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# **CENSUS OF INDIA 1961**

## **VOLUME III**

### **ASSAM**

#### **PART I-B**

#### **REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS**

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Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam

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# Census Of India 1961

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## **PREFACE**

According to the publication programme as enunciated by the Registrar General, the General Report of the 1961 Census for Assam should consist of three parts, namely Part I-A General Report, Part I-B Report on Vital Statistics and Part I-C containing the Subsidiary Tables and Reprints from previous Census Reports, if any. For Part I-B as many as 86 tables were prepared in my Tabulation Office out of the data supplied by the Director of Health Services, but in the final analysis, it was found that many of these tables are of no use at all. Consequently, I decided to publish only 20 tables which may be of some use. The main value of these 20 tables is to focus public attention on the deplorable state of the registration of births and deaths in Assam.

In view of the fact that the registration of births is very unsatisfactory, the Deputy Registrar General (VS) in consultation with Registrar General decided to have a Fertility Survey conducted by the Census soon

after the big count of 1961. Certain instructions were issued by the Deputy Registrar General and some selected staff were trained in the light of these instructions. Thereafter they were sent to certain selected blocks in all the districts and subdivisions of Assam, and they conducted the survey according to the questionnaire issued by the Deputy Registrar General. These were then tabulated in my office and the tables were subsequently sent to the Deputy Registrar General who checked and analysed the same. Subsequently, he sent analytical tables which are incorporated in this publication.

Part I-B therefore consists of a report on (i) Vital Statistics of Assam with 20 tables and (ii) the Fertility Survey Report with 18 tables. In the Report on Vital Statistics, extracts from previous Census Reports as well as the note of the Deputy Director of Health Services, Assam, are incorporated.

**E. H. PAKYNTAIN**





## CHAPTER I

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### **General observation and extracts from previous reports**

1. The vital statistics of the State of Assam have always been very deficient. As far back as 1911, Mr. Mcswinney remarked that "the inaccuracies are so great that there is danger of inferring that the present system of collecting vital statistics is absolutely useless." In 1921, Mr. Llyod remarked that "it is obvious that the vital statistics figures are useless for the purpose of comparison or checking with the census figures". In 1933, L. S. Vaidyanathan observed in his Actuarial Report on the Census of India 1931 that "a study of the figures in the Table will show that Delhi, Assam and Bengal are almost in the vanguard of provinces that maintain inaccurate vital records as the increase in the population of the decade in these provinces traced through vital records are nearly 64, 61 and 57 per cent respectively in defect of the increases revealed by the Census enumeration." In the General Report of the 1951 Census, the then Director of Health Services, Assam, admitted that there is no doubt that the collection of registration data is defective. If the collection of vital statistics had been so bad in the past decades, it has been much worse during the decade 1951-60 as will be seen from the tables presented. It will not take the experienced eye more than a few minutes to discover how unreliable the crude figures are by themselves. Yet some tables are

presented for whatever they are worth. Their only value may be merely to focus public attention on the deplorable state of birth and death registration in our State.

2. While in the more advanced countries of the world, a ceaseless effort goes on to perfect the machinery by legislation and propaganda, the machinery in our country, never sought to be improved, is breaking down for apathy and lack of administrative action. It may be clearly realised that in Assam the registration is compulsory only in the urban areas and the tea gardens while in the rural areas it is not at all compulsory. Even in the areas in the State where it is legally an offence not to register births and deaths, the registration is extremely unsatisfactory and the percentage of omissions is large. We can well realise what we should expect in the rural areas where the recording agency is generally illiterate and subject to no supervision or check. In the rural areas, the recording agency is generally the choukidars in Cachar and parts of Goalpara, while in the other plains districts it is the gaonburas and mandals or the mauzadars. Many of these persons, especially the village chaukidars, are often illiterate, invariably low paid and overburdened with many other duties. Reporting of births and deaths is not obligatory on householders and the village chaukidar makes the entries of births and deaths in the pocket book with him as and when he comes to know of

them. Being illiterate he has to remember the names of various diseases and of the occurrences, and it is only when he can get the help of some literate man in the village that these are entered in his pocket book or he has to wait for his fortnightly visit to the police station where the entry is made. No wonder that in these circumstances the returns are grossly incomplete. Not only that registration is most unsatisfactory, but it is becoming increasingly more so. The rural vital statistics collecting agents are gradually being replaced by panchayats, and the Deputy Director of Health Services told me that when and where the data were collected by the police, (chaukidars), mauzadars and the municipalities, something could be had from them ; but when the collection has been entrusted to the panchayats, no figures are available at all.

3. I reproduce below a note on vital statistics of Assam for the decade 1951-60 prepared by Dr. S. L. Rahman, Deputy Director of Health Services, Assam.

“1.1 There was no change in the system of compilation and registration of vital statistics in the State of Assam during the decade 1951-1960. There was definite under-registration of both births and deaths in the State during the decade. The district offices of the Civil Surgeons and many mauzadars did not take interest to report and collect vital occurrences correctly and regularly in their respective areas, in spite of repeated reminders from the Directorate of Health Services, Assam. Under the circumstances, the published vital statistics for the entire decade are of doubtful value.

1.2 In the State of Assam, there were three main agencies for the collection of vital occurrences during the decade 1951-1960, namely :—

1. Revenue,
2. Municipal,
3. Police.

1.3 Very recently, in a few districts like the Cachar district, the work of collection of vital occurrences is gradually being taken up by the Anchalik Panchayats. But these Panchayats are also not reporting the vital occurrences correctly and regularly.

#### **1.4 Registration of vital occurrences in the Municipalities :—**

(a) In some towns to which the Bengal Act IV of 1873 has been extended, Assistant Surgeon II who have undergone a Sanitary Surveyors' Course or Diploma in Public Health and Hygiene Course have been made Urban Health Officers. The Urban Health Officer is made Registrar of births and deaths under the Act, and vital occurrences are reported to him by the householders or occupants of each and every house. His monthly return of vital occurrences is made over to the Civil Surgeons in the districts and through him to the Director of Health Services, Assam.

(b) **Towns (Municipalities and Unions) in which the Act is in force but in which a Health Officer has not been appointed :—**

Reports are made to the village headman or 'gaonburas' or police who report to the Municipal Officer or other persons who has been made Registrar to the Municipality. The Municipality forwards the monthly returns of vital occurrences to the respective Civil Surgeons of the different districts of the State.

#### **2. Rural Areas (other than Tea Gardens and Railways) :—**

Registration in the rural areas is not compulsory.

(a) Registration in the Cachar district and the permanently settled areas of the Goalpara district is done through the agency of the police and/or Village Panchayats.

Gaonburas or village chaukidars enter the village births and deaths in the 'hat chitas' (i.e. village register of births and

deaths). The 'hat chitas' are brought by them to the Police Station or out-posts at muster parades, which are held once a week, once a fortnight or once a month. The entries are copied in the Thana registers and monthly returns are made over to the Civil Surgeons in the districts.

(b) In the seven plains districts, registration is done by the revenue personnel. The 'gaonburas' in the various villages in all the rural areas keep the 'hat chitas'. These 'hat chitas' are submitted monthly to the mauzadars or mandals of the sub-circles and copied into the registers. If and when a mauzadar's circle exceeds 100 sq. miles in area, the statistics are copied into the registers of a 'mandal'. The mauzadars compile a monthly return from the reports of the 'gaonburas' or 'mandals' and submit it to the Civil Surgeons in the districts.

**Registration within the Railway limits :—**  
The Station Masters are normally the collecting agents.

The following are the Rules and Regulations in vogue in the State during the decade :—

1. Regulation II of 1943.
2. Assam Act II of 1935 (Assam Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1935)
- and 3. Assam Act V of 1936.

The Registrar General, India, has rightly remarked in his "Vital Statistics of India for 1959" that "the peripheral registration machinery and the intermediate levels being weak and ineffective, there is a temptation to put out whatever is passed on from below without much attention to quality or quantity or usefulness."

Under the circumstances, even giving adequate margin of error, it may safely be said that due to improved medical facilities and public health measures, the death rate has shown a definite downward tendency in

Assam during the decade 1950-61. Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate have also shown a downward tendency during the decade under review in the State. It is heartening to observe from these indicators that the general health condition of the people of the State of Assam has gradually improved during the decade 1951-61 due probably to improved medical facilities and public health measures undertaken."

**Extract from Vital Statistics, West Bengal, 1952**

4. In 1952, Sri A. Mitra, ICS, observed in his Vital Statistics report of West Bengal 1941-50 that "the importance and value of vital statistics for Public Health Departments, to medical science and to other social needs are increasingly realised. In an atmosphere thick with the fumes of planning the fact that Vital Statistics define the problems and measure the results of public health work and form the basis of all intelligent programmes is generally admitted, medical men and researchers deplore the present state and method of collection, while the uses of a birth or death certificates are becoming far too numerous even in the life of the common man. But the determination to improve registration is lacking."

Although the collection of vital statistics for the country as a whole is rudimentary, yet certain areas enjoying better facilities produce data of a more refined type, while in certain other areas, improvement is being made to perfect the machinery. But no such action has yet been taken in Assam in this respect. Until and unless a definite scheme is devised and a definite and efficient agency for the collection of vital occurrences is appointed, I am afraid that these important statistics are of very little use or of no use as far as Assam is concerned.

**Reorganisation of collection of vital statistics by Registrar General**

5. With the transfer of vital statistics to the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, from the Director Gene-

ral of Health Services, Ministry of Health, the disjointed and loosely working system is going to be replaced by a uniform and effective system throughout the country, a brief account of which is given in the following paragraph.

6. A Conference with the State Representatives and the concerned Central Ministries was held in April, 1961, to chalk out specific lines of action for the improvement of vital statistics. Its recommendations are given in the summary of the proceedings. The nature of the recommendations and action taken thereon so far may be briefly described here. The Conference made five main recommendations. The first was that the Union Government should pass a Central Law on Vital Statistics with a view to providing a suitable machinery for the effective implementation of the legal provisions relating to registration of vital events in the country and the development of the system. It should also enable the Central Government to regulate the registration and compilation of vital statistics with the object of ensuring a minimum uniformity and comparability, leaving enough scope to State Governments (i) to collect such other information as they may desire, and (ii) to work out the details of improvement suited to the particular characteristics of their respective administrations. The Government of India has accepted this recommendation in principle and has circulated to the State Governments a broad-sheet on the provisions of the Act for comments. The broad-sheet covers the various stages in the registration and compilation of vital statistics, more or less, on the lines which have been found to be practicable and efficient from experience in the country and elsewhere. It provides for most of the items in broad terms, leaving it to the rule-making power and orders of the State Governments to make specific provisions. One important provision is to appoint a single authority in the States and at the Centre to look after and develop registration work. The States have not expressed

any objections to the proposals and the question of preparing a Bill is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

7. The second recommendation dealt with the problem of vitalising the registration machinery in municipalities, panchayats and other rural areas and adjusting the method of collection, transmission and compilation of vital statistics to the numerous administrative and social changes which have partly clogged the old channels. It was recommended that the Centre should give financial assistance to the States for implementing the recommendations of the Conference. The financial implications of the recommendations were worked out and the following schemes on the basis of sharing costs with the State Governments were submitted to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

- I. District Registrar's staff.
- II. Upgrading the post of Statistician in State headquarters.
- III. Centralised compilation.
- IV. Development of Vital Statistics in Rural Health Centres.
- V. Medical certification of cause of death in cities.
- VI. Strengthening of staff at Municipalities.
- VII. Appointment of Local Registrars.
- VIII. Action Research Programme and Registration Schemes.
- IX. Mechanisation of compilation.
- X. Printing of birth certificates and Manuals of Instructions.
- XI. Training.

The Planning Commission has approved these Schemes in principle.

8. The third recommendation of this Conference was in two parts. The first part recommended that each rural health

centre in the country should develop a full range of vital statistics in its headquarters or, if that is inconvenient, in an adjacent village. The second part recommended the continuation of support to other schemes of intensive registration that are already current in the several parts of the country. It also recommended that such schemes should be undertaken by other States. Some spade work in connection with this recommendation was done. Indian statistics of cause of death for rural areas are very crude and do not give much useful information for public health purposes. The Regional Seminar on Cause of Death statistics arranged by the W.H.O. in 1958, recommended trial studies with some non-medical list of cause of death. Pilot experiments in the use of such a list based on symptoms and conditions, duration of illness and anatomical site as suggested by Yves Birand were carried out in two Rural Health Centres, one in Naila and Pisangan blocks in Rajasthan and the other in Kamaleshwar block in Maharashtra. The results of the pilot experiment in Rajasthan were found to be encouraging by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The Committee evolved a concrete scheme of recording cause of death in rural areas, taking into account the results of this pilot study and the initial work of Dr. Vishwanathan and Patel on this subject. A scheme of more extensive field trial of the modified list for recording cause of death has been prepared. The idea is to try it in at least one primary health centre in each district in a State, the Centre contributing 50% of the cost. It is proposed to integrate it with the scheme and the collection of reliable and complete information on births and deaths. Some experience of the field problems of collecting such information with the help of health centre staff has been gathered by trying out the idea in Narela and Najafgarh Health Centres in Delhi. A field project collecting complete information on births and deaths through repetitive house-to-house visits by a whole time staff was conducted in 6 Unions of West Bengal in

collaboration with the State Government from 15th November, 1959 to 30th September, 1961.

9. The fourth recommendation of the Conference supported the continuation of an annual Sample Census for estimating the growth of population and measuring other demographic characteristics. It also suggested that the scheme of Sample Registration for obtaining reliable estimates of birth and death rates for each State should be started by the Registrar General in collaboration with the State Government. An annual Sample Census was conducted in 1960, in all the major States except Punjab but including Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir for collecting information on population growth, births, deaths and fertility of women. Another fertility survey with the object of primarily collecting information on the fertility pattern of Indian women was carried out through the agency of the census staff in 1961. The data have been tabulated here and analysed by the Deputy Registrar General (V.S.). In the next round of sample census, which has been taken up in Assam since 1963, information on pattern of migration with estimates of growth rate and birth and death rates is being collected by the Directorate of Statistics. A scheme of conducting pilot study on the sample registration in 4 States in collaboration with the State Governments has been sanctioned. It is proposed to start the work soon.

10. The fifth recommendation dealt with the remaining problems of simplifying and standardising registration particulars to be collected, definition of vital events, tabulation of vital statistics, international certification of cause of death and building up of instructing and supervisory machinery for its introduction, preservation and maintenance of registration records, educational programme for instructing the public on the importance of correct vital statistics and training of registrars and supervisory staff. These recommendations were sent to the State Governments for their detailed

consideration with a view to deciding the line of action for implementation. Their comments have been received by the Registrar General and it is proposed to issue instructions for implementation soon.

11. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to prevent any deterioration in the working of the existing registration arrangements in the States. Registration had been hastily transferred to the panchayats in some States with the consequent dislocation of the work. Concrete suggestions were sent to the States as to the preparatory steps to be taken so as to avoid their recurrence, in case they were contemplating transfer of the work to the panchayats. A scheme of associating panchayats with the detection of unregistered births and deaths before the actual transfer of work was circulated. The scheme was on the lines of a similar one adopted by Madras. In that State, a specific responsibility has been placed on the panchayats by requiring that a review of births and deaths occurring in the panchayat area is to be included as one of the prescribed subjects in the agenda of the monthly meeting of the panchayat. Unregistered events brought to the notice of the president by any member are to be registered after due verification by the registrar; otherwise, the president is required to record "verified and found correct" on the registration book. Gram-sevaks of the Rural Development Department also have been made checking officers. Most of the States have agreed in principle to the scheme of utilising the panchayats for detecting unregistered births and deaths. However, the practical implementation is very slow and efforts are continuing to speed it up.

12. I give below the 20 tables which have been selected out of 86 tables for incorporation in this part. All the tables have headings which speak for themselves.

13. While table 1.1 shows that the whole of Assam is within the areas for registration, table 1.2 shows that in most of the districts of Assam, the percentage

of omission from registration varies from 71 in the Sibsagar district to 99 in the United Mikir & North Cachar Hills district. The Mizo Hills shows that 49% of the increase has not been recorded. Table 1.2 therefore shows the extreme unsatisfactoriness of registration of these data. Table 1.3 would have enabled us to analyse births and deaths according to sex, but in view of the poorness of the data, any comment would be unrealistic. Similarly, no comments can be hazarded for table 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 because any conclusion drawn from incomplete data will be completely erroneous. Tables 1.8 to 1.14 show annual deaths from malaria, fever, cancer, tubercular diseases, child-birth, respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis of lungs and annual deaths from dysentery, diarrhoea and enteric groups of fevers. These tables relate only to reported deaths, but as many deaths were not recorded even from these selected diseases, no comment can be hazarded.

14. Table 1.15 relates to annual deaths from suicide by sex for the decade 1951-60. Here the figures may be more reliable because such unnatural deaths are generally reported to headmen of villages and the police. It may be seen that during this period there were 1,781 cases of suicide of which 1,135 were males and 646 were females. It appears that males of Assam were more frustrated than females. It is also seen that suicides are comparatively very rare in the hills, because there were no cases of suicide in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and the United Mikir & North Cachar Hills during the decade. In the Garo Hills there were seven cases of suicide, and all that by males only. In the Mizo Hills, there were 25 cases of suicide out of which 13 were by males and 12 by females. The maximum number of suicides were reported from Nowgong district followed by Sibsagar district. Sex-wise, Sibsagar shows the highest number of male suicides, while Nowgong shows the biggest number of female suicides. Table 1.16 shows deaths from leprosy. But this table ap-

pears to be unreliable because no death from leprosy is reported from the United Mikir & North Cachar Hills where the biggest number of lepers is known to exist. It is strange that deaths from leprosy is also the highest in the Sibsagar district, but this may be simply due to the fact that reporting of deaths from that disease is very good in this district, while reporting from other districts is unreliable. Table 1.17 shows annual deaths from snake-bites. Here it may be seen that reporting of deaths by snake-bites is fairly good in the plains because such unnatural deaths used to be reported to the police ; but in the hills of Assam it appears that reporting is very bad. The submontane areas of the hill districts have plenty of snakes and many people are known to die from snake bites, but the table does not seem to indicate any such reporting from the hill districts. Table 1.18 relates to death from small pox. But this table also shows that practically no deaths from small pox occurred in the Mizo Hills, Garo Hills and United Mikir & North Cachar Hills. This cannot be true, and obviously registration is very bad here even in the case of small pox. Table 1.19 shows annual deaths from kala-azar but reporting in this case appears to be better. The Garo Hills district tops the list of deaths from this disease while in the plains districts, reporting appears to be fairly reliable. In the United Khasi-

Jaintia Hills kala-azar is practically unknown, but in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, kala-azar is reported to be prevalent but the number of deaths in this district appears to be unrelated to facts ostensibly due to bad reporting. Table 1.20 shows annual deaths from cholera, wherefrom it may be seen that the Kamrup district tops the list followed by the Cachar district. The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills reported only one death from cholera for the whole decade. In this case, it appears that reporting is also fairly reliable because generally people are afraid of cholera and any occurrence is reported to the health authorities for prophylactic measures.

15. Though the data presented in the general vital statistics tables need no comment or very little comment, the difference (in the number of registered births and deaths) between the figures published in the brochure 'Vital Statistics of India for 1960' and those collected by the Director of Health Services require an explanation. The figures supplied to me by the Deputy Director of Health Services are slightly higher. The total numbers of births and deaths are 66 and 1,050 more than the published figures respectively in the whole State. This discrepancy as explained by the Directorate of Health Services is due to the inclusion of supplementary returns received later.





**POPULATION AS OF 1961 AND 1951 CENSUS FOR THE REGISTRATION AREAS OF ASSAM**

**Table 1.1**

State/District	Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females	Registration Area (in sq. miles)	Total Area (in sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	1951	8,420,439	410,293	8,830,732	4,705,615	4,125,117	47,091	47,091
	1961	10,959,744	913,028	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643		
Goalpara	1951	1,067,495	40,629	1,108,124	588,999	519,125	4,007	4,007
	1961	1,441,749	102,143	1,543,892	812,723	731,169		
Kamrup	1951	1,416,512	73,880	1,490,392	799,391	691,001	3,804	3,804
	1961	1,843,073	219,499	2,062,572	1,109,608	952,964		
Darrang	1951	901,111	22,451	923,562	497,480	426,082	3,369	3,369
	1961	1,239,376	50,294	1,289,670	694,927	594,743		
Lakhimpur	1951	1,064,821	61,473	1,126,294	613,657	512,637	4,926	4,926
	1961	1,412,490	151,352	1,563,842	853,879	709,963		
Nowgong	1951	843,420	43,535	886,955	476,578	410,377	2,167	2,167
	1961	1,129,544	81,217	1,210,761	645,690	565,071		
Sibsagar	1951	1,172,905	39,319	1,212,224	647,932	564,292	3,453	3,453
	1961	1,431,685	76,705	1,508,390	808,935	699,455		
Cachar	1951	1,054,489	61,376	1,115,865	588,306	527,559	2,688	2,688
	1961	1,281,663	96,813	1,378,476	722,487	655,989		
Garo Hills	1951	242,075	—	242,075	124,054	118,021	3,119	3,119
	1961	298,340	8,888	307,228	156,740	150,488		
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	1951	305,087	58,512	363,599	186,652	176,947	5,546	5,546
	1961	353,557	108,595	462,152	240,548	221,604		
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	1951	163,272	2,168	165,440	86,430	79,010	5,878	5,878
	1961	276,461	3,265	279,726	150,127	129,599		
Mizo Hills	1951	189,252	6,950	196,202	96,136	100,066	8,134	8,134
	1961	251,806	14,257	266,063	132,465	133,598		

VITAL STATISTICS 1951-60

Table 1.2

State/District	Population		Variation between 1951 & 1961 Census, Excess (+) Deficiency (-)	Registered births (1951-60)	Registered deaths (1951-60)	Excess of births over deaths (+) deficiency (-) during inter censal period	Difference Excess (+) deficit (-) of column 4 over column 7	Column 8 in percentage to column 4
	1951 Census	1961 Census						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	8,830,732	11,872,772	+3,042,040	1,026,623	457,780	+ 568,843	+2,473,197	81
Goalpara	1,108,124	1,543,892	+ 435,768	125,604	86,748	+ 38,856	+ 396,912	91
Kamrup	1,490,392	2,062,572	+ 572,180	67,978	33,636	+ 34,342	+ 537,838	94
Darrang	923,562	1,289,670	+ 366,108	150,151	58,622	+ 91,529	+ 274,579	75
Lakhimpur	1,126,294	1,563,842	+ 437,548	169,782	61,969	+ 107,813	+ 329,735	75
Nowgong	886,955	1,210,761	+ 323,806	127,931	50,909	+ 77,022	+ 246,784	76
Sibsagar	1,212,224	1,508,390	+ 296,166	149,517	64,602	+ 84,915	+ 211,251	71
Cachar	1,115,865	1,378,476	+ 262,611	139,496	64,779	+ 74,717	+ 187,894	72
Garo Hills	242,075	307,228	+ 65,153	14,888	9,048	+ 5,840	+ 59,313	91
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	363,599	462,152	+ 98,553	22,714	6,190	+ 16,524	+ 82,029	83
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	165,440	279,726	+ 114,286	2,907	1,404	+ 1,503	+ 112,783	99
Mizo Hills	196,202	266,063	+ 69,861	55,655	19,873	+ 35,782	+ 34,079	49

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADE 1951-60.

Table 1.3

Year	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of female over male births	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of female over male deaths	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths (both sexes)	Number of female births per 1,000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1951	115,183	59,716	55,467	57,338	30,077	27,261	-4,249	-2,816	+57,845	929	906
1952	121,827	62,825	59,002	56,898	29,876	27,022	-3,823	-2,854	+64,929	939	904
1953	120,910	63,154	57,756	54,384	28,804	25,580	-5,398	-3,224	+66,526	915	889
1954	117,974	61,256	56,718	51,985	27,080	24,905	-4,538	-2,175	+65,989	926	920
1955	106,146	54,450	51,696	45,725	23,135	22,590	-2,754	-545	+60,421	949	976
1956	95,804	48,651	47,153	40,714	21,230	19,484	-1,498	-1,746	+55,090	969	918
1957	90,888	46,245	44,643	39,547	20,386	19,161	-1,602	-1,225	+51,341	965	940
1958	88,443	44,923	43,520	38,383	19,720	18,663	-1,403	-1,057	+50,060	969	946
1959	90,179	45,824	44,355	39,880	20,345	19,535	-1,469	-810	+50,299	968	960
1960	79,269	40,443	38,826	32,926	17,519	15,407	-1,617	-2,112	+46,343	960	879
Total	1,026,623	527,487	499,136	457,780	238,172	219,608	-28,351	-18,564	+568,843	946	922

## TOTAL BIRTHS

Table

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	527,487	499,136	59,716	55,467	62,825	59,002	63,154	57,756	61,256	56,718
Goalpara	64,934	60,670	5,816	4,928	6,938	6,339	8,272	6,340	8,025	6,292
Kamrup	35,917	32,061	4,199	3,819	3,611	3,298	5,154	4,776	3,659	3,234
Darrang	75,807	74,344	7,638	7,244	8,493	8,545	8,641	8,290	7,633	7,546
Lakhimpur	86,729	83,053	8,409	8,189	9,021	8,418	9,574	9,112	11,119	10,687
Nowgong	64,628	63,303	6,979	6,259	6,954	6,762	6,915	6,556	7,811	7,413
Sibsagar	77,555	71,962	11,719	11,128	12,835	11,788	10,553	9,951	9,630	9,098
Cachar	72,333	67,163	11,243	10,436	10,771	9,827	8,944	8,532	9,416	8,612
Garo Hills	7,421	7,467	397	355	333	341	845	889	844	925
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	11,636	11,078	914	927	1,076	1,002	1,019	1,003	959	848
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	1,499	1,408	Not available		150	153	268	277	39	41
Mizo Hills	29,028	26,627	2,402	2,182	2,643	2,529	2,969	2,030	2,121	2,022

## TOTAL DEATHS

Table

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	238,172	219,608	30,077	27,261	29,876	27,022	28,804	25,580	27,080	24,905
Goalpara	45,373	41,375	4,609	3,290	3,982	3,361	4,892	3,436	4,948	4,199
Kamrup	18,436	15,200	2,435	2,333	1,832	1,479	2,617	2,024	2,066	1,664
Darrang	30,270	28,352	4,185	3,928	3,942	3,719	3,384	3,253	3,541	3,632
Lakhimpur	31,906	30,063	3,732	3,563	3,661	3,328	3,506	3,398	3,283	3,140
Nowgong	26,034	24,875	2,929	2,558	3,082	2,857	2,647	2,510	2,230	1,947
Sibsagar	33,340	31,262	5,582	5,373	6,106	5,739	5,094	4,902	3,963	3,777
Cachar	33,560	31,219	5,208	4,762	5,470	4,872	4,802	4,290	5,353	4,711
Garo Hills	4,821	4,227	309	285	274	214	561	405	546	605
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	3,231	2,959	297	345	350	363	314	329	270	273
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	726	678	Not available		124	104	114	123	29	21
Mizo Hills	10,475	9,398	791	824	1,053	986	873	910	851	936

1951-60

1.4

1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		State/District
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
54,450	51,696	48,651	47,153	46,245	44,643	44,923	43,520	45,824	44,354	40,443	38,826	Assam
6,667	6,361	6,296	6,585	6,202	6,455	5,237	5,422	7,819	8,060	3,662	3,888	Goalpara
3,741	3,122	2,698	2,376	3,344	2,858	2,836	2,592	3,392	3,074	3,283	2,912	Kamrup
8,315	8,663	7,989	7,664	6,938	6,829	6,905	6,854	6,778	6,421	6,477	6,288	Darrang
7,827	7,321	7,436	7,302	9,935	9,792	10,808	10,378	5,626	5,149	6,974	6,705	Lakhimpur
7,173	6,870	5,869	6,391	6,627	6,628	4,637	4,783	6,532	6,766	5,131	4,875	Nowgong
6,991	6,505	5,151	4,630	3,466	2,776	5,146	4,705	6,172	5,769	5,892	5,612	Sibsagar
8,730	8,129	7,734	6,967	4,295	4,088	3,929	3,612	3,826	3,665	3,445	3,295	Cachar
875	952	811	802	1,073	1,048	597	604	917	866	729	685	Garo Hills
1,012	882	1,388	1,356	1,155	1,093	1,232	1,186	1,205	1,225	1,676	1,556	United Khasi- Jaintia Hills
270	281	218	194	171	128	172	155	100	87	111	92	United Mikir & North Cachar Hills
2,849	2,610	3,061	2,886	3,039	2,948	3,424	3,229	3,457	3,273	3,063	2,918	Mizo Hills

1951-60

1.5

1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		State/District
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
23,135	22,590	21,230	19,484	20,386	19,161	19,720	18,663	20,345	19,535	17,519	15,407	Assam
4,960	4,765	4,311	4,122	4,849	4,813	3,957	4,203	5,963	6,099	2,902	3,087	Goalpara
1,786	1,486	1,462	1,199	1,911	1,628	1,353	1,008	1,346	1,058	1,628	1,321	Kamrup
3,182	2,971	3,019	2,664	2,415	2,275	2,297	2,022	2,198	1,954	2,107	1,934	Darrang
2,922	2,907	2,295	2,025	3,090	2,887	4,215	3,906	2,466	2,353	2,736	2,556	Lakhimpur
1,918	1,794	2,368	2,316	3,080	2,942	2,738	2,958	3,043	3,107	1,999	1,886	Nowgong
2,833	2,546	2,200	1,917	1,209	1,176	1,943	1,717	2,194	2,100	2,216	2,015	Sibsagar
3,465	4,211	3,453	3,178	1,864	1,639	1,430	1,215	1,288	1,223	1,227	1,118	Cachar
650	540	554	496	629	549	412	365	538	470	348	298	Garo Hills
275	205	341	362	319	265	288	203	352	239	425	375	United Khasi- Jaintia Hills
174	174	123	116	69	65	49	36	14	20	30	19	United Mikir & North Cachar Hills
970	991	1,104	1,089	951	922	1,038	1,030	943	912	1,901	798	Mizo Hills

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS, 1951-60

A--Males

Table 1.6

Age-groups	Years										Average for 1951-60	Male deaths per 1,000 female deaths (Average for 1951-60)
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Not exceeding one month	2,157	2,127	2,053	1,572	1,769	1,784	1,407	1,230	1,144	1,086	1,633	1,209
Below 1 yr.	5,337	4,889	5,033	4,578	4,072	4,495	4,665	3,750	3,377	3,557	4,375	1,135
1—4	4,313	3,797	4,487	3,597	3,337	2,844	2,497	2,612	2,853	2,323	3,266	1,112
5—9	1,237	2,255	1,984	2,095	1,829	1,524	1,711	1,560	2,813	2,156	1,916	1,173
10—14	1,705	1,881	1,828	1,514	1,318	1,075	1,421	1,347	1,413	1,000	1,450	1,105
15—19	1,646	1,768	1,532	1,551	1,245	1,109	1,249	1,236	1,405	892	1,363	925
20—29	2,503	2,512	2,247	2,101	1,907	1,596	1,665	1,623	1,786	1,226	1,917	799
30—39	2,797	3,179	2,715	2,502	1,987	1,823	1,720	1,790	1,060	1,225	2,080	972
40—49	2,798	2,750	2,563	2,645	2,108	1,963	1,651	1,659	1,129	1,342	2,061	1,121
50—59	2,652	2,927	2,720	2,738	2,304	1,911	1,618	1,690	2,385	1,612	2,256	1,184
60 & above	5,089	3,918	3,695	3,759	3,028	2,890	2,189	2,453	2,124	2,186	3,133	1,267
Total (Excluding not exceeding one month)	30,077	29,876	28,804	27,080	23,135	21,230	20,386	19,720	20,345	17,519	23,817	1,085

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX BY AG -GROUPS, 1951-60

B-Females

Table 1.7

Age-groups	Years										Average for 1951-60	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths (Average for 1951-60)	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Not exceeding one month	1,865	1,686	1,687	1,240	1,522	1,453	1,165	999	1,009	886	1,351	827	
Below 1 yr.	4,684	4,185	4,265	3,868	3,729	3,810	4,274	3,501	2,893	3,323	3,853	881	
1-4	3,879	3,419	3,721	3,388	3,209	2,493	2,327	2,280	2,465	2,184	2,936	899	
5-9	1,980	2,002	1,853	1,788	1,844	1,214	1,545	1,519	1,485	1,109	1,634	853	
10-14	1,462	1,677	1,306	1,400	1,430	888	1,399	1,347	1,300	912	1,312	905	
15-19	1,862	1,979	1,523	1,706	1,474	1,115	1,414	1,344	1,372	940	1,473	1,081	
20-29	3,377	3,144	2,950	2,872	2,386	2,037	1,936	1,819	2,020	1,440	2,398	1,251	
30-39	2,647	2,848	2,648	2,542	2,075	1,824	1,710	1,776	1,975	1,352	2,140	1,029	
40-49	2,104	2,377	2,260	2,257	1,950	1,493	1,422	1,540	1,791	1,185	1,838	892	
50-59	2,014	2,242	2,079	2,131	2,065	2,422	1,490	1,519	1,872	1,213	1,905	844	
60 & above	3,252	3,149	2,975	2,953	2,428	2,188	1,644	2,018	2,362	1,749	2,472	789	
Total (Excluding not exceeding one month)	27,261	27,022	25,580	24,905	22,590	19,484	19,161	18,663	19,535	15,407	21,961	922	

**ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'MALARIA' BY SEX, 1951—60**

**Table 1.8**

State/District	1951—60		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	48,038	43,609	9,086	8,376	8,594	7,373	7,883	7,104	5,865	5,538
Goalpara	1,567	1,419	241	241	..	..	350	246	414	370
Kamrup	6,094	5,230	1,149	1,197	1,020	666	1,344	1,177	869	718
Darrang	12,920	11,833	1,629	1,558	1,732	1,515	1,930	1,792	2,051	2,056
Lakhimpur	636	614	75	109	..	..	170	165	..	..
Nowgong	7,657	6,834	2,133	1,837	1,904	1,668	912	786	436	380
Sibsagar	10,113	8,837	2,716	2,357	2,944	2,617	2,270	2,064	1,035	844
Cachar	2,333	1,978	629	519	277	255	206	170	288	207
Garo Hills	1,357	1,367	80	97	42	24	130	115	259	377
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	306	286	19	30	49	47	32	42	33	24
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	187	178	..	..	87	90	40	43	17	9
Mizo Hills	4,868	5,033	415	431	539	491	499	504	463	553

**Table 1.8—concl'd**

State/District	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	4,398	4,225	3,674	3,271	3,142	2,806	1,863	1,733	1,934	1,782	1,599	1,401
Goalpara	311	319	52	53	..	..	85	99	69	45	45	46
Kamrup	194	175	132	127	278	267	138	97	486	417	484	389
Darrang	1,800	1,748	1,701	1,402	1,219	1,063	521	410	298	260	39	29
Lakhimpur	133	107	19	10	2	7	49	51	75	69	113	96
Nowgong	333	301	344	341	687	630	399	391	274	278	235	222
Sibsagar	816	695	281	233	43	21	3	4	3	..	2	2
Cachar	281	261	240	199	107	88	120	105	97	95	88	79
Garo Hills	..	..	381	344	245	216	27	26	112	106	81	62
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	12	7	37	35	29	14	23	17	39	32	33	38
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	15	19	13	5	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo Hills	503	593	474	522	517	488	498	533	481	480	479	438



**ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'FEVER' BY SEX, 1951-60**

**Table 1.9**

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	85,531	70,653	9,424	6,672	8,321	6,907	9,392	4,654	9,598	7,353
Goalpara	40,689	32,292	3,914	2,677	3,863	2,971	4,133	53	4,444	3,050
Kamrup	4,531	4,071	330	300	291	329	440	409	698	593
Darrang	4,803	4,267	1,324	1,116	827	766	114	70	122	94
Lakhimpur	7,645	5,728	1,236	98	—	—	1,454	1,313	—	—
Nowgong	3,540	3,254	40	27	51	31	245	228	437	387
Sibsagar	5,481	4,463	138	125	121	95	77	64	765	614
Cachar	15,735	13,885	2,133	2,018	2,901	2,490	2,652	2,240	2,793	2,394
Garo Hills	1,309	1,130	122	147	86	61	146	148	192	119
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	705	705	96	110	120	94	93	91	55	66
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	227	207	—	—	1	1	13	13	25	20
Mizo Hills	866	651	91	54	60	69	25	25	67	16

**Table 1.9—concl'd.**

State/District	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	8,050	7,451	7,785	7,096	9,047	7,551	8,685	8,357	9,144	8,817	6,087	5,795
Goalpara	3,308	3,271	4,011	3,843	5,208	4,110	3,591	3,782	5,537	5,676	2,680	2,859
Kamrup	861	711	—	—	1,012	1,051	466	391	193	123	240	164
Darrang	64	56	82	70	67	51	599	582	708	602	896	860
Lakhimpur	783	640	572	527	774	629	1,353	1,223	776	713	697	585
Nowgong	322	306	352	312	504	470	890	859	414	400	285	234
Sibsagar	425	377	839	623	523	384	958	777	780	705	855	699
Cachar	2,127	1,943	1,694	1,500	750	625	298	285	211	204	176	186
Garo Hills	37	31	47	36	25	45	244	192	265	243	145	108
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	44	40	50	69	65	74	44	45	67	41	71	75
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	42	35	87	70	36	46	14	9	9	13	—	—
Mizo Hills	37	41	51	46	83	66	228	212	184	97	42	25

**ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "CANCER" BY SEX, 1951-60**

Table 1.10

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	359	311	19	17	26	13	28	14	24	17	50	33	60	99	44	47	32	25	27	19	49	27
Coolpara	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamrup	25	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	18	9
Darrang	19	9	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	5	6	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
Lakhimpur	61	106	2	3	—	—	13	7	—	—	13	11	10	64	3	4	8	7	11	7	1	3
Nowgong	23	6	3	—	3	1	2	—	4	2	4	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—
Sibsagar	80	66	4	7	3	6	1	1	8	2	13	4	12	9	29	28	6	5	1	1	3	3
Cachar	75	40	—	1	7	1	2	1	9	6	3	3	17	2	5	4	8	6	8	7	16	9
Garo Hills	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	23	11	4	3	6	2	2	1	2	2	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizo Hills	49	54	4	2	5	3	5	3	—	4	8	12	9	15	2	6	7	6	5	2	4	1

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.11

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	257	224	30	30	14	23	16	15	9	8	26	13	41	24	25	31	32	22	19	14	45	44
Goalpara	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamrup	11	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Darrang	6	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lakhimpur	84	76	10	11	—	—	14	7	—	—	2	1	7	6	2	8	5	1	9	7	35	35
Nowgong	32	29	—	—	3	1	1	5	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	23	18	—	—	1	2
Sibsagar	81	78	13	18	5	11	—	—	3	5	12	8	12	10	21	18	4	2	7	3	4	3
Cachar	30	4	4	—	4	1	1	2	5	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Garó Hills	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	5	—	1	1	2	—	2
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizo Hills	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**ANNUAL DEATH OF FEMALES FROM CHILD-BIRTH, 1951-60**

**Table 1.12**

State/District	Total for 1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assam	9,314	1,120	1,169	1,182	1,002	887	975	788	846	770	575
Goalpara	338	59	21	45	69	40	30	—	30	36	8
Kamrup	750	98	91	47	72	76	73	74	62	80	77
Darrang	1,934	249	270	247	264	185	163	152	143	138	123
Lakhimpur	783	74	—	107	—	55	89	209	145	48	56
Nowgong	1,281	70	108	145	84	80	132	111	250	206	95
Sibsagar	1,513	234	262	198	178	124	98	92	102	126	99
Cachar	2,361	304	382	348	315	299	335	120	85	94	79
Garó Hills	46	4	4	4	3	6	11	2	2	3	7
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	24	3	4	4	2	3	6	—	1	1	—
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	12	—	1	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Mizo Hills	272	25	26	30	15	19	34	28	26	38	31

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN T. B. OF LUNGS' BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.13

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	18,410	15,195	1,892	1,548	1,393	1,061	1,943	1,497	1,814	1,610	1,664	1,415	2,100	1,762	2,163	1,677	1,890	1,588	1,795	1,565	1,756	1,472
Goalpara	989	903	134	98	96	58	114	67	139	93	111	163	72	79	88	90	97	105	88	106	50	44
Kamrup	477	348	26	17	57	32	—	—	59	62	—	—	—	—	67	52	64	41	62	32	142	112
Darrang	2,017	1,395	204	111	228	156	244	163	272	216	187	166	162	121	202	123	206	136	183	113	129	90
Lakhimpur	2,537	2,089	434	368	—	—	341	278	—	—	224	188	304	237	393	247	386	348	201	169	254	254
Nowgong	4,129	3,678	73	44	153	115	375	326	401	307	492	405	593	557	610	545	498	485	508	499	426	395
Sibsagar	3,271	2,604	471	397	527	434	486	406	362	330	292	201	281	225	228	164	174	119	217	162	233	166
Cachar	2,307	1,727	313	228	233	184	256	171	298	176	283	226	293	202	155	124	152	128	163	152	161	136
Garo Hills	711	576	29	12	36	38	85	25	42	163	36	27	40	37	258	117	61	52	56	65	68	40
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	374	281	34	52	58	44	28	44	33	34	38	38	27	18	41	12	54	10	32	15	29	14
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	28	21	—	—	5	—	14	17	1	—	1	1	4	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mizo Hills	1,570	1,573	174	221	—	—	—	—	207	229	—	—	324	283	119	203	198	164	284	252	264	221

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA AND ENTERIC GROUP OF FEVERS BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.14

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	19,008	16,910	1,895	1,703	1,649	1,456	2,278	1,963	2,144	1,873
Goalpara	1,193	912	126	63	99	56	94	55	130	67
Kamrup	906	574	29	19	59	33	88	47	63	67
Darrang	2,941	2,476	324	284	342	311	300	236	449	403
Lakhimpur	2,576	2,436	303	319	..	..	349	322	..	..
Nowgong	3,066	3,039	89	86	185	175	274	297	303	288
Sibsagar	3,837	3,699	606	602	671	629	713	670	515	497
Cachar	3,246	2,723	281	235	232	198	394	299	585	473
Garo Hills	510	434	37	11	47	35	22	9	12	6
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	226	186	18	14	11	16	27	13	11	9
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	39	32	..	..	3	3	17	15	1	1
Mizo Hills	468	399	82	70	..	..	..	..	75	62

Table 1.14—concl.

State/District	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	2,331	1,956	1,813	1,640	1,736	1,539	1,549	1,490	1,859	1,661	1,754	1,629
Goalpara	69	39	132	83	103	123	142	142	190	169	108	115
Kamrup	194	117	68	42	87	53	75	41	82	42	161	113
Darrang	343	259	262	243	219	173	208	179	281	194	213	194
Lakhimpur	294	306	248	240	300	258	399	406	272	247	411	338
Nowgong	275	255	352	353	473	430	453	455	391	409	271	291
Sibsagar	370	338	160	150	75	49	165	175	300	297	262	292
Cachar	713	578	422	361	249	244	..	..	188	177	182	158
Garo Hills	57	60	53	56	135	119	37	35	82	78	28	25
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	15	4	12	17	31	22	20	17	23	15	58	59
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	1	..	6	7	3	..	6	4	2	2	..	..
Mizo Hills	..	..	98	88	61	68	44	36	48	31	60	44

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SUICIDE BY SEX, 1951-60  
Table 1.15

State/ District	Total 1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	1,135	646	92	40	106	57	109	51	130	76	120	98	147	64	112	55	105	70	121	88	93	47
Goalpara	60	70	6	5	2	9	11	19	9	8	14	11	11	4	..	..	3	7	2	5	2	2
Kamrup	144	66	21	7	17	6	..	..	14	14	14	9	14	6	13	1	18	6	17	9	16	8
Darrang	155	86	19	10	17	11	22	6	18	14	16	16	13	3	12	7	15	7	14	6	9	6
Lakhimpur	49	31	4	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	9	11	2	1	9	13	6	2	4	1	3	1
Nowgong	233	198	8	..	10	7	15	8	22	13	28	30	40	37	16	16	24	22	52	53	18	12
Sibsagar	317	104	19	9	35	12	21	11	41	18	24	9	46	5	50	14	23	10	20	8	38	8
Cachar	157	79	14	5	22	11	24	6	25	9	12	11	21	6	11	4	12	11	10	6	6	10
Garo Hills	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo Hills	13	12	1	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	..

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'LEPROSY' BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.16

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	114	48	29	8	12	6	11	5	10	5	17	6	6	2	7	..	10	12	6	3	6	1
Goalpara	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Darrang	10	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Lakhimpur	25	22	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	3	2	3	..	5	9	4	3	1	1
Nowgong	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sibsagar	40	11	16	4	7	2	..	..	8	4	5	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cachar	11	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills	12	8	4	2	4	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo Hills	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..



ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'SNAKE BITES' BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.17

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assam	232	131	47	14	37	19	31	28	20	11	19	15	21	8	22	5	13	16	16	9	6	6	
Goalpara	24	31	..	4	9	8	..	2	3	..	2	6	3	..	..	..	3	7	4	2	..	2	
Kamrup	25	14	6	..	2	..	6	7	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	3	4	1	1	1	
Darrang	83	38	14	2	5	5	10	10	10	7	15	5	12	5	7	1	3	1	6	2	1	..	
Lakhimpur	16	7	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	
Nowgong	8	10	2	1	2	3	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sibsagar	55	18	13	3	13	2	12	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	3	2	..	..	1	
Cachar	14	5	8	1	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Garo Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mizo Hills	5	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	

'ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'SMALL POX' BY SEX, 1951--60

Table 1.18

State/District	1951--60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ASSAM	1,120	931	395	387	276	204	162	77	14	10	28	18	16	23	38	36	24	20	33	29	134	127
Goalpara	96	59	81	54	14	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	357	318	82	115	58	52	98	18	6	8	7	11	..	..	5	9	8	12	4	3	89	90
Darrang	17	13	9	11	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Lakhimpur	27	24	24	22	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	139	119	21	22	69	50	17	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	2	1	18	19	8	5
Sibsagar	367	316	150	141	81	60	39	37	7	2	18	6	12	23	29	22	13	7	11	7	7	11
Cachar	72	54	21	18	43	34	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Garó Hills	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	39	23	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	19
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	5	4	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'KALA-AZAR' BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.19

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ASSAM	1,440	1,192	151	121	154	123	278	255	183	136	139	111	99	120	151	141	60	50	84	57	141	78
Goalpara	76	57	17	15	3	4	25	21	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	4	..	..
Kamrup	245	182	24	15	21	16	19	32	23	18	28	28	7	8	27	33	9	10	4	2	83	20
Darrang	150	139	24	27	11	11	19	35	29	18	13	13	8	15	15	8	8	2	11	8	12	2
Lakhimpur	8	4	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nowgong	175	185	29	32	28	29	43	43	26	23	14	11	12	18	3	6	..	..	10	9	10	14
Sibsagar	134	105	13	14	21	15	15	21	15	15	26	7	10	11	1	2	10	6	14	7	9	7
Cachar	212	180	21	7	27	20	24	17	27	23	29	27	33	42	16	16	15	13	10	7	10	8
Garro Hills	421	329	22	11	41	28	128	85	42	27	26	21	27	26	80	68	14	16	24	20	17	27
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	17	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	9	4	3	2	..	..	..	..
Mizo Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'CHOLERA' BY SEX, 1951-60

Table 1.20

State/District	1951-60		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ASSAM	944	812	299	264	124	99	59	58	10	10	288	236	37	35	20	17	32	25	9	18	66	50
Goalpara	19	17	13	16	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	300	279	88	74	38	38	26	19	..	..	71	65	21	26	1	1	28	23	3	15	24	18
Darrang	57	33	35	25	17	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	119	124	26	33	27	22	16	22	..	..	6	9	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	31
Sibsagar	107	95	28	29	32	27	11	9	6	10	17	11	1	..	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	1
Cachar	207	163	106	85	6	5	8	8	2	..	79	58	3	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Khasi- Jaintia Hills	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	98	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo Hills	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	3	1	..	4	1	..	..

## CHAPTER II

### FERTILITY SURVEY

In view of the fact that registration in Assam is very poor, we have to rely on field surveys like the Sample Census and Fertility Survey, and to do a good deal of collection of evidence to work out an acceptable rate of natural increase. The birth rate in India is high and this is believed to be due to the high fertility of Indian women supported by some of the prevailing customs such as universality of marriage, system of early marriage, religious injunction to procreate etc. There are very few scientific studies which can throw light on the subject of high birth rate in India. In these days of food shortage, the problem of high birth rate has come in for greater attention. The death rate, though still one of the highest in the world, is definitely on the decline in recent years. If the gap between the birth rate and death rate widens, a rapid increase in population is inevitable. This means a further strain on the already insufficient food resources. In a situation of this kind, attention has to be directed not only to increasing food production but also to retarding the process of growth of population. Public Health efforts will continue to be directed towards reducing mortality and therefore the only way to check population growth is to bring down the high birth rate, as any large-scale migration of Indians to outside countries is impracticable under the existing conditions. For initiating a policy of controlling birth rate, it has become all the more urgent to study the conditions under which the population is

being built up. This type of study is important from another consideration also. The march of time is not leaving social customs unaffected and wisdom requires that for a planned progress of the country, the repercussion of social changes on the population growth of the country should be visualised. Relevant studies for these purposes necessarily involve an investigation into the various factors that matter in the reproduction of the next generation. In this direction, the analysis of births by age of mother and order of birth give useful information. They bring out important facts about the fertility pattern and the family building habits in the country.

**Coverage :** In the first conference of Superintendents of Census Operations in 1959, it was agreed upon that a sample survey should be conducted by the census organisation to obtain reliable informations on the question of fertility.

Accordingly, the Fertility or Post Census Survey was conducted by the Census staff on a random sample of Census blocks in each State during December 1961-February 1962. The blocks were the same as those selected for conducting the Post Enumeration Check. Thus, the sample frame was one per cent of blocks in rural areas and two per cent in the urban areas. In Assam, the informations were collected on births that occurred from the Durga Puja or Diwali or Christmas of 1960

for a period of one year from each such festival. This procedure was adopted to get over the common difficulty of informants in fixing correctly the period for which information on birth is desired.

**Organisational details :** The field work in Assam was conducted in January-February 1962, throughout the State. As the Gauhati Tabulation office was wound up by that time, the whole field survey had to be conducted from the head office. The field investigators were selected from the sorting staff from different areas of the State so that they find little difficulty in understanding the local languages. Care had been taken to select the intelligent staff for the field work. All these selected persons were thoroughly trained how to fill up the questionnaire. The Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers were requested to give all the necessary facilities to the Investigators during the survey. My two Tabulation Officers were deputed to different districts during field work to clarify all the difficulties experienced during the survey by the field staff. The whole survey was conducted smoothly in all the districts of Assam.

As soon as the field work was over, all the schedules were then sorted and tabulated according to the instructions given by the Registrar General, India, in the head office. The sorting staff engaged in the field work was also utilised for this tabulation work under the direct guidance of my Tabulation Officers.

**Brief description of the items of information :**

The object of the Post Census or Fertility Survey was mainly to collect information on the fertility pattern of Indian women and incidentally to obtain information on working force, since each individual in the household is being followed in any case. A Similar survey on fertility was carried out in the first Sample Census conducted practically in each State where only still-married

women were taken into account and the study of fertility differentials was confined only to the wife of the head of the household. In this survey, all ever-married women were taken into account and the study of fertility differentials was confined only to the wife of the head of the household. All ever-married women were included and their fertility differentials by the various characteristics were studied.

Two schedules were prescribed for this survey. One was a household schedule. It had three sections.

**Section 1** was primarily meant to obtain a list of all persons including visitors in the household on the date of the investigator's visit, which should lead to detection and complete count of all ever-married women. The particulars regarding relation to head, sex, age, marital status had been provided mainly to yield clues about possible omissions in the list of inmates so prepared.

It is necessary to record separately the fertility experience of women married more than once but families which do not favour remarriage of women may resent a question if it is put as a matter of routine in respect of all women in the household regardless of their susceptibilities. It is for this reason that—

**Section 2** had been inserted to elicit information about households which possibly might have remarried widows or divorced women. On the right hand top of the individual slip, particulars of re-marriage were to be entered only in respect of those who were indicated as such in item (2) of this Section 2. If Section 2 of the Household Schedule contains no entry at all, it was to be presumed that an ever-married woman married only once.

**Section 3** was designed to find out the number of persons working as defined in the 1961 Census. According to Census definition, a person engaged in non-seasonal

activity was taken as working if he was at work on any day during the preceding 15 days. In the case of seasonal activity, the reference period was the current or last working season. A pointed opening question in 1. (a) would separate out the bulk of those who were clearly and easily classifiable as working for whom the further Questions 1(b) to (d) would be unnecessary. Q. 1(b) was plainly a second stage question which would pick out and expose those who were engaged in some kind of work during the last 15 days, but whose activity was liable to be concealed in the beginning. Q. 1 (c) should account for those who were unemployed and looking for work. Q.1(d) would take account of those who were normally working but did not work during the reference period of the last 15 days owing to special contingencies like sickness, off-season etc. The 'working' group would then comprise of those returned as 'working' in Q. 1(a) or 'Yes' in Q. 1(b) or 'Yes' in Q. 1(d).

Questions 2 and 3 should also be put in respect of every person. Q. 2(a) would account for casual workers, that is, those who, owing to uncertain ties of employment, were not always engaged continuously and worked whenever they could get it, and might not have found work at all in any of the 15 days of the reference period. This would also help in the classification of those returned as 'working' in Q. 1 into 'casual' and 'regular' workers.

Q. 2 (b) and (c) were meant to obtain information about usual occupation of non-casual workers. Q. 2 (b) should give the number of persons who, during the last 15 days, were doing some work other than their usual occupation. Q. 2 (c) should furnish information about the number of seasonal workers. These should throw light on the significance of occupational pattern based on 15 days' reference period and the position regarding seasonal workers.

The other schedule was a fertility slip, suitable for hand sorting, on which infor-

mation about children born to an ever-married woman was to be recorded. Here the object was to get information on the total number of children born to a woman for analysing with reference to her age at marriage, duration of married life, religion and education and her husband's occupation, industry and education.

### Tabulation and results :

The data collected during the field survey were tabulated according to the instructions given by the Registrar General, India, and the tables thus prepared were forwarded to the Registrar General's office. The tables presented in this chapter were prepared in the Vital Statistics Section of the Registrar General's office from the tables supplied from my office.

#### (i) Distribution of women of reproductive age-group :

Broadly speaking, the proportions of married at any age and the proportions of single, widowed, divorced are the product of varying marriage experiences in past years.

It appears from Table 2.1 that as many as 50.7% and 52.1% of the total married women surveyed in rural and urban areas respectively are in the age-group 18-32 years while 83.5% in rural areas and 83.6% in urban areas are still in the married state. On the other hand, from Table 2.2 it can be seen that there are very few who married more than once both in rural and urban areas.

The study of the pattern of distribution of women in reproductive age-group will be meaningless unless we observe the change in the average age at marriage and percentage of married women within different broad age-groups during the last 30 years or more.

### (ii) Age at marriage :

The age at which marriage occurs has a considerable influence on fertility. This may operate in several ways ; earlier marriages provide increased opportunities for producing and rearing children ; those who want to have a large family may marry early in order to do so ; further, those who are the most fecund may also be those who marry early in life.

In rural areas of the State, there is very little change in age at marriage as may be seen in Table 2.3 Section (i). The percentage of women whose marriage duration is more than 10 years and age at marriage is less than 18 years remains more or less static which shows that the system of early marriage is still prevalent in the rural areas. But in the urban areas, some significant shifts have been noticed during the last 10 years, the average age at marriage for marriage duration 0-4 years being 18.1 while for marriage duration 10-14 years is 16.5 years for urban areas. In rural areas, however, the change is from 16.8 years to 17.2 years only. This also proves my earlier observation made from marriage duration 10 years and more.

### (iii) Current level of births :

Distribution of births by attained age is of great significance in revealing the trend of birth. One may be interested in knowing the age-group from where the contribution to total births may be maximum. It is noticed from Table 2.12 that the age-group 18-32 contributes 2,804 out of 3,667 births (76.47%) in rural areas, and 1,076 out of 1,322 births (81.39%) in urban areas. This is mainly due to more women bearing children in this age-group. If family planning is to make an effect on the birth rate in so far as this age-group is concerned, the programme has to be accepted by quite a large number of women i.e. more than 50% of the total married women.

The study of infantile mortality is often associated with the related topics of

abortions and still births, and these three are sometimes grouped together under the expression 'reproductive wastage.' Because of the difficulties in measuring the important segments of this wastage, especially foetal deaths, no adequate statistical expression of its magnitude is available in any country, but it would appear that, in the world as a whole, at least one-third of each new generation is lost before or shortly after the time of birth.

In Table 2.11, still birth rates have been worked out separately for 'after six months of gestation' and 'within six months of gestation'. The still birth rate for all ages is as high as 13.0 (still birth per 100 total births) in rural areas and 9.6 in urban areas. This rate is more or less evenly distributed in all the age-groups.

### (iv) Fertility performance :

The word fertility is used in demography in relation to the actual occurrence of births, especially live births, and fertility rates are obtained by dividing the number of births during some period by the number of persons in some section of the corresponding population. Fertility may also be measured as a function of different categories of people, for all women, married women, persons of a given age, etc.

Current fertility may be studied with reference to births during last 12 months, while life time fertility is obtained by considering the number of children born to women of completed fertility or specified duration of married life. As the latter does not reflect the recent changes in fertility, we will confine mainly to the current level of fertility only.

Current fertility may be measured by crude birth rate or age specific fertility rates. Age specific fertility rates for married women given in Section 3(a) of Table 2.6 shows that in age-group 18-22 the rate is highest in both rural and urban areas, fol-



lowed by age-group 23-27. The combined rate for women of age-group 13-47 stands as high as 270.5 and 265.4 in rural and urban areas respectively. Before discussing the extent to which socio-economic factors like religion, education, occupation, industry, etc. affect fertility, let us explain what this fertility rate means. For instance, rate of 370 for ages 18-22 means 370 births which occur per year to 1,000 married women aged 18-22.

From Table 2.17 we may easily observe that husband's education rather than religion, woman's education, occupation and industry affects the Marital Fertility Rates most. The rates are only 153.8 and 118.9 in rural and urban areas respectively for women whose husbands' are graduates and above, while on the other hand, the combined rates given in Section 3(b) of Table 2.6 are as high as 270.5 and 265.4. The Table 2.18 showing the Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates by characteristics also confirms the observation made above. The relatively very high rates for christians in Table 2.18 appear to be defective as this high figure cannot be attributed to any religious custom which may affect the rates to such an extent. Either the sample is too small or the recording was defective.

Those unable to have the capacity of producing children are said to be sterile. Sterility may be total and permanent, and those who are not sterile are said to be fecund, fecundity being the ability to have children. The rate of sterility as given in Section (a) of Table 2.10 pertaining to a particular age-group is the ratio of women becoming sterile within the period to the fertile women at the beginning of the period. It is observed from Table 2.10 that the sterility is higher in the age-group 35-39 & 40-42 both in rural and urban areas. This shows that fecundity reduces considerably from age 35 and above.

**(v) Average number of children born per currently married woman :**

It will be more appropriate to study the women who have completed their fertility

rather than those who have not completed. Life time fertility may be shown by the average number of children born per woman. The two most important factors which control a woman's reproductive behaviour is attained age and duration of married life.

The following types of women have been taken to contribute the completed fertility :

**Age at marriage      Duration of married life**

— 18	30 +
18-22	30 +
23 +	25 +

Women aged 43 years and over are generally assumed as having completed their fertility period. From Section I of Table 2.5 it may be seen that in rural areas, the average number of children born to women of completed fertility is highest for those whose age at marriage is below 18 years. But in urban areas, this figure is highest for those women whose age at marriage is 23 and above. Again, Section I of Table 2.4 shows that average number of children born to women of completed fertility aged 43 and above is higher in urban areas than that of the rural areas.

**(vi) Composition of family sizes for completed fertility women :**

From Section 3 of Table 2.4, we can observe that percentage of families having children 5 and more for women who have completed their fertility is as high as 42.6 in rural areas and 54.7 in urban areas. This is because of the preponderance of women having higher order births in that group. If this aspect is studied by differentials from Table 2.15 it can be said that there is practically no variation in the average for different characteristics. This is natural because of the fact that women aged 43 years and above have completed atleast 20 years of married life and there is little change in the general behaviour

during the last 20 years by different characteristics such as religion, women's education, husband's education, nature of work etc.

Let us now study whether the age at marriage is responsible for reducing the size of family in respect of women who have completed their fertility. In Section 3 of Table 2.5 it may be seen in rural areas that 48.7% of the women whose age at marriage is below 18 years have larger family size with 5 children and more. On the other hand, those who are married in the age-group 18-22 years contribute only 33.0% in that family size. It can, therefore, be interpreted, to some extent, that late marriage by women helps in reducing the average family size.

The above observation can be proved with the phenomena of childlessness associated with the age at marriage. In Section 5 of Table 2.5, we may notice that the percentage of childless women increases with the increase in the age at marriage.

#### (vii) Other Fertility results :

(1) **Parity progressive ratio** : Parity ratio of order  $n$  is defined in terms of probability of women with  $n$  children already obtaining the  $n+1$ th child. If parity ratio for order 4 is 0.84 in rural and 0.85 in urban, it implies that out of 100 women having 4 children, 84 in rural and 85 in urban areas go to have fifth child and the remaining women stop child-bearing after the fourth birth order.

From Section 4 of Table 2.5 it can be seen that the parity ratio declines as the age at marriage and parity order increases. The ninth order parity index for different ages at marriage appears to be very high. This suggests that even after the ninth birth order, there is sufficient contribution to increase the family size.

The schedules used for the survey and the instructions how to fill up these schedules are given in the Appendix.

# **TABLES**



Table 2.1

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY (I) ATTAINED AGE (ALL WOMEN) &amp; (II) MARITAL STATUS

Attained age	Total number of women		% distribution	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(i)				
12 & below	21	17	0.1	0.3
13 — 17	691	206	3.9	3.2
18 — 22	2,906	970	16.3	15.0
23 — 27	3,094	1,235	17.3	19.1
28 — 32	3,051	1,169	17.1	18.0
33 — 37	1,733	708	9.7	10.9
38 — 42	1,958	673	11.0	10.4
43 — 47	973	391	5.5	6.0
48 +	3,400	1,110	19.1	17.1
Total	17,827	6,479	100.0	100.0
(ii) Marital Status				
A	14,293	5,333	80.2	80.8
B	2,755	996	15.5	15.4
C	595	92	3.3	2.8
D	184	58	1.0	1.0
Total	17,827	6,479	100.0	100.0

Source : A-I, B-I, C-I, D-I.

- A :— Women married only once and still in married state.  
 B :— Women married only once but now widowed or divorced.  
 C :— Women married more than once but in married state now.  
 D :— Women married more than once but now widowed or divorced.

**Table 2.2**  
**PERCENTAGE WOMEN BY THE NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED IN ASSAM (ALL WOMEN)**  
 (Actual numbers are given in brackets)

Attained age	Rural					Urban				
	Once	Twice	Thrice	4 times or more	Total	Once	Twice	Thrice	4 times or more	Total
13—17	99.7 (689)	0.3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	100.0 (691)	100.0 (206)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	100.0 (206)
18—22	98.6 (2,864)	1.3 (37)	0.1 (4)	0.0 (1)	100.0 (2,906)	99.8 (968)	— (—)	0.2 (2)	— (—)	100.0 (970)
23—27	96.9 (2,997)	2.2 (68)	0.9 (29)	— (—)	100.0 (3,094)	98.4 (1,215)	0.6 (7)	0.8 (11)	0.2 (2)	100.0 (1,235)
28—32	94.0 (2,869)	4.2 (127)	1.6 (50)	0.2 (5)	100.0 (3,051)	97.7 (1,142)	0.6 (7)	1.3 (15)	0.4 (5)	100.0 (1,169)
33—37	94.5 (1,638)	3.5 (60)	1.8 (32)	0.2 (3)	100.0 (1,733)	98.2 (695)	0.7 (5)	1.1 (8)	— (—)	100.0 (708)
38—42	93.3 (1,827)	3.8 (75)	2.5 (48)	0.4 (8)	100.0 (1,958)	96.1 (647)	2.1 (14)	1.6 (11)	0.2 (1)	100.0 (673)
43—47	92.2 (897)	4.5 (44)	2.5 (24)	0.8 (8)	100.0 (973)	95.7 (374)	2.3 (9)	1.5 (6)	0.5 (2)	100.0 (391)
48 +	95.5 (3,246)	2.7 (92)	1.2 (40)	0.6 (22)	100.0 (3,400)	96.1 (1,067)	1.5 (17)	2.4 (26)	— (—)	100.0 (1,110)
All ages	95.6 (17,027)	2.8 (505)	1.3 (227)	0.3 (47)	100.0 (17,806)	97.7 (6,314)	0.9 (59)	1.2 (79)	0.2 (10)	100.0 (6,462)

Source : A-I, B-I, C-I & D-I.

**TABLE 2.3**

**AGE AT MARRIAGE**

(i) Percentage distribution of women by age at marriage in different durations of marriage

Rural			Marriage duration (in years)	Urban		
Age at marriage				Age at marriage		
23+	18-22	—18		—18	18—22	23+
3.6	32.5	63.9	0	51.5	43.7	4.8
4.3	31.5	64.2	1—4	56.5	29.9	13.6
2.9	27.8	69.3	5—9	59.0	28.4	12.6
2.9	30.2	66.9	10—14	72.4	23.0	4.6
3.3	25.0	71.7	15—29	75.8	20.9	3.3
3.8	28.0	68.2	30+	70.2	20.0	9.8
3.3	28.1	68.6	All durations	67.0	24.9	8.1

(iii) (a) Marriage duration 0-4 years - current level

	Rural	Urban
1. % Women marrying at age 12* & below	4.5	2.2
2. Median age at marriage	16.9	17.6
3. Inter-quartile range	1.7	2.1
4. Average age at marriage	17.2	18.1

(iii)(b) Average age at marriage in marriage

duration 10—14 years

Rural	Urban
16.8	16.5

(ii) Percentage distribution of women by marriage duration for each age at marriage

Marriage duration	No. of Women		Rural				Urban			
	Rural	Urban	Age at marriage				Age at marriage			
			—18	18—22	23+	All ages	—18	18—22	23+	All ages
0	280	103	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	3.4	1.2	1.9
1—4	2,133	1,092	14.0	16.7	19.5	14.9	17.3	24.5	34.6	20.5
5—9	2,873	985	20.3	19.9	17.6	20.1	16.3	21.1	28.8	18.5
10—14	2,893	1,056	19.7	21.8	18.1	20.2	21.4	18.3	11.1	19.8
15—29	4,504	1,539	33.0	28.0	30.5	31.5	32.6	24.3	11.8	28.9
30+	1,609	554	11.2	11.3	12.2	11.3	10.9	8.4	12.5	10.4
All durations	14,293*	5,333*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : A-IV & A-V

\*Information about age at marriage and duration of married life for one woman in Rural and four women in Urban was not available.

**TABLE 2.4**

**COMPLETED FERTILITY** (without differentials of age at marriage)

1. **Average number of children born to women of completed fertility**  
(Women married once only and now in a married state and aged 43 and above)

Rural	4.3
Urban	5.0

2. **Average number of children contributed by each birth order to the average size of a family of completed fertility.**

	Order of Birth										Average family size
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Rural	0.94	0.83	0.72	0.57	0.43	0.31	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.04	4.25
Urban	0.96	0.89	0.81	0.68	0.55	0.41	0.30	0.19	0.11	0.06	4.96

3. **Percentage of families of different sizes for mothers of completed fertility**

	% age of families having number of children										Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
Rural	5.6	11.2	11.4	15.2	14.0	11.7	10.4	7.9	5.3	3.8	3.5	100.0
Urban	4.4	6.8	7.9	12.6	13.6	13.6	11.3	10.4	8.6	4.6	6.2	100.0

4. **Parity Progression Ratio i.e. proportion of women who got n+1th child, n children having been born and Sterility Ratio i.e. proportion of women who ceased reproduction after getting n+h child (completed fertility women).**

n—	Parity Ratio									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	94.4	88.2	86.3	78.8	75.2	72.5	66.4	61.6	57.8	47.4
Urban	95.6	92.9	91.1	84.4	80.1	76.2	72.4	65.1	55.7	57.7
	Sterility Ratio									
Rural	5.6	11.8	13.7	21.2	24.8	27.5	33.6	38.4	42.2	52.6
Urban	4.4	7.1	8.9	15.6	19.9	23.8	27.6	34.9	44.3	42.3

5. **Percentage of childless women among completed fertility women**

Rural	5.57
Urban	4.43

Source : Table A-I



**COMPLETED FERTILITY WITH DIFFERENTIALS OF AGE AT MARRIAGE**

**TABLE 2.5**

**1. Average number of children born to women of completed fertility**

(Women married once only and now in a married state)

	Age at marriage		
	—18	18—22	23+
Rural	4.6	3.7	3.9
Urban	5.2	5.0	6.0

**2. Average number of children contributed by each birth order to the average size of the family of completed fertility**

Age at marriage		Order of Birth										Average family size
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & over	
—18	Rural	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.63	0.49	0.36	0.24	0.15	0.09	0.04	4.58
	Urban	0.96	0.90	0.84	0.70	0.58	0.45	0.34	0.23	0.12	0.07	5.19
18—22	Rural	0.94	0.81	0.65	0.48	0.33	0.23	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.02	3.72
	Urban	0.97	0.90	0.83	0.73	0.57	0.42	0.25	0.14	0.10	0.06	4.97
23+	Rural	0.91	0.81	0.69	0.50	0.36	0.26	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.03	3.86
	Urban	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.79	0.57	0.42	0.27	0.18	0.15	5.95

**3. Percentage of families of different sizes for mothers of completed fertility**

Age at marriage		% age of families having number of children										Total	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10 & over
—18	Rural	4.3	9.9	10.1	13.0	14.0	12.6	11.9	8.9	6.6	4.9	3.8	100.0
	Urban	4.1	5.9	6.4	13.1	12.3	13.4	11.1	10.5	10.8	5.7	6.7	100.0
18—22	Rural	6.2	13.2	15.6	17.2	14.8	10.3	8.1	7.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Urban	2.7	7.2	7.2	9.9	16.2	14.4	17.1	10.9	4.5	3.6	6.3	100.0
23+	Rural	8.9	10.3	11.8	18.7	14.3	10.3	9.4	7.9	2.0	3.4	3.0	100.0
	Urban	6.7	3.8	1.9	1.9	6.6	21.9	15.2	15.2	8.6	2.9	15.3	100.0

TABLE 2.5.—Concl'd.

4. Parity progression ratio i.e. proportion of women who got  $n+1$  th child,  $n$  children having been born and sterility ratio i.e. proportion of women who ceased reproduction after getting  $n$ th child

Age at marriage—18		Parity Ratio									
n—		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural		95.7	89.6	88.2	82.8	77.7	74.2	66.9	63.4	57.1	43.8
Urban		95.9	93.8	92.9	84.3	82.4	77.0	75.3	68.7	53.3	54.2
		Sterility Ratio									
Rural		4.3	10.4	11.8	17.2	22.3	25.8	33.1	36.6	42.9	56.2
Urban		4.1	6.2	7.1	15.7	17.6	23.0	24.7	31.3	46.7	45.8
Age at marriage 18-22		Parity Ratio									
Rural		93.8	85.9	80.6	73.6	69.1	68.7	64.1	50.0	54.5	50.0
Urban		97.3	92.6	92.0	88.0	77.8	74.6	59.6	57.1	68.8	63.6
		Sterility Ratio									
Rural		6.2	14.1	19.4	26.4	30.9	31.3	35.9	50.0	45.5	50.0
Urban		2.7	7.4	8.0	12.0	22.2	25.4	40.4	42.9	31.2	36.4
Age at marriage 23+		Parity Ratio									
Rural		91.1	88.6	85.4	72.9	71.6	71.2	63.5	51.5	76.5	46.2
Urban		93.3	95.9	97.9	97.8	92.2	72.3	71.7	60.5	65.4	88.2
		Sterility Ratio									
Rural		8.9	11.4	14.6	27.1	28.4	28.8	36.5	48.5	23.5	53.8
Urban		6.7	4.1	2.1	2.2	7.8	27.7	28.3	39.5	34.6	11.8
5. Percentage of childless women of completed fertility											
Age at marriage		—18	18—22	23+							
Rural		4.3	6.2	8.9							
Urban		4.1	2.7	6.7							

(Source : Table A IV)

**INCOMPLETE FERTILITY**

**TABLE 2.6**

**1. Average number of children by attained age (Source A-I)**

	Attained age								
	13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48 & over	All ages
Rural	0.4 (676)	1.4 (2,826)	2.7 (2,909)	3.7 (2,713)	4.4 (1,498)	4.5 (1,513)	4.4 (696)	4.2 (1,441)	3.1 (14,272)
Urban	0.4 (206)	1.4 (961)	2.7 (1,186)	4.0 (1,077)	4.8 (631)	5.0 (536)	5.2 (277)	4.9 (445)	3.4 (5,319)

(Figures in brackets indicate number of women in the age group)

**2. Birth Rate (Source : A-II & C-II)**

Rural	44.9
Urban	42.3

**(3) (a) Age-specific Nuptial Fertility Rates for married women (Source : A-II)**

	Age group							
	13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48 & over
Rural	218.9	369.8	309.7	283.5	226.3	150.7	66.1	36.8
Urban	174.8	373.6	342.3	285.1	188.6	113.8	61.4	20.2

**(b) Nuptial Fertility Rates for women of 13—47 (Source : A-II & C-II)**

Source	A II	C II	Combined
Rural	270.9	259.2	270.5
Urban	267.7	108.1*	265.4

**(4) Average number of children by age at marriage / duration of marriage (Source A-IV)**

Duration of marriage (in years)	Age at marriage						All ages at marriage	
	—18		18—22		23+		Rural	Urban
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1—4	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.3
5—9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.9	2.2	2.5
10—14	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1**	3.4	3.7
15—29	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.9	5.2**	4.4	4.8
30+	4.6	5.2	3.7	5.0	3.8	6.8**	4.3	5.3
† All duration	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.5

† Excludes women with duration of marriage '0' years

\*\*Based on small number of women

\* (Based on small number of women 74)

### EFFECT OF AGE AT MARRIAGE ON FAMILY SIZE

(Average number of children per woman born upto specified duration of marriage taking the performance of women married between 18-22 as 100 in Assam)

TABLE 2.7

Duration of marriage	Age at marriage					
	—18		18—22		23+	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1—4	100	85	100	100	100	169
5—9	100	105	100	100	109	177
10—14	103	109	100	100	94	89*
15—29	110	104	100	100	95	111*
30+	124	104	100	100	103	136*
All durations	114	116	100	100	97	119

\*Based on small number of women.

(Source : Table A-IV)

### EFFECT OF AGE AT MARRIAGE ON THE GROWTH OF FAMILY SIZE AS SHOWN BY THE PERCENTAGE RATIO OF AVERAGE CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN TO THE PRECEDING DURATION GROUP

TABLE 2.8

Duration of marriage	Age at marriage					
	—18		18—22		23+	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5—9	275	209	275	169	300	177
10—14	155	165	150	159	129	79 *
15—29	132	129	124	134	126	168 *
30+	102	106	90	106	97	131 *

\*Based on small number of women

(Source : Table A-IV)

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY ATTAINED AGE FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MARRIED WOMEN IN ASSAM**

**TABLE 2.9**

Attained Age Group		B.		C		D	
		Number of women	Average number of children	Number of women	Average number of children	Number of women	Average number of children
13—17	R U	13	0.3	1	—	1	1.0
18—22	R U	38	0.7	31	1.3	11	1.3
23—27	R U	88	1.9	80	2.8	17	2.3
28—32	R U	156	2.6	158	3.2	24	2.9
33—37	R U	140	2.5	85	3.7	10	2.6
38—42	R U	314	2.8	101	3.9	30	3.6
43—47	R U	201	3.0	61	3.9	15	4.7
48+	R U	1,805	2.7	78	3.9	76	3.4
All ages	R U	2,755	2.6	595	3.4	184	3.2

(Source : Tables B-I, C-I & D-I)

**ONSET OF STERILITY**

**TABLE 2.10**

(a) Rate of Sterility per 1000 women according to quinquennial age groups      (b) Expectation of fertile life at various ages

Ages	Rural	Urban	Ages	Rural	Urban
20	5	6	15—19	20.01	19.04
20—24	10	15	20—24	15.46	14.54
25—29	27	38	25—29	11.12	10.48
30—34	68	69	30—34	7.37	7.15
35—39	192	215	35—39	4.36	4.09
40—42	284	372			

(Source : Table A-III)

Results are based on women :

- (i) with present ages 38-47
- (ii) married only once but still in a married state
- (iii) had at least a child.

**STILL BIRTH RATES PER 100 TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE & STILL)**

**TABLE 2.11**

Attained age	Rural Urban	Still birth rate			
		After six months of gestation		Within six months of gestation	
13—17	R U	4.1	11.9	6.8	2.4
18—22	R U	6.4	10.0	6.5	2.7
23—27	R U	5.5	3.9	8.4	3.0
28—32	R U	6.2	6.2	7.3	2.1
33—37	R U	6.3	4.5	6.6	3.8
38—42	R U	4.5	1.5	6.6	3.1
43—47	R U	6.1	10.5	12.2	—
48+	R U	3.5	17.6	3.5	29.4
All Ages	R U	5.8	6.6	7.2	3.0

(Source : A-II & C-II)

**CONTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ARISING FROM MULTIPLE BIRTHS TO TOTAL BIRTHS—CURRENT LEVEL**

**TABLE 2.12**

Attained age	Total birth		Births arising from births of twins	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
13—17	148	36	..	..
18—22	1,056	359	34	10
23—27	935	407	18	10
28—32	813	310	12	8
33—37	365	122	8	6
38—42	244	62	14	4
43—47	49	17	..	..
48+	57	9	..	..
All ages	3,667	1,322	86	38

(Source :— A-II & C-II)

INCOMPLETE FERTILITY

Table 2.13

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : Religion

Duration of Married life (in years)	Hindus				Muslims				Christians			
	Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1—4	1,298	813	0.8	1.2	595	167	0.6	1.4	136	} Small Number	1.3	} @
5—9	1,728	794	2.3	2.5	856	150	2.0	2.3	174		2.7	
10—14	1,840	840	3.5	3.6	845	141	3.2	4.0	132		3.5	
15—29	2,840	1,199	4.4	4.8	1,315	197	4.1	4.3	223		4.5	
30+	1,047	445	4.3	5.4	449	61	4.3	5.5	89		4.1	
*All Durations	8,753	4,091	3.3	3.5	4,060	716	3.0	3.2	754	263	3.4	3.8

Duration of Married life (in years)	Khasi				Mikir				Kachari						
	Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number				
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
1—4	86	} Small Number	0.9	} @	} Small Number	} No Women	} @	} —	} Small Number	} No Women	} @	} —			
5—9	88		2.3										—	—	—
14—14	52		3.6										—	—	—
15—29	89		5.1										—	—	—
30+	15		5.3										—	—	—
*All Durations	330	53	3.0	4.5	2.9	2.5	—	22	—	—	—	—			

@ Not calculated due to small number of Women in the sample.

\* Excludes women with durations of married life '0' years.

Table 2.13 (Contd.)  
**NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic : Woman's Education

Duration of Married life (in years)	Other Comprising just literates and uneducated.				Formal Schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed.				High School or equivalent examination				Graduated from College			
	Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1																
4	0.7	1.3	492	514	1.0	1.2										
5-9	2.2	2.5	506	402	2.5	2.5										
10-14	3.3	3.3	504	484	3.8	4.1										
15-29	4.3	4.7	810	660	4.8	4.9										
30+	4.3	5.2	330	214	4.6	5.5										
*All																
Durations	3.2	3.4	2,642	2,274	3.1	3.5	21	292	3.2	3.2	1	18				

Table 2.13 (Contd.)

Characteristic : Husband's Education

Duration of Married life (in years)	Other Comprising just literates and uneducated				Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed.				High School or equivalent examination				Graduated from College			
	Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1																
4	0.7	1.9	300	503	0.8	0.9	52	215	1.0	1.2						
5-9	2.1	2.7	295	455	2.4	2.3	69	181	2.3	2.5						
10-14	3.3	3.3	178	598	3.6	3.9	79	213	3.4	4.3						
15-29	4.2	5.2	323	772	4.7	4.6	111	378	5.3	4.9						
30+	4.3	5.2	217	224	4.4	5.3	23	102	@	5.9						
*All																
Durations	3.1	3.4	1,313	2,552	3.2	3.4	334	1,089	3.5	3.7	28	272	2.8	3.4		

\*Excludes women with duration of married life "0" years @ Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample



TABLE 2.13 Contd.

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : Nature of Work

Duration of Married life (in years)	Technical, professional and related workers										Administrative, executive and managerial workers						Clerical and related workers						Sales workers					
	Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number					
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17												
1-4	114	206	0.9	1.6						172		1.1	137	202	0.7	1.0												
5-9	138	192	2.4	2.5		Small			Small	170		2.8	184	253	2.5	3.0												
10-14	116	163	4.0	3.8		Number	@		Number	134	@	3.8	177	267	3.5	3.9												
15-29	129	206	4.8	4.7		of			of	222		4.9	273	346	4.6	4.8												
30+	30	46	4.4	5.4		Women			Women	93		5.6	80	94	4.1	5.2												
*All Durations	527	813	3.1	3.2	64	197	3.8	3.8	280	791	3.2	3.5	851	1,162	3.3	3.6												

Duration of Married Life (in years)	Farmers						Production process workers and Craftsmen						Unskilled workers						Others					
	Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33								
1-4	1,670	114	1.0	0.9	228	118	1.0	0.7	138	76	0.8	1.0												
5-9	2,116	106	2.2	2.9	239	97	2.3	2.2	164	67	2.2	2.1												
10-14	2,119	118	3.4	4.0	234	130	3.8	3.8	182	64	3.4	3.1												
15-29	3,045	196	4.4	5.1	292	145	4.3	5.1	192	95	4.4	4.1												
30	1,156	68	4.2	5.2	90	32	4.7	5.6	108	43	3.9	† 3.4												
*All Durations	10,106	602	3.1	3.7	1,083	522	3.1	3.3	784	345	3.0	2.7												

\* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years

@ Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample

† Data appear to be defective

**TABLE 2.13 Concl'd.**  
**NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS**

Duration of married Life (in years)	Characteristic : Nature of Industry																
	Agriculture where occupation is farming			Agriculture where occupation is other than farming			Quarrying and mining			Manufacture							
	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	Number of Women	Average Number	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1-4	1,670	114	1.0	0.9	653		0.8						168	126	1.0	0.6	
5-9	2,116	106	2.2	2.9	906		2.4						205	92	2.2	2.1	
10-14	2,119	118	3.4	4.0	854	Small Number	3.6	@				@	217	161	3.8	3.6	
15-29	3,045	196	4.4	5.1	1,360	Number	4.7						328	180	3.9	4.7	
30+	1,156	68	4.2	5.2	514		4.2						82	33	4.5	5.7	
All Durations*	10,106	602	3.1	3.7	4,287	88	3.3	3.5	160	56	3.3	3.8	1,000	592	3.1	3.2	

Duration of Married Life (in years)	Commerce										Transport, Storage and Communications						Services						Others						
	Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		Number of Women		Average Number		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33													
1-4	68	193	0.8	1.0		42		1.1		112	233																		
5-9	109	195	2.4	2.3		76		2.3		177	238																		
10-14	96	316	3.2	4.0		88	@	3.0		158	238																		
15-29	143	438	4.4	4.5		124		4.8		200	324																		
30+	34	112	† 3.5	4.9		23		5.2		50	104																		
All Durations*	450	1,254	3.0	3.5	119	353	3.0	3.4	697	1,137	3.4	3.5																	

\* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.  
 @ Not calculated due to small number of women in the sample.  
 † Data appear to be defective.

**TABLE 2.14**  
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic : Religion												
Duration of Married Life (in years)	Hindu						Muslim					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	—18	18—22	23+	—18	18—22	†23+	—18	18—22	23+	—18	18—22	†23+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1—4	0.8	0.7	0.8**	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	} @	1.1	1.3**	2.9**
5—9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	4.1	2.0	2.1		2.2	2.0**	
10—14	3.5	3.4	3.1**	3.7	3.5	2.9**	3.3	2.9		4.4	2.6**	@
15—29	4.6	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.6	5.0**	4.1	3.8		4.3	4.0**	
30+	4.6	3.7	4.8**	5.2	5.1	7.3**	4.6	3.3		4.9**	@	
All durations	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.1**	3.4	2.6	4.1

Duration of Married life (in years)	Christian						Khasi					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage			Age at marriage		
	—18	18—22	23+	—18†	18—22	23+	—18	18—22	23+	—18	18—22	23+
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1—4	† 1.8**	1.2	} @	2.0**	1.7**	} @	0.8**	1.1**	} @	@	} @	—
5—9	2.6	2.8		@	@		1.9**	2.5**		—		
10—14	3.6	3.4**		@	@		@	3.4**		@		
15—29	4.5	4.6		4.2**	5.6**		5.2**	5.3**		@		
30+	4.9**	4.3**		@	@		@	@		@		
All durations *	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.7	2.9**	2.8	3.3	2.6**	4.4**	@	

† Data appear to be defective.

\* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

@ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

\*\* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

Table 2.14. Contd.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic : Woman's Education

Duration of Married life (in years)	Others comprising just literates and uneducated						Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed						
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			
	Age at Marriage			Age at Marriage			Age at Marriage			Age at Marriage			
	—18	18—22	23+	—18	18—22	†23+	—18	18—22	23+	—18	18—22	†23+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1—4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.5**	0.9	1.1	0.8**	1.0	1.2	2.1	
5—9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	4.2	2.6	2.4	}	2.2	2.4	4.0**	
10—14	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.9	@	3.9	3.8		}	4.0	4.0	5.0**
15—29	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.2**	5.0	4.4			}	5.0	4.9
30+	4.6	3.7	3.9	5.3	4.6	6.2**	4.9	4.5**	}	5.2		5.5**	7.2**
* All durations	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.9	

\* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years.

@ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

† Data appear to be defective

\*\* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

Table 2.14 Contd.  
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS**

Duration of Married life (in years)	Characteristic : Husband's Education																	
	Others comprising just literates and uneducated						Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed						High School or equivalent examination					
	Rural			Urban †			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage	
	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1-4	0.7	0.9	0.9**	1.5	2.1	3.4**	1.1	0.6	0.8**	0.8	0.9	1.8**	1.3**	@	@	1.1	1.1	1.6**
5-9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.1**	2.4	2.4	2.3**	2.2	2.1	4.1	2.5**	@	@	2.2	2.6	3.1**
10-14	3.3	3.4	2.9**	3.8	2.9	@	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.4	6.2	3.5	@	@	4.2	4.0**	4.9**
15-29	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.6	8.0**	@	4.8	4.5	4.0**	4.9	3.9	@	5.7	@	@	5.1	4.7	6.0**
30+	4.6	3.7	3.5**	4.6	4.8**	7.3**	4.5	3.8†	@	5.4	5.1	@	@	--	--	6.1	@	@
* All durations	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.5	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.9	4.3	3.8	2.8	@	3.9	3.1	3.3

\* Excludes women with duration of married life "0" years.

@ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

\*\* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

† Data appear to be defective.

Table 2.14 Contd.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : Nature of work

Duration of Married life (in years)	Technical, professional and related workers										Clerical and related workers					Sales Workers				
	Rural					Urban					Rural					Urban				
	Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage	
1	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+
1-4	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.2**	2.9**	0.6**	@	@	0.9	1.1	1.6**	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
5-9	2.5	2.2**	2.7	1.9	2.9**	2.3**	2.3**	@	@	2.4	2.8**	@	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
10-14	4.2	3.6**	3.5	3.4**	@	4.3**	4.3**	@	@	3.7	4.3**	@	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
15-29	5.1	3.7**	4.8	4.4	@	4.7	4.8**	@	@	4.9	4.4**	@	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
30+	4.9**	@	5.2**	@	@	@	@	@	@	5.4**	@	5.6**	4.4	@	5.4	5.4	@	@	@	@
*All durations	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.5**	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2**

Duration of Married life (in years)	Farmers					Production Process workers and Craftsmen					Unskilled Workers							
	Rural		Urban		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage		Age at marriage	
1	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+
1-4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8**	@	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5**	@	0.8	0.8**	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
5-9	2.1	2.4	2.5**	2.9	2.7**	@	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0**	@	2.2	2.1**	2.2**	2.2**	2.2**	2.2**
10-14	3.4	3.2	2.4**	3.8	@	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5**	@	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.5**	3.5**	3.5**	3.5**
15-29	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.0	5.0**	@	4.7	3.7	4.3**	5.1	5.0**	@	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
30+	4.5	3.5†	3.2**	5.1	@	4.5**	5.2**	5.2**	@	5.7**	@	4.0	4.0	3.6**	3.6**	3.6**	3.6**	3.6**
*All durations	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.9	@	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3

\* Excludes women with duration of married life '0' years. @ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25  
 \*\* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49. † Data appear to be defective.

Table 2.14 Concl'd.  
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS  
 OF MARRIED LIFE BY CHARACTERISTICS**

Duration of Married life (in years)	Characteristic : Nature of Industry																						
	Agriculture where occupation is other than farming						Agriculture where Occupation is farming						Manufacture										
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban	
Age at marriage		23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19					
1-4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
5-9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5**	2.9	2.4	2.5**	2.9	2.7**	2.7**	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3			
10-14	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4			
15-29	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.0**	5.0**	5.0**	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4			
30+	4.5	3.6†	3.6†	4.5	3.5	3.2**	4.5	3.5	3.2**	5.1	4.7**	4.7**	4.3**	4.7**	4.7**	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4			
*All durations	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1**	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2			

Duration of Married life (in years)	Characteristic : Nature of Industry																						
	Commerce						Transport, Storage and Communications						Services										
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban	
Age at marriage		23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+	18-22	23+			
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37					
1-4	@	0.7**	0.8	0.8	1.2	@	@	@	@	1.0**	@	@	1.0	1.1**	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7**			
5-9	2.4	2.3**	2.1	2.1	2.0**	@	@	@	@	2.4	2.1**	2.4	2.3	2.3**	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.7**			
10-14	3.3	3.1**	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.9	@	@	@	2.5	@	@	4.1	3.5	@	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	@			
15-29	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	@	4.6**	@	@	4.9	@	@	5.0	4.7	@	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	@			
30+	@	@	5.0	5.0	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	4.9**	@	@	5.8	5.9**	5.9**	5.9**	6.5**			
*All durations	3.2	2.8	2.8**	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.9**	@	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.0**	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.8			

\* Excludes women with duration of married life 'O' years.

@ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample was below 25.

\*\* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

† Data appear to be defective

Table 2.15

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY  
BY CHARACTERISTIC (WOMEN AGED 43 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Characteristic	Rural		Urban	
	No. of Women	Average No. of Children	No. of Women	Average No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Religion</b>				
1. Hindu	1,395	4.3	560	5.0
2. Muslim	528	4.1	76	4.7
3. Sikh	..	..	..	..
4. Christian	162	4.1	64	5.3
5. Khasi	44	5.3	14	@
6. Kachari	..	..	..	..
7. Mikir	1	@	..	..
<b>II. Woman's Education</b>				
1. Formal Schooling but High School or Equivalent Examination not passed	133	4.5	250	5.0
2. High School or Equivalent Examination	..	..	18	@
3. Graduated from College	..	..	2	@
4. Others comprising just Literates and Uneducated	2,004	4.2	452	5.0
<b>III. Husband's Education</b>				
1. Formal schooling but High School or Equivalent Examination not passed	472	4.4	283	5.0
2. High school or Equivalent Examination	33	4.3	157	5.3
3. Graduated from College	2	@	42	4.8
4. Others comprising just Literates and Uneducated	1,630	4.2	240	4.8
<b>IV. Nature of Work</b>				
1. Technical , Professional and Related Workers	47	4.4	76	5.1
2. Administrative , Executive and Managerial Worker	7	@	28	6.0
3. Clerical & Related Workers	33	4.2	94	4.7
4. Sales Workers	116	4.2	143	4.8
5. Farmers	1,488	4.2	121	4.8
6. Hunters, Loggers & Related Workers	2	@	1	@
7. Production Process Workers & Craftsmen	151	4.7	47	5.4
8. Unskilled Workers	152	4.0	51	4.3
<b>V. Nature of Industry</b>				
1 (i) Agriculture, where Occupation is Farming	1,488	4.2	121	4.8
(ii) Agriculture where Occupation is other than Farming	720	4.7	26	4.1
2. Quarrying and Mining	21	@	6	@
3. Manufacture	141	4.4	45	5.0
4. Building & Construction	2	@	3	@
5. Commerce	51	3.8	153	4.8
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	13	@	18	@
7. Services	67	5.0	127	5.5

@ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample is below 25.

Data appear to be deficient in general.



TABLE 2.16

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY BY AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS

Age at marriage	Religion									
	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Christian		Khasi	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
—18	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.9*			4.9*	**		Small
18—22	3.7	5.1	3.3	**		No Woman	4.3*	**		Number of
23+	4.1	6.2 †	**	**			3.6	**		Women

Age at marriage	Religion				Woman's Education							
	Kachari		Mikir		Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed		High school or equivalent examination		Graduated from College		Others comprising just literates and uneducated	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—18					3.4	3.6					3.3	3.6
18—22		Small		Small	2.8	3.3					3.0	2.8
23+		Number of Women		Number of Women	2.5	3.9					2.9	3.7 †

Age at marriage	Husband's Education									
	Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed		High school or equivalent examination		Graduated from College		Others comprising just literates and uneducated			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
—18	3.5	3.5					3.2	3.6		
18—22	2.7	2.9		Small			3.8	3.5		
23+	2.7	4.3 †		Number of Women			2.9	4.7 †		

Age at marriage	Nature of work									
	Technical, professional and related workers		Administrative, executive and managerial workers		Clerical and related workers		Sales workers		Farmers	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
—18	3.4	3.4			**	5.4*	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.1
18—22	2.5	2.8			**	**	**	**	3.5	**
23+	3.3	3.1		Small number of women	**	5.9	**	**	3.8	**

TABLE 2.16 (Concl.)

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN OF COMPLETED FERTILITY BY AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS

Age at marriage	Nature of work						Nature of Industry			
	Hunters, loggers & related workers		Production process workers and craftsmen		Unskilled workers		Agriculture where occupation is farming		Agriculture where occupation is other than farming	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
—18	Small		4.5*	5.7*	4.0	3.6*	4.5	5.1	4.5	**
18—22	number of		5.2*	**	3.6*	**	3.5	**	3.6	**
23+	women		4.2*	**	**	**	3.8	**	**	**

Age at marriage	Nature of Industry											
	Quarrying and mining		Manufacture		Building and construction		Commerce		Transport, storage and communications		Services	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
—18	Small		4.3*	**	Small		**	5.0	3.2	3.4	4.9*	5.8
18—22	number of		4.7*	**	number of		**	**	2.9	3.2	**	5.9*
23+	women		**	**	women		**	**	@	@	**	6.0*

\* Average is based on number of women between 25 and 49.

\*\* Average is based on number of women between 11 and 25.

† Data appear to be defective.

Differential Groups not considered due to small number of women

**TABLE 2.17**  
**MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS**  
(Women between ages 13 and 47)

Characteristic	Rural		Urban	
	No. of women	M.F.R.	No. of women	M.F.R.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Religion</b>				
1. Hindu	7,975	265.2	3,805	258.1
2. Muslim	3,790	259.9	695	227.3
3. Sikh	No women		No women	
4. Christian	651	296.5	233	476.4
5. Khasi	306	330.1	45	355.6
6. Kachari	22	@	..	..
7. Mikir	28	178.6	..	..
<b>II. Woman's Education</b>				
1. Formal Schooling but High School or Equivalent Examination not passed	1,715	298.0	2,170	222.1
2. High School or Equivalent Examination	21	@	293	296.9
3. Graduated from College	..	..	18	@
4. Others comprising just Literates and Uneducated	11,095	267.0	2,393	305.9
<b>III. Husband's Education</b>				
1. Formal Schooling but High School or Equivalent Examination not passed	3,606	252.4	2,373	185.8
2. High School or Equivalent Examination	333	279.3	983	179.0
3. Graduated from College	26	153.8	244	118.9
4. Others comprising just Literates and Uneducated	8,866	278.5	1,274	517.2
<b>IV. Nature of Work</b>				
1. Technical, Professional and Related Workers	512	318.4	780	361.5
2. Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers	62	250.0	185	156.8
3. Clerical and Related Workers	280	298.9	747	174.0
4. Sales Workers	794	255.7	1,125	209.8
5. Farmers	9,167	259.1	529	238.2
6. Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	15	@	8	@
7. Production Process Workers & Craftsmen	1,011	238.4	494	226.7
8. Unskilled Workers	699	201.7	345	211.4
<b>V. Nature of Industry</b>				
1. (i) Agriculture, where Occupation is Farming	9,167	259.1	529	238.2
(ii) Agriculture, where Occupation is other than Farming	3,816	186.8	90	157.1
2. Quarrying and Mining	152	342.1	53	283.0
3. Manufacture	962	243.2	596	156.0
4. Building and Construction	19	@	34	305.6
5. Commerce	416	252.4	1,206	186.6
6. Transport, Storage & Communications	110	254.5	351	250.7
7. Services	704	275.6	1,097	187.8

@ Not calculated since the number of women in the sample is below 25.

TABLE 2.18

## AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A. S. M. F. R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : RELIGION

Age-Groups	Hindu				Muslim				Christian			
	No. of Women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of Women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of Women		A. S. M. F. R. †	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13—17	291	153	206.2	176.5	362	43	218.2	162.8	12	..	@	..
18—22	1,742	760	370.8	360.5	893	145	330.3	317.2	99	38	676.8	710.5
23—27	1,814	926	312.6	326.1	818	171	292.2	309.9	171	53	333.3	566.0
28—32	1,730	836	273.4	279.9	743	148	275.9	182.4	154	66	389.6	530.3
33—37	958	501	204.6	171.7	400	82	252.5	219.5	88	29	386.4	482.8
38—42	986	412	142.0	116.5	386	72	147.7	83.3	83	26	265.1	76.9
43—47	454	217	72.7	50.7	188	34	47.9	29.4	44	21	90.9	@
48+	941	343	34.0	14.6	340	42	38.2	23.8	118	43	42.4	46.5

Age-Groups	Khasi				Kachari				Mikir			
	No. of Women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of Women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of Women		A. S. M. F. R.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
13—17	6	1	@	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
18—22	74	6	432.4	..	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
23—27	83	9	385.5	..	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
28—32	62	10	403.2	@	6	—	@	—	1	—	@	—
33—37	40	4	125.0	..	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
38—42	32	11	218.8†	..	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
43—47	9	4	@	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
48+	35	10	28.6	..	..	—	—	—	..	—	—	—

A. S. M. F. R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential groups falls below 300

Differential groups not considered due to small number of women

@ Not calculated due to small number of women

† Data appear to be defective

TABLE 2.18 Contd.

## AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A.S.M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : WOMAN'S EDUCATION

Age-Groups	Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed				Others comprising just literates and uneducated			
	No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13—17	76	109	184.2	192.7	599	92	223.7	152.2
18—22	443	441	413.1	349.2	2,375	451	362.1	412.4
23—27	440	492	338.6	258.1	2,465	621	304.7	413.9
28—32	354	527	293.8	195.4	2,357	458	282.1	369.0
33—37	197	300	208.1	146.7	1,300	292	229.2	215.8
38—42	142	201	119.7	149.3	1,365	316	154.6	94.9
43—47	63	100	47.6	30.0	633	163	67.9	79.8
48+	70	150	85.7	6.7	1,371	290	34.3	27.6

Differential groups not considered due to small number of women in other qualifications

Characteristic :—HUSBAND'S EDUCATION

Age-Groups	Formal schooling but high school or equivalent examination not passed				High school or equivalent examination				Others comprising just literates and uneducated			
	No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13—17	177	112	141.2	107.1	7	32	@	125.0	492	58	243.9	344.8
18—22	839	507	319.4	278.1	69	174	521.7	264.4	1,910	238	386.4	680.7
23—27	874	605	300.9	224.8	71	217	309.9	225.8	1,958	302	314.1	711.9
28—32	741	555	300.9	149.5	86	227	244.2	189.4	1,883	249	278.8	694.8
33—37	427	268	201.4	134.3	45	154	200.0	155.8	1,022	178	238.7	314.6
38—42	369	220	103.0	127.3	29	120	69.0	66.7	1,110	155	169.4	148.4
43—47	179	106	39.1	47.2	20	59	0.0	33.9	497	94	78.5	106.4
48+	293	177	20.5	22.6	13	98	0.0	20.4	1,133	146	40.6	20.6

A. S. M. F. R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300

† Data appear to be defective

@ Not calculated due to small number of women

TABLE 2.18 (Contd.)  
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A.S.M.F.R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : NATURE OF WORK	Technical, Professional and Related Workers												Clerical and Related Workers						Sales Workers						Farmers					
	Technical, Professional and Related Workers			Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers			Clerical and Related Workers			Sales Workers			Farmers			Clerical and Related Workers			Sales Workers			Farmers								
	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.						
R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21										
13-17	16	32	@	125.0	..	3	3	..	9	25	@	120.0	18	52	@	192.3	529	23	211.7	@										
18-22	149	170	443.0	323.5	12	32	281.3	219.5	59	142	474.6	281.7	192	216	255.2	291.7	1,915	92	338.4	347.8										
23-27	128	207	375.0	623.2†	16	41	148.1	..	55	167	345.5	197.6	183	282	300.5	255.3	2,065	113	275.1	336.3										
28-32	102	156	284.3	250.0	9	54	..	..	66	171	303.0	204.7	182	237	263.7	232.1	1,940	121	319.6	239.7										
33-37	51	97	196.1	268.0	11	23	@	@	37	127	135.1	86.6	107	141	252.3	184.4	1,097	76	241.6	236.8										
38-42	41	90	146.3	277.8†	9	18	@	@	27	77	185.2†	103.9	79	127	177.2	63.0	1,113	67	120.4	89.6										
43-47	25	28	..	142.9	5	14	@	@	8	38	..	..	33	70	151.5	28.6	508	37	55.1	27.0										
48+	22	48	..	20.8	2	14	@	@	25	56	80.0	17.9	83	73	12.0	..	980	84	31.6	..										

  

Age-Groups	Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers			Production Process Workers and Craftsmen			Unskilled Workers					
	Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers			Production Process Workers and Craftsmen			Unskilled Workers					
	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.	No. of Women	A.S.M.F.R.	A.S.M.F.R.			
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
13-17	..	..	..	..	49	26	224.5	76.9	39	23	128.2	@
18-22	5	..	@	..	247	114	263.2	280.7	162	82	216.0	280.5
23-27	3	..	@	..	249	116	269.1	215.5	172	71	296.5	239.4
28-32	4	..	..	..	194	111	304.1	207.2	148	59	202.7	237.3
33-37	..	..	..	..	116	62	189.7	274.2	66	38	136.4	131.6
38-42	1	..	..	..	107	50	130.8	220.0	71	25	140.8	80.0
43-47	2	..	..	..	49	15	61.2	@	41	19	24.4	@
48+	..	..	..	..	102	32	39.2	..	111	32	27.0	..

A.S.M.F.R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300

@ Not calculated due to small number of women

† Data appear defective due to misreporting of age

TABLE 2.18 (Concl'd.)

AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES (A. S. M. F. R.) BY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic : NATURE OF INDUSTRY

Age-Groups	Agriculture where occupation is farming		Agriculture where occupation is other than farming		Quarrying and mining		Manufacture		Building and Construction											
	No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.		No. of women		A.S.M.F.R.									
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13-17	529	23	211.7	@	136	5	272.1		11	3	@		44	30	250.0	33.3†	4	2	@	
18-22	1,915	92	338.4	347.8	859	7	272.4		33	7	363.6		252	122	373.0	172.1	3	6	@	
23-27	2,065	113	275.1	336.3	934	19	128.5		44	16	295.5	@	235	130	212.8	184.6	4	8	@	
28-32	1,940	121	319.6	239.7	818	14	185.8	@	27	15	555.6†		192	151	239.6	158.9	3	8	@	
33-37	1,097	76	241.6	236.8	435	12	213.8		18	7	@		95	88	189.5	136.4	3	3	@	
38-42	1,113	67	120.4	89.6	418	7	157.9		13	4	@		92	55	130.4	181.9	..	6	..	
43-47	508	37	55.1	27.0	216	6	50.9		6	1	..	..	50	20	60.0	@	..	1	..	
48+	980	84	31.6	..	504	20	39.7		15	5	..	..	91	25	44.0	..	..	2	..	

Age-Groups	Commerce				Transport, Storage and Communications				Services			
	No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.		No. of women		A. S. M. F. R.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
13-17	8	49	..	142.9	3	17	..	@	26	31	192.3	161.3
18-22	90	220	300.0	204.5	22	77	@	246.8	186	232	387.1	245.7
23-27	111	296	351.4	263.5	11	97	@	340.2	169	265	372.8	249.1
28-32	98	256	214.3	226.6	35	81	314.3	296.3	138	255	275.4	184.3
33-37	53	178	188.7	140.4	22	45	@	177.8	82	133	109.8	195.5
38-42	39	137	179.5	73.0	12	26	@	76.9	72	125	97.2	40.0
43-47	17	70	@	28.6	5	8	..	..	31	56	..	..
48+	34	83	..	12.0	8	10	..	..	36	71	138.9†	14.1

A. S. M. F. R. have not been calculated in cases where the number of women in the differential group falls below 300  
 @ Not calculated due to small number of women  
 † Data appear to be defective





## APPENDIX

### CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

#### FERTILITY SURVEY

OR

#### POST CENSUS SURVEY

#### Instructions For Filling Up Household Schedules And Fertility Slips

##### A-Household Schedule

1. (i) In Section 1 all persons of the household present in the village or town at the time of investigator's visit should be entered. The requirements are more or less the same as in filling the census individual slip.

(ii) It may be suggested to the respondent to give the name of residents in the sequence of their natural relationships e.g., head, wife, sons, sons' wives and children, unmarried daughters and then any others. A wide variety of related and unrelated persons come under others e. g., parents, married daughters and their husbands and children, nephews, nieces, grandsons, grand-daughters.

(iii) Consideration of the entries of relation to head, age and marital status will indicate whether any person has been missed in the list. This should be checked up in order to catch omissions of residents.

2. Section 2 aims at finding out if there is any woman who married more than once. A direct question on the point may be resented by many families and hence a general question (a) is asked. Only if the answer is in the affirmative, should question (b) be asked, otherwise not. If there is any woman who married

more than once, it is desirable to complete forthwith her particulars in respect of remarriages at the top right hand corner of this woman's fertility slip. This question of remarriages should not be broached lightly or more often than is necessary.

3. (i) Section 3 is to be filled only in respect of persons above age 10 to find out the number of working persons in the household. The following gives the definition of 'working' for the purpose of this survey :

A person is 'working' if his activity brings him or to his family earnings in cash or kind. Such earnings should arise from repairs done or services rendered or sale of own or somebody else's produce including manufactured goods. The earnings arising from interest, dividend, pension, rent, royalty and begging are not relevant in this connection.

The object is to see how this definition works operationally. In the 1961 Census, the concept of work was made clear through a number of illustrative examples. The two basic concepts in the definition adopted for this survey should be particularly explained to the field investigators. The first is that in return for the activity, some earning in cash or kind should accrue to

him or to his family. This does not involve any question of dependency. The other is that the earning should accrue from the type of economic activities specified in the definition. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc. ; a person should have had some regular work of more than an hour a day throughout most of the reference period of 15 days to be considered as 'working.' This should be particularly borne in mind in the case of a family worker.

(ii) The answer to Q. 1(a) may be recorded as

Wkg	—	Working
H	—	Keeping house
O	—	Doing other work
UW	—	Unable to work

(iii) A person's usual work is what he considers it to be.

(iv) Seasonal work is one which can be carried on only during certain periods of seasons of the year and not throughout the year.

The object of Section 3 is to obtain through a series of probing questions the number of persons who are 'working' in terms of the definition given in para 3 of the Instructions. The informant has his own notions as to whom to classify as working. Generally, those who have a regular employment and earn for themselves only may be regarded by him as working. Part-time workers, home workers and family helpers may possibly be taken by him as not working and hence may escape inclusion in the working group, unless his reply is subjected to some probing. To a straight question as to what a person was doing, the informant may reply that the person is working (Wkg) or doing household work (H) or doing some odd jobs(O) or doing nothing (UW). The last group is actually 'not working' but this term has not been used to avoid confusion. Whatever be the response of the informant is to be recorded in

Q.1(a)—at this stage the investigator is to make no attempt to categorise finally each person in either of these four groups. The informant may return part-time workers, home workers and family workers as 'working' if the informant catches the correct sense of the term work, or give them out as unable to work. The latter will be the case if the informant is not clear whether to regard them as working according to his understanding of the term. He may return the 8 categories of 'Not Working' as defined in the 1961 Census as "unable to work" and ignore any of their side activity which may fall under the term "working". The term "unable to work" covers those who did not work either due to physical inability e.g., old and infirm or due to their present activity e.g., students, or due to non-availability of work. A pensioner or a rentier doing no other work will naturally be classified as "unable to work". It will thus be seen that the group returned as H/O/UW is likely to have a kind of activity (classifiable as 'work' in terms of definition) which may be concealed in the beginning, as it may not be so prominent as to enable the informant to return them as working straightway. While further probing questions 1(b) to 1(d) are not necessary in respect of persons who are straightway returned as working, the proper status of the rest H/O/UW has to be ascertained by the investigator by a process of elimination and positive confirmation. They should not be taken as non-working without further confirmation that they are really not working in terms of definition and this is the justification for the set of questions 1(b)-(d). The attempt is directed to sorting out 'working' from 'not working' and not to classify each person as H, O or UW, if he is not working. The number of unemployed person(s) is got incidentally in Q. 1 (c) and taken together with the 'working' group will give the "economically active" population. The "not working" group less "unemployed" gives "not economically active" population.

Question 1(b) is supposed to direct attention on this group H/O/UW by a pointed reference whether these persons did any kind of work during the last 15 days. 'Yes' go into the group of working and questions 1(c) and 1(d) are not necessary, while 'No' require a further probing. A person may not have worked during the last 15 days either (a) because he did not get work though he wanted one or (b) because he could not do work, though he has a job, as would be the case if he has been ill or temporarily laid off. The next two questions 1(c) and (d) try to sort this out. Further questioning under question 1 stops as soon as a reply 'Yes' is obtained in the set of questions 1(b) to 1(d). It will thus be seen that the correct number of persons working on the basis of a time reference of the last fifteen days is obtained through the above sifting questions. The correct number is thus given by the total of those returned as working in question 1(a), 'Yes' in question 1(b) and 'Yes' in question 1(d). This itself implies that the working group cannot be sorted out by a straight question 1(a).

Question 2 will yield information on the specific aspects of the employment pattern asked for in (a), (b) and (c). Besides, Q. 2(c) should throw needed light on the position of seasonal workers in a time reference of the last 15 days. In the case of 'Working' group, the number having 'Yes' in Q. 2(c) will show the number of those who take work other than their usual just because they are seasonal workers while in the case of unemployed persons who will be marked 'Yes' in Q. 1(c), it will show the number of worker who are out of employment because they are seasonal workers. The latter information will be useful for indicating the extent to which the 15 days' time-reference suitably covers seasonal workers. Classification into 'economically active' and 'not economically active' population is done either with reference to activity during a specified period or without such a reference. An analysis of the in-

formation given by Q. 2(c) will show the approach that is more appropriate in Indian conditions.

### B-Fertility Slip

It is to be filled for every woman who was ever married.

Q. 5	For Hindu write	H
	Muslim write	M
	Christian write	C
	Jain write	J
	Buddhist write	B
	Sikh write	S

For others write the answer actually returned.

Q. 6 Education may be filled according to the highest standards reached as follows :--

Formal schooling but High School or equivalent examination not passed	E
Passed High School or equivalent examination	H
Graduated from College	G
Others comprising just Literate and Uneducated	O

Questions 8-10 are on marriage particulars, designed to elicit a woman's age, when she came to live with her husband and the duration of married life. Care should be taken to collect them correctly and tactfully without causing any annoyance to the informant. Collection of these particulars will present some difficulty in the case of a woman married more than once. Such women must have already been marked on the top right hand corner of the slip. In their case, special instruction given in (iii) below should be carefully followed.

(i) In some communities, there is a separate formal ceremony or occurrence such as gauna, muklawa or dwiragamañ which takes place quite some time after

the wedding celebrations. This is a custom which continues from the time when girls used to marry before attainment of puberty but used to start married life with the husband some time after the attainment of puberty. This second ceremony, therefore, marks the time when the girl comes to live with her husband, and her age at this time is sought in Q. 8(c) through two subsidiary questions 8(a) and 8(b). Information on Q. 8 (b) should be obtained tactfully in two stages, first by a preliminary sorting question as to whether she came to her husband's home to live with him immediately after her wedding. If the answer is 'Yes', 'O' may be entered in 8(b) and age entered in 8(a) may be repeated in 8(c). If 'No' is the answer, the interval should be asked and entered in 8(b). Before entering the total of 8(a) and 8(b) in 8(c) it should be checked up with an apparently superfluous third question whether this total represents her age when she came to live with the husband.

(ii) The difference between the present age of a woman and her age in 8(c) gives the duration of total married life only where the woman has been married once and still continues in the married state. However, even in this case the duration so obtained should be verified by a direct question on duration before recording in Q. 10. That is to say, if the informant gives the duration of married life to be the same as calculated above, the figure should be recorded in Q. 10. If it differs, her present age as recorded in question 4, her age when she began to live with her husband as recorded in Q. 8(c) and the duration as now returned in Q. 10 should be severally checked again with the informant in order to find out which one of these three items should be revised so that Q.4 and Q. 10 can tally with each other. The necessary revisions in the recorded entries should be made.

(b) Where a woman was married only once and is now widowed, separated or divorced, the period that elapsed after she

was widowed or divorced should be ascertained as required in Q. 9. Entry in Q. 10 then is given by subtracting the total of entries in Q. 9 and Q. 8(c) from that in Q.4.

(iii) Where a woman has been married more than once, the duration of the total married life is the total of several periods lived in the married state during each marriage. This can be conveniently obtained by first enquiring about the period of break between the earlier marriage and the remarriage, and adding up the periods of breaks. This total of breaks in married life should be subtracted from the difference between the entries in Q.4 and 8(c) to get the duration of total married life. The intervals have to be ascertained tactfully and carefully.

The particulars should relate to the last or existing husband as the case may be and should be collected from all women whether still married, widowed, separated or divorced.

**Q.11 (i)** In Q. 11 (a) on Nature of work **the kind of work done** by the person himself should be recorded and if the person is not working at all, 'not working' should be written.

(ii) In Q. 11(b) on Nature of industry, the activities of the employer or the establishment where the person works should be fully recorded. The activity may relate to a production industry, business, trade, profession or service. The description should give the chief articles or goods produced or repaired or services rendered by the employer or the establishment.

**Q. 12** If a child is born alive, it is a live birth, even though it may die soon after. However, if the child is born dead i.e. it does not show any sign of life after birth, it is a still birth. In such cases, it should be ascertained whether the still birth occurred before or after the completion of six months

of pregnancy. Thereafter the type of birth in Q. 12(i) (b) should be entered according to the following Code :

Live birth	— L
Still birth after six months of pregnancy	— SA
Still birth before six months of pregnancy	— SB

Children born are to be recorded in two Sections. Those born after the Durga Puja of 1960 are to be entered in Q.12(i) and (ii). All children born before the Durga Puja of 1960 will be entered in Q.13. The object in Q.12 is to find out if there was any birth during a period of 12 months but most persons find it difficult to fix a span of 12 months and hence are unable to give correct information. Keeping this in view, Q. 12 has been divided into two parts. Part (i) enquires about all births that took place after the preceding Durga Puja in 1960, which the informant can well fix in his mind. Part (ii) requires the informant to fix his attention to the Durga Puja of 1961 (which will be just over) and say if the birth occurred before or after this date. By considering answers to parts (i) and (ii) it would be possible to locate births that occurred between the two Durga Pujas of 1960 and 1961. **Q. 13** - In this question, information is to be collected only about children born alive, leaving out still births. The informant has to closely recollect

the past and needs assistance. He may first be asked to concentrate on those still alive. He can then easily fill in those who are no longer alive.

If no child is reported to have been born it should be asked specifically if there was none born, who may have died.

Column 4 of Q. 13. really works out the present ages of dead children if they had not died and were now alive. A quick glance of the entries against column 1 and column 4 will show the internal consistency of the information. Births generally occur with a time gap of 2 to 3 years. Only in a few cases the gap may be shorter, in which case a confirmation of the fact should be obtained. Where there is a wider gap, it should be made sure that there is no omission. It will be a good thing if the entries against column 1 and column 4 are reviewed with the help of the respondent asking for confirmation of the time interval between successive births, which, ordinarily, should be easy.

The total number of children recorded in Q.13 have to be shown in the margin as provided there.

**Q. 14** In question 14, the number of all the children born alive including any shown in Q. 12 but **excluding** any still birth is to be recorded.



# POST CENSUS SURVEY

## HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Census Location Code : ..... S. No. ....

### SECTION 1.

1(a) *[Persons ( including visitors) in the household on the date of investigator's visit ]*

Name	Rel. to Head	Sex	Age	M.S.	Name	Rel. to Head	Sex	Age	M.S.
1					7				
2					8				
3					9				
4					10				
5					11				
6					12				

### SECTION 2.

- (a) Is remarriage after widowhood or divorce permissible in your family ? *(Yes/No)* \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) If 'Yes' is the answer, is there any woman in the family who has been married more than once, give reference to S. No. in Section 1 (a) \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION 3.

Fill for all males and females above age 10 enumerated in the household.

Activity during the last 15 days	S. No. in 1 (a)				
(a) What was the person doing most of last 15 days ? Wkg/H/O/UW.					
(b) If answer is H/O/UW, did the person do any work at all for pay or wages or in own business or profession or farm or as unpaid family worker on any day or days during the last 15 days ? <i>(Yes/No)</i>					
(c) If 'No' is the answer to (b), was the person looking for work ? <i>(Yes/No)</i>					
(d) If 'No' is the answer to (c) does the person have an occupation or business or profession, even though he or she did not work during last 15 days. <i>(Yes/No)</i>					
2(a) Is the person a casual worker, that is, working whenever he or she gets some work ? <i>(Yes/No)</i>					
(b) If 'No' is the answer to 2(a), whether his or her usual work is different from present work. <i>(Yes/No)</i>					
(c) If 'Yes' is the answer to 2(a), whether his or her usual work is of seasonal nature, <i>(Yes/No)</i>					

( Obverse )  
**POST CENSUS SURVEY**  
**FERTILITY SLIP**

**REMARRIAGES**

(For ever married woman)

- 1. Household Schedule  
Sl. No. of.....
- 2. Location  
Code .....
- 3. Name.....
- 4. Present Age  
(Completed years).....
- 5. Religion.....
- 6. Education.....
- 8. (a) Age at wedding (Age at first wedding,  
if remarried).....
- (b) Interval between wedding and the  
time she came to live with her husband

- A. If remarried after widowhood  
or divorce write R.
- B. How many times remarried ?
- C. Duration in years of current  
marriage


7. Marital Status .....  
(M/W/S)

9. If W/S, no. of years  
when marriage was broken by  
death or divorce .....

(c) Her age when she began to live with  
her husband ; (Total of (a) & (b). )

10. Duration of total  
married life [(4)-  
(9)- 8 (c)]

**11. HUSBAND'S PARTICULARS :**

- (a) Nature of work.....
- (b) Nature of Industry in which working.....
- (c) Education.....



(Reverse)

12. (i) Births after Durga Puja/Diwali/Christmas 1960 :

(a) Sex.....

(b) Type of birth.....  
(L/SA/SB)

(ii) Did this birth occur *before*  
or *after* Durga Puja/Christmas/Diwali 1961 ?

*Before/After*.....

13. All children born alive to this woman *before* Durga Puja/Christmas/Diwali 1960.

	Present age of still alive		Age at death of those now dead		No. of years passed since death (3)	Total of (2) & (3) (4)
	(1)		(2)			
	M	F	M	F		
1st						
2nd						
3rd						
4th						
5th						
6th						
7th						
8th						
9th						
10th						
No. of entries					Total children	M
						F

14. Total no. of children born alive including that given in Q. 12 but excluding still births :

.....Male .....Female

Total





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# List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications

(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales	..	(Rest)
AGRA—		
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	..	(Reg)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	..	(Reg)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	..	(Rest)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt.	..	(Rest)
AHMADNAGAR—V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path	..	(Rest)
AHMEDABAD—		
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road	..	(Reg)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road	..	(Reg)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge	..	(Reg)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate	..	(Rest)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road	..	(Reg)
AJMER—		
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate	..	(Reg)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road	..	(Reg)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata	..	(Reg)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road	..	(Rest)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road	..	(Rest)
ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market	..	(Reg)
ALLAHABAD—		
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.		
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	..	(Reg)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4	..	(Reg)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road	..	(Reg)
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road	..	(Reg)
6. Wadhwa & Co., 23., M. G. Marg	..	(Rest)
7. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road	..	(Reg)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	..	(Rest)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road	..	(Rest)
AMBALA—		
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	..	(Reg)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.	..	(Rest)

**AMRITSAR—**

1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putlighar .. (Reg)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg)

**ANAND—**

1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road .. (Rest)
  2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road .. (Rest)
- ASANSOL—D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building .. (Rest)**

**BANGALORE—**

1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building .. (Reg)
  2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road .. (Reg)
  3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 .. (Reg)
  4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg)
  5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. (Reg)
  6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar .. (Reg)
  7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Rest)
  8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg)
  9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle .. (Rest)
- BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar .. (Reg)**

**BARODA—**

1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. (Rest)
  2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent .. (Rest)
  3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road .. (Rest)
- BEAWAR—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. .. (Rest)**
- BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24 Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road .. (Reg)**
- ÞHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road .. (Reg)**

**BHOPAL—**

1. Superintendent, State Government Press
  2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road .. (Reg)
  3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. (Rest)
- BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 .. (Rest)**
- BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk .. (Rest)**
- BIKANER Bhandani Bros. .. (Rest)**
- BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. (Rest)**

**BOMBAY—**

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg)
3. Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar .. (Reg)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. .. (Reg)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor .. (Reg)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road .. (Reg)
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum .. (Reg)

8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi	..	(Reg)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road	..	(Reg)
10. New Book Co ., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	..	(Reg)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	..	(Reg)
12. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street	..	(Reg)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd ., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	..	(Reg)
14. Thacker and Co ., Rampart Row	..	(Reg)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd ., Princess Street	..	(Reg)
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	..	(Reg)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5	..	(Rest)
18. C. Jamnadas & Co ., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	..	(Reg)
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22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road	..	(Rest)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road	..	(Rest)
24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate	..	(Rest)
25. Asian Trading Co. 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505	..	(Rest)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee & Co ., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane	..	(Reg)
2. Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd ., 54/3, College Street	..	(Reg)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street	..	(Reg)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd ., College Street	..	(Reg)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons P. Ltd ., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street	..	(Reg)
6. W. Newman & Co. Ltd ., 3, Old Court House Street	..	(Reg)
7. Oxford Book & Stationery Co ., 7, Park Street	..	(Reg)
8. R. Chambray & Co ., Ltd ., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension	..	(Reg)
9. S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd ., I.C. College Square	..	(Reg)
10. Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd ., 3, Esplanade East	..	(Reg)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane	..	(Reg)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19	..	(Rest)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhaya, 77, Muktaram Babu Street	..	(Rest)
14. Universal Book Dist ., 8/2 Hastings Street	..	(Rest)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	..	(Rest)
16. Soor and Co ., 125, Canning Street	..	(Reg)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street	..	(Rest)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road	..	(Reg)
19. Current Literature Co ., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road	..	(Reg)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (Ist Floor)	..	(Rest)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road	..	(Rest)
22. Reliance Trading Co ., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah	..	(Rest)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co ., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road	..	(Rest)
CALICUT—Touring Book Stall	..	(Rest)

## CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab		
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22	..	(Reg)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22	..	(Reg)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25,, Sector 22 D	..	(Reg)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D	..	(Rest)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B	..	(Rest)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16	..	(Rest)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B	..	(Rest)
CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot	..	(Rest)
COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road	..	(Reg)

## CUTTACK—

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2. Cuttack Law Times	..	(Reg)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B.35	..	(Reg)
4. D.P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag	..	(Rest)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar	..	(Rest)

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2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	..	(Reg)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	..	(Reg)
4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar	..	(Rest)

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2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	..	(Reg)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate	..	(Reg)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market	..	(Reg)
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road	..	(Reg)
6. Book Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565	..	(Reg)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	..	(Reg)
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9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi	..	(Reg)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	..	(Reg)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj	..	(Reg)
12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	..	(Rest)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	..	(Rest)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar	..	(Rest)
15. Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	..	(Rest)
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines	..	(Rest)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg	..	(Reg)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawan (Chowari Bazar)	..	(Rest)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar	..	(Reg)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak	..	(Rest)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market	..	(Reg)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market	..	(Rest)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate	..	(Rest)

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28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak	..	(Rest)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura	..	(Rest)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road	..	(Rest)

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2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road	..	(Rest)
3. Karanatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers		

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GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd.	..	(Rest)
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HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road	..	(Reg)
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2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	..	(Reg)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd.	..	(Rest)
4. Labour Law Publications 873, Sultan Bazar	..	(Rest)
IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers	..	(Rest)

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2. Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar	..	(Rest)
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4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	..	(Rest)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar	..	(Rest)

**JABALPUR**

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2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg .. (Reg)

**JAIPUR—**

1. Government Printing & Stationery Deptt., Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema .. (Reg)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway .. (Reg)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar .. (Rest)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Reg)
7. B. Krishan Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Rest)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P .B. No. 23 .. (Rest)

JAMNAGAR— Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. (Reg)

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  2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih .. (Reg)
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- JAWALAPUR— Sahyog Book Depot .. (Rest)

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2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg .. (Reg)

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1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents .. (Reg)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate .. (Reg)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg)

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2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala .. (Reg)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road .. (Rest)

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1. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. (Reg)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park .. (Reg)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall .. (Reg)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk .. (Rest)

KARUR— Shri V. Nagaraj Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram .. (Rest)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh .. (Reg)

KOLHAPUR— Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. (Rest)

KOTA— Kota Book Depot .. (Rest)

KUMTA— S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) .. (Reg)

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2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazratganj .. (Reg)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj .. (Reg)

4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154	..	(Reg)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	..	(Reg)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road	..	(Reg)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar	..	(Rest)
8. Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	..	(Rest)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park	..	(Rest)
<b>LUDHIANA—</b>		
1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	..	(Reg)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road	..	(Rest)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	..	(Rest)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	..	(Rest)
<b>MADRAS—</b>		
1. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road		
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmore	..	(Reg)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane	..	(Reg)
4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384	..	(Reg)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane	..	(Reg)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street	..	(Reg)
7. Palani Prachuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane	..	(Reg)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road	..	(Rest)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road	..	(Rest)
<b>MADURAI—</b>		
1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street	..	(Reg)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	..	(Reg)
MANDYA SUGAR TOWN— K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons	..	(Rest)
MANGALORE— U.R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128	..	(Reg)
MANJESHWAR— Mukenda Krishna Nayak	..	(Rest)
MATHURA— Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat	..	(Rest)
<b>MEERUT—</b>		
1. Prakash Educational Store, Subhas Bazar	..	(Reg)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road	..	(Reg)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank	..	(Reg)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank	..	(Rest)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents	..	(Rest)
MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building	..	(Rest)
<b>MUSSOORIE—</b>		
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall	..	(Rest)
2. Hind Traders	..	(Rest)
<b>MUZAFFARNAGAR—</b>		
1. Mittal & Co., 85- C, New Mandi	..	(Rest)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	..	(Rest)

**MUZAFFARPUR—**

- |  |    |        |
|--|----|--------|
| 1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate | .. | (Reg)  |
| 2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road | .. | (Rest) |
| 3. Tirhut Book Depot                         | .. | (Rest) |

**MYSORE—**

- |   |    |        |
|---|----|--------|
| 1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle                     | .. | (Reg)  |
| 2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace                    | .. | (Reg)  |
| 3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram | .. | (Rest) |
| 4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building                           | .. | (Rest) |
| 5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas             | .. | (Rest) |
| NADIAD— R. S. Desay, Station Road                                 | .. | (Rest) |

**NAGPUR—**

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|--|----|--------|
| 1. Supdt., Govt, Press & Book Depot                                  |    |        |
| 2. Western Book Depot., Residency Road                               | .. | (Reg)  |
| 3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House | .. | (Rest) |
| NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar                               | .. | (Rest) |

**NANDED—**

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|--|----|--------|
| 1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road                | .. | (Rest) |
| 2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51 | .. | (Rest) |
| 3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad                                       | .. | (Rest) |

**NEW DELHI—**

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|--|----|--------|
| 1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 2. Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj   | .. | (Reg)  |
| 5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328                                 | .. | (Reg)  |
| 6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market   | .. | (Reg)  |
| 7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place                                      | .. | (Reg)  |
| 8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House   | .. | (Reg)  |
| 9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place                                    | .. | (Reg)  |
| 10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus                             | .. | (Reg)  |
| 13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh                                       | .. | (Reg)  |
| 14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar                                     | .. | (Reg)  |
| 15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Nouvelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place | .. | (Reg)  |
| 18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji  | .. | (Reg)  |
| 19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath   | .. | (Rest) |
| 20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath  | .. | (Rest) |
| 21. People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road                                     | .. | (Reg)  |
| 22. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar   | .. | (Reg)  |
| 23. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh  | .. | (Rest) |
| 24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar   | .. | (Reg)  |



25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521	..	(Rest)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034	..	(Rest)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	..	(Rest)
28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave	..	(Rest)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura	..	(Rest)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony	..	(Rest)

**PANJIM—**

1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B. 70, Near the Church	..	(Rest)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3, Ide Jameria	..	(Rest)
PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar	..	(Rest)

**PATIALA—**

1. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press		
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar	..	(Reg)

**PATNA—**

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing (Bihar)		
2. J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan	..	(Reg)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli	..	(Reg)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore	..	(Reg)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta	..	(Rest)
PITHORAGARH— Maniram Punetha & Sons	..	(Rest)
PONDICHERY— M/s. Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplice	..	(Reg)

**POONA—**

1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	..	(Reg)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road	..	(Reg)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	..	(Reg)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	..	(Reg)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar	..	(Rest)
PUDUKOTTAI— Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road	..	(Rest)
RAJKOT— Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents	..	(Reg)

**RANCHI—**

1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	..	(Reg)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar	..	(Rest)

REWA— Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA— The Rourkela Review .. (Rest)

SAHARANPUR— Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road .. (Rest)

SECUNDERABAD— Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street .. (Reg)

SILCHAR— Shri Nishit Sen, Nazirpatti .. (Rest)

**SIMLA—**

1. Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.		
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	..	(Reg)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall	..	(Reg)
SINNAR— Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik)	..	(Rest)

**SHILLONG—**

1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D.
  2. Chapala Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 .. (Rest)
- SONEPAT—United Book Agency .. (Reg)
- SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road .. (Reg)
- SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road .. (Reg)

**TIRUCHIRAPALLI—**

1. Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur .. (Reg)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road .. (Reg)
3. Palamiappa Bros. .. (Rest)

**TRIVANDRUM—**

1. International Book Depot, Main Road .. (Reg)
  2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 .. (Rest)
- TUTICORIN—Sri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C. French Chapal Road .. (Rest)

**UDAIPUR—**

1. Jagdish & Co, Inside Surajapole .. (Rest)
  2. Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers' Co-op. Society Ltd. .. (Rest)
- UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate .. (Rest)

**VARANASI—**

1. Students, Friends & Co., Lanka .. (Rest)
  2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 .. (Reg)
  3. Glob Book Centre .. (Rest)
  4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka .. (Reg)
  5. B. H. U. Book Depot .. (Rest)
- VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers .. (Reg)
- VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet .. (Rest)

**VISAKHAPATNAM—**

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. (Reg)
  2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road .. (Reg)
  3. The Secy., Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. .. (Rest)
- VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. .. (Rest)
- WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market .. (Reg)

**FOR LOCAL SALE**

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2.

**RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS**

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2. Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.
3. Higginbothams & Co. Ltd. Mount Road, Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

## FOREIGN

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd. Kathmandu (Nepal)
2. S/S.Aaktie Bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY.
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

## ON S. AND R.BASIS

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum.
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O.I/C, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur & Tripura, Shillong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna—1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530 Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Luckow
31. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas
33. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur
34. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. ; C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan Mornia
42. The O. I/C, State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P.B. 271) Bangalore