.032	0.016
24. Bundi	ASFR	T	0.065	0.231	0.246	0.203	0.162	0.095	0.039
		R	0.064	0.225	0.254	0.210	0.175	0.107	0.046
		U	0.070	0.256	0.203	0.160	0.097	0.035	0.005
	ASMFR	T	0.078	0.238	0.250	0.210	0.168	0.104	0.045
		R	0.073	0.229	0.258	0.217	0.182	0.117	0.053
		U	0.110	0.283	0.209	0.166	0.101	0.040	0.006
25. Kota	ASFR	T	0.079	0.274	0.277	0.214	0.144	0.075	0.033
		R	0.085	0.301	0.311	0.245	0.169	0.086	0.039
		U	0.068	0.227	0.219	0.144	0.090	0.044	0.016
	ASMFR	T	0.111	0.291	0.284	0.219	0.150	0.082	0.037
		R	0.102	0.306	0.316	0.251	0.176	0.094	0.044
		U	0.140	0.259	0.228	0.148	0.094	0.049	0.019
26. Jhalawar	ASFR	T	0.085	0.263	0.266	0.223	0.143	0.086	0.041
		R	0.086	0.268	0.272	0.230	0.153	0.089	0.045
		U	0.082	0.233	0.224	0.159	0.061	0.049	0.006
	ASMFR	T	0.106	0.274	0.272	0.232	0.151	0.095	0.046
		R	0.101	0.276	0.278	0.239	0.161	0.099	0.051
		U	0.166	0.266	0.232	0.165	0.065	0.055	0.007

Note:- These rates are as reported in census. For getting the adjusted rates these are to be multiplied by the corresponding factors under the age group 25-29 given in table 3.22.

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ganganagar	T	181	215	5.6	6.3
	R	188	221	5.8	6.5
	U	153	191	4.6	5.5
2. Bikaner	T	158	181	5.6	5.4
	R	186	205	6.0	6.4
	U	119	143	3.5	4.2
3. Churu	T	167	186	5.3	5.7
	R	177	195	5.7	6.0
	U	145	165	4.4	4.8
4. Jhunjhunun	T	164	185	5.4	5.8
	R	167	185	5.5	5.9
	U	151	184	5.0	5.6
5. Alwar	T	182	206	6.0	6.5
	R	188	210	6.2	6.6
	U	135	170	4.1	5.0
6. Bharatpur	T	180	203	5.9	6.4
	R	188	209	6.2	6.6
	U	141	173	4.5	5.1
7. Sawai Madhopur	T	166	181	5.6	5.8
	R	169	181	5.7	5.9
	U	148	175	4.8	5.4
8. Jaipur	T	156	177	5.1	5.6
	R	186	202	6.3	6.6
	U	108	132	3.3	3.9
9. Sikar	T	179	196	5.9	6.2
	R	184	200	6.1	6.4
	U	156	177	4.9	5.3
10. Ajmer	T	132	154	4.4	4.8
	R	154	166	5.1	5.4
	U	104	137	3.3	4.1
11. Tonk	T	174	191	5.9	6.2
	R	178	193	6.0	6.4
	U	154	182	5.1	5.7
12. Jaisalmer	T	173	200	5.5	6.1
	R	177	204	5.6	6.3
	U	148	168	4.3	5.0
13. Jodhpur	T	151	176	4.9	5.4
	R	187	211	6.2	6.6
	U	89	111	2.7	3.2

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Nagaur	T	162	177	5.4	5.7
	R	165	179	5.5	5.8
	U	146	167	4.6	5.1
15. Pali	T	189	214	6.3	6.8
	R	197	221	6.6	7.0
	U	157	186	5.1	5.7
16. Barmer	T	199	231	6.4	7.1
	R	200	232	6.5	7.1
	U	186	218	5.5	6.2
17. Jalor	T	206	238	6.8	7.4
	R	209	242	7.0	7.6
	U	163	192	5.1	5.7
18. Sirohi	T	181	213	6.0	6.6
	R	195	225	6.4	7.0
	U	120	154	3.8	4.7
19. Bhilwara	T	149	161	4.9	5.2
	R	154	165	5.1	5.3
	U	120	138	3.7	4.2
20. Udaipur	T	161	184	5.3	5.7
	R	170	191	5.6	6.0
	U	111	138	3.4	4.0
21. Chittaurgarh	T	161	176	5.2	5.5
	R	165	178	5.4	5.6
	U	138	160	4.1	4.7
22. Dungarpur	T	152	177	5.0	5.4
	R	154	178	5.0	5.5
	U	126	163	3.8	4.7
23. Banswara	T	165	197	5.4	6.0
	R	168	200	5.5	6.1
	U	124	153	3.5	4.4
24. Bundi	T	157	169	5.2	5.5
	R	163	172	5.4	5.6
	U	132	153	4.1	4.1
25 Kota	T	170	189	5.5	5.9
	R	187	201	6.2	6.4
	U	135	162	4.0	4.7
26. Jhalawar	T	168	183	5.5	5.9
	R	172	185	5.7	6.0
	U	134	163	4.1	4.8

Table 3.6

GMFR and TMFR by religion 1971 & 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	GMFR		TMFR	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religion	Rural	198	198	6.2	6.3
	Urban	173	154	5.1	4.6
Hindu	Rural	198	197	6.2	6.3
	Urban	170	152	5.0	4.5
Muslim	Rural	205	206	6.5	6.5
	Urban	193	172	5.9	5.2
Christian	Rural	211	225	7.6	6.5
	Urban	157	122	4.9	3.4
Jain	Rural	185	185	5.6	5.7
	Urban	156	135	4.6	4.0
Sikh	Rural	218	206	6.4	6.2
	Urban	171	154	5.0	5.0

Table 3.7

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by different classification of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	5.898	5.990	5.519
A. Religion			
Hindu	5.872	5.962	5.432
Muslim	6.341	6.558	6.077
Christian	4.660	5.679	3.945
Jain	5.589	5.896	5.339
Sikh	5.934	6.041	5.116
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	5.953	6.002	5.695
Literate but below middle	5.451	5.689	5.334
Middle but below matric	4.896	4.853	4.904
Matric but below graduate	3.902	3.883	3.904
Graduate and above	2.799	2.577	2.817
C. Economic activity*			
Main-worker	5.334	5.440	4.574
Non-manual	3.611	4.151	3.391
Manual	-	5.038	-
Cultivators	-	5.482	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	5.368	-
Manual other than C&AL	-	5.450	-

* Relate to the women of age group 40-49.

Table 3.8

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by district

District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Ganganagar	6.55	6.69	5.98
2. Bikaner	5.80	6.30	5.14
3. Jhunjhunun	6.29	6.56	5.71
4. Churu	6.27	6.43	5.60
5. Alwar	6.64	6.71	6.03
6. Bharatpur	6.69	6.79	6.16
7. Sawai Madhopur	6.16	6.18	5.99
8. Jaipur	5.89	6.25	5.29
9. Sikar	5.92	5.88	6.11
10. Ajmer	5.81	5.95	5.59
11. Tonk	5.96	5.94	6.06
12. Jaisalmer	5.37	5.41	5.10
13. Jodhpur	5.70	5.87	5.39
14. Nagaur	5.85	5.85	5.81
15. Pali	5.93	6.08	5.19
16. Barmer	5.68	5.59	5.68
17. Jalor	5.88	5.90	5.67
18. Sirohi	5.71	5.75	5.55
19. Bhilwara	5.10	5.08	5.23
20. Udaipur	5.33	5.40	4.90
21. Chittaurgarh	5.33	5.34	5.26
22. Dungarpur	5.67	5.68	5.57
23. Banswara	6.00	6.01	5.84
24. Bundi	5.71	5.76	5.45
25. Kota	5.58	5.77	5.05
26. Jhalawar	5.62	5.60	5.83

Table 3.9

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by age group

Age group	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ALL RELIGIONS			
All ages	879	883	864	851	854	842
Less than 15	731	737	712	752	768	702
15 - 19	923	926	914	935	940	919
20 - 24	924	928	910	927	932	913
25 - 29	917	918	911	905	906	904
30 - 34	909	912	897	888	889	884
35 - 39	895	896	887	866	967	864
40 - 44	882	887	858	846	852	823
45 - 49	864	871	831	824	831	797
50 +	849	853	829	811	814	794
15 - 49	895	899	880	871	873	862

Table 3.10

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by different classifications of women

Classification	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	879	883	864	851	854	842
Religion						
Hindu	879	882	861	787	778	838
Muslim	873	879	866	843	843	843
Christian	956	976	940	975	1,005	952
Jain	902	904	900	900	907	893
Sikh	888	887	896	875	875	876
Educational level						
Illiterate	877	882	852	847	852	822
Literate but below middle	895	903	890	886	893	881
Middle but below matric	907	892	911	907	896	910
Matric but below graduate	919	922	918	925	929	924
Graduate and above	932	971	928	936	996	930

Table 3.11

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by district

District	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ganganagar	886	886	883	872	872	875
2. Bikaner	860	876	834	844	860	820
3. Churu	893	895	886	872	880	855
4. Jhunjhunun	882	885	867	859	865	837
5. Alwar	879	880	866	837	838	827
6. Bharatpur	851	852	848	771	766	793
7. Sawai Madhopur	854	854	852	793	789	817
8. Jaipur	863	869	849	832	833	830
9. Sikar	875	880	852	843	849	820
10. Ajmer	871	876	862	845	846	843
11. Tonk	879	877	887	861	860	867
12. Jaisalmer	805	790	918	757	741	877
13. Jodhpur	870	879	851	840	845	829
14. Nagaur	878	878	882	849	849	852
15. Pali	881	882	873	846	847	838
16. Barmer	869	869	865	830	830	829
17. Jalor	891	892	875	863	864	853
18. Sirohi	894	893	899	873	872	878
19. Bhilwara	885	889	859	871	875	843
20. Udaipur	909	912	889	909	914	883
21. Chittaurgarh	897	900	871	893	897	867
22. Dungarpur	937	936	950	942	939	979
23. Banswara	924	927	882	923	926	878
24. Bundi	876	874	885	846	840	878
25. Kota	872	878	856	840	840	841
26. Jhalawar	901	898	923	878	874	913

Table 3.12

Percentage of ever married and currently married women with three or more children by age group

Age group	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	57.59	57.74	56.97	55.14	95.07	55.44
Less than 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1.12	0.01	1.65	1.12	1.01	1.65
20 - 24	16.64	16.12	18.55	16.70	16.17	18.63
25 - 29	53.61	53.34	54.59	53.96	53.67	54.97
30 - 34	77.12	76.86	78.15	77.34	77.67	76.06
35 - 39	85.44	85.94	83.51	86.40	86.91	84.43
40 - 44	87.21	87.82	84.61	88.90	89.56	86.11
45 - 49	87.12	88.48	85.06	89.48	90.10	86.82
50 +	82.85	84.23	76.78	87.29	88.25	82.92

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married women and currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by classification of women

Classification		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	R	53.34	76.86	85.94	87.82	53.67	77.67	86.91	89.56
	U	54.59	78.15	85.51	84.16	54.97	76.06	84.43	86.11
A. Religion									
Hindu	R	53.10	76.65	85.80	87.65	53.43	77.45	86.78	89.39
	U	53.54	74.65	82.87	83.67	53.88	75.48	83.79	85.59
Muslim	R	56.34	79.39	88.19	89.75	56.75	80.47	89.04	91.40
	U	62.11	79.90	87.08	86.11	62.88	80.89	88.13	88.30
Christian	R	41.94	57.30	82.86	87.93	42.26	56.92	83.73	89.40
	U	25.20	41.76	63.42	62.30	25.60	42.00	63.49	63.48
Jain	R	64.44	85.04	87.78	89.68	64.86	86.45	89.47	92.66
	U	50.91	73.54	84.75	87.17	51.04	74.12	85.52	89.16
Sikh	R	52.64	78.28	86.64	91.56	52.79	78.58	87.08	92.68
	U	40.62	67.36	82.26	82.84	40.59	67.63	79.41	82.94
B. Educational level									
Illiterate	R	53.23	76.80	85.98	87.86	53.55	77.59	86.93	89.60
	U	58.29	77.79	84.84	84.33	58.76	78.75	85.92	86.57
Literate but below middle	R	58.38	80.70	86.64	87.87	58.92	81.83	87.83	89.65
	U	62.62	80.81	86.75	86.86	63.17	81.55	87.60	88.26
Middle but below matric	R	53.67	76.60	83.84	82.49	54.19	78.03	85.65	85.46
	U	56.54	76.99	85.15	86.98	56.94	77.81	85.39	87.76
Matric but below graduate	R	38.99	62.05	70.71	66.18	39.40	62.92	74.32	73.48
	U	38.68	62.54	72.53	78.20	38.84	63.06	73.49	79.67
Graduate and above	R	19.45	40.66	55.58	59.39	19.33	41.75	56.64	65.84
	U	14.46	33.83	48.73	61.60	14.54	34.35	49.08	62.97

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married women and currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by classification of women

Classification		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. Economic activity									
Main workers	R	48.71	72.05	82.19	84.16	49.20	73.24	83.70	85.68
	U	43.22	61.87	71.40	74.31	43.89	63.70	73.13	78.23
Non-Manual	R	33.87	52.20	70.41	70.68	34.09	53.81	73.71	78.25
	U	23.57	43.88	56.00	65.91	23.67	44.96	56.38	68.35
Manual	U	54.33	72.69	78.80	77.70	55.52	75.49	81.71	82.73
Cultivator	R	49.33	72.69	89.98	84.90	49.89	73.71	84.11	86.99
Agricultural labourer	U	47.26	71.48	80.52	83.08	47.90	73.10	82.96	86.82
Manual other than C & AL	R	49.10	71.93	80.35	81.94	50.50	73.32	83.07	85.05

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married and currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

District		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ganganagar	R	58.21	81.58	89.45	92.24	58.46	81.91	90.08	93.18
	U	54.78	78.98	87.39	88.09	55.07	79.49	87.94	89.53
2. Bikaner	R	60.86	81.29	86.22	86.96	60.67	82.37	90.47	89.55
	U	56.99	73.85	80.69	81.09	57.65	74.89	82.08	84.22
3. Churu	R	61.20	81.90	89.56	89.51	61.46	82.66	90.81	91.45
	U	58.67	75.52	85.63	87.32	59.03	79.81	86.88	88.97
4. Jhunjhunun	R	55.70	80.24	89.32	91.07	55.87	80.76	89.90	92.06
	U	60.01	80.44	87.89	88.67	60.28	80.49	89.22	90.32
5. Alwar	R	57.68	82.11	91.29	92.54	58.02	82.72	92.21	93.88
	U	58.55	80.07	85.75	90.84	58.87	81.07	86.94	90.51
6. Bharatpur	R	62.19	83.90	90.88	92.61	62.43	84.56	91.62	93.89
	U	60.88	82.51	89.92	89.17	61.27	83.02	90.82	89.98
7. Sawai Madhopur	R	56.88	80.16	88.98	91.14	57.14	80.97	89.67	92.62
	U	63.78	80.40	88.10	87.04	63.92	81.85	89.22	89.13
8. Jaipur	R	56.44	79.60	87.43	88.67	56.77	80.64	88.36	90.23
	U	52.31	81.34	81.62	82.13	52.64	73.38	82.06	83.20
9. Sikar	R	54.47	77.41	86.64	87.85	54.59	77.86	87.39	89.13
	U	59.28	80.11	87.92	88.95	59.62	80.66	88.17	91.08
10. Ajmer	R	48.84	72.65	82.12	85.44	49.23	73.72	83.04	86.70
	U	51.65	72.53	82.83	83.72	51.98	73.04	83.48	86.24
11. Tonk	R	52.04	75.89	83.51	85.46	52.34	76.41	84.62	87.01
	U	55.56	79.63	88.51	85.99	55.80	80.54	90.08	88.84
12. Jaisalmer	R	48.81	72.76	82.94	85.03	49.20	75.03	86.02	89.22
	U	62.42	76.38	83.16	80.59	63.19	76.99	85.04	86.04
13. Jodhpur	R	52.59	76.25	86.14	87.86	53.02	77.36	87.72	90.80
	U	55.03	75.36	81.56	83.85	55.46	76.47	82.67	86.01
14. Nagaur	R	51.71	75.73	85.12	86.74	52.15	76.41	85.87	88.57
	U	60.05	79.80	82.99	87.21	60.43	81.20	84.41	89.34

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married and currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Pali	R	49.56	75.36	85.67	87.74	49.86	76.20	86.77	89.68
	U	48.80	72.96	82.71	83.22	49.16	74.39	83.74	85.00
16. Barmer	R	52.54	77.58	86.66	87.99	52.96	79.20	88.64	91.11
	U	55.84	86.37	87.20	84.57	61.98	81.20	88.57	87.03
17. Jalor	R	50.22	78.10	88.19	88.90	50.51	78.92	89.43	91.30
	U	55.08	77.13	89.44	89.32	55.35	79.29	91.22	90.79
18. Sirohi	R	48.16	75.56	86.86	86.48	48.48	76.39	87.97	88.15
	U	55.15	75.20	82.95	84.94	55.95	75.39	83.42	86.22
19. Bhilwara	R	43.42	66.21	78.40	80.67	43.92	67.02	79.56	80.71
	U	50.21	71.60	78.56	78.83	50.62	71.96	79.33	80.83
20. Udaipur	R	47.76	71.26	81.01	83.98	48.13	72.09	81.77	85.90
	U	46.41	66.10	78.40	79.83	46.86	67.03	79.53	81.78
21. Chittaur-garh	R	47.53	68.81	79.84	83.00	47.87	69.98	80.92	84.98
	U	53.28	73.32	82.22	82.78	53.57	73.97	82.86	85.05
22. Dungarpur	R	48.75	74.52	83.64	87.13	49.07	74.93	84.36	88.53
	U	57.32	75.32	87.53	82.72	57.90	75.86	87.77	85.20
23. Banswara	R	51.20	76.30	84.91	87.63	51.54	76.63	85.28	88.76
	U	54.64	69.33	82.90	83.73	54.84	71.32	83.28	85.00
24. Bundi	R	73.53	85.31	87.07	86.89	49.90	74.11	85.81	88.32
	U	74.20	81.35	81.61	86.19	53.78	64.68	43.46	84.89
25. Kota	R	57.31	79.35	86.75	88.75	57.66	79.85	87.55	90.19
	U	51.27	74.22	81.59	81.49	51.69	74.90	82.16	83.45
26. Jhalawar	R	54.64	76.42	85.73	86.52	55.12	77.84	87.31	88.88
	U	58.05	75.05	82.90	85.30	58.95	76.52	89.80	87.42

Table 3.15

Proportion of childless women (aged 50+) by classification of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	5.83	5.31	8.12
A. **Religion**			
Hindu	5.77	5.32	8.16
Muslim	5.89	4.70	7.46
Christian	6.88	3.90	8.52
Jain	9.52	9.42	9.62
Sikh	3.51	3.35	4.85
B. **Educational level**			
Illiterate	5.69	5.23	8.02
Literate but below middle	9.32	11.72	8.23
Middle but below matric	9.30	17.40	8.26
Matric but below graduate	13.32	19.57	12.66
Graduate and above	13.84	25.93	12.89
C. **Economic activity**			
Main worker	9.06	8.36	13.90
Non-manual	20.10	21.24	19.42
Manual	-	-	12.63
Cultivator	-	7.92	-
Agricultural Labourer	-	8.16	-
Manual other than C & AL	-	10.05	-

Table 3.16

Proportion of childless women (aged 50+) by district

District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Ganganagar	4.12	5.56	3.81
2. Bikaner	8.08	6.22	10.81
3. Churu	6.83	6.29	7.98
4. Jhunjhunun	5.04	4.70	6.59
5. Alwar	4.40	4.22	5.99
6. Bharatpur	4.41	4.18	4.58
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.81	4.54	6.98
8. Jaipur	7.40	6.22	9.95
9. Sikar	6.00	6.05	5.75
10. Ajmer	6.08	5.30	7.30
11. Tonk	6.09	5.81	7.55
12. Jaisalmer	7.16	5.85	16.33
13. Jodhpur	6.30	5.19	8.74
14. Nagaur	5.83	5.57	7.58
15. Pali	5.37	5.00	7.39
16. Barmer	3.96	3.76	6.35
17. Jalor	4.37	4.24	6.05
18. Sirohi	5.23	4.67	8.42
19. Bhilwara	6.14	5.95	7.58
20. Udaipur	6.23	5.81	9.00
21. Chittaurgarh	5.68	5.46	7.46
22. Dungarpur	6.74	6.68	7.72
23. Banswara	6.67	6.66	6.94
24. Bundi	6.16	5.90	7.42
25. Kota	5.89	5.62	10.64
26. Jhalawar	6.73	6.52	8.67

Table 3.17

Distribution of currently married women by duration of marriage and religion

Duration of marriage	TRU	All religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Sikh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All duration*	T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 - 4	T	14.53	14.36	16.28	19.92	14.57	15.89
	R	14.17	14.08	15.49	19.96	13.90	15.85
	U	14.36	15.75	17.21	19.90	15.14	16.15
5 - 9	T	14.87	14.78	15.98	19.93	13.99	15.66
	R	14.61	14.56	15.46	19.54	13.11	15.66
	U	15.96	15.88	16.59	20.18	14.66	15.60
10 - 14	T	14.47	14.46	15.04	14.00	12.86	13.81
	R	14.34	14.33	14.93	12.31	12.83	13.83
	U	14.99	15.10	15.17	15.07	12.87	13.66
15 - 19	T	11.82	11.85	11.75	10.71	10.92	11.72
	R	11.81	11.83	11.56	9.61	10.60	11.73
	U	11.89	11.92	11.99	11.40	11.17	11.65
20 - 24	T	11.24	11.33	10.36	8.80	10.83	10.57
	R	11.42	11.48	10.58	10.22	11.19	10.42
	U	10.51	10.59	10.11	7.91	10.56	11.69
25 - 29	T	7.73	7.77	7.07	7.01	8.90	7.95
	R	7.81	7.82	7.43	6.76	9.27	7.99
	U	7.40	7.50	6.64	7.16	8.65	7.68
30 - 34	T	7.62	7.69	6.57	6.66	8.15	7.54
	R	7.85	7.88	7.18	8.60	8.87	7.57
	U	6.65	6.76	5.86	5.44	7.62	7.28
35 +	T	12.35	12.42	10.48	8.26	16.27	13.54
	R	12.72	12.72	11.62	10.50	17.70	13.80
	U	10.82	10.95	9.15	6.84	15.09	11.58

*All durations include duration not stated.

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility and ratio of fertility rates for 15-19 and 20-24 age groups

Classification	$\bar{m}$ f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.6	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.270	0.267	0.279
A. Religion				
Hindu	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.6	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.270	0.269	0.274
Muslim	$\bar{m}$	29.7	30.0	29.2
	f_1/f_2	0.326	0.306	0.351
Christian	$\bar{m}$	29.1	29.5	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.119	0.127	0.054
Jain	$\bar{m}$	27.6	28.0	27.0
	f_1/f_2	0.142	0.165	0.117
Sikh	$\bar{m}$	28.4	28.4	28.3
	f_1/f_2	0.151	0.147	0.198
B. Educational level				
Illiterate	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.7	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.290	0.276	0.390
Literate but below middle	$\bar{m}$	27.5	28.1	27.0
	f_1/f_2	0.227	0.207	0.253
Middle but below matric	$\bar{m}$	26.9	27.6	26.8
	f_1/f_2	0.134	0.150	0.125
Matric but below graduate	$\bar{m}$	26.9	28.0	26.8
	f_1/f_2	0.081	0.098	0.077
Graduate and above	$\bar{m}$	28.1	28.4	28.1
	f_1/f_2	0.091	0.117	0.090

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility and ratio of fertility rates for 15-19 and 20-24 age groups

Classification	$\bar{m}$ f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
C. Economic activity				
Main workers	$\bar{m}$	28.8	28.9	27.3
	f_1/f_2	0.254	0.243	0.451
Manual	$\bar{m}$	-	-	27.4
	f_1/f_2			0.377
Non-manual	$\bar{m}$	27.5	27.7	27.8
	f_1/f_2	0.483	0.460	0.314
Cultivator	$\bar{m}$	-	28.9	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.261	-
Agricultural labourer	$\bar{m}$	-	29.0	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.202	-
Manual other than C & AL	$\bar{m}$	-	27.8	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.163	-

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility and ratio of fertility rat[illegible] for 15-19 and 20-24 age groups by district

District	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ganganagar	$\bar{m}$	28.5	28.6	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.258	0.260	0.250
2. Bikaner	$\bar{m}$	28.8	29.5	27.2
	f_1/f_2	0.331	0.333	0.329
3. Churu	$\bar{m}$	28.7	29.0	27.7
	f_1/f_2	0.318	0.316	0.323
4. Jhunjhunun	$\bar{m}$	28.8	29.0	28.1
	f_1/f_2	0.305	0.289	0.367
5. Alwar	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.5	27.5
	f_1/f_2	0.288	0.294	0.240
6. Bharatpur	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.9	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.270	0.285	0.204
7. Sawai Madhopur	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.9	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.259	0.255	0.278
8. Jaipur	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.8	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.284	0.274	0.294
9. Sikar	$\bar{m}$	29.3	29.3	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.297	0.286	0.342
10. Ajmer	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.5	28.9
	f_1/f_2	0.250	0.286	0.205
11. Tonk	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.1	29.2
	f_1/f_2	0.250	0.239	0.295
12. Jaisalmer	$\bar{m}$	29.1	29.3	26.8
	f_1/f_2	0.314	0.296	0.441
13. Jodhpur	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.238	0.247	0.214

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility and ratio of fertility rates for 15-19 and 20-24 age groups by district

District	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
14. Nagaur	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.7	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.277	0.265	0.347
15. Pali	$\bar{m}$	29.9	30.0	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.216	0.213	0.233
16. Barmer	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.9	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.249	0.242	0.314
17. Jalor	$\bar{m}$	30.4	30.5	28.9
	f_1/f_2	0.187	0.179	0.279
18. Sirohi	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.8	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.240	0.246	0.215
19. Bhilwara	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.7	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.263	0.249	0.345
20. Udaipur	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.258	0.259	0.243
21. Chittaurgarh	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.3	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.279	0.279	0.280
22. Dungarpur	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.9	27.2
	f_1/f_2	0.227	0.228	0.223
23. Banswara	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	27.1
	f_1/f_2	0.259	0.254	0.327
24. Bundi	$\bar{m}$	29.9	30.3	27.5
	f_1/f_2	0.284	0.286	0.276
25. Kota	$\bar{m}$	28.9	29.1	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.287	0.281	0.298
26. Jhalawar	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.4	27.3
	f_1/f_2	0.323	0.319	0.352

Table 3.20

P/F for various age groups by religion

Religion	T R U	Age groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All religions	T	1.4669	1.1789	1.1050	1.0720	1.0731	1.0747	1.0835
	R	1.4278	1.1351	1.0548	1.0230	1.0203	1.0185	1.0238
	U	1.6171	1.3542	1.3181	1.2966	1.3379	1.3671	1.4092
Hindu	T	1.4478	1.1640	1.0899	1.0577	1.0581	1.0597	1.0679
	R	1.4201	1.1288	1.0504	1.0185	1.0148	1.0121	1.0164
	U	1.5840	1.3348	1.2905	1.2727	1.3205	1.3620	1.4119
Muslim	T	1.5461	1.3243	1.2556	1.2103	1.2068	1.1813	1.1794
	R	1.4427	1.2145	1.1232	1.0886	1.0947	1.0785	1.0862
	U	1.6359	1.4499	1.4211	1.3724	1.3601	1.3230	1.3111
Christian	T	2.0510	1.2990	1.1720	1.1959	1.3832	1.2918	1.7336
	R	2.2803	1.3110	0.8979	0.8706	1.0747	0.0586	1.1654
	U	0.8594	1.4543	1.4418	1.5177	1.6786	1.7933	2.3548
Jain	T	1.5248	1.3024	1.2820	1.2732	1.3574	1.4394	1.4951
	R	1.4782	1.2424	1.1492	1.1224	1.1546	1.2039	1.2049
	U	1.5707	1.3696	1.3976	1.4075	1.5469	1.6557	1.7857
Sikh	T	1.5595	1.1507	1.0707	1.0576	1.0819	1.1795	1.2504
	R	1.5642	1.1449	1.0429	1.0345	1.0578	1.1513	1.2180
	U	1.5045	1.2101	1.3281	1.2597	1.3297	1.4428	1.5199

Table 3.21

P/F for various age groups by educational level and economic activity

Educational level	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All educational levels	T	1.4669	1.1789	1.1050	1.0707	1.0722	1.0736	1.0820
	R	1.4278	1.1351	1.0548	1.0230	1.0203	1.0185	1.0238
	U	1.6171	1.3543	1.3181	1.2966	1.3379	1.3671	1.4092
Illiterate	T	1.4352	1.1538	1.0775	1.0444	1.0413	1.0361	1.0475
	R	1.4201	1.1284	1.0517	1.0193	1.0149	1.0111	1.0163
	U	1.4575	1.2929	1.2414	1.2188	1.2330	1.2359	1.2550
Literate but below middle	T	1.4953	1.2945	1.2028	1.1700	1.2067	1.2496	1.2814
	R	1.4297	1.2010	1.0924	1.0695	1.0960	1.1524	1.1594
	U	1.5654	1.4115	1.3353	1.2916	1.3423	1.3787	1.4368
Middle but below matric	T	1.6072	1.4046	1.2899	1.2259	1.3088	1.3611	1.4404
	R	1.4191	1.1678	1.0662	1.0552	1.0857	1.0932	1.1318
	U	1.7269	1.5343	1.4015	1.3119	1.4178	1.4838	1.5762
Matric but below graduate	T	1.8513	1.3381	1.3133	1.2881	1.3502	1.4546	1.5082
	R	1.6692	1.1346	0.9756	0.9412	0.9546	0.9178	1.0431
	U	1.9074	1.3956	1.4097	1.3872	1.4654	1.6000	1.6408
Graduate and above	T	1.4283	1.0413	1.1997	1.2056	1.2748	1.4182	1.3938
	R	0.7536	0.8069	0.9175	0.9407	1.1055	1.1282	0.9445
	U	1.5264	1.0736	1.2375	1.2638	1.2966	1.4566	1.4523
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY								
Main workers	T	1.5436	1.2042	1.1170	1.0796	1.0855	1.1268	
	R	1.5575	1.1909	1.1021	1.0558	1.0579	1.0926	
	U	1.3288	1.3343	1.3234	1.4005	1.4633	1.5866	
Non manual	T	1.0584	1.0313	1.1555	1.3641	1.4676	1.6833	
	R	0.7985	1.0270	0.9530	1.0808	1.2656	1.2913	
	U	2.2234	1.2687	1.3846	1.6046	1.6591	1.9961	
Manual	U	1.4400	1.5025	1.4650	1.4136	1.4233	1.4580	
Cultivator	R	1.4747	1.1483	1.0838	1.0372	1.0380	1.0743	
Agricultural labourer	R	1.6898	1.2203	1.1146	1.0599	1.0518	1.0792	
Manual other than C & AL	R	2.4204	1.6271	1.3195	1.2593	1.2596	1.2941	

Table 3.22

P/F for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ganganagar	T	1.2971	1.0541	1.0129	1.0135	1.0531	1.1237	1.1778
	R	1.2722	1.0384	0.9920	0.9965	1.0351	1.1026	1.1521
	U	1.4011	1.1203	1.1036	1.0832	1.1400	1.2188	1.2922
2. Bikaner	T	1.5038	1.2360	1.1919	1.1630	1.1802	1.1656	1.1699
	R	1.4062	1.1609	1.1253	1.0864	1.0982	1.0706	1.0574
	U	1.6703	1.3678	1.3174	1.3274	1.3686	1.3769	1.4537
3. Churu	T	1.2942	1.1358	1.1533	1.1116	1.1462	1.1717	1.1854
	R	1.2771	1.1212	1.1352	1.0850	1.1147	1.1258	1.1536
	U	1.3380	1.1714	1.1979	1.1828	1.2378	1.3129	1.2923
4. Jhunjhunun	T	1.2306	1.1073	1.0933	1.0781	1.1146	1.0354	1.1654
	R	1.2652	1.1075	1.0756	0.1074	1.1025	1.1332	1.1689
	U	1.1163	1.1079	1.1614	1.1334	1.1630	0.7383	1.1345
5. Alwar	T	1.3423	1.1415	1.0683	1.0631	1.0761	1.0851	1.1128
	R	1.3254	1.1364	1.0505	1.0420	1.0565	1.0563	1.0821
	U	1.4983	1.1854	1.2219	1.2581	1.2787	1.4062	1.4778
6. Bharatpur	T	1.6002	1.2800	1.1871	1.1450	1.1347	1.1282	1.1351
	R	1.5567	1.2502	1.1589	1.1206	1.1058	1.0926	1.0957
	U	1.8360	1.4311	1.3262	1.2684	1.2962	1.3356	1.3823
7. Sawai Madhopur	T	1.6093	1.3091	1.2065	1.1632	1.1578	1.1485	1.1131
	R	1.6392	1.3113	1.2034	1.1563	1.1445	1.1335	1.0956
	U	1.4658	1.3001	1.2335	1.2165	1.2622	1.2705	1.2523
8. Jaipur	T	1.5567	1.2897	1.2028	1.1680	1.1654	1.1496	1.1529
	R	1.4531	1.1567	1.0640	1.0306	1.0167	1.0041	1.0025
	U	1.8141	1.5824	1.5055	1.4890	1.5525	1.5412	1.5799
9. Sikar	T	1.2664	1.0965	1.0542	1.0158	1.0160	1.0205	1.0114
	R	1.2340	1.0622	1.0127	0.9747	0.9731	0.9760	0.9668
	U	1.3590	1.2265	1.2267	1.2066	1.2241	1.2431	1.2380
10. Ajmer	T	1.5993	1.2803	1.2619	1.2211	1.2521	1.2935	1.3384
	R	1.4014	1.1458	1.1276	1.0949	1.1140	1.1373	1.1652
	U	1.9518	1.4827	1.4676	1.4337	1.5121	1.6021	1.6830
11. Tonk	T	1.6574	1.1922	1.0951	1.0365	1.0195	1.0169	1.0188
	R	1.6157	1.1630	1.0778	1.0114	0.9917	0.9926	0.9904
	U	1.7636	1.3246	1.1869	1.1774	1.1755	1.1563	1.1876
12. Jaisalmer	T	1.2268	1.0492	0.9974	0.9776	0.9860	0.9424	0.9836
	R	1.2338	1.0380	0.9793	0.9618	0.9662	0.9219	0.9624
	U	1.1428	1.0949	1.1019	1.0856	1.1400	1.1144	1.1732
13. Jodhpur	T	1.7852	1.3311	1.2296	1.1825	1.1616	1.1628	1.1622
	R	1.4117	1.0922	1.0056	0.9715	0.9614	0.9623	0.9557
	U	3.0706	2.0488	1.9222	1.8886	1.8799	1.9073	1.9788

Table 3.22

P/F for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Nagaur	T	1.4080	1.1701	1.1377	1.0990	1.0960	1.0932	1.0934
	R	1.4186	1.1552	1.1104	1.0711	1.0735	1.0662	1.0707
	U	1.3337	1.2573	1.3046	1.2433	1.2325	1.2957	1.2616
15. Pali	T	1.4043	1.0484	0.9577	0.9374	0.9391	0.9361	0.9463
	R	1.3783	1.0139	0.9269	0.9127	0.9176	0.9164	0.9290
	U	1.5065	1.2110	1.1086	1.0572	1.0491	1.0265	1.0256
16. Barmer	T	1.2191	1.0300	0.9745	0.9196	0.9028	0.8807	0.8807
	R	1.2162	1.0287	0.9717	0.9156	0.8940	0.8705	0.8694
	U	1.2065	1.0294	1.0081	0.9712	1.0151	1.0183	1.0377
17. Jalor	T	1.4384	1.0729	0.9613	0.9250	0.9092	0.8764	0.8714
	R	1.4707	1.0588	0.9465	0.9111	0.8923	0.8581	0.8553
	U	1.1713	1.2088	1.1378	1.1038	1.1441	1.1479	1.1154
18. Sirohi	T	1.2577	1.0360	0.9657	0.9613	0.9710	0.9582	0.9616
	R	1.1919	0.9996	0.9089	0.9122	0.9240	0.8969	0.8980
	U	1.6154	1.2170	1.2982	1.2784	1.3056	1.4151	1.4541
19. Bhilwara	T	1.5248	1.1991	1.0889	1.0393	1.0333	1.0323	1.0446
	R	1.5610	1.1765	1.0498	1.0046	1.0017	1.0005	1.0028
	U	1.3390	1.3172	1.2964	1.2865	1.2799	1.2906	1.4028
20. Udaipur	T	1.5173	1.1617	1.0798	1.0300	1.0196	1.0161	1.0189
	R	1.4962	1.1213	1.0391	0.9937	0.9757	0.9707	0.9698
	U	1.6957	1.4287	1.3441	1.2887	1.3722	1.4051	1.4613
21. Chittarugarh	T	1.4217	1.1251	1.0425	1.0076	1.0143	1.0162	1.0283
	R	1.4163	1.1104	1.0222	0.9890	0.9915	0.9935	1.0018
	U	1.4558	1.2166	1.1802	1.1444	1.2009	1.2123	1.2697
22. Dungarpur	T	1.6322	1.2632	1.2192	1.1821	1.1782	1.1771	1.1475
	R	1.6182	1.2716	1.2175	1.1825	1.1699	1.1687	1.1334
	U	1.8112	1.1542	1.2427	1.1765	1.3467	1.3502	1.4590
23. Banswara	T	1.6780	1.3101	1.1339	1.1204	1.1012	1.1036	1.1209
	R	1.6745	1.3077	1.1217	1.1129	1.0890	1.0846	1.0972
	U	1.6859	1.3331	1.3058	1.2267	1.3254	1.5044	1.6576
24. Bundi	T	1.7812	1.2883	1.1430	1.1369	1.1398	1.0943	1.1038
	R	1.8276	1.2970	1.1480	1.1304	1.1302	1.0793	1.0733
	U	1.5981	1.2550	1.1295	1.1833	1.2091	1.2031	1.3209
25. Kota	T	1.4512	1.1577	1.0603	1.0432	1.0318	1.0382	1.0225
	R	1.4464	1.1290	1.0045	0.9727	0.9589	0.9624	0.9373
	U	1.4694	1.2274	1.1934	1.2091	1.2238	1.2278	1.2535
26. Jhalawar	T	1.4262	1.1473	1.0935	1.0357	1.0479	1.0282	1.0204
	R	1.4400	1.1418	1.0777	1.0162	1.0182	0.9965	0.9839
	U	1.3381	1.1863	1.2091	1.1987	1.3428	1.3711	1.4320

Table 3.23

Fertility indicators adjusted by P/F ratio technique

ALL RELIGIONS

Age group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15 - 19	0.076	0.076	0.079	0.118	0..109	0.167
20 - 24	0.283	0.283	0.283	0.298	0.292	0.326
25 - 29	0.303	0.307	0.283	0.309	0.311	0.295
30 - 34	0.244	0.253	0.192	0.251	0.261	0.199
35 - 39	0.169	0.179	0.115	0.177	0.188	0.121
40 - 44	0.093	0.099	0.055	0.103	0.110	0.062
45 - 49	0.042	0.044	0.025	0.048	0.051	0.029
50 +						
GMFR	-	-	-	209	209	203
TMFR	-	-	-	6.5	6.6	6.1
GFR	185	188	167	-	-	-
TFR	6.1	6.2	5.1	-	-	-

Table 3.24

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by different classification

Classification	Unadjusted				Adjusted			
	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	5.5	167	5.9	189	6.1	185	6.5	209
Religion								
Hindu	5.5	169	5.9	206	6.0	184	6.5	206
Muslim	5.4	165	5.9	190	6.8	207	7.5	239
Christian	2.7	97	4.4	161	3.2	114	5.4	189
Jain	3.7	117	4.7	156	4.8	150	6.0	200
Sikh	4.8	149	6.1	199	5.1	160	6.4	213
Educational level								
Illiterate	5.7	173	6.1	191	6.1	186	6.6	206
Literate but below middle	4.3	145	4.7	175	5.2	174	5.7	210
Middle but below matric	3.4	117	4.1	174	4.4	151	5.3	224
Matric but below graduate	2.6	94	3.6	160	3.4	123	4.7	210
Graduate and above	2.0	97	3.2	148	2.4	116	3.8	178
Economic activity								
Main worker	5.1	155	5.6	177	5.7	173	6.3	198
Non-Manual	2.3	79	3.7	111	2.7	91	4.3	128

Table 3.25

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by district

State/District	Unadjusted					Adjusted				
	CBR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	CBR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	37.11	5.5	5.9	167	189	41.01	6.1	6.5	185	209
1. Ganganagar	38.65	5.6	6.3	181	215	39.15	5.7	6.4	183	218
2. Bikaner	34.67	5.0	5.4	158	181	41.32	6.0	6.4	188	216
3. Churu	36.49	5.3	5.7	167	186	42.08	6.1	6.6	193	214
4. Jhunjhunun	36.57	5.4	5.8	164	185	39.98	5.9	6.3	179	202
5. Alwar	38.72	6.0	6.5	182	206	41.36	6.4	6.9	194	220
6. Bharatpur	37.08	5.9	6.4	180	203	44.02	7.0	7.6	214	240
7. Sawai Madhopur	35.92	5.6	5.9	166	181	43.34	6.7	7.1	200	218
8. Jaipur	34.60	5.1	5.6	156	177	41.62	6.2	6.7	188	212
9. Sikar	38.89	5.9	6.2	179	196	41.00	6.2	6.5	189	207
10. Ajmer	30.97	4.4	4.8	132	154	39.08	5.5	6.1	167	194
11. Tonk	39.86	5.9	6.3	174	191	43.65	6.5	6.8	190	209
12. Jaisalmer	36.27	5.5	6.1	173	200	36.18	5.5	6.1	173	199
13. Jodhpur	33.79	4.9	5.4	151	176	41.55	6.1	6.6	186	216
14. Nagaur	36.44	5.4	5.7	162	177	41.46	6.1	6.5	184	201
15. Pali	41.91	6.3	6.8	189	214	40.14	6.0	6.5	181	205
16. Barmer	42.53	6.4	7.1	199	231	41.45	6.2	6.9	194	225
17. Jalor	43.26	6.8	7.1	206	238	41.59	6.5	7.1	198	228
18. Sirohi	41.16	5.9	6.6	181	213	39.75	5.8	6.4	174	206
19. Bhilwara	35.05	4.9	5.2	149	161	37.99	5.3	5.6	162	175
20. Udaipur	37.65	5.3	5.7	161	184	40.65	5.6	6.2	173	199
21. Chittaurgarh	37.37	5.2	5.5	161	176	38.96	5.4	5.7	168	183
22. Dungarpur	37.01	5.0	5.4	152	177	45.12	6.1	6.6	185	216
23. Banswara	37.38	5.4	6.0	165	197	42.39	6.1	6.8	187	223
24. Bundi	35.59	5.2	5.5	157	169	40.68	5.9	6.3	179	193
25. Kota	37.86	5.5	5.9	170	189	40.14	6.3	6.6	196	219
26. Jhalawar	36.72	5.5	5.9	168	183	40.16	6.1	6.4	184	200

Note: For birth rate calculation estimated population as on 1.9.1980 has been used while for other indices census population has been used as such.

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