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HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN INDIA

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is the largest single source of data on different demographic characteristics of the population in the country. In recent years the data on family and households have assumed special importance primarily to know how the rapidly changing economic situation has made its impact on the structure and composition of these institutions. In fact, large scale migration from rural areas to towns and cities and the concomitant occupational shift from agriculture to industry, trade or other professions had widened the scope for individuals to make independent earning rather than as members of the joint families. Consequently the joint families which used to be the smallest social unit in the Indian societies have started giving way to nuclear families where the membership is restricted to a married couple and their unmarried children. This change over has, however, adversely affected the built-in social and economic security which the joint families have been providing traditionally to all their members especially to women, children, the aged and the sick. There is, therefore, an imperative need to study the changing patterns of household structure for generating data required to formulate policies and programmes that are required to provide welfare measures to those who were getting traditionally the necessary care and protection and other social securities from the joint family system.

At the 1981 Census, data on households were collected and these were presented in the table "Households by Composition and Size". The present report is based on the secondary analysis of these data carried out by Shri C. Chakravorty and Shri A.K. Singh both Assistant Directors of Census Operations—in this organisation, while they were engaged as Visiting Fellows attached to the Department of Social Statistics, University of Southampton, United Kingdom from October, 1990 to January, 1991. I congratulate Shri Chakravorty and Shri Singh for bringing out this excellent report which would serve as benchmark for similar studies to be taken up in future.

The study tour of Shri C. Chakravorty and Shri A.K. Singh to U.K. and their attachment as Visiting Fellows with the University of Southampton, under the Overseas Development Administration Project in Population Studies were made possible by the coordinated efforts taken by the British Council authorities in India. I thank all of them for the sincere help and support extended by them in this regard.

New Delhi
1 April, 1991

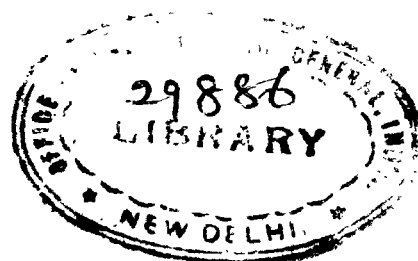
A.R. NANDA
Registrar General and
Census Commissioner, India

Preface

The changing household structure has been a feature of recent demographic trends in India and its importance was recognized by the careful selection of categories of household types for the 1981 Census. Careful study of the trends will be crucial for future planning at all levels of government and this study represents a useful benchmark by which future trends can be monitored.

Mr. Chakravorty and Mr. Singh have prepared this study while visiting the Department of Social Statistics at the University of Southampton under the link between the Registrar Generals of India and England and Wales. This is a link which I hope will continue. The current work is a testimony to its success in providing mid-career training as well as to the industry and talent of Mr. Chakravorty and Mr. Singh.

Philip Cooper
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29th January, 1991



Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the Government of United Kingdom and in particular to British Council Division for providing us with the opportunity of studying at the Southampton University with their Technical Cooperation Training Award. At the same time we are grateful to Government of India for nominating us for the award.

We are particularly impressed by the Department of Social Statistics, where we have been attached as Visiting Fellows from October 1990 to January 1991. The dedication of the teachers and the other members of staff are exemplary to those in pursuit of excellence in teaching throughout the academic fraternity.

We are grateful to Professor D. Holt, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Southampton University and to Philip Cooper, Head of Department of Social Statistics, Southampton University for their encouragement in our work.

The idea of taking up the project on the Study of Household Structures in India was suggested by Mr. A.R. Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. He encouraged us to take up the analysis of data on Household Composition generated by 1981 Census and attempt an interpretation of the divergent patterns that exist in different parts of the country. We hope that we have been able to make a beginning. We are extremely grateful to Mr. A.R. Nanda for his guidance.

We also express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Ian Diamond, our Project Director, Guide and Teacher without whose constant encouragement and guidance it would have been impossible to complete the work in this short span of time.

We are also extremely thankful to Ms. Kathy Hooper, Secretary, Department of Social Statistics for typing out the report in record time.

Southampton
31st January, 1991

C. Chakravorty
A.K. Singh

Contents

I	Introduction	1
II	Household Structures in India	7
III	Household Structures for States and Union Territories	13
IV	Investigation of Socio-Economic Indices Influencing Household Type	51
V	Conclusion	57
	Appendix I : Tables	
	Appendix II : Figures showing patterns of household structure in States and Union Territories in India	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Study: The household, which exists in one form or another, in almost all the societies of the world, is a significant unit in the comparison and analysis of human societies. As Peter Kunstader (1984 : 300) has written, "most people in most societies at most times live in households, membership in which is usually based on kin relationship of marriage and descent, which are simultaneously a combination of dwelling unit, a unit of economic cooperation (at least in distribution and consumption), and the unit within which most reproduction and early childhood socialization takes place". Thus, household is a basic unit in any society for social, economic, political and socialization purposes. It is important to distinguish between the concepts of household and family as they are often confused with each other. The household, basically, is a coresidential socio-economic unit regardless of kinship ties whereas the family is a group, membership in which is mainly based on affinal and consanguinal ties. In the words of Linton (1936 : 152—159), "while both household and families are culturally defined, the former are task-oriented residence units and the latter are conceived of as kinship groupings that need not be localized". It is necessary to make clear here that the family is also a coresidential socio-economic unit in most cases.

Types of households are likely to be influenced by kinship rules, demographic factors and socio-economic conditions in a society. Changes in the type of the economy and in demographic factors (e.g. migration, sex-ratio, death rate, birth rate) are also likely to have an effect on the types of household in a society. Processes of industrialization and urbanization, which are the result of change in an economy, have also been recognized as important factors affecting the type and size of households in societies with changing economies. For example, Cohen (1981) writes "Households have reputedly been shrinking in size for 'ten thousand years or more', right up to the present, and this is a result of an evolving technology that requires fewer cooperating people to secure food, rear children, and look after the sick".

The traditional Indian household type was usually a large joint household. Agriculture, which was the main economy in the past, required a good labour force which only a joint household could provide. Strong patrilocality and early marriages were other reasons for predominance of joint households in India. A young man was not expected to leave his parental home after his marriage as joint household took care of his needs and also needs of his wife. Joint household also gave security to widows, physically handicapped, economically unproductive and other insecure members of the society. They were, thus, the ideal type of household meeting all the requirements of society in the past.

The eldest male member acted as 'head' of the joint household. It was a social norm for sons to continue as a member of joint household until the death of both of the parents. Some households even remained joint after death of both of the parents as eldest brother became 'head' of the household and other brothers did not show any interest for having separate share in the joint property. At the time of breaking up of the joint household, property was equally divided among all the sons irrespective of their contribution in earning of the property. Each son on taking on his separate share established his own small joint household with his sons which again became a large joint household in due course of time.

In modern India, processes of industrialization and urbanization have necessitated the movement of persons from rural to urban areas. This has resulted in changes in household type and organization in rural areas. Change in type of economy accompanied by economic independence has given rise to more number of nuclear households in urban areas. Migration of persons from rural to urban areas is also leading to probably more number of supplemented nuclear households both in urban as well as rural areas. The reason behind this is that persons are required to look after the wife and children of those who migrate to urban areas which gives rise to supplemented nuclear households in rural areas and in urban areas a person has to stay with his relatives in the initial stages which again makes that household a supplemented nuclear household. A number of single

member households and households consisting of unrelated persons are also coming up in urban areas due to rural-urban migration. The nature of changes taking place in household types and organization is an interesting area of investigation considering the present scenario in India.

Although many sociologists and anthropologists have made significant contributions towards the understanding of household types and family structures in India through small scale studies there has been a lack of research on the pattern of distribution of household types at a national level largely due to paucity of data.

According to Irawati Karve (1968 : 8), who has tried to summarize family structure in India at a national level "In India the joint family has endured for as long as any records exist. Even about 1000 BC, in the time of the Mahabharata war, the joint family existed more or less as it exists today. Earlier records of the Sanskrit texts called Brahmins and Vedas justify the inference that the patrilineal, patrilocal joint family was in existence even then. Neither the Muslim or the British rule was able to modify the structure of this most ancient institution of India. The industrial revolution and western technology introduced by the British are gradually making inroads into the joint family and one does find in India a few examples of truly single families on the western model. However in the great majority of cases it is still a larger or smaller joint family which one finds in India".

Some sociologists and anthropologists have also tried to analyze the relationship between socio-economic factors and household or family form. Mandelbaum (1970 : 54) sums up the relationship between family form and economic factors as "People tend to remain in joint families longer when economic factors favour such families. The poorest and the lowest groups tend to have fewest joint families, but even at these social levels, most families become joint for at least a time after a son marries. When families of low jati (caste) acquire enough economic subsistence to be able to aspire to the higher model and enough education to want to do so, they are apt to take on the more esteemed family patterns including longer duration of the joint family. Joint ownership of land and close dependence on the land help keep joint families together. Among merchants and artisans the economics of scale of a large household are reasons for upholding joint families. When land income is mainly in cash, or when newer occupations bring in money earnings, the economic basis for a joint family is weakened and the family tends to exist for a shorter duration. But, as the urban figures show, the joint family is not by any means totally eliminated nor is the ideal of filial-fraternal solidarity abruptly abandoned".

On the basis of comparison of twenty six studies which included frequencies of family types for villages, caste, communities, and other populations, Pauline M. Kolenda (1968 : 390—91) has given the following interesting hypotheses:

1. "There appear to be regional differences in the proportion of joint families..."
2. There appears to be definite differences in the customary time of break-up of the joint family in various places in India, and the differences in the mores of break-up correlate with the proportion of joint families. Those with earlier break-up—when a married son establishes his own household separate from his father's within a few months or years after his marriage—correlate with low proportions of joint families; those with medium break-up—when married sons break-up at or shortly after the death of the father—with medium proportions of joint; and with slow break-up—when married sons continue to live together for long periods after their father's death, even until their own sons are grown and married, so that families headed by first cousins occur—with high proportions of joint families.
3. In three places more than one-fifth of the households were occupied by a single person or by a subnuclear family. These places are characterized either by prohibition of widow remarriage or by polygyny".

1.2 Objectives and Methodology: The major aim of the present project is to investigate the distribution of household types in different States/UTs of India based on 1981 Census data and to find out the correlation of household types in a State/UT with its kinship norms, demographic features and socio-economic conditions. It is intended to test some of the hypotheses introduced above.

As the practice of providing information on the distribution of household types at the State/UT/Town level is to be followed in the 1991 Census also this project will provide baseline for further analysis of Census data on household types in future particularly through the analysis of longitudinal trends. Analysis of the distribution of household types in various States of India and the investigation

of the direction of change in household types can provide useful guidance for the nature of developmental plans to be envisaged in future.

The unit of analysis in the present study is the State/UT. Ideally, investigation at lower levels would have been conducted but constraints of time limited this. The main objectives are to answer the following questions:

1. What is the pattern of distribution of household types in the different States/UTs of India?
2. Is there any association between the type of economy and household types?
3. Are demographic factors such as migration, dependency ratio, sex ratio, density, etc. associated with household types?
4. Is there any association between urbanization and types of households?
5. Are factors like religion, literacy rate in a State/UT associated with household types?

Table 1.1 gives the ten household types under which the households in India were classified in the 1981 Census¹.

Table 1.1 Household Types—1981 Census

Sl. No.	Composition of Household	Type of Household
1	2	3
1	Single member	Single Member
2	Head and spouse	Nuclear Pair
3	Head and spouse with unmarried children	Nuclear
4	Head without spouse but with unmarried children	Broken Nuclear
5	Head and spouse with or without unmarried children but with other relations who are not currently having spouses	Supplemented Nuclear
6	Head without spouse but with other relations of whom only one is having spouse	Broken Extended Nuclear
7	Head without spouse with or without unmarred children but with other unmarried/separated/divorced/widowed relations	Supplemented Broken Nuclear
8	Head and spouse with married son(s)/daughter(s) and their spouses and parents with or without other not currently married relation(s)/Head without spouse but with at least two married son(s)/daughter(s) and their spouses and/or parents with or without other not currently married relations	Lineally Extended
9	Head and spouse with married brother(s)/sister(s) and their spouses with or without other relation(s) [including married relation(s)]/Head without spouse but with at least two married brothers/sisters and their spouses with or without other relations	Collaterally Extended
10	Other households not covered elsewhere	Others

For the purpose of analysis, the ten household types explained above have been further grouped into six. Nuclear Pair type has been merged with nuclear household, Broken Extended Nuclear and Supplemented Broken Nuclear household types have been grouped with Supplemented Nuclear and Lineally Extended and Collaterally Extended have been combined to form a single household type with the nomenclature 'Joint household'.

1.3 1981 Census: The reference date of the 1981 Census in India was 1st March, 1981. The enumeration was spread over a period of 20 days which started on the morning of the 9th February and concluded before the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. During this period the census enumerator visited all the households within his jurisdiction for purposes of enumeration. The enumeration of houseless persons was undertaken on the night of 28th February but before the sunrise of 1st March

1981. This was followed by a revisional round of all households from 1st to 5th March, 1981 during which period he made corrections for any birth or death that had occurred during the enumeration period with reference to the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. He also enumerated any person whom he found in a household who had not been enumerated during the period from 9th February to 28th February, 1981. In the snowbound and inaccessible areas of the country the enumeration was held earlier and reference date for these areas was not 1st March, 1981. The answers for census questions were generally obtained from the head of the household or in his absence from the senior most member of the household. In the case of visitors or guests efforts were made to get the information actually from the visitors or guests.

During the period, the enumerator visited the household and enumerated all persons who were normally residents in the household, i.e. those who lived in the household and also those who had recently become members of the household through marriage or birth or other social or domestic ties at the time of his visit. He also enumerated all persons who were normal residents in the household even if they were temporarily absent at the time of his visit provided they had left the household on or after the 9th February, 1981 or if they left earlier than 9th February but were likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March 1981. He also enumerated a visitor, a boarder, a guest found in the household at the time of his visit to a household if he had not been enumerated before and if he was away from his household between the 9th to 28th February, 1981 and instructed him not to permit any other enumerator to enumerate him even if he had gone back by 1st March, 1981.

At the 1981 Census the following four types of schedules were canvassed:

1. Houselist
2. Enterprise List
3. Household Schedule
4. Individual Slip

In 1981 Census of India, the household was defined as 'a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so'.

On the basis of information collected in the household schedule the household structures were tabulated manually and presented in table C-10¹. For States with larger population this table is based on a 20% sample selected from the household schedules canvassed during the census operations whereas for States/Union Territories with smaller population it is based on 100% bases. The final results were inflated by using suitable multipliers in case of those States where sampling procedure was adopted.

Due to enumeration procedure adopted in the census which has been explained above, it is possible that composition of some of the households could have been affected as a person who was normal resident of a household but was away during the enumeration period, i.e., 9th to 28th February was not enumerated as member of the household where he normally resided. This type of enumeration could have slightly inflated the number of Single Member, Broken Extended Nuclear, Broken Nuclear and Supplemented Broken Nuclear types of households.

The data available on distribution of different types of households at State/UT level only allowed cross-sectional comparison in the present study. It was not possible to attempt longitudinal comparisons due to lack of comparable data on household types in earlier censuses.

1.4 Overview: Chapter II examines pattern of distribution of household types in India. This also includes an examination of rural-urban differentials in household types and description of important socio-economic and demographic features of the country.

Following the pattern of Chapter II, Chapter III examines rural-urban differentials in household types at State/UT level. An attempt has also been made to describe the pattern of rural-urban distribution of household types by correlating them to social norms, socio-economic conditions and demographic factors in the respective State/UT.

Chapter IV correlates socio-economic and demographic factors to different types of households. The important socio-economic factors selected for the analysis are as follows:

- (i) Literacy.
- (ii) Religion.
- (iii) Type of workers (proportion of male and female workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, other workers, etc.).
- (iv) Marital status (proportion of married, widowed/divorced/separated).

The demographic factors correlated with different types of households are as follows:

- (i) Rural-urban distribution of population.
- (ii) Sex ratio.
- (iii) Density of population.
- (iv) Dependency ratio.
- (v) Growth of urban population during 1971—81.
- (vi) Migration (by reasons).

Chapter V gives the Conclusions derived in the present study.

In the future, longitudinal comparisons will be made after the publication of 1991 Census data on household types. This will permit a better understanding of trends in household structure in India².

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Note:

1. Source: Union Table C-10 'Household by Composition and Size: In : Padmanabha, P., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India 1981, Series I, India, Part IV-A(vii). Delhi : 1990 : pp. 4—33.
2. See 'Note on Sampling Adopted in preparation of Table C-10' at p. V of the reference cited at note 1 above.

CHAPTER II

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN INDIA

2.1 The Indian Census has a long tradition of collecting statistics of the Indian population on various demographic and socio-economic parameters. This has been very helpful in providing insights into trends in the living pattern of the people of India. The changes brought about in different facets of society can be illustrated and understood by analysing the statistics that become available through decennial Censuses.

The subject of this study is to understand the nature of the distribution of different types of household structures in different parts of India. The analysis of the data is confined to the State level only as due to time constraint, it is not possible to carry on the analysis at district level¹. Data from the 1981 Census are used. Statistics on Household Structure in India were also collected in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses but the tables presented on the results followed a very different pattern and therefore it is not possible to attempt a time series analysis of these data. The 1981 data are far more detailed and permit a fuller understanding of the patterns.

As part of the Census information is collected on the structure and size of each individual household in the country through a Household Schedule. These particulars are however not collected for institutional households. Therefore the statistics presented in the final tables on household structure excludes the population who belong to institutional households, such as hostels or jails etc. After the completion of the Census the statistics on household structures are tabulated manually and presented in Table C-10². As no Census could be conducted in Assam in 1981 due to civil disturbances the data on household structure presented in this study exclude this State. The data also exclude the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Union Territory where the filled-in Household Schedules were damaged in floods.

2.2 The presentation of Household data in the Indian Census: In 1981 Census reports the Table C-10² presents data on the composition of household structures by size separately for rural and urban areas of residence. It also provides data on Total Number of Households for each State and UT at the same time specifying the number of Head of Households by sex. The structure of the Households are classified into ten types as listed in Chapter I.

2.3 The 1981 Census Results: According to 1981 Census the total population of India is 685,184,692³. The total household population, which excludes the Institutional Population is 661,497,149⁴. It constitutes 99.43% of the total population of India. For States and Union Territories this proportion varied between 94.62% to 99.72% (See Table 1 at Appendix I). The data on Household Structures as mentioned earlier, are available for this Household Population and not for the Total Population.

2.3.1 The Rural-Urban Factor: India lives in its villages. According to 1981 Census, 76.69% of the total population of India are found to be residing in rural areas⁵. The proportion of persons living in rural areas in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses are 81.76% and 79.79% respectively⁶. From the results available from the decennial Censuses it is observed that though the urban population grew by 38.23% between 1961—71 and 46.39% between 1971—81, it is rural India which controls and determines the overall pattern. While analysing any demographic parameters it is important to bear in mind this division of the population of India by rural or urban area of residence.

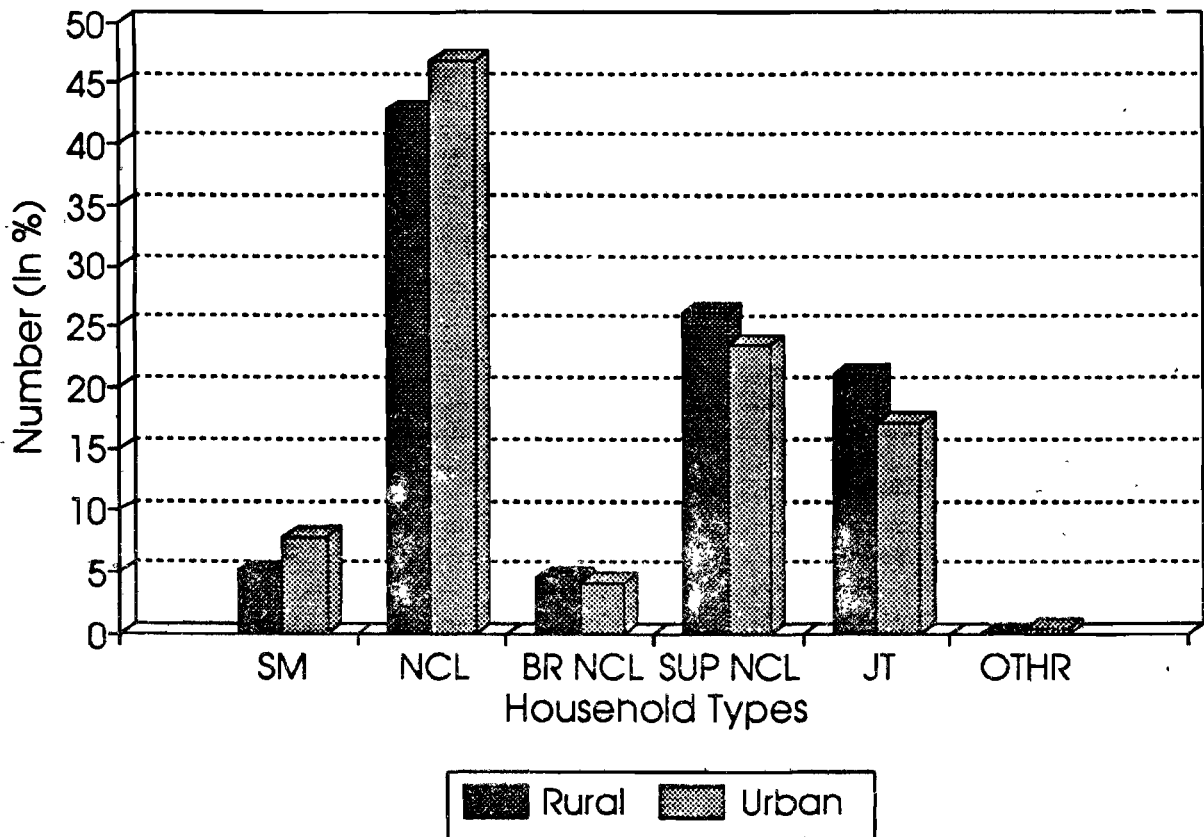
2.3.2 Average Size of Household: According to the 1981 Census the total household population of India (excluding Institutional Household population) is 661,497,149⁴. This population is found to be distributed over 109,139,753 households². Therefore, the average size of a household, comes to 6.06 persons per household. It may be interesting to compare the average household size in India for 1981 Census with those of 1961⁸ and 1971⁷ Censuses to observe any changes. Table 2.1 below provides the Total Household Population, Total Number of Households and the Average Size of Household for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Table 2.1 : Average Size of Household in India (1961—81 Censuses)

Census year	Total Household Population	Total Number of Households	Average Size of Household
1	2	3	4
1961	432,175,420	83,752,925	5.16
1971	539,669,738	98,361,608	5.49
1981	661,497,149	109,139,753	6.06

Figure 2.1

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN INDIA (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

The growing size of the average size of household over the three decades is clearly evident from the above.

2.3.3 *Pattern of Household Structure:* The composition of household structure found in India at the time of 1981 Census is presented in Table 2.2 below by rural and urban areas of residence respectively.

Table 2.2 : Proportion of Different Types of Household (1981)^a

Household Type	Proportion of Number of Households (in %)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Single Member	5.80	5.15	7.91
2. Nuclear Pair	4.98	4.91	5.20
3. Nuclear	38.74	37.88	41.57
4. Broken Nuclear	4.50	4.58	4.24
5. Supplemented Nuclear	16.48	16.81	15.44
6. Broken Extended Nuclear	3.50	3.62	3.07
7. Supplemented Broken Nuclear	5.61	5.76	5.13
8. Lineally Extended	16.62	17.65	13.23
9. Collaterally Extended	3.60	3.53	3.85
10. Others	0.17	0.11	0.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

For clearer view the proportions of different types of household by rural and urban areas of residence are also presented in Figure 2.1 in the form of a Bar Chart.

As may be seen the Nuclear types of household is the most common type of household found to be present in both rural and urban India. The proportion of this type of household is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. There could be many reasons for this including the fact that in urban areas where there is substantial migration from outside in search of work there could be pressures on the availability of dwelling space resulting in splitting into smaller units. A change in attitude inclining more towards small Nuclear Household types could also be an important reason. The next most important household type is the Lineally Extended type. In this type more than one married couple are present in the household, the couples being related lineally or by generation, as between father and son. This is a common household type in India, as by tradition it is not necessary in India to establish a separate household after marriage. A son continues to share the same household as his father after he gets married. The rural economy being mostly agriculture based it is possible to support more than one married couple and their children without affecting the overall economic standard. Furthermore, in India tradition demands that the son should look after his old parents. Staying together is the first step towards that end. Unless there is economic constraints or unless there is gross incompatibility between the two married couples, it is desired that all tend to stay together as one household unit. It may be important to note the difference in the proportion of this type of household between rural and urban areas. In urban areas the reasons explained above are less applicable resulting in lower proportion.

The next most important category is Supplemented Nuclear type in which one finds a Nuclear Household consisting of a married couple with their unmarried children, also accommodating a few other relatives. The supplement normally found consists of an unmarried brother or sister, or a widowed parent, or divorced, separated or widowed brother or sister. The proportion of this type of household was found to be slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Besides these three household types which could be considered as the most important types in India, there are a few other for which data are available. One type of special interest could be the Single Member household where a household comprises of only one individual, married, unmarried, or widowed. A Single Member household could be established by a person migrating to a new area for work or for study. In some cases it could be the result of the death of the spouse also. The proportion of Single Member households was found to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The next type of household is categorized as the Nuclear Pair, in which only one married couple were present in the household. This could be as a result of the recent setting up of the domestic unit as a result of marriage. It could also be the result of children migrating outside for work, or as a result of marriage. The proportion of this type of household is found to be almost equal in rural and urban areas, as understandably residence in rural or urban areas does not have any bearing on this type of household.

The proportion of Broken Nuclear type of household is also small and found to be almost equal in rural and urban areas. In this type of household it is found that unmarried children are living with one of the parents, the other parent being absent from the household. This could have been brought about by the death of one of the spouses, which seems more common a cause. Migration, or separation of one of the spouses could be other reasons.

Proportions of other types of households are small and do not show appreciable difference in rural and urban areas. The last category of 'Other' are those which could not be classified into one of the nine categories preceding it. This type could perhaps include more than one person sharing the same household between whom there may not be any relation whatsoever. For example two construction labourers staying together in areas away from their home and sharing the same kitchen and domestic expenses could be considered as belonging to this type. A widowed woman staying with a distant relative perhaps would also be categorized in this type. The proportion of this type of household is found to be marginally higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

2.3.4 Household Type by Size In 1981 Census, for the first time, statistics are provided on the relative size of the household. This helps to understand the composition of each type of household in this country in its right perspective. Statistics on every household type, excluding Single Member and Nuclear Pair, are presented² further subdividing the household types by size. The sizes normally are in two ranges: two to five members, and above. Table 2.3 below presents the data on composition and size of households by rural and urban residence.

Table 2.3 : Proportion of different types of household by size in rural and urban area of residence (1981 Census)²

Household Type	Size Group	Proportion of size group to each type of households (in %)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Single Member	1	100.00	100.00
2. Nuclear Pair	2	100.00	100.00
3. Nuclear	3-5	62.98	63.32
	6+	37.02	36.68
	Total	100.00	100.00
4. Broken Nuclear	2-5	88.68	87.77
	6+	11.32	12.23
	Total	100.00	100.00
5. Supplemented Nuclear	3-5	41.76	40.70
	6+	58.24	59.30
	Total	100.00	100.00
6. Broken Extended Nuclear	3-5	42.12	40.10
	6+	57.88	59.90
	Total	100.00	100.00
7. Supplemented Broken Nuclear	2-5	78.89	80.05
	6+	21.11	19.95
	Total	100.00	100.00
8. Lineally Extended	4-6	24.13	22.71
	7+	75.87	77.29
	Total	100.00	100.00
9. Collaterally Extended	4-6	19.37	24.88
	7+	80.63	75.12
	Total	100.00	100.00
10. Others	2-5	50.28	73.35
	6+	49.72	26.85
Total		100.00	100.00

From the above it is important to note that among Nuclear households, which is the most popular type of household in both rural and urban areas in India, 62.98% in rural areas had only three to five members. The rest 37.02% had six members or more. The proportion of households with three to five members was slightly higher in urban areas. The small size of such household types as Broken Nuclear or Supplemented Broken Nuclear in both rural and urban areas is also evident from the above table. For Supplemented Nuclear households and Broken Extended households it is seen that the proportion of larger size groups is high. For such household types as Lineally Extended or Collaterally Extended more than 75% of the total number of households belonging to these two types have seven or more persons in both rural and urban areas. Among the 'Other' type it may be noted that the proportion of households with two to five members is substantially higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Note:

1. In India, at the time of 1981 Census, there were 22 States and 9 Union Territories. In one State, Assam, out of these, Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing over there then. The statistics on household composition are not available for Assam. These are also not available for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry where the Household Schedules were destroyed by flood. The relevant statistics therefore is available on 20 States and 8 Union Territories spread over 383 districts.
2. Source: Union Table C-10: 'Household by Composition and Size'. In: Padmanabha, P., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India 1981, Series I, India, Part IV-A(viii). Delhi: 1990: pp. 4—33.
3. Padmanabha, P., 'Primary Census Abstract: General Population'. Census of India 1981, Series 1, India, Part II-B(i). Delhi, 1983: pp. 4—27.
4. Padmanabha, P., 'Households and Household Population by Languages Mainly Spoken in the Household'. Census of India 1981, Series 1, India, Paper 1 of 1987. Delhi: 1987: pp. 1—3.
5. Taken from Sharma, O.P., and Rutherford, Robert D., 'Recent Literacy Trends in India'. Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1987. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. Delhi: 1987: p. 57.
6. Mitra, A., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India 1961, Volume 1, India, Part II-C(i). Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961.
7. Chandrasekhar, A., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India 1971, Volume 1, India, Part II-C(ii). Delhi, Controller of Publication 1979.

CHAPTER III

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES FOR STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

3.1 Introduction: At the time of the 1981 Census India was administratively divided into twenty-two States and nine Union Territories (See Map). These States and Union Territories varied in area and population. Geographically also there exists enormous differences. The Great Himalayan Range runs across the north of the country from Jammu and Kashmir to Nagaland on the extreme east of the country. Then there is desert area in Rajasthan in the western part of the country. The Gangetic Plain extending over Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal is the most fertile plain in India with high population density. Depending upon the topography and the ecosystem the economy also differs. Though India could be described as a country with an agricultural economy there are also areas with a non-agricultural economy. For example, in the hilly areas one comes across shepherds herding cattle from one pasture to another. In the coastal areas there is much dependence on fishing. In urban areas one finds subsistence mainly confined to industrial, business, transport, construction or white-collared occupations. As all these various dimensions involve demographic and socio-economic factors they will have a bearing on the household structure found in respect to each State or UT. Tables 2 to 6 in Appendix I illustrate the variations that exist between each State or UT. For instance, some States have very high literacy rates and others rather low rates. In some States most workers are dependent on agriculture while in others it could be fishing which is the main occupation. All these different facets representing the socio-economic condition of the people present a diverse picture. The household structures found in these States also vary accordingly.

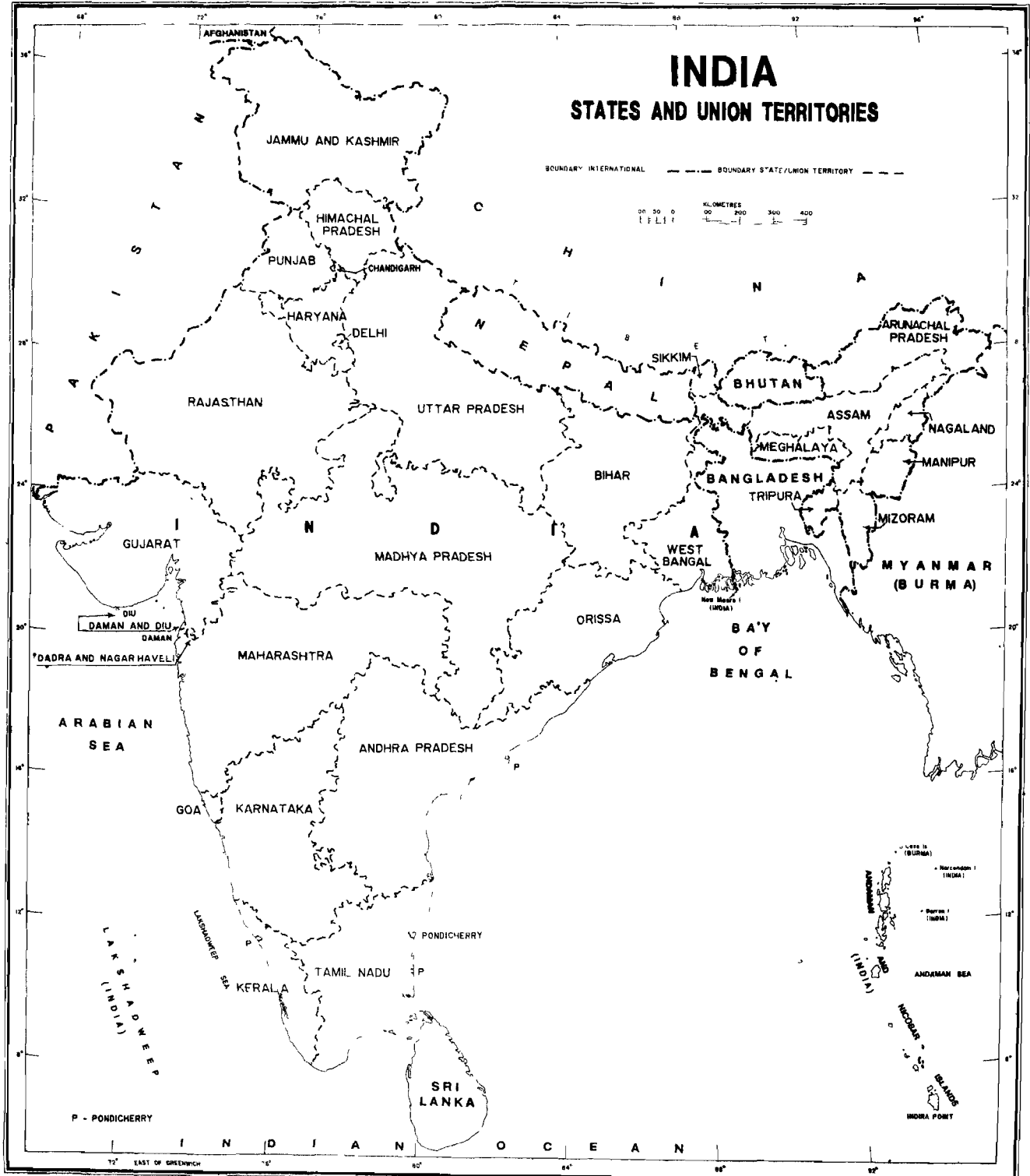
3.2 Household Types: As described in the first Chapter, the household types are reduced to six in this and the next Chapter. These six groups are shown below:

1981 Census Classification	Revised Classification
1. Single Member	- 1. Single Member
2. Nuclear Pair] 2. Nuclear
3. Nuclear	
4. Broken Nuclear] 3. Broken Nuclear
5. Supplemented Nuclear] 4. Supplemented Nuclear
6. Broken Extended Nuclear	
7. Supplemented Broken Nuclear	
8. Lineally Extended] 5. Joint
9. Collaterally Extended	
10. Other	- 6. Other

This has been done to facilitate an easy analysis of the data on household composition.

3.3. Household Types in States and Union Territories: The household structure in States and Union Territories present a diverse pattern, sometimes completely different from the all-India pattern presented and described in the previous Chapter. There are also appreciable differences observed in rural and urban areas. These variations are evident in different States and Union Territories which also have variations in demographic and socio-economic factors. Before attempting any analysis of the patterns found in the various States it is necessary to present the data on household composition for each State or UT.

In the two Tables (Nos. 3.1 and 3.2) below the 1981 Census data on Household Structures are presented by rural and urban area of residence for all States and UTs of India excluding Assam, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
 The horizontal scales of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve
 nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the
 North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 but has yet to be verified

Table 3.1 : Proportions of different types of households in States/UTs of India for rural areas (1981 Census)¹

State/UT	Proportion of Different Types of Household (in %)					
	Single Member	Nuclear	Broken Nuclear	Suppl. Nuclear	Joint	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	5.15	42.79	4.58	26.19	21.18	0.11
States:						
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.85	48.82	4.88	24.03	16.42	0.00
2. Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar	4.24	40.73	4.72	25.47	24.84	0.00
4. Gujarat	4.83	43.92	3.35	25.92	21.98	0.00
5. Haryana	3.33	42.32	4.28	24.20	25.79	0.08
6. Himachal Pradesh	9.47	33.78	8.35	31.43	16.97	0.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir	3.59	42.11	4.42	24.62	24.76	0.50
8. Karnataka	5.08	41.79	5.29	29.92	17.71	0.21
9. Kerala	3.43	46.06	7.14	30.01	13.36	0.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	6.39	37.83	3.67	28.58	23.09	0.44
11. Maharashtra	5.80	42.64	4.67	19.77	27.08	0.04
12. Manipur	2.92	59.63	6.91	17.30	13.05	0.19
13. Meghalaya	6.45	56.04	10.11	20.66	6.68	0.06
14. Nagaland	8.51	59.82	8.84	17.98	4.85	0.00
15. Orissa	4.90	47.56	5.66	24.58	16.96	0.34
16. Punjab	4.16	45.03	4.55	23.80	22.25	0.21
17. Rajasthan	5.00	36.65	3.24	32.64	22.41	0.06
18. Sikkim	8.69	48.32	7.94	25.40	9.65	0.00
19. Tamil Nadu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20. Tripura	4.26	53.05	5.99	18.55	16.07	2.08
21. Uttar Pradesh	5.47	39.51	4.12	27.57	23.29	0.04
22. West Bengal	4.42	49.07	4.17	25.58	16.74	0.02
Union Territories:						
23. A & N Islands	16.77	51.21	4.62	19.65	7.75	0.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	61.73	7.74	4.06	9.93	5.51
25. Chandigarh	19.13	42.65	3.18	22.80	12.24	0.00
26. D & N Haveli	6.49	48.98	3.75	21.84	18.94	0.00
27. Delhi	6.40	43.13	2.98	23.54	22.29	1.66
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	9.54	41.79	11.15	28.42	8.68	0.42
29. Lakshadweep	9.24	17.22	11.27	61.07	1.20	0.00
30. Mizoram	3.60	49.85	6.72	27.45	12.38	0.00
31. Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

The composition of households as found in the urban areas of each State and Union Territory (excluding Assam, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) is presented in Table 3.2 Below:

Table 3.2 : Proportions of different types of households in States/UTs of India for urban areas (1981 Census)¹

State/UT	Proportion of Different Types of Household (in %)					
	Single Member	Nuclear	Broken Nuclear	Suppl. Nuclear	Joint	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	7.91	46.77	4.24	23.64	17.08	0.36
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.76	52.46	4.42	24.47	12.89	0.00
2. Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar	9.60	42.41	4.25	23.65	20.09	0.00
4. Gujarat	6.30	48.43	3.25	24.04	17.98	0.00
5. Haryana	8.25	49.09	4.31	20.14	18.16	0.05
6. Himachal Pradesh	24.73	37.35	8.53	21.45	7.94	0.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir	5.14	48.79	4.30	20.55	20.94	0.28
8. Karnataka	5.74	44.13	4.39	30.06	15.06	0.62
9. Kerala	4.04	42.62	6.13	32.86	14.35	0.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	9.54	44.91	3.48	25.08	16.81	0.18
11. Maharashtra	7.87	44.20	4.09	19.80	21.07	1.07
12. Manipur	4.07	52.95	7.61	20.00	15.11	0.26
13. Meghalaya	11.56	43.42	7.94	31.23	5.78	0.07
14. Nagaland	14.01	45.46	5.41	32.52	2.60	0.00
15. Orissa	11.76	49.47	5.04	23.42	10.21	0.10
16. Punjab	6.92	49.17	4.53	19.63	19.41	0.34
17. Rajasthan	8.74	43.57	3.11	24.82	19.72	0.04
18. Sikkim	14.92	42.09	5.40	31.99	5.60	0.00
19. Tamil Nadu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20. Tripura	8.00	47.35	7.03	17.92	17.30	2.40
21. Uttar Pradesh	7.47	47.12	3.86	20.98	20.47	0.10
22. West Bengal	9.82	45.52	5.27	26.44	12.94	0.01
Union Territories						
23. A & N Islands	13.45	51.64	7.89	21.70	5.32	0.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	24.77	56.33	6.21	5.10	1.95	5.64
25. Chandigarh	14.54	49.30	6.19	21.64	8.33	0.00
26. D & N Haveli	9.46	50.15	4.93	22.00	13.46	0.00
27. Delhi	9.34	51.09	3.74	20.88	12.97	1.98
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	11.39	45.06	8.81	26.78	7.35	0.61
29. Lakshadweep	12.92	20.22	7.47	53.53	5.86	0.00
30. Mizoram	5.64	42.46	7.43	36.54	7.93	0.00
31. Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

For an easy summary of the pattern of household structures in different States and Union Territories of India by rural and urban areas of residence stacked bar charts showing proportions of different types of households are shown in figures 3.1 to 3.4 presented below.

Figure-3.1

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN STATES (RURAL) (1981 CENSUS)

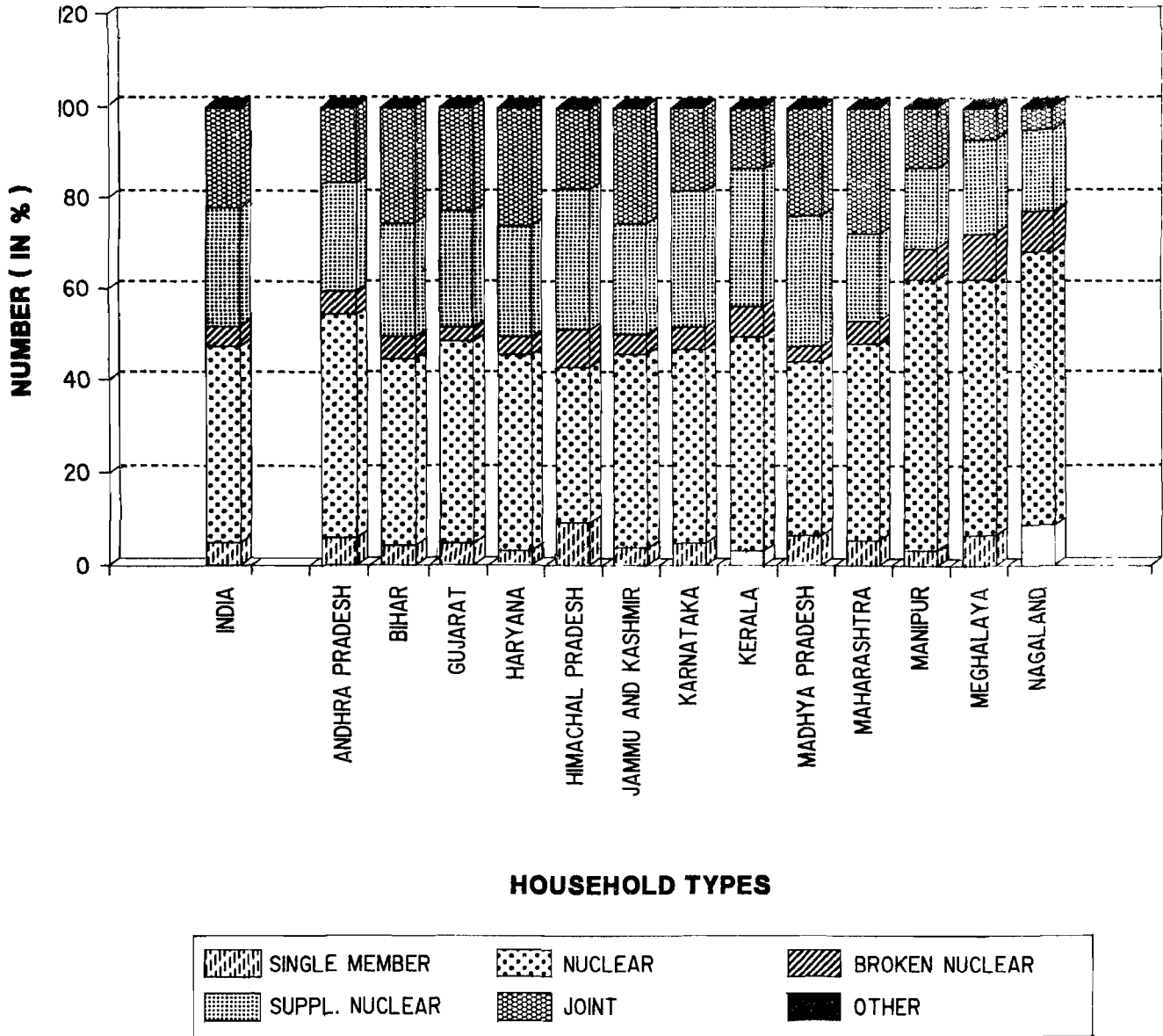


Figure-3.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN STATES (RURAL) (1981 CENSUS)

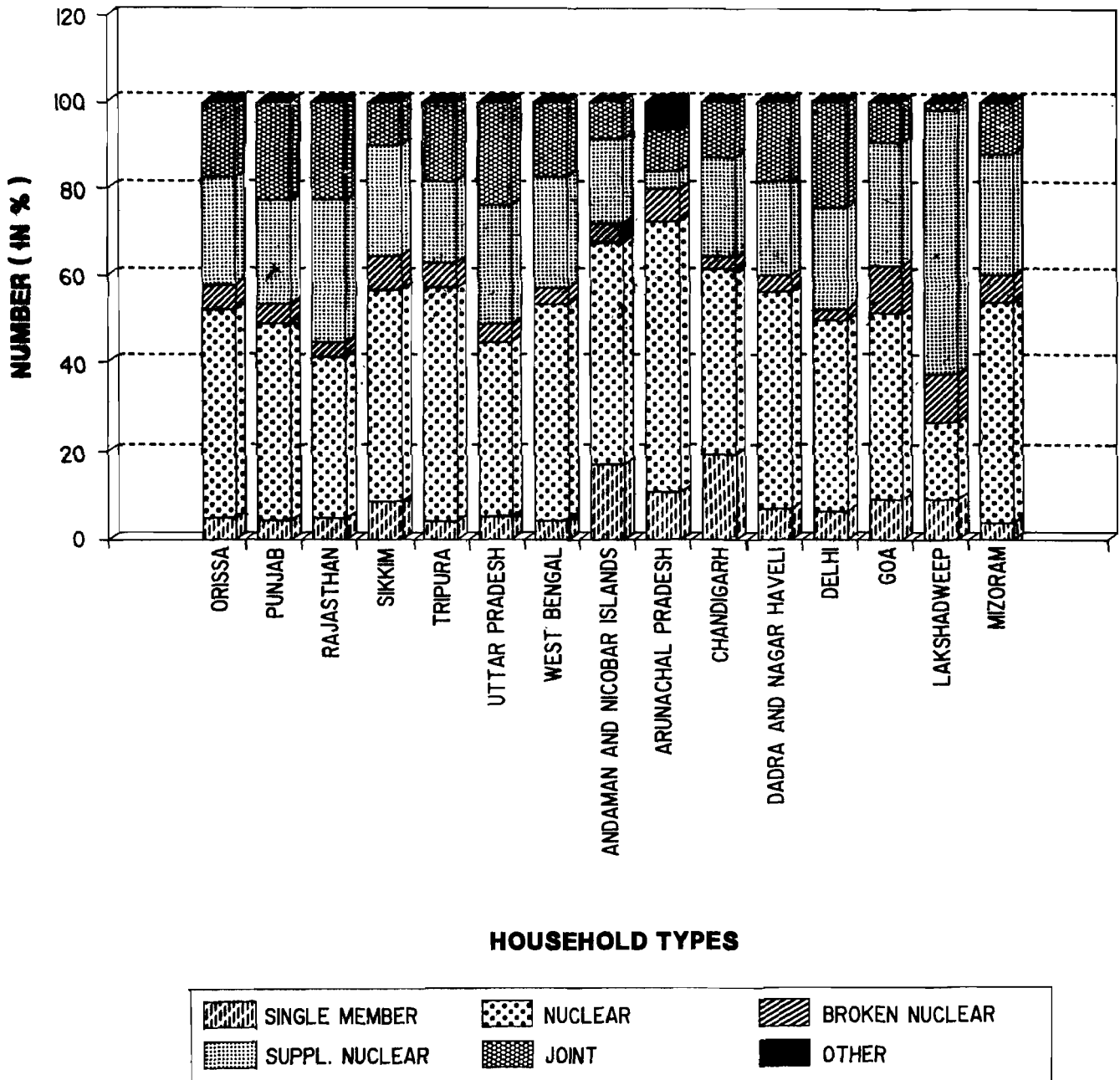


Figure-3.3

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN STATES (URBAN) (1981 CENSUS)

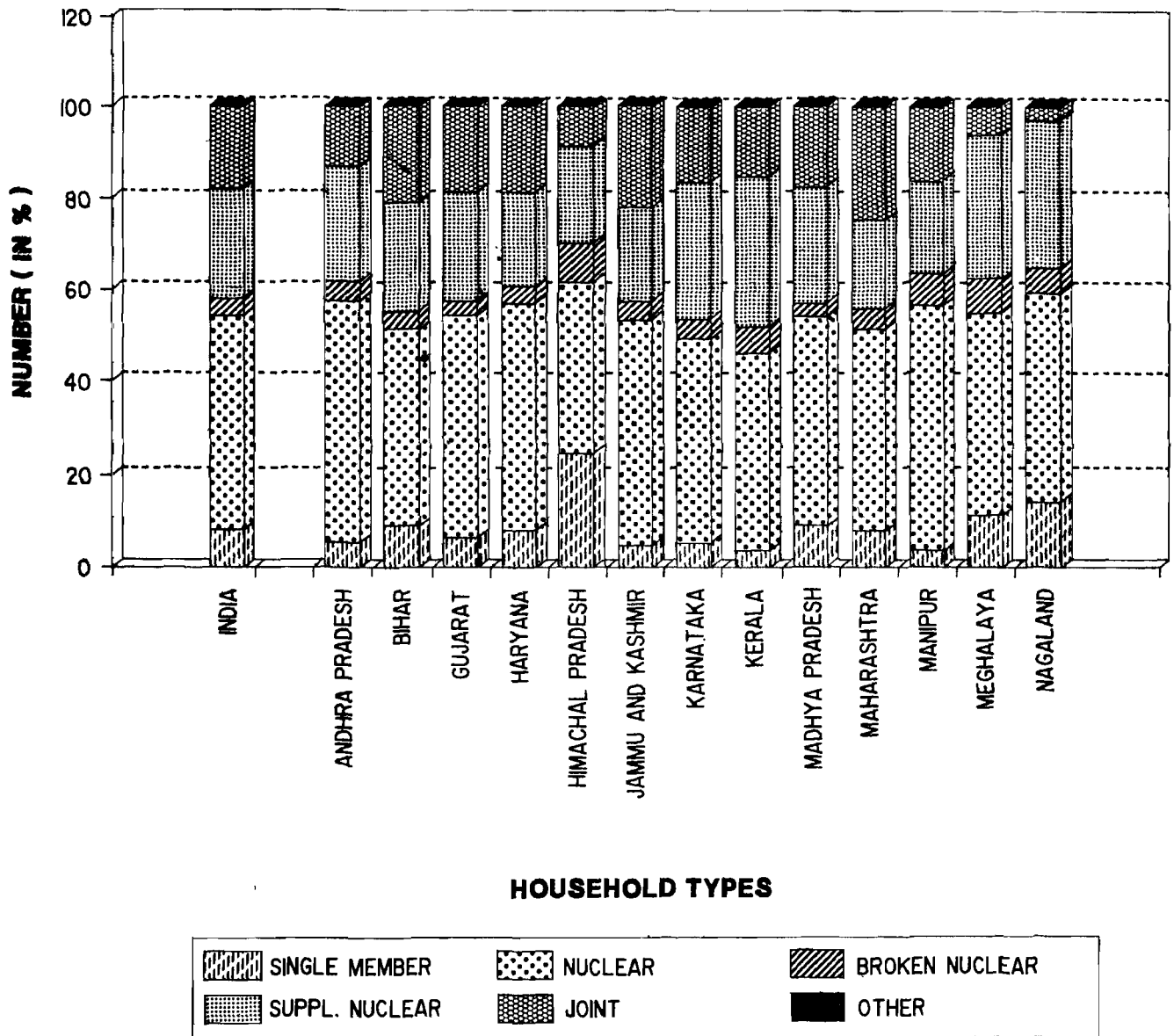
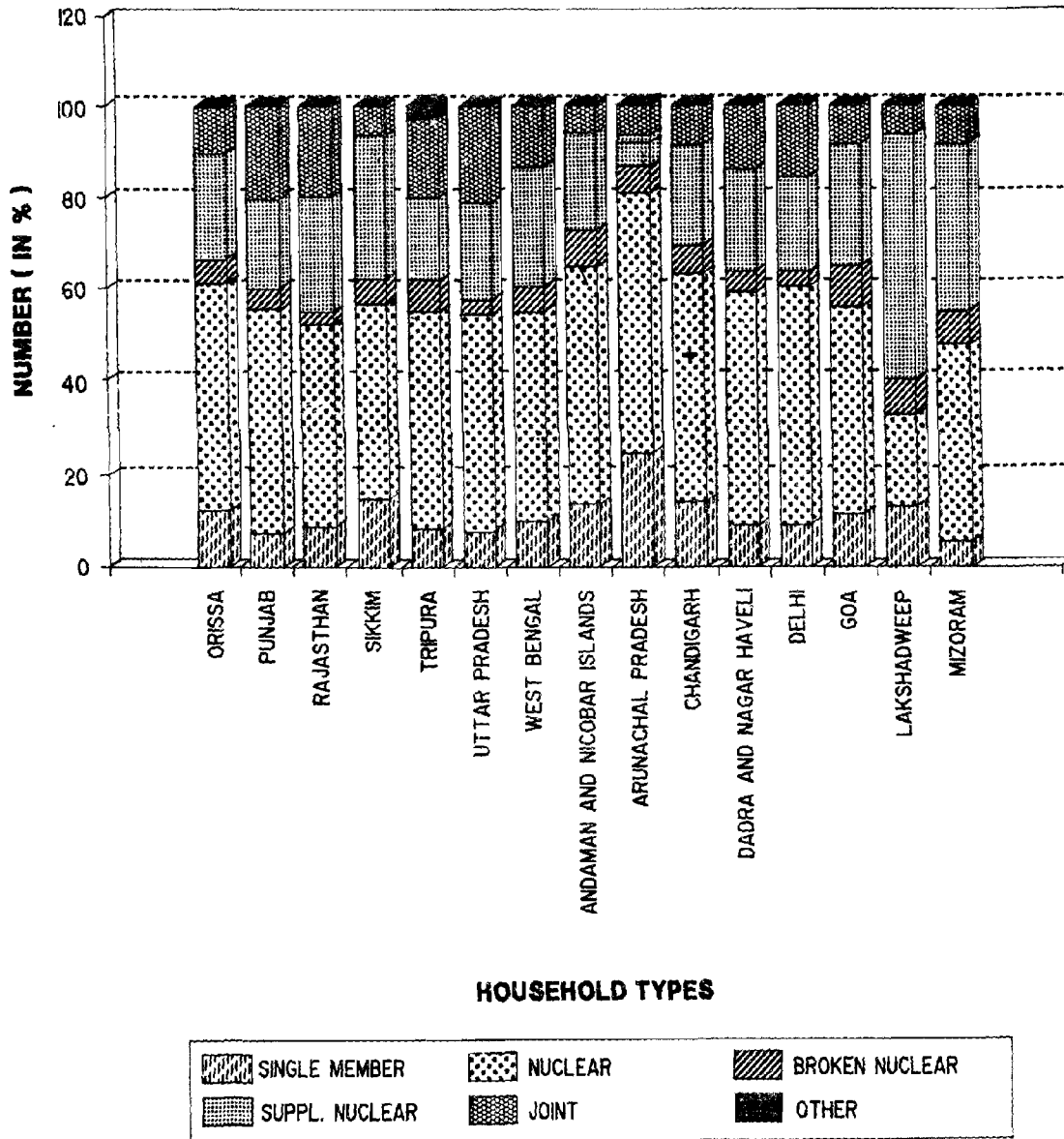


Figure-3.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN STATES (URBAN) (1981 CENSUS)



As is clearly evident there is significant variation between one State and another in regard to the household structures both in rural and urban areas. One notices the variation between the patterns as could be seen in rural areas for India as a whole and those for some of the States, like Meghalaya, Nagaland, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep to mention a few. For urban areas it may be interesting to note the high proportion of Single Member households in Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh or Chandigarh.

In the following paragraphs an attempt will be made to describe the pattern of household structures found to be present in a few States or Union Territories at the time of the 1981 Census. To facilitate an understanding of the existing pattern of household structures an attempt will be made to provide a brief description of the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the people inhabiting the State using the Tables presented in Appendix I.

(i) *Andhra Pradesh*: Located on the eastern coast in southern peninsula Andhra Pradesh is relatively a large State. In 1981 it had an area of 275,068 sq. km. and returned a population of about 54 million. 76.68% of the population lived in rural areas where the density of population was only 152 persons per sq. km. Population density in urban areas was significantly high. There were 252 towns in 1981 out of which only 21 were class I towns with one million or more population. Most of the towns were smaller in size. The urban population grew by 33.92% during 1961-71 and by 48.62% during 1971-81.

On the economic front it is important to note that 42.26% of the population were categorised as Main Workers, a high proportion by Indian standard, especially in plain areas. The proportion of female workers is also high in rural areas but significantly not so in urban areas. This could perhaps indicate a traditional society where women are not expected to work unless otherwise compelled to do so as is the case in rural areas. Most of the men were cultivators or agricultural labourers. Female workers were predominantly found to be engaged as agricultural labourers. This proportion, in fact, was the second highest in the country, a reflection perhaps of rural poverty in the State.

The people of Andhra Pradesh are mostly Hindus. The next important religious group are the Muslims who constitute 5.21% of the total population in rural areas. In urban areas the proportion of Muslims are significantly high. The literacy rates among both males and females are comparatively low in both rural and urban areas. Only about 16.00% of the male literates in rural areas and 6.30% among female literates had attained Higher Secondary level education or above. In urban areas 36.29% of male literates and only 21.35% of female literates achieved Higher Secondary level.

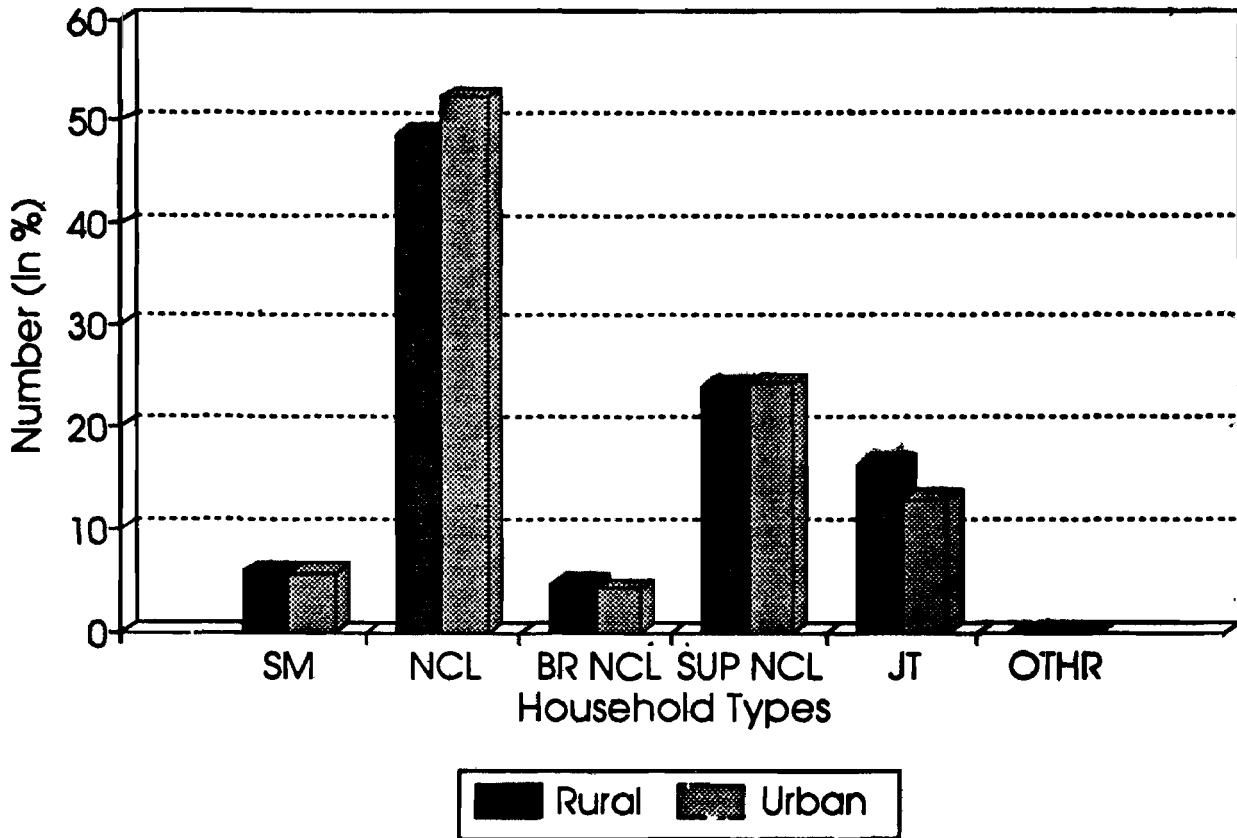
The pattern of household structures found to be present in 1981 in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh is shown in Figure 3.5.

As may clearly be seen the Nuclear type is the modal type of household in Andhra Pradesh. Supplemented Nuclear type, which is an extension of the Nuclear type with additional relative(s) present in the household is the next important group. The Joint household type is also significant (16.42%) in the rural areas. Single Member households constitute a small proportions in this State. An important feature of the pattern is that there is almost a mirror reflection in the rural and urban areas. This perhaps indicates an inclination towards preserving the traditional pattern of household structures, especially in the urban areas, inspite of progress achieved in the development of the society.

(ii) *Bihar*: Bihar is located on the Gangetic plain in eastern India. It is a large state with 173,877 sq. km. of area and a population of about 70 million. 87.53% of the population lives in rural areas. Due to the large mineral deposits found in this state there has been some industrial development. The urban population, which constitutes 12.47% of the population, is confined to 220 towns (in 1981). Only fourteen out of these were class I towns. The urban population witnessed a major growth in Bihar than in Andhra Pradesh described earlier. Among the demographic variables it is important to note that in the 15—64 years age group in the urban areas the sex ratio is only 775 women per 1,000 males. This low sex ratio could be due to the migration of males to the urban areas presumably for work thus lowering the sex ratio. The dependency ratio is also high in both rural and urban areas. The work force participation rate is as low as 29.68% indicating abject backwardness of the state. In the rural areas 9.70% of females were recorded as being in the work force which perhaps shows that there is not enough work available. In the urban areas only 4.17% of females were reported as in the work force—one of the lowest proportions in India.

Figure 3.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN ANDHRA PRADESH (1981 CENSUS)

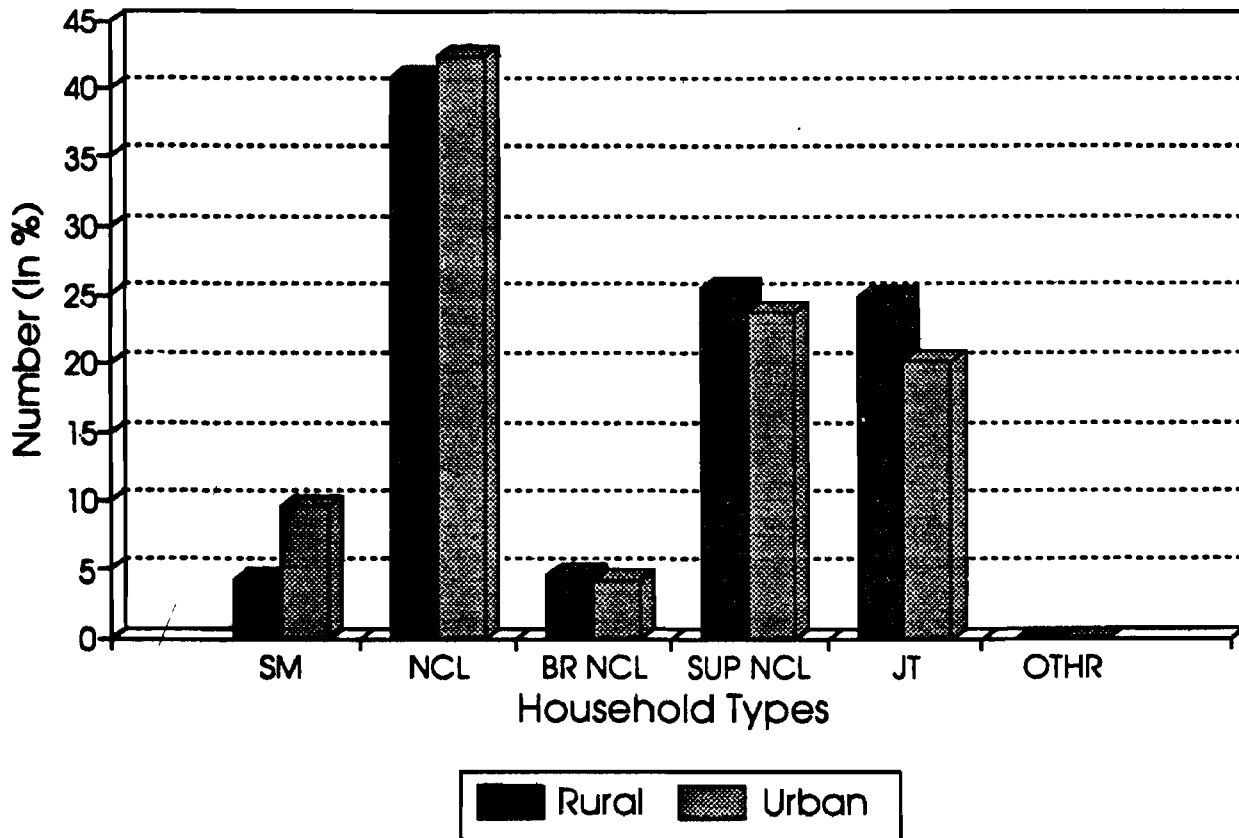


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure 3.6

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN BIHAR (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations
SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Bihar is a state predominantly inhabited by Hindus. In rural areas they constituted 83.43% of population. Proportion of Muslims (13.68%) in rural areas is also substantial. Literacy Rates, for both males and females, are low in both rural and urban areas.

The pattern of household types as found in Bihar in 1981 is shown in figure 3.6.

As may be seen this pattern is similar to the one found in Andhra Pradesh. The proportion of Single Member households is higher in urban areas. This could be as a result of persons migrating to urban areas for work. About 25% of the households were found to be Joint type. This high proportion of Joint households is significant. Though this State conforms to the cultural pattern of north India where a high proportion of Joint households seem to have been the traditional type in an agricultural community, with a fragmentation of land and people taking up alternative occupations there had been a decline in the proportion of this type of household. However in a less developed State like Bihar, a high proportion of Joint households could indicate the traditional nature of the society that exists in the State. This also gives an idea of the lack of significant occupational mobility found among the people of the state.

The two patterns of household structure described so far represent the traditional north Indian type, common especially among the agricultural communities. Here one usually finds a small proportion of Single Member households and Broken Nuclear households. The universally popular type is the high proportion of Nuclear households, ranging between 40% and 50% depending upon the progress made by the people in education or taking up occupation in non-primary sector. Proportion of Supplemented Nuclear households varies between about 12% and 20% and accordingly influences the proportion of Joint type of households. The majority of States such as Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and to some extent Rajasthan follow this pattern (see figures in Appendix II). A higher population density, fragmentation of land leading to a higher proportion of agricultural labourer in the work force may influence the overall pattern. In this case a high proportion of Nuclear Households is the norm. This change could be observed in the pattern of household structures for Orissa and West Bengal.

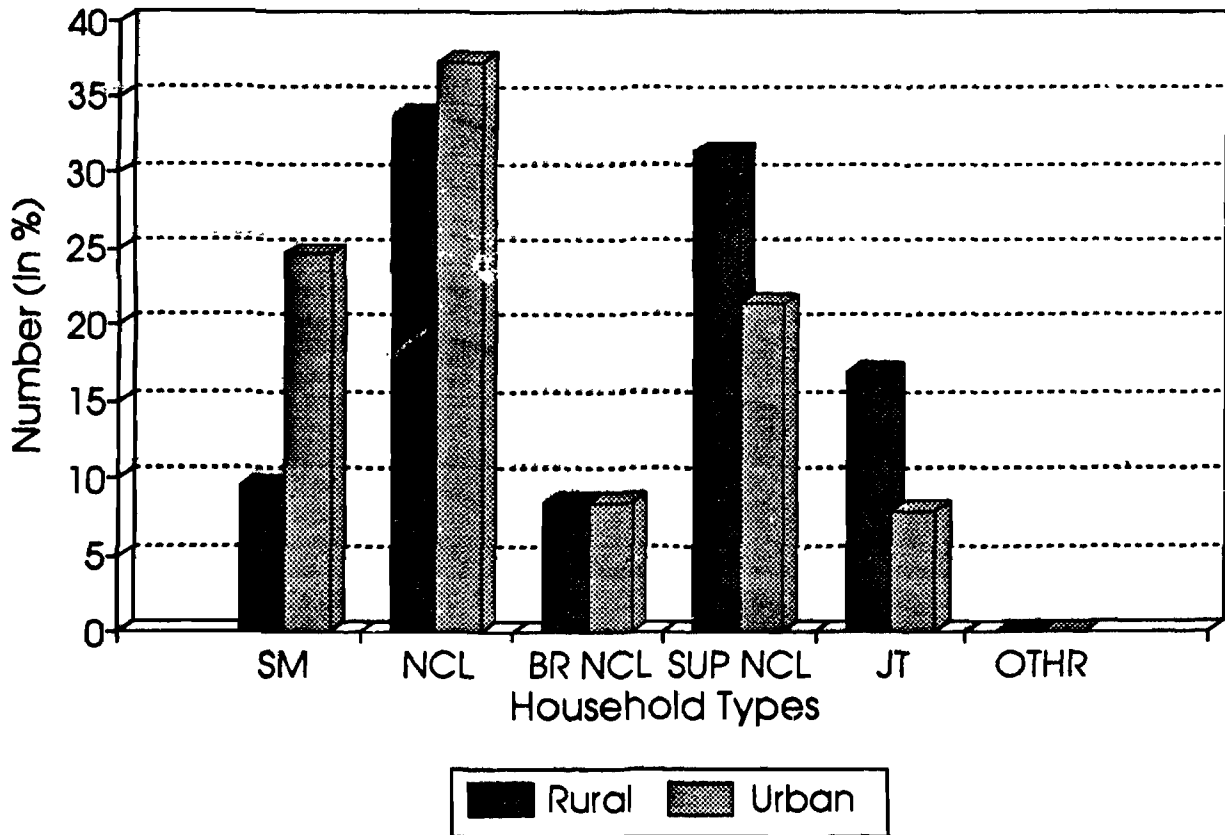
(iii) *Himachal Pradesh.* Himachal Pradesh is situated in the north of the country. It is medium in size with an area of 55,673 sq. km. and a population of about 43 million. This state lies in the foothills of the Sub-Himalayan range and its foothills. In north the altitude reaches up to 10,000 feet and above. Due to this hilly nature of the terrain and due to its location in the north of Sub-Himalayan range the state experiences a very harsh and long winter accompanied by a heavy snow fall. The population density is only 71 persons per sq. km. in rural areas and 1,537 persons per sq. km. in urban areas of the state. The process of urbanization has not made much of an impact on this relatively isolated state. There were only 47 towns in 1981 with only three belonging to class II and III. The lower number of large towns is related to the hilly nature of the terrain and also indicates the general backwardness of the State.

The population structure by age corresponds to the "all-India" pattern. However it is important to note that the sex ratio in rural areas in the 15—64 years age group is quite high (1,029). This might be due to the outmigration of males for work. The low sex ratio on the other hand in urban areas in 15—64 years age group indicates the influx of male members from outside for work in these areas. The dependency ratio in rural areas is 81.72% but is quite low (55.17%) in urban areas. The proportion of married persons is slightly lower than the average Indian pattern.

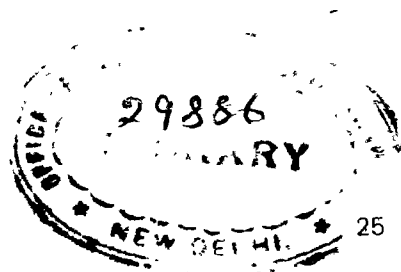
The economy of the state is directly related to the hilly nature of its terrain. With less cultivable land available and due to the harsh winter the people of the State find it extremely difficult to keep body and soul together. Both males and females participate directly in economic activity which is mainly based on agriculture. The proportion of female workers is 19.38% in rural areas. Out of this, it may be important to note that 92.35% recorded themselves as cultivators in contrast to 65.66% of male workers in rural areas. The proportion of women reporting themselves to be agricultural labourers is very low among both the sexes. This indicates that perhaps the landholding per household is not large enough to require extra hired hands from outside. An important category to consider is the category shown as 'Fishing etc'. This category includes such economic activities as 'Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities'. In this State fishing and hunting is not so popular. The number of persons engaged mainly in forestry, plantations and orchards is also small. This category therefore primarily seems to represent those dependent on livestock with such related activities as cattle grazing and herding. The proportion of female workers in this category is low indicating that it is mainly an occupation pursued by the menfolk. In this state due to its topography and due to the lack of cultivable land available for agriculture almost each household possesses livestock mainly in the form of goats and sheep, as a supplementary source of income. One member of the household, usually a younger or an older member, takes the cattle out for grazing. It is also common to find a few persons in each village entrusted with the task of taking out the village cattle for grazing every day. If the size of the herd is large, or if there is no good pasture available in the vicinity of the village, or if the villages are located in the

Figure 3.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations
SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other



higher reaches where winter is extreme, it is usual to find the inhabitants migrating from one pasture to another, or from higher reaches to lower along with their large herd of cattle. They stay out for a long period and return only when the climate improves.

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly inhabited by Hindus. In rural areas they constitute 96.32% of the population. It also has a relatively high Buddhist population. They usually belong to the stock migrating generally from Tibet across the border in the long past. It has a very low Muslim population. Literacy rates among males in rural areas is reasonably high rising from 29.48% in 1961 to 51.36% in 1981. Female literacy rates in rural areas also rose from 7.53% in 1961 to 29.36% in 1981. In urban areas the male literacy rate is 73.32% and the female literacy rate is 60.04%. In 1961 the corresponding urban literacy rates were only 32.31% and 9.49% respectively. This rapid rise in literacy rates for both sexes could be explained by their aspiration to seek white-collar or technical jobs in order to improve their economic condition discarding their complete dependence on the fragile traditional agricultural economy.

The pattern of household structure found in Himachal Pradesh at the time of the 1981 Census is shown in figure 3.7.

It is important to note in this case the variation from the pattern described for Andhra Pradesh and Bihar explained earlier. The main reason for the variation seem to be related to the topography and consequently to the nature of economy.

The proportion of Single Member households in rural areas is quite high (about 10%) and seem to represent the comparatively higher proportion of persons who had to stay out of their own household herding their cattle. The proportion of Nuclear households is low compared to those usually found in the plains. The high proportion of Supplement Nuclear households is also interesting. It is almost equal to the Nuclear type. As explained earlier, being a hill state, the availability of land for agriculture is small. People therefore have to take up some other supplementary form of occupation such as taking a flock of sheep and goats from one pasture to another and deriving benefits from its products. Besides, there are persons who go out for work to other states as unskilled labourers. Due to poor economic condition it is not always possible to establish a separate household. In this state one also comes across the practice of polyandry in some isolated pockets. A large number of persons are also employed with the armed forces from this state. All these reasons compel members of the natal household to stay together usually revolving around one married couple and sharing the economic assets and income. For instance, when a person migrates for work leaving his wife and children behind with either his old parents, or his brother, the resultant household structure would be categorized as Supplemented Nuclear type due to the absence of more than one married couple in the household. The proportion of Joint households is lower than what is usually found in the plain areas.

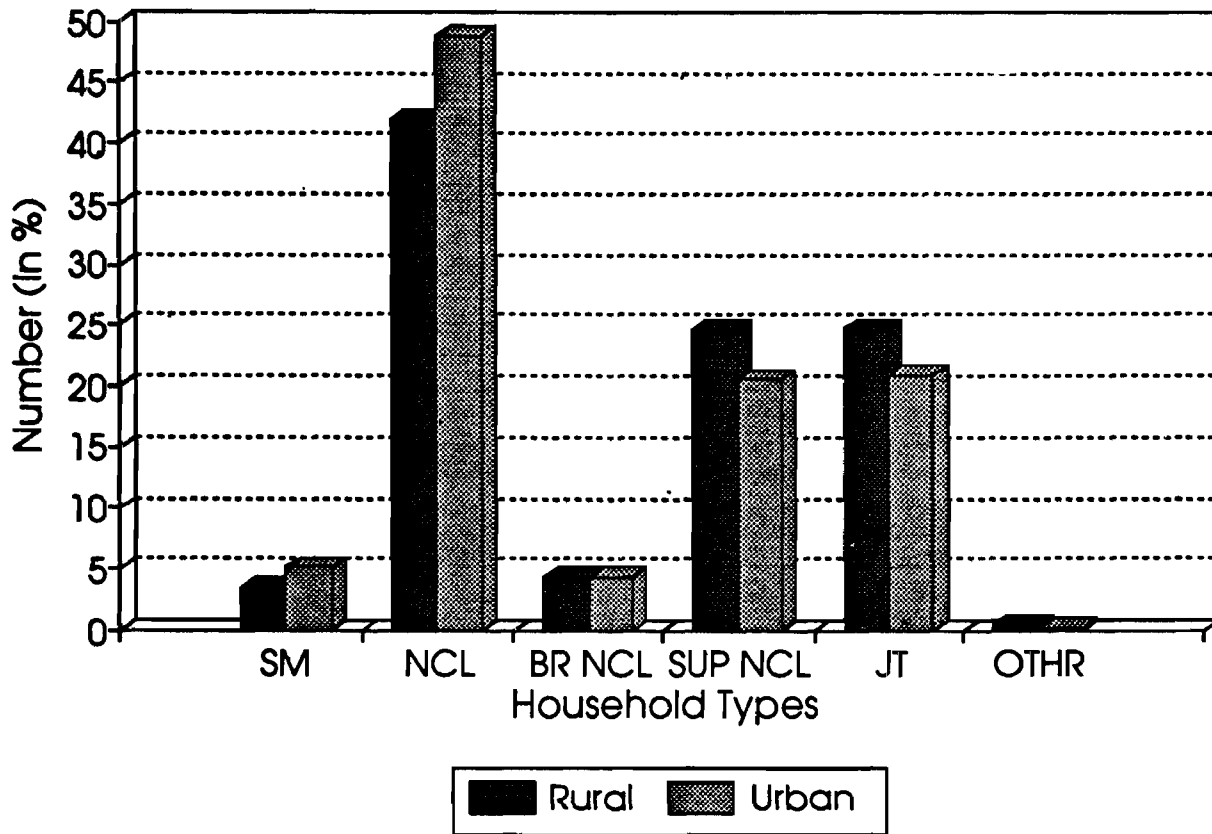
In urban areas the proportion of Single Member households is quite high (about 25%). It supports the hypothesis that a majority of these Single Member households have left behind their wives and children in the care of older parents or married brothers as explained above. There are fewer Joint households in urban areas (about 8%) and perhaps could be due to the absence of enough economic opportunities to stay together and sustain themselves as one economically viable unit.

(iv) *Jammu and Kashmir*: Jammu and Kashmir is another hill state in the north of the country. Villages are confined in the valleys. Altitude varies from 5,000 to about 17,000 feet accompanied by very inhospitable terrain. Winter in this state is also extremely severe. In 1981 this state had an area of 222,236 sq. km. and a population of about six million of whom 78.95% of the population lived in rural areas. The population density in rural areas is as low as 47 persons per sq. km. a reflection of its inhospitable terrain. In urban areas the population density is 2,146 persons per sq. km.

On the economic front, as could be seen from Table 3, only 30.37% of the population reported themselves as workers. In particular proportions of female workers is very low both in rural and urban areas (6.12% and 5.11% respectively). Jammu and Kashmir is predominantly inhabited by Muslims (64.72% in rural areas). Hindus also have a sizeable presence (31.95%) only in the southern Jammu region of the state. Being Muslim, it is difficult for women to go out to work in spite of the poor economic condition which usually prevails throughout the rural area of the state. As in Himachal Pradesh there is also a large population engaged in cattle herding. Unlike that state however they have absolutely no agricultural land and are completely dependent upon their livestock which consists of cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep. A large population who owe their living primarily to their livestock move from one area to another along with their households in search of greener pastures or a warmer climate to save their cattle from perishing. In the eastern part of the state lies Ladakh, one of the most elevated regions in the world. Due to the landlocked nature of its terrain a frozen desert like conditions prevails in this region. An extreme wintry climate continues in this area for more than nine months of each year. Due to a lack of vegetation and water the availability of agriculture land is very low. Division of land is almost absent as it could practically be uneconomical to cultivate the land and support a separate household.

Figure 3.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN JAMMU & KASHMIR (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

As a result of this extreme situation, the society in this region is organized in a manner which could be considered as quite harsh. Polyandry was common until recently. Even today many males do not marry but look after the family herd of cattle or become monks in the Buddhist monasteries. The proportion of females not marrying was also quite high until recently. With the start of construction activities recently especially in building border roads, the pattern of household structure is slowly changing. The effect of this pattern perhaps is not very visible in the overall pattern found in Jammu and Kashmir as the population of Ladakh constitutes a small proportion of the state. No doubt they contribute to the overall pattern that emerges from the state. People in other parts of the state mainly depend on agriculture. They supplement their income somewhat by earnings from livestock, apple orchards, fishing and tourism. Literacy rates for both males and females are quite low especially in the rural areas. It is 31.64% for males and 10.47% for females. In urban areas the rate is somewhat better but still lower than the average Indian standard.

The pattern of household structures found in Jammu and Kashmir at the time of the 1981 Census is shown in figure 3.8.

The proportion of Single Member households is quite low both in rural and urban areas. As explained in the preceding paragraph, this low proportion could be due to the reasons that if need arises the whole household moves from one place to another shifting residence rather than splitting up the household. The proportion of Nuclear households is high (42.11%). This high proportion could be related to a low proportion of Single Member households. In urban areas the proportion of Nuclear households is higher as it includes migrants from other areas for work. The proportion of Supplemented Nuclear households is lower than in Himachal Pradesh, though both are hill states and have a similar economy. This is also perhaps explained by the fact that in the case of those who are engaged in cattle herding move with their households than leaving their women and children behind. A high proportion of Joint households is found in this State and somewhat corresponds to the Hindu agricultural pattern as explained earlier. It is important to mention here that the people of this State were converted to Islam only about 400 years back and still share many of their earlier Hindu values. The preponderance of Joint households could represent those who own a large quantity of land or command superior economic resources. As with the Hindus it is not customary to establish a separate household after marriage here among the Muslims. The nomadic or semi-nomadic population of the state however setting up of separate household after marriage is quite common. This also contributes to the high incidence of Nuclear households in the State.

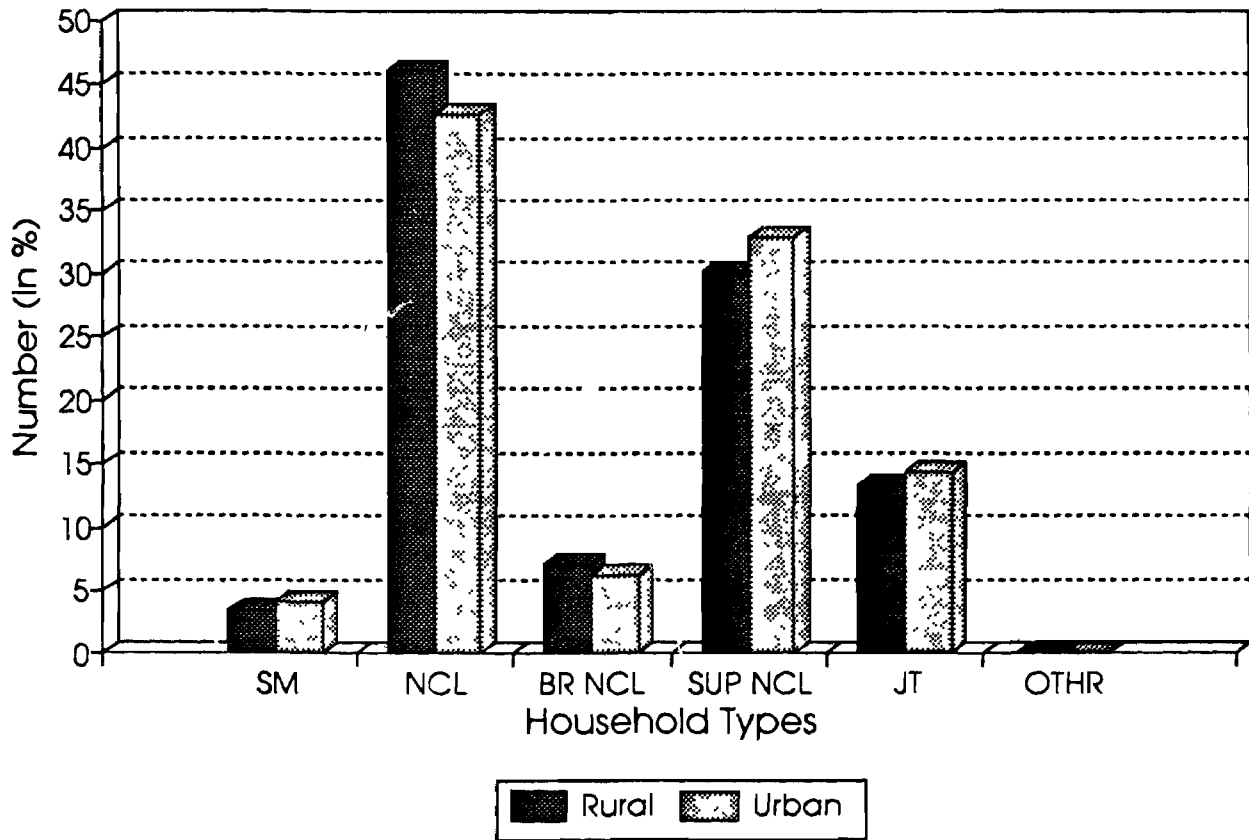
(v) *Kerala*: Kerala is a small State located in the southern part of the peninsula by the side of the Arabian Sea. The State had an area of 38,863 sq. km. and a population of about 25 million in 1981. 81.26% of the population were rural and population density was found to be 558 persons per sq. km. Kerala is a moderately developed state and had 106 towns in 1981 with 6 in class I group inhabiting more than a million persons each. The State is characterized by its high proportion of females (sex ratio 1,032 in 1981). The sex ratio among the 65 years or above age group was particularly high (1,144) in 1981. In urban areas the corresponding sex ratio was 1,330. The dependency ratio in Kerala is the lowest in India both in rural and urban areas. The proportion of married persons in both rural and urban areas was lower than the Indian average.

The people of this State derive their income by pursuing agriculture. Being a coastal State a large proportion (11.30%) are dependent upon fishing. As a consequence of their high literacy rate, a high proportion of males (43.00%) and females (38.82%) in rural areas were found engaged in occupations other than agriculture or fishing. 74.13% of the male population and 64.25% of the female population in rural areas were literate in 1981, the highest in India. In the urban areas the corresponding figures were 80.10% and 72.20% respectively. Kerala has experienced a large amount of outmigration to the Gulf areas for work. The proportions of both male and female migrants to different parts of India are also quite high. Kerala has three important religious groups, Hindus, Muslims and Christians. In rural areas the Hindus constitute 58.13%, the Muslims 21.09% and the Christians 20.76%. In urban areas the proportion are almost similar. Due to this, and as a result of the Christian influence the society of the people of Kerala represents a unique blend of traditional orthodox and recent progressive values.

The pattern of household structure found to be present in Kerala at the time of the 1981 Census is shown in figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN KERALA (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL -Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

This pattern differs significantly from the traditional north Indian pattern described earlier. Here in rural areas the proportion of Single Member households is very low (3.43%). Nuclear households are the most popular with a proportion of 46.06%. The Broken Nuclear constitutes 7.14% and the proportion of Supplemented Nuclear is also quite high, constituting 30.01% of the total number of households. There were also 13.6% of Joint households. In the urban areas the proportion of Single Member, Supplemented Nuclear and Joint households were slightly higher than in rural areas.

Kerala, by its relative isolation in the southern peninsula, has preserved many of its ancient customs and traditions which differ significantly from the north Indian customs. According to Irawati Karve (1965 : 291) "Not only are the matrilineal Nayers, the core of Kerala people, a unique community in India, but the patrilineal Nambudri Brahmins have social institutions like no other Brahmins in India. The Syrian Christians and the Mapla or Mopla Muslims represent Christian and Muslim communities which also are unique in India".

Describing the household structure of Nayers and Moplas Karve (ibid : 213) mentions that "The matrilineal joint family called Tharwad is made up of a woman, her brothers and sisters, her own and her sister's sons and daughters... The remarkable fact about this household is that no relations by marriage live in this house... The wife of every male member of the household is a member of another household where her mother, brothers, sisters and their and her children live. A male visits his wife occasionally and therefore in the household described above, the husband of each married woman visits her occasionally.... The absence of companionship of father and children, husband and wife and the complete independence of the women as regards their livelihood from the earnings of their husbands, results in a family as different from the northern family as it is possible to imagine". On the other hand Nambudri Brahmins (Karve: ibid : 134) have a patrilineal and patriarchal Joint family. One custom, however distinguishes this family from the northern patriarchal Joint family: all the sons of a man are not allowed to marry in a bid to keep the family property intact. The younger sons of Nambudri Brahmins who cannot marry contract connubial relations with the women of matrilineal Kshatriya and Nayar castes.

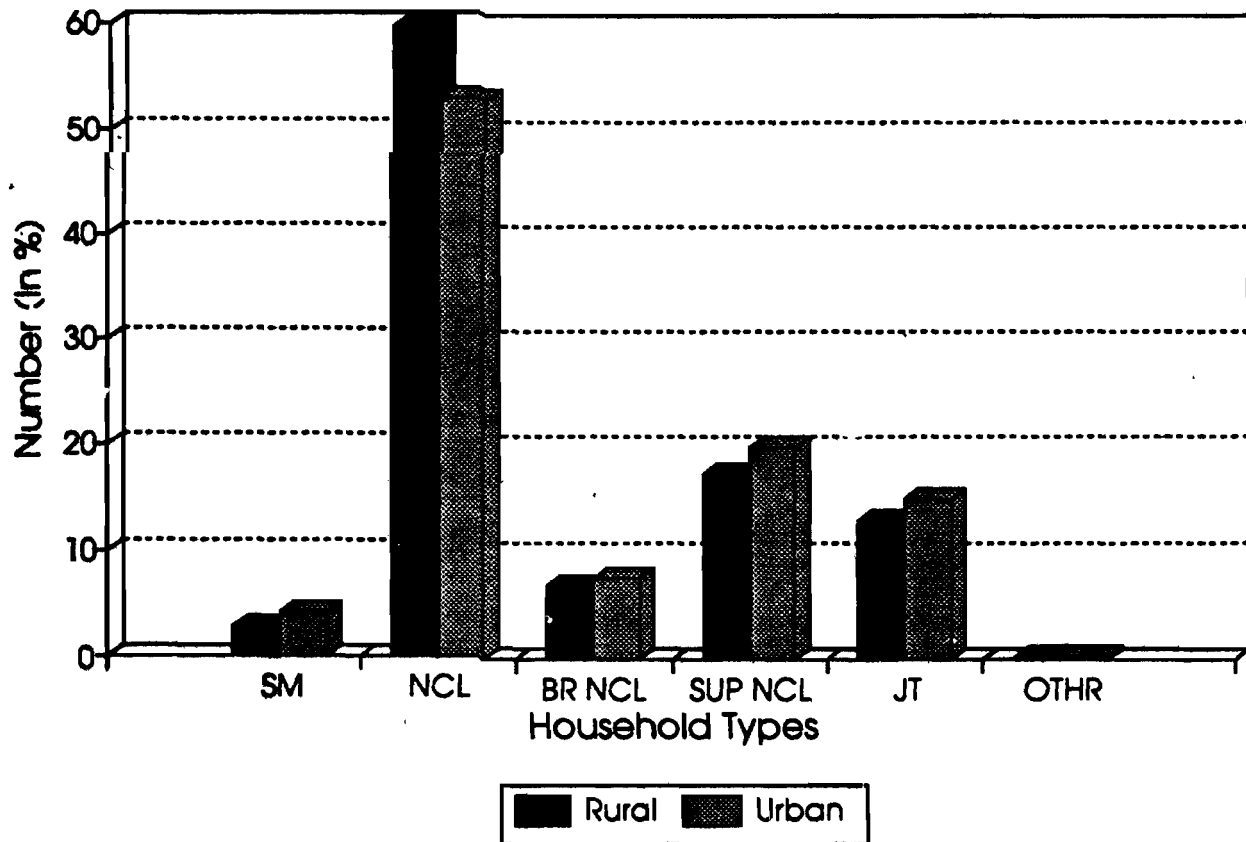
According to the traditional system property was indivisible and used to be passed over from father to the eldest son. Among the matrilineal people property was inherited through female and the male members had only usufructuary rights over the family property. With the enactment of Hindu Marriage Act 1956 and Hindu Succession Act in the same year every individual member could claim equal right over the family property and this brought out radical change in the traditional set up of joint family both in regard to its composition as well as method of inheritance. The reason for the emergence of a large number of Nuclear and Supplemented Nuclear type of households perhaps could be attributed to the above phenomena. The opportunity for a person to earn independently rather than as a member of a joint family which has come up as a result of educational and overall economic development in recent years have also accelerated the process of dismemberment of joint families.

(vi) *Manipur*: Manipur is a small State in the far eastern part of India. In 1991 it had an area of 22,327 sq. km. and a population of about 1.4 million. 73.58% of the population were in rural areas. Manipur has also experienced a high growth rate in its urban population. Being a new state and eager to set up administrative machinery, a job which was previously undertaken by the National Parliament in the capital of the country, a large number of persons migrated to the capital and district headquarters of the State. People also came in to set up industry and business. During 1961-71 the urban population grew by 108.95% and soon rose by 165.36% during 1971-81. Being an area interspersed with hills and plains the population density in the rural areas was only 47 persons per sq. km. In urban areas the density of population was understandably higher and stood at 2,481 person per sq. km. It is a relatively backward state as far as urbanization is concerned. There were 32 towns in 1981 and these were mostly small in size. The population structure by broad age group followed the average Indian pattern. The dependency ratio was low both in rural and urban areas and stood at 75.29% and 75.02% respectively. The proportion of persons married in both rural and urban areas were relatively low (36.13% and 35.84% respectively).

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Being a hilly area, the people practise a slash burn type of shifting cultivation, a type which is found throughout north-eastern India. 47.72% of males and 38.85% of females reported themselves as full time workers in the 1981 Census. This high female labour force participation rate is another characteristic of north-eastern India. 73.44% of the male workers and 70.23% of the female workers in rural areas were cultivators, tilling their own land. 3.08% of the male workers and 7.21% of the female workers were agricultural labourers, cultivating others land mainly against wage or a part of the harvest. This low proportion of agricultural labourers reflects an even distribution of land. People tilled their own land however small it might be. Only 22.18% among male workers and 22.28% among female workers in rural areas and 60.75% and 62.74% in urban areas were engaged in a non-agricultural or fishing type of economy. This reflects the states dependence on the primary sector of the economy and points towards a general backwardness of its economy.

Figure 3.10

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN MANIPUR (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Male and female literacy rates in both rural and urban areas are relatively high, a substantial proportion with education attainment reaching up to Higher Secondary or above. The State has a high proportion of Hindus (53.31%) and Christians (35.82%). Muslims constitute only small proportion (7.32%). Ethnically speaking the people are believed to have migrated from Burma in the long past and are mostly Mongolian by race. In the course of time they have settled down, adopted Hinduism, mainly as a result of influence by neighbouring Bengal (later East Pakistan and then Bangladesh) and Tripura. Christianity was introduced in large measure during the British period. Muslim constituents are migrants from neighbouring Bangladesh. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is also quite high, many of which (2.87%) still follow their own traditional religion.

The pattern of household structure found to be present among the people of Manipur at the time of 1981 Census is shown in figure 3.10.

The pattern is different from the one found in the main Indian heartland. Nearly 60% of the households were Nuclear. In this part of the country tradition normally demands that newly wedds should set up separate households. The proportion of Single Member households is very small and though the proportion of married persons is less than the average Indian proportion, it is perhaps seen that they continue to remain as a supplement to a Nuclear household and do not move out or remain behind establishing a separate Single Member household. The traditional type of society and the absence of large landholding perhaps also explains the low proportion of Joint households.

(vii) *Meghalaya* Meghalaya is another state on the north-eastern part of India mainly inhabited by the people who belong to the category of Scheduled Tribe or have tribal origins. The state is well known for the practice of matriliney. By tradition it is expected that a man would take his wife's surname and establish a new household. The property is inherited from mother to daughter. If there is more than one daughter the property goes to the youngest daughter who also has the responsibility of looking after the old parents, especially of the old mother when widowed and only when the property is passed on.

The people of the state depend upon agriculture (shifting cultivation) as the topography of the area is hilly. 54.43% of males and 37.05% of the female population reported themselves as main worker in rural areas. They were mostly cultivators tilling their own land. The proportions of agricultural labourers were very small among both the sexes. Both males and females were moderately literate. Meghalaya is a state where Christianity forms the majority religion (54.19%). Faith in tribal religion, shown as 'other' constitutes the next important category and was returned by 29.45% of the people. Hindus constituted only 12.96% of the population. In urban areas the proportion of Hindus are substantially higher (41.03%) indicating the migratory nature of the population in search of work from the plains of adjoining Assam or of Bengali population from Sylhet across the border from the erstwhile Bengal.

The pattern of household structure found to be present at the time of the 1981 Census in Meghalaya is shown in figure 3.11.

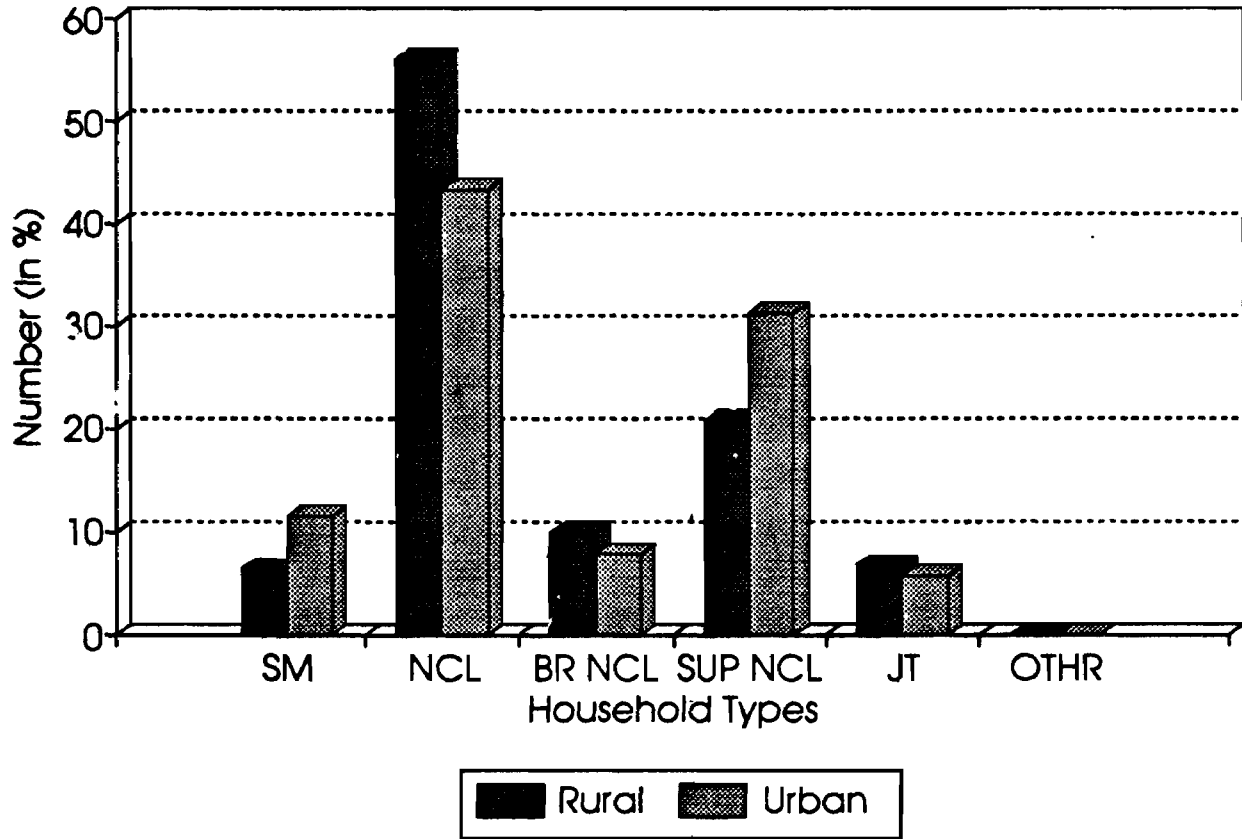
As may be seen the Nuclear type of household is the mode accounting for about 55% of the total number of households. This reflects adherence to the traditional values of the society. The proportion of Single Member household is low, a trait now seen to be associated with less industrialized societies. The proportion of Supplemented Nuclear households is about 20% in rural areas signifying presence of one or more relative(s) in a Nuclear household. This relative could be an unmarried brother or sister or a widowed mother. The low proportion of Joint household units related perhaps to the absence of big landlords or a trait not backed by tradition.

(viii) *Lakshadweep*: Lakshadweep is a small Union Territory (UT) comprising a large number of islets in the Arabian Sea off the Kerala coast in South India. In 1981 it had an area of only 32 sq. km. and a population of about forty thousand. The UT did not have any urban area until the 1971 Census. At the 1981 Census the island of Kavaratti, the capital of the UT was classified as an urban area. Still 53.72% of the total population in this archipelago were inhabitants in rural areas. The population density was 1,010 persons per sq. km. in rural areas and 1,757 persons per sq. km. in urban areas, a result of over crowding in limited available land space. The age structure of the population presents the average Indian pattern. However the incidence of high sex ratio (1,037 women per 1,000 men) in the 15—64 year age group is important. But no plausible reason could be assigned to this strange phenomenon.

The people of Lakshadweep primarily depend upon coconut cultivation and fishing for their subsistence. The proportion of workers was, however, found to be only 19.74% in 1981. The proportion of male workers and female workers were 31.23% and 6.36% respectively. 30.56% of male workers were engaged in the Industrial Category III which includes Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities. 69.44% of the male workers and 98.10% of the female workers in rural areas are engaged in occupations such as household industry, manufacturing, processing, trade, transport, etc. Besides fishing, people are found engaged in boat making, shell crafts, net making, ferrying people from one island to another. In urban areas some are employed in offices, and some other are engaged in trade and petty industrial establishments.

Figure 3.11

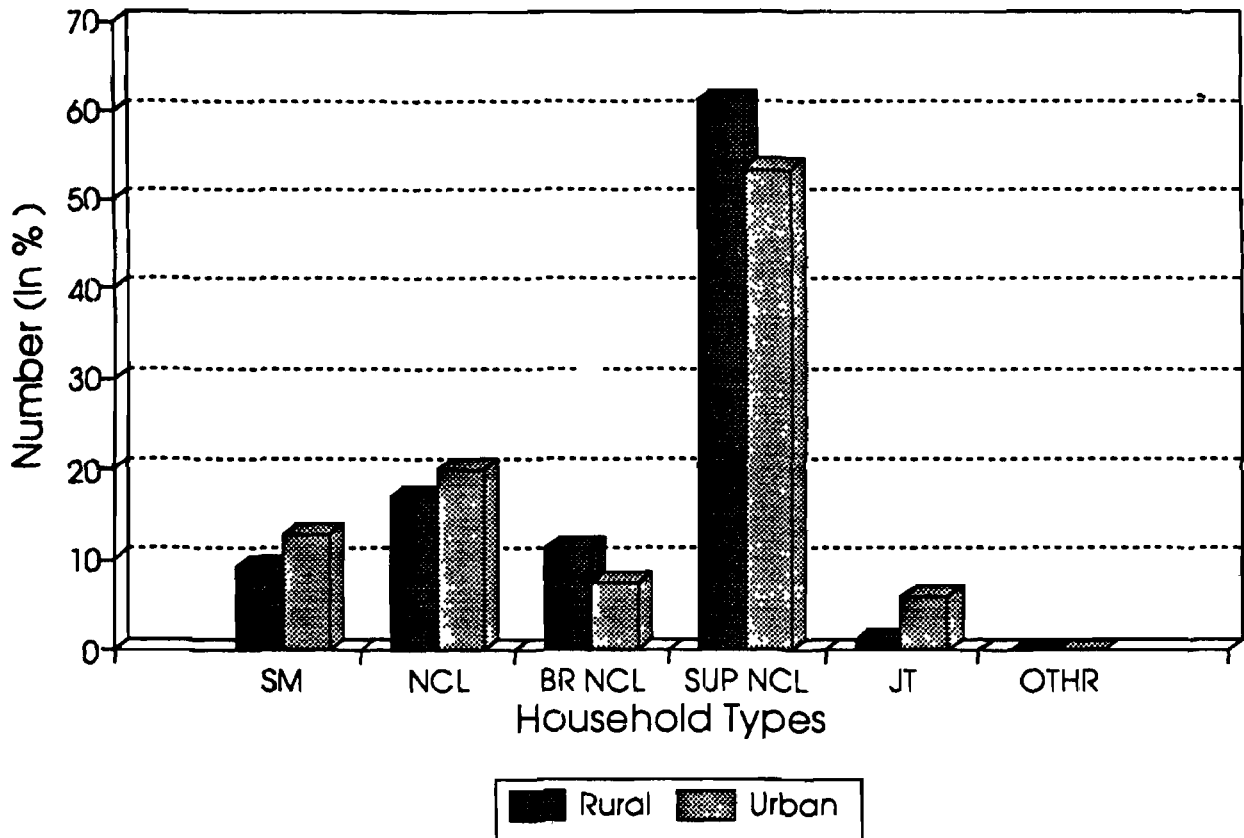
HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN MEGHALAYA (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations
SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure 3.12

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN LAKSHADWEEP (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Lakshadweep is primarily inhabited by Muslims. They constitute 97.45% of the total population in rural areas. The next important religious group, though very small in size, is the Hindus which constitute only 2.25% of the population. Their proportion in urban areas is slightly larger. The literacy rate among both males and females is quite high (62.25% among males and 41.57% among females).

The pattern of the household structure found in Lakshadweep at the time of the 1981 Census is illustrated in figure 3.12.

Supplemented Nuclear type of households constitute the most popular type in Lakshadweep. About 60% of the households belong to this type in rural areas. The Nuclear type which is otherwise found to be universally popular throughout the country is found to have been returned by only about 17% of the total households. The proportion of Joint households is very low. Lakshadweep is located very near to Kerala and shares many of the cultural values of the latter. Lion's share of the population of Lakshadweep are Muslims. As described for Kerala, the Muslims in this island also have the institutions of 'Tharavad', the Matrilineal Joint type of household. As husband and wife do not stay together the households are classified as Broken Nuclear. The presence of other relations categorises the household as Supplemented Nuclear type. In the urban areas the pattern is different with higher proportion of Nuclear type. This higher proportion in an otherwise small urban area might have arisen as a result of people migrating to district headquarters for work.

The patterns of Household Structures found in remaining States/UTs are shown in figures A.3 to A. 22 in Appendix II.

3.4 Intra-State comparisons of households types: Presented in figures 3.13 to 3.24 below are the relative proportions of each type of households in the different States and UTs. These provide an opportunity of understanding inter-State differences. Due to time constraints and a paucity of secondary data from the published works with respect to each State and UT it is not possible to attempt any serious analysis than describing the general pattern.

3.4.1 Single Members Households: The proportion of Single Member households in rural areas varies significantly. The lowest incidence (see figure 3.13) is in Manipur which is on the far eastern part of India. The highest proportions are found in Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, previously used for interning prisoners from the mainland, have large settlements of these persons, many of whom are known to be staying as Single Member households rather than returning back to the mainland after Independence. The highest proportion is found in Chandigarh, a highly urbanized but very small Union Territory which saw a high influx of migrants mainly engaged in white collar jobs and business. In the urban areas the pattern is similar to the rural areas. The highest proportions are returned from Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Both are hilly states and have seen a large influx of population in search of work and education.

3.4.2 Nuclear Households: The majority of States and UTs present a uniform pattern in the proportion of Nuclear households. Exception to the average pattern is found in Lakshadweep islands where as explained earlier matrilineal households are found. On the higher brackets lie Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya all of which are in north-eastern India and have a very high proportion of Scheduled Tribe population. It is customary by tradition in most of these States to establish separate new households after marriage. Except these outliers the other States present a homogeneous pattern, the proportions varying between 40% to 50% depending upon, perhaps, the progress made by its people in education and development of its industries. In the urban areas one finds a similar uniform pattern, the proportions not varying as much as was found for rural areas.

3.4.3 Broken Nuclear Households: The incidence of Broken Nuclear households vary considerably from one State to another in both rural and urban areas, the proportions being relatively higher in urban areas. The highest proportions in rural areas are found in Lakshadweep, Goa, Daman and Diu both areas on the south and western parts, heavily dependent upon fishing. In urban areas the highest proportions are found in Goa, Daman and Diu and Himachal Pradesh.

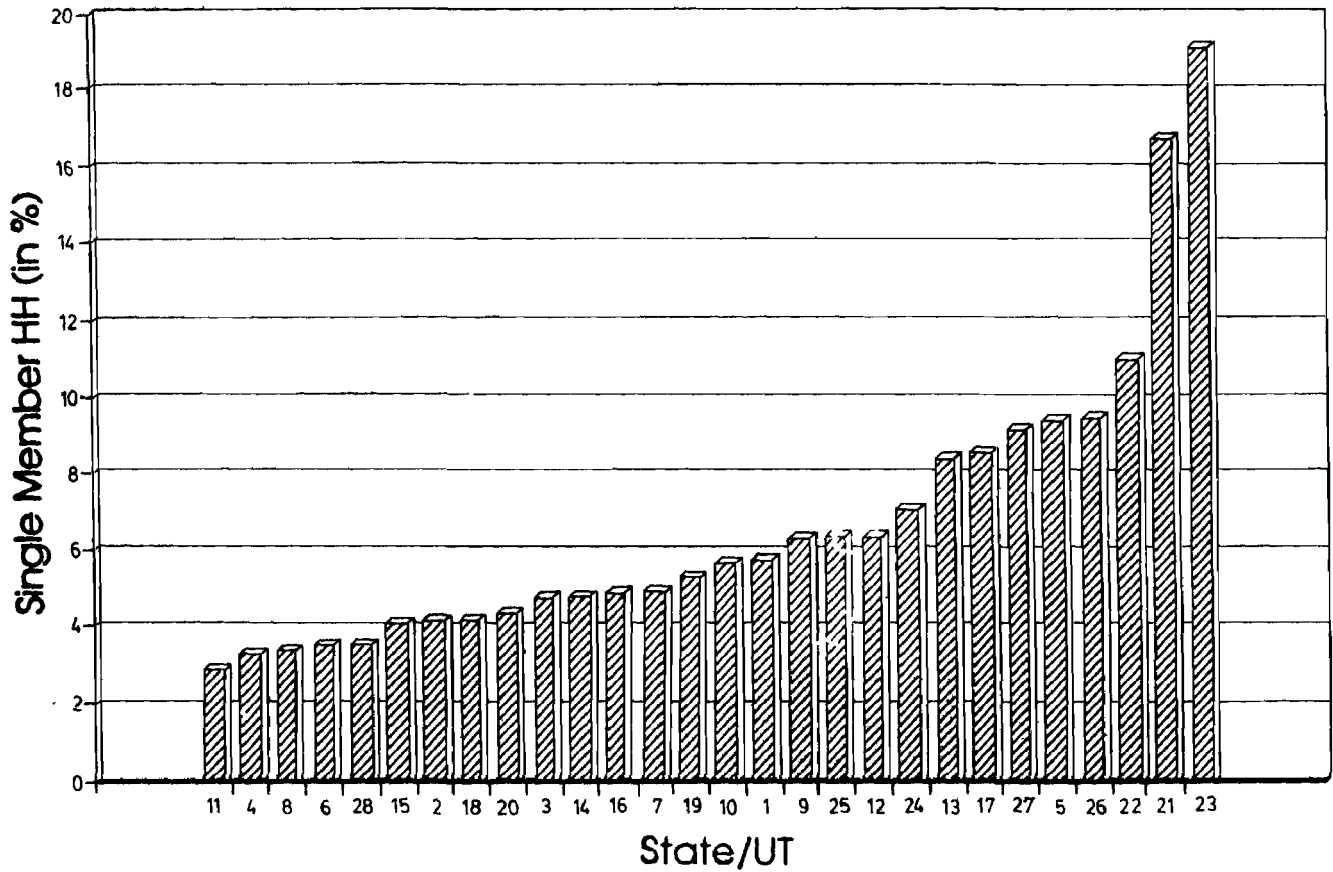
3.4.4 Supplemented Nuclear households: The variation in the incidence of this type of household between different States and UTs are not found to be significant in both rural and urban areas. The highest proportions are found in Lakshadweep for both rural and urban areas. The least proportion are found in Arunachal Pradesh in both rural and urban areas of residence.

3.4.5 Joint Households: The proportions of Joint households vary significantly between one State and another in both rural and urban areas. The highest proportion in both rural and urban areas are returned from Maharashtra, a State on the western coast. A steady decline in the proportion indicates a positive shift coming about in different States and UTs even within the same region or cultural area.

3.4.6 Other Types of Households: In almost all the States and UTs the proportion of 'other' type of households are negligible in both rural and urban areas. The exception to this pattern are found in Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Delhi for both rural and urban areas of residence.

Figure 3.13

Proportions of Single Member Households
In States/UTs of India (1981 Rural)

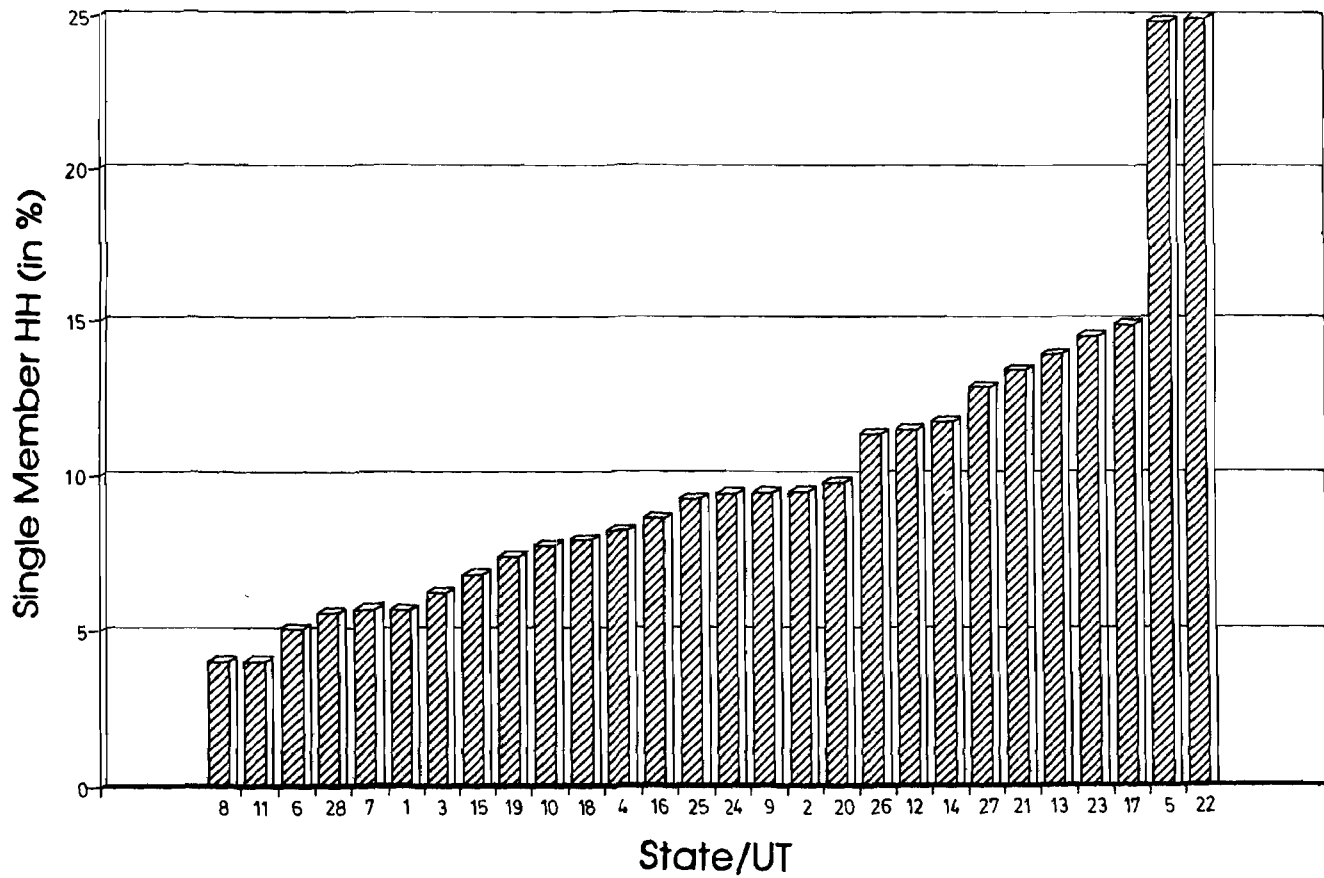


Codes

1 Andhra Pradesh	11 Manipur	21 A & N Islands
2 Bihar	12 Meghalaya	22 Arunachal Pradesh
3 Gujarat	13 Nagaland	23 Chandigarh
4 Haryana	14 Orissa	24 D & N Haveli
5 Himachal Pradesh	15 Punjab	25 Delhi
6 Jammu & Kashmir	16 Rajasthan	26 Goa, Daman & Diu
7 Karnataka	17 Sikkim	27 Lakshadweep
8 Kerala	18 Tripura	28 Mizoram
9 Madhya Pradesh	19 Uttar Pradesh	
10 Maharashtra	20 West Bengal	

Figure 3.14

Proportions of Single Member Households
in States/UTs of India (1981 Urban)

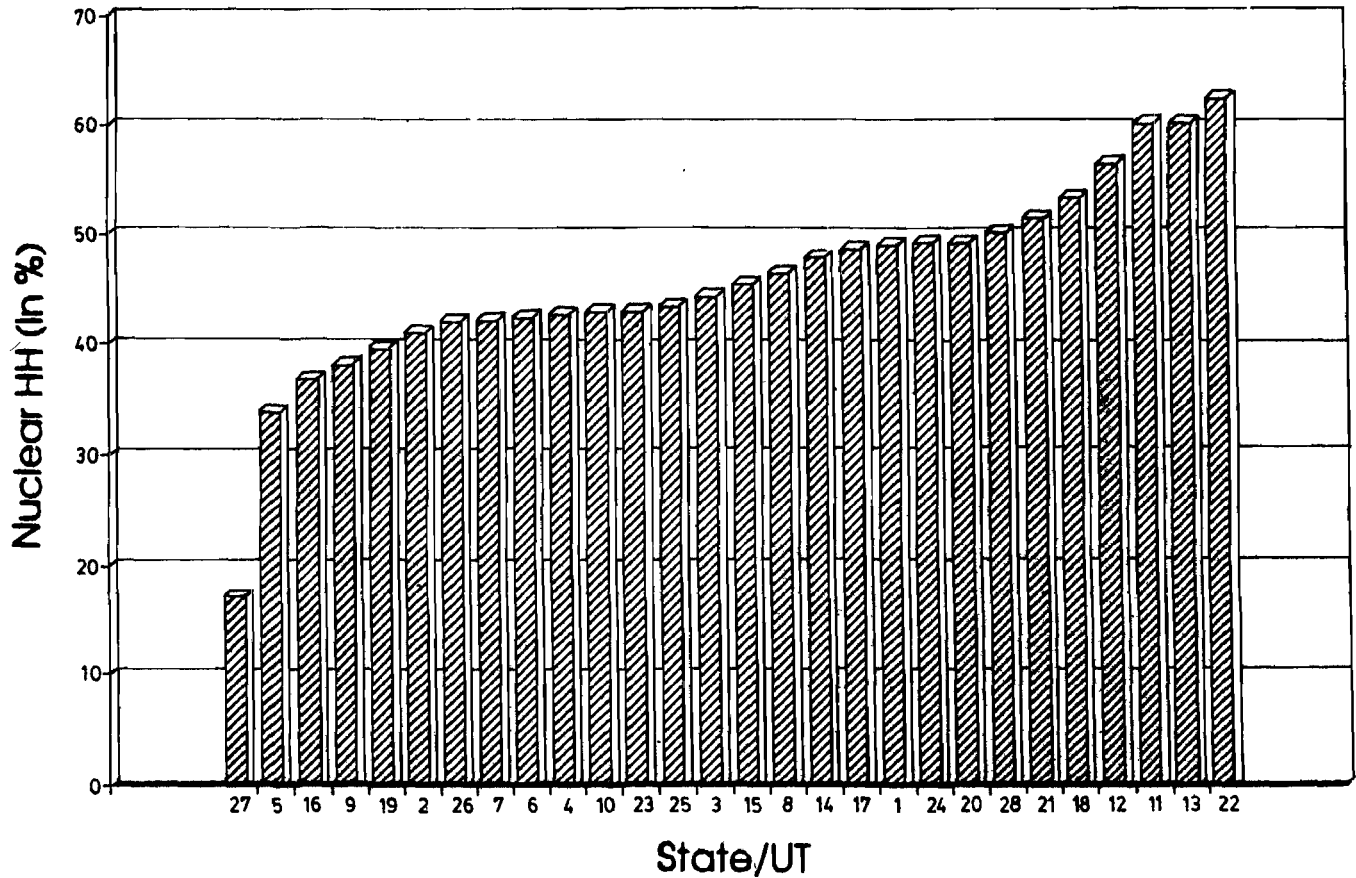


Codes

1 Andhra Pradesh	11 Manipur	21 A & N Islands
2 Bihar	12 Meghalaya	22 Arunachal Pradesh
3 Gujarat	13 Nagaland	23 Chandigarh
4 Haryana	14 Orissa	24 D & N Haveli
5 Himachal Pradesh	15 Punjab	25 Delhi
6 Jammu & Kashmir	16 Rajasthan	26 Goa, Daman & Diu
7 Karnataka	17 Sikkim	27 Lakshadweep
8 Kerala	18 Tripura	28 Mizoram
9 Madhya Pradesh	19 Uttar Pradesh	
10 Maharashtra	20 West Bengal	

Figure 3.15

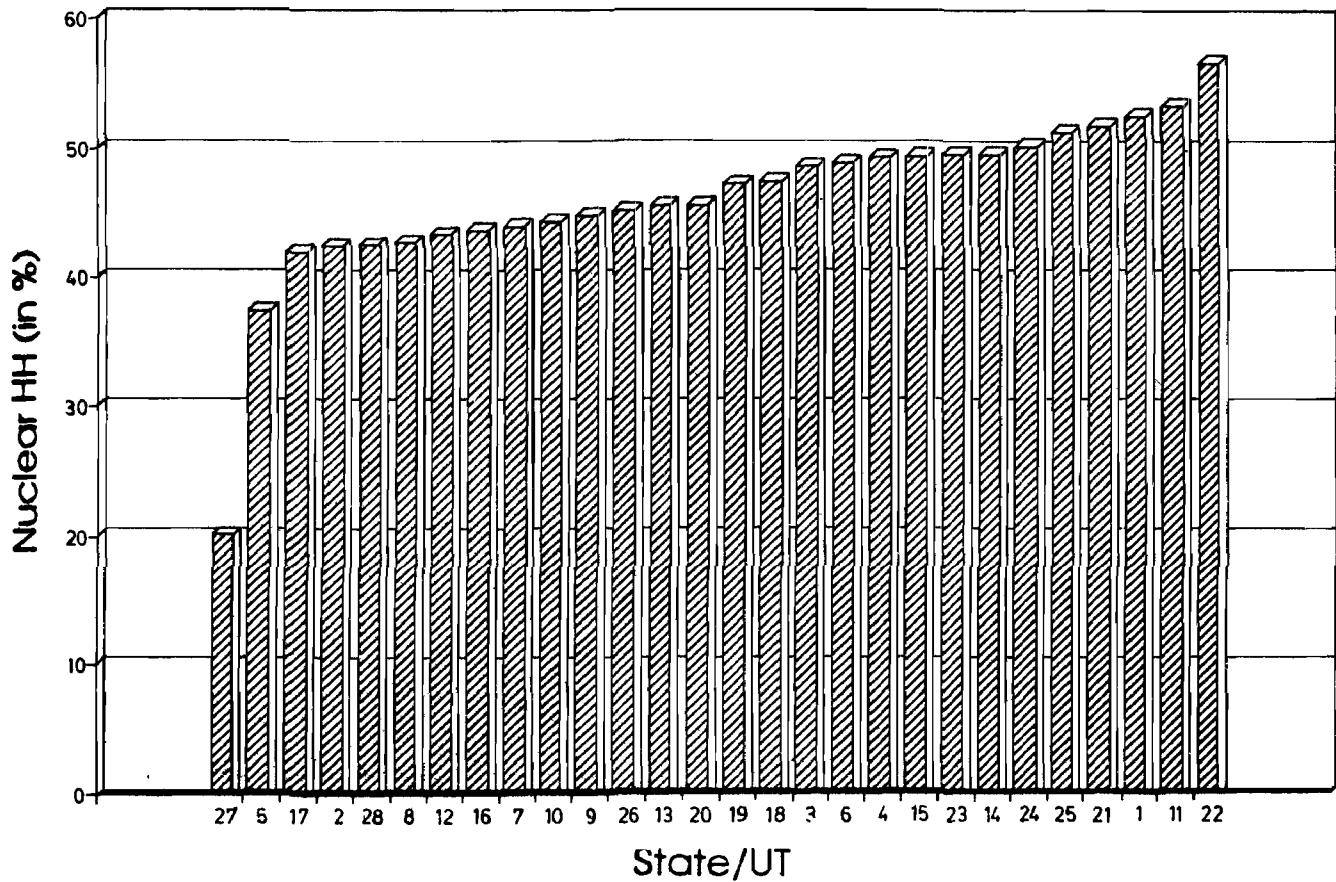
Proportions of Nuclear Households
in States/UTs of India (1981 Rural)



- State/UT**
Codes
- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.16

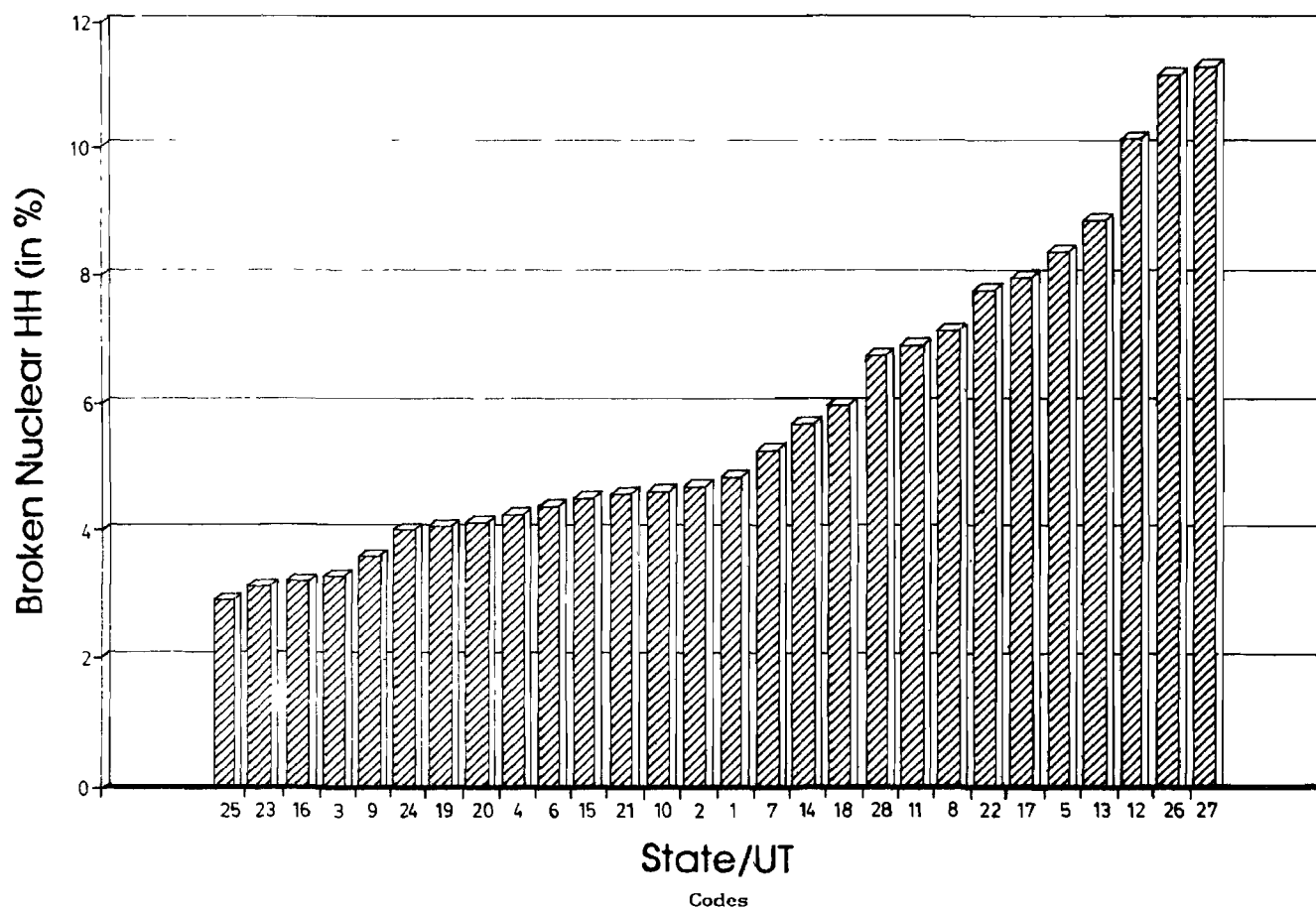
Proportions of Nuclear Households
in States/UTs of India (1981 Urban)



- Codes
- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.17

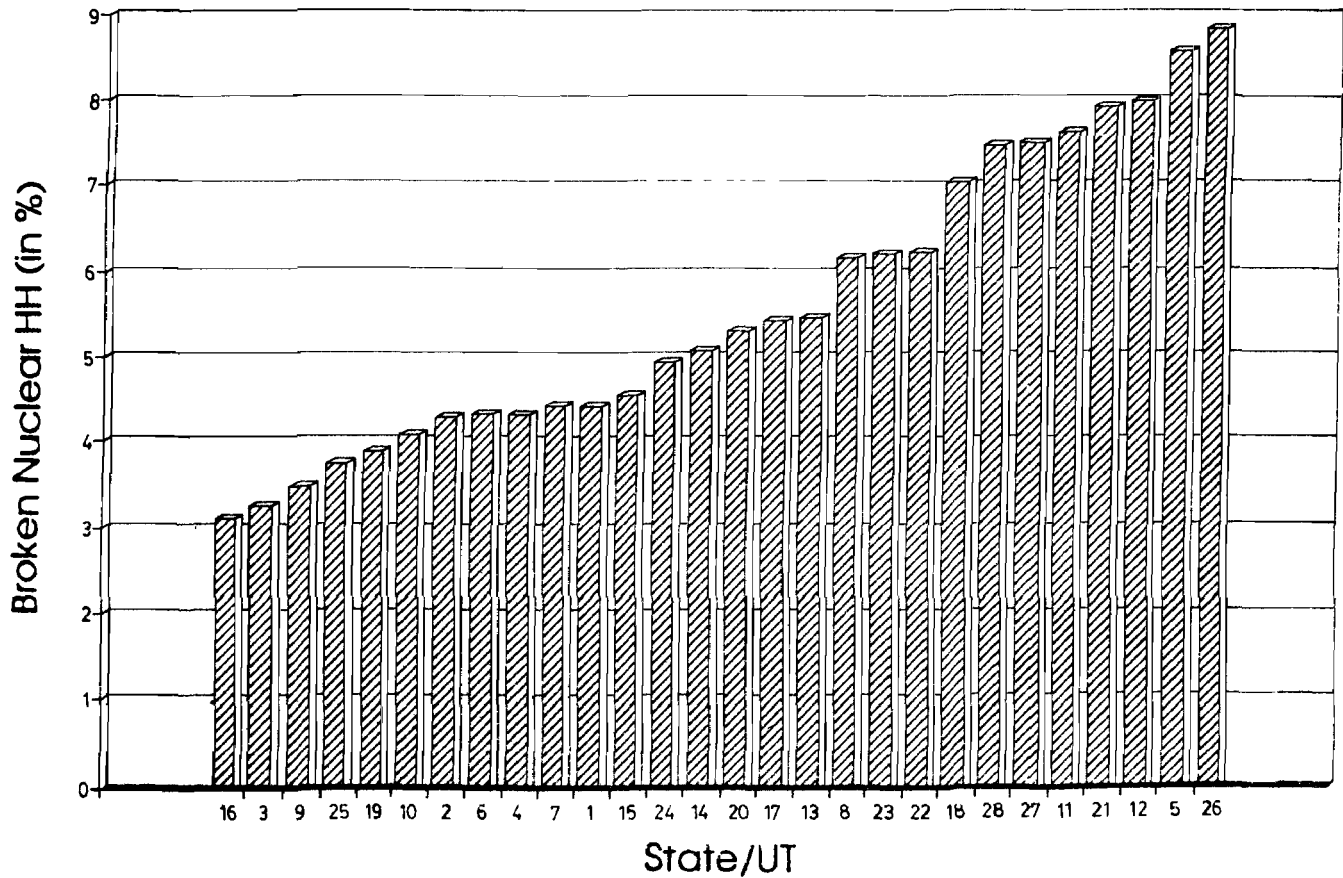
Proportions of Broken Nuclear HHs in States/UTs of India (1981 Rural)



Codes					
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	Manipur	21	A & N Islands
2	Bihar	12	Meghalaya	22	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Gujarat	13	Nagaland	23	Chandigarh
4	Haryana	14	Orissa	24	D & N Haveli
5	Himachal Pradesh	15	Punjab	25	Delhi
6	Jammu & Kashmir	16	Rajasthan	26	Goa, Daman & Diu
7	Karnataka	17	Sikkim	27	Lakshadweep
8	Kerala	18	Tripura	28	Mizoram
9	Madhya Pradesh	19	Uttar Pradesh		
10	Maharashtra	20	West Bengal		

Figure 3.18

Proportions of Broken Nuclear HHs in States/UTs of India (1981 Urban)



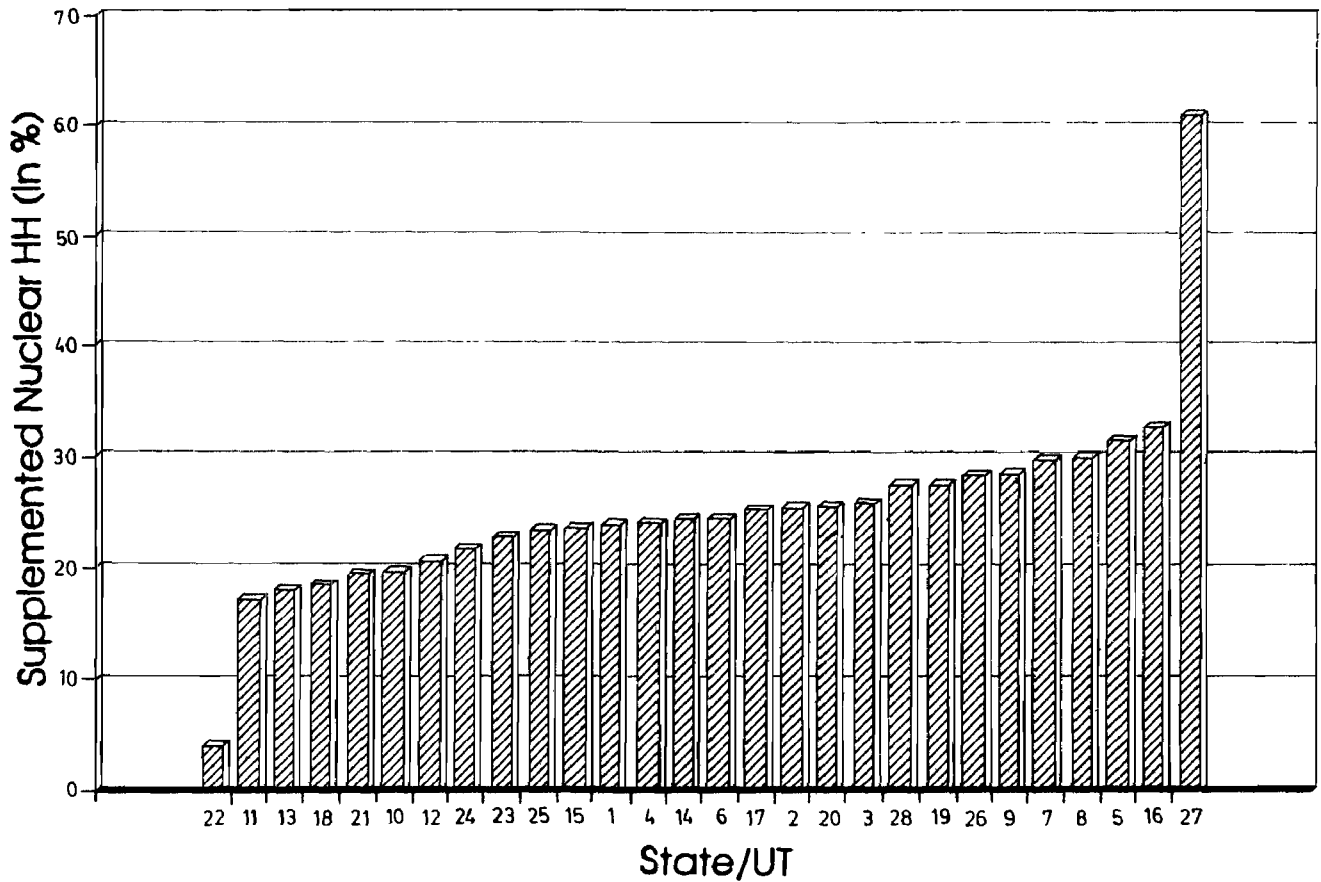
State/UT

Codes

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.19

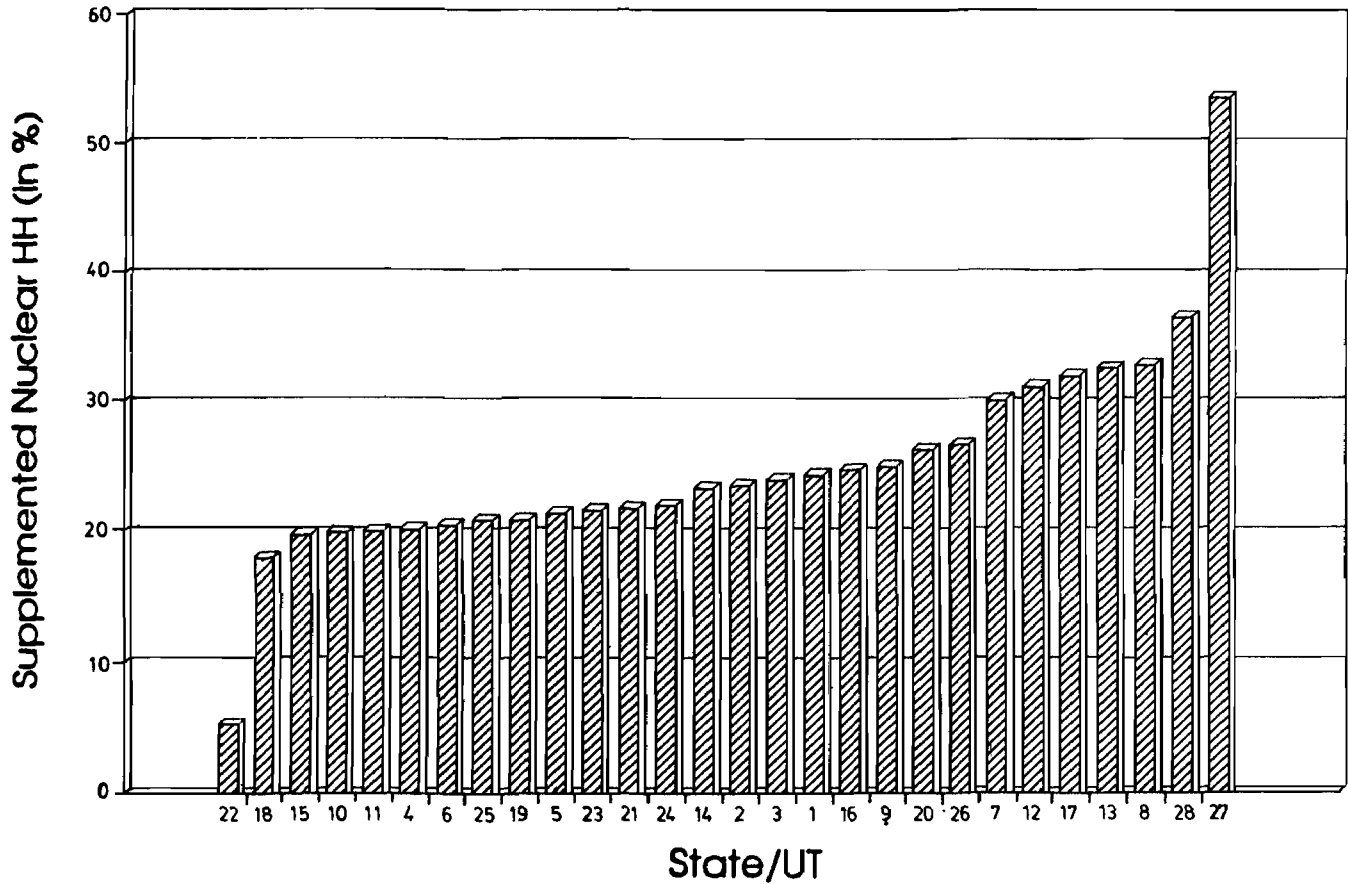
Proportions of Supplemented Nuclear HHs
in States/UTs of India (1981Rural)



- Codes
- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.20

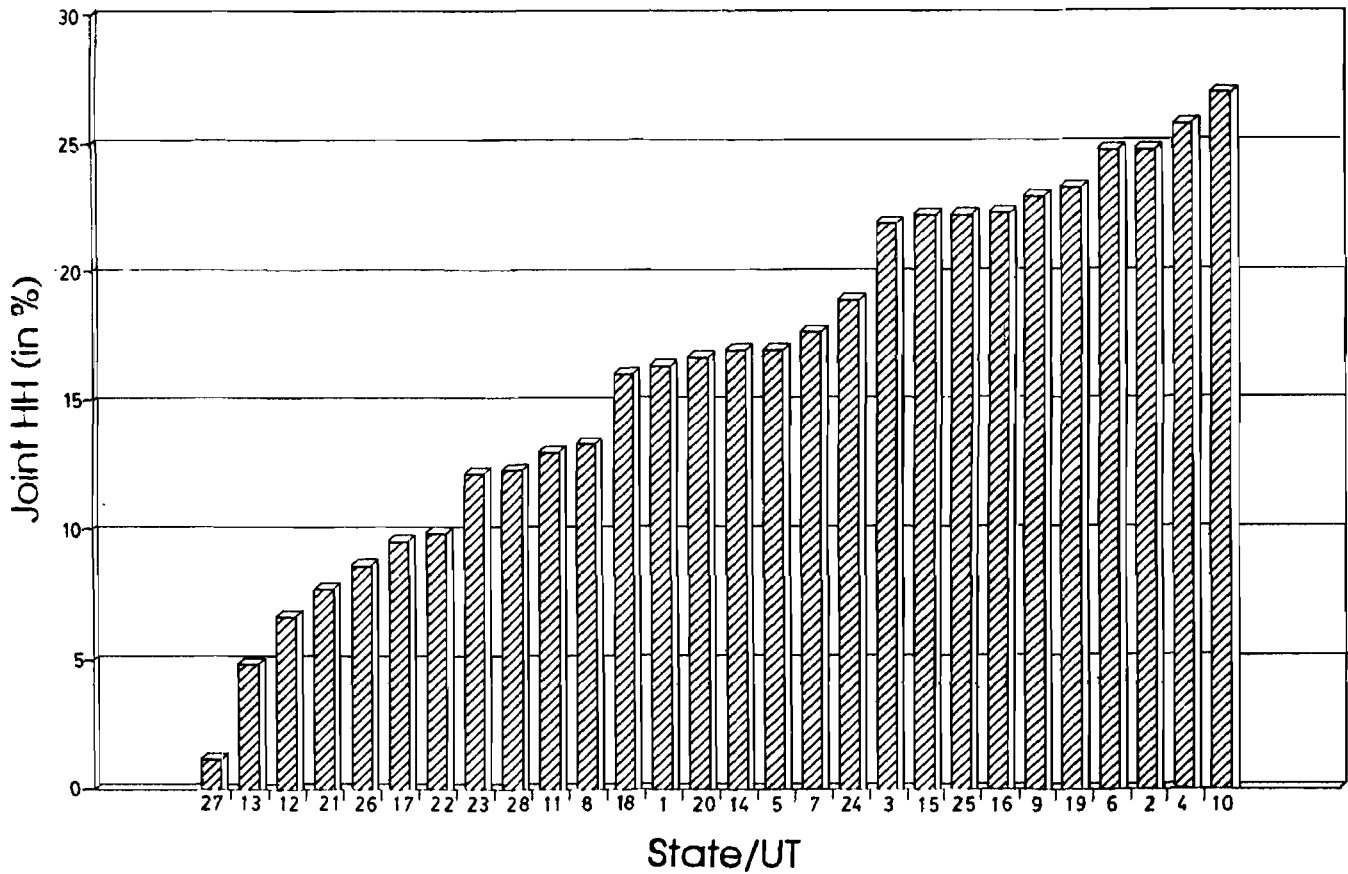
Proportions of Supplemented Nuclear HHs
in States/UTs of India (1981 Urban)



Codes					
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	Manipur	21	A & N Islands
2	Bihar	12	Meghalaya	22	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Gujarat	13	Nagaland	23	Chandigarh
4	Haryana	14	Orissa	24	D & N Haveli
5	Himachal Pradesh	15	Punjab	25	Delhi
6	Jammu & Kashmir	16	Rajasthan	26	Goa, Daman & Diu
7	Karnataka	17	Sikkim	27	Lakshadweep
8	Kerala	18	Tripura	28	Mizoram
9	Madhya Pradesh	19	Uttar Pradesh		
10	Maharashtra	20	West Bengal		

Figure 3.21

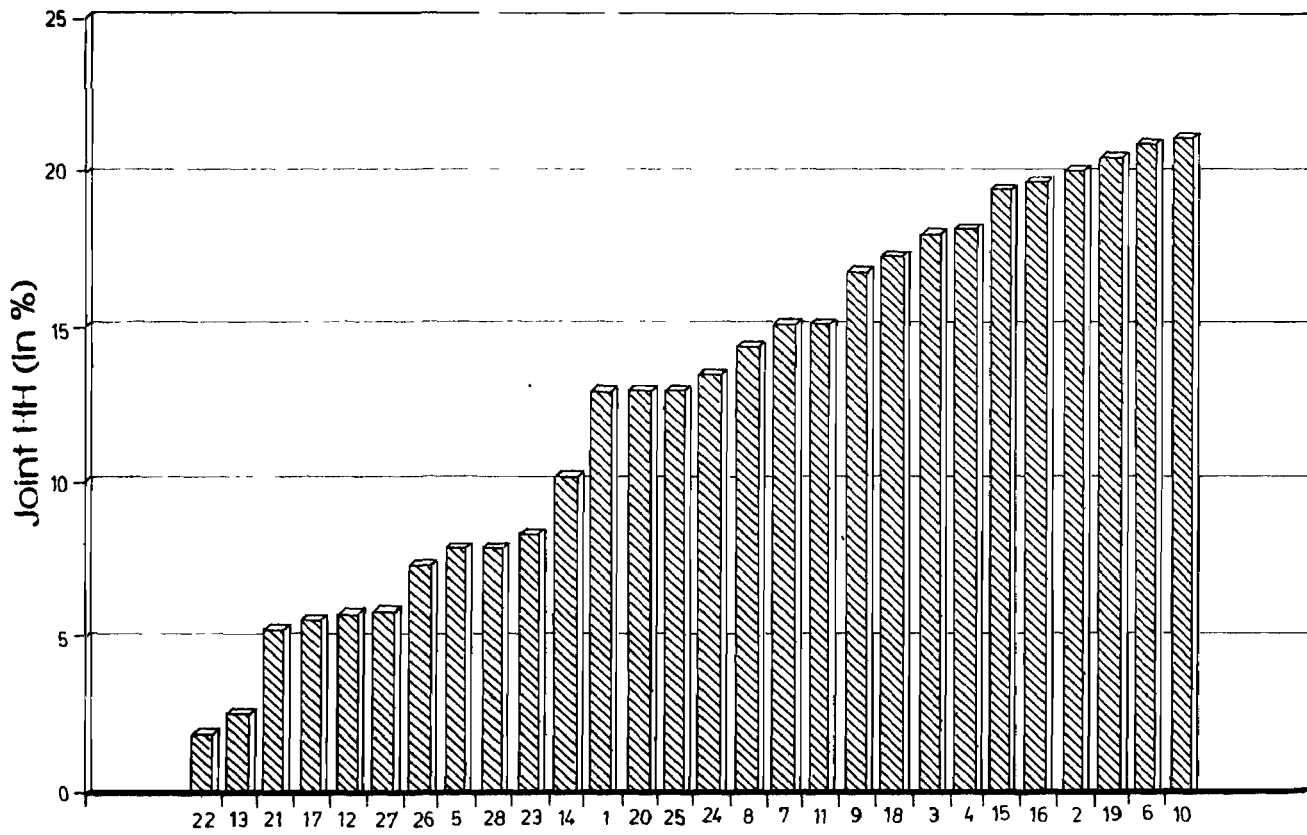
Proportions of Joint Households
in States/UTs of India (1981 Rural)



- Codes
- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.22

Proportions of Joint Households in States/UTs of India (1981 Urban)



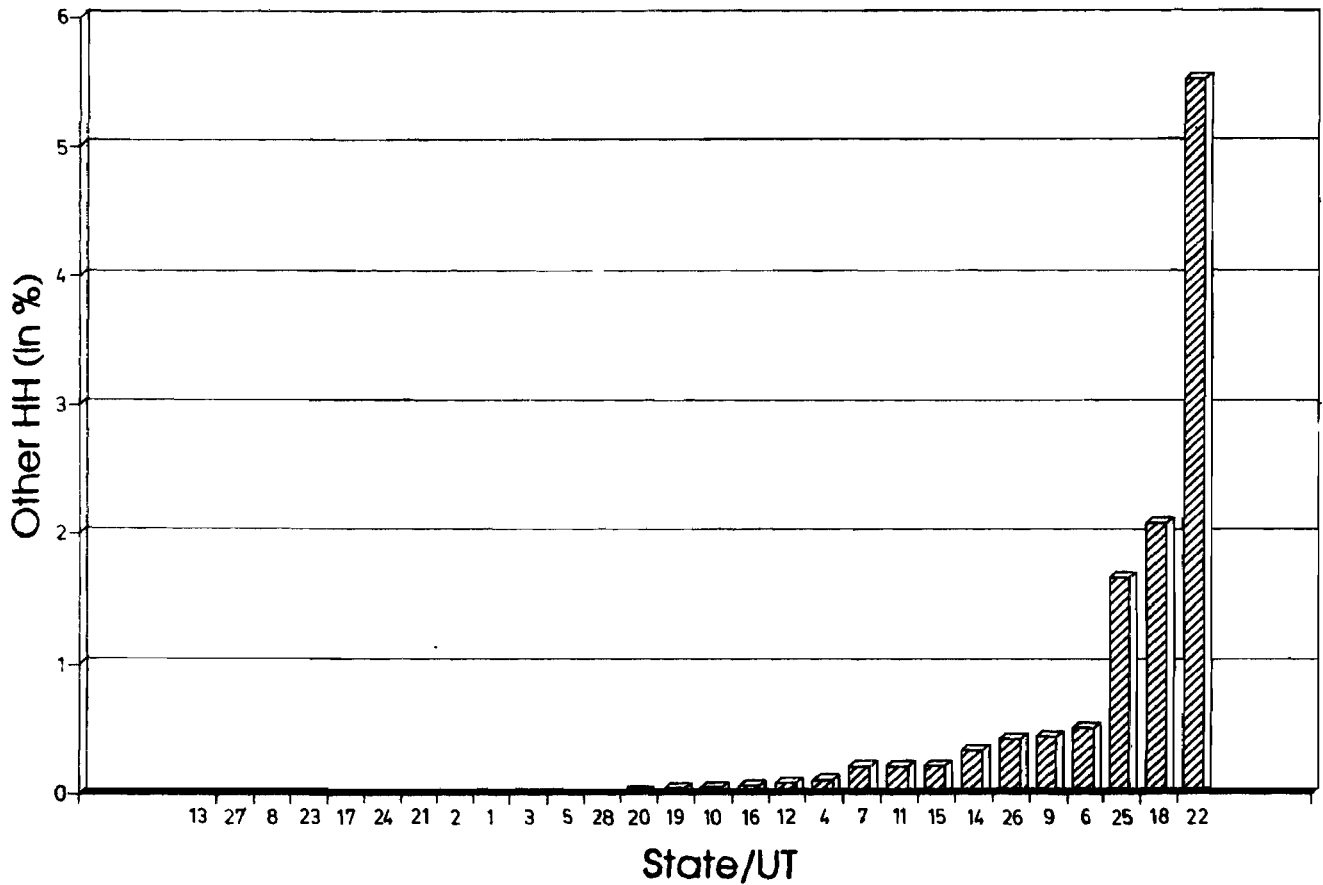
State/UT

Codes

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.23

Proportions of Other Households
in States/UTs of India (1981 Rural)

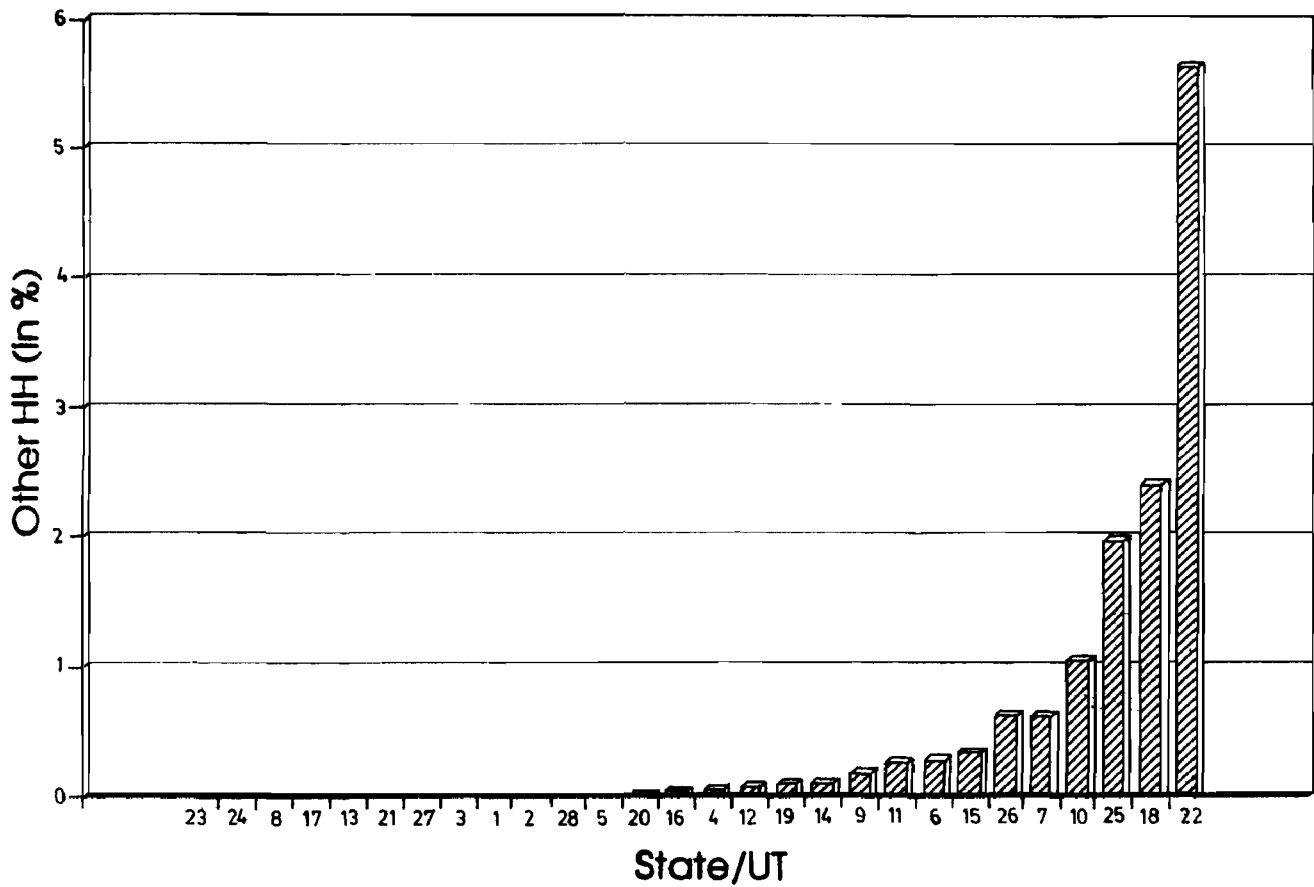


Codes

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.24

Proportions of Other Households in States/UTs of India (1981 Urban)



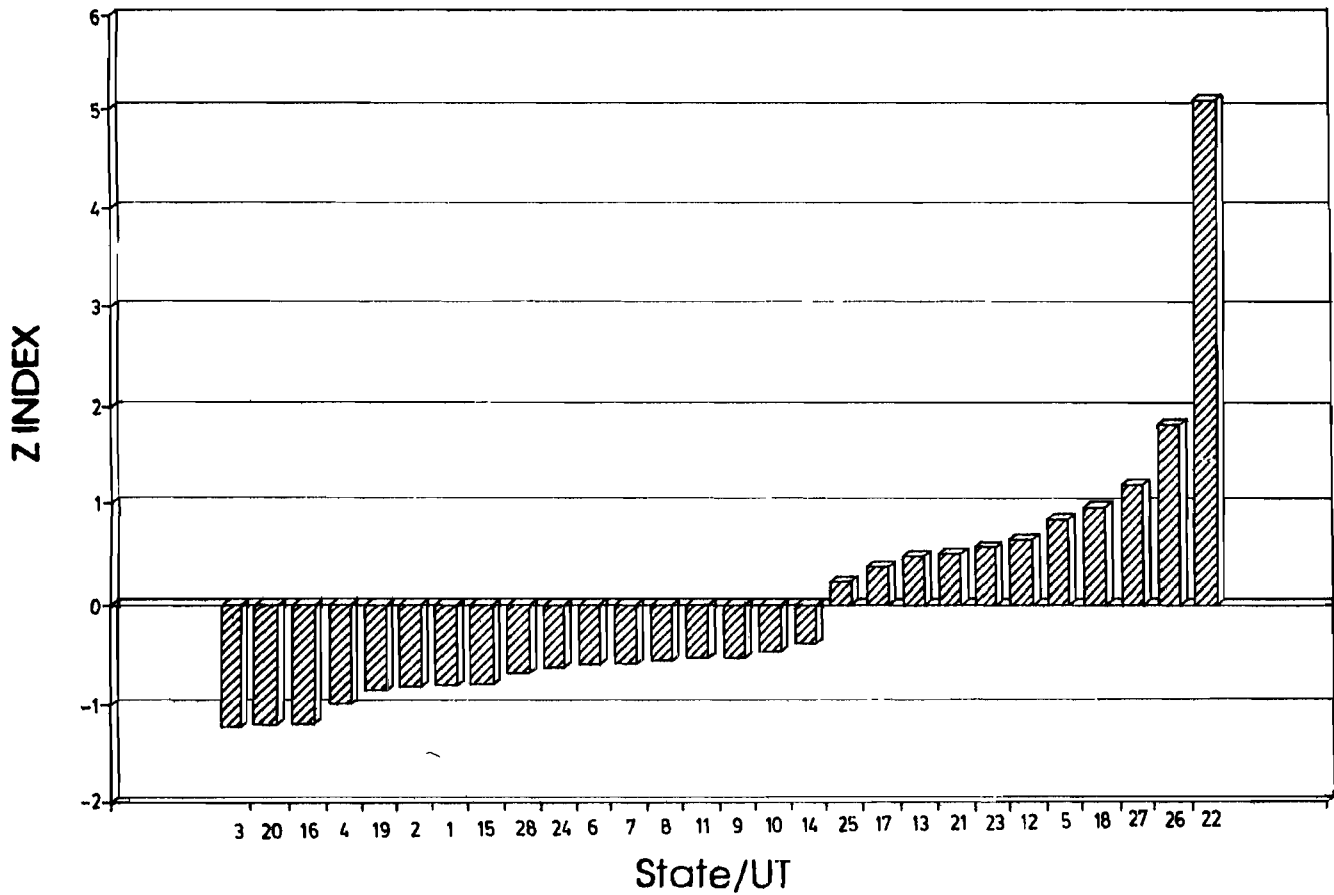
State/UT

Codes

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 11 Manipur | 21 A & N Islands |
| 2 Bihar | 12 Meghalaya | 22 Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3 Gujarat | 13 Nagaland | 23 Chandigarh |
| 4 Haryana | 14 Orissa | 24 D & N Haveli |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | 15 Punjab | 25 Delhi |
| 6 Jammu & Kashmir | 16 Rajasthan | 26 Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 7 Karnataka | 17 Sikkim | 27 Lakshadweep |
| 8 Kerala | 18 Tripura | 28 Mizoram |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 19 Uttar Pradesh | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 20 West Bengal | |

Figure 3.25

RURAL Z INDEX in States/UTs of India (1981)

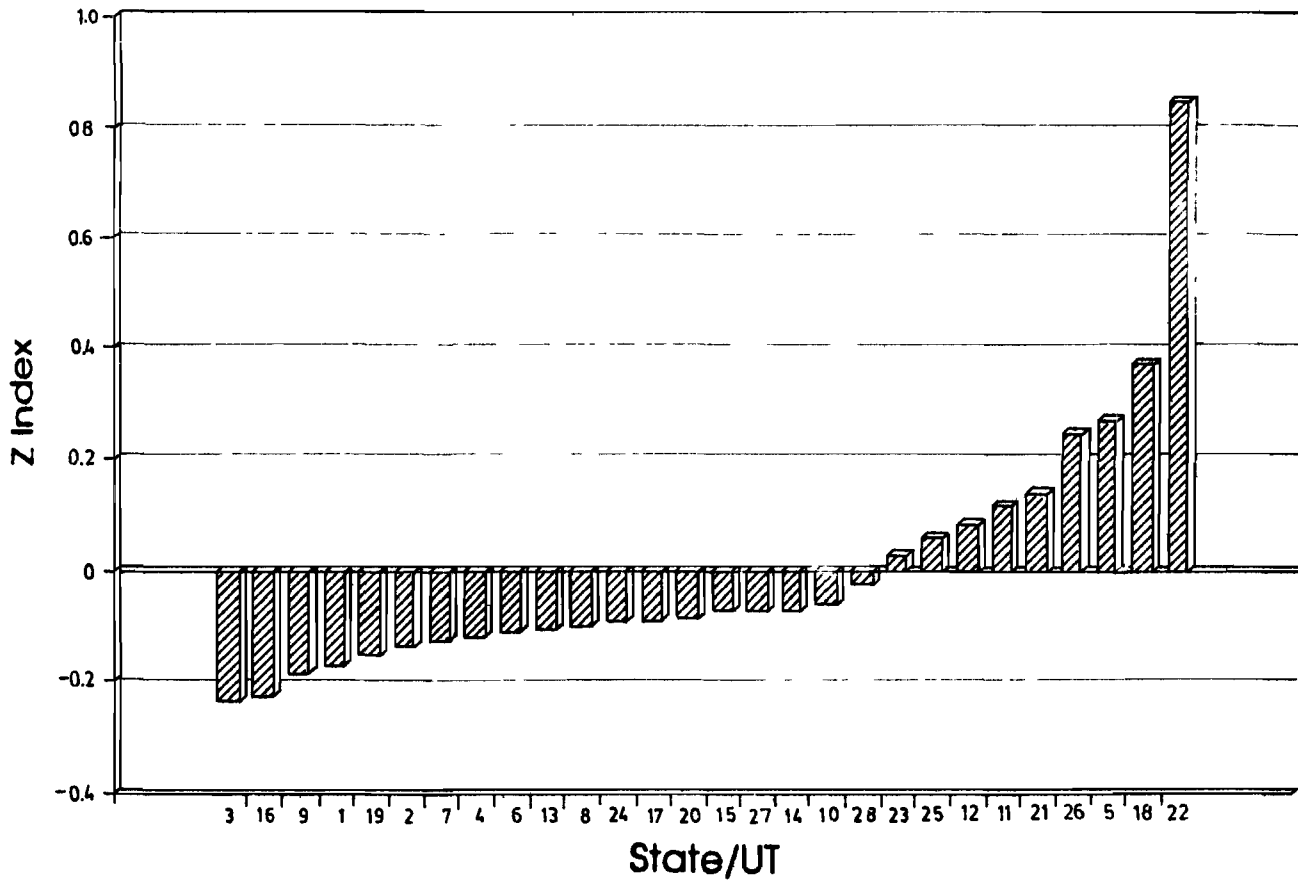


Codes

1 Andhra Pradesh	11 Manipur	21 A & N Islands
2 Bihar	12 Meghalaya	22 Arunachal Pradesh
3 Gujarat	13 Nagaland	23 Chandigarh
4 Haryana	14 Orissa	24 D & N Haveli
5 Himachal Pradesh	15 Punjab	25 Delhi
6 Jammu & Kashmir	16 Rajasthan	26 Goa, Daman & Diu
7 Karnataka	17 Sikkim	27 Lakshadweep
8 Kerala	18 Tripura	28 Mizoram
9 Madhya Pradesh	19 Uttar Pradesh	
10 Maharashtra	20 West Bengal	

Figure 3.26

Urban Z Index in States/UTs of India (1981)



Codes		
1 Andhra Pradesh	11 Manipur	21 A & N Islands
2 Bihar	12 Meghalaya	22 Arunachal Pradesh
3 Gujarat	13 Nagaland	23 Chandigarh
4 Haryana	14 Orissa	24 D & N Haveli
5 Himachal Pradesh	15 Punjab	25 Delhi
6 Jammu & Kashmir	16 Rajasthan	26 Goa, Daman & Diu
7 Karnataka	17 Sikkim	27 Lakshadweep
8 Kerala	18 Tripura	28 Mizoram
9 Madhya Pradesh	19 Uttar Pradesh	
10 Maharashtra	20 West Bengal	

3.5 Z-index: The Z-index is an index to show the variation that exist between one State and another in the proportion of one particular type of household. The Z value is derived by the following computation:

where x is the value of the variable and \bar{X} and s represent the mean and standard deviation of the value of the variable in the sample. For each type of household Z-values were computed for all the 28 States and UTs. In all therefore there are 6 sets of Z values for each State/UT. The final Z-index is derived by adding all the six Z-values for one particular State for all the six types of households. This overall Z-index therefore represents the overall variation between one State and another. The computation of Z-index has been attempted to visualize the overall variation in the pattern of household structure.

Presented in figures 3.25 and 3.26 are Z-indices for all the 28 States and UTs in both rural and urban areas separately. The figures reveal a few important points. In rural areas Arunachal Pradesh (22) stands out in the comparison, Goa, Daman and Diu (26), Lakshadweep (27) and Tripura (18) show variations from the general pattern. Gujarat (3), West Bengal (20), Rajasthan (10) and Himachal Pradesh (4) also show a slight variation, the Z-index varying between ± 1 . Rest of the States/UTs do not vary significantly but present a uniform pattern. It is however important to note that the Z-index finally derived is the sum total of individual variations in all the six types of household and therefore is influenced by positive or negative variations occurring for each type of household balancing each other. A different picture would emerge if the Z-values are plotted for each type of households separately.

In the urban areas the variation in Z-index is less marked as the overall values vary between about -0.2 to about 0.6 unlike in rural areas which varied between slightly above -1 to above 5 . The urban pattern also clearly separates out Arunachal Pradesh (22). To some extent it also identifies Tripura (18), Himachal Pradesh (5) and Goa, Daman and Diu (26), Gujarat (3) and Rajasthan (16) on the other side of the scale. The rest portrays a more or less uniform pattern.

Reference Cited:

Karve. Irawati, *Kinship Organisation in India* London Asia Publishing House 1968

CHAPTER IV

INVESTIGATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICES INFLUENCING HOUSEHOLD TYPE

4.1 *Introduction.* An endeavour was made to identify the variables which are associated with different types of households in both rural and in urban India. As it was probably for the first time that an effort was made to find out the correlation between different types of households with socio-economic and demographic parameters at a national level, an exhaustive search was made taking into account all the possible variables on which census data were available and which were thought to have some association with the present household types in India. The parameters selected for correlation with different household types are as follows:

1. Socio-economic variables:

- (i) Literacy rate (Person, Male, Female)
- (ii) Religion (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Others)
- (iii) Workers (Male, Female, Male cultivators, Female cultivators, Male agricultural labourers, Female agricultural labourers, Males engaged in fishing, etc., Females engaged in fishing, etc., Males engaged in other occupations, Females engaged in other occupations)
- (iv) Marital Status (Proportion of Married, Widowed/Divorced/Separated)

2. Demographic variables:

- (i) Proportion of rural and urban population
- (ii) Sex ratio
- (iii) Density
- (iv) Dependency ratio
- (v) Growth of urban population during 1971-81
- (vi) Migration (by reasons and sex)—The reasons of migration were employment, education, family moved, marriage and others.

Plots of six household types, i.e. single member, nuclear, broken nuclear, supplemented nuclear, joint and others were made against the variables mentioned above. The SPSS software package was used for plotting these scatter plots. The aim was to find the correlation, if any, between the variables listed above with different types of households.

4.2 *Analysis:* An examination of all the scatter plots revealed that no strong positive correlation exists between any of the variables for which scatter plots were plotted with any of the six household types when all the States/UTs are taken into consideration. However, in a large number of States/UTs higher percentage of married persons and higher dependency ratio were associated with higher number of joint households in rural areas (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). This also probably indicates that in States/UTs where mean age at marriage is low in rural areas, a higher number of joint households are present. A number of States/UTs showed a moderately positive correlation between the percentage of male workers with number of single member as also nuclear households in urban areas indicating probably an association between smaller household types with economic independence (Figures 4.3 and 4.4). An association was also found between the percentage of males who migrated to urban areas for employment and percentage of single member households in a large number of States/UTs (Figure 4.5).

It is felt that analysis at lower administrative levels, i.e. district/town, could have given better understanding of the correlation between socio-economic parameters and various household types. Constraints of time, however, did not allow an analysis of data below State/UT level. An investigation at lower levels is thought worthwhile attempting in future.

Figure 4.1

PLOT OF PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED PERSONS VS
PERCENTAGE OF JOINT HOUSEHOLDS (RURAL)

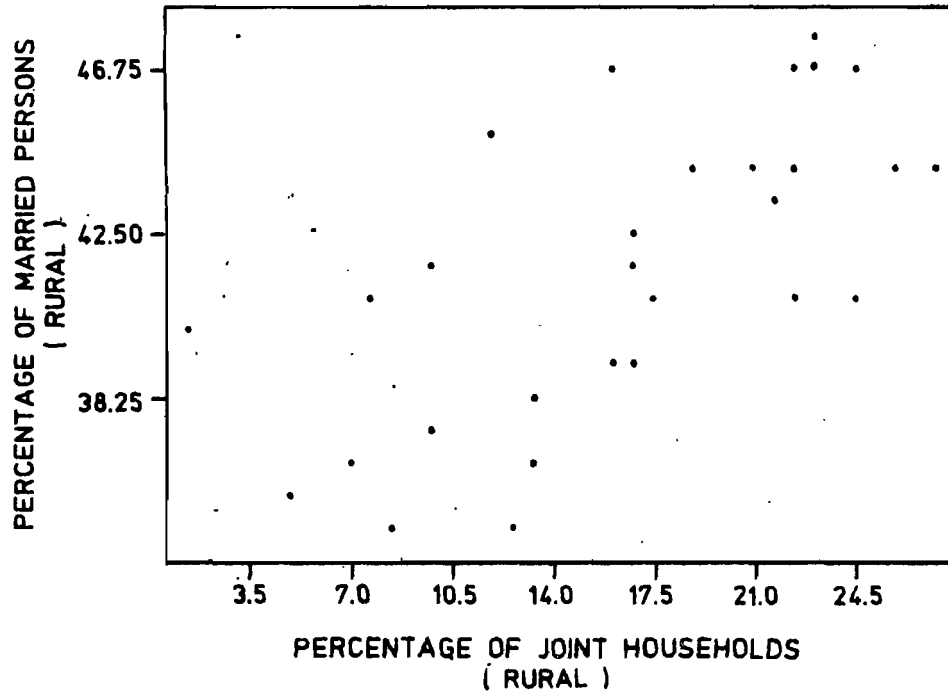


Figure 4.2

PLOT OF DEPENDENCY RATIO VS
PERCENTAGE OF JOINT HOUSEHOLDS (RURAL)

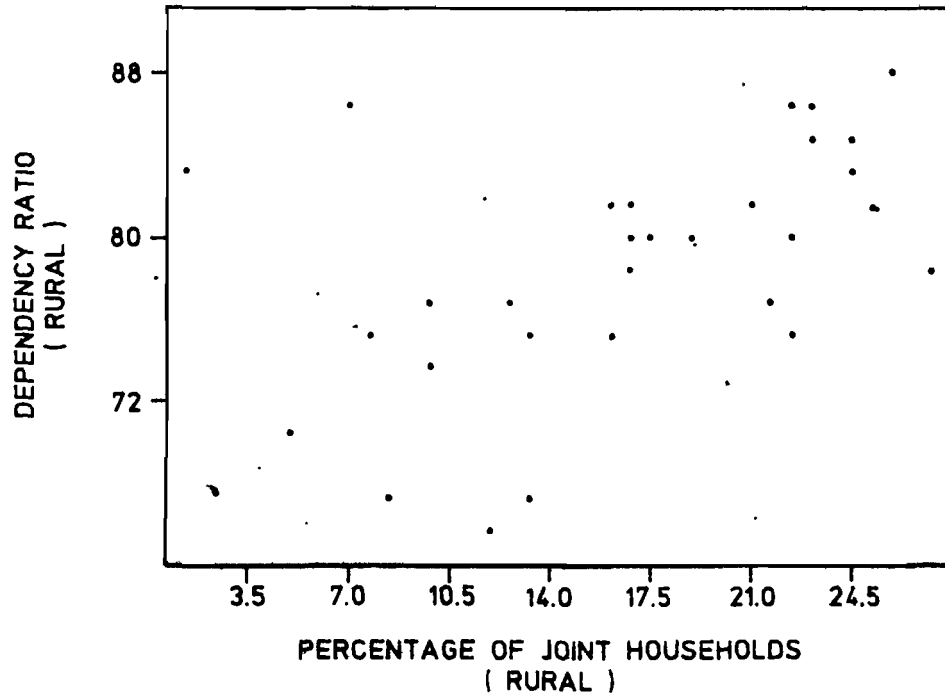


Figure 4.3

PLOT OF PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS VS
PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS (URBAN)

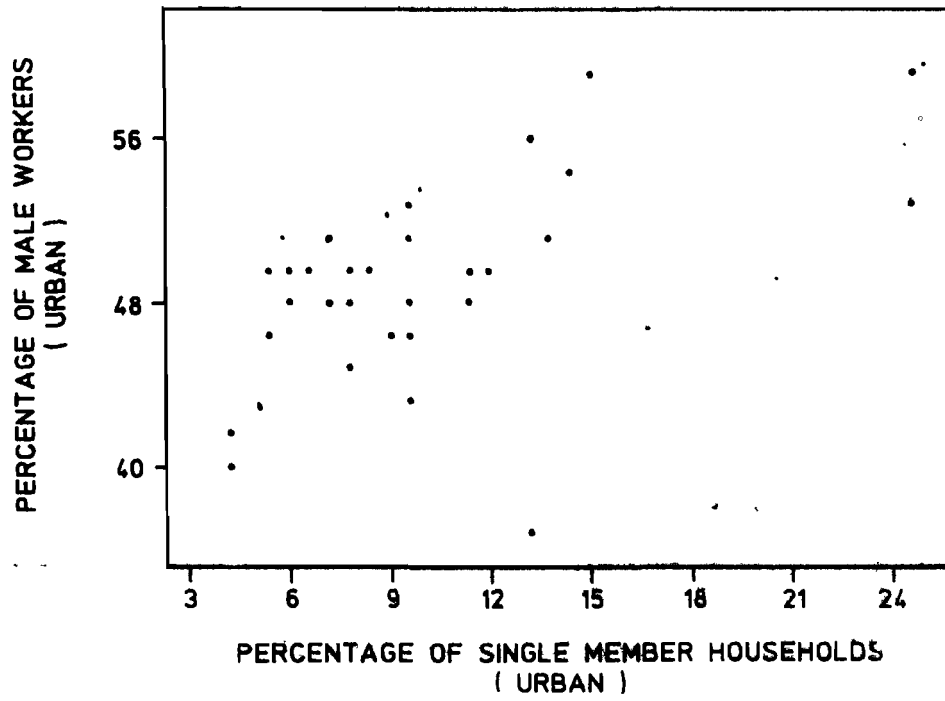


Figure 4.4

PLOT OF PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS VS
PERCENTAGE OF NUCLEAR HOUSEHOLDS (URBAN)

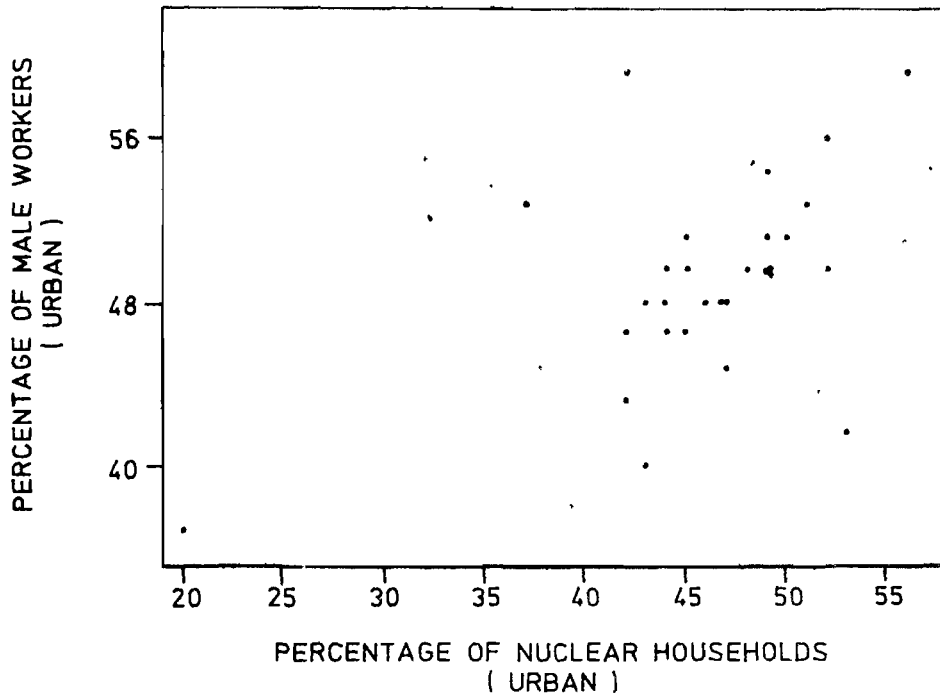
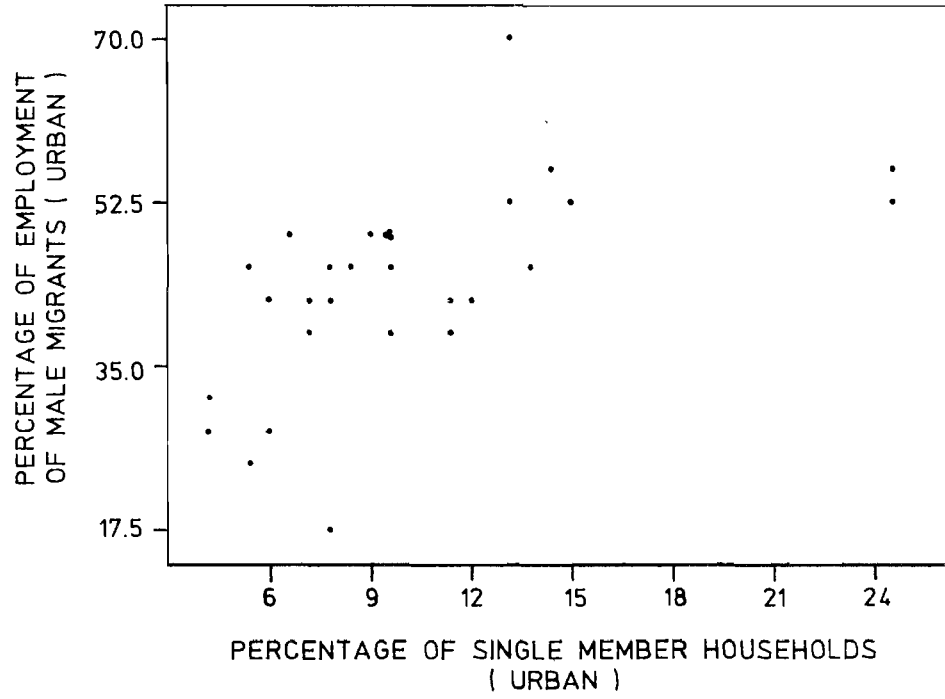


Figure 4.5

PLOT OF PERCENTAGE OF MALES MIGRATED TO URBAN AREAS FOR EMPLOYMENT VS SINGLE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS (URBAN)



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 *Introduction:* The present study aimed to investigate the distribution of different household types in rural and urban areas in the States/UTs of India using data from the 1981 census data. In addition, the identification of socio-economic and demographic variables which are associated with different types of households was attempted.

5.2 *Conclusions:* The main conclusions derived in the present study are as follows:

5.2.1 *Changes in household size during 1961-1981:* The average household size in India increased from 5.16 to 6.06 between 1961 and 1981. This is probably the result of higher life expectancy and a decrease in child mortality rates achieved in these three decades. Further analysis is required for the verification of this hypothesis.

5.2.2 *Distribution of household types in India.* Nuclear households are the most common type of household both in rural and urban India. The proportion of nuclear households is higher in urban areas. The presence of high numbers of nuclear households can probably be related to the impact of westernisation accompanied by increasing economic independence during the recent past. Employment opportunities are increasing due to urbanization and industrialization and people are able to break away from the traditional joint household after acquiring separate independent means of income. The migration of persons from rural to urban areas for employment is also a related factor in the increase in nuclear households. Nuclear pair household consisting of only 'head' and spouse were enumerated separately during the 1981 census. These are probably newly married couple or infertile couples not able to reproduce children or couples not staying with their children. Their proportion was found to be very small. For the purpose of the present study they were grouped with nuclear households.

Lineally extended households, the traditional Indian household type, is the next most common after nuclear households. The number of such households are greater in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The main reason for such a distribution is that joint households are probably, mainly associated with a traditional agricultural economy which requires a large labour force. Kinship norms in addition to agricultural economy were also related with this type of household. Although lineally extended households are decreasing due to the introduction of western ideas and technology and also rapid urbanization they still constitute a significant proportion of households both in rural and urban areas.

It is interesting to note that although there is a significant difference in the proportion of lineally extended households in both rural and urban areas, the proportion of collaterally extended households is almost the same. The main probable reason for this appears to be a housing problem in urban areas. Due to this housing problem, two brothers have to live in a single house for quite a considerable length of time. For the purpose of the present study, lineally extended and collaterally extended households were combined together and named 'Joint household'.

The next important type of household is the supplemented nuclear household. The proportion of this type of household was slightly higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Supplemented nuclear households mainly appear to be the result of urbanization which is related with large rural-urban migration of population. A person who migrates to urban areas leaves his wife and children to be looked after by other members of the household which results in the formation of a supplemented nuclear household at the rural end. At the urban end, many persons who migrate from rural areas for higher education or employment have to stay with their relatives for quite a long period of time which results in formation of supplemented nuclear household.

Besides, the above mentioned household types, the other types of households form relatively insignificant proportions. There are a number of single member households which are result of more rural-urban migration due to urbanization. These types of household are more frequent in urban areas as persons who migrate to urban areas have to stay single for quite a long period of time.

Broken nuclear households form quite a small proportion in India. They are almost equal in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, they are probably related with increasing rural-urban migration which forces a person to leave his wife and children behind. In urban areas they can probably be associated with more divorce/separation rates or death of one spouse. A small proportion of supplemented broken nuclear and broken extended nuclear households are also present in India. These are probably the result of the death of one of the marital partners or the divorce/separation of the 'head' of the household. Both these household types were merged with the supplemented nuclear household in the present study.

5.2.3 *Distribution of household types in States/UTs:* As with India as a whole, nuclear households outnumber all other household types in all the States/UTs of India except Lakshadweep. Their proportion is higher in urban areas than rural areas in most States/UTs. Rural-urban migration, the impact of western ideas and more economic independence appear to be the main reasons for this rural-urban differential in the distribution of nuclear households.

The proportion of nuclear households is relatively higher in the north-eastern States, i.e. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The impact of Christianity and local kinship norms appear to be associated with the distribution of higher proportions of nuclear households in the north-east. However, this explanation is subject to further verification.

In Lakshadweep, supplemented nuclear households outnumber all other types of households both in rural and urban areas. This type of household is probably related with their fishing economy which requires a large number of young men to move outside the household when they have to go for fishing. Matriarchal system is also probably related with more number of supplemented nuclear households in Lakshadweep.

Supplemented nuclear and joint households are other important household types found in quite a high proportion in most of the States/UTs of India. Supplemented nuclear households form quite a significant proportion of total households. There is not much difference in the proportion of supplemented nuclear households in rural and urban areas in a large number of States/UTs. Their proportion is relatively higher in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. As explained earlier, they are probably the result of large number of rural-urban migration due to the rapid urbanization taking place in India. Social sanctions against the remarriage of widow/divorcee/separated may be another reason for the presence of a high proportion of such households. In the case of Lakshadweep, the fishing economy and matriarchal system appear to be associated with this type of household.

Joint households, the traditional Indian household type, are proportionally found more in Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh where agriculture is the main economy. They are more prevalent in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Their number is significantly low in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. Lack of sizeable agricultural land or differences in the economic structure or may be different religions and kinship rules are the reasons for lower proportions of joint households in these States/UTs. Thus, as hypothesised by Pauline M Kolenda (1968 : 390-91), the regional differences in the proportion of joint families (households) in India are also exhibited by the 1981 Census data. The exact reasons for these differences are subject for further investigation probably with the help of more field surveys. It would be interesting to study reasons for variations in the proportion of joint households in different regions of a state for better understanding of variations associated with joint households in India.

Besides, the above mentioned three household types, i.e. nuclear, supplemented nuclear and joint, the proportion of remaining household types, is not significant. Out of the rest, single member households are an important household type. Their proportion is relatively higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in large numbers of States/UTs. Migration of persons from rural to urban areas appear to be the main reason for such distribution.

Broken nuclear households are distributed almost in similar proportion both in rural and urban areas in most States/UTs. They are found proportionately more in Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. They are probably associated with the migration of male members of the household for employment. Easy divorce/separation rules in north-eastern states like, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura appear to be associated with the high proportion of such households in these places. Death of one of the spouses is also a reason for presence of this household type.

The "other" household type forms an insignificant proportion in both rural and urban areas in all the States/UTs. Their proportion is relatively high in Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi. These are the households which could not be classified under any other category. A number of distantly related or unrelated persons staying together due to a housing problem can be the reason for the greater number of such household at least in Delhi.

5.2.4 *Socio-economic indices and household type:* An attempt was made to investigate the association between a large number of socio-economic and demographic variables with different types of households. It was found that no strong positive correlation exists between any of the variable selected for investigation with any of the six household types when all the States/UTs are taken into consideration. However, as stated in Chapter IV in a large number of States/UTs a correlation was found between the proportion of married persons and a higher dependency ratio with a higher number of joint households in rural areas. A number of States/UTs

exhibited a moderate positive relationship between the percentage of male workers and the number of single member and also nuclear households in urban areas. A correlation was also found between the percentage of males who migrated to urban areas for work and the percentage of single member households in a large number States/UTs in urban areas. Investigation at lower levels, i.e. district/town is thought worth attempting in future for better understanding of the correlation between different household types and various socio-economic and demographic indices.

It is necessary to make clear that all the conclusions drawn in the present study should only be taken as hypotheses for further investigations and not verified statements. It is felt that this study will provide the baseline for longitudinal comparisons after the publication of similar data on households types in the 1991 census.

Reference Cited:

Kolenda, Pauline Mahar (1968). Region, Caste and Family Structure: a Comparative Study of the Indian "Joint" family. In: Structure and Change in Indian Society, M. Singer and B.S. Cohn, editors. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

Appendix I

Tables

TABLE 1: Total Population, Household Population and Proportion of Household Population in States and Union Territories of India (1981 Census)

State/UT	Total Population	Household Population	Prop. of Household Population
1	2	3	4
INDIA†@	685,184,692	661,497,149#	99.43
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	53,175,277	99.30
2. Assam*	19,896,843	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar	69,914,734	69,638,725	99.61
4. Gujarat	34,085,799	33,919,882	99.51
5. Haryana	12,922,618	12,873,434	99.62
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	4,257,575	99.46
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	5,947,299	99.33
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	36,839,222	99.20
9. Kerala	25,453,680	25,244,369	99.18
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	52,000,069	99.66
11. Maharashtra	62,784,171	62,230,282	99.12
12. Manipur	1,420,953	1,409,239	99.18
13. Meghalaya	1,335,819	1,326,748	99.32
14. Nagaland	774,930	747,071	96.40
15. Orissa	26,370,271	26,171,262	99.25
16. Punjab	16,788,915	16,723,153	99.61
17. Rajasthan	34,261,862	34,135,701	99.63
18. Sikkim	316,385	308,262	97.43
19. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	48,089,281	99.34
20. Tripura	2,053,058	2,034,242	99.08
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	110,549,826	99.72
22. West Bengal	54,580,647	54,207,652	99.32
Union Territories			
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741	178,885	94.78
24. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	597,862	94.62
25. Chandigarh	451,610	440,837	97.61
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	101,818	98.21
27. Delhi	6,220,406	6,174,632	99.26
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	1,059,012	97.45
29. Lakshadweep	40,249	39,709	98.66
30. Mizoram	493,757	476,439	96.49
31. Pondicherry	604,471	599,384	99.16

† Includes the projected population of Assam where census could not be conducted in 1981 owing to disturbed conditions at that time in the State.

@ The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

The household population shown in column 3 against India excludes household population of Assam. Total population and household population of Assam have not been taken into consideration while working out the proportion of household population in column 4 against India.

The household population shown under column 3 excludes population of institutional households (3,790,700).

* The population shown against Assam is projected.

TABLE 2: Area, Population, Rural-Urban Composition and other

State/UT	Area in sq. km. (1981)			Population (1981)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	3,287,263.0	3,143,240.9	53,183.1	685,184,692	525,457,335	159,727,357
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0	271,022.1	4,045.9	53,549,673	41,062,097	12,487,576
2. Assam	78,438.0	77,819.1	618.9	19,896,843	17,849,657	2,047,186
3. Bihar	173,877.0	170,678.5	3,198.5	69,914,734	61,195,744	8,718,990
4. Gujarat	196,024.0	191,259.4	4,764.6	34,085,799	23,484,146	10,601,653
5. Haryana	44,212.0	43,448.2	763.8	12,922,618	10,095,231	2,827,387
6. Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0	55,460.6	212.4	4,280,818	3,954,847	325,971
7. Jammu & Kashmir	222,236.0	221,648.8	587.2	5,987,389	4,726,986	1,260,403
8. Karnataka	191,791.0	188,108.2	3,682.8	37,135,714	26,406,108	10,729,606
9. Kerala	38,863.0	37,075.0	1,788.0	25,453,680	20,682,405	4,771,275
10. Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0	438,567.7	4,878.3	52,178,844	41,592,385	10,586,459
11. Maharashtra	307,690.0	301,802.2	5,887.8	62,784,171	40,790,577	21,993,594
12. Manipur	22,327.0	22,175.5	151.5	1,420,953	1,045,493	375,460
13. Meghalaya	22,429.0	22,344.2	84.8	1,335,819	1,094,486	241,333
14. Nagaland	16,579.0	16,470.2	108.8	774,930	654,696	120,234
15. Orissa	155,707.0	153,418.9	2,288.1	26,370,271	23,259,984	3,110,287
16. Punjab	50,362.0	49,162.6	1,199.4	16,788,915	12,141,158	4,647,757
17. Rajasthan	342,239.0	337,741.7	4,497.3	34,261,862	27,051,354	7,210,508
18. Sikkim	7,096.0	NA	NA	316,385	265,301	51,084
19. Tamil Nadu	130,058.0	124,197.3	5,860.7	48,408,077	32,456,202	15,951,875
20. Tripura	10,486.0	10,431.6	54.4	2,053,058	1,827,490	225,568
21. Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0	289,850.6	4,560.4	11,086,2013	90,962,898	19,899,115
22. West Bengal	88,752.0	86,106.0	2,646.0	54,580,647	40,133,926	14,446,721
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nikobar Islands	8,249.0	8,234.9	14.1	188,741	139,107	49,634
24. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0	NA	NA	631,839	590,411	41,428
25. Chandigarh	114.0	45.7	68.3	451,610	28,769	422,841
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	484.3	6.7	103,676	96,762	6,914
27. Delhi	1,483.0	891.1	591.9	6,220,406	452,206	5,768,200
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	3,621.1	192.9	1,086,730	734,922	351,808
29. Lakshadweep	32.0	21.4	10.6	40,249	21,620	18,629
30. Mizoram	21,081.0	20,762.0	319.0	493,757	371,943	121,814
31. Pondicherry	492.0	392.0	100.0	604,471	288,424	316,047

Demographic Parameters in States/UTs of India

Proportion of Population (1981) Growth in Urban Population ²				Population Density (1981)		
Rural	Urban	1961-71	1971-81	Rural	Urban	State/UT
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
76.69	23.31	38.23	46.39	174	3,002	INDIA
						State
76.68	23.32	33.92	48.62	152	3,087	1 Andhra Pradesh
89.71	10.29	65.01	58.79	229	3,308	2. Assam
87.53	12.47	43.95	54.76	359	2,727	3 Bihar
68.90	31.10	41.00	41.42	123	2,225	4. Gujarat
78.12	21.88	35.58	59.47	232	3,702	5. Haryana
92.39	7.61	35.68	34.76	71	1,537	6. Himachal Pradesh
78.95	21.05	44.65	46.86	47	2,146	7. Jammu & Kashmir
71.11	28.89	35.23	50.65	140	2,914	8. Karnataka
81.26	18.74	35.72	37.64	558	2,669	9. Kerala
79.71	20.29	46.63	56.03	95	2,171	10. Madhya Pradesh
64.97	35.03	40.75	39.99	135	3,736	11. Maharashtra
73.58	26.42	108.95	165.36	47	2,481	12. Manipur
81.93	18.07	25.27	63.98	49	2,847	13. Meghalaya
84.48	15.52	168.28	133.95	40	1,105	14. Nagaland
88.21	11.79	66.30	68.54	152	1,359	15. Orissa
72.32	27.68	25.27	44.51	247	3,877	16. Punjab
78.95	21.05	38.47	58.69	80	1,603	17. Rajasthan
83.85	16.15	187.21	159.73	NA	NA	18. Sikkim
67.05	32.95	38.64	27.98	261	2,722	19. Tamil Nadu
89.01	10.99	57.64	38.93	175	4,150	20. Tripura
82.05	17.95	30.68	60.62	314*	4,364	21. Uttar Pradesh
73.53	26.47	28.41	31.73	466	5,462	22. West Bengal
						Union Territories
						23. Andaman & Nicobar
						Island
73.70	26.30	86.27	89.31	17	3,510	
93.44	6.56	0.00	139.63	NA	NA	24. Arunachal Pradesh
6.37	93.63	134.67	81.52	630	6,188	25. Chandigarh
93.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	200	1,040	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
7.27	92.73	54.57	58.16	507	9,745	27. Delhi
67.63	32.37	125.28	55.14	203	1,824	28. Goa, Daman & Diu
53.72	46.28	0.00	0.00	1010	1,759	29. Lakshadweep
75.33	24.67	164.85	222.61	18	382	30. Mizoram
47.72	52.28	122.80	59.39	736	3,158	31. Pondicherry

TABLE 2 (Contd.): Area, Population, Rural-Urban Composition and other

State/UT	Number of Towns (1981) ³				Sex Ratio ⁴		
	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total	Rural	Urban
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
INDIA	3,949	226	325	883	933	951	878
States							
1. Andhra Pradesh	252	21	33	91	975	984	948
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	901	917	768
3. Bihar	220	14	25	75	946	983	832
4. Gujarat	255	11	27	57	942	959	905
5. Haryana	81	9	7	15	870	876	849
6. Himachal Pradesh	47	—	1	2	973	989	795
7. Jammu & Kashmir	58	2	—	5	892	897	875
8. Karnataka	281	14	16	71	963	978	926
9. Kerala	106	6	8	64	1032	1034	1021
10. Madhya Pradesh	327	14	27	48	941	956	884
11. Maharashtra	307	29	25	89	937	987	850
12. Manipur	32	1	—	2	971	971	969
13. Meghalaya	12	1	—	3	954	965	904
14. Nagaland	7	—	—	2	863	899	688
15. Orissa	108	6	8	2	981	999	859
16. Punjab	134	7	10	27	879	884	865
17. Rajasthan	201	11	10	55	919	930	877
18. Sikkim	8	—	—	1	835	864	697
19. Tamil Nadu	434	21	41	89	977	987	956
20. Tripura	10	1	—	—	946	945	957
21. Uttar Pradesh	704	30	38	8	855	893	846
22. West Bengal	291	24	40	52	911	947	819
Union Territories							
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	1	750	771	720
24. Arunachal Pradesh	6	—	—	—	862	887	629
25. Chandigarh	4	1	—	1	769	688	775
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	974	981	884
27. Delhi	30	2	4	5	808	850	808
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	17	—	3	2	981	1013	919
29. Lakshadweep	3	—	—	—	975	986	963
30. Mizoram	6	—	1	—	919	928	893
31. Pondicherry	6	1	1	—	985	977	992

Demographic Parameters in States/UTs of India

Proportions in Age Groups (Rural) ⁵							State / UT
0—14 years		15—64 years		65 + years			
Persons	Sex Ratio	Persons	Sex Ratio	Persons	Sex Ratio		
21	22	23	24	25	26	1	
40.50	937	55.15	975	4.35	809	INDIA	
38.90	978	57.22	985	3.88	1,020	States	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1. Andhra Pradesh	
41.95	926	54.22	994	3.83	950	2. Assam	
39.90	928	56.42	973	3.67	1,095	3. Bihar	
43.07	882	53.12	886	3.81	889	4. Gujarat	
40.17	968	55.03	1,029	4.80	755	5. Haryana	
42.00	955	54.47	868	3.53	693	6. Himachal Pradesh	
40.42	992	55.49	965	4.09	1,000	7. Jammu & Kashmir	
35.42	979	59.68	1,060	4.90	1,144	8. Karnataka	
41.90	946	54.11	953	3.98	1,104	9. Kerala	
39.93	959	55.86	1,002	4.21	1,060	10. Madhya Pradesh	
39.40	980	57.05	967	3.55	951	11. Maharashtra	
43.57	978	53.86	961	2.57	840	12. Manipur	
36.69	967	58.91	868	4.40	789	13. Meghalaya	
39.84	999	56.28	993	3.88	1,093	14. Nagaland	
37.41	888	57.27	893	5.32	769	15. Orissa	
43.14	925	53.46	929	3.40	1,025	16. Punjab	
40.60	970	56.72	797	2.68	818	17. Rajasthan	
35.38	968	60.75	1,004	3.87	897	18. Sikkim	
40.16	970	55.29	930	4.55	911	19. Tamil Nadu	
42.12	870	53.73	916	4.15	850	20. Tripura	
41.37	975	55.38	921	3.25	1027	21. Uttar Pradesh	
						22. West Bengal	
						Union Territories	
41.15	942	56.93	669	1.92	795	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
39.70	960	57.56	830	2.74	882	24. Arunachal Pradesh	
36.63	848	60.34	604	3.03	664	25. Chandigarh	
42.61	969	55.32	983	2.07	1184	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
41.57	872	55.42	772	3.01	708	27. Delhi	
35.93	968	59.78	1019	4.29	1361	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	
43.02	931	54.41	1035	2.57	901	29. Lakshadweep	
40.40	981	56.58	886	3.03	1062	30. Mizoram	
37.15	980	59.05	981	3.80	880	31. Pondicherry	

Table 2 (Concl.): Area, Population, Rural-Urban Composition and other

State/UT	Proportions in Age Groups (Rural) ⁵					
	0—14 years		15—64 years		65 + years	
	Persons	Sex Ratio	Persons	Sex Ratio	Persons	Sex Ratio
1	27	28	29	30	31	32
INDIA	36.49	940	60.39	839	3.12	1025
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	37.42	977	59.86	921	2.72	1180
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	39.76	912	57.46	775	2.78	956
4. Gujarat	36.25	918	60.70	865	3.05	1192
5. Haryana	37.03	901	59.62	819	3.35	840
6. Himachal Pradesh	32.49	923	64.44	739	3.07	758
7. Jammu & Kashmir	37.21	930	60.28	847	2.51	755
8. Karnataka	37.33	974	59.31	888	3.36	1106
9. Kerala	33.00	969	62.43	1031	4.57	1330
10. Madhya Pradesh	38.53	951	58.56	834	2.91	1065
11. Maharashtra	35.37	942	61.68	794	2.95	1037
12. Manipur	39.10	974	57.15	954	3.75	1164
13. Meghalaya	37.26	1008	60.35	840	2.39	1038
14. Nagaland	37.72	944	61.37	561	0.91	796
15. Orissa	38.19	964	59.13	788	2.68	1088
16. Punjab	35.47	900	60.82	846	3.71	839
17. Rajasthan	39.81	938	57.25	828	2.94	1086
18. Sikkim	34.41	933	63.99	590	1.59	839
19. Tamil Nadu	34.27	972	62.38	943	3.35	1062
20. Tripura	32.79	991	62.87	931	4.34	1081
21. Uttar Pradesh	39.54	916	57.31	802	3.15	836
22. West Bengal	31.86	936	64.76	758	3.38	1003
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	35.52	935	63.39	618	1.09	770
24. Arunachal Pradesh	35.18	934	64.10	497	0.71	873
25. Chandigarh	33.14	875	64.45	724	2.42	888
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.45	905	57.32	875	2.23	770
27. Delhi	35.07	898	62.31	758	2.62	904
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	33.60	958	62.93	863	3.46	1257
29. Lakshadweep	39.40	926	57.57	990	3.03	955
30. Mizoram	37.07	1007	60.47	817	2.46	1252
31. Pondicherry	35.97	979	59.89	996	4.14	1060

Demographic Parameters in States/UTs of India

Depen- dency Ratio (Rural) ⁶	Depen- dency Ratio (Urban) ⁶	Prop. of Married (Rural) ⁵	Prop. of Widowed/ Div. / Sep. (Rural) ⁵	Prop. of Married (Urban) ⁵	Prop. of Widowed/ Div. / Sep. (Urban) ⁵	State/UT
33	34	35	36	37	38	1
81.31	65.60	44.31	5.74	42.38	4.52	INDIA
						States
74.77	67.05	46.38	7.01	43.13	5.45	1. Andhra Pradesh
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2. Assam
84.42	74.04	46.79	5.30	44.07	3.64	3. Bihar
77.23	64.74	43.58	4.92	42.79	4.39	4. Gujarat
88.25	67.72	43.80	3.81	43.55	3.51	5. Haryana
81.72	55.17	41.66	5.75	43.85	3.63	6. Himachal Pradesh
83.57	65.90	40.52	4.89	38.57	3.82	7. Jammu & Kashmir
80.21	68.61	40.84	6.20	38.90	4.91	8. Karnataka
67.55	60.17	38.02	6.00	37.03	6.18	9. Kerala
84.80	70.77	47.26	5.94	43.26	4.54	10. Madhya Pradesh
79.02	62.12	44.29	6.10	42.87	4.38	11. Maharashtra
75.29	75.02	36.13	3.92	35.84	4.76	12. Manipur
85.67	65.70	36.44	5.06	35.75	4.06	13. Meghalaya
69.74	62.96	36.06	2.71	37.96	0.90	14. Nagaland
77.67	69.11	42.13	6.19	40.92	4.34	15. Orissa
74.62	64.43	40.69	4.27	42.87	3.54	16. Punjab
87.07	74.65	47.05	5.03	44.78	4.08	17. Rajasthan
76.30	56.26	37.15	4.26	40.97	2.68	18. Sikkim
64.60	60.32	40.54	6.98	41.75	5.69	19. Tamil Nadu
80.87	59.05	38.80	5.63	37.84	5.75	20. Tripura
86.11	74.50	46.63	3.42	42.49	3.99	21. Uttar Pradesh
80.57	54.42	39.45	5.91	42.67	4.59	22. West Bengal
						Union Territories
75.65	57.75	40.99	2.86	43.82	1.56	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
73.72	56.00	41.54	4.10	43.02	1.23	24. Arunachal Pradesh
65.73	55.16	45.17	2.20	46.26	2.02	25. Chandigarh
80.78	74.46	44.09	3.90	42.06	3.17	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
80.44	60.49	44.26	3.21	44.70	3.11	27. Delhi
67.29	58.90	35.22	6.65	36.78	5.06	28. Goa, Daman & Diu
83.80	73.73	39.88	6.19	40.22	5.91	29. Lakshadweep
76.75	65.37	34.69	5.41	34.12	4.95	30. Mizoram
69.34	66.98	39.98	6.40	38.92	6.28	31. Pondicherry

TABLE 3: Sex-wise Distribution of Main Workers by

State/Uts	Main Workers				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	33.45	52.62	16.00	48.54	7.28
States					
1. Andhra Pradesh	42.26	59.56	31.95	49.27	10.49
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	29.68	50.01	9.70	43.83	4.17
4. Gujarat	32.22	53.27	13.46	49.85	5.49
5. Haryana	28.35	48.64	4.89	50.01	3.99
6. Himachal Pradesh	34.36	49.22	19.38	53.56	9.59
7. Jammu & Kashmir	30.37	52.86	6.12	49.75	5.11
8. Karnataka	36.76	50.41	22.28	47.88	10.53
9. Kerala	26.68	41.19	13.47	40.37	9.67
10. Madhya Pradesh	38.41	55.30	25.78	46.80	8.31
11. Maharashtra	38.71	53.86	31.39	50.17	9.11
12. Manipur	40.35	47.72	38.85	40.99	22.71
13. Meghalaya	43.44	54.43	37.05	47.33	15.61
14. Nagaland	47.53	52.05	47.50	51.23	10.52
15. Orissa	32.75	55.10	11.07	49.38	7.65
16. Punjab	29.35	53.66	1.72	51.80	3.71
17. Rajasthan	30.48	51.01	10.58	45.93	4.45
18. Sikkim	46.60	55.90	38.01	59.59	15.21
19. Tamil Nadu	39.30	58.35	27.85	50.84	11.01
20. Tripura	29.64	49.80	9.03	44.61	8.25
21. Uttar Pradesh	29.22	50.98	5.90	47.30	2.99
22. West Bengal	28.26	48.72	6.19	48.70	4.66
Union Territories					
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.21	53.80	4.45	56.71	6.89
24. Arunachal Pradesh	49.61	57.21	42.24	59.96	11.20
25. Chandigarh	34.69	58.37	3.10	54.23	9.30
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.81	55.39	26.68	51.38	18.12
27. Delhi	31.93	46.64	6.10	52.93	6.55
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	30.59	44.29	16.19	48.97	12.53
29. Lakshadweep	19.74	31.23	6.36	36.24	4.65
30. Mizoram	41.73	51.73	36.78	46.35	18.45
31. Pondicherry	28.66	48.50	14.35	43.74	8.02

Industrial Categories in States / UTs of India (1981)

Industrial Categories							State/UTs
Cultivator				Agricultural Lab.		1	
Rural		Urban		Rural			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
7	8	9	10	11	12		
55.16	37.07	5.20	4.66	24.00	50.19	INDIA	
						States	
45.08	25.71	4.79	4.24	31.46	62.01	1. Andhra Pradesh	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2. Assam	
51.92	26.73	7.78	4.54	33.69	65.61	3. Bihar	
54.15	34.61	3.95	4.32	23.73	53.98	4. Gujarat	
55.48	59.39	6.00	4.23	19.15	25.71	5. Haryana	
65.66	92.35	5.19	13.09	3.30	1.74	6. Himachal Pradesh	
68.43	75.26	7.93	10.05	3.92	2.41	7. Jammu & Kashmir	
55.32	28.36	7.54	5.43	23.62	55.04	8. Karnataka	
18.62	5.53	2.70	1.41	27.08	48.38	9. Kerala	
64.23	50.34	7.20	8.41	20.82	42.34	10. Madhya Pradesh	
50.36	43.53	2.79	3.59	26.72	49.77	11. Maharashtra	
73.44	70.23	33.25	29.09	3.08	7.21	12. Manipur	
68.82	76.34	2.29	5.36	10.83	11.55	13. Meghalaya	
67.95	96.32	3.23	25.34	1.19	0.28	14. Nagaland	
56.91	26.25	7.16	4.02	24.70	57.21	15. Orissa	
48.81	9.72	5.33	1.21	28.12	42.59	16. Punjab	
73.33	72.13	9.55	17.19	6.77	16.60	17. Rajasthan	
61.22	84.83	1.07	1.69	4.11	3.21	18. Sikkim	
43.82	26.50	3.97	3.16	50.95	60.07	19. Tamil Nadu	
48.59	42.56	3.70	0.47	24.71	35.53	20. Tripura	
70.06	52.42	8.94	5.10	15.83	38.02	21. Uttar Pradesh	
42.87	18.09	1.65	1.01	31.79	48.44	22. West Bengal	
						Union Territories	
23.05	18.93	0.25	0.07	5.24	3.37	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
62.90	93.71	3.04	25.91	2.93	2.01	24. Arunachal Pradesh	
14.43	0.28	0.55	0.07	4.37	15.93	25. Chandigarh	
58.97	74.67	19.58	46.43	9.32	15.35	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
21.75	18.43	0.41	0.20	8.32	13.53	27. Delhi	
23.85	33.80	2.66	8.06	9.94	23.14	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	
--	--	--	--	--	--	29. Lakshadweep	
75.04	94.70	15.69	34.16	1.42	1.16	30. Mizoram	
17.86	4.18	3.15	1.28	43.58	78.76	31. Pondicherry	

TABLE 3 (Concid.): Sex-wise Distribution of Main Workers by

State/UT	Industrial Categories					
	Agricultural Labourers		Fishing etc.			
	Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
INDIA	4.66	16.57	2.53	1.85	1.81	1.77
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.22	28.97	3.80	0.73	1.42	0.65
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	7.98	23.17	0.79	0.46	1.44	0.96
4. Gujarat	3.47	15.09	2.56	2.82	1.73	1.78
5. Haryana	3.56	5.49	0.95	0.43	0.98	0.49
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.07	0.96	3.15	0.85	2.88	1.52
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.45	1.19	3.55	3.13	3.79	1.93
8. Karnataka	6.02	21.25	4.64	3.99	1.79	1.26
9. Kerala	6.79	14.21	11.30	7.27	7.24	1.52
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.36	18.63	2.29	0.70	2.58	1.40
11. Maharashtra	3.28	16.86	3.00	0.82	1.62	0.94
12. Manipur	4.05	7.69	1.30	0.28	1.95	0.48
13. Meghalaya	2.31	3.74	7.27	6.66	3.79	1.72
14. Nagaland	0.97	1.34	0.59	0.03	0.97	0.18
15. Orissa	6.70	19.45	2.43	1.43	3.58	3.03
16. Punjab	5.79	4.09	0.94	1.29	1.14	0.73
17. Rajasthan	2.34	7.04	3.22	3.57	1.20	1.45
18. Sikkim	0.52	0.85	2.14	0.91	0.98	1.07
19. Tamil Nadu	5.53	18.73	2.75	1.78	2.79	5.50
20. Tripura	3.62	1.54	2.40	5.03	2.39	0.82
21. Uttar Pradesh	6.10	9.22	0.45	0.29	1.14	0.58
22. West Bengal	2.65	3.45	3.14	11.00	1.07	0.60
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.20	0.14	21.34	22.00	5.85	2.87
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	0.78	2.15	0.37	2.56	3.85
25. Chandigarh	0.27	0.08	2.72	2.47	0.93	0.39
26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2.49	10.03	2.79	0.70	4.67	1.02
27. Delhi	0.25	0.35	2.77	0.80	0.73	0.43
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.51	5.24	7.57	4.00	3.96	1.52
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	30.56	1.90	20.35	1.41
30. Mizoram	6.87	8.36	0.85	0.08	1.66	1.12
31. Pondicherry	7.34	19.56	7.19	0.43	5.33	0.51

Industrial Categories in States/UTs of India (1981)

Industrial Categories					States/UT
Rest				1	
Rural		Urban			
Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22		
18.31	10.89	88.33	77.00	INDIA	
				States	
19.66	11.55	86.57	66.14	1. Andhra Pradesh	
NA	NA	NA	NA	2. Assam	
13.60	7.20	82.80	71.33	3. Bihar	
19.57	8.59	90.85	78.81	4. Gujarat	
24.42	14.46	89.46	89.79	5. Haryana	
27.89	5.06	90.86	84.43	6. Himachal Pradesh	
24.10	19.20	85.83	86.83	7. Jammu & Kashmir	
16.42	12.61	84.65	72.06	8. Karnataka	
43.00	38.82	83.27	82.86	9. Kerala	
12.66	6.62	85.86	71.56	10. Madhya Pradesh	
19.92	5.88	92.31	78.61	11. Maharashtra	
22.18	22.28	60.75	62.74	12. Manipur	
13.08	5.45	91.61	89.18	13. Meghalaya	
30.27	3.37	94.83	73.14	14. Nagaland	
15.96	15.10	82.23	73.50	15. Orissa	
22.13	46.40	87.74	93.97	16. Punjab	
16.69	7.69	86.91	74.32	17. Rajasthan	
32.53	11.05	97.43	96.39	18. Sikkim	
22.48	11.65	87.71	72.61	19. Tamil Nadu	
24.30	16.88	90.29	97.17	20. Tripura	
13.66	9.27	83.82	85.12	21. Uttar Pradesh	
22.21	22.46	94.63	94.94	22. West Bengal	
				Union Territories	
50.37	55.70	93.70	96.92	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
32.02	3.91	93.27	69.46	24. Arunachal Pradesh	
78.48	81.32	98.25	99.46	25. Chandigarh	
28.92	9.28	73.26	42.52	26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	
67.16	67.24	98.61	99.02	27. Delhi	
58.84	39.05	91.87	85.18	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	
69.44	98.10	79.65	98.59	29. Lakshadweep	
22.69	4.05	75.78	56.36	30. Mizoram	
31.37	16.63	84.18	78.65	31. Pondicherry	

TABLE 4 : Distribution of Migrants by Reasons

State/UT	Reasons of Migration					
	Rural					
	Employment		Education		Family Moved	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	20.07	1.28	4.06	0.46	33.23	9.61
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.44	0.95	6.16	0.82	40.78	15.08
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	27.89	0.44	6.57	0.22	30.46	3.22
4. Gujarat	30.34	2.63	5.14	0.72	26.07	9.70
5. Haryana	31.85	1.51	3.21	0.42	33.88	8.24
6. Himachal Pradesh	33.23	1.47	2.78	0.50	32.47	10.97
7. Jammu & Kashmir	23.70	1.63	1.62	0.29	35.07	9.44
8. Karnataka	22.58	3.08	4.27	0.80	29.62	13.84
9. Kerala	17.06	2.85	2.10	0.91	41.06	24.17
10. Madhya Pradesh	27.74	2.23	3.84	0.50	36.36	11.80
11. Maharashtra	11.99	1.01	4.06	0.54	25.40	11.92
12. Manipur	11.23	1.52	2.15	1.03	62.80	29.74
13. Meghalaya	11.81	3.69	2.27	2.51	29.67	47.56
14. Nagaland	29.23	4.20	7.15	5.26	31.32	51.45
15. Orissa	13.81	0.63	5.04	0.36	40.67	8.87
16. Punjab	19.74	1.30	1.69	0.65	28.88	9.24
17. Rajasthan	33.60	1.46	3.88	0.26	27.71	7.09
18. Sikkim	33.32	3.90	3.37	1.19	35.67	30.25
19. Tamil Nadu	23.63	1.90	4.03	0.69	34.34	13.60
20. Tripura	9.91	1.54	0.89	0.34	37.12	31.27
21. Uttar Pradesh	20.23	0.44	3.46	0.20	33.32	3.86
22. West Bengal	16.90	1.07	2.96	0.34	36.00	10.18
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45.46	1.95	1.72	1.11	28.12	65.42
24. Arunachal Pradesh	35.15	2.51	4.91	1.73	32.99	42.34
25. Chandigarh	61.05	2.15	0.79	0.31	23.23	48.53
26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	39.77	3.46	9.84	2.19	31.28	26.48
27. Delhi	50.86	4.38	3.49	0.84	30.61	19.62
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	23.78	3.46	3.51	1.27	23.90	19.57
29. Lakshadweep	48.63	8.33	2.95	1.95	33.98	77.88
30. Mizoram	10.66	1.84	1.40	0.99	70.46	74.63
31. Pondicherry	24.22	1.83	4.26	0.75	34.32	17.25

and Sex in States/UTs of India (1981 Census)⁸

Reasons of Migration					State/UT
Rural					
Marriage		Others			
Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	1	
4.87	79.47	37.77	9.18	INDIA	
				States	
6.03	71.73	38.59	11.42	1. Andhra Pradesh	
NA	NA	NA	NA	2. Assam	
8.31	92.56	26.77	3.56	3. Bihar	
2.53	77.83	35.92	9.12	4. Gujarat	
3.45	82.15	27.61	7.68	5. Haryana	
1.23	78.61	30.29	8.45	6. Himachal Pradesh	
11.90	82.36	27.71	6.28	7. Jammu & Kashmir	
3.35	67.48	40.18	14.80	8. Karnataka	
9.71	56.43	30.07	15.64	9. Kerala	
6.01	78.05	26.05	7.42	10. Madhya Pradesh	
1.95	67.36	56.60	19.17	11. Maharashtra	
2.77	56.98	21.05	10.73	12. Manipur	
27.61	19.61	28.64	26.63	13. Meghalaya	
0.98	16.88	31.32	22.21	14. Nagaland	
7.05	83.73	33.43	6.41	15. Orissa	
2.48	77.37	47.21	11.44	16. Punjab	
4.52	84.67	30.29	6.52	17. Rajasthan	
1.77	52.10	25.87	12.56	18. Sikkim	
3.64	74.18	34.36	9.63	19. Tamil Nadu	
1.87	33.37	50.21	33.48	20. Tripura	
7.21	90.24	35.78	5.26	21. Uttar Pradesh	
3.72	78.00	40.42	10.41	22. West Bengal	
				Union Territories	
0.74	20.71	23.96	10.81	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
1.04	41.68	25.91	11.74	24. Arunachal Pradesh	
0.21	38.82	14.72	10.19	25. Chandigarh	
7.60	60.54	11.51	7.33	26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	
0.75	67.69	14.29	7.47	27. Delhi	
0.68	50.44	48.13	25.26	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	
1.24	2.80	13.20	9.04	29. Lakshadweep	
1.09	9.01	16.39	13.53	30. Mizoram	
5.71	68.70	31.49	11.47	31. Pondicherry	

TABLE 4 (Concl.) : Distribution of Migrants by Reasons

State/UT	Reasons of Migration					
	Urban					
	Employment		Education		Family Moved	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
INDIA	43.10	4.24	6.81	2.40	26.89	32.07
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	27.67	3.96	9.29	3.88	35.83	39.34
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	49.88	3.54	10.92	3.14	23.78	24.83
4. Gujarat	47.31	6.20	4.87	2.16	25.03	30.50
5. Haryana	45.19	4.28	3.55	1.66	34.13	36.78
6. Himachal Pradesh	53.89	5.85	6.89	3.48	23.93	40.40
7. Jammu & Kashmir	43.78	5.02	4.97	1.47	29.77	26.17
8. Karnataka	42.73	6.17	10.69	3.36	25.07	31.89
9. Kerala	31.05	6.53	4.49	2.88	33.52	27.14
10. Madhya Pradesh	48.72	4.95	8.09	2.05	27.82	33.20
11. Maharashtra	46.00	3.41	7.51	2.62	21.43	32.63
12. Manipur	27.52	6.59	6.86	3.03	40.36	36.99
13. Meghalaya	36.99	8.47	12.32	10.56	26.85	43.29
14. Nagaland	44.17	9.73	11.31	11.48	15.04	46.85
15. Orissa	41.90	4.49	7.45	2.55	24.32	39.72
16. Punjab	37.37	3.03	2.66	1.52	25.45	25.24
17. Rajasthan	48.43	3.69	9.33	1.60	26.36	26.18
18. Sikkim	52.02	10.33	3.84	3.06	18.27	42.50
19. Tamil Nadu	45.97	4.77	5.07	2.42	28.97	35.22
20. Tripura	18.14	3.48	3.92	1.87	25.65	32.09
21. Uttar Pradesh	42.53	2.87	8.29	1.82	26.51	20.92
22. West Bengal	37.04	3.41	3.42	1.36	26.41	31.10
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	68.78	4.59	2.46	2.01	18.75	64.30
24. Arunachal Pradesh	56.49	8.90	7.01	4.18	18.53	65.80
25. Chandigarh	55.04	3.62	5.50	3.29	25.61	60.26
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.01	3.10	6.76	0.80	26.32	40.84
27. Delhi	46.90	4.69	2.86	1.72	34.88	51.91
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	43.41	6.69	4.79	2.55	28.61	39.05
29. Lakshadweep	52.44	9.01	8.69	3.75	22.36	81.54
30. Mizoram	26.11	4.11	6.62	5.28	48.38	67.02
31. Pondicherry	35.59	3.88	4.17	1.30	33.70	31.45

and Sex in States/UTs of India (1981 Census)^b

Reasons of Migration					State/UT
Urban					
Marriage		Others			
Males	Females	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	i	
1.05	46.78	22.15	14.51	INDIA	
				States	
1.44	38.47	25.77	14.35	1. Andhra Pradesh	
NA	NA	NA	NA	2. Assam	
1.48	63.46	13.94	5.03	3. Bihar	
0.61	46.20	22.18	14.94	4. Gujarat	
0.90	46.82	16.23	10.46	5. Haryana	
0.22	37.99	15.07	12.28	6. Himachal Pradesh	
3.30	56.55	18.18	10.79	7. Jammu & Kashmir	
0.94	42.97	20.57	15.61	8. Karnataka	
8.22	48.48	22.72	14.97	9. Kerala	
0.98	51.22	14.39	8.58	10. Madhya Pradesh	
0.60	42.41	24.46	18.93	11. Maharashtra	
1.45	42.18	23.81	11.21	12. Manipur	
3.03	17.34	20.81	20.34	13. Meghalaya	
0.39	16.84	29.09	15.10	14. Nagaland	
0.92	40.44	25.41	12.80	15. Orissa	
0.82	49.33	33.70	20.88	16. Punjab	
1.54	60.39	14.34	8.14	17. Rajasthan	
0.32	29.15	25.55	14.96	18. Sikkim	
1.11	43.90	18.88	13.69	19. Tamil Nadu	
0.18	20.80	52.11	41.76	20. Tripura	
1.59	64.77	21.08	9.62	21. Uttar Pradesh	
0.53	38.03	32.60	26.10	22. West Bengal	
				Union Territories	
0.25	24.14	9.76	4.96	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
0.32	10.39	17.85	10.73	24. Arunachal Pradesh	
0.07	20.64	13.78	12.19	25. Chandigarh	
1.09	40.36	17.82	14.90	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
0.38	27.96	15.00	13.72	27. Delhi	
0.43	34.90	22.76	16.81	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	
0.21	2.24	16.30	3.48	29. Lakshadweep	
0.48	9.58	18.41	14.01	30. Mizoram	
2.94	47.15	23.60	16.22	31. Pondicherry	

TABLE 5: Proportions of Different Religions in

State/UT	Proportions of different religions (Rural)							
	Hindu	Muslim	Chris.	Sikh	Budd.	Jain	Other	R.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	84.54	9.82	2.26	2.02	0.63	0.23	0.50	0.01
States								
1. Andhra Pradesh	92.30	5.21	2.44	—	0.02	—	—	0.02
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	83.43	13.68	1.02	0.01	—	0.01	1.85	—
4. Gujarat	93.71	5.37	0.26	0.01	—	0.60	0.01	0.04
5. Haryana	88.78	4.79	0.05	6.31	—	0.08	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	96.32	1.54	0.05	0.91	1.14	0.01	0.01	0.02
7. Jammu & Kashmir	31.95	64.72	0.06	1.89	1.37	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	90.78	7.22	1.22	—	0.15	0.63	0.01	—
9. Kerala	58.13	21.09	20.76	—	—	0.01	—	0.01
10. Madhya Pradesh	96.13	2.42	0.55	0.10	0.11	0.34	0.35	—
11. Maharashtra	86.87	5.53	0.43	0.02	6.34	0.77	0.03	0.01
12. Manipur	53.31	7.32	35.82	0.01	0.03	—	2.87	0.63
13. Meghalaya	12.96	3.13	54.19	0.04	0.09	0.02	29.45	0.13
14. Nagaland	10.23	1.10	84.37	0.04	0.03	—	4.23	—
15. Orissa	95.93	1.13	1.73	0.01	0.03	0.01	1.16	0.01
16. Punjab	26.51	0.89	1.25	71.30	0.01	0.01	0.04	—
17. Rajasthan	92.29	4.89	0.06	1.59	0.01	1.16	0.01	—
18. Sikkim	67.66	0.57	1.93	0.06	29.03	0.01	0.72	0.03
19. Tamil Nadu	91.73	2.90	5.30	—	—	0.04	0.03	—
20. Tripura	88.44	7.23	1.33	0.01	2.98	0.01	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	86.31	13.18	0.08	0.34	0.04	0.04	0.01	—
22. West Bengal	73.63	24.86	0.55	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.65	0.01
Union Territories								
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	61.52	6.59	30.59	0.36	0.04	—	0.14	0.75
24. Arunachal Pradesh	26.61	0.55	4.38	0.16	14.26	—	53.90	0.14
25. Chandigarh	59.25	2.13	0.23	38.22	—	0.10	0.05	0.02
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.43	1.44	1.59	0.01	0.19	0.27	0.06	—
27. Delhi	95.87	2.46	0.24	1.26	0.05	0.10	—	0.01
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	67.46	1.95	30.37	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.10
29. Lakshadweep	2.25	97.45	0.30	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	6.57	0.29	81.84	0.06	10.84	—	0.40	—
31. Pondicherry	91.09	5.79	3.10	—	—	—	0.02	—

States/UTs of India (1981 Census)^a

Proportions of different religions (Urban)								State U.T.
Hindu	Muslim	Chrs.	Sikh	Budd.	Jain	Other	P.N.S	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
76.52	16.28	2.99	1.80	0.96	1.30	0.14	0.01	INDIA
77.08	19.16	3.45	0.11	0.04	0.14	0.01	0.01	States
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 Andhra Pradesh
79.74	17.25	1.36	0.81	0.02	0.25	0.56	-	2. Assam
80.29	15.54	0.68	0.19	0.07	3.09	0.12	0.03	3. Bihar
91.45	1.43	0.27	5.84	0.01	0.99	0.01	0.00	4. Gujarat
89.10	2.65	0.65	4.97	2.29	0.26	0.03	0.05	5. Haryana
33.33	62.20	0.45	3.53	0.38	0.12	-	-	6. Himachal Pradesh
73.97	20.49	4.13	0.05	0.03	1.23	0.10	-	7. Jammu & Kashmir
58.25	21.97	19.70	0.02	-	0.04	0.01	0.01	8. Karnataka
80.48	14.13	1.18	0.96	0.23	2.85	0.11	-	9. Kerala
71.27	16.15	2.82	0.45	5.18	2.94	0.29	0.01	10. Madhya Pradesh
78.78	6.08	12.57	0.22	0.05	0.26	1.45	0.58	11. Maharashtra
41.03	2.99	45.48	0.53	0.71	0.14	9.08	0.04	12. Manipur
36.85	3.81	57.57	0.38	0.28	0.95	0.16	-	13. Meghalaya
91.59	5.12	2.54	0.41	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.03	14. Nagaland
64.16	1.30	0.72	33.19	-	0.55	0.07	0.01	15. Orissa
78.20	16.21	0.34	0.39	0.04	4.29	0.03	-	16. Punjab
65.14	3.38	3.73	0.30	27.10	0.18	0.7	0.02	17. Rajasthan
83.04	9.90	6.76	0.02	-	0.24	0.04	-	18. Sikkim
96.67	2.82	0.23	0.04	0.15	0.09	0.01	-	19. Tamil Nadu
69.63	28.48	0.46	0.76	0.08	0.53	0.05	-	20. Tripura
86.23	12.24	0.67	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.02	-	21. Uttar Pradesh
								22. West Bengal
								Union Territories
72.96	14.13	11.51	1.00	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.15	23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
66.74	4.38	3.43	0.68	5.56	0.07	18.74	0.40	24. Arunachal Pradesh
76.36	2.01	1.04	19.95	0.11	0.44	0.06	0.03	25. Chandigarh
83.34	7.80	7.00	-	0.03	1.63	0.10	0.10	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
82.64	8.16	1.05	6.73	0.12	1.27	0.02	0.01	27. Delhi
62.65	9.70	27.03	0.26	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.08	28. Goa, Daman & Diu
7.05	91.81	1.08	-	-	-	-	0.06	29. Lakshadweep
8.88	0.94	89.83	0.15	0.08	0.01	0.11	-	30. Mizoram
80.53	6.32	12.96	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.03	31. Pondicherry

TABLE 6 : Literacy Rates and Distribution of Literates by

State/UT	Rural Literacy Rates			Urban Literacy Rates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	29.65	40.79	17.96	57.40	65.83	47.82
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.24	32.25	14.08	51.99	61.89	41.55
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	22.50	34.38	10.17	52.18	62.47	39.81
4. Gujarat	36.20	47.85	24.06	60.31	68.62	51.13
5. Haryana	30.33	43.44	15.37	56.86	64.95	47.35
6. Himachal Pradesh	40.42	51.36	29.36	67.44	73.32	60.04
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21.63	31.64	10.47	45.56	53.55	36.44
8. Karnataka	31.05	42.06	19.77	56.71	64.98	47.78
9. Kerala	69.11	74.13	64.25	76.11	80.10	72.20
10. Madhya Pradesh	21.22	32.91	8.99	54.02	64.41	42.26
11. Maharashtra	38.15	51.25	24.88	63.92	71.80	54.65
12. Manipur	37.37	49.33	25.06	52.44	64.30	40.20
13. Meghalaya	27.45	30.83	23.96	64.12	68.90	58.82
14. Nagaland	38.59	46.09	30.25	64.23	69.26	56.91
15. Orissa	31.49	44.51	18.45	54.77	65.13	42.72
16. Punjab	35.21	41.91	27.63	55.63	60.73	49.72
17. Rajasthan	17.99	29.65	5.46	48.35	60.55	34.45
18. Sikkim	30.05	40.25	18.24	54.86	61.44	45.42
19. Tamil Nadu	38.56	51.16	25.80	63.45	72.50	53.99
20. Tripura	38.23	48.24	27.64	73.66	79.95	67.09
21. Uttar Pradesh	23.06	35.18	9.49	45.88	54.73	35.43
22. West Bengal	33.12	43.58	22.06	62.66	69.08	54.82
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.58	53.94	37.07	65.54	71.69	56.98
24. Arunachal Pradesh	18.51	26.36	9.60	53.22	60.80	41.18
25. Chandigarh	44.73	52.29	33.74	66.15	70.19	60.94
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.71	34.32	14.91	54.17	62.91	44.28
27. Delhi	47.56	60.11	32.08	62.64	69.05	54.71
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	52.68	62.39	43.08	64.99	71.96	57.39
29. Lakshadweep	51.98	62.25	41.57	58.65	68.66	48.25
30. Mizoram	55.24	60.19	49.92	74.06	77.26	70.47
31. Pondicherry	47.98	59.39	36.30	63.04	71.77	54.23

Educational Levels in States/UTs of India (1981 Census)¹⁰

Levels of Education (Rural)							State/UT
Below Primary		Primary		Middle			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	1	
35.42	41.09	31.68	35.95	17.45	14.98	INDIA	
States							
27.03	32.47	41.69	46.88	17.07	14.34	1. Andhra Pradesh	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2. Assam	
33.77	47.42	20.58	25.03	22.77	20.76	3. Bihar	
49.08	57.01	27.44	27.66	9.10	6.66	4. Gujarat	
34.49	45.42	30.26	36.72	18.10	10.25	5. Haryana	
36.03	41.89	32.01	41.06	15.08	9.40	6. Himachal Pradesh	
27.79	37.57	29.13	33.80	24.51	16.73	7. Jammu & Kashmir	
29.43	36.38	36.20	37.39	19.89	18.31	8. Karnataka	
28.84	29.42	33.39	34.53	24.28	24.08	9. Kerala	
49.89	57.51	29.38	30.41	11.45	7.95	10. Madhya Pradesh	
33.07	41.40	32.68	35.01	20.61	17.56	11. Maharashtra	
33.30	44.79	25.09	26.30	21.66	16.40	12. Manipur	
37.01	43.61	32.45	33.62	22.64	18.21	13. Meghalya	
43.81	56.56	28.95	27.54	13.80	9.53	14. Nagaland	
44.01	49.03	27.82	32.04	18.70	15.44	15. Orissa	
28.37	32.51	32.19	42.45	18.72	12.72	16. Punjab	
42.90	50.51	30.35	34.34	15.11	9.60	17. Rajasthan	
46.33	53.72	35.74	32.62	8.40	7.62	18. Sikkim	
34.05	40.82	38.08	37.94	12.75	11.44	19. Tamil Nadu	
49.29	57.00	25.83	26.54	13.07	9.91	20. Tripura	
35.26	45.04	28.81	36.93	5.46	10.68	21. Uttar Pradesh	
30.73	37.29	40.00	44.74	14.84	11.29	22. West Bengal	
Union Territories							
39.01	49.41	32.62	29.92	13.87	11.12	23. Andaman & Nicobar	
47.84	59.41	24.12	20.91	11.17	8.36	24. Arunachal Pradesh	
23.22	34.94	29.82	41.62	19.53	13.38	25. Chandigarh	
53.54	58.09	22.02	22.07	6.37	6.50	26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
25.89	38.62	23.59	31.18	18.81	13.80	27. Delhi	
31.12	34.56	30.20	31.37	19.10	18.76	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	
42.10	43.05	33.01	38.03	15.97	14.59	29. Lakshadweep	
60.93	73.74	23.10	18.11	8.55	5.70	30. Mizoram	
31.72	40.63	33.50	36.42	15.05	13.02	31. Pondicherry	

TABLE 6 : (Concid.) Literacy Rates and Distribution of Literates by

State/UT	Levels of Education(Rural)					
	H. Secondary		Graduate and above		Levels of Below Primary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
INDIA	13.43	7.28	2.02	0.70	21.87	26.92
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	12.40	5.84	1.80	0.46	16.65	22.05
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bihar	20.80	6.47	2.08	0.32	25.14	35.34
4. Gujarat	12.84	8.08	1.54	0.59	29.81	35.76
5. Haryana	15.18	6.93	1.98	0.68	23.16	26.72
6. Himachal Pradesh	14.51	6.95	2.37	0.71	19.10	23.06
7. Jammu & Kashmir	15.86	10.86	2.72	1.04	17.56	21.02
8. Karnataka	12.67	7.47	1.81	0.45	18.39	22.83
9. Kerala	11.83	10.87	1.66	1.10	23.50	24.94
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.69	3.53	1.60	0.60	28.70	35.68
11. Maharashtra	11.94	5.59	1.70	0.44	18.50	23.26
12. Manipur	16.23	10.54	3.72	1.97	25.91	32.47
13. Meghalaya	6.94	4.05	0.96	0.51	17.59	20.73
14. Nagaland	11.70	5.82	1.74	0.55	30.01	36.44
15. Orissa	8.03	3.20	1.44	0.29	23.03	30.52
16. Punjab	18.45	11.25	2.27	1.07	20.66	23.21
17. Rajasthan	9.80	4.66	1.84	0.89	26.33	33.48
18. Sikkim	7.79	5.08	1.74	0.96	20.48	25.90
19. Tamil Nadu	13.71	9.20	1.41	0.60	20.71	25.92
20. Tripura	10.28	5.98	1.53	0.57	23.58	30.86
21. Uttar Pradesh	27.55	6.45	2.92	0.90	24.35	30.11
22. West Bengal	11.77	5.73	2.66	0.95	17.65	21.88
Union Territories						
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.67	8.53	1.83	1.02	26.80	33.17
24. Arunachal Pradesh	13.00	8.72	3.87	2.60	26.77	35.50
25. Chandigarh	24.56	9.35	2.87	0.71	18.40	20.88
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.73	11.77	2.34	1.57	35.96	39.66
27. Delhi	27.00	14.47	4.71	1.92	21.33	25.49
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	16.64	13.58	2.94	1.73	21.54	25.98
29. Lakshadweep	7.64	4.08	1.28	0.25	40.07	54.78
30. Mizoram	6.49	2.35	0.93	0.10	39.49	51.20
31. Pondicherry	18.13	9.49	1.60	0.44	24	30.02

Educational Levels in States/UTs of India (1981 Census)¹⁰

Levels of Education (Urban)									
Primary		Middle		H Sec		Graduate and above			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	State/UT	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1	
23 86	28 60	18 75	18 93	26 66	19 87	8 86	5 68	INDIA	
								States	
26 41	34 85	20 65	21 75	27 59	17 68	8 70	3 67	1 Andhra Pradesh	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 Assam	
12 31	15 90	20 83	24 41	32 57	20 28	9 15	4 07	3 Bihar	
25 05	28 57	11 93	9 89	25 57	20 87	7 64	4 91	4 Gujarat	
21 76	26 30	17 96	16 44	28 66	23 17	8 46	7 37	5 Harvana	
20 55	25 51	15 18	14 89	32 99	26 94	12 19	9 60	6 Himachal Pradesh	
18 93	21 62	21 87	21 64	30 42	26 91	11 22	8 81	7 Jammu & Kashmir	
23 81	28 05	21 56	23 66	28 03	21 34	8 21	4 12	8 Karnataka	
28 85	29 88	26 48	25 85	16 32	15 84	4 85	3 49	9 Kerala	
22 96	26 28	17 27	16 02	21 48	15 47	9 59	6 55	10 Madhya Pradesh	
23 28	27 24	22 33	23 29	28 21	21 00	7 68	5 21	11 Maharashtra	
18 79	20 76	22 37	20 56	23 65	20 19	9 28	6 02	12 Manipur	
18 48	22 14	28 62	28 96	24 90	20 91	10 41	7 26	13 Meghalaya	
25 83	27 05	17 29	17 91	21 22	16 04	5 65	2 56	14 Naqaland	
20 77	26 69	24 18	25 06	23 38	14 04	8 64	3 69	15 Orissa	
22 05	25 95	18 23	16 88	30 43	26 49	8 63	7 47	16 Punjab	
22 53	27 97	17 64	16 96	24 12	15 84	9 38	5 75	17 Rajasthan	
34 75	33 98	14 96	15 05	22 84	20 08	6 97	4 99	18 Sikkim	
29 19	33 33	16 57	16 91	27 68	20 89	5 85	2 95	19 Tamil Nadu	
20 24	25 35	18 61	17 74	27 87	20 52	9 70	5 53	20 Tripura	
21 20	25 39	16 54	14 80	26 39	20 55	11 52	9 18	21 Uttar Pradesh	
								Union Territories	
28 83	35 77	17 56	17 97	25 82	17 83	10 14	6 55	22 West Bengal	
29 38	25 84	16 24	14 51	22 46	21 48	5 12	5 00	23 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
21 86	21 93	14 58	15 59	28 12	21 23	8 67	5 76	24 Arunachal Pradesh	
15 98	18 29	13 17	13 54	31 03	29 18	21 42	18 11	25 Chandigarh	
23 87	24 29	9 32	7 31	24 83	24 08	6 02	4 66	26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
19 52	22 27	15 53	14 39	28 46	23 97	15 16	13 88	27 Delhi	
26 03	28 73	18 19	18 62	26 33	21 74	7 91	4 93	28 cGoa Daman & Diu	
26 81	26 58	17 05	11 25	13 37	6 80	2 70	0 59	29 Lakshadweep	
25 53	22 96	14 77	13 66	16 34	10 95	3 87	1 23	30 Mizoram	
28 39	32 95	16 20	16 17	25 86	18 50	5 43	2 36	31 Pondicherry	

Notes on Table 1 to 6:

1. Source: Padmanabha, P., 'Primary Census Abstracts: General Population'. Census of India 1981, Series 1, India, Part II-B(i). Delhi: Controller of Publications: 1983, pp. 4—27.
2. The growth in urban population are computed from statistics available in:
 - (i) Mitra, A. 'Union Primary Census Abstract', Census of India 1961, Volume I, India, Part II-A(ii). Delhi, Manager of Publication, 1963.
 - (ii) Chandrasekhar, A. 'Union Primary Census Abstracts'. Census of India 1971, Series I, India, Part II-A(ii). Delhi, Controller of Publications, 1971.
 - (iii) Padmanabha, P. (1983). Same as cited at Note 1 above.
3. Source: 'Statistical Abstract: India 1980'. New Series No. 25. Central Statistical Organization. Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, New Delhi: 1982.
4. Sex Ratio is defined as the number of women per 1,000 men. The sex ratios for different States are computed from source cited at Note 1 above.
5. Source: 'Table C-1: Age, Sex and Marital Status'. In: Padmanabha, P., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India 1981, Series 1, India, Part IV(a). Delhi, Controller of Publications: 1988, p. 46—139.
6. Dependency Ratio is the ratio of population in the age groups 'below 14' and 'above 65' to the economically active population group belonging to 15—64 years age group. The Dependency Ratios are computed from 1981 Census data available from Table C-1 cited at Note 5 above.
7. Computed from reference cited at Note 1 above.
8. Computed from 'Table D-3: Migrants by Sex, Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence and Reason for Migration'. In Padmanabha, P., 'Migration Tables', Census of India 1981, India, Series 1, Part V(A+B) Delhi. Controller of Publications : 1988, pp.
9. Computed from 'Table HH-15: Household Population by Religion of Head of Household'. In Padmanabha, P., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India, 1981, Series 1, India, Part IV. New Delhi, Controller of Publications, 1985: 2—24.
10. Computed from 'Table C-2 (Part A and B): Age, Sex and Levels of Education'. In: Padmanabha, P., 'Social and Cultural Tables'. Census of India 1981, Series 1, India, Part IV-A. Delhi, Controller of Publications: 1988, pp. 142—301.

Appendix II

**Figures showing patterns of Household structures in
States and Union Territories in India**

Figure-A I

**PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES
IN STATES/UTs OF INDIA (1981 RURAL)**

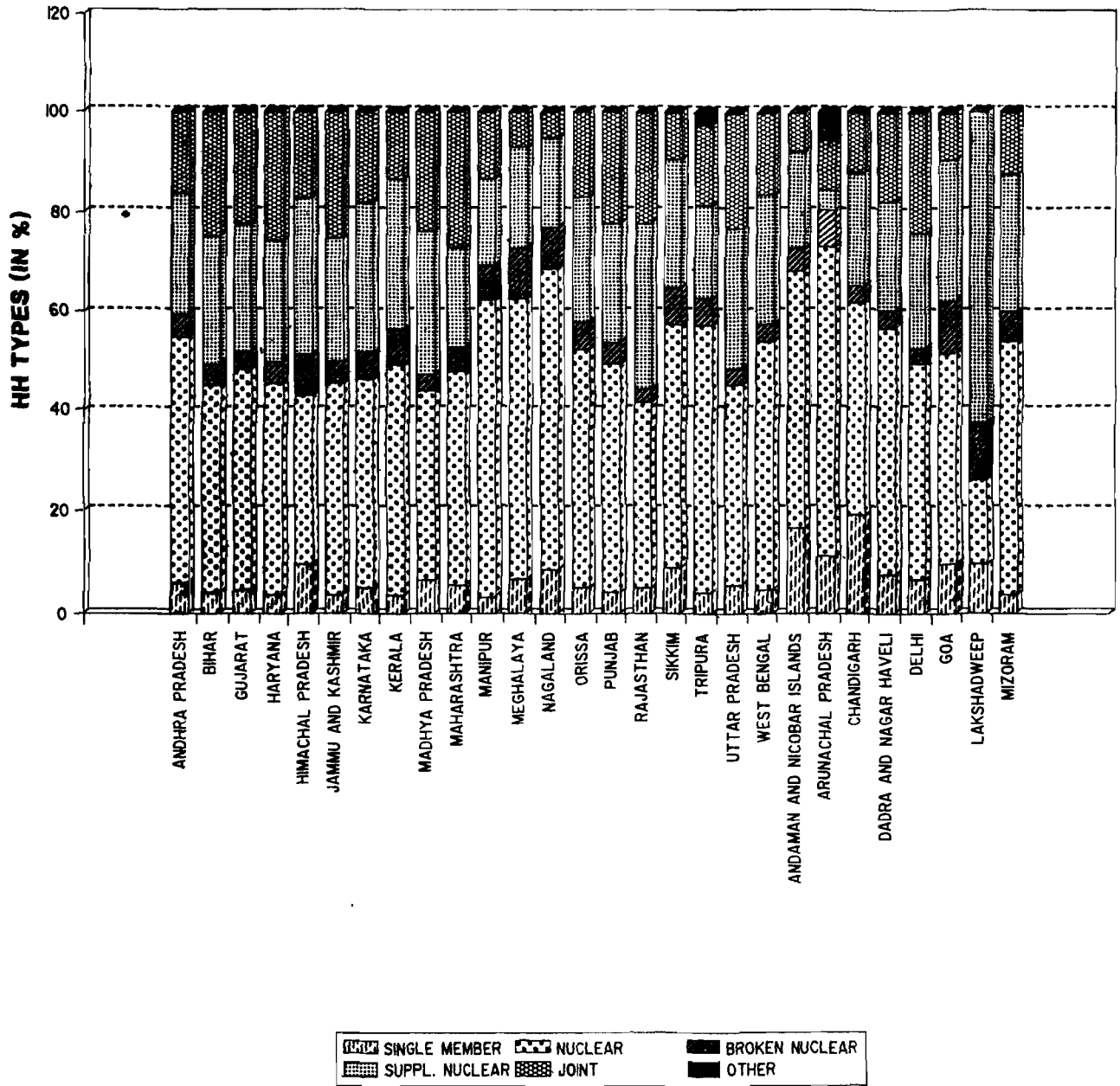
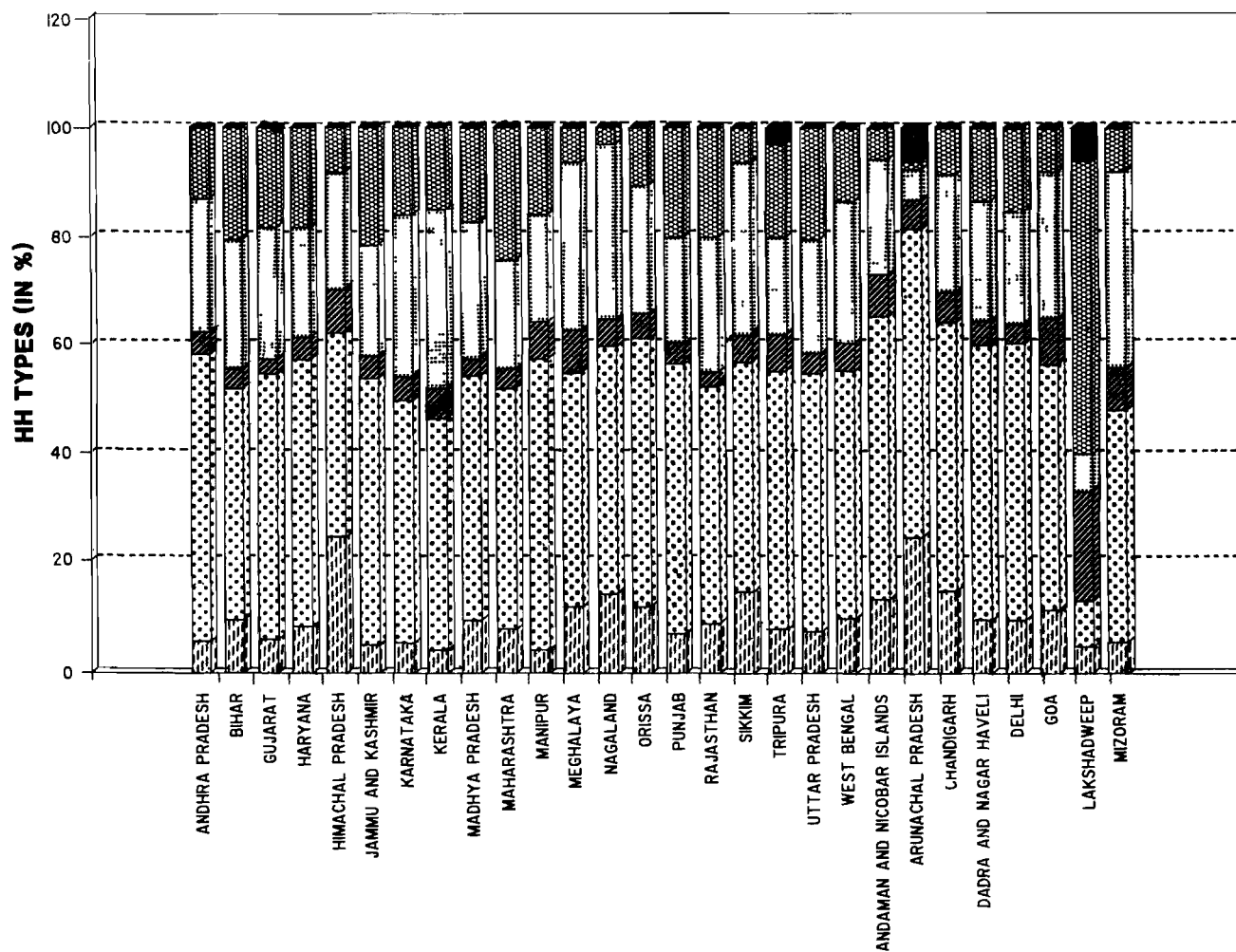


Figure-A 2

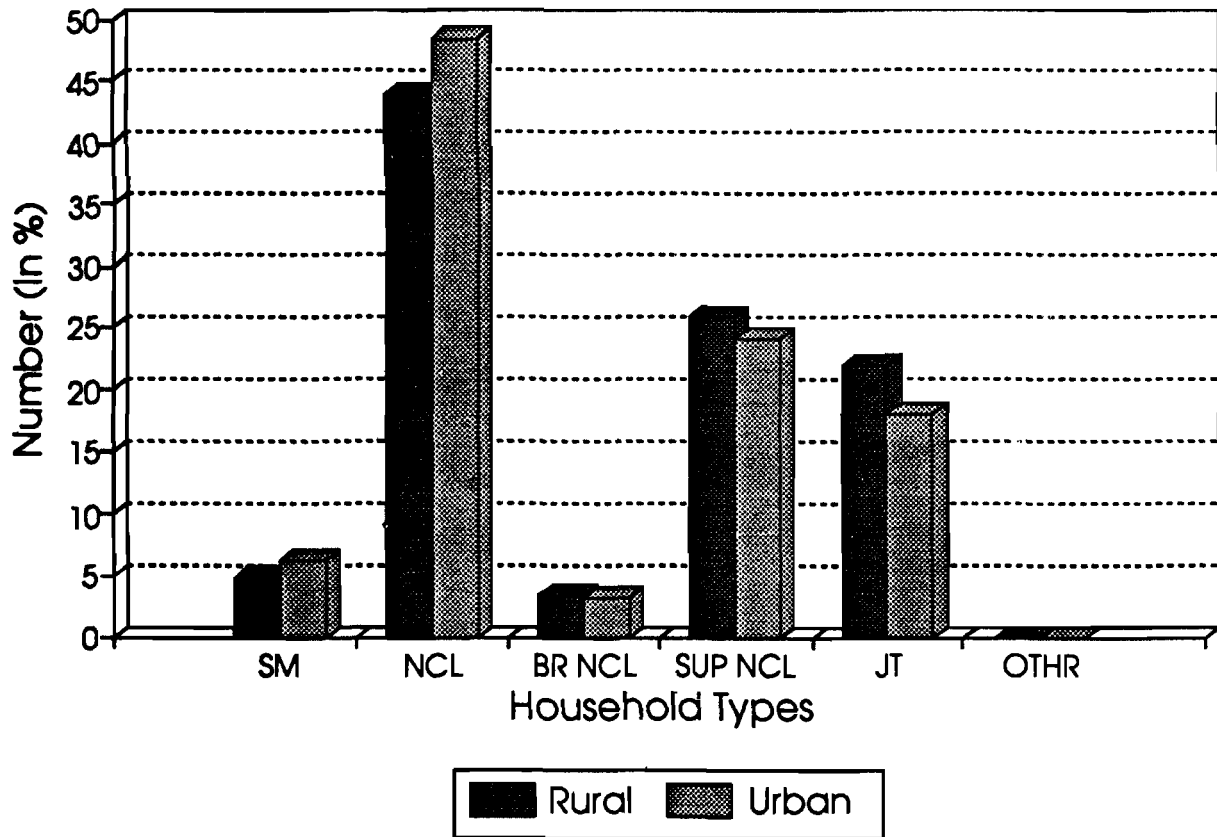
**PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES
IN STATES/UTs OF INDIA (1981 URBAN)**



SINGLE MEMBER
 SUPPL NUCLEAR
 NUCLEAR
 JOINT
 BROKEN NUCLEAR
 OTHER

Figure A3

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN GUJARAT (1981 CENSUS)

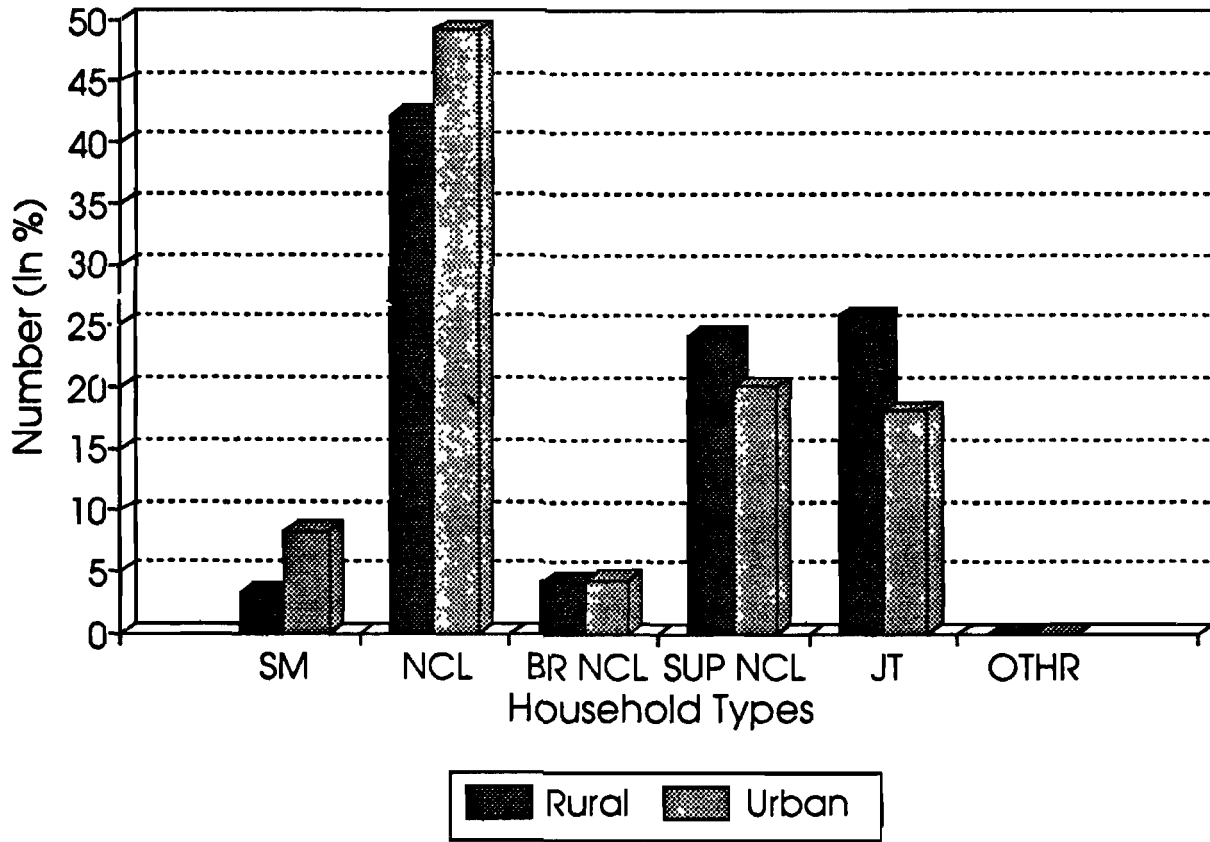


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A4

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN HARYANA (1981 CENSUS)

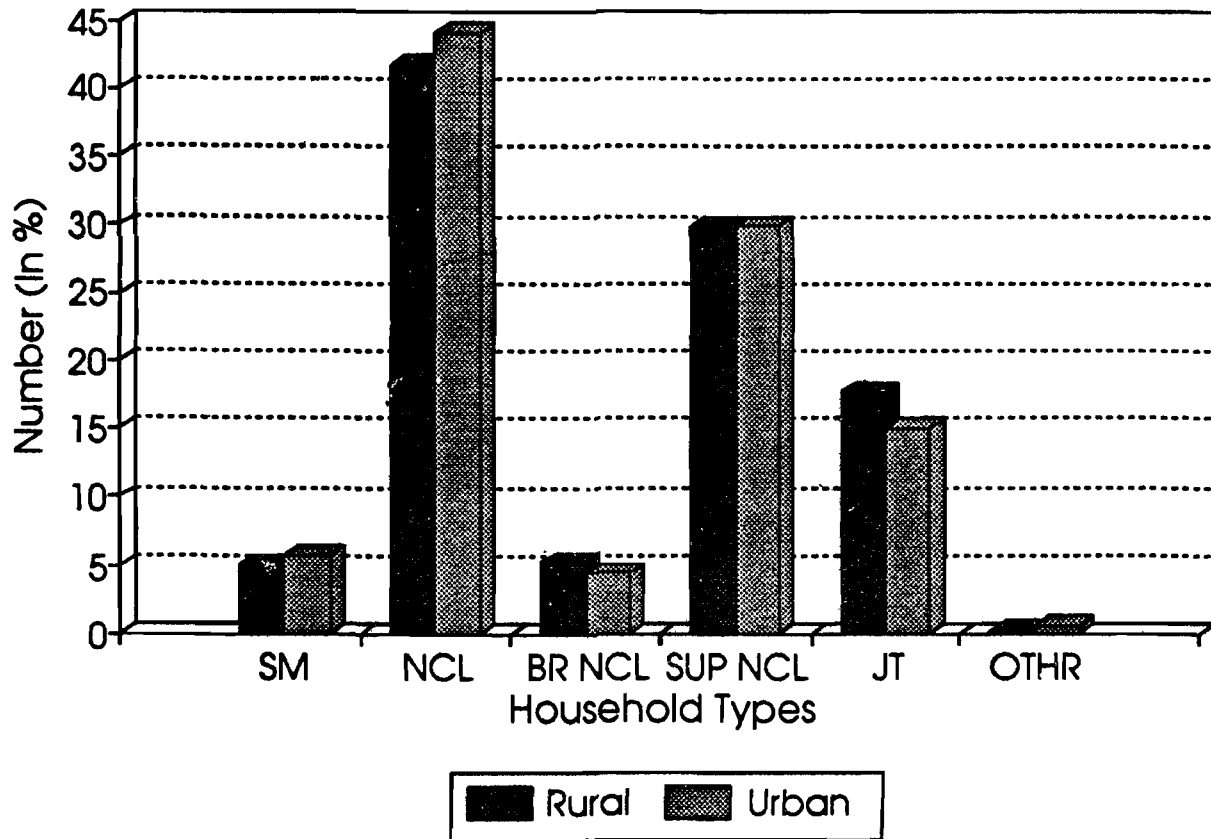


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A5

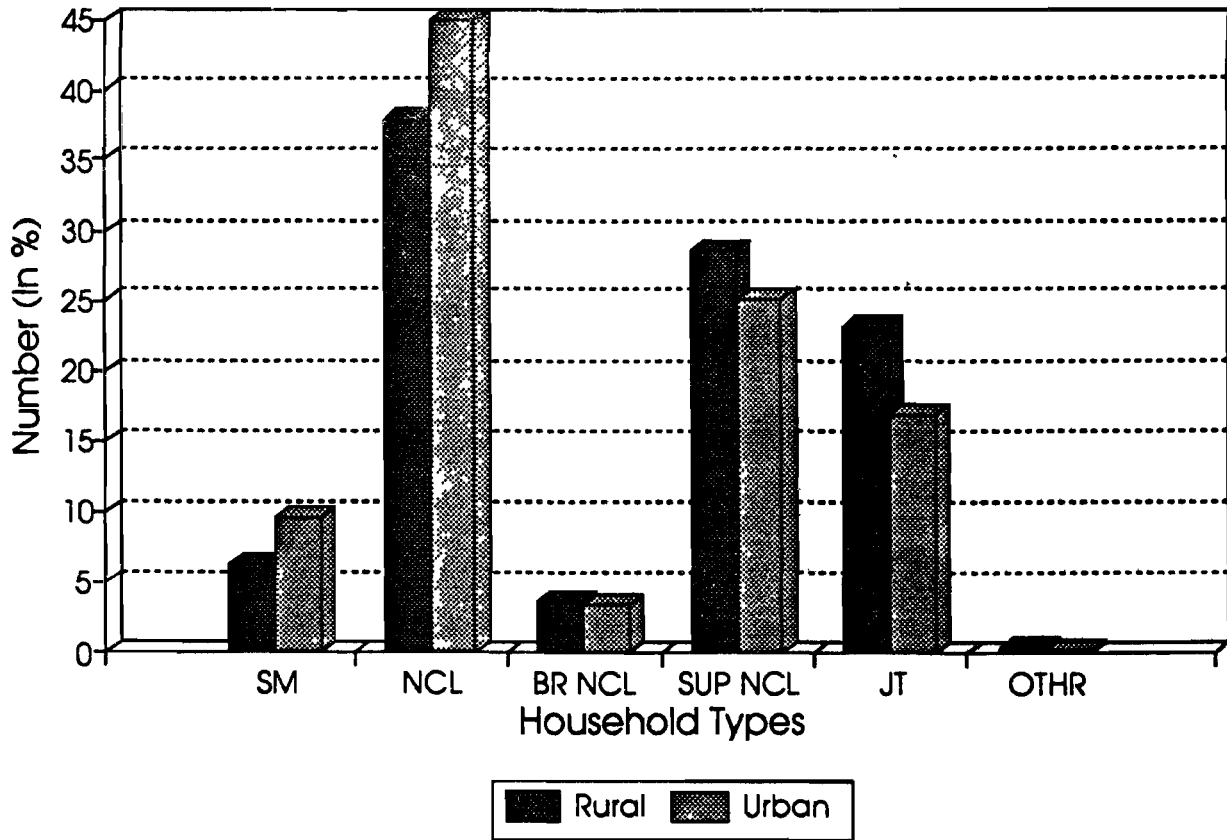
HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN KARNATAKA (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations
SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A6

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN MADHYA PRADESH (1981 CENSUS)

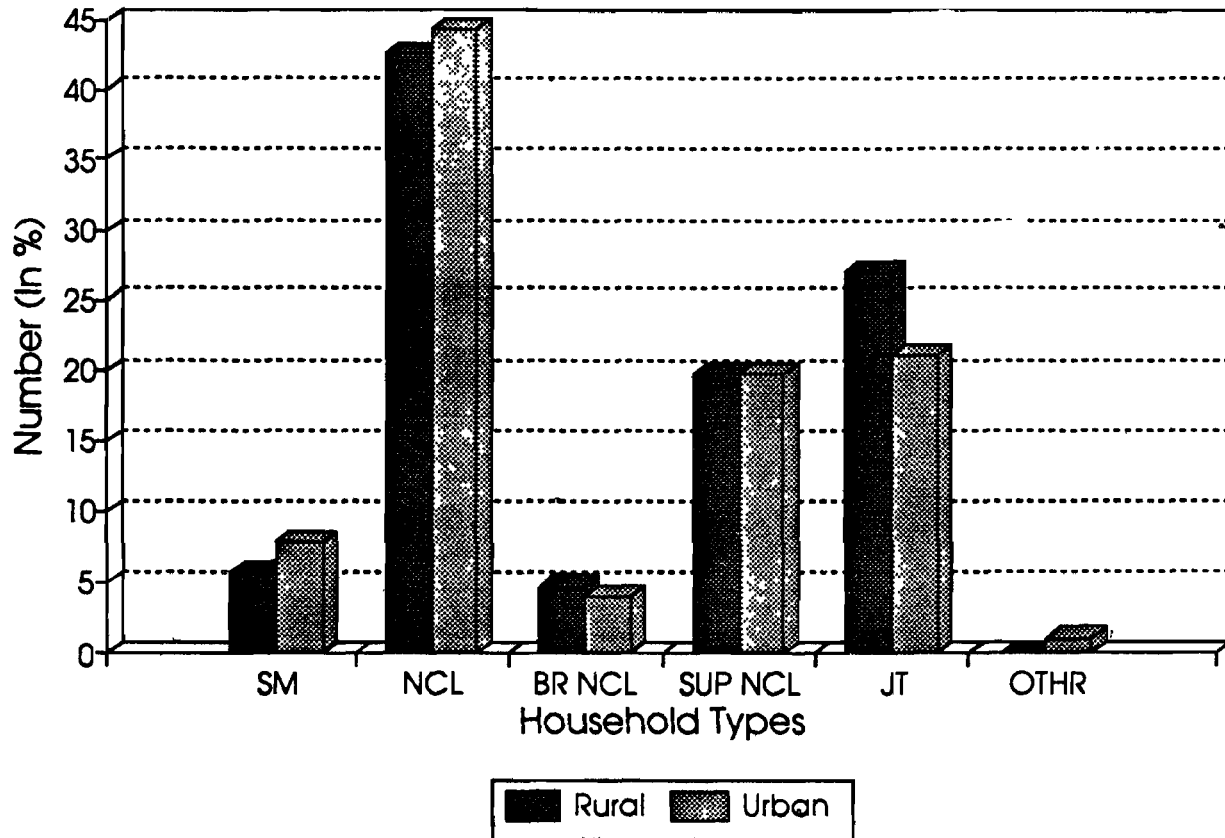


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A7

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN MAHARASHTRA (1981 CENSUS)

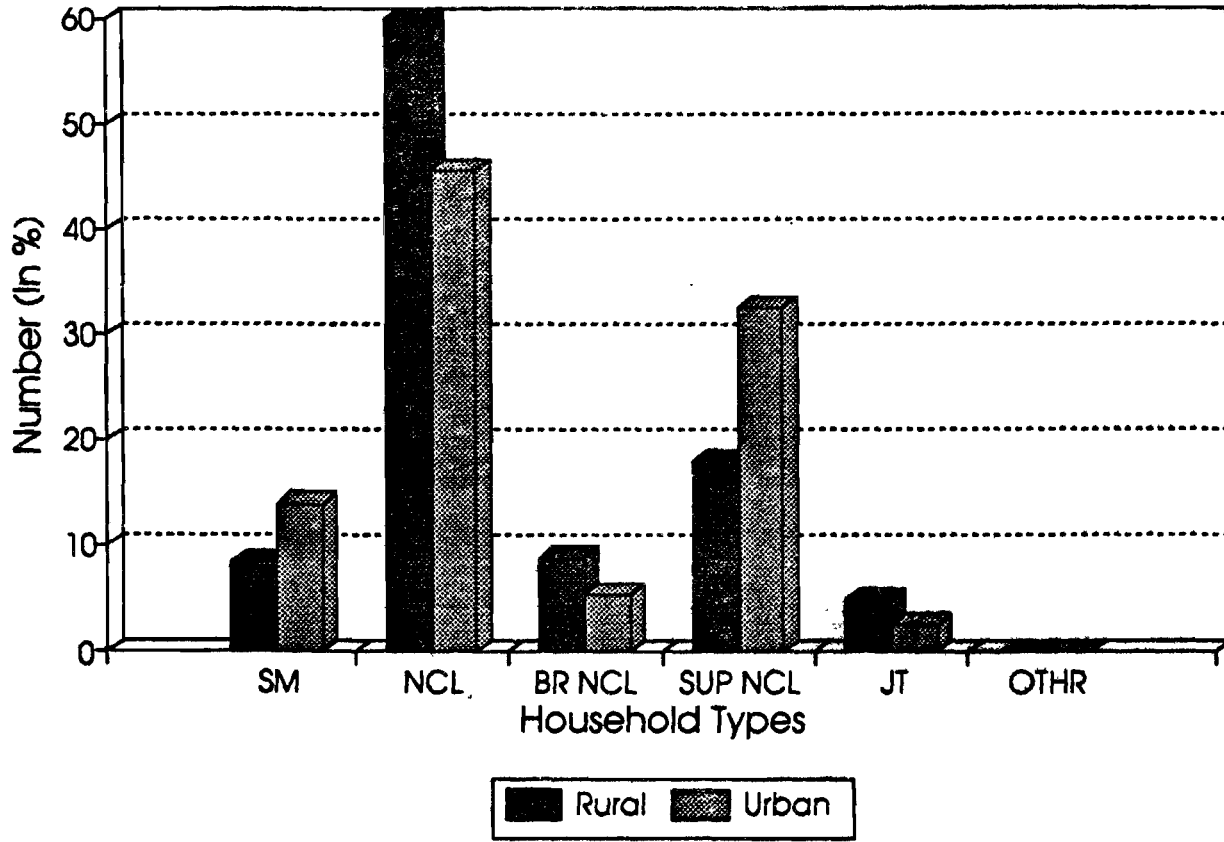


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A8

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN NAGALAND (1981 CENSUS)

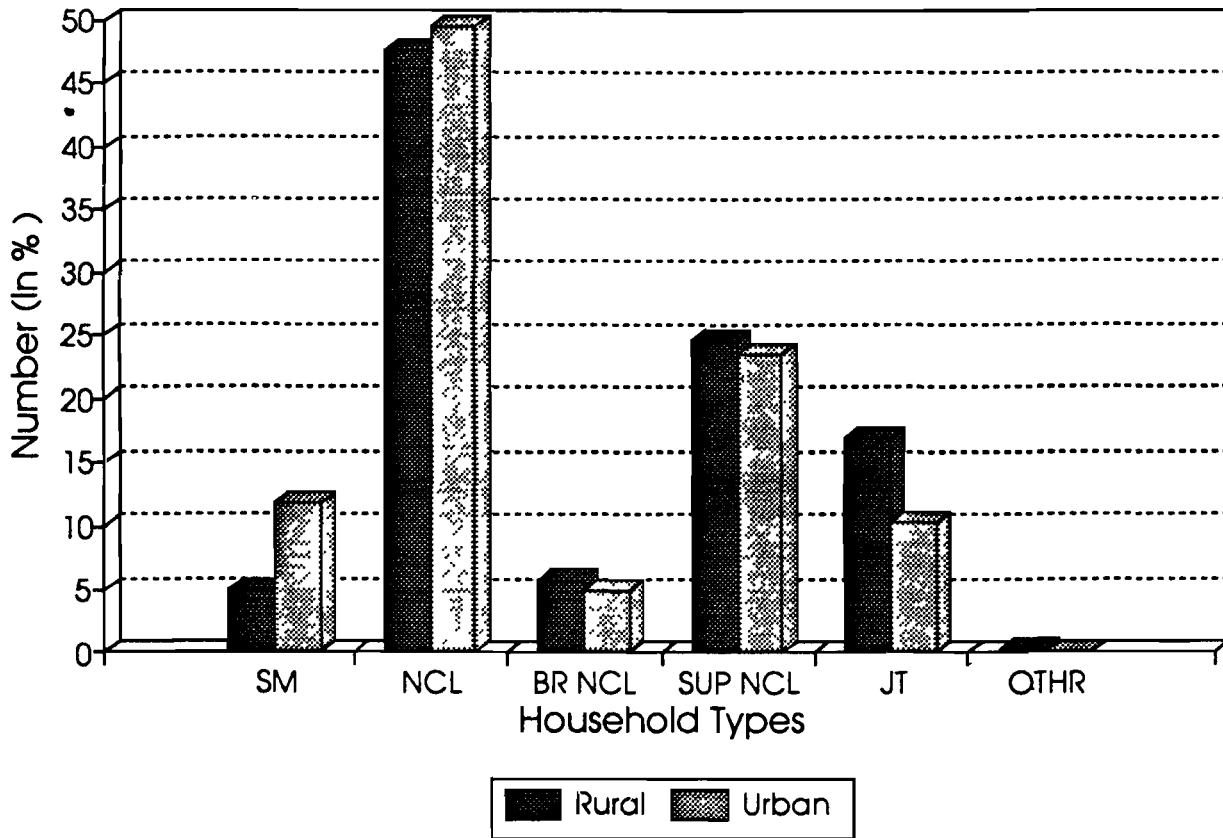


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A9

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN ORISSA (1981 CENSUS)

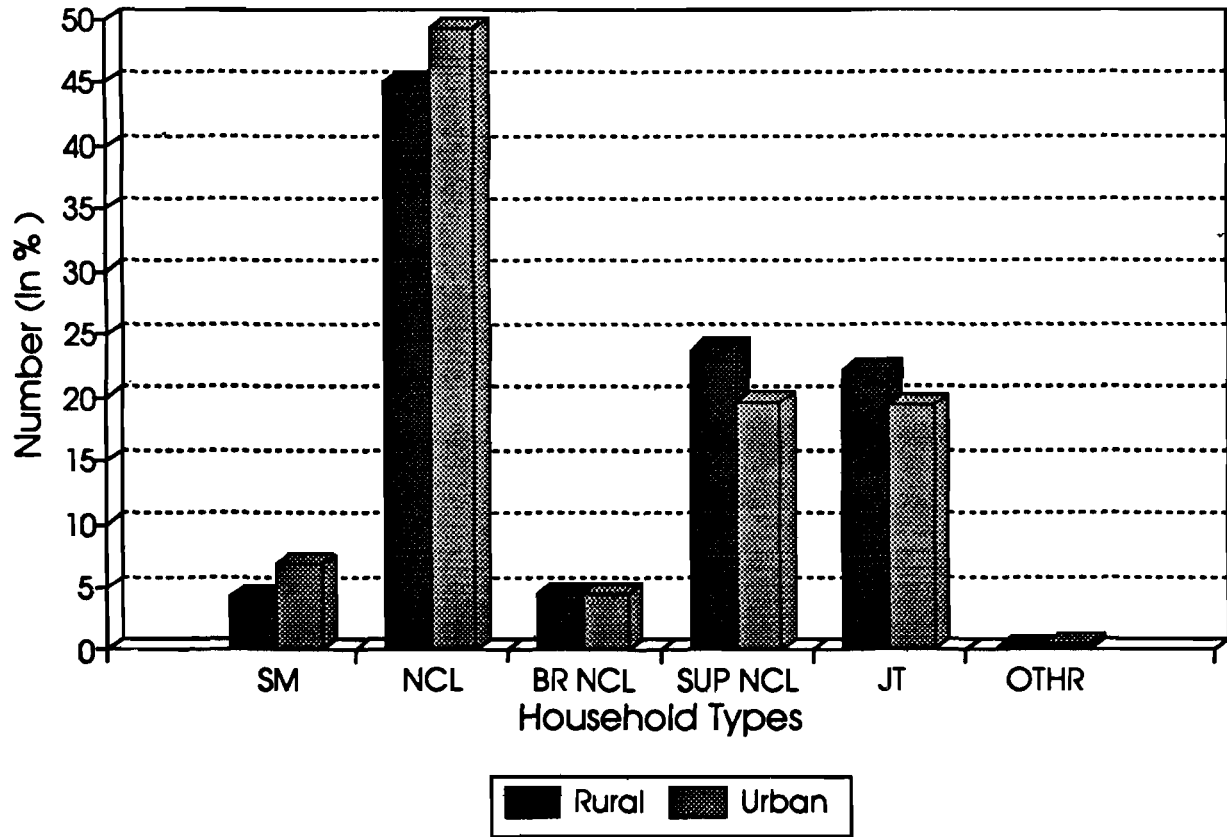


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A10

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN PUNJAB (1981 CENSUS)

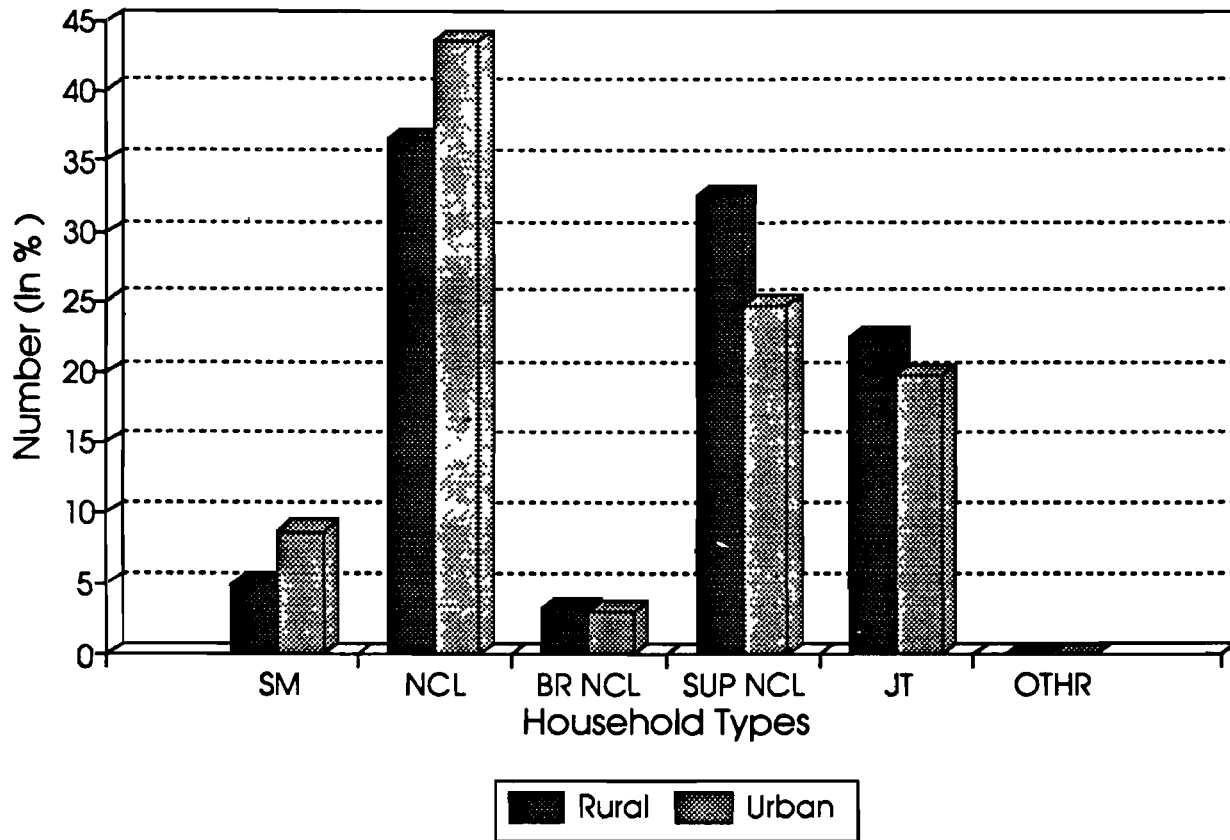


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A11

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN RAJASTHAN (1981 CENSUS)

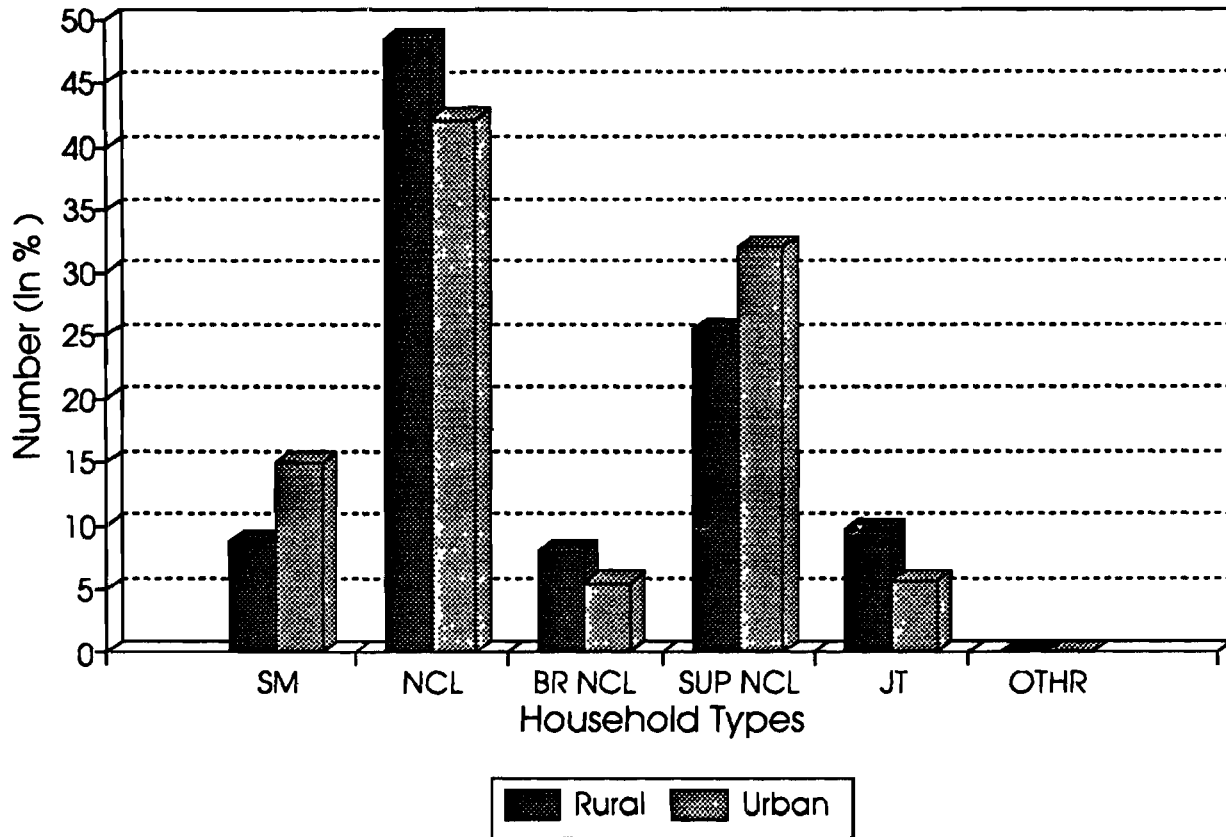


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A12

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN SIKKIM (1981 CENSUS)

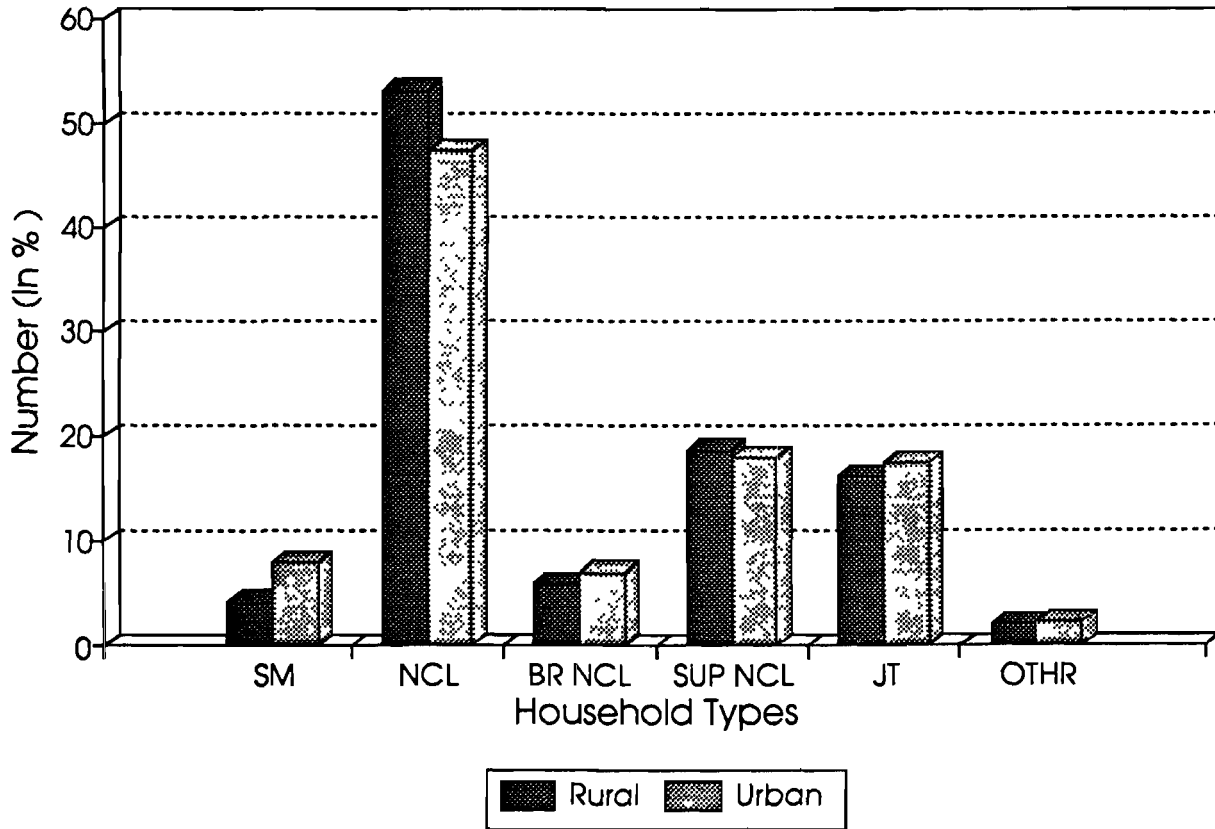


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A13

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN TRIPURA (1981 CENSUS)

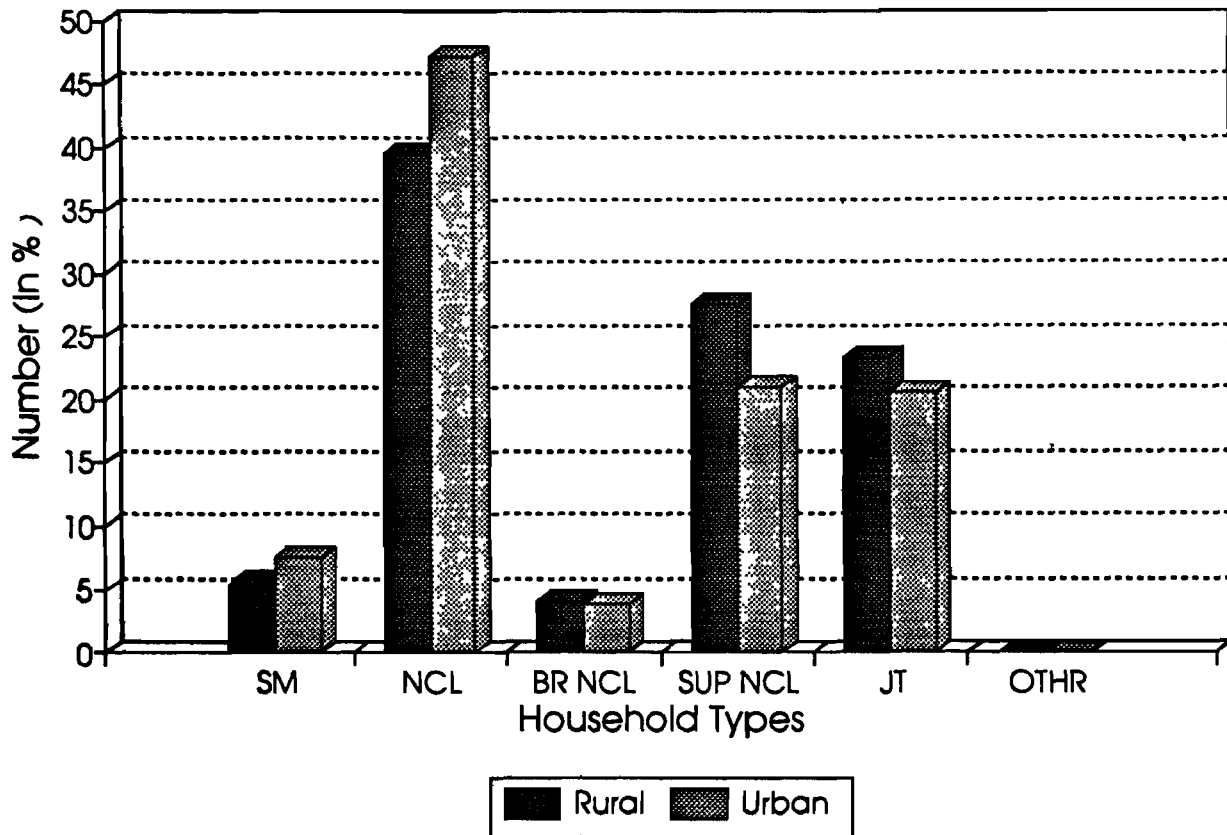


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A14

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN UTTAR PRADESH (1981 CENSUS)

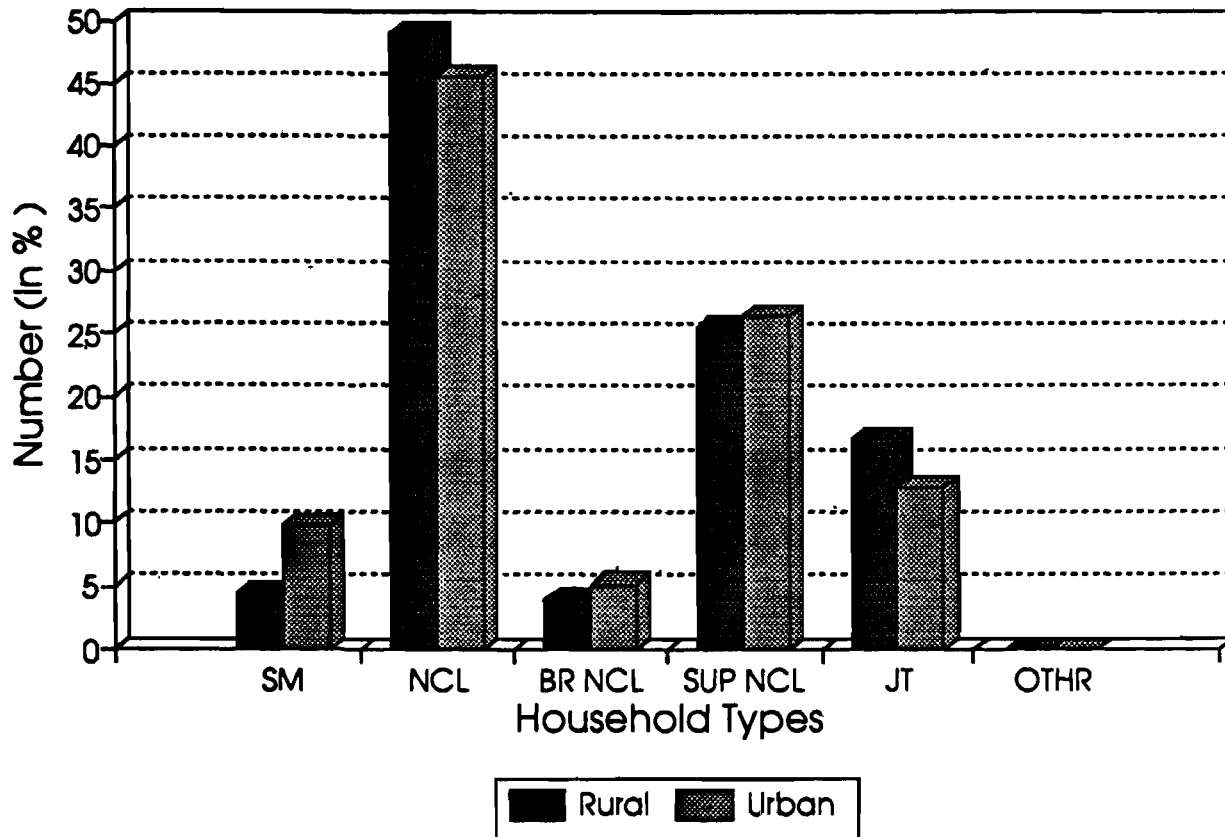


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A15

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN WEST BENGAL (1981 CENSUS)

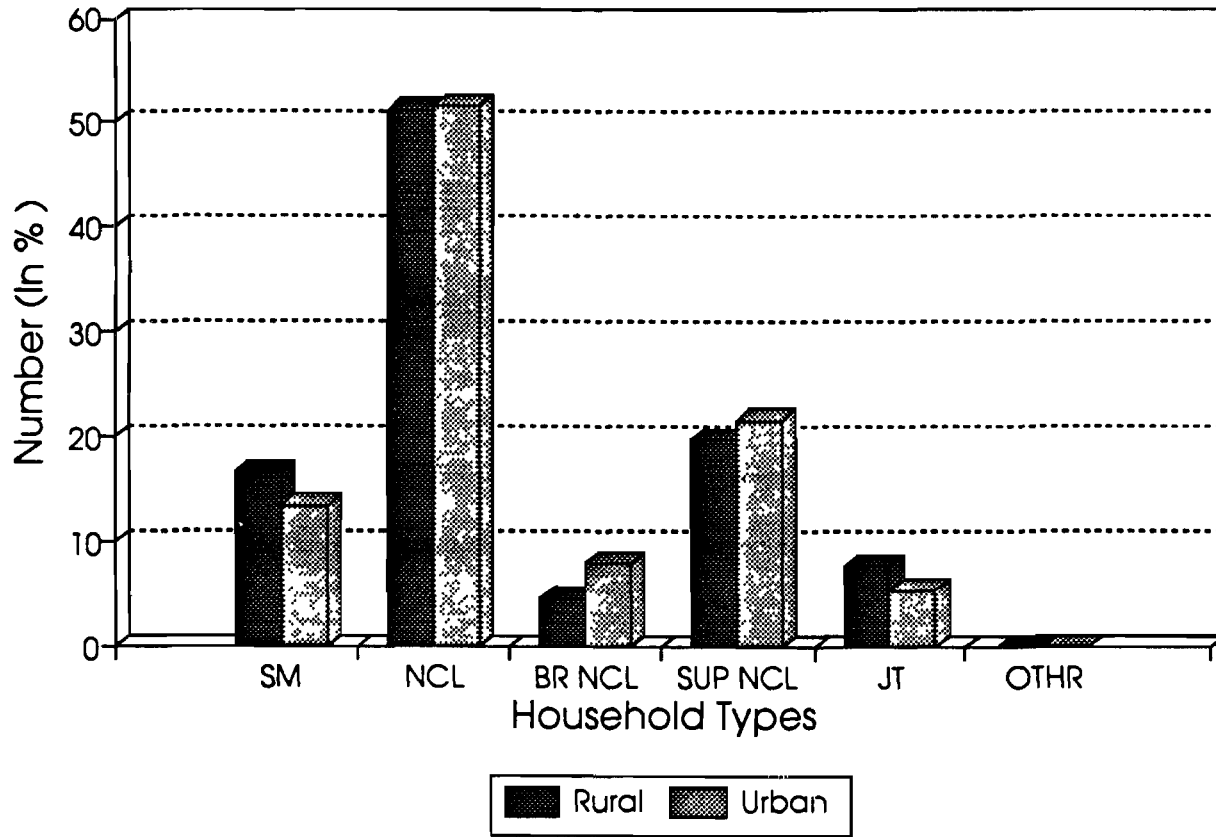


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A16

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN A & N ISLANDS (1981 CENSUS)

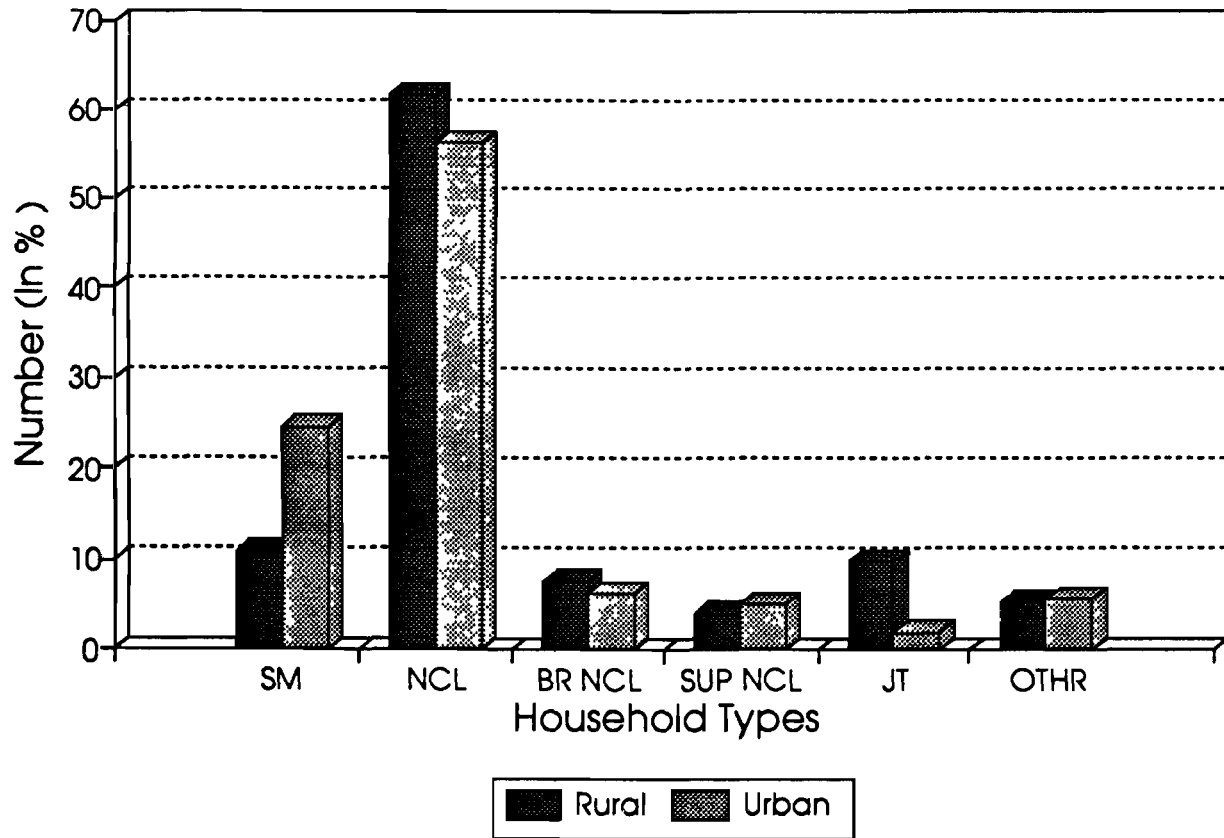


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A17

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH (1981 CENSUS)

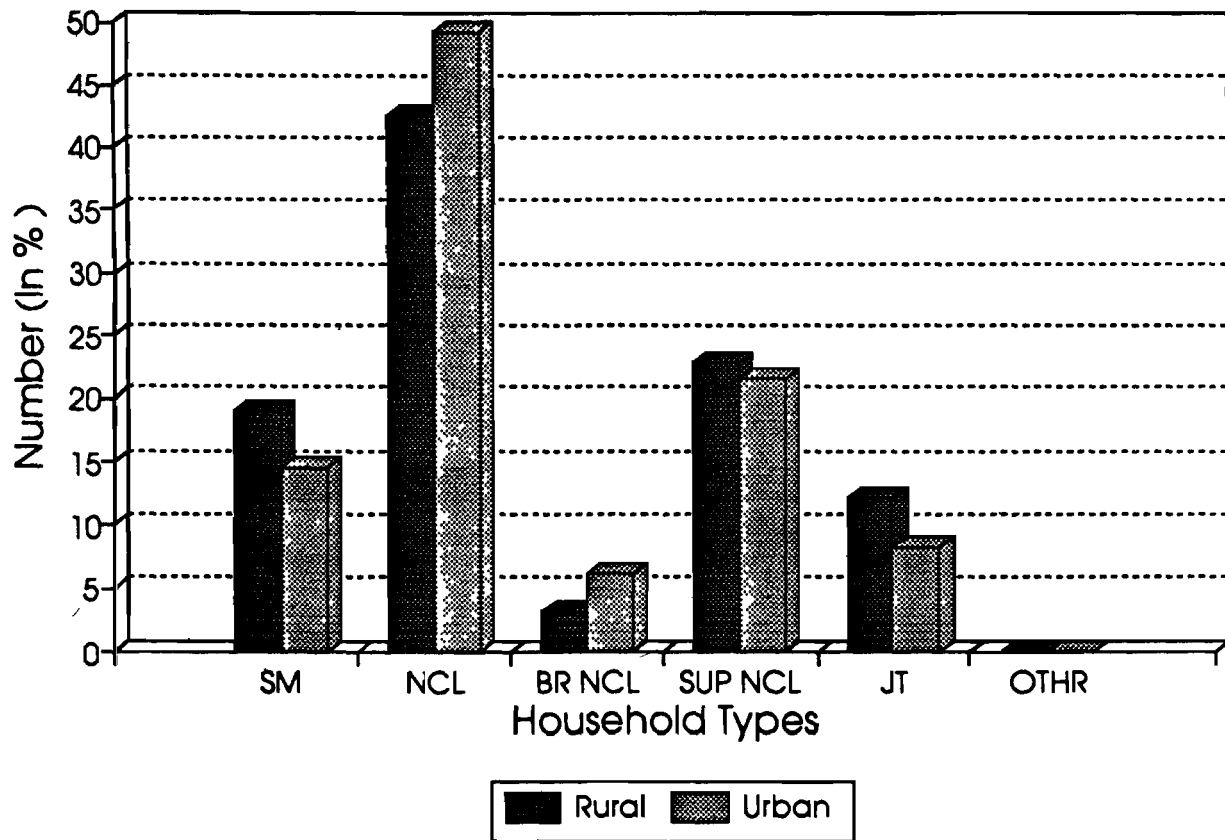


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A18

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN CHANDIGARH (1981 CENSUS)

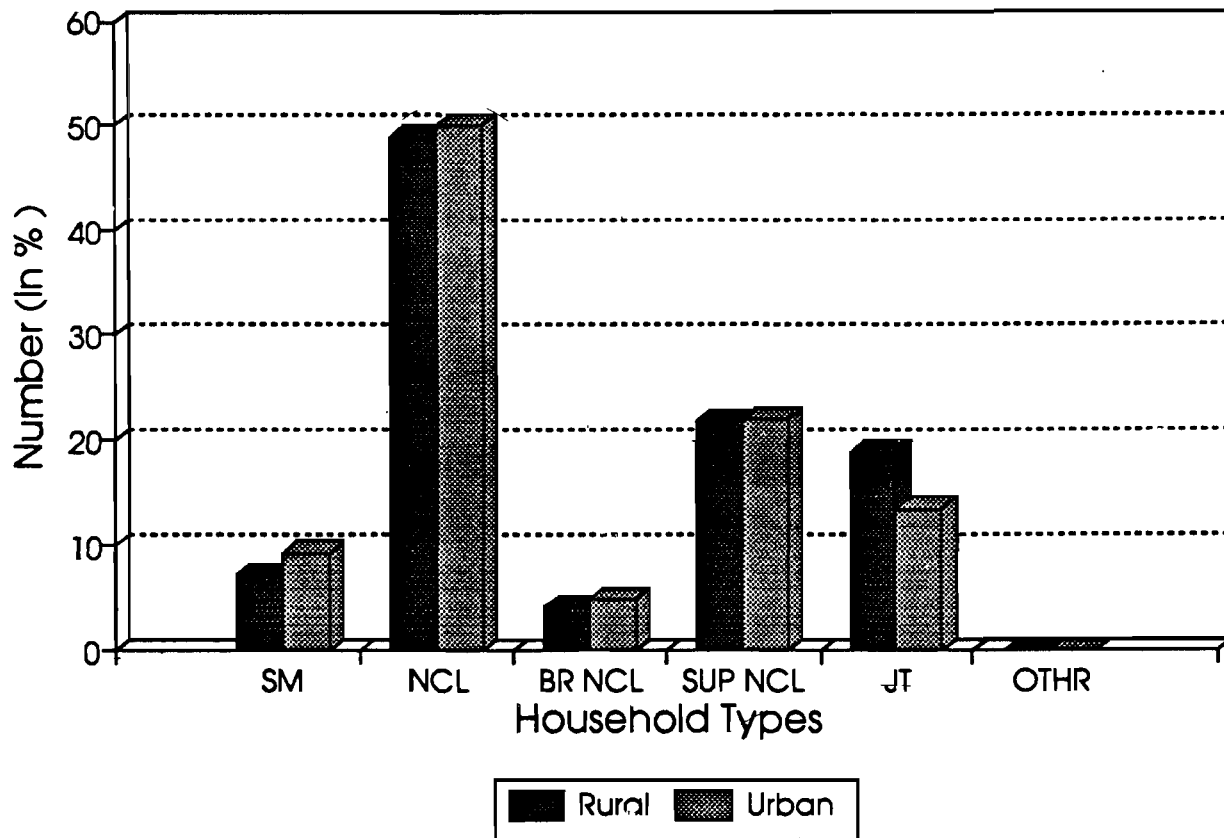


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A19

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN D. & N. HAVELI (1981 CENSUS)

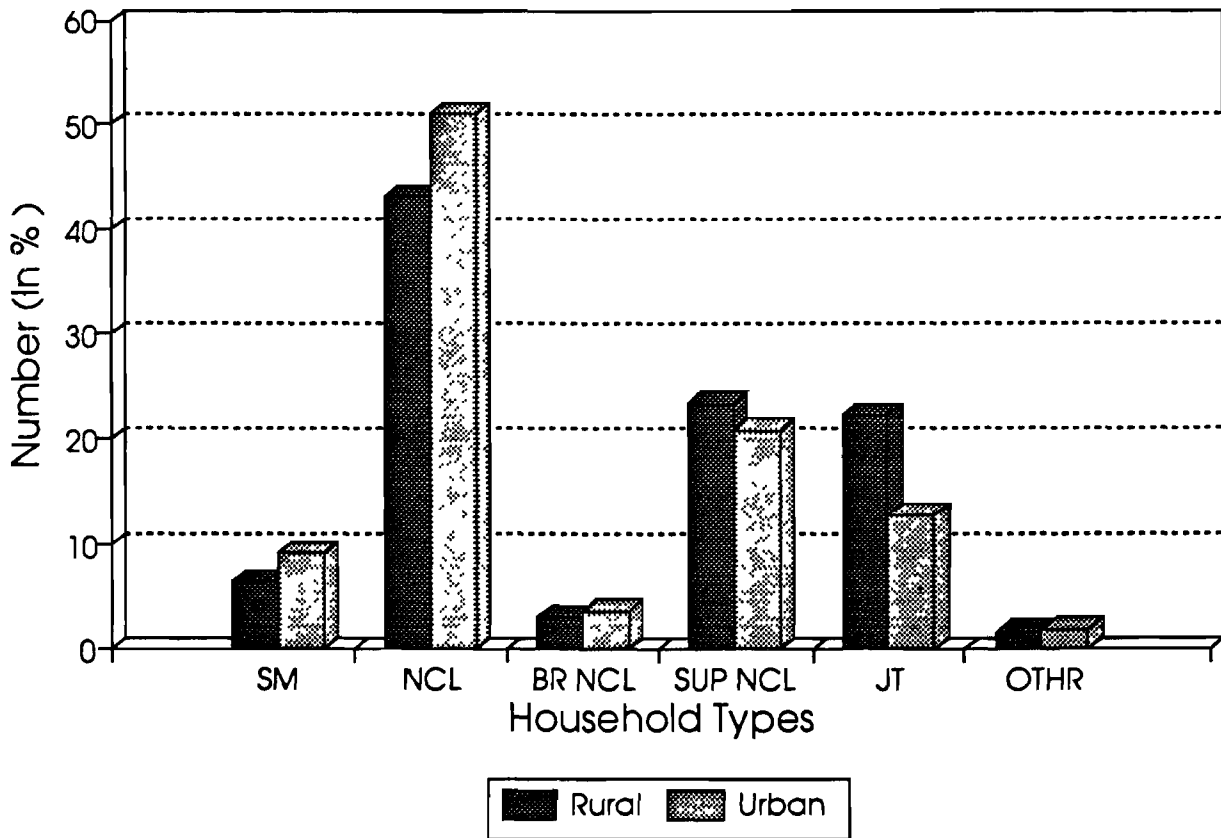


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, **NCL**-Nuclear, **BR NCL**-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, **JT**-Joint, **OTHR**-Other

Figure A20

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN DELHI (1981 CENSUS)

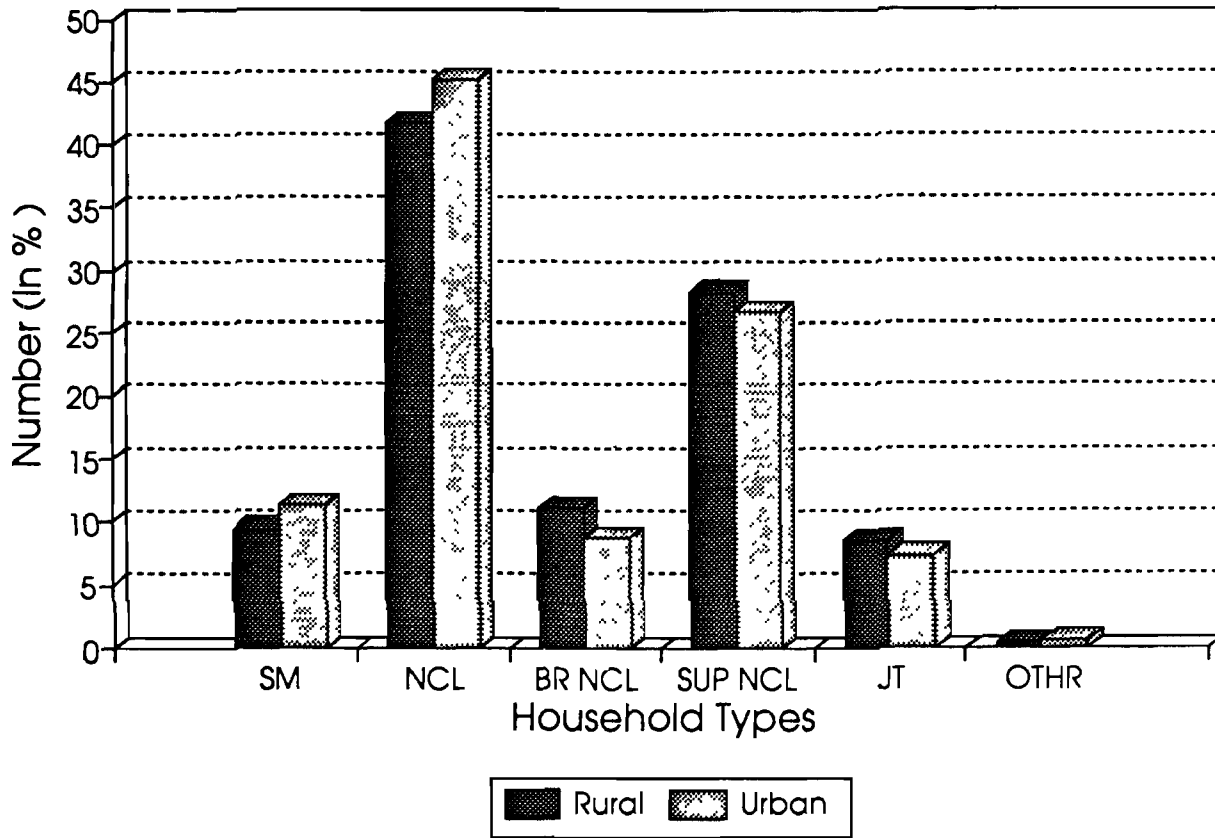


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

Figure A21

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN GOA, DAMAN & DIU (1981 CENSUS)

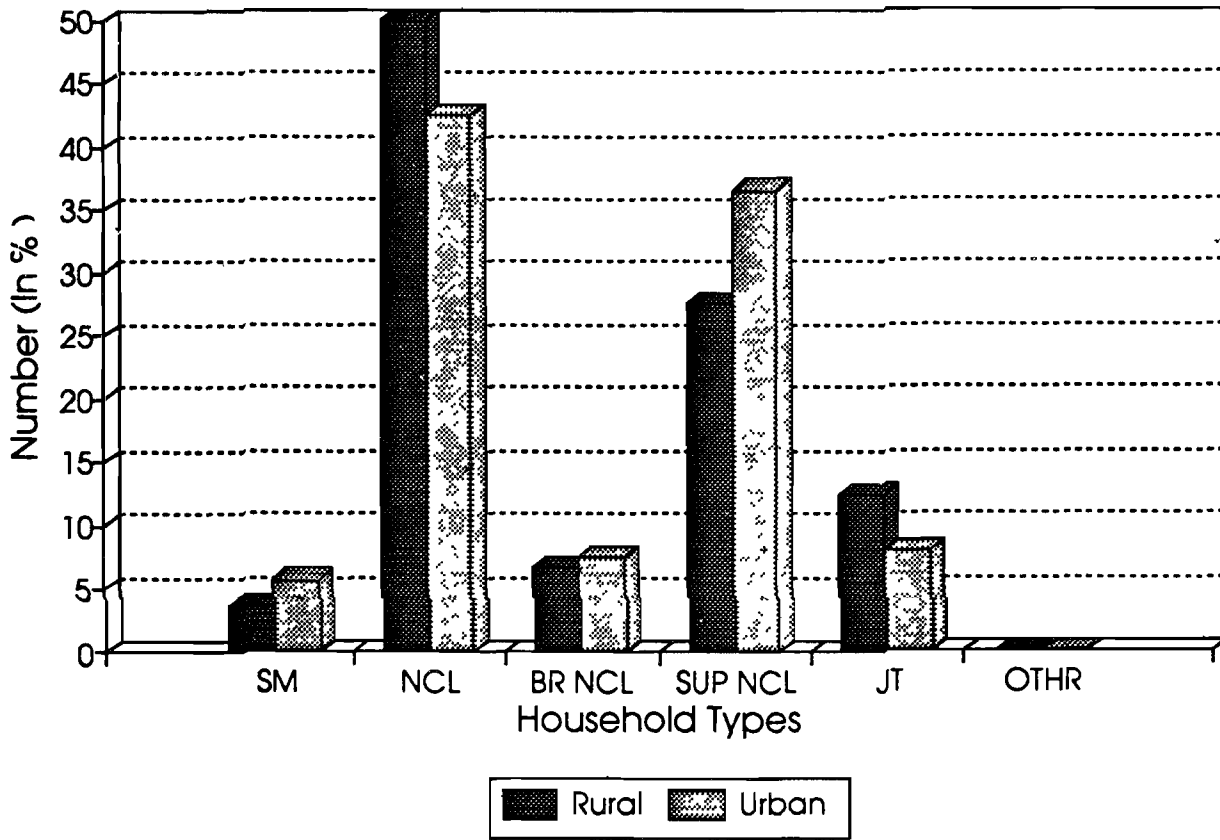


Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other

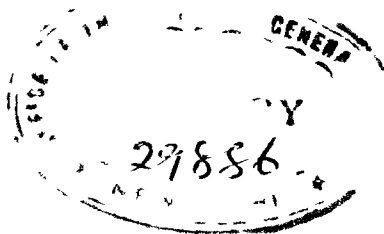
Figure A22

HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN MIZORAM (1981 CENSUS)



Abbreviations

SM-Single Member, NCL-Nuclear, BR NCL-Broken Nuclear
SUP NCL-Supplemented Nuclear, JT-Joint, OTHR-Other



ERRATA

Census of India 1991

Occasional Paper No.1 of 1991

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN INDIA

Chapter	Page No.	Particulars	For	Read
Contents	(ix)	Heading of Appendix-II	Household structure	Household structures
I	4	5th para, 4th line	Bases	Basis
II	9	4th para, 3rd line from below	it is diserved that all hend to stay together	it is observed that all tend to stay together
	10	Table 2.3: Household Type at Sl.No.7	Broden	Broken
III	21	5th para 4th line	16.00%	14.20%
	24	4th para, 2nd line	This state lies in the foothills of the Sub-Himalayan range and its foothills .	This state lies in the foothills of Sub-Hinalayan range .
	26	Last para, last line	alnd	land
	30	4th para, 2nd line	proerty	property
	30	Last para 4th line from below	22.28%	22.56%
	32	4th para, 4th line	theree	there
	35	5th para 3rd line	pancity	paucity
	57	4th para, 3rd line	to related	be related
	58	8th para, last line Last para, 3rd line	household variable	households variables
	59	1st para, 4th line	Number States/UTs	Number of States/UTs