



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—23

WEST BENGAL

PART II—Special

REPORT AND TABLES— 5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA

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CONTENTS

PART I—REPORT		PAGE
PREFACE		(iii)
CHAPTER		
1 Introduction		3
2 Population growth and sex ratio		14
3 Age distribution		15
4 Marital status		17
5 Fertility		21
6 Migration		28
7 Literacy		40
8 Working population		48
PART II—TABLES		
TABLE		
B-1 Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by age and sex		59
B-2 Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by age, sex and literacy—Urban		60
B-3 Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex		62
B-7 Marginal workers by industrial category, age and sex		64
C-1 Age, sex and marital status		66
C-2 Age, sex and completed level of education—All areas.		68
C-2 Part A—Age, sex and completed level of education—Urban		68
C-3 Part A—Attending school/college by age and sex—Urban		70
C-3 Part B—Attending school/college by age and sex—Rural		71
C-5 Single year age returns		72
C-6 Population by five year age group and sex		73
D-1 Population classified by place of birth		74
D-2 Migrants classified by place of last residence		76
D-3 Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reason for migration—All areas		78
D-3 Part A—Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reason for migration—Urban		80
D-3 Part B—Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reason for migration—Rural.		82
F-1 Part A—Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and religion—Urban		84
F-1 Part B—Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and religion—Rural		85
F-2 Part A—Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and educational level—Urban		86
F-2 Part B—Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and educational level—Rural		88
F-4 Part A—Currently married women by present age and religion and births to them during the last year by birth order—Urban		90
F-4 Part B—Currently married women by present age and religion and births to them during the last year by birth order—Rural		91
F-12 Part A—Ever married women by present age, parity and religion and total children ever born to them by sex—Urban		92
F-12 Part B—Ever married women by present age, parity and religion and total children ever born to them by sex—Rural		93
F-12 Part C—Ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and religion and total number of surviving children to them by sex—Urban		94
F-12 Part D—Ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and religion and total number of surviving children to them by sex—Rural.		95

PREFACE

The processing of the data collected during the 1981 census of India was planned to be carried out on the basis of a mix of manual tabulation and processing on the computer. The manual tabulation related mainly to the abstraction of information of what is termed as the Primary Census Abstracts which present data down to village level of general population by sex, literacy, distribution by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and by the broad working characteristics of cultivator, agricultural labourer, those in household industry and other workers. The second stage of processing consisted of taking on to tape the data relating to the 20 per cent area sample. As part of the process of quick dissemination of census data, while the voluminous data based on the 20 per cent area sample is being processed in order to generate socio-economic tables, it was decided that an initial set of data should be presented on the basis of 5 per cent area sample at the national level and in the case of the larger states. This 5 per cent area sample is a sub-sample of the 20 per cent area sample itself. This report presents the data relating to West Bengal state on the basis of the 5 per cent area sample.

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

In the preparation of this report I have had great assistance and help from all my colleagues. I must, however, mention, in particular, the help I received from the Director, Electronic Data Processing Division and his colleagues and from Shri K. S. Natarajan, Assistant Registrar General (Demography Division) who, along with his colleagues Shri A.K. Biswas and Shri Phool Singh, Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Shri K.N. Unni, Senior Research Officer, Shri N.Y. Gore and Shri S.S. Sangal, Research Officers, Shri S. S. Bawa and Shri Subhash Garg, Assistant Directors of Census Operations (Technical), took great pains to analyse the 5 per cent tables. I must also acknowledge the assistance I have received from the staff members of the Demography Division who have worked hard in the preparation of this report.

NEW DELHI,
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PART I
REPORT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) city, i.e., area with population of 10,000 and above, as determined at houselisting stage;
- (ii) urban areas other than cities, i.e., non-city urban areas,
- (iii) tehsil/anchal/police station/development block.

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

For the purposes of sample selection, therefore, a frame of such enumeration blocks was prepared within each of the operational units as indicated earlier. It must be mentioned that in the delineation of the census enumeration blocks in the rural areas, villages, whether populated or unpopulated, were serially recorded in what was called a charge register and census enumeration blocks were carved out among the villages depending on population size. The serial number of the blocks ran continuously for a charge. The frame for sample selection was prepared on the basis of the census enumeration blocks as serially numbered in the charge register. A linear systematic sample was selected after arranging the blocks by location code and by, population size less than 300, 300-499, 500-749, 750 and above, after eliminating those blocks which had zero population. The location code was in actuality the running serial number of the block in the operational unit. Arrangement by location code ensured geographic spread because the villages themselves were numbered within an operational unit in a serial

manner beginning from the north-west point of the tahsil or equivalent unit and proceeding in a serpentine manner to the south-east point keeping geographic continuity in view. Arrangement of blocks by population size was to ensure that small villages or blocks were adequately represented. Since economic and infrastructure characteristics differ distinctly among villages on the basis of population, it was considered essential that the data generated from the samples should adequately reflect this. The arrangement by population size was an important feature of the sampling technique adopted.

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

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

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

It should be emphasised that the tables presented in this volume are based on 5 per cent tabulation, and have been estimated using the procedure outlined in the Appendix-II. PCA values have been used as control. The multipliers used in estimation were not necessarily integers. The estimated values were then

rounded off. The estimated figures were rounded separately for each cell and marginal totals. In view of this, the marginal totals in different tables for a particular characteristics will tally. However, the cell values in a table when added up row or column-wise need not necessarily tally with the respective marginal totals presented. The difference is due to the rounding off. The differences however, are very small and do not affect in any significant manner the conclusions that will be drawn from the tables.

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

APPENDIX—I

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

Part I—General Instructions

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

The instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation have been divided into two parts, part II and part III.

Part II will apply to the following States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately, control sheets have been prescribed for each of the operational units. The format of the control sheet differs

in different strata. Form A.T.I. is for cities, Form A.T.II for non-city urban areas, and Form A.T.III for rural areas. Form A.T.I. is based on Form I of the corresponding city, Form A.T.II on Form II of the corresponding non-city urban area and Form A.T.III on Form III of the rural charge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 3 : Position of the first enumeration block selected : For the first charge/town copy here the selected random number noted at the top. For the subsequent charge/town this column will be filled up as indicated in the instructions for filling up column 8. This random number indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random number is *three*, the first sample block will be the one listed at third position in column 4 of Form I/II.

Column 4 : List of enumeration blocks selected : For filling up this column the corresponding Form I/II is required. Starting from the block listed at the position indicated in column 3, circle every fourth block in column 4 of Form I/II. Thus if the random number in column 3 is three, the blocks listed at 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th . . . position will be circled and the block numbers copied in this column. The following example clarifies procedure of selection in respect of Bangalore city, Vidhan Soudha charge, discussed in annexe IV to Circular No. 14. From the list of enumeration blocks listed in column 4 of Form I, giving the block number of 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks, the starting block is decided as 14 which occurs at the third position in the list. Starting from this block every 4th block is circled in Form I as shown below.

4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49,
54, 59, 64, 69, 74, 79, 84, 89, 94,
99, 104, 109, 114, 119.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the random start. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the random start, the number of blocks selected will be equal to the latter i.e. the quotient plus one.

Column 6 : No. of blocks left out : The total number of sample blocks remaining in the charge after the last block circled, should be counted and entered here. This number will be less than four. In case the number is zero enter zero in this column.

Column 7 : Starting position in the next charge—4 minus column 6 : Subtract the entry in column 6 from the number 4 and enter the result in this column. This number will indicate the position of the starting block in the next charge. This number should be copied out in column 3 against the next charge for which the sample selection has to be commenced. If all the charges have been exhausted, you have completed the sample selection. Prepare a chargewise town list of selected enumeration blocks and communicate them to regional tabulation office.

Instructions for selection of 5 per cent sample of blocks for advance tabulation—Rural areas :

These instructions indicate the way in which the 5 per cent sample blocks will be selected in each rural charge. Form AT III will be used for selection of sample blocks. For each charge the corresponding filled-in Form III, (selection of 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks) should be kept ready as the selection will be based on this form. To avoid copying work, it is suggested that the selection be done in Form III itself and the list of selected blocks copied out in AT III. The instructions for filling up Form AT III are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 5 : Number of blocks in the sample : After listing all the sample blocks in column 4, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter this total number in column 5. The number of blocks in the sample should be equal to the number of blocks in the charge entered in column 2 divided by 20. If the number of blocks in column 2 is not exactly divisible by 20 then the number of sample blocks in column 5 will be equal to

$$(a) \frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge) ignoring the remainder}}{20}$$

or

$$(b) \frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge) ignoring the remainder}}{20} + 1$$

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the starting block number. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the starting block number, the number of blocks selected will be equal to the latter i.e. the quotient plus one.

For example, let us consider a charge which has 112 enumeration blocks. In this case, if 112 is divided by 20, the result would be 5 leaving a remainder of 12. If the random start is any number between 13 and 20 the remainder is less than the random start and, therefore, we would have 5 sample blocks as indicated in (a).

On the other hand, if the random start is anything between 1 and 12, the remainder would be greater than or equal to the random start and, therefore, we would have 6 sample blocks as indicated in (b).

Column 6 : Number of the last block selected : Enter here the serial number of the last block selected. In the above example, with 112 blocks, if the random start were 16, the serial number of the last block selected would be 96. This number should be entered in column 6.

Column 7 : Number of blocks left out (column 2—column 6) : The total number of blocks remaining in the charge after the last block listed in column 6, should be entered here. In the example discussed in previous para, the number 16 should be entered here. (112—96=16). The number entered in this column will be less than 20. In case this number is zero, enter zero in this column.

Column 8 : Starting block of the next charge 20—column 7 : Subtract the entry in column 7 from the number 20 and enter the result in this column. This number will be the serial number of the first block to be selected in the next charge. This number should also be copied in column 3 against the next charge for which sample selection has now to be commenced.

After completing this charge, take up the next charge and repeat the above operations. Instead of using a fresh random start you will have to use the number indicated in column 8 in the entry relating to the immediate previous charge as the starting point in sample selection. you would have already copied this number in column 3 in each case. If you have not done so, do it now. The other columns will be filled up as before.

After the selection of the sample blocks in the entire State/UT, prepare a consolidated list showing the location code of the blocks selected in full. The records like Household Schedule, (Part I and Part II) and Individual slip pads for these blocks should be separated out and marked "5% sample for advance tabulation".

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
Form A.T.—I

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

State _____ District _____
City _____ Random Start _____

Name of charge or number	Total No. of 20 per cent sample blocks in the charge	Position of the first enumeration block selected	No. of the enumeration block selected	No. of blocks in the sample	No. of blocks left out	Starting position in the next charge 4— column (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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Form A.T.—II

Control sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample blocks advance tabulation for Part II States (Non-city Urban)

State _____ District _____
Random start _____

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

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Form A.T.—III

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

State _____ District _____

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
Form A.T.—IV

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

State _____ District _____
Random Start _____

Name of charge or number	Total No. of blocks in the charge	Number of the first block selected	List of enumeration blocks selected	No. of blocks in the sample	No. of the last block selected	No. of block left out col. (2)-col.(6)	Starting block of the next charge 20— col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDIX—II

Estimation Procedure for 5 per cent sample data

GENERAL :

The values of various cells to be presented will be estimated on the basis of the 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks. The 'Primary Census Abstract' will present for each village/town/city, the population of literates/illiterates, persons engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry, other works as well as marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking work by sex. These totals for each stratum i.e. city, non-city, urban and rural areas of a district derived from PCA will be used as controls and the data collected on the basis of 5 per cent sample of blocks will be expanded into these groups by means of 'ratio estimation'. The estimation will be done in stages as explained below :—

Step — I : Prepare table 1, based on 5 per cent sample for each tabulation area.

TABLE 1
Workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by literacy and sex

Workers/non-workers/ marginal workers	Male		Female		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	
	1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	n_{111}	n_{121}	n_{211}	n_{221}	
Agricultural labourers	n_{112}	n_{122}	n_{212}	n_{222}	
Workers in household industry	n_{113}	n_{123}	n_{213}	n_{223}	
Other workers	n_{114}	n_{124}	n_{214}	n_{224}	
Marginal workers seeking available for work	n_{115}	n_{125}	n_{215}	n_{225}	
Marginal workers not seeking/not available for work	n_{116}	n_{126}	n_{216}	n_{226}	
Non-workers seeking/available for work	n_{117}	n_{127}	n_{217}	n_{227}	
Non-workers not seeking/not available for work	n_{118}	n_{128}	n_{218}	n_{228}	

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

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

In the table the notation n_{ijk} denotes the number of persons in the sample, in the k^{th} industry group, j^{th} literacy group and i^{th} sex

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Marginal workers seeking/available for work.
- (ii) Marginal workers not seeking/not available for work.
- (iii) Non-workers seeking/available for work, and
- (iv) Non-workers not seeking/not available for work, sex-wise.

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

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

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

TABLE 2

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

Worker category	Males		Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
	Seeking available for work	Not seeking work		
1	2	3	4	5
Marginal workers	$n_{115} + n_{125}$ = $n_{1.5}$	$n_{116} + n_{126}$ = $n_{1.6}$	$n_{1.5} + n_{1.6}$	$N_{1.5} + N_{1.6}$
Non-workers	$n_{117} + n_{127}$ = $n_{1.7}$	$n_{118} + n_{128}$ = $n_{1.8}$	$n_{1.7} + n_{1.8}$	$N_{1.7} + N_{1.8}$
Sample total	$n_{1.5} + n_{1.7}$	$n_{1.6} + n_{1.8}$	$n_{1.5} + n_{1.6}$ + $n_{1.7} + n_{1.8}$	—
Full count PCA value	$N_{1.5} + N_{1.7}$	$N_{1.6} + N_{1.8}$	..	$N_{1.5} + N_{1.6}$ $N_{1.7} + N_{1.8}$

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

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

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

(ii) Multiply number of marginal workers seeking/available for work ($n_{1.5}$) and not seeking/not available for work ($n_{1.6}$) in the sample by r_1 . Similarly calculate

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

and multiply the figures of non-workers seeking available for work ($n_{1.7}$) and non-workers not seeking/not available for work ($n_{1.8}$) by r_2 .

Let the new cell values so arrived at, be $n_{1.5} (1,0)$, $n_{1.6} (1,0)$, $n_{1.7} (1,0)$, $n_{1.8} (1,0)$, where the number one within bracket indicates that original sample value has been modified by iteration once, the adjustment being row-wise

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

Number of males seeking/available for work according to full count

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

Number of males not seeking/not available for work according to full count

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

Multiply the new entries in column 1, by c_1 and new entries in column 2 by c_2 i. e. $n_{1.5} (1,0)$ and $n_{1.7} (1,0)$ by c_1 and $n_{1.6} (1,0)$ and $n_{1.8} (1,0)$ by c_2 . Call these values $n_{1.5} (1,1)$, $n_{1.6} (1,1)$, $n_{1.7} (1,1)$ and $n_{1.8} (1,1)$. The notation (1,1) indicates that both the rows and columns have been adjusted once.

(iv) Add the new values obtained in (iii) above row-wise and check up if they tally with the PCA values. If they tally, stop here. If not, adjust these values row-wise as in step (i), so that they add to PCA row values. After this adjustment check up if the new adjusted totals tally with PCA column values. If they do not, adjust columnwise as in step (ii). A repetition of these adjustments row-wise and columnwise alternately will finally lead to a set of values for the cells which add up both row-wise and columnwise to the PCA values.

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

Stage II : Assemble the full count values of C, AL, HHI, OW, Literates, Illiterates and the IFCV's of marginal workers seeking/available for work, not seeking/not available for work

sexwise. The IFCV's referred to will have to be from stage 1. It may be noted that the PCA give only the marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking/available for work and only stage I will give persons seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers.

Adjust the sample values to tally with the full count values. The steps involved are similar to stage 1, but for more cells. The procedure has been indicated below for one sex.

Work category	Literates	Illiterates	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
C	n_{111}	n_{121}	$n_{1\cdot1}$	$N_{1\cdot1}$
AL	n_{112}	n_{122}	$n_{1\cdot2}$	$N_{1\cdot2}$
HHI	n_{113}	n_{123}	$n_{1\cdot3}$	$N_{1\cdot3}$
OW	n_{114}	n_{124}	$n_{1\cdot4}$	$N_{1\cdot4}$
Marginal workers . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Seeking work	n_{115}	n_{125}	$n_{1\cdot5}$	$N_{1\cdot5}$
Not seeking work	n_{116}	n_{126}	$n_{1\cdot6}$	$N_{1\cdot6}$
Non-workers seeking work	n_{117}	n_{127}	$n_{1\cdot7}$	$N_{1\cdot7}$
Not seeking work	n_{118}	n_{128}	$n_{1\cdot8}$	$N_{1\cdot8}$
Sample total	n_{11}	n_{12}	n_1	..
Full count (PCA) value	N_{11}	N_{12}	..	N_1

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

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

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

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

Derivation of Inflation factor

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

Note : $I_{ijk} = \frac{N_{ijk}}{n_{ijk}}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Now add the cell values obtained in ii(b) row-wise and check up, if they tally with the PCA values. If not adjust again as in step (i). When row values are adjusted to tally with PCA row values, check up if column totals of the values so obtained tally with PCA values. This procedure has to be alternated till we get a net of values finally in which both row and column totals tally.

The estimated cell values obtained will be called Iterated Full Count Values (IFCV). At the end of our calculations we should have $8 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$ 'IFCV's' for each tabulation area. (8 for workers category/2 for literacy category/2 for sex).

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

The following table shows this symbolically.

Step IV: Assigning the weights to individual records.

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

Step V: Estimation of final values.

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Sort out the records relating to currently married women in the age group 15-19.
- (ii) For each woman in this group, multiply the number of children ever born by the weight recorded for that woman and add. The sum of products so obtained would be the estimated number of children ever born. In simple notation, the estimated number of children ever born (or surviving) for the jth person in the "i"th cell would be:

$x = t_{ij} \times X_{ij}$ where t_{ij} = weight recorded for jth person in the ith cell.

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

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION GROWTH AND SEX RATIO

The population of West Bengal according to the 1981 census is 54.6 millions consisting of 28.6 million males and 26.0 million females. Statement 1 presents the population of the state at each of the censuses 1901 to 1981 as also the growth rates. The figures for India are also presented.

STATEMENT 1

Population of India and West Bengal, 1901—1981

Census Year	India		West Bengal	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901 . .	238,396,327	..	16,940,088	..
1911 . .	252,093,390	+ 5.75	17,998,769	+ 6.25
1921 . .	251,321,213	-0.31	17,474,348	-2.91
1931 . .	278,977,238	+ 11.00	18,897,036	+ 8.14
1941 . .	318,660,580	+ 14.22	23,229,552	+ 22.93
1951 . .	361,088,090	+ 13.31	26,299,980	+ 13.22
1961 . .	439,234,771	+ 21.51	34,926,279	+ 32.80
1971*	548,159,652	+ 24.80	44,312,011	+ 26.87
1981 . .	685,184,692**	+ 25.00	54,580,647	+ 23.17

* As on 1st April, 1971.

**Includes the projected population of Assam.

The population of West Bengal has grown at a rate higher than the all India rate during the decades 1931-41, 1951-61 and 1961-71. The growth rate, which was 22.93 per cent during 1931-41, declined to 13.22 per cent in 1941-51 and then increased to 32.80 per cent in the

1951-61 decade. Thereafter, it has tended to decline.

The population growth was low upto 1931 but thereafter it has been high. After 1931 the growth rate has been above 1.24 per cent annum which is above or close to the all-India growth rate.

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

STATEMENT 2

Sex Ratio in West Bengal 1901—1981

Census Year	West Bengal			India	
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	
1	2	3	4	5	
1901 . .	8,708,978	8,231,110	945	972	
1911 . .	9,349,419	8,649,350	925	964	
1921 . .	9,173,148	8,301,200	905	955	
1931 . .	9,997,035	8,900,001	890	950	
1941 . .	12,545,269	10,684,283	852	945	
1951 . .	14,105,519	12,194,461	865	946	
1961 . .	18,599,144	16,327,135	878	941	
1971 . .	23,435,987	20,876,024	891	930	
1981 . .	28,560,901	26,019,746	911	933*	

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

The sex ratio in the state has been adverse to females all along. It declined to 852 in 1941 from 945 in 1901 and then has shown a steady improvement and has reached 911 in 1981.

CHAPTER 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION

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

pleted one year of age.

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

STATEMENT 3

Age distribution of the population of West Bengal 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	1961			1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
0—4	15.03	13.95	16.26	14.57	13.64	15.61	11.50	10.98	12.07
5—9	15.48	14.64	16.43	15.24	14.44	16.15	13.54	13.10	14.01
10—14	10.41	10.62	10.17	13.08	13.11	13.05	13.43	13.21	13.69
15—19	8.26	8.05	8.49	9.23	9.45	8.99	10.64	10.42	10.66
20—24	8.88	8.65	9.15	7.64	7.54	7.75	9.58	9.61	9.55
25—29	8.78	9.08	8.45	7.58	7.61	7.55	8.42	8.53	8.29
30—34	7.37	7.85	6.83	6.69	6.84	6.51	6.39	6.51	6.26
35—39	5.88	6.57	5.10	5.90	6.23	5.52	5.89	6.16	5.59
40—44	5.16	5.58	4.67	5.02	5.53	4.45	4.94	5.19	4.67
45—49	4.71	4.22	3.44	4.03	4.56	3.43	4.32	4.67	3.94
50—54	3.56	3.69	3.41	3.34	3.54	3.12	3.50	3.70	3.29
55—59	2.30	2.45	2.13	2.22	2.35	2.08	2.34	2.52	2.14
60—64	2.26	2.12	2.41	2.26	2.21	2.33	2.26	2.22	2.30
65—69	1.09	1.04	1.15	1.19	1.15	1.23	1.28	1.25	1.32
70+	1.65	1.46	1.88	1.86	1.86	2.05	2.00	1.85	2.16
Age Not Stated	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.06

The proportion of population in the age group 0-9 has declined from 29.81 per cent in 1971 to 25.04 per cent in 1981. The proportion was 30.78 per cent in 1961. The proportion in the age group 0-14 has also gone down from 42.89 per cent in 1971 to 38.47 per cent in 1981. In fact, there has been a decline of 2.77 per cent in the population in the age group 0-4 during 1971-81 against an increase of 22.98 per cent during the 1961-71 decade. The growth rate of population in the age group 5-9 has also decreased from 24.94 per cent during the 1961-71 decade to 9.40 per cent in the 1971-81 decade. The decline in the proportion of population in the age group 0-9 indicates that fertility has declined during the decade. The

quantum of decline is higher in the age group 0-4 compared to that in the age group 5-9, which indicates that the decline in fertility during the second half of the decade has been greater than that during the first half of the decade.

Another evidence to show that fertility during the decade has declined is provided by the child-women ratio (CWR) defined as the proportion of total children in the age group 0-4 to females in the age group 15-49. Another index is the ratio of total children aged 5-9 to females aged 20-54. Statement 4 presents these figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and also shows the change in the ratio during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81.

STATEMENT 4
Child-woman ratio, West Bengal 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	Child-women ratio			Per cent change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71 (a)	1971-81 (b)
0-4	697	700	493	-0.43	29.57
15-49					
5-9	807	844	683	-4.58	19.08
20-54					

(a) $\frac{\text{CWR (61)} - \text{CWR (71)}}{\text{CWR (61)}}$
(b) $\frac{\text{CWR (71)} - \text{CWR (81)}}{\text{CWR (71)}}$

A decrease in the child-woman ratio indicates that fertility has declined. It is observed from the percentage change given in the statement that fertility has declined steeply in the quinquennium 1976-81 compared to 1966-71. In the quinquennium 1971-76 also, the fertility level was much below that in 1961-66. It is clear from the child woman ratios that then was

a slight increase in fertility in the decade 1961-71 compared to that in the 1951-61 decade but the fertility level in the 1971-81 decade is much below that in the 1951-61 decade.

Mean and median age of the population

From the table showing the number of persons by age groups the average age of the population works out to 25.24 years and 24.44 years for males and females respectively. The corresponding ages in 1971 were 24.32 years and 23.17 years. This indicates that the population of West Bengal is on an average older than what it was 10 years ago. This may be due to improved mortality conditions as well as due to lesser proportion of persons in the younger age groups.

That the population of West Bengal is slightly ageing may also be seen by calculating the median age of the population. The median age is the age below and above which 50 per cent of the people live. The median age in 1981 was 21.17 years for males and 19.78 for females against 19.63 years and 17.84 years, respectively in 1971.

CHAPTER 4
MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of a person has been recorded on the basis of whether one was never married, currently married, widowed, separated or divorced. A person is said to be never married if he or she has never been married at any time before. A currently married person is one whose marriage, whether for the first or any other time, subsists at the time of enumeration with the spouse living. Persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and persons who are living in stable *de facto* union are also classified as currently married. A widowed person is one whose husband or wife is dead. A person who has been separated from one's wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social and religious custom but has not remarried is classified as separated or divorced.

Early and universal marriage, specially of women, has been traditionally favoured in India

which is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. The census classifies everyone as never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 census in West Bengal there were 112.3 lakh married males and about 107.9 lakh married females. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 92.0 lakh males and 82.4 lakh females. Of the 107.9 lakh married females, 87.5 lakh females were in the reproductive age-group 15-44. In 1971 there were 67.4 lakh married females in this reproductive age-group. The growth rate during the decade 1971-81 of married females in this reproductive age-group is 29.75 per cent which is above the population growth rate of West Bengal.

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

STATEMENT 5
Percentage of married, widowed, divorced or separated population in each age group by, sex, 1981

Age Group	Sex	Total			Rural			Urban		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages .	M	39.34	1.42	0.24	38.05	1.54	0.27	42.70	1.11	0.16
	F	41.47	9.20	0.67	41.17	9.50	0.78	42.37	8.32	0.35
10-14 .	M	0.66	..	..	0.67	..	..	0.64	..	..
	F	2.55	0.02	0.08	2.83	0.03	0.09	1.61	0.01	0.02
15-19 .	M	3.69	0.02	0.05	3.91	0.02	0.07	3.11	0.01	0.02
	F	37.28	0.30	0.95	43.12	0.36	1.20	21.99	0.13	0.30
20-24	M	27.46	0.13	0.22	30.95	0.16	0.29	19.54	0.05	0.08
	F	77.82	1.07	1.68	84.30	1.23	2.12	61.17	0.65	0.55
25-29	M	64.47	0.29	0.41	70.74	0.36	0.52	50.12	0.14	0.17
	F	90.17	2.26	1.57	92.25	2.62	1.91	85.01	1.38	0.72
30-34 .	M	85.70	0.56	0.49	89.32	0.65	0.58	78.24	0.38	0.28
	F	92.23	4.24	1.36	92.60	4.72	1.63	91.35	3.03	0.69
35-39 .	M	93.15	0.93	0.54	94.46	1.12	0.62	90.66	0.55	0.39
	F	90.46	7.57	0.99	90.08	8.30	1.14	91.41	5.71	0.60
40-44	M	94.02	1.75	0.57	94.66	2.12	0.67	92.88	1.10	0.39
	F	83.50	14.94	0.82	82.82	15.91	0.93	83.35	12.31	0.50
45-49 .	M	93.73	2.78	0.53	93.97	3.36	0.63	93.26	1.65	0.35
	F	75.07	23.68	0.73	73.91	25.03	0.76	78.35	19.83	0.63
50-54 .	M	92.36	4.43	0.52	92.32	5.21	0.64	92.44	2.84	0.28
	F	60.51	38.29	0.63	59.20	39.89	0.70	64.42	33.50	0.42
55-59 .	M	91.11	6.06	0.49	90.72	7.04	0.60	91.99	3.85	0.25
	F	50.81	48.15	0.65	49.20	49.92	0.71	55.79	42.69	0.44
60-64 .	M	87.61	9.54	0.46	87.02	10.84	0.52	89.03	6.43	0.31
	F	34.19	64.88	0.53	32.36	66.68	0.56	39.95	58.63	0.43
65-69 .	M	84.17	13.32	0.40	84.79	13.19	0.48	82.51	13.67	0.20
	F	26.70	72.61	0.40	25.17	74.26	0.39	31.37	67.59	0.43
70+ .	M	77.28	19.90	0.55	76.45	21.28	0.64	79.45	16.30	0.31
	F	15.09	84.10	0.36	13.85	85.44	0.38	18.36	80.56	0.31
ANS .	M	28.83	1.17	0.30	32.81	1.49	0.34	22.30	0.66	0.24
	F	24.82	6.45	0.37	25.36	8.24	0.61	23.97	3.61	..
15-44 .	F	74.66	3.79	1.27	77.64	4.18	1.55	67.02	2.79	0.07
15-49 .	F	74.69	5.39	1.22	77.33	3.84	1.48	67.87	4.07	0.07

Note : M=Married W=Widowed D/S=Divorced or separated.

It may be seen from the above statement that only 3.69 per cent of the males in the age group 15-19 are married, the corresponding figures in rural and urban areas being 3.91 per cent and 3.11 per cent respectively. The proportion rises to 27.46 per cent in the age group 20-24 and 64.47 per cent in the age group 25-29 and reaches a maximum of 94.02 per cent in the age group 40-44.

Among females, 2.55 per cent in the age group 10-14 and 37.28 per cent in the age group 15-19 are married. In rural areas one out of every thirty five females in the age group 10-14 is married. In urban areas only one out of every sixty females in this age group is married. A sharp rise in the proportion widowed after the age group 45-49 is also noticed.

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

STATEMENT 6

Percentage Distribution of Population of West Bengal by Marital Status, 1971 and 1981

Marital Status	Year	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Never married	1981	58.97	48.60	60.12	48.51	55.59	48.89
	1971	57.82	49.91	58.75	49.97	55.25	49.69
Married	1981	39.34	41.47	38.05	41.17	42.70	42.37
	1971	39.25	39.49	38.35	39.08	41.74	40.92
Widowed	1981	1.42	9.20	1.54	9.50	1.11	8.32
	1971	2.17	9.80	2.50	10.23	1.27	8.33
Divorced/Seperated	1981	0.24	0.67	0.27	0.78	0.16	0.35
	1971	0.23	0.48	0.27	0.57	0.12	0.18

A much larger proportion of males are never-married as compared to never-married females. This compensates to a great extent the larger proportion of males in the population. The greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicates a trend for more men to remarry than women. This pattern is seen both in rural and urban areas. A slight fall in the proportion widowed is discernible in 1981 compared to 1971. This may be mainly due to increased longevity of males and females during the decade and partly due to greater number of remarriages.

Among females there is a fall in the proportion never-married during the decade and an increase in the proportion married. This is observed in rural and urban areas. There is an increase in the proportion never married and fall in the proportion married among males. Both in rural and urban areas the proportion never married among males has gone up.

The proportion of currently married females by age-group in 1961, 1971 and 1981 is presented in Statement 7.

STATEMENT 7

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

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	43.26	39.08	41.17	40.97	40.92	42.37
10-14	22.18	6.34	2.83	4.59	1.74	1.61
15-19	81.97	59.83	43.12	43.52	27.70	21.99
20-24	93.39	89.68	84.30	77.27	72.21	61.17
25-29	92.67	89.34	92.25	88.50	89.79	85.01
30-34	87.98	90.64	92.60	88.23	92.78	91.35
35-39	80.55	86.99	99.08	84.27	91.03	91.41
40-44	69.06	77.85	82.82	75.74	83.02	85.35
45-49	57.18	69.67	73.91	66.22	75.90	78.35
50-54	42.37	53.25	59.20	53.92	60.42	64.42
55-59	33.41	44.00	49.20	45.77	51.77	55.79
60-64	21.51	27.12	32.36	32.60	36.71	39.95
65-69	17.57	26.09	25.17	29.80	31.14	31.37
70+	9.98	17.25	13.85	16.05	19.74	18.36
A.N.S.	23.53	24.73	25.36	19.38	24.21	23.97
15-44	85.88	81.55	77.64	75.11	72.35	67.02
15-49	83.69	80.58	77.33	74.50	72.58	67.87

It is observed that in 1981, the proportion of married females rises sharply between the age

groups 15-19 and 20-24 and reaches the maximum of 92.60 per cent in the rural areas in the age group 30-34. In urban areas also, the maximum rise in the proportion occurs between ages 15-19 and 20-24. The proportion married reaches a maximum of 91.41 per cent in the age group 35-39, in urban areas. Compared to 1971 the proportion of married females has fallen significantly in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 in rural areas and in age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in urban areas indicating that female age at marriage has been rising during the decade. It is worth noting that in all the age groups below age 25, rural-urban differentials in proportion married are significant. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group 15-44 has declined from 81.55 per cent to 77.64 per cent in rural areas. In urban areas the percentage has declined from 72.35 per cent to 67.02 per cent.

In rural areas of West Bengal, the proportion married in the age group 10-14 has declined by 15.84 and 3.51 percentage points during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81, respectively. Proportion married in the age group 10-14 is only 2.83 per cent in rural areas and 1.61 per cent in urban areas. These proportion may become negligible by 1991.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women, the number of couples in the reproductive age groups 15-44 per thousand persons in 1981 can be calculated as 163 and 153 in rural and urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 155 and 145. The proportion of couples in the reproductive age groups has increased in both rural and urban areas. In West Bengal as a whole there are 160 couples in 1981 in the reproductive age group 15-44 per thousand population, as against 152 in 1971. If the proportion married had remained the same as in 1971 a number of couples in the reproductive age group would have increased to 168. Thus postponement of marriage seems to have acted as a natural check against fertility rise.

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

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

STATEMENT 8
Singulate mean age at marriage

Method	Males		1981	1971
	Females			
1	2		3	4
Hajnal's method	Males		25.66	24.28
	Females		19.26	17.92
Agarwala's Method for decade 1971-81	Males		24.92	
	Females		18.56	

The singulate mean age at marriage has gone up by nearly one year in case of both males and females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is about 6.4 years higher than that for females.

In both the 1971 and 1981 censuses the question on age at marriage was canvassed for females. While the question was canvassed for only currently married females in the 1971 census, in the 1981 census this question was canvassed for all ever married women. The data have been tabulated by religion and by educational level separately for all ever-married and currently-married women.

Two indices, namely the mean (average) age at marriage and median age at marriage have been calculated. The first gives the average age of currently-married females at the time of marriage. The second gives the age at which half of the currently-married woman got married. The mean and median age at marriage of currently married women by religion are presented in Statement 9.

STATEMENT 9
Mean and median age at marriage of currently married women by religion, 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural				Urban			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions	15.22	15.98	15.04	15.59	16.67	17.41	16.32	17.00
Hindus	15.29	16.05	15.11	15.67	16.70	17.48	16.35	17.07
Muslims	14.93	15.66	14.78	15.30	16.05	16.64	15.85	16.28
Christians	18.55	18.26	17.93	18.06	19.46	19.12	19.18	18.80

It is seen from the statement that the mean age at marriage has increased between 1971 and 1981, indicating that more and more females are getting married later. The mean age at marriage, for females in West Bengal as a whole works out to 16.34 in 1981 which is 2.22 year lower than the estimates given by Agarwala's method shown earlier. The difference is attributable to two reasons. The estimate by Agarwala's method refers to the decade 1971-81, while the census estimate based on age at marriage has no fixed time reference. In other words, the latter estimate includes all those who got married in last 5 years, 10 years, 15 years etc. These females who are presently in the age group 30 and above are most likely to have got married at slightly younger ages than those females who are in the age group below 30. The average based on the response of all such women would naturally be lower. A second reason for the diff-

erence in age at marriage between the sources is that Aggarwala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between married and unmarried persons. Such data are, however, useful to study urban-rural, religions' and educational level differentials which cannot be worked out by the indirect methods unless restrictive assumptions are made. Christians have the the highest mean age at marriage followed by Hindus and Muslims in the rural and urban areas. Both Hindus and Muslims have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage, but it has declined slightly in the case of Christians. The mean ages at marriage in urban areas are significantly higher than those in the rural for all groups.

The data on mean and median age at marriage of females by completed educational levels is presented in Statement 10.

STATEMENT 10

Mean and median age at marriage of currently married females by educational level, 1971 and 1981

Educational level	Rural				Urban			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All educational levels	15.22	15.98	15.04	15.59	16.67	17.41	16.32	17.00
Illiterate	15.17	15.81	14.99	15.44	15.68	16.20	15.54	15.72
Literate but below middle		16.16		15.84		16.95		16.65
	15.40		15.29		17.00		16.59	
Middle but below Matric		17.35		17.12		18.21		17.94
Matric but below graduate	17.35	19.05	17.02	18.91	19.51	19.85	19.60	19.76
Graduate and above	19.43	21.52	19.62	21.82	21.57	21.98	21.34	22.33

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

increase with increase in educational level of females. Only those who are matric and above have a mean age at marriage above 18 in 1981 in rural areas. But in urban areas, the mean age marriage for currently married females who had completed middle but not matric was also above 18, being 18-21 years.

CHAPTER 5
FERTILITY

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

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

- Age Specific Fertility Rate* The average number of children born alive during the last year per women of a particular age group.
- Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate* The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.
- General Fertility Rate* The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
- General Marital Fertility Rate* The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
- Total Fertility Rate* Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fer-

tility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

Total Marital Fertility Rate

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

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to underestimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

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

STATEMENT 11

Fertility Indices West Bengal, 1981

Religion	Age Group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		All Area	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	15—19	0·067	0·077	0·043	0·180	0·177	0·194
	20—24	0·173	0·197	0·114	0·223	0·234	0·186
	25—29	0·167	0·180	0·134	0·185	0·195	0·157
	30—34	0·114	0·134	0·065	0·123	0·144	0·071
	35—39	0·074	0·088	0·038	0·082	0·098	0·041
	40—44	0·035	0·043	0·015	0·042	0·052	0·017
	45—49	0·015	0·019	0·006	0·021	0·025	0·008
	GFR	104	118	69	..	..	..
	TFR	3·2	3·7	2·1	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	140	152	102
TMFR	..	..	..	4·3	4·6	3·4	
Hindus	15—19	0·061	0·070	0·041	0·181	0·177	0·196
	20—24	0·166	0·194	0·108	0·220	0·233	0·183
	25—29	0·160	0·174	0·131	0·179	0·189	0·155
	30—34	0·108	0·122	0·060	0·111	0·132	0·066
	35—39	0·064	0·079	0·033	0·071	0·087	0·036
	40—44	0·030	0·037	0·012	0·035	0·045	0·014
	45—49	0·013	0·016	0·005	0·017	0·022	0·006
	GFR	97	110	66	..	..	..
	TFR	2·9	3·5	1·9	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	132	146	99
TMFR	..	..	..	4·1	4·4	3·3	
Muslims	15—19	0·094	0·099	0·068	0·181	0·180	0·192
	20—24	0·206	0·212	0·172	0·235	0·238	0·209
	25—29	0·197	0·201	0·168	0·210	0·215	0·180
	30—34	0·161	0·170	0·110	0·172	0·183	0·149
	35—39	0·114	0·120	0·078	0·125	0·132	0·083
	40—44	0·057	0·061	0·037	0·068	0·073	0·043
	45—49	0·026	0·027	0·017	0·034	0·036	0·020
	GFR	135	141	103	..	..	..
	TFR	4·3	4·4	3·2	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	167	172	134
TMFR	..	..	..	5·1	5·3	4·2	
Christians	15—19	0·034	0·039	0·013	0·189	0·195	0·135
	20—24	0·145	0·163	0·088	0·231	0·252	0·154
	25—29	0·129	0·137	0·110	0·152	0·157	0·136
	30—34	0·101	0·120	0·055	0·117	0·139	0·065
	35—39	0·060	0·075	0·028	0·068	0·082	0·034
	40—44	0·010	0·011	0·007	0·012	0·014	0·009
	45—49	0·020	0·026	0·007	0·026	0·032	0·010
	GFR	81	91	51	..	..	..
	TFR	2·5	2·8	1·5	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	123	139	80
TMFR	..	..	..	4·0	4·4	2·7	

It will be noticed that fertility is higher among Muslims followed by Hindus and Christians. This pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Also, generally ASFR's and ASMFR's are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The difference between TFR and TMFR is 1.2 and 0.8 respectively in case of Hindus and Muslims.

The question on any birth during the last one year was also canvassed in the 1971 census for all currently married women as in the 1981 cen-

sus. However, the results of the 1971 census were presented by the age groups 13-17, 18-22, 23-27, 43-47, 48 and above, and these age groups are not comparable with the age groups adopted for presentation in the 1981 census. Therefore, the ASFRs and ASMFRs by age groups as derived from these two censuses are not strictly comparable by age groups. However, the indices GMFR and TMFR of the two censuses can be compared and these data are presented in Statement 12.

STATEMENT 12
GMFR and TMFR—West Bengal 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	General marital fertility rate		Total marital fertility rate	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religions	Rural	212	152 (71·70)	7·0	4·6 (65·71)
	Urban	122	102 (83·61)	3·9	3·4 (87·18)
Hindus	Rural	215	146 (67·91)	6·9	4·4 (63·77)
	Urban	119	99 (83·19)	3·8	3·3 (86·84)
Muslims	Rural	207	172 (83·09)	6·4	5·3 (82·81)
	Urban	145	134 (92·41)	4·5	4·2 (93·33)
Christians	Rural	127	139 (110·24)	4·2	4·4 (104·76)
	Urban	123	80 (65·04)	4·5	2·7 (60·00)

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

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

Fertility has declined in 1981 in comparison to 1971 both in rural and urban areas of West Bengal. Except for Christians in rural areas who constitute only a small proportion, the fertility has declined for other religious groups.

Number of children ever born :

The average number of children ever born per woman is presented in Statement 13.

STATEMENT 13
Average number of children ever born per woman by religion—West Bengal—1981

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Age Group							
		15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religions	Total	0·216	1·193	2·431	3·468	4·328	4·854	5·108	4·584
	Rural	0·244	1·324	2·618	3·759	4·675	5·199	5·404	4·733
	Urban	0·143	0·857	1·966	2·753	3·449	3·911	4·268	4·141
Hindus	Total	0·190	1·122	2·323	3·306	4·132	4·671	4·947	4·491
	Rural	0·216	1·276	2·539	3·639	4·513	5·039	5·258	4·629
	Urban	0·133	0·798	1·188	2·621	3·319	3·813	4·194	4·145
Muslims	Total	0·329	1·493	2·887	4·138	5·144	5·611	5·833	5·027
	Rural	0·343	1·502	2·897	4·182	5·241	5·769	5·949	5·130
	Urban	0·246	1·435	2·822	3·885	4·583	4·696	5·068	4·214
Christians	Total	0·099	0·809	2·026	2·908	3·820	4·385	4·302	4·339
	Rural	0·112	0·820	2·160	3·181	4·288	4·884	4·788	4·825
	Urban	0·046	0·773	1·666	2·251	2·777	3·117	3·223	3·093

It is noticed that the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age till the age group 45-49 but declines in the age group 50 and above for all the religious groups except for Christians in the rural areas. In both rural and urban areas, the average number of children born is highest among Muslims followed by Hindus and Christians.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born with similar data collected in the 1972 Fertility Survey of the Sample Registration Scheme, as presented in Statement 14 also supports the conclusion that fertility has declined by 1981 compared to the levels of 1972. Since the 1972 Fertility Survey presents the number of children ever born for ever married women only, the comparison is restricted to such women only.

STATEMENT 14

Average number of children born per ever married woman

Age Group	Rural		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15-19	0.55	0.58	0.64	0.53
20-24	1.51	1.63	1.37	1.45
25-29	2.71	3.11	2.26	2.65
30-34	3.80	4.29	2.90	3.75
35-39	4.70	5.17	3.53	4.42
40-44	5.22	5.32	3.98	4.66
45-49	5.42	5.24	4.32	5.01

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

From statement 14 it is observed that average number of children ever born per ever married woman has declined in all the age groups other than 15-19 in urban areas and 45-49 in rural areas. In the 1972 fertility survey the average number in the age group 45-49 in rural areas

shows a decline compared to that of the age group 40-44 indicating recall lapse in the data. No such decline is noticed in the 1981 census data. The apparent increase in the age group 45-49 in rural areas may therefore be spurious.

From Statements 11 and 13, a comparison can be made of the data on number of children ever born and the number of children that would be born if the current fertility (as indicated by births during last one year) continued. In the case of West Bengal, such a comparison would indicate that the TFR for the State is 3.7 in rural areas, 2.1 in urban areas (Statement 11) and 3.2 in all areas. The average number of children ever born (Statement 13) shows that the TFR is slightly less than the average number of children ever born to women in the age group 30-34 in rural areas and is less than that in the age group 30-34 in urban areas. In other words, in the rural areas the fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35-49 and part of the females in the age group 30-34. Similarly the fertility decline in urban areas is roughly equivalent to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35-39 and above and part of the females in the age group 30-34. The age groups are same for Hindus in rural and urban areas, Muslims in urban areas and Christians in rural areas. For Muslims in rural areas the TFR is 4.4 so the fertility decline is roughly equivalent to removal of females in the age group 40 and above and part of females in the age group 35-39. Similarly for Christians fertility decline in urban areas is equivalent to removal of females in the age group 30 and above and part of females in the age group 25-29.

Sex ratio of children ever born :

The sex ratios of children ever born are presented in statement 15.

STATEMENT 15

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) of children born

Age of mother	All Religions			Hindus			Muslims			Christians		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages.	904	912	876	906	914	882	895	903	843	926	938	883
Less than 15	884	909	799	926	858	1,162	808	956	276	..	..	..
15-19	961	959	969	971	967	984	939	943	910	1,041	993	1,639
20-24	942	950	910	947	957	915	926	932	881	930	947	875
25-29	928	949	863	923	948	859	942	951	887	952	978	865
30-34	938	946	910	942	951	916	926	934	880	906	919	863
35-39	920	925	903	922	925	910	915	922	864	961	949	1,003
40-44	908	914	884	912	917	896	890	901	820	1,025	1,078	839
45-49	884	893	854	891	900	864	861	870	795	846	877	752
50+	868	873	851	872	877	857	855	862	797	889	882	919
15-49	919	928	887	922	931	893	910	918	856	940	961	872

In West Bengal as a whole the sex ratio of children ever born is much below the generally assumed sex ratio at birth in both rural and urban areas and for all the religions. The sex ratio at birth is highest among Christians followed by Hindus and Muslims. The ratio decreases as the age of mother increases. Sex ratio seems lower in urban areas than in rural areas. The omission to report female children in the

age group 50 and above compared to other age groups may be a partial contributing factor.

The decrease in the sex ratio with age of mother is noticeable from this statement. However, in this case the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. Above age 35, the sex ratio of surviving children is distinctly lower than that of children born (Statement 16).

STATEMENT 16

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) of children surviving

Age of mother	All Religions			Hindus			Muslims			Christians		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages .	893	901	871	896	903	877	884	892	831	930	946	876
Less than 15 .	912	926	864	937	841	1,296	855	1,024	296	..	..	..
15—19 .	995	979	1,065	1,013	990	1,101	952	955	931	1,110	1,060	1,639
20—24 .	955	966	911	959	972	919	940	952	865	972	987	926
25—29 .	930	952	863	923	950	857	950	958	898	928	941	890
30—34 .	936	943	912	941	948	920	922	930	873	917	934	864
35—39 .	913	917	897	914	917	905	909	918	857	989	985	1,003
40—44 .	895	901	876	900	904	890	875	888	793	1,030	1,095	820
45—49 .	863	869	844	871	878	855	832	839	781	869	916	742
50+ .	842	844	835	846	847	842	825	832	764	863	859	877
15—49 .	914	923	885	916	925	892	904	913	847	953	978	876

This may be due to sex selectivity in mortality unfavourable to females as compared to males. As may be seen by comparing statements 15 and 16, the sex ratio of surviving children falls much below that of children ever born after the age group 40-44.

Parity :

Information on births during the last one year has been tabulated by order of birth. Questions on order of birth were not canvassed as such in the census but the data have been derived. If a woman had reported having given birth to a child during the last one year and if the total number of children ever born to the women was say six, then the last year's birth is assumed as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first birth which occur to younger women are free from problems of omission which characterise higher order births. Secondly, it is easier for a woman to report whether she gave birth to a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance, if the sum of the annual rates of first births were to exceed 100 per cent, it would probably indicate that the reference period exceeds the stipulated one year prior to the date of enumeration. Similarly if the sum of the rates is only 60 per cent or so, it would indicate that a period less

than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be interpreted partly as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions may have occurred.

Statement 17 shows cumulated birth order rates for West Bengal State.

STATEMENT 17

Cumulated first birth order rates (100)

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	2
Total	69·30
Rural	76·47
Urban	50·62
Hindus	67·54
Muslims	77·47
Christians	60·63

The cumulated first birth order rates for all areas and for rural and urban areas separately and for all religious groups seem to be much below 100. This would imply that a reference period shorter than one year seems to have been taken into consideration in West Bengal while reporting births under this question.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children

Statement 18 presents the proportion of ever-married females with three children or more by age groups.

STATEMENT 18
Proportion of ever married females with three children or more by age group and religions

Age Group	Stratum	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
15—19	T	2.26	2.00	2.95	3.75
	R	2.11	1.80	2.85	3.64
	U	3.05	2.86	3.98	4.63
20—24	T	18.48	17.27	22.72	14.26
	R	19.04	18.00	22.29	14.11
	U	16.44	15.09	26.00	14.77
25—29	T	67.14	47.40	57.05	38.77
	R	52.57	51.33	57.03	41.69
	U	40.24	38.41	57.19	31.15
30—34	T	67.44	65.37	75.91	59.28
	R	72.99	72.06	76.68	65.04
	U	53.22	50.97	71.51	44.58
35—39	T	76.64	74.99	83.46	73.31
	R	81.53	80.79	84.44	80.44
	U	64.06	82.37	77.82	56.43
40—44	T	79.22	78.18	83.58	74.48
	R	82.96	82.47	85.17	78.62
	U	68.82	68.02	74.36	63.06
45—49	T	79.36	78.43	83.73	72.89
	R	82.08	78.43	84.56	78.15
	U	71.55	70.93	78.25	59.96
50+	T	69.71	68.96	73.05	71.70
	R	71.19	70.37	74.17	75.20
	U	65.26	65.40	64.18	61.78
All Ages	T	55.10	54.61	57.20	52.82
	R	56.66	56.58	57.26	55.23
	U	50.38	49.61	56.80	45.82

As may be expected the proportion of ever married women with 3 or more children increases with age but shows a decline in the age group 45-49 and 50 and above in rural areas and in the age group 50 and above in urban areas. In the urban areas of the state 50.38 per cent of ever married women have three or more children while in rural areas the percentage is 56.66. The percentage of ever married women having three or more children is highest among Muslims fol-

lowed by Hindus and Christians in both rural and urban areas. The same trend is noticed in each of the age group except the age group 50 and above. In this age group, the proportion is highest among Muslims, followed by Christians and Hindus.

Statement 19 shows the distribution of ever-married women by age group in rural and urban areas, for Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

STATEMENT 19

Percentage distribution of ever married women by age group

Age Group	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL AREAS				
All Ages .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.80	0.66	1.25	0.45
15—19 .	8.93	8.34	10.84	5.66
20—24 .	15.63	15.30	16.63	16.19
25—29 .	14.83	14.72	15.15	16.86
30—34 .	11.40	11.44	11.28	12.20
35—39 .	10.33	10.42	10.03	11.89
40—44 .	8.83	8.91	8.52	9.66
45—49 .	7.53	7.70	6.99	8.02
50+	21.69	22.49	19.30	19.07
URBAN AREAS				
All Ages .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.41	0.37	0.73	0.20
15—19 .	5.18	4.91	7.78	1.99
20—24 .	13.08	12.82	15.29	13.34
25—29 .	16.25	16.29	15.85	17.04
30—34 .	13.48	13.44	13.75	13.84
35—39 .	12.13	12.13	12.04	14.53
40—44 .	9.63	9.54	10.21	10.15
45—49 .	7.95	7.99	7.35	9.46
50+	21.85	22.48	16.95	19.46

It is seen that the age structure of ever married women is relatively younger in rural areas compared to urban areas. Religion-wise, the age structure of ever married women seems younger among Muslims, followed by Hindus and Christians.

While in the case of Hindus and Christians a substantial percentage of ever married females are below age 25, in the case of Muslims this proportion is comparatively higher. In the ages below 25, the proportion having three children or more is distinctly lower in the case of Hindus and Christians compared to Muslims both in the rural and urban areas. Statement 20 presents the relevant data.

STATEMENT 20

Percentage of ever married females with three or more children in rural areas

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
Rural				
All Religions	25.37	12.49	74.63	71.69
Hindus .	24.30	11.95	75.70	70.91
Muslims .	28.72	13.98	71.28	74.70
Christians .	22.29	11.17	77.71	67.87
Urban				
All Religions	18.68	12.37	81.32	59.12
Hindus .	18.11	11.47	81.89	58.06
Muslims .	23.81	18.00	76.19	68.93
Christians .	15.53	13.29	84.47	51.81

Childless women :

The proportion of women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births. Statement 21 indicates the proportions of such women.

STATEMENT 21

Percentage of ever married women (aged 50 and above) with no live births, by religion

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All Religions . . .	5.01	4.88	5.27
Hindus . . .	5.19	5.20	5.19
Muslims . . .	3.85	3.60	5.79
Christians . . .	6.77	5.39	10.68

In the state as a whole the proportion of ever married women aged 50 and above who have had no live birth is highest among Christians followed by Hindus and Muslims. The proportion of 10.68 among Christians in urban areas seems distinctly higher than that among Hindus and Muslims. Statement 22 indicates the percentage of currently married women in the reproductive age group of 15-49.

STATEMENT 22

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

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
All Religions . . .	74.69	77.33	67.87
Hindus . . .	73.14	76.07	66.81
Muslims . . .	81.24	81.87	77.32
Christians . . .	65.17	65.65	63.82

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

CHAPTER 6

MIGRATION

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

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

Migrants by place of birth :

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 162.52 lakh migrants in West Bengal

in 1981 made up of 57.63 lakh males and 104.89 lakh females. These migrants constitute 29.78 per cent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 20.18 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 40.31 per cent of the female population.

The total migrants on the basis of place of birth would include migrants within the state itself, migrants from other states to West Bengal and migrants from other countries to West Bengal. Data on migrants from West Bengal to other states or other countries are not available and, therefore, this analysis restricts itself to migrants in the state made up of these three categories.

Statement 23 presents the distribution of total migrants in West Bengal on the basis of location of the place of birth.

STATEMENT 23

Migrants by place of birth (proportions in per cent)

Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants	60.19	41.57	72.93	64.98	44.11	76.44
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	46.70	27.11	60.11	48.30	26.49	60.28
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the state to total migrants	13.49	14.46	12.82	16.68	17.62	16.16
B. Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants.	15.63	26.34	8.30	13.55	23.50	8.09
C. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	23.89	31.77	18.50	21.47	32.39	15.47

Of the total migrants, 64.98 per cent were migrants within the state, 13.55 per cent were born in other states of India and 21.47 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants, 44.11 per cent were born in West Bengal, 23.50 per cent were born in other states of India and 32.39 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants, 76.44 per cent were born within West Bengal, 8.09 per cent were born in other states of India and 15.47 per cent were born in other countries.

Of total migrants on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within West Bengal constitute 64.98 per cent in 1981 as against 60.19 per cent

in 1971. Among males the proportions in 1981 and 1971 were 44.11 per cent and 41.57 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 76.44 per cent and 72.93 per cent. The higher proportion of migrants within the state among females is largely attributable to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage.

The migrant population within the state consists of those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district itself and those who moved from their place of birth to a place of enumeration located in another district of the state. In other words,

the migrant population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between the districts. Of the total migrants in West Bengal in 1981, 48.30 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 16.68 per cent were born in other districts of the state. Among males the proportion of those who migrated within the district of their birth is 26.49 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of their birth is 17.62 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 60.28 per cent and 16.16 per cent.

In 1971, 46.70 per cent of the migrants within the state were recorded as having been born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. The number of districts in West Bengal during 1971 and 1981 has been the same. It is worth noticing that during 1971-81 the proportion of intra-district migrants remained more or less constant in the case of males and females while during the same period proportion of inter-district migrants increased. It is also seen that inter-district migrants are smaller in number than the intra-district migrants.

There area total of 22.03 lakh persons in West Bengal who were born in other states of India constituting 4.03 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 20.93 lakhs in 1971 to 22.03 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 4.72 per cent of the population were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion had gone down to 4.03 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 15.63 per cent of the total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 13.55 per cent, i.e., both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants born in other states has gone down between 1971 and 1981.

The three neighbouring states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa account for 18.24 lakhs out of 22.03 lakhs inter-state migrants into West Bengal. Of the total migrants born in other states, 13.14 lakhs or 59.64 per cent are born in Bihar, 3.55 lakhs or 16.12 per cent are born in Uttar Pradesh and 1.55 lakhs or 7.04 per cent are born in Orissa. In other words, in 1981 these three states contribute more than 82 per cent of the migrants (by place of birth) from the other states of the country or the equivalent of 3.34 per cent of the population of West Bengal. In 1971, these three states contributed 17.93 lakhs migrants constituting 85.66 per cent of migrants from other states or 4.04 per cent of the population of the state. The proportionate contribution to migrants to West Bengal from these three states taken together has therefore, 4-177 R. G. India/ND/84

decreased during 1971-81. However, there is a decrease in the contribution of migrants from Bihar and Orissa during 1971-81, while there is an increase in the contribution of migrants from Uttar Pradesh to West Bengal during 1971-81 Assam (including Mizoram), Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh are the other states from where migration to West Bengal has increased, in absolute numbers as well as in relative proportion among total migrants.

Of the total male migrants, 23.50 per cent are born in other states of India, as against 26.34 per cent in 1971. Bihar accounts for 60.35 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into West Bengal as against 62.11 per cent in 1971, Uttar Pradesh for 18.42 per cent as against 17.19 per cent in 1971, and Orissa for 7.27 per cent as against 8.32 per cent in 1971. Among male inter-state migrants, the shares of Bihar and Orissa have come down while that of Uttar Pradesh has increased.

Of the total female migrants, 8.09 per cent are born in other states as against 8.30 per cent in 1971. In the total population, however, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 3.16 per cent in 1971 to 3.26 per cent in 1981. Of the total female migrants born in other states, 58.51 per cent are from Bihar, 12.45 per cent from Uttar Pradesh and 6.67 per cent from Orissa. In the case of female migrants, the shares of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have gone down between 1971-81 while that of Orissa has gone up.

Of the total population of West Bengal in 1981, 6.40 per cent are born in other countries as against 7.22 per cent in 1971. Of the migrants born in other countries 97.24 per cent are from Bangla Desh, 0.29 per cent from Pakistan and 1.92 per cent from Nepal. In 1971, the proportions from the undivided Pakistan and Nepal were 96.21 per cent and 3.14 per cent respectively. If migrants born in Bangla Desh are excluded, there are only 96,409 migrants born in foreign countries, of whom 66,938 are from Nepal. In 1971 there were a little more than 121,391 persons in West Bengal who were born in countries other than undivided Pakistan out of whom 100,365 were from Nepal.

As mentioned earlier, the migration stream consists of three elements, namely, migration within the state itself, migration from other states of India to West Bengal and migration from other countries to West Bengal. The first two streams together have been earlier defined as internal migrants. Statement 24 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of birth.

STATEMENT 24
Distribution of internal migrants
(Proportions in per cent)

Migrants by place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants	79.39	61.21	89.78	82.74	65.24	90.43
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	20.61	38.79	10.22	17.26	34.76	9.57
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	75.82	67.91	81.23	78.53	67.61	84.53

Of the total migrants by place of birth in West Bengal 78.53 per cent represent internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 67.61 per cent while among female migrants internal migrants are 84.53 per cent. These proportions are higher than those recorded at the 1971 census in the case of females and more or less the same in the case of males.

Of the total internal migrants in West Bengal, 82.74 per cent represent migrants from within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 17.26 per cent represent migrants from other states of India to West Bengal. The migration within the state itself is much higher than the migration stream from other states. The proportion of male migrants from other states to total male internal migrants of 34.76 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 9.57 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 90.43 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 65.24 per cent in the case of males.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population :

Inter-state migrants have increased from 20.93

lakhs in 1971 to 22.03 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 1.10 lakhs during the period 1971-81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has increased from 32.00 lakhs in 1971 to 34.89 lakhs in 1981 or there has been an increase of 2.89 lakhs in the number of such migrants during this same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 3.99 lakh persons out of 443.12 lakhs persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971-81 the population of West Bengal increased by 0.90 per cent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on out-migration from West Bengal to other states of India or to other countries the net impact of migration on growth rate can not be quantified at this stage.

Migrants by place of last residence :

As mentioned earlier, migration data has also been collected on the basis of place of last residence. In this section a brief analysis is attempted of migration data based on place of last residence. Statement 25 gives the distribution of migrants by place of last residence in West Bengal.

STATEMENT 25
Migrants by Place of Last Residence
(Proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	61.71	43.73	74.04	69.23	50.20	79.62
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants.	47.10	27.84	60.31	50.88	29.85	62.36
(ii) Migrants resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	14.61	15.89	13.73	18.35	20.35	17.26
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants.	15.69	26.30	8.41	13.45	23.35	8.05
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	22.32	29.66	17.28	17.32	26.45	12.33

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

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 162.99 lakh migrants in West Bengal in 1981 made up of 57.56 lakh males and 105.43 lakh females. These migrants constitute 29.86 per cent of the total population of the state, with male migrants constituting 20.15 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 40.52 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 35.31 per cent of total migrants while females account for 64.69 per cent. Of the total migrants, 69.23 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 13.45 per cent had their last residence in other states of India and 17.32 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 50.20 per cent had their place of last residence in West Bengal itself, 23.35 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 26.45 per cent lived in other countries. Among female migrants, 79.62 per cent had their place of last residence within West Bengal itself, 8.05 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 12.33 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 29.86 per cent of the total population of West Bengal in 1981 as against 30.58 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentages in the case of males and females are 20.15 and 40.52 for 1981 and 23.53 and 38.50 in 1971.

Of the total migrants, on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within West Bengal constitute 69.23 per cent in 1981 as against 61.71 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 was 50.20 per cent against 43.73 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 79.62 per cent and 74.04 per cent. The comparatively higher proportions among females of migrants who moved from their place of last residence within the state can largely attribute to females leaving their place of last residence consequent on marriage.

The migrant population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between districts. Of the total migrants in West Bengal in 1981, 50.88 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself while 18.35 per cent had their place of last residence in other districts of the state. Among male migrants, the proportion of those

who migrated within the district in which they lived is 29.85 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the districts in which they lived is 20.35 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 62.36 per cent and 17.26 per cent. The proportion of intra-district and inter-district migrants to total migrants has gone up in 1981 compared to 1971 for both males and females.

Of the total population of West Bengal in 1981, 21.92 lakh had places of last residence in other states of India, constituting 4.02 per cent of the total population of the state. The number of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone up slightly from 21.26 lakhs in 1971 to 21.92 lakhs in 1981 but the corresponding proportions to total population have gone down from 4.80 per cent to 4.02 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants with place of last residence in other states constitute 13.45 per cent. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone down during 1971-81.

The neighbouring states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa account for 81.74 per cent of the inter-state migrant into West Bengal with these states contributing 12.93 lakh, 3.43 lakh and 1.55 lakh migrants respectively. Of the inter-state migrants, the proportion contributed by these states are 58.99 per cent, 15.66 per cent, and 7.09 per cent. In 1971 these states were predominant contributors to the inter-state migration stream and continue to be so. However, the number of migrants from Bihar has gone down from 13.16 lakh in 1971 to 12.93 lakh in 1981.

Of the total male migrants, 23.35 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Bihar contributes 59.68 per cent of such male inter-state migrants followed by Uttar Pradesh with 18.01 per cent and Orissa with 7.31 per cent.

Of the total female migrants, 8.05 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Bihar contributes the highest proportion of 57.89 per cent of such migrants followed by Uttar Pradesh with 11.94 per cent and Orissa with 6.75 per cent.

Of the total migrants of West Bengal in 1981, 17.32 per cent had places of last residence in other countries as against 22.32 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of West Bengal in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last residence account for 5.17 per cent as against 6.82 per cent in 1971. In case of males this percentage is 5.33 and in case of females, this percentage is 5.00 in 1981. Of the total migrants from foreign countries to West Bengal, 96.92 per cent are from Bangla Desh and 2.15 per cent from Nepal.

Statement 26 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence.

STATEMENT 26

Distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence

(Proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Internal migrants to total migrants.	77.40	70.03	82.45	82.68	73.55	87.67
B. Migrants within the state to total internal migrants	79.73	62.45	89.80	83.73	68.26	80.82
C. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	20.27	37.55	10.20	16.27	31.74	9.18

Of the total internal migrants in the state in 1981, 83.73 per cent are from within the state itself as against 79.73 per cent in 1971. The quantum of internal migration within the state has therefore increased during 1971-81. Of the total male internal migrants 68.26 per cent have moved within the state itself while 31.74 per cent have moved into the state from other states of the country. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 62.45 per cent and 37.55 per cent respectively.

In the case of females, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 90.82 per cent in 1981 as against 89.80 per cent in 1971 indicating that the order of migration within the state itself in

the case of females has not changed very much. Among internal female migrants, 90.82 per cent have moved within the state itself while 9.18 per cent are from other states of the country. The proportions in 1971 are not very much different.

Rural-Urban components of migration

The flow of migration would consist of four streams as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Statement 27 presents the data on the basis of these various streams in the case of migrants classified by place of birth. The statement presents the data only in relation to internal migrants and, therefore, it excludes the figures relating to those who have migrated into West Bengal from outside the country.

STATEMENT 27

Rural—Urban Composition of internal migrants by place of birth

(Persons in lakhs)

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration						
	1971			1981			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Total Internal Migrants							
1. Within the state	Total	80.60 (100.00)	66.72 (82.78)	13.88 (17.22)	105.60 (100.00)	82.44 (78.06)	23.16 (21.94)
	Rural	71.10 (88.21)	64.19 (79.64)	6.91 (8.57)	89.89 (85.12)	77.52 (73.41)	12.37 (11.71)
	Urban	8.31 (10.31)	2.47 (3.07)	5.84 (7.24)	14.90 (14.11)	4.49 (4.25)	10.41 (9.86)
2. In other states of India	Total	20.93 (100.00)	7.76 (37.06)	13.17 (62.94)	22.03 (100.00)	5.97 (27.12)	16.06 (72.88)
	Rural	14.73 (70.39)	7.24 (34.60)	7.49 (35.79)	15.50 (70.36)	4.99 (22.64)	10.51 (47.72)
	Urban	3.48 (16.62)	0.43 (2.04)	3.05 (14.58)	5.85 (26.54)	0.87 (3.97)	4.98 (22.57)

STATEMENT 27—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Total male internal migrants							
1. Within the State	Total	22.62 (100.00)	15.98 (70.64)	6.64 (29.36)	25.42 (100.00)	15.30 (60.20)	10.12 (39.80)
	Rural	18.32 (80.99)	14.96 (66.12)	3.36 (14.87)	19.23 (75.64)	13.87 (54.57)	5.36 (21.07)
	Urban	3.64 (16.08)	0.99 (4.39)	2.65 (11.69)	5.91 (23.25)	1.34 (5.26)	4.57 (17.99)
2. In other States of India	Total	14.33 (100.00)	4.60 (32.08)	9.73 (67.92)	13.55 (100.00)	2.72 (20.07)	10.83 (79.93)
	Rural	10.10 (70.48)	4.30 (29.98)	5.80 (40.50)	9.69 (71.54)	2.24 (16.55)	7.45 (54.99)
	Urban	2.25 (15.70)	0.26 (1.78)	1.99 (13.92)	3.41 (25.18)	0.41 (3.07)	3.00 (22.11)
C. Total female internal migrants							
1. Within the States	Total	57.98 (100.00)	50.74 (87.52)	7.24 (12.48)	80.18 (100.00)	67.14 (83.73)	13.04 (16.27)
	Rural	52.78 (91.02)	49.23 (84.91)	3.55 (6.11)	70.66 (88.12)	63.65 (79.38)	7.01 (8.74)
	Urban	4.67 (8.05)	1.48 (2.55)	3.19 (5.50)	8.99 (11.21)	3.15 (3.93)	5.84 (7.28)
2. In other States of India	Total	6.60 (100.00)	3.16 (47.89)	3.44 (52.11)	8.48 (100.00)	3.25 (38.37)	5.23 (61.63)
	Rural	4.63 (70.21)	2.94 (44.63)	1.69 (25.58)	5.81 (68.47)	2.75 (32.37)	3.06 (36.10)
	Urban	1.23 (18.64)	0.17 (2.63)	1.06 (16.01)	2.44 (28.72)	0.46 (5.40)	1.98 (23.32)

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

Of the total intra-state migrants of 105.60 lakh, about 73.41 per cent were rural to rural, 9.86 per cent were urban to urban, 11.71 per cent were rural to urban and 4.25 per cent were urban to rural. In 1971, 79.64 per cent of migrants were rural to rural, 7.24 per cent were urban to urban, 8.57 per cent were rural to urban and 3.07 per cent were urban to rural. The fall of 6.23 per cent in "rural to rural" category and the increase in "urban to urban" category by more than two per cent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in West Bengal in 1981.

Amongst migrants from other states into West Bengal numbering 22.03 lakhs, 22.64 per cent were rural to rural, 22.57 per cent were urban to urban, 47.72 per cent were rural to urban and 3.97 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus 70.36 per cent of the migrants into West Bengal from other states were born in rural areas.

There are a total of 25.42 lakh male migrants from within the state, 54.57 per cent of whom were from rural to rural, 17.99 per cent were urban to urban, 21.07 per cent were rural to urban and 5.26 per cent were urban to rural areas. In 1971, 66.12 per cent were rural to rural, 11.69 per cent were urban to urban, 14.87 per cent were rural to urban and 4.39 per cent were urban to rural areas. There was a down-

ward shift of about more than eleven percentage points in rural to rural migrants while there was an upward shift of about one percentage point in urban to rural migrants, 6.20 percentage points in rural to urban migrants and 6.30 percentage points in urban to urban migrants. This again may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in West Bengal in 1981.

Among the male migrants from other states in 1981, numbering 13.55 lakh, 16.55 per cent were rural to rural, 22.11 per cent were urban to urban, 54.99 per cent were rural to urban and 3.07 per cent were urban to rural. 71.54 per cent of the male migrants from other states into West Bengal were born in rural areas.

There were a total of 80.18 lakh female migrants within the state of West Bengal of whom 79.38 per cent were rural to rural, 7.28 per cent were urban to urban, 8.74 per cent were rural to urban and 3.93 per cent were urban to rural.

In this case also, the percentage of rural to rural female migrants within the state of West Bengal has come down by 5.53 points while the percentage of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants have gone up by 2.63 points and

1.78 points respectively. The percentage of urban to rural migrants has also gone up from 2.55 per cent in 1971 to 3.93 per cent in 1981. In the case of female migrants from other states 32.37 per cent of 8.48 lakh female inter-state migrants were rural to rural, 23.32 per cent were urban to urban, 36.10 per cent were rural to urban and 5.40 per cent were urban to rural. From 1971 the rural to rural component came down by 12.26 percentage points while urban to urban, rural to urban and urban to rural components went up by 7.31 points, 10.52 points and 2.77 points respectively.

The above analysis reveals that in the case of within the state migrants based on place of birth, rural to rural component of migrants has come down quite significantly both for males

as well as for females while the urban to urban component has gone up. There has been an upward shift in the case of rural to urban component for male as well as female migrants. In case of migrants from other states, the rural to rural component has declined while the rural to urban component has gone up very significantly in case of males as well as females. The urban to urban component also has gone up significantly for both males and females. The fact that 72.88 per cent of the total migrants from other states into West Bengal were to the urban areas is significant.

The rural-urban components of migrants based on place of last residence are presented in statement 28.

STATEMENT 28
Rural-Urban Composition of internal migrants by place of last residence

(Persons in lakhs)

Place of last residence	Place of Enumeration						
	1971			1981			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Total Internal Migrants							
1. Within the State	Total	83.63 (100.00)	67.31 (80.49)	16.32 (19.51)	112.84 (100.00)	86.30 (76.48)	26.54 (23.52)
	Rural	72.12 (86.24)	64.73 (77.41)	7.39 (8.83)	93.84 (83.16)	80.66 (71.48)	13.18 (11.68)
	Urban	10.18 (12.17)	2.51 (3.01)	7.67 (9.16)	17.88 (15.85)	5.10 (4.52)	12.78 (11.33)
2. In other States of India	Total	21.26 (100.00)	7.96 (37.45)	13.30 (62.55)	21.92 (100.00)	6.07 (27.71)	15.85 (72.29)
	Rural	14.86 (9.90)	7.42 (34.91)	7.44 (34.99)	15.35 (70.01)	5.04 (22.99)	10.31 (47.02)
	Urban	3.65 (17.16)	0.45 (2.11)	3.20 (15.05)	5.81 (26.52)	0.90 (4.11)	4.91 (22.41)
B. Total Male Internal Migrants							
1. Within the State	Total	24.11 (100.00)	16.20 (67.20)	7.91 (32.80)	28.89 (100.00)	16.91 (58.54)	11.98 (41.46)
	Rural	18.74 (77.73)	15.16 (62.90)	3.58 (14.83)	20.86 (72.19)	15.10 (52.26)	5.76 (19.93)
	Urban	4.65 (19.29)	1.00 (4.17)	3.65 (15.12)	7.61 (26.35)	1.67 (5.77)	5.94 (20.58)
2. In other States of India	Total	14.50 (100.00)	4.71 (32.52)	9.79 (67.48)	13.44 (100.00)	2.77 (20.61)	10.67 (79.39)
	Rural	10.15 (70.03)	4.40 (30.37)	5.75 (39.66)	9.41 (70.03)	2.25 (16.76)	7.16 (53.27)
	Urban	2.34 (16.17)	0.26 (1.82)	2.08 (14.35)	3.53 (26.27)	0.44 (3.30)	3.09 (22.97)

STATEMENT 28—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
C. Total Female Internal Migrants							
1. Within the State	Total	59.52 (100.00)	51.11 (85.88)	8.41 (14.12)	83.95 (100.00)	69.39 (82.66)	14.56 (17.34)
	Rural	53.38 (89.70)	49.57 (83.29)	3.81 (6.41)	72.98 (86.94)	65.56 (78.09)	7.42 (8.85)
	Urban	5.53 (9.29)	1.51 (2.53)	4.02 (6.76)	10.27 (12.23)	3.43 (4.09)	6.84 (8.14)
2. In other States of India	Total	6.76 (100.00)	3.25 (48.03)	3.51 (51.97)	8.48 (100.00)	3.30 (38.94)	5.18 (61.06)
	Rural	4.71 (69.63)	3.02 (44.65)	1.69 (24.98)	5.94 (69.97)	2.79 (32.84)	3.15 (37.13)
	Urban	1.31 (19.30)	0.19 (2.74)	1.12 (16.56)	2.28 (26.92)	0.46 (5.40)	1.82 (21.52)

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

There were a total of 112.84 lakh migrants on last residence basis within the state, of whom 71.48 per cent were rural to rural, 4.52 per cent were urban to rural. There was downward shift between 1971-81 in case of rural to rural migrants, while there was an upward shift in the case of rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural components. In case of migrants from other states, numbering 21.92 lakh, 22.99 per cent were rural to rural, 22.41 per cent were urban to urban, 47.02 per cent were rural to urban and 4.11 per cent were urban to rural. In case of males, the total migrants within the state were 28.89 lakh, of whom 52.26 per cent were rural to rural, 20.58 per cent were urban to urban, 19.93 per cent were rural to urban and 5.77 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of male migrants from other states 16.76 per cent were rural to rural, 22.97 per cent were urban to urban, 53.27 per cent were rural to urban and 3.30 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of 83.95 lakh female migrants within the state, 78.09 per cent were rural to rural, 8.14 per cent were urban to urban, 8.85 per cent were rural to urban and 4.09 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of female migrants from other states, 32.84 per cent were rural to rural, 21.52 per cent were urban to urban, 37.13 per cent were rural to urban and 5.40 per cent were urban to rural.

83.16 per cent of the within the state migrants were from rural areas and 15.85 per cent were from urban areas. 76.48 per cent of within the state migrants were to rural areas and 23.52 per cent were to urban areas. In the case of males, 72.19 per cent of within the state migrants were from rural areas and 26.35 per cent were from urban areas. Rural areas claim 58.54

per cent of the total within the state male migrants while urban areas had 41.46 per cent of the within the state male migrants.

In the case of inter-state male migrants, 70.03 per cent from rural areas and 26.27 per cent were from urban areas. 20.61 per cent of the inter-state male migrants have moved into the rural areas of West Bengal while 79.39 per cent had moved into urban areas.

In the case of female migrants within the state, 86.94 per cent were from the rural areas and 12.23 per cent were from the urban areas. 82.66 per cent of the total female migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 17.34 per cent had gone to urban areas. In the case of inter-state female migrants, 69.97 per cent were from the rural areas while 26.92 per cent were from the urban areas. Rural areas attracted 38.94 per cent of the total inter-state female migrants while urban areas of West Bengal accounted for 61.06 per cent of the female migrants from other states.

It would, thus, be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants were from the rural areas. 83.16 per cent of the migrants within the state were from rural areas 72.19 per cent in the case of males and 86.94 per cent in the case of females. However, only 58.54 per cent of the male migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 82.66 per cent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In the case of inter-state migrants into West Bengal, 70.03 per cent of the males and 69.97 per cent of the females had come from rural areas but only 20.61 per cent of the males and 38.94 per

cent of females were absorbed in rural areas. That is, of the migrants from other states, more of males as well as females had gone to urban areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation :

The urban population of West Bengal has increased from 109.67 lakh in 1971 to 144.47 lakh in 1981, an increase of 34.80 lakh. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out to 31.73 per cent. It would be interesting to consider how much of this increase is attributable to migration, to addition of new towns and to natural growth. The last component is often difficult to determine since, even in towns which have continued from 1971, new areas might have been added to such towns during the decade and the population of such new areas would add to urban growth. Strictly speaking, to assess the impact of migration during the period 1971-81 on urbanisation one should take into consideration changes in residence either urban to urban or rural to urban as at 1971 and 1981. However, in the census a question of residence at the specific point of the 1971 census is not canvassed nor is a question asked as to where one resided 10 years ago. Therefore, it is possible that intermediate movements which might have taken place in between 1971 and 1981 will affect the growth of urbanisation attributable to migration only. However, it is possible to arrive at the quantum attributable to migration if one makes an assumption that during the span of 10 years between 1971 and 1981 there has not been more than one change in place of residence. If this assumption is made, the inter-decadal rural-urban migration can be estimated. Statement 29 gives the number of migrants who have resided at the place of enumeration for periods ranging from 0 to 9 years.

STATEMENT 29

Migrants whose duration of residence is 0—9 years

Place of last residence		Place of Enumeration		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
Within the State	Total	4,177,260	3,051,866	1,125,394
	Rural	3,352,872	2,799,379	553,493
	Urban	776,991	229,929	547,062
Outside the State	Total	738,602	238,299	500,303
	Rural	500,156	186,152	314,004
	Urban	212,489	45,921	166,568
Outside the Country		545,862	306,295	239,567

Movement within West Bengal has been of the order of 553,493 persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 229,929 persons have moved from urban to rural areas. Net migration into urban areas, which is the difference of these two streams is, therefore, of the order of 3.24 lakh. From other states 500,303 persons moved into the urban areas of West Bengal. In addition, it will be seen that about 239,567 persons have moved into urban areas of West Bengal from other countries during decade. In all, therefore, about 10.64 lakh persons can be estimated as having moved into the urban areas of the state during the decade. The growth rate of urbanisation during 1971-81 attributable to migration is, therefore, the proportion of 10.64 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 109.67 lakh or, in other words, 9.70 per cent. Strictly speaking, one would have to take into consideration out-migration from the urban areas of West Bengal to other states of India but this information is not available at this stage on the basis of five per cent sample. The contribution to urbanisation of migration of 9.70 per cent must, therefore, be considered as the upper limit.

The towns which have been classified for the first time as urban in 1981 have a population of 6.65 lakh. If we exclude the population of towns which were disclassified in 1981 then the net addition to the urban population is 6.54 lakhs. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 urban population is 0.06 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas by migration and classification of urban areas, is 9.76 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 31.73 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase, is, therefore, of the order of at least 21.97 per cent. It must be again emphasised that the data on out migration from urban areas would influence this proportion.

Reasons for migration :

For the first time in the census, reasons for migration were elicited. Keeping operational constraints in view, the reasons for migration were broadly categorised as employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement and other reasons. Reasons for migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence. Statement 30 presents the proportion of migrants to urban areas by reasons.

STATEMENT 30

Reasons for Migration to Urban Areas

Last Residence	Reason for migration												
	Total migrants			Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
A. Total Migrants													
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	39.15	3.59	3.49	1.24	27.03	32.70	0.63	38.46	29.70	24.01
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration													
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	46.91	4.21	4.03	1.40	24.37	30.48	0.69	44.79	24.00	19.12
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	54.62	4.75	3.96	1.20	19.08	26.36	0.72	50.32	21.62	17.37
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.31	3.50	4.05	1.66	32.14	35.48	0.66	38.61	26.84	20.75
C. Within the State of enumeration													
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	32.65	3.85	3.99	1.29	33.21	28.93	0.91	46.21	29.24	19.72
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	39.49	4.30	4.65	1.21	27.48	23.72	1.08	53.51	27.30	17.26
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	26.40	3.26	3.38	1.41	38.83	34.56	0.73	38.79	30.66	21.98
D. States in India beyond the State of enumeration													
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	62.93	5.25	4.06	1.69	14.44	34.83	0.45	40.80	18.12	17.43
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.80	5.79	3.40	1.18	12.31	32.60	0.43	42.80	17.06	17.63
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	55.38	4.39	5.36	2.62	19.25	38.92	0.51	37.97	19.50	16.10
E. Other Countries													
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.74	1.57	1.80	0.74	35.39	39.93	0.42	17.78	47.65	39.98

In urban areas employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 39.15 per cent have moved due to employment consideration while in the case of females 38.46 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. In the case of internal migrants it will be seen from block 'B' of statement 30 that in urban areas 46.91 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 44.79 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Blocks 'C' and 'D' of Statement 30 provide the proportions of intra and inter state migrants by reasons for migration. In case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 62.93 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 32.65 per cent in the case of those who move within West Bengal itself. It would be seen that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 46.21 per cent of female migrants within West Bengal itself as against 40.80 per cent in the case of females who moved into West Bengal from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively

speaking, the proportion of female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within West Bengal itself for the same reason.

It must be noted that the proportion who have migrated because of family movements are also fairly high. It would also be seen that the proportions in the case of both males and females of migrants from other countries who have moved consequent on family movement or for other reasons are high. These proportions would mainly relate to those and subsequent migrants who have moved consequent on partition in 1947. According to the instructions which were issued to the enumerators, persons who have moved into any state of India from other countries as a result of partition or as a result of being repatriated, should have been noted under the reason "others". However, the large proportions under both "family moved" and "others" would to some extent indicate that movement which should normally have been classified under "others" may have been put under "family moved". Statement 31 indicates reasons for migration to rural areas in West Bengal.

STATEMENT 31
Reasons for Migration to Rural areas

Last Residence	Reason for Migration													
	Migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
A. Total Migrants														
Total	100-00	100-00	15-81	1-11	2-98	0-36	36-19	10-33	4-57	77-90	40-45	10-50		
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration														
Total	100-00	100-00	20-27	1-14	3-97	0-37	36-46	7-66	6-21	83-60	33-09	7-23		
Rural	100-00	100-00	19-86	1-00	4-04	0-32	36-43	6-91	6-72	84-94	32-95	6-83		
Urban	100-00	100-00	22-89	3-45	3-70	1-40	37-68	20-05	2-23	61-65	33-50	13-45		
C. Within the State of enumeration														
Total	100-00	100-00	15-94	0-81	4-28	0-36	37-90	7-05	6-86	84-66	35-02	7-12		
Rural	100-00	100-00	15-66	0-74	4-37	0-31	37-82	6-40	7-37	85-81	34-78	6-74		
Urban	100-00	100-00	18-14	2-16	3-83	1-24	39-69	19-07	2-43	63-93	35-91	13-60		
D. States of India beyond the State of enumeration														
Total	100-00	100-00	46-70	8-01	2-05	0-65	27-68	20-9	2-21	61-25	21-36	9-60		
Rural	100-00	100-00	48-04	7-18	1-84	0-33	27-09	19-07	2-36	64-45	20-67	8-97		
Urban	100-00	100-00	40-79	13-17	3-21	2-61	30-12	27-39	1-47	44-51	24-41	12-32		
E. Other Countries														
	100-00	100-00	4-87	0-84	0-56	0-17	35-53	38-17	0-55	18-44	58-49	42-38		

Here again, employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are important reasons but in case of males the proportions due to family moved and others are 36.19 and 40.45 percentages respectively which are much higher than the percentage of 15.81 in case of males for employment. In the case of males as in the case of movements to urban areas, the proportions who have moved due to employment reasons from other states is higher than that of those who have moved for the same reason within West Bengal itself. In the case of females, the proportions who have moved as consequent of marriage from rural to rural areas is higher than that of females who have moved for the same reason from urban to rural areas.

CHAPTER 7

LITERACY

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

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

A question was also asked whether one was attending any school or college irrespective of whether one was literate or illiterate. No distinction was made on the basis of whether

the school or college being attended by the person is a recognized or unrecognized institution.

According to the 1981 census, of the total population of West Bengal, 223.44 lakh are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 40.94 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 33.20 per cent. Among males, 144.73 lakh or 50.67 per cent and among females 78.71 lakh or 30.25 per cent are literate. At the 1971 census, there were 100.32 lakh among males and 46.80 lakh among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 42.81 per cent and 22.42 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 44.27 per cent in the case of males and 68.19 per cent in the case of females which represents notable progress. However, it must also be noted that despite this high growth rate in literates the general literacy rate itself is only of the order of 40.94 per cent as mentioned earlier.

Statement 32 presents the literacy rates for 1971 and 1981 by age and sex and also for rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 32

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

Age Group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	Total	33.20	40.94	42.81	50.67	22.42	30.25
	Rural	25.72	33.12	35.80	43.58	15.02	22.06
	Urban	55.95	62.66	62.01	69.08	47.84	54.82
5—9	Total	22.51	28.12	25.92	31.23	19.08	24.94
	Rural	17.30	21.93	20.97	25.00	13.68	18.81
	Urban	42.78	51.23	44.48	53.84	40.96	48.44
10—14	Total	50.74	55.86	57.47	62.29	43.15	49.05
	Rural	43.02	49.17	51.21	56.50	33.83	41.45
	Urban	75.08	77.65	76.97	80.87	72.91	74.16
15—19	Total	54.50	56.31	64.50	63.71	42.71	48.36
	Rural	45.87	48.33	58.55	56.97	31.39	39.06
	Urban	77.32	77.18	79.40	81.35	74.65	72.72
20—24	Total	50.23	55.90	63.94	66.72	35.25	43.96
	Rural	41.15	47.02	57.83	59.97	24.54	33.23
	Urban	71.42	77.29	76.29	82.07	64.79	71.55
25—34	Total	40.82	51.27	54.58	64.05	24.93	36.77
	Rural	31.52	42.04	47.35	57.22	15.02	25.45
	Urban	63.14	72.62	69.46	78.98	53.80	64.77
35+	Total	32.46	40.32	46.46	56.66	14.78	20.87
	Rural	23.75	30.71	37.83	48.44	7.53	11.48
	Urban	56.11	62.91	66.70	73.47	38.84	47.21

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 62.66 per cent as compared to 33.12 per cent in the rural areas. The urban literacy rate is higher than that in the rural areas in the case of both males and females but the differential is particularly noticeable in the case of females.

The general literacy rate has been calculated by dividing the number of literates by the total population which includes children below 5 years who cannot be considered as literate. The general literacy rate is, therefore, a crude indicator of the literacy situation and needs further refinement. The literacy rates at 1971 and 1981 have been presented by age group 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and above in Statement 32. It is seen that the literacy rate has gone up in all the age-groups. The literacy rate in the age group 5-9 may not be quite reliable and may be subject to some variability because children in this age group, specially in the lower end of the age-group, may not be attending school or even if attending school, they may not be reported as literate by their parents who are usually the respondents in the census. Nevertheless it is seen that even in this age group the literacy rate has gone up during the decade.

A more realistic indicator of the progress in literacy among the younger age groups is given by the literacy rate in the age group 10-14. In this age group, as will be seen from Statement 32, 55.86 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 census as against 50.74 per cent in 1971. In this age group 77.65 per cent are literate in the urban areas as against 49.17 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 62.29 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 49.05 per cent are literate. The rural-urban differentials exist in the case of males and females in this age group, the differential being particularly noticeable among females. In the urban areas 74.16 per cent of the females in this age group are literate as against only 41.45 per cent in the rural areas. The sharp differential between literacy rates among males and females in this age group in the rural areas is also noticeable, the rates being 56.50 per cent and 41.45 per cent respectively. Therefore, in the rural areas nearly three-fifths of the females of this age group,

which falls within the age group that should normally be in elementary schooling, are illiterate.

The comparatively lower literacy rate in the case of females in the rural areas is noticeable in the higher age groups also. It is particularly noticeable that in the age group of 35 and above, in the rural areas, only 11.48 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 48.44 per cent in the case of males in the rural areas.

A slight fall in the literacy rates in the age groups 15-19 is noticed among males in rural areas and among females in urban areas, the reasons for which are not very clear. In all these age groups the literacy rate has increased during the decade 1971-81 both for males and females in rural and urban areas. Interestingly the increase in literacy rates during the decade is much higher in older age groups. Thus, in the age group 35 and above literacy rate for males has increased by 10.20 per cent points from 46.46 per cent to 56.66 per cent as against an increase of only 4.82 per cent in the age group 10-14. Similarly the age groups 20-24 and 25-34 show larger improvements in literacy rate.

Statement 32 presents the data on literacy rates by age groups. However, the difficulties in collection of age data in the Indian census are fairly well known. In particular, the strong preference for certain digits in age reporting results in a large concentration in ages ending in digits 0 and 5 with much smaller proportion being reported in ages ending in digits 1 and 9. These distortions in age reporting would influence the literacy rates by age groups. To some extent such distortions can be minimised if one were to consider literacy rates on the basis of much broader age spans. This has been attempted in Statement 33. This statement presents the literacy rate for ages of 5 and above, 10 and above, 15 and above and 35 and above by sex and by rural-urban areas.

STATEMENT 33

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

Age Group	Persons Males Females	1971			1981		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	Persons	33.20	25.72	55.93	40.94	33.12	62.66
	Males	42.81	35.80	62.01	50.67	43.58	69.08
	Females	22.42	15.02	47.84	30.25	22.06	54.82
5+	Persons	38.86	30.61	62.25	46.24	37.83	68.65
	Males	49.56	42.25	68.20	56.91	46.98	75.10
	Females	26.56	18.05	54.12	34.39	25.31	60.64
10+	Persons	42.42	33.79	65.42	49.52	41.00	70.99
	Males	54.32	47.05	71.59	61.35	54.33	77.74
	Females	28.34	19.15	56.63	36.18	26.65	62.44
15+	Persons	40.51	31.55	63.52	48.13	39.06	69.83
	Males	53.61	46.04	70.64	61.15	53.83	77.24
	Females	24.82	15.59	52.91	33.25	23.09	60.18
35+	Persons	32.46	23.75	56.11	40.32	30.71	62.91
	Males	46.46	37.83	66.70	56.66	48.44	73.47
	Females	14.78	7.53	38.84	20.87	11.48	47.21

The literacy rates presented for the age group 5 and above in Statement 33 are, effective literacy rates since they exclude the population in the age group 0-4. The effective literacy rates in the case of West Bengal becomes 56.91 per cent in the case of males and 34.39 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 61.35 per cent in the case of males and 36.18 per cent in the case of females and it is these rates that are generally considered as appropriate in international comparisons of literacy.

Statement 34 presents the sex ratio of literates in the age group 10 and above, 15 and above and 35 and above.

STATEMENT 34

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

Stratum	10+		15+		35+	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	440	523	387	476	252	309
Rural	368	456	307	396	173	218
Urban	555	633	503	598	357	432

A comparison of the sex ratios of literates in the age groups will indicate that the gap between the literacy of males and females is being closed gradually in this state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1,000 males who are literates steadily increases towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 218 in 1981 in the group 35+, sex ratios in the age group 15+ and 10+ are 396 and 456 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas also where the sex ratio among literates, which is to 432 in the age group 35+, increases to 598 and 633 in the age groups 15+ and 10+ respectively. The emerging picture of improvement in female literacy is encouraging in the context of the correlation that appears to exist between female literacy and fertility behaviour.

Statement 35 presents the percentage distribution of literate persons by age, sex and educational level with corresponding data relating to the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 35

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

Educational Level	Stratum	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literate (without educational level)*	Total	All Ages	26.73	25.27	32.20	29.54
		5—9	81.64	90.93	83.51	91.03
		10—14	32.10	38.85	32.51	38.47
		15—19	14.61	13.87	16.00	13.21
		20—24	14.71	12.17	18.69	12.54
		25—34	18.11	13.02	20.81	14.59
		35+	22.93	18.57	26.24	21.89
	Rural	All Ages	32.67	30.28	39.76	36.58
		5—9	80.61	92.29	83.01	93.06
		10—14	36.92	44.17	38.71	45.24
		15—19	19.01	17.09	23.54	17.23
		20—24	19.47	15.35	27.76	16.99
		25—34	24.07	16.70	29.54	20.61
		35+	31.86	25.54	35.03	31.39
	Urban	All Ages	17.33	17.07	24.03	21.04
		5—9	83.46	88.63	84.20	88.02
		10—14	22.11	26.94	23.31	25.95
		15—19	6.47	7.99	7.06	7.56
		20—24	7.42	6.89	9.20	7.23
		25—34	9.75	7.19	13.71	8.74
		35+	11.05	9.16	20.58	15.42
Primary	Total	All Ages	33.50	35.87	38.63	41.03
		5—9	18.36	9.07	16.49	8.97
		10—14	50.87	52.49	49.25	52.52
		15—19	27.96	38.30	33.03	41.83
		20—24	26.28	31.85	36.69	36.73
		25—34	31.47	31.99	41.92	42.05
		35+	34.37	37.19	45.16	49.31
	Rural	All Ages	39.89	39.90	44.87	44.73
		5—9	19.39	7.71	16.99	6.94
		10—14	51.85	49.37	49.67	48.54
		15—19	33.83	42.41	43.44	48.06
		20—24	32.54	36.93	49.35	46.48
		25—34	40.17	37.57	55.27	52.66
		35+	44.56	44.82	54.63	57.69
	Urban	All Ages	23.36	29.27	31.89	36.55
		5—9	16.54	11.37	15.80	11.98
		10—14	48.86	59.48	48.64	59.87
		15—19	17.12	30.76	20.68	33.08
		20—24	16.70	23.42	23.45	25.09
		25—34	19.28	23.15	31.06	31.75
		35+	20.82	26.91	39.08	43.60

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

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

STATEMENT 35 - *Contd.*

Educational Level	Stratum	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle	Total	All Ages	20.04	16.06	17.69	14.50
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	15.99	7.93	17.17	8.30
		15-19	33.27	28.03	30.57	27.08
		20-24	24.71	20.64	19.28	19.64
		25-34	22.01	17.70	18.82	16.12
		35+	19.05	16.61	17.78	14.06
	Rural	All Ages	17.59	15.05	11.74	11.59
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	10.86	6.01	11.40	5.85
		15-19	32.08	26.48	24.22	23.90
		20-24	26.42	20.87	14.20	18.44
		25-34	20.25	17.81	10.40	13.65
		35+	15.02	15.22	8.08	7.47
	Urban	All Ages	23.92	17.72	24.12	18.02
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	26.64	12.22	25.72	12.81
		15-19	35.46	30.86	38.10	31.54
		20-24	22.09	20.26	24.60	21.07
		25-34	24.47	17.53	25.66	18.52
		35+	24.41	18.48	24.02	18.55
Matriculation or Higher Secondary**	Total	All Ages	15.48	16.74	9.23	11.30
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	1.03	0.73	1.07	0.71
		15-19	23.28	19.38	19.66	17.36
		20-24	26.76	28.45	18.64	23.27
		25-34	19.94	24.18	12.47	17.56
		35+	17.86	19.09	8.51	10.53
	Rural	All Ages	8.30	11.64	3.08	5.98
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	0.37	0.44	0.22	0.36
		15-19	14.64	13.81	8.61	10.61
		20-24	17.81	22.89	7.09	15.24
		25-34	11.80	20.01	3.08	9.63
		35+	7.08	10.50	1.58	2.44
	Urban	All Ages	26.85	25.10	15.87	17.73
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	2.38	1.35	2.33	1.37
		15-19	39.26	29.59	32.76	26.85
		20-24	40.47	32.69	30.72	32.85
		25-34	31.36	30.79	20.12	25.27
		35+	32.19	30.65	12.98	16.05

STATEMENT 35—Contd.

Educational Level	Stratum	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All Ages	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.02
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
		15—19	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
		20—24	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.03
		25—34	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.03
		35+	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.02
	Rural	All Ages	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.02
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	0.01	..	..
		15—19	0.02	0.02	..	0.01
		20—24	0.21	0.06	0.05	0.03
		25—34	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.04
		35+	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.01
	Urban	All Ages	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.01	..	Neg.	0.01
		15—19	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		20—24	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
		25—34	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
		35+	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All Ages	0.22	0.54	0.03	0.08
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
		15—19	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03
		20—24	0.56	0.67	0.07	0.13
		25—34	0.42	0.91	0.07	0.17
		35+	0.22	0.87	0.04	0.17
	Rural	All Ages	0.12	0.37	0.04	0.03
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	..	Neg.	..	..
		15—19	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
		20—24	0.30	0.48	0.09	0.16
		25—34	0.20	0.67	0.09	0.17
		35+	0.14	0.63	0.05	0.17
	Urban	All Ages	0.38	0.81	0.02	0.08
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	Neg.	0.01	Neg.	..
		15—19	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.02
		20—24	0.96	0.08	0.05	0.09
		25—34	0.73	1.28	0.05	0.16
		35+	0.33	1.21	0.03	0.16

STATEMENT 35—*Concl.*

Educational Level	Stratum	Age Group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Graduate and above	Total	All Ages	3.95	5.48	2.20	3.53
		5—9
		10—14
		15—19	0.80	0.32	0.71	0.48
		20—24	6.85	6.17	6.60	7.66
		25—34	7.93	12.14	5.86	9.48
		35+	5.43	7.61	2.22	4.02
		Rural	All Ages	1.31	2.71	0.48	1.02
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	Neg.
	15—19	0.37	0.14	0.15	0.16	
	20—24	3.25	3.42	1.46	2.66	
	25—34	3.32	7.15	1.53	3.24	
	35+	1.13	3.20	0.55	0.83	
	Urban	All Ages	8.14	10.01	4.06	6.56
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..
	15—19	1.61	0.65	1.38	0.94	
	20—24	12.34	10.74	11.97	13.64	
	25—34	14.39	20.04	9.38	15.54	
	35+	11.16	13.56	3.29	6.19	

It is noticed that the proportions of literates without educational level in the case of both males and females have increased in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 between 1971 and 1981. This would probably be partly explained as due to larger numbers of children entering the primary classes. In the age group 10-14, the proportion who have completed primary has also increased during 1971-81. This increase in the proportion is noticed in urban areas, but in rural areas it has decreased. In the age group 15-19, while the proportion of literates who have completed primary has increased significantly for males and females in rural and urban areas, proportions in all other educational categories have decreased. In the age group 20-24 proportions of literates who have completed primary, matriculation or higher secondary have increased. In the age groups 25-34

and 35 and above, the proportions of literates who have completed matriculation and above have increased.

To sum up, the proportion of literate persons who have completed matriculation and above has gone up, both in rural and urban areas. In fact, even at the higher levels of education, including degree holders, the proportions have gone up in the case of females and males.

For the first time the question was introduced in the 1981 census on whether a person was attending school or college. Those who attended school or college in the normal fashion would also obviously had been netted as such. Statement 36 presents the distribution of persons attending a school or college by sex in West Bengal.

STATEMENT 36

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—9 . . .	36.85	40.77	32.83	31.70	35.79	27.55	56.06	58.85	53.07
10—14 . . .	52.86	60.18	45.11	46.74	55.07	37.97	72.79	76.56	68.69
15—19 . . .	29.64	37.25	21.48	22.90	31.44	13.72	47.31	52.45	41.79
20—24 . . .	9.66	13.51	5.41	6.67	10.55	2.54	16.84	20.22	12.78
25—34 . . .	2.16	2.95	1.27	1.61	2.37	0.77	3.44	4.22	2.49
35+	0.92	1.30	0.46	0.70	1.08	0.29	1.42	1.76	0.92
10+	15.64	18.37	12.57	13.61	17.07	9.89	20.77	21.41	19.95
5+	18.89	21.67	15.80	16.61	20.11	12.89	24.95	25.56	24.20

The largest proportion of attendance in school is naturally in the age group 10-14 where the proportion is 52.86 per cent of the population. However, the sharp differential between the proportions among males and females in this age group is apparent since the proportion in the case of males is 60.18 per cent while that among females is 45.11 per cent. The proportion falls as one considers the higher age groups.

Among females in the age group 10-14 only 45.11 per cent attended school as against 60.18

per cent in the case of males. The male-female differential in the age group 10-14 is lower than the rural-urban differential. A sharp rural-urban differential in the proportion of females who attended school is noticeable. While in rural areas only 37.97 per cent of the females attend school, in urban areas 68.69 per cent do so. In the age group 15-19, which would be the age group for higher secondary education, the proportion of females who attended school or college falls sharply to 21.48 per cent.

CHAPTER 8

WORKING POPULATION

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

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

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

A person is treated as a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as an employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation would include supervision and direction of cultivation. However, those engaged in fruit growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in

plantations are not classified as cultivators but are classified as other workers.

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

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

Main Workers

In 1981 census, 15,424 lakhs or 28.26 per cent of West Bengal population are main workers. Of the main workers, 139.13 lakhs are males and 15.11 lakhs are females constituting 48.71 per cent of the male and 5.81 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute 9.80 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 123.69 lakhs or 27.91 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for 7.48 per cent.

The work participation rates for main workers in West Bengal by various age groups in 1971 and 1981 are given in Statement 37.

STATEMENT 37

Work participation rates for main workers, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	48.83	4.43	48.71	5.81
0-14	4.67	0.65	4.02	0.93
15-19	44.67	5.37	42.64	7.26
20-24	70.28	7.16	65.05	8.64
25-29	88.73	8.42	81.85	10.08
30-39	94.59	9.13	92.00	11.58
40-49	94.93	9.56	94.46	11.24
50-59	90.73	7.44	89.82	8.46
60+	65.72	3.86	55.54	3.48

The over all work participation rate for males has decreased marginally between 1971 and 1981. It was 48.83 per cent in 1971 and declined to 48.71 per cent in 1981. In the case of females the work participation rate has increased from 4.43 per cent in 1971 to 5.81 per cent in 1981. The decrease in the work participation rates among main workers in the case of males, which is marginal, is reflected in all age groups. The maximum decline is in age group 60 and over followed by age groups 25-29 and 20-24. The maximum male work participation rate of 94.46 per cent in 1981 is observed in the age group 40-49. In this age group, the decline in the work participation rate between 1971 and 1981 is marginal.

In the case of females, the overall work participation rate increased from 4.43 per cent in 1971 to 5.81 per cent in 1981. This increase is reflected in all age groups except 60 and over. The maximum increase in work participation rate is noticed in the age group 30-39 followed by age groups 15-19 and 40-49.

Statement 38 presents the growth rate of population and workers during 1971 and 1981 in West Bengal.

STATEMENT 38

Growth rates (per cent) of population and main workers by age groups and sex 1971-1981

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Population	Workers	Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total	21.87	21.57	24.64	63.42
0-14	10.34	(-)-4.88	10.63	57.86
15-19	34.51	28.40	47.77	100.04
20-24	55.30	43.73	53.63	85.52
25-29	36.52	25.94	37.02	64.05
30-39	18.02	14.78	22.66	55.53
40-49	19.13	18.54	36.10	59.94
50-59	28.70	27.42	30.03	47.92
60+	28.77	8.82	28.51	15.89

It is noticed that the growth rate of male workers during 1971 and 1981 in each of the age groups is lower than the growth rate of male population. In the age group 0-14 and 60 and over, the growth rate of male workers is far less than the growth rate of male population during 1971 and 1981. Even in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29, there is a significant fall in the work participation rates, whereas in the age groups 40-49 and 50-59 the differences are very narrow.

In the case of females, on the other hand, the growth rate of female workers is substantially higher than the growth rate of female population in all age groups except 60 and over. The difference between the two growth rates is very prominent in the age groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-39. In the age group 15-19, the absolute number of female workers has doubled during last ten years.

If the 1971 age structure had prevailed in 1981 also and the work participation rates had changed to those observed in 1981, the male work participation rate would have been 46.51 per cent as against 48.71 per cent in 1981. Per contra, if the 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, the male work participation rate for 1971 would have been 51.22 per cent as against 48.83 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the age distribution had been same as in 1971, then the male work participation rate for 1971 and 1981 would have been 48.83 per cent and 46.51 per cent respectively i.e. a fall of 2.32 per cent. If the same age distribution as in 1981 is applicable in 1971 then the respective male participation rates would have been 51.22 per cent and 48.71 per cent in 1971 and 1981. Thus, the change in age structure from 1971 to 1981 has resulted in an apparent increase in the work participation rate of 1981, than would have been otherwise. In other words, the observed fall of 0.12 per cent

in the male work participation rate of 1971 and 1981, would have increased to 2.32 per cent if the age structure had remained the same.

The rural and urban work participation rates in West Bengal by age groups and sex for 1971 and 1981 are given in statement 39.

STATEMENT 39

Work participation rates per cent in rural and urban areas by age groups and sex, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	Rural				Urban			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	48.48	4.58	48.72	6.19	49.80	3.92	48.70	4.66
0-14	5.34	0.69	4.66	0.95	2.14	0.50	1.78	0.85
15-19	52.90	6.49	50.87	8.73	24.03	2.20	21.06	3.42
20-24	77.27	7.79	72.60	10.12	56.15	5.41	47.85	4.83
25-29	90.88	8.65	84.56	11.33	84.31	7.73	75.64	6.99
30-39	95.34	9.54	92.47	12.30	93.08	7.92	91.07	9.77
40-49	95.68	9.78	94.90	11.85	93.32	8.87	93.62	9.55
50-59	92.63	7.54	91.17	8.80	85.70	7.10	86.94	7.45
60+	72.25	4.02	61.57	3.61	45.48	3.30	40.27	3.09

It will be seen that in rural areas, the work participation rates have increased during 1971 and 1981 in the case of both males and females. The male work participation rate has increased from 48.48 per cent in 1971 to 48.72 per cent in 1981, a very marginal increase indeed. In the case of females, it has gone up from 4.58 per cent in 1971 to 6.19 per cent in 1981.

An apparent paradox is observed in the case of rural male work participation rates when we go into the detail. While the overall work participation rate for rural males had increased, it is seen that in the case of the different age groups, the 1981 work participation rates for rural males are lower than the 1971 rates for the corresponding age groups. This anomaly is due to the changed age structure of the population.

In the case of rural females, on the other hand, the 1981 work participation rates are higher than the 1971 rates for each age group except 60 and over. In the age group 60 and over, the rate has decreased from 4.02 per cent in 1971 to 3.61 per cent in 1981.

In urban areas, the overall male work participation rate has decreased from 49.80 per cent in 1971 to 48.70 per cent in 1981 and this decrease is reflected in all the age groups except the age groups 40-49 and 50-59. The decrease is substantial in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

In respect of urban females, the work participation rate has increased from 3.92 per cent in 1971 to 4.66 per cent in 1981 and this increase is reflected in all the age groups other

than 20-24, 25-29 and 60 and over. If we consider the work participation rates by age groups, it will be interesting to note that the male work participation rates are highest in the age group 40-49, in rural and urban areas both in 1971 and 1981. In the case of females the highest work participation rates are noticed in the age group 30-39 in 1981, as against 40-49 in 1971, both in rural and urban areas. In the case of rural males, the rates are 95.68 per cent in 1971 and 94.90 per cent in 1981. In respect of urban males the corresponding figures are 93.32 per cent in 1971 and 93.62 per cent in 1981.

It is obvious from the above analysis that both in rural and urban areas, the female work participation rates have increased while the male work participation rate has increased marginally in rural areas but declined in urban areas during 1971 and 1981.

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories, 1971 and 1981 :

Statement 40 presents the distribution of main workers by industrial categories and sectors of the economy by sex in 1971 and 1981. Primary sector would include workers in cultivation, agricultural labourer and workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and in mining and quarrying. The secondary sector would include workers in household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry and in construction. The tertiary sector would include workers in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services.

STATEMENT 40

Distribution (per cent) of main workers by industrial categories, sectors of economy and sex, 1971 and 1981

Industrial Category	1971		1981		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5
I. Cultivators	33.58	12.12	31.40	14.67	
II. Agricultural labourers	24.99	44.50	23.69	38.43	
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.23	11.73	2.65	9.21	
IV. Mining and quarrying	0.96	0.67	0.97	0.74	
(a) Primary sector sub-total	61.76	69.02	58.71	64.05	
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs:					
(a) Household industry	2.53	4.72	3.09	7.50	
(b) Other than household industry	11.89	4.81	13.54	7.79	
VI. Construction	1.06	0.34	1.53	0.47	
(b) Secondary sector sub-total	15.48	9.87	18.16	15.76	
VII. Trade and Commerce	8.39	2.32	9.01	2.50	
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	4.42	1.18	4.41	0.77	
IX. Other service	9.95	17.61	9.71	16.92	
(c) Tertiary sector sub-total	22.76	21.11	23.13	20.19	

It is seen that among male main workers, the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers has declined in 1981 as compared to 1971, while the share of those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and mining and quarrying has increased during the same period. The proportion of male workers in the primary sector has come down from 61.76 per cent in 1971 to 58.71 per cent in 1981. In the secondary sector the proportion of male workers has increased from 15.48 per cent in 1971 to 18.16 per cent in 1981. The proportion of male workers in each of the categories household industry, other than household industry and construction has increased in 1981. In the tertiary sector also, the share of male workers has increased in 1981 over that in 1971.

In contrast to males, among female workers the proportion of cultivators has increased in 1981 but that of agricultural labourers has declined. The proportion of female main workers in the primary sector has declined from 69.02 per cent in 1971 to 64.05 per cent in 1981. In the manufacturing sector, the share of female workers has increased substantially

with the result that the proportion of female workers in the secondary sector has increased from 9.87 per cent in 1971 to 15.76 per cent in 1981. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of female workers has declined to 20.19 per cent in 1981 from 21.11 per cent in 1971.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of female workers in "other services" is much more than the corresponding proportion for males both in 1971 and 1981.

Statement 41 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups and sex in the agricultural sector as recorded in the 1971 and 1981 censuses. The agricultural sector would include main workers in cultivation, agricultural labourers and in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. In other words, this sector would include industrial categories I, II and III.

STATEMENT 41

Proportions (per cent) of main workers by broad age groups and sex, in the agricultural sector, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	1971		1981		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5
All Ages	60.80	68.35	57.74	63.31	
0—14	82.04	67.69	81.42	55.26	
15—59	58.79	68.31	56.21	64.04	
60+	75.33	69.75	68.79	59.56	

The proportion of male main workers in the agricultural sector has declined from 60.80 per cent in 1971 to 57.74 per cent in 1981. In the case of females also, the proportion has declined from 68.35 per cent in 1971 to 63.31 per cent in 1981. This reduction in the proportion is reflected in each of the age groups.

This analysis can be taken a step further by considering the distribution of main workers among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Statement 42 presents the distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors by broad age groups and sex for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

STATEMENT 42

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

Sector	Age Group	1961		1971		1981	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	All Ages	57.54	66.95	61.76	69.02	58.71	64.05
	0-14	74.61	76.80	82.16	67.97	81.49	55.52
	15-59	55.87	66.74	59.83	69.04	57.25	64.82
	60+	72.83	59.03	75.58	70.06	69.04	59.90
Secondary	All Ages	16.83	17.38	15.48	9.87	18.16	15.76
	0-14	10.39	16.83	6.20	12.17	9.10	22.36
	15-59	17.60	17.28	16.41	9.78	18.86	15.31
	60+	9.01	19.87	8.46	8.00	12.42	15.40
Tertiary	All Ages	25.63	15.67	22.76	21.11	23.13	20.19
	0-14	15.00	6.37	11.64	19.86	9.41	22.12
	15-59	26.53	15.98	23.76	21.18	23.89	19.87
	60+	18.16	21.10	15.96	21.94	18.54	24.70

Between 1971 and 1981, there has been a decline in the proportion of male as well as female main workers in the primary sector. The decrease in the proportion in this sector is reflected in all age groups in the case of males and females. The maximum decrease in the case of males is in the age group 60 and over and in the case of females, in the age group 0-14.

In the secondary sector, the proportion has gone up between 1971 and 1981 among both male and female main workers, the increase being substantial in the case of females. In each of the three broad age groups, the proportion of workers in the secondary sector has increased among both males and females.

The proportion of male main workers in the tertiary sector has increased between 1971 and 1981 by 0.37 per cent whereas in the case of females main workers it has declined from 21.11 per cent in 1971 to 20.19 per cent in 1981. Among males, the proportion of main workers in the tertiary sector has declined in the age group 0-14 between 1971 and 1981 but it has increased in the other two broad age groups. Among females, the proportion of main workers in the tertiary sector has declined in the age group 15-59 during 1971 and 1981 but it has increased in the other two age groups.

If we compare the distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors between 1961 and 1981 we find that the proportion of male workers in the primary sector has increased from 57.54 per cent in 1961 to 58.71 per cent in 1981 but that for females has decreased from 66.95 per cent in 1961 to 64.05 per cent in 1981.

The proportion of male workers in the secondary sector, has increased from 16.83 per cent to 18.16 per cent during 1961 and 1981 but has declined in respect of females. The proportion of male workers in the tertiary sector has decreased but that of females has increased.

Distribution of main workers by literacy in urban areas :

Statement 43 shows the percentage distribution of main workers by literacy and age groups in urban areas of 1981. Since similar data on literacy by age groups for 1971 and 1981 for rural areas are not available the analysis is restricted to the distribution of main workers of 1981 in urban areas only.

STATEMENT 43

Distribution of main workers by Literacy, age groups and sex in urban areas, 1981

Age Group	Percentage of literate main workers to total main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Ages	72.31	73.94	51.48
0-14	27.03	32.66	14.50
15-19	53.70	57.18	30.74
20-24	72.08	73.18	59.05
25-29	76.97	77.57	69.09
30-34	77.18	78.14	65.63
35-39	74.52	75.47	61.46
40-49	72.55	74.04	48.41
50-59	73.24	74.98	40.43
60+	65.82	68.92	20.43

72.31 per cent of the main workers in the urban areas of West Bengal are literate. Literacy is highest among such workers in the age group 30-34 (77.18 per cent) followed by those in the age group 25-29 (76.97 per cent). Sexwise, literacy among female main workers is low as compared to male main workers, the proportion of literate female main workers being 51.48 per cent as against 73.94 per cent for male main workers. Among male main workers, the literacy rate is more than 70 per cent in the age group 20-59.

Among females, the highest literacy rate is observed in age group 25-29 (69.09 per cent) followed by age groups 30-34 (65.63 per cent) and 35-39 (61.46 per cent). The lowest literacy among female workers is in the age group 0-14 (14.50 per cent).

Marginal workers :

There are 10.40 lakhs marginal workers in West Bengal in 1981, of whom 4.52 lakhs (or 43.50 per cent) are males and 5.88 lakhs females (56.50 per cent). Of the total marginal workers of West Bengal in 1981, 9.06 lakhs (or 87.15 per cent) are in rural areas and 1.34 lakhs (or 12.85 per cent) are in urban areas. In rural areas, there are 379,867 male marginal workers (or 41.91 per cent of total marginal workers of rural areas) and 526,610 are female marginal workers (or 58.09 per cent). In urban areas, however, 72,616 (or 54.33 per cent of total urban marginal workers) are males and 61,041 are female marginal workers (45.67 per cent).

Statement 44 shows the distribution of marginal workers by broad age groups and sex in rural and urban areas of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 44

Distribution (per cent) of marginal workers by broad age group and sex in rural and urban areas, 1981

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	6.69	7.53	6.05	7.41	8.58	6.57	1.82	2.06	1.52
15-59	88.53	85.20	91.08	88.91	86.94	90.33	85.91	76.12	97.56
60+	4.74	7.23	2.83	3.65	4.46	3.06	12.18	21.70	0.87

Of the total marginal workers in West Bengal in 1981, 6.69 per cent are in the age group 0-14, 88.53 per cent are in the age group 15-59 and 4.74 per cent in the age group 60 and over.

The proportion of female workers in the age group 15-59 is more than the corresponding proportion for males. Of the total male marginal workers, 7.53 per cent are in age group 0-14. As against this, the percentage of female marginal workers in the age group 0-14 is 6.05 per cent. In absolute numbers there are 35,538 female marginal workers in the age group 0-14 as against 34,074 male marginal workers in the same age group.

The percentage of marginal workers in the age group 0-14 is distinctly lower in the urban areas among both males and females. In urban areas, a substantial proportion of marginal workers are in the age group 60 and above (12.18 per cent).

Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories :

Statement 45 presents the distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories, sectors of the economy and sex, in 1981.

STATEMENT 45

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

Industrial Category	Males	Females
1	2	3
I. Cultivators	37.30	31.31
II. Agricultural labourers	36.02	43.14
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	3.56	4.20
IV. Mining and quarrying	0.01	0.01
(a) Primary sector sub-total	76.89	78.66
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :-		
(a) Household industry	3.09	11.72
(b) Other than household industry	7.51	6.40
VI. Construction	1.25	0.13
(b) Secondary sector sub-total	11.85	18.25
VII. Trade and commerce	5.72	0.91
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	1.02	0.11
IX. Other Services	4.52	2.07
(c) Tertiary sector sub-total	11.26	3.09

37.30 per cent of male marginal workers and 31.31 per cent of female marginal workers are cultivators. The proportion of agricultural labourers among marginal workers is 36.02 per cent among males and 43.14 per cent among females. Including livestock, forestry, fishing etc., 76.88 per cent of the male and 78.65 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the agricultural sector and 10.60 per cent of the male marginal workers and 18.12 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the manufacturing sector. The secondary sector accounts for 11.85 per cent of the male marginal workers and 18.25 per cent of the female marginal workers. The tertiary sector accounts for 11.26 per cent of the male marginal workers and only 3.09 per cent of the female marginal workers.

Total Work Force :

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

Statement 46 gives the proportion of total work force to total population in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 46

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

Total Rural Urban	Category of workers	1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Marginal Workers	0.17	0.25	0.09	1.91	1.58	2.26
	Main workers	27.91	48.83	4.43	28.26	48.81	5.81
	Total workers	28.08	49.08	4.52	30.17	50.29	8.07
Rural	Marginal workers	0.22	0.33	0.11	2.26	1.84	2.70
	Main workers	27.19	48.48	4.58	28.04	48.72	6.19
	Total workers	27.41	48.81	4.69	30.30	50.56	8.89
Urban	Marginal workers	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.93	0.91	0.94
	Main workers	30.12	49.80	3.92	28.87	48.70	4.66
	Total workers	30.15	49.83	3.95	29.80	49.61	5.60

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

If the work participation rates for main workers and marginal workers are combined, a very significant increase in the work participation rates of females in West Bengal is noticed.

Taking both main workers and marginal workers together, the overall work participation rate in 1981 is 30.17 per cent as against 28.08 per cent in 1971. The male work participation rate in 1981 is 50.29 per cent as against 49.08 per cent in 1971 while the female work participation rate increased from 4.52 per cent in 1971 to 8.07 per cent in 1981. Thus, there has been a significant increase in the female participation rate in West Bengal between 1971 and 1981, though the female participation rate is very much less than that for males. The female work participation rate (total) increased from 4.69 per cent in 1971 to 8.89 per cent in 1981 in rural areas and from 3.95 per cent to 5.60 per cent during the same period in urban areas.

Statement 47 gives the distribution of total workers (main workers plus marginal workers) by industrial categories and sex.

STATEMENT 47

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

Industrial category	Persons			Females
	1	2	3	
I. Cultivators	30.03	31.59	19.33	
II. Agricultural labourers	26.17	24.07	40.47	
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	3.34	2.68	7.81	
IV. Mining and quarrying	0.86	0.94	0.53	
(a) Primary sector : Sub-total	60.40	59.28	68.14	
V. Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs :				
(a) Household industry	3.80	3.09	8.68	
(b) Other than household industry	12.60	13.35	7.40	
VI. Construction	1.38	1.53	0.38	
(b) Secondary sector : Sub-total	17.78	17.97	16.46	
VII. Trade and commerce	8.03	8.90	2.05	
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	3.83	4.30	0.59	
IX. Other services	9.96	9.55	12.76	
(c) Tertiary sector : Sub-total	21.82	22.75	15.40	

Of the total workers, 30.03 per cent are cultivators and 26.17 per cent are agricultural labourers, 16.40 per cent are in the manufacturing sector, 8.03 per cent are in trade and commerce and 9.96 per cent in other services.

Among male workers, 31.59 per cent are cultivators and 24.07 per cent are agricultural labourers, 16.44 per cent are in the manufacturing sector, 8.90 per cent in trade and commerce and 9.55 per cent in other services.

Among female workers, 19.33 per cent are cultivators and 40.47 per cent are agricultural labourers, the manufacturing sector accounts for 16.08 per cent of the total female workers, 2.05 per cent are in trade and commerce and 12.76 per cent are in other services.

59.28 per cent of total male workers work in the primary sector while among females, 68.14 per cent of total workers work in this sector. The secondary sector accounts for 17.97 per cent of total male workers and 16.46 per cent of the total female workers. 22.75 per cent of the total male workers are in the tertiary sector and the corresponding proportion for female workers is 15.40 per cent.

The distribution of total work force by three broad age groups in each of the industrial categories and sex is given in statement 48.

STATEMENT 48

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

Industrial category	Persons			Males			Females		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I-IX	3.61	90.59	5.74	3.22	90.62	6.10	6.28	90.38	3.28
I	3.32	87.53	9.10	3.14	87.33	9.48	5.32	89.85	4.79
II.	6.26	89.64	4.05	6.24	89.30	4.41	6.35	91.05	2.56
III	4.57	91.45	3.85	5.21	90.10	4.56	3.08	94.63	2.16
IV	0.37	98.04	1.55	0.22	98.20	1.55	2.20	96.09	1.57
V(a)	4.73	89.63	5.60	3.29	90.05	6.63	8.25	88.63	3.08
V(b)	1.89	94.18	3.88	1.33	94.65	3.96	8.68	88.37	2.93
VI	1.08	94.38	4.44	0.98	94.44	4.49	3.77	92.77	3.04
VII	1.48	92.31	6.15	1.46	92.40	6.08	2.16	89.55	8.19
VIII	0.37	97.06	2.51	0.36	97.05	2.53	0.92	97.79	1.29
IX	2.55	92.77	4.57	1.51	93.65	4.73	7.86	88.30	3.73

- I --- Cultivators
 II --- Agricultural labourers
 III --- Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.
 IV --- Mining and quarrying
 V --- Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :
 (a) Household industry
 (b) Other than household industry
 VI --- Construction
 VII --- Trade and commerce
 VIII --- Transport, storage and communications
 IX --- Other services

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

90.59 per cent of total work force is in the age group 15-59, 3.61 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 5.74 per cent in the age group 60 and above. 90.62 per cent of the total male workers are in the age group 15-59, 3.22 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 6.10 per cent in the age group 60 and above. 90.38 per cent of the total female workers are in the age group 15-59, 6.28 per cent in the age group 0-14 and 3.28 per cent in the age group 60 and above.

Thus, while the proportions of male and female workers (total) in the age group 15-59 are more or less the same, the distribution of total work force in the age groups 0-14 and 60 and above vary considerably, the proportion of female workers in the age group 0-14 being

more than that for male workers. The age group 0-14 accounts for 3.32 per cent of total workers of category I, 6.26 per cent in category II and 4.57 per cent in category III. 5.32 per cent of the total female workers of category I are in the age group 0-14. This age group accounts for 6.35 per cent of female workers in category II and 3.08 per cent in category III. The female workers below age 15, form a considerable proportion in industrial categories of household and other than household industry in addition to cultivators and agricultural labourers. In other services (category IX) also, 7.86 per cent of female workers of that category are below age 15.

PART II
TABLES

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

Total Rural Urban	Population														Main Workers						Marginal Workers						Non-workers					
	Age Group		P		M		F		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14					
	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14																			
TOTAL																																
	Total	54,580,646	28,560,900	26,019,745	15,424,431	13,913,066	1,511,365	1,040,134	452,483	587,651	38,116,081	14,195,352	23,920,729																			
	0-14	21,000,892	10,652,083	10,348,810	524,698	428,531	96,167	69,612	34,074	35,538	20,406,583	10,189,478	10,217,105																			
	15-19	5,751,176	2,977,266	2,773,910	1,470,890	1,269,373	201,517	186,109	81,180	104,929	4,094,176	1,626,713	2,467,463																			
	20-24	5,231,666	2,745,679	2,485,987	2,000,726	1,785,928	214,798	181,858	96,240	85,618	3,049,082	863,510	2,185,572																			
	25-29	4,593,300	2,435,235	2,158,064	2,210,771	1,993,210	217,561	171,324	71,986	99,338	2,211,205	370,039	1,841,165																			
	30-34	3,486,359	1,858,793	1,627,566	1,865,844	1,678,268	187,576	107,008	43,638	63,370	1,513,507	136,887	1,376,619																			
	35-39	3,212,718	1,758,582	1,454,136	1,818,954	1,649,745	169,208	89,605	31,965	57,640	1,304,159	76,872	1,227,287																			
	40-49	5,056,185	2,816,338	2,239,847	2,911,955	2,660,218	251,737	122,262	39,144	83,118	2,021,968	116,977	1,904,992																			
	50-59	3,188,278	1,176,835	1,411,442	1,715,441	1,595,965	119,476	62,627	21,378	41,248	1,410,210	159,492	1,250,713																			
	60+	3,022,398	1,518,513	1,503,885	895,702	843,383	52,319	49,329	32,706	16,623	2,077,367	642,424	1,434,943																			
	Age not stated	37,674	21,575	16,099	9,449	8,444	1,005	401	172	229	27,824	12,959	14,865																			
RURAL																																
	Total	40,133,925	20,617,489	19,516,437	11,252,960	10,044,343	1,208,617	906,477	379,867	526,610	27,974,488	10,193,279	17,781,209																			
	0-14	16,452,514	8,310,376	8,142,137	464,383	386,894	77,489	67,184	32,575	34,609	15,920,947	7,890,908	8,030,039																			
	15-19	4,161,688	2,154,691	2,006,997	1,271,479	1,096,176	175,300	144,130	67,281	76,849	2,746,078	991,231	1,754,847																			
	20-24	3,697,432	1,907,561	1,789,872	1,566,108	1,384,902	181,206	164,290	81,471	82,819	1,967,035	441,188	1,525,847																			
	25-29	3,233,584	1,694,813	1,538,770	1,607,482	1,433,181	174,300	143,359	65,076	78,283	1,482,743	196,556	1,286,187																			
	30-34	2,408,230	1,251,256	1,156,974	1,280,048	1,137,577	142,472	100,372	39,386	60,986	1,027,810	74,293	953,517																			
	35-39	2,194,710	1,152,480	1,042,230	1,213,239	1,085,157	128,081	81,544	25,762	55,781	899,928	41,560	858,367																			
	40-49	3,482,502	1,834,995	1,647,507	1,936,635	1,741,473	195,163	112,885	32,172	80,713	1,432,982	61,350	1,371,631																			
	50-59	2,271,224	1,209,489	1,061,735	1,196,121	1,102,732	93,389	59,381	19,106	40,275	1,015,721	87,651	928,071																			
	60+	2,208,782	1,088,440	1,120,343	710,686	670,204	40,482	33,044	16,951	16,093	1,465,052	401,285	1,063,767																			
	Age not stated	23,259	13,388	9,871	6,779	6,045	734	287	86	200	16,193	7,257	8,936																			
URBAN																																
	Total	14,446,721	7,943,412	605,309	4,171,471	3,868,723	302,748	133,657	72,616	61,041	10,141,593	4,002,073	6,139,520																			
	0-14	4,548,379	2,341,706	2,206,672	60,315	41,637	18,677	2,428	1,499	929	4,485,636	2,298,570	2,187,066																			
	15-19	1,589,488	822,575	766,913	199,411	173,194	26,217	41,979	13,899	28,080	1,348,098	635,482	212,616																			
	20-24	1,534,234	838,118	696,115	434,618	401,027	33,592	17,568	14,769	2,798	1,082,047	422,322	659,725																			
	25-29	1,359,716	740,422	619,294	603,289	560,029	42,260	27,965	6,910	21,055	728,462	173,483	554,979																			
	30-34	1,078,129	607,537	470,592	585,796	540,691	45,105	6,636	4,252	2,385	485,697	62,594	423,102																			
	35-39	1,018,008	606,102	411,906	605,715	564,588	41,127	8,061	6,203	1,858	404,231	35,311	368,920																			
	40-49	1,573,683	981,344	592,339	975,320	918,745	56,575	9,376	6,972	2,404	588,986	55,626	533,360																			
	50-59	917,054	567,347	349,707	519,320	493,233	26,087	3,245	2,272	973	394,489	71,841	322,648																			
	60+	813,616	430,073	383,542	185,016	173,179	11,837	16,285	15,755	530	612,315	241,140	371,175																			
	Age not stated	14,41	8,187	6,228	2,670	2,399	271	114	85	28	11,631	5,702	5,929																			

B-2 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Age Group	Population			Literate			Main Workers			
							Literate		Illiterate	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	9,052,976	5,487,669	3,565,307	2,860,365	155,845	1,008,358	146,903
0—14	4,548,379	2,341,706	2,206,672	2,139,134	1,160,218	978,916	13,597	2,709	28,040	15,969
15—19	1,589,488	822,575	766,913	1,226,807	669,139	557,668	99,024	8,058	74,171	18,159
20—24	1,534,234	833,118	606,115	1,185,875	687,814	498,061	293,459	19,835	107,568	13,756
25—29	1,359,716	740,422	619,294	1,008,097	590,318	417,779	434,436	29,890	125,593	13,370
30—34	1,078,129	607,537	470,592	762,352	474,251	288,101	422,509	29,600	118,182	15,504
35—39	1,018,008	606,102	411,906	684,219	451,133	233,086	426,094	25,276	138,494	15,851
40—49	1,573,683	981,344	592,339	1,018,461	716,940	301,521	680,232	27,386	238,514	29,189
50—59	917,054	567,347	349,707	579,106	419,572	159,534	369,819	10,547	123,414	15,540
60+	813,616	430,073	383,542	437,407	311,351	126,057	119,354	2,418	53,825	9,418
Age not stated	14,415	8,187	6,228	11,518	6,933	4,585	1,841	125	558	146

NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

Marginal Workers				Non-workers				Age Group
Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
51,481	28,848	21,135	32,193	2,575,823	3,380,613	1,426,250	2,758,906	Total
529	218	969	711	1,146,091	975,989	1,152,480	1,211,077	0—14
12,081	5,398	1,818	22,682	558,034	544,211	77,448	168,404	15—19
12,904	1,375	1,866	1,423	381,451	476,850	40,871	182,875	20—24
5,712	19,473	1,198	1,582	150,171	368,415	23,312	186,563	25—29
2,955	780	1,296	1,605	48,787	257,721	13,808	165,382	30—34
1,773	651	4,430	1,207	23,266	207,158	12,045	161,762	35—39
5,057	695	1,915	1,709	31,652	273,440	23,975	259,920	40—49
1,270	151	1,003	822	48,483	148,837	23,358	173,811	50—59
9,200	77	6,555	453	182,797	123,561	58,343	247,614	60+
..	28	85	..	5,092	4,431	610	1,498	Age not stated

B-3 MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Main										
		Total Population			Total Main Workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	Total	51,533,646	23,553,900	25,019,745	13,913,066	1,511,365	4,369,211	221,723	3,295,601	595,930	368,956	139,282
	0—14	21,000,892	10,652,083	10,348,810	428,531	96,167	131,093	12,440	198,802	36,985	19,021	3,720
	15—19	5,751,176	2,977,266	2,773,910	1,269,373	201,517	453,917	27,509	494,893	94,185	33,669	17,106
	20—24	5,231,666	2,745,679	2,485,987	1,785,928	214,798	594,181	30,109	506,417	94,129	48,591	22,189
	25—29	4,593,300	2,435,235	2,158,064	1,993,210	217,561	589,931	29,738	481,508	85,557	55,917	24,107
	30—34	3,486,359	1,858,793	1,627,566	1,678,268	187,576	448,211	24,326	361,053	71,251	46,493	17,205
	35—39	3,212,718	1,758,582	1,454,136	1,649,745	169,208	437,726	24,380	326,576	62,996	40,857	16,140
	40—49	5,056,185	2,816,338	2,239,847	2,660,218	251,737	758,654	38,667	496,282	93,894	66,669	25,126
	50—59	3,188,278	1,776,835	1,411,442	1,595,965	119,476	555,371	21,492	281,447	41,525	40,081	10,466
	60+	3,022,398	1,518,513	1,503,885	843,383	52,319	415,868	12,951	147,135	15,190	17,156	3,020
	Age not stated	37,674	21,575	16,099	8,444	1,005	2,258	109	1,479	218	499	230
	RURAL	Total	40,133,925	20,617,489	19,516,437	10,044,343	1,208,617	4,305,536	218,679	3,193,124	585,479	328,403	137,197
0—14		16,452,514	8,310,376	8,142,137	386,894	77,489	130,433	12,429	195,656	36,489	18,553	3,263
15—19		4,161,688	2,154,691	2,006,997	1,096,179	175,300	431,967	26,601	482,985	93,061	31,629	17,022
20—24		3,697,432	1,907,561	1,789,872	1,384,902	181,206	585,243	30,023	491,463	92,655	44,359	21,924
25—29		3,233,584	1,694,813	1,538,770	1,433,181	174,300	582,061	28,646	466,567	84,171	50,704	23,886
30—34		2,403,230	1,251,256	1,156,974	1,137,577	142,472	442,044	24,190	350,063	69,487	40,112	16,910
35—39		2,194,710	1,152,480	1,042,230	1,085,157	128,081	431,828	24,166	315,086	61,823	34,880	15,956
40—49		3,482,502	1,834,925	1,617,507	1,741,473	135,163	745,451	33,323	478,037	92,031	57,396	24,547
50—59		2,271,224	1,209,489	1,051,735	1,102,732	93,389	546,135	21,272	271,274	40,680	35,454	10,156
60+		2,203,782	1,038,440	1,120,343	670,204	40,482	403,160	12,850	140,584	14,894	14,838	2,852
Age not stated		23,259	13,388	9,871	6,045	734	2,203	109	1,408	218	476	203
URBAN		Total	14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	3,868,723	302,748	63,675	3,044	102,477	10,451	40,553	2,086
	0—14	4,548,379	2,341,706	2,206,672	41,637	18,677	650	12	3,146	497	468	88
	15—19	1,589,488	822,575	765,913	173,194	25,217	3,353	907	11,913	1,124	2,039	84
	20—24	1,534,234	838,118	696,115	401,027	33,592	8,939	85	14,953	1,473	4,233	265
	25—29	1,359,716	740,422	619,294	560,029	43,260	7,870	1,092	14,941	1,385	5,212	221
	30—34	1,078,129	607,537	470,522	540,691	45,105	6,167	136	10,995	1,764	6,386	295
	35—39	1,018,008	625,102	411,936	564,538	41,127	5,893	214	11,490	1,173	5,976	184
	40—49	1,573,683	931,344	592,339	918,745	56,575	13,193	274	18,245	1,894	9,273	430
	50—59	917,054	567,347	349,707	493,233	26,087	9,235	221	10,173	845	4,626	301
	60+	813,616	430,073	383,542	173,179	11,837	7,708	102	6,551	296	2,317	168
	Age not stated	14,415	8,187	6,228	2,399	271	55	..	71	..	22	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Workers															
IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, and Repairs				VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage, and Communications		IX Other Services		Age Group	Total Rural Urban
M	F	(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	2	1
		M	F	M	F										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
134,529	11,113	429,535	113,397	1,884,395	117,702	213,516	7,102	1,253,021	37,750	613,110	11,698	1,351,191	255,668	Total	TOTAL
297	246	13,345	11,024	23,739	10,181	1,906	296	17,835	792	2,141	61	20,352	20,424	0—14	
1,236	857	45,247	18,674	110,280	19,841	11,215	1,276	74,063	2,190	21,423	651	41,427	19,228	15—19	
8,014	1,349	65,402	15,968	219,596	18,132	25,017	1,219	160,643	3,301	61,380	1,795	96,687	26,606	20—24	
19,072	2,059	60,572	14,719	273,287	15,565	32,378	1,288	205,809	5,372	91,448	2,025	183,288	37,131	25—29	
20,117	1,741	47,418	12,885	260,321	13,842	29,326	772	172,235	5,184	85,493	1,869	207,591	38,500	30—34	
26,719	1,618	45,701	10,376	280,195	12,079	31,041	784	155,090	5,019	94,560	1,584	211,280	34,233	35—39	
42,588	2,304	75,346	16,921	434,378	16,251	49,136	944	245,034	7,996	155,351	2,592	336,780	47,041	40—49	
14,357	749	48,097	8,639	214,405	8,033	23,803	289	144,847	4,668	85,458	962	188,100	220,653	50—59	
2,091	175	28,253	4,117	67,024	3,741	9,494	201	76,740	3,185	15,503	159	64,118	9,579	60+	
37	15	155	73	1,171	37	199	33	725	44	353	..	1,569	272	Age not stated	
78,189	8,585	303,596	95,466	522,525	70,052	97,872	3,315	457,550	17,977	183,560	2,670	573,988	69,197	Total	RURAL
253	246	10,510	10,099	12,390	8,162	1,476	177	7,694	510	803	21	9,125	5,727	0—14	
901	761	34,312	16,113	49,487	13,912	7,241	778	33,018	1,103	7,301	342	17,338	5,607	15—19	
4,804	1,118	46,676	12,855	76,778	11,498	12,808	541	64,569	1,426	19,841	639	38,362	8,526	20—24	
11,225	1,533	43,364	12,908	80,710	9,064	15,219	460	77,480	1,901	29,525	397	76,326	11,334	25—29	
11,403	1,162	32,750	10,002	68,537	7,235	13,299	386	60,307	2,403	27,194	285	91,867	10,412	30—34	
15,332	1,139	31,218	8,468	66,726	5,825	12,650	364	54,827	2,033	29,317	279	93,294	8,028	35—39	
23,433	1,865	50,342	14,085	97,172	7,989	20,576	435	83,758	4,130	44,229	565	141,067	11,053	40—49	
9,509	587	33,729	6,562	49,714	4,249	10,633	121	49,360	2,741	20,510	92	76,412	5,921	50—59	
1,292	175	20,598	3,319	20,560	2,096	3,888	53	26,240	1,710	4,745	50	29,298	2,483	60+	
37	..	95	56	451	22	82	..	297	20	97	..	899	106	Age not stated	
56,341	2,528	125,939	17,931	1,361,870	47,650	115,644	3,787	795,471	19,773	429,550	9,027	777,203	186,471	Total	URBAN
44	..	2,834	925	11,349	2,019	430	119	10,141	282	1,338	40	11,227	14,696	0—14	
335	95	10,935	2,562	60,793	5,929	3,974	499	41,045	1,086	14,122	309	24,089	13,622	15—19	
3,210	232	18,726	3,113	142,818	6,634	12,209	677	96,074	1,876	41,539	1,156	58,325	18,081	20—24	
7,848	526	17,208	1,811	192,577	6,501	17,159	828	128,329	3,470	61,924	1,627	106,962	25,797	25—29	
8,714	579	14,668	2,883	191,784	6,607	16,027	386	111,928	2,781	58,299	1,584	115,724	28,089	30—34	
11,387	479	14,483	1,908	213,469	6,523	18,391	420	100,264	2,986	65,243	1,305	117,986	26,205	35—39	
19,155	440	25,033	2,836	337,206	8,263	28,560	509	161,276	3,866	111,122	2,027	195,712	35,987	40—49	
4,848	162	14,367	1,077	164,691	3,784	13,170	168	95,486	1,927	64,948	871	111,688	16,732	50—59	
799	..	7,654	798	46,464	1,645	5,606	148	50,501	1,475	10,758	109	34,821	7,096	60+	
..	15	60	18	720	15	117	33	428	24	256	..	679	166	Age not stated	

B-7 MARGINAL WORKERS BY

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total		Marginal								
				I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		
				P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	Total	1,040,134	452,483	587,651	168,763	184,010	163,000	253,534	16,099	24,714	41	50
	0—14	69,612	34,074	35,538	11,327	9,122	17,111	16,969	1,051	1,321	..	..
	15—19	186,109	81,180	104,929	30,518	43,530	31,943	38,522	3,595	5,160	..	25
	20—24	181,858	96,240	85,618	38,378	18,576	31,739	40,407	3,379	5,755	22	25
	25—29	171,324	71,986	99,338	27,512	37,168	24,937	37,558	2,424	4,393	..	..
	30—34	107,008	43,638	63,370	16,023	15,322	16,165	30,461	1,508	2,381	..	..
	35—39	89,605	31,965	57,640	12,054	15,848	11,436	26,851	1,103	1,539	20	..
	40—49	122,262	39,144	83,118	10,666	24,713	15,572	37,691	1,864	2,724	..	..
	50—59	62,627	21,378	41,248	7,688	13,188	8,533	18,426	760	897	..	..
	60+	49,329	32,706	16,623	14,556	6,502	5,456	6,505	414	528	..	..
	Age not stated	401	172	229	41	43	108	144	..	13	..	..
RURAL	Total	906,477	379,867	526,610	147,649	139,690	159,094	251,156	15,597	24,490	41	50
	0—14	67,184	32,575	34,609	11,272	9,122	16,998	16,867	1,010	1,321	..	..
	15—19	144,130	67,281	76,849	24,486	17,593	31,389	38,221	3,497	5,149	..	25
	20—24	164,290	81,471	82,819	34,569	18,559	31,193	40,080	3,328	5,743	22	25
	25—29	143,359	65,076	78,283	27,226	19,056	24,392	37,327	2,297	4,344	..	..
	30—34	100,372	39,386	60,986	15,772	15,161	15,427	30,224	1,455	2,339	..	..
	35—39	81,544	25,762	55,781	8,371	15,827	11,169	26,444	1,063	1,506	20	..
	40—49	112,835	32,172	80,713	10,173	24,646	15,003	37,100	1,778	2,709	..	..
	50—59	59,381	19,106	40,275	7,475	13,182	8,120	18,292	760	856	..	..
	60+	33,044	16,951	16,093	8,263	6,502	5,382	6,457	409	511	..	..
	Age not stated	287	86	200	41	43	22	144	..	13	..	..
URBAN	Total	133,657	72,616	61,041	21,114	44,321	3,906	2,379	502	224	..	..
	0—14	2,428	1,499	929	55	..	113	102	41	..	..	..
	15—19	41,979	13,899	28,080	6,032	25,937	555	301	99	12	..	..
	20—24	17,568	14,769	2,798	3,809	17	546	327	52	13	..	..
	25—29	27,965	6,910	21,055	286	18,112	545	232	127	49	..	..
	30—34	6,636	4,252	2,385	251	161	738	237	53	43	..	..
	35—39	8,061	6,203	1,858	3,683	21	267	408	39	34	..	..
	40—49	9,376	6,972	2,404	493	67	569	591	86	16	..	..
	50—59	3,245	2,272	973	213	5	413	134	..	41	..	..
	60+	16,285	15,755	530	6,293	..	75	48	5	17	..	..
	Age not stated	114	85	28	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Workers													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		Age Group	Total Rural Urban
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2	1
13,962	68,851	33,966	37,598	5,676	750	25,902	5,352	4,613	634	20,461	12,157	Total	TOTAL
1,238	4,002	1,883	3,303	250	..	817	138	72	53	325	631	0—14	
2,386	9,369	4,496	6,134	801	48	5,182	515	516	106	1,743	1,520	15—19	
2,649	11,074	5,766	6,400	996	297	4,823	417	1,004	83	7,485	2,583	20—24	
1,983	11,082	4,799	6,327	852	..	4,174	692	966	191	4,340	1,926	25—29	
1,148	8,915	2,983	4,516	689	40	2,145	551	661	53	2,316	1,132	30—34	
1,138	7,447	2,149	3,730	572	38	1,675	853	433	102	1,386	1,232	35—39	
1,289	10,416	2,251	4,423	712	245	4,784	1,072	588	23	1,417	1,810	40—49	
986	5,042	778	1,959	455	44	1,286	771	217	22	677	899	50—59	
1,147	1,504	8,862	807	349	38	1,016	343	155	..	749	397	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	28	Age not stated	
11,489	64,096	16,986	34,909	2,944	436	13,501	4,321	1,727	222	10,839	7,241	Total	RURA
1,057	3,610	1,330	3,187	96	..	531	138	37	23	243	342	0—14	
1,848	8,647	2,908	5,770	557	23	1,535	427	260	45	801	951	15—19	
2,097	10,656	3,476	5,937	509	101	3,131	307	355	22	2,791	1,390	20—24	
1,727	10,187	3,002	5,896	477	..	2,805	421	398	23	2,752	1,030	25—29	
995	8,056	2,183	4,011	379	40	1,546	504	275	23	1,355	629	30—34	
904	7,003	1,596	3,456	212	23	1,217	699	156	42	1,054	781	35—39	
1,071	9,795	1,497	4,094	343	206	1,818	855	175	23	813	1,285	40—50	
762	4,759	549	1,875	186	23	772	673	20	22	463	594	50—59	
1,028	1,382	445	684	184	20	646	297	51	..	544	240	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	Age not stated	
2,473	4,755	16,980	2,689	2,732	314	12,401	1,031	2,885	412	9,622	4,916	Total	URBAN
181	392	553	116	153	..	286	..	34	31	82	288	0—14	
538	722	1,588	364	243	25	3,647	88	256	61	942	569	15—19	
551	418	2,290	462	487	196	1,692	111	649	61	4,694	1,193	20—24	
256	895	1,796	431	374	..	1,369	272	568	169	1,588	896	25—29	
153	860	800	505	309	..	599	46	386	31	961	503	30—34	
234	444	553	274	360	51	458	154	277	59	332	451	35—39	
218	621	754	329	369	39	3,466	217	413	..	604	525	40—49	
223	283	229	84	270	22	514	98	197	..	214	306	50—59	
119	122	8,417	124	165	18	370	46	105	..	205	157	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	Age not stated	

C-1 AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Marital Status														
		Total Population					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		P	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		
TOTAL	All Ages	54,580,646	28,560,900	26,019,745	16,843,746	12,646,799	11,235,907	10,790,837	404,923	2,394,268	68,346	174,200	7,978	13,642		
	0-9	13,666,623	6,878,842	6,787,781	6,878,842	6,787,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-14	7,334,270	3,773,241	3,561,029	3,747,115	3,464,350	25,076	90,630	140	832	98	2,759	812	2,458	..	..
	15-19	5,751,176	2,977,266	2,773,910	2,864,209	1,701,109	1,099,212	1,034,128	469	8,260	1,622	26,332	1,054	4,080	..	..
	20-24	5,231,666	2,745,679	2,485,987	1,980,750	480,599	754,048	1,934,627	3,546	26,485	6,150	41,791	1,185	2,486	..	..
	25-29	4,593,300	2,435,235	2,158,064	847,004	128,300	1,569,883	1,945,926	7,121	48,826	10,027	33,907	1,200	1,106	..	..
	30-34	3,486,359	1,858,793	1,627,566	245,780	35,002	1,593,022	1,501,180	10,434	68,928	9,017	22,140	540	316	..	..
	35-39	3,212,718	1,758,582	1,454,136	94,091	14,184	1,638,146	1,315,346	16,318	110,026	9,521	14,324	506	255	..	..
	40-44	2,696,440	1,481,525	1,214,916	53,956	8,541	1,392,870	1,014,421	25,921	181,548	8,416	9,927	362	479	..	..
	45-49	2,359,745	1,334,814	1,024,931	39,015	5,253	1,251,146	769,400	37,145	242,678	7,128	7,437	379	162	..	..
	50-54	1,911,908	1,056,609	855,299	28,135	4,089	975,878	517,509	46,829	327,527	5,530	5,374	238	799	..	..
	55-59	1,276,370	720,226	556,144	16,697	1,848	656,165	282,573	43,635	267,782	3,517	3,588	213	353	..	..
	60-64	1,231,790	632,743	599,047	14,827	1,946	554,372	204,836	60,364	388,672	2,908	3,179	272	413	..	..
	65-69	700,055	357,660	342,395	7,283	922	301,033	91,418	47,656	248,629	1,444	1,366	244	60	..	..
	70+	1,090,553	528,110	562,443	11,261	1,909	408,138	84,845	105,092	473,037	2,902	2,016	718	635	..	..
	A.N.S.	37,674	21,575	16,099	14,781	10,965	6,219	3,996	253	1,038	65	60	257	40	..	..
RURAL	All Ages	40,133,925	20,617,489	19,516,437	12,396,156	9,467,628	7,844,182	8,035,487	316,882	1,853,269	55,744	151,470	4,525	8,583	..	..
	0-9	10,842,281	5,433,978	5,408,313	5,433,978	5,408,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-14	5,610,222	2,876,398	2,733,824	2,856,237	2,651,350	19,366	77,294	121	741	63	2,589	614	1,850	..	..
	15-19	4,161,688	2,154,691	2,006,997	2,067,920	1,107,252	84,334	865,447	360	7,255	1,437	24,045	639	2,997	..	..
	20-24	3,697,432	1,907,561	1,789,872	1,307,998	219,380	590,318	1,508,778	3,129	21,990	5,471	37,975	644	91,748	..	..
	25-29	3,233,584	1,694,813	1,538,770	480,392	48,757	1,198,898	1,419,467	6,116	40,304	8,806	29,446	602	796	..	..
	30-34	2,408,230	1,251,256	1,156,974	117,999	11,867	1,117,673	1,071,314	8,099	54,645	7,303	18,886	182	262	..	..
	35-39	2,194,710	1,152,480	1,042,230	43,451	4,976	1,088,625	938,812	12,965	86,493	7,161	11,852	278	98	..	..
	40-44	1,838,482	949,082	889,400	24,127	2,976	898,443	736,603	20,086	141,462	6,347	8,299	80	61	..	..
	45-49	1,644,020	885,913	758,107	17,923	2,138	832,514	560,338	29,744	189,778	5,566	5,750	165	102	..	..
	50-54	1,351,593	709,972	641,622	12,869	1,289	655,459	379,867	36,975	255,945	4,544	4,479	124	42	..	..
	55-59	919,630	499,517	420,114	8,141	538	453,140	206,682	35,146	209,713	2,974	2,996	116	185	..	..
	60-64	900,613	446,600	454,012	7,062	819	388,641	146,899	38,390	303,637	2,329	2,558	179	100	..	..
	65-69	517,768	259,910	257,858	3,832	425	220,382	64,902	34,290	191,489	1,248	1,002	158	40	..	..
	70+	790,402	381,929	408,473	5,693	1,073	291,998	56,580	81,262	349,003	2,450	1,534	526	283	..	..
	A.N.S.	23,259	13,388	9,871	8,533	6,474	4,393	2,503	199	813	45	60	218	20	..	..

URBAN

All Ages	14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	4,447,591	3,391,171	3,391,725	2,755,350	88,041	540,999	12,602	22,730	3,454	5,059
0—9	2,824,331	1,444,864	1,379,468	1,444,864	1,379,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	1,724,047	896,842	827,205	890,878	813,000	5,711	13,335	19	91	36	170	198	609
15—19	1,589,488	822,575	766,913	796,289	593,857	25,578	168,681	109	1,005	185	2,287	415	1,083
20—24	1,534,234	838,118	696,115	672,752	261,219	163,730	425,848	416	4,495	679	3,815	541	738
25—29	1,359,716	740,422	619,294	366,612	79,543	370,985	526,459	1,006	8,521	1,222	4,461	598	310
30—34	1,078,129	607,537	470,592	127,781	23,135	475,349	429,866	2,335	14,282	1,714	3,254	358	54
35—39	1,018,008	606,102	411,906	50,640	9,208	549,521	376,535	3,353	23,533	2,359	2,473	228	157
40—44	857,958	532,443	325,515	29,829	5,565	494,427	277,818	5,836	40,086	2,069	1,627	282	419
45—49	715,725	448,901	266,824	21,092	3,115	418,631	209,062	7,401	52,900	1,562	1,687	214	60
50—54	560,314	346,637	213,677	15,266	2,800	320,418	137,642	9,853	71,583	985	895	114	757
55—59	356,740	220,710	136,030	8,557	1,310	203,025	75,891	8,488	58,069	543	592	97	168
60—64	331,177	186,143	145,034	7,765	1,127	165,731	57,937	11,974	85,035	580	622	93	313
65—69	182,287	97,750	84,537	3,450	497	80,651	26,516	13,367	57,140	196	364	86	20
70+	300,151	146,181	153,971	5,568	836	116,140	28,266	23,829	124,034	451	482	192	352
A.N.S.	14,415	8,187	6,228	6,248	4,491	1,826	1,493	54	225	20	..	39	20

C-2 AGE, SEX AND COMPLETED

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level*)				Educational	
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	54,580,646	28,560,900	26,019,745	14,087,856	18,148,638	248,435	115,276	3,408,899	2,209,871	5,190,948	3,229,199
0—4	6,277,269	3,136,066	3,141,203	3,136,066	3,141,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	7,389,353	3,742,776	3,646,578	2,574,083	2,737,203	31,408	22,905	1,031,283	804,916	106,002	81,553
10—14	7,334,270	3,773,241	3,561,029	1,422,867	1,814,398	21,702	15,554	891,431	656,323	1,233,655	917,330
15—19	5,751,176	2,977,266	2,773,910	1,030,527	1,432,365	18,911	10,944	244,299	166,290	726,412	561,175
20—24	5,231,666	2,745,679	2,485,987	913,836	1,393,213	23,169	11,962	199,809	125,069	583,574	401,340
25—29	4,593,300	2,435,235	2,158,064	860,568	1,315,923	23,913	9,713	176,791	104,887	496,907	347,401
30—34	3,486,359	1,858,793	1,627,566	683,083	1,077,832	19,474	7,493	137,890	80,954	382,939	237,972
35—39	11,457,181	6,851,756	5,105,425	2,674,854	3,915,983	84,849	26,395	568,952	217,746	1,354,824	581,913
60+	3,022,398	1,518,513	1,503,885	736,304	1,314,005	22,952	8,831	151,101	49,007	303,630	98,206
A.N.S.	37,674	21,575	16,099	5,617	6,512	2,055	1,480	7,344	4,679	3,007	2,307

*Includes Figures for Educational Levels not Classifiable.

C-2 PART A—AGE, SEX AND COMPLETED

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational Level*)				Educational	
						Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	2,455,743	2,938,002	76,467	46,894	860,044	703,203	4,606,177	1,308,261
0—4	1,262,000	636,898	625,102	636,898	625,102	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	1,562,331	807,966	754,366	372,993	388,934	8,988	6,952	376,527	314,688	49,457	43,792
10—14	1,724,047	896,842	827,205	171,597	213,720	4,106	3,379	191,275	155,834	431,406	367,259
15—19	1,589,486	822,575	766,913	153,436	209,245	5,293	3,966	48,154	38,218	205,802	184,466
20—24	1,534,234	838,118	696,115	150,304	198,055	7,639	4,500	39,742	31,518	161,078	124,947
25—29	1,359,716	740,422	619,294	150,103	201,515	7,342	4,642	34,301	28,954	134,439	130,254
30—34	1,078,129	607,537	470,592	133,286	182,490	6,311	3,459	28,537	24,628	112,017	93,847
35—39	3,508,745	2,154,793	1,353,952	567,147	659,811	29,353	14,095	116,270	80,786	430,124	293,040
60+	813,616	430,073	383,542	118,723	257,486	6,577	5,384	21,745	26,233	80,844	64,542
A.N.S.	14,415	8,187	6,228	1,254	1,644	856	516	3,494	2,343	1,010	1,114

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION—ALL AREAS

Level											
Middle		Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre- University		Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate Not Equal to Degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not Equal to Degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2,324,656	1,141,509	1,618,627	595,662	804,471	294,055	5,781	1,277	77,846	6,413	793,381	277,848
..
..
186,299	144,881	16,442	12,101	669	369	98	34	79	37	..	..
531,571	363,253	291,443	180,979	76,102	51,923	370	172	1,522	352	6,109	6,456
378,114	214,625	285,531	148,209	235,646	106,078	743	341	12,220	1,397	112,987	83,753
282,803	137,592	212,453	88,528	195,093	70,977	816	222	12,381	1,354	173,510	81,467
204,021	86,719	54,430	54,124	103,035	30,764	885	217	12,582	1,001	160,454	50,488
630,165	173,730	539,441	102,132	168,437	32,286	2,161	253	32,575	2,043	295,498	52,945
110,343	20,194	118,157	9,309	25,061	1,564	709	37	6,405	228	43,853	2,502
1,340	514	731	279	429	93	..	..	82	..	971	234

LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN

Level											
Middle		Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre- University		Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not Equal to Degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not Equal to Degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
972,639	642,415	893,198	409,711	484,480	222,345	853	615	44,283	3,032	549,528	233,831
..
..
88,607	78,554	9,416	8,122	395	301	..	34	39	..	..	..
206,529	175,895	150,544	110,807	47,450	38,909	79	75	929	94	4,360	5,239
139,392	104,961	1121,246	88,995	138,032	74,628	106	129	6,735	471	73,843	67,911
104,496	74,949	91,972	59,513	100,189	51,981	21	63	6,436	633	111,122	66,790
82,172	55,747	80,047	41,490	55,555	25,366	145	102	7,213	528	102,254	42,935
297,776	134,923	353,456	91,965	122,084	29,674	365	191	19,488	1,115	218,731	48,351
53,160	17,259	86,149	8,601	20,497	1,393	138	19	3,400	192	38,841	2,435
507	128	366	219	278	93	..	..	43	..	380	170

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

Age Group	Total Population			Total Persons Attending School/College		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages . . .	14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	3,317,294	1,882,565	1,434,730
0—4 . . .	1,262,000	636,898	625,102	22,952	12,781	10,171
5—9 . . .	1,562,331	807,966	754,366	875,850	475,524	400,326
10—14 . . .	1,724,047	896,842	827,205	1,254,852	686,637	568,215
15—19 . . .	1,589,488	822,575	766,913	751,990	431,461	320,529
20—24 . . .	1,534,234	838,118	696,115	258,412	169,481	88,930
25—29 . . .	1,359,716	740,422	619,294	61,541	41,495	20,046
30—34 . . .	1,078,129	607,537	470,592	22,441	15,368	7,073
35+ . . .	4,322,360	2,584,866	1,737,494	61,489	45,448	16,041
A.N.S. . . .	14,415	8,187	6,228	7,768	4,369	3,399

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

Age Group	Total Population			Total Persons Attending School/College		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	40,133,925	20,617,489	19,516,437	5,859,861	3,656,153	2,203,708
0—4	5,015,269	2,499,168	2,516,102	21,270	11,660	9,610
5—9	5,827,022	2,934,810	2,892,212	1,847,173	1,050,400	796,773
10—14	5,610,222	2,876,398	2,733,824	2,622,262	1,584,158	1,038,104
15—19	4,161,688	2,154,691	2,006,997	952,895	677,512	275,383
20—24	3,697,432	1,907,561	1,789,872	246,800	201,337	45,463
25—29	3,233,584	1,694,813	1,538,770	64,252	50,434	13,819
30—34	2,408,230	1,251,256	1,156,974	26,414	19,428	6,986
35+	10,157,219	5,285,403	4,871,851	71,123	56,828	14,295
A.N.S.	23,259	13,388	9,871	7,672	4,397	3,276

C-5 SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population	
	M	F		M	F
1	2	3	1	2	3
All Ages	28,560,900	26,019,745	51	52,738	30,004
00	628,734	622,256	52	184,843	124,064
01	398,113	393,903	53	53,697	29,786
02	708,653	711,798	54	59,967	37,217
03	689,145	714,061	55	445,002	378,398
04	711,421	699,186	56	102,724	70,458
05	779,306	746,159	57	43,652	24,706
06	813,496	784,382	58	101,508	66,301
07	668,629	673,743	59	27,339	16,281
08	942,431	881,531	60	464,553	478,071
09	538,915	560,763	61	29,811	15,930
10	1,010,218	921,780	62	88,217	72,250
11	485,986	491,573	63	25,512	15,609
12	1,073,530	946,897	64	24,650	17,188
13	514,251	537,775	65	259,035	266,755
14	689,257	663,004	66	26,443	18,970
15	672,381	623,871	67	20,649	14,329
16	703,638	665,626	68	39,454	33,444
17	404,986	379,750	69	12,079	8,897
18	854,199	778,365	70	203,248	234,594
19	342,063	326,298	71	11,313	6,970
20	820,097	887,990	72	41,212	33,319
21	343,917	278,469	73	10,525	6,635
22	758,668	666,701	74	9,613	6,132
23	355,543	280,873	75	83,368	97,263
24	467,454	371,954	76	14,753	11,001
25	908,976	943,570	77	7,786	4,410
26	483,822	382,203	78	13,065	11,966
27	295,870	240,409	79	4,953	3,140
28	611,620	488,691	80	58,850	73,581
29	134,947	103,192	81	5,531	3,587
30	967,859	960,161	82	9,759	7,638
31	104,583	72,145	83	3,549	1,706
32	472,769	381,057	84	3,125	1,831
33	152,570	98,894	85	17,489	22,097
34	161,012	115,309	86	3,134	2,034
35	886,240	798,285	87	3,111	1,215
36	282,027	222,382	88	1,949	1,614
37	150,769	104,369	89	765	519
38	349,216	259,550	90	10,123	15,974
39	90,331	69,550	91	548	391
40	918,434	817,092	92	959	1,392
41	72,045	44,706	93	335	237
42	316,395	231,985	94	304	278
43	85,971	55,695	95	3,170	4,513
44	88,679	65,438	96	497	761
45	811,235	664,363	97	448	257
46	129,733	93,901	98	411	710
47	90,146	57,500	99	678	687
48	248,301	173,435	100+	3,540	5,993
49	55,398	35,732	A.N.S.	21,575	16,099
50	705,365	634,227			

C-6 POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	28,560,900	26,019,745	20,617,489	19,516,437	7,943,412	6,503,309
0—4	3,136,066	3,141,203	2,499,168	2,516,102	636,898	625,102
5—9	3,742,776	3,646,578	2,934,810	2,892,212	807,966	754,366
10—14	3,773,241	3,561,029	2,876,398	2,733,824	896,842	827,205
15—19	2,977,266	2,773,910	2,154,691	2,006,997	822,575	766,913
20—24	2,745,679	2,485,987	1,907,561	1,789,872	838,118	696,115
25—29	2,435,235	2,158,064	1,694,813	1,538,770	740,422	619,294
30—34	1,858,793	1,627,566	1,251,256	1,156,974	607,537	470,592
35—39	1,758,582	1,454,136	1,152,480	1,042,230	606,102	411,906
40—44	1,481,525	1,214,916	949,082	889,400	532,443	325,515
45—49	1,334,814	1,024,931	885,913	758,107	448,901	266,824
50—54	1,056,609	855,299	709,972	641,622	346,637	213,677
55—59	720,226	556,144	499,517	420,114	220,710	136,030
60—64	632,743	599,047	446,600	454,012	186,143	145,034
65—69	357,660	342,395	259,910	257,858	97,750	84,537
70—74	275,911	287,649	199,589	212,374	76,321	75,275
75—79	123,925	127,779	89,796	93,147	34,129	34,631
80—84	80,814	88,344	57,480	61,916	23,334	26,428
85—89	26,448	27,478	19,201	18,932	7,248	8,547
90—94	12,269	18,271	9,257	12,891	3,013	5,380
95—99	5,203	6,928	3,907	4,862	1,296	2,066
100+	3,540	5,993	2,700	4,351	840	1,644
A.N.S.	21,575	16,099	13,388	9,871	8,187	6,228

D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth Place	Place of Enumeration														
	All Areas					Rural					Urban				
	P	M	F	5	6	P	M	F	7	8	P	M	F	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	P	M	F	7	8	P	M	F	10	11
Total Population	54,580,646	28,560,900	26,019,745	40,133,925	20,617,489	19,516,437	14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309						
A. Born in India	51,091,130	26,694,352	24,396,778	38,330,378	19,665,756	18,664,622	12,760,752	7,028,596	5,732,156						
Rural	40,027,761	20,755,444	19,272,317	37,740,013	19,475,004	18,265,009	2,287,748	1,280,440	1,007,309						
Urban	10,913,010	5,866,189	5,046,821	536,289	175,368	360,921	10,376,721	5,690,821	4,685,900						
I. Within the State of enumeration	48,888,318	25,339,972	23,548,346	37,733,023	19,393,944	18,339,078	11,155,295	5,946,028	5,209,268						
Rural	38,477,903	19,786,520	18,691,384	37,241,302	19,250,904	17,990,398	1,236,602	535,615	700,986						
Urban	10,328,362	5,525,195	4,803,166	448,928	133,781	315,147	9,879,434	5,391,414	4,488,020						
1. Born in Place of enumeration	38,328,210	22,797,762	15,530,447	29,489,356	17,863,580	11,625,775	8,838,854	4,934,182	3,904,672						
Rural	29,489,356	17,863,580	11,625,775	29,489,356	17,863,580	11,625,775									
Urban	8,838,854	4,934,182	3,904,672				8,838,854	4,934,182	3,904,672						
2. Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	7,849,888	1,526,596	6,323,292	6,956,151	1,184,215	5,771,936	893,738	342,381	551,356						
Rural	7,355,704	1,365,355	5,990,349	6,696,912	1,118,266	5,578,646	658,792	247,089	411,703						
Urban	445,193	148,548	296,645	226,534	60,078	166,456	218,659	188,470	130,188						
3. Born in other districts of the State of enumeration	2,710,220	1,015,614	1,694,607	1,287,516	346,149	941,367	1,422,704	669,465	753,239						
Rural	1,632,843	557,584	1,075,259	1,055,034	269,058	785,976	577,809	288,526	289,283						
Urban	1,044,315	442,465	601,850	222,393	73,703	148,690	821,922	368,762	453,160						
II. States in India beyond State of enumeration*	2,202,812	1,354,380	848,432	597,355	271,812	325,543	1,605,456	1,082,568	522,888						
Rural	1,549,858	968,924	580,934	498,711	224,100	274,611	1,051,147	744,824	306,322						
Urban	584,648	340,994	243,654	87,361	41,587	45,774	497,286	299,407	197,880						
Andhra Pradesh	37,983	20,471	17,512	2,387	1,813	574	35,596	18,658	16,937						
Rural	24,321	13,726	10,595	1,915	1,542	374	22,406	12,185	10,221						
Urban	12,623	6,139	6,484	372	233	139	12,251	5,906	6,345						
Assam	76,675	36,133	40,541	34,186	15,450	18,736	42,489	20,683	21,806						
Rural	42,324	19,931	22,393	24,765	10,892	13,873	17,559	9,039	8,519						
Urban	28,393	13,313	15,080	7,138	3,488	3,651	21,254	9,825	11,429						

D-2 MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Last Residence	Rural or Urban States of place of last residence	Place of last Residence												
		All Areas			Rural			Urban						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Total Population		16,298,741	5,755,718	10,543,023	10,736,325	2,770,922	7,965,404	5,562,415	2,984,796	2,577,619				
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	13,475,942	4,233,029	9,242,913	9,237,414	1,968,437	7,268,977	4,238,528	2,264,592	1,973,936				
	Rural	10,918,719	3,026,780	7,891,940	8,569,765	1,735,407	6,834,358	2,348,954	1,291,373	1,057,581				
	Urban	2,369,386	1,114,144	1,255,241	600,327	211,071	389,255	1,769,059	903,073	865,986				
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	11,293,985	2,889,458	8,394,526	8,630,091	1,691,506	6,938,586	2,653,894	1,197,953	1,455,941				
	Rural	9,384,243	2,085,878	7,298,365	8,065,915	1,510,165	6,555,749	1,318,328	575,713	742,615				
	Urban	1,788,093	761,256	1,026,838	510,213	166,770	343,443	1,277,881	594,486	683,395				
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	8,292,364	1,718,007	6,574,357	7,252,478	1,298,618	5,953,860	1,039,887	419,389	620,497				
	Rural	7,684,450	1,495,583	6,188,868	6,951,736	1,211,847	5,739,889	732,714	283,736	448,979				
	Urban	539,786	201,047	338,739	259,118	76,844	182,273	280,668	124,202	156,465				
2. In other districts of State of enumeration	Total	2,919,621	1,171,451	1,820,170	1,377,614	392,888	984,726	1,614,007	778,563	835,444				
	Rural	1,699,793	590,296	1,109,497	1,114,179	298,318	815,861	585,614	291,977	293,636				
	Urban	1,248,308	560,209	688,099	251,095	89,925	161,169	997,213	470,284	526,929				
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration*	Total	2,191,957	1,343,571	848,387	607,323	276,931	330,392	1,584,634	1,066,640	517,995				
	Rural	1,534,477	940,902	593,575	503,851	225,242	278,609	1,030,626	715,660	314,966				
	Urban	581,292	352,889	228,404	90,114	44,302	45,812	491,178	308,587	182,591				
Andhra Pradesh	Total	37,239	20,146	17,093	2,421	1,875	546	34,818	18,271	16,547				
	Rural	23,186	13,113	10,073	1,950	1,583	368	21,235	11,530	9,705				
	Urban	12,740	6,235	6,505	393	254	139	12,348	5,981	6,367				
Assam	Total	94,995	46,306	48,689	48,346	23,308	25,039	46,648	22,998	23,650				
	Rural	53,598	24,518	28,080	34,449	15,931	18,518	19,150	9,587	9,563				
	Urban	33,742	16,863	16,879	10,194	5,479	4,715	23,548	11,384	12,164				
Bihar	Total	1,293,000	801,893	491,107	436,278	193,412	242,867	856,722	608,481	248,240				
	Rural	968,720	596,313	372,407	376,703	165,438	211,265	592,017	430,875	161,142				
	Urban	286,902	179,505	107,397	53,056	24,225	28,831	233,847	155,281	78,566				
Orissa	Total	155,463	98,215	57,248	48,738	19,129	29,609	106,724	79,086	27,638				
	Rural	114,183	69,837	44,346	43,432	16,046	27,386	70,751	53,791	16,959				
	Urban	35,954	24,330	11,623	4,286	2,282	2,004	31,667	22,048	9,619				

Rajasthan	Total	58,335	35,043	23,291	4,101	2,538	1,563	54,234	32,506	21,729
	Rural	26,180	16,098	10,082	1,875	1,161	714	24,305	14,936	9,369
	Urban	28,336	16,904	11,432	2,022	1,263	759	26,314	15,641	10,672
Uttar Pradesh	Total	343,309	242,002	101,306	28,503	18,160	10,344	314,806	223,843	90,963
	Rural	244,591	176,242	68,349	20,555	13,677	6,878	224,036	162,564	61,471
	Urban	86,420	57,414	29,006	7,632	4,400	3,233	78,788	53,014	25,773
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U.S.S.R.),†		2,820,508	1,521,601	1,298,907	1,498,610	802,323	696,286	1,321,899	719,278	602,621
Bangladesh		2,735,423	1,473,780	1,261,642	1,450,216	776,139	674,077	1,285,207	697,642	587,565
Burma		6,716	3,428	3,289	651	337	314	6,065	3,091	2,975
Nepal		60,553	35,118	25,435	43,394	23,698	19,696	17,159	11,420	5,739
Pakistan		7,805	4,404	3,401	415	222	194	7,388	4,182	307
Sri Lanka		20	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..

NOTE :—

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

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

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/U.T.'s that contribute largest number of migrants.

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

Rajasthan	Total	58,335	35,043	23,291	15,720	501	2,065	526	8,678	8,986	100	8,963	8,480	4,315
	Rural	26,180	16,098	10,082	7,459	206	1,186	255	3,193	3,683	40	3,901	4,220	2,037
	Urban	28,836	16,904	11,432	7,311	256	820	232	5,032	4,759	61	4,322	3,681	1,862
Uttar Pradesh	Total	343,309	242,002	101,306	157,681	5,822	8,902	1,488	31,674	36,183	1,040	39,256	42,704	18,557
	Rural	244,591	176,242	68,249	122,381	4,667	5,877	745	21,115	24,410	740	25,600	26,128	12,927
	Urban	86,420	57,414	29,006	30,875	999	2,671	724	9,691	10,763	280	11,960	13,897	4,560
B. Countries in Asia be- yond State of Enumeration		2,820,508	1,521,601	1,298,907	144,761	15,151	17,419	5,484	39,778	506,383	7,393	235,567	812,250	536,322
C. Other Countries		2,290	1,088	1,202	446	141	20	195	265	510	20	185	33	171

Note :—

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

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

*Data is presented only in respect of these six States/U.T.s' that contribute largest number of migrants.

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Reasons for Migration																	
		Total Migrants			Employment			Education			Family Moved			Marriage			Others		
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Total population . . .		5,562,415	2,984,796	2,577,619	1,168,440	92,639	104,118	32,000	806,865	842,735	18,701	991,465	886,673	618,778					
A. Last Resident elsewhere	Total	4,238,528	2,264,592	1,973,936	1,062,309	83,194	91,143	27,538	551,975	601,662	15,686	884,139	543,478	377,403					
	Rural	2,348,954	1,291,373	1,057,581	705,375	50,213	51,146	12,677	246,316	278,819	9,333	532,160	279,204	183,713					
	Urban	1,769,059	903,073	865,986	327,903	30,313	36,610	14,409	290,232	307,215	5,917	334,398	242,410	179,651					
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	2,653,894	1,197,953	1,455,941	391,119	55,977	47,819	18,791	397,895	421,229	10,872	672,806	350,248	287,138					
	Rural	1,318,328	575,713	742,615	227,330	31,965	26,768	8,955	158,225	176,157	6,237	397,343	157,153	128,194					
	Urban	1,277,881	594,486	683,395	157,000	22,307	20,064	9,618	230,840	236,153	4,339	265,067	182,242	150,250					
1. Elsewhere in district of Enumeration	Total	1,039,887	419,389	620,497	119,547	18,586	16,773	7,570	134,874	144,031	5,272	332,348	142,923	117,963					
	Rural	732,714	283,736	448,979	86,643	14,297	11,823	4,526	89,736	95,278	3,813	257,969	91,719	76,909					
	Urban	280,668	124,202	156,465	30,876	3,690	4,715	2,931	41,717	45,040	1,334	68,197	45,561	36,608					
2. In other districts of State	Total	1,614,007	778,563	835,444	271,572	37,391	31,045	11,221	263,021	277,198	5,600	340,458	207,325	169,176					
	Rural	585,614	291,977	293,636	140,686	17,668	14,945	4,429	68,489	80,879	2,424	139,374	65,434	51,285					
	Urban	997,213	470,284	526,929	126,124	18,618	15,349	6,687	189,123	191,113	3,006	196,869	136,681	113,642					
II. States in India beyond State of Enumeration*	Total	1,584,634	1,066,640	517,995	671,190	27,217	43,325	8,747	154,080	180,433	4,814	211,333	193,230	90,265					
	Rural	1,030,626	715,660	314,966	478,045	18,248	24,377	3,722	88,091	102,661	3,096	134,816	122,051	55,519					
	Urban	491,178	308,587	182,591	170,903	8,006	16,546	4,791	59,392	71,062	1,578	6,9331	60,168	29,402					
Andhra Pradesh	Total	34,818	18,271	16,547	12,820	1,179	660	335	2,912	6,564	131	6,401	1,749	2,068					
	Rural	21,235	11,530	9,705	8,827	785	384	199	1,561	4,086	64	3,685	695	950					
	Urban	12,348	5,981	6,367	3,575	394	236	136	1,241	2,383	48	2,421	881	1,033					
Assam	Total	46,648	22,998	23,650	5,822	697	2,132	1,192	9,435	10,354	77	7,015	5,531	4,892					
	Rural	19,150	9,587	9,563	2,468	226	858	440	3,946	3,947	77	3,173	2,237	1,777					
	Urban	23,548	11,384	12,164	2,773	433	1,042	654	4,752	5,642	..	3,259	2,816	2,177					
Bihar	Total	856,722	608,481	248,240	393,695	13,429	21,702	2,682	79,142	84,142	2,784	100,909	111,159	47,079					
	Rural	592,017	430,875	161,142	288,141	9,399	13,420	1,387	50,844	54,389	1,905	64,518	76,566	31,448					
	Urban	233,847	155,281	78,566	93,125	3,529	7,047	1,275	25,139	27,109	779	33,451	29,191	13,202					

Orissa	Total	106,724	79,086	27,638	57,936	2,958	2,570	796	7,719	9,555	441	10,144	10,421	4,185
	Rural	70,751	53,791	16,959	42,067	2,148	1,358	395	4,332	5,393	318	6,225	5,715	2,797
	Urban	31,667	22,048	9,619	13,961	698	1,054	362	2,959	3,767	123	3,625	3,952	1,167
Rajasthan	Total	54,234	32,506	21,729	14,641	501	1,992	490	7,919	8,417	100	8,379	7,853	3,942
	Rural	24,305	14,936	9,369	6,903	206	1,112	235	2,918	3,396	40	3,609	3,962	1,922
	Urban	26,314	15,641	10,672	9,806	256	820	215	4,602	4,497	61	4,082	3,353	1,623
Uttar Pradesh	Total	314,806	223,843	90,963	147,408	5,392	8,627	1,411	27,958	32,636	854	34,278	38,996	17,246
	Rural	224,036	162,564	61,471	113,679	4,337	5,640	726	18,394	21,953	554	22,358	24,297	12,097
	Urban	78,788	53,014	25,773	29,387	898	2,633	666	8,696	9,769	280	10,341	12,019	4,098
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		1,321,899	719,278	602,621	105,685	9,304	12,955	4,267	254,667	240,602	2,995	107,223	342,976	241,225
C. Other Countries		1,988	926	1,062	446	141	20	195	222	471	20	104	219	151

NOTE :

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

(2) Total includes persons who last resided on countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.

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

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Reason for Migration														
		Total Migrant		Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others				
		P	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		
Total Population	Total	10,736,325	2,770,922	7,965,404	438,007	88,472	82,584	28,385	1,002,893	822,686	126,617	6,205,096	1,120,819	820,766		
A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India	Total	9,237,414	1,968,437	7,268,977	398,931	82,625	78,120	27,168	717,740	556,866	122,219	6,076,671	651,426	525,648		
	Rural	8,569,765	1,735,407	6,834,358	344,625	68,412	70,137	21,489	632,188	472,460	116,658	5,804,973	571,798	467,024		
	Urban	600,327	211,071	389,255	48,319	13,430	7,804	5,467	79,541	78,051	4,709	239,961	70,699	52,346		
I. Within State of Enumeration	Total	8,630,091	1,691,506	6,938,586	269,614	56,150	72,441	25,008	641,093	489,164	116,089	5,874,324	592,269	493,940		
	Rural	8,065,915	1,510,165	6,555,749	236,418	48,414	65,981	20,580	571,172	419,323	111,344	5,625,409	525,251	442,023		
	Urban	510,213	166,770	343,443	30,249	7,399	6,380	4,272	66,199	65,503	4,056	219,569	59,885	46,699		
1. Elsewhere in district of Enumeration	Total	7,252,478	1,298,618	5,953,860	179,150	33,850	59,522	18,631	475,601	352,065	100,126	5,140,752	484,219	408,562		
	Rural	6,951,736	1,211,847	5,739,889	164,562	30,991	57,323	17,156	445,141	321,574	97,429	4,989,015	447,392	381,153		
	Urban	259,118	76,844	182,273	12,685	2,620	2,119	1,378	28,185	28,134	2,229	126,845	31,627	23,297		
2. In Other districts of State	Total	1,377,614	392,888	984,726	90,463	22,301	12,919	6,377	165,492	137,098	15,963	733,572	108,050	85,379		
	Rural	1,114,179	298,318	815,861	71,856	17,423	8,658	3,425	126,030	97,749	13,915	636,393	77,859	60,870		
	Urban	251,095	89,925	161,169	17,565	4,780	4,261	2,894	38,014	37,369	1,827	92,724	28,258	23,403		
II. States in India beyond State of Enumeration*	Total	607,323	276,931	330,392	129,317	26,475	5,679	2,160	76,647	67,702	6,130	202,347	59,158	31,708		
	Rural	503,851	225,242	278,609	108,207	19,998	4,156	909	61,017	53,137	5,314	179,564	46,548	25,001		
	Urban	90,114	44,302	45,812	18,070	6,031	1,424	1,195	13,342	12,548	653	20,392	10,814	5,646		
Andhra Pradesh	Total	2,421	1,875	546	1,523	..	..	19	202	313	..	115	150	99
	Rural	1,950	1,583	368	1,357	..	..	..	125	253	..	56	101	59
	Urban	393	254	139	127	..	..	19	77	40	..	59	50	20
Assam	Total	48,346	23,308	25,039	2,384	460	413	168	11,314	10,452	299	9,247	8,897	4,711		
	Rural	34,449	15,931	18,518	1,526	181	275	94	7,536	7,412	281	7,348	6,314	3,484		
	Urban	10,194	5,479	4,715	712	249	101	58	2,660	2,168	..	1,418	2,007	822		
Bihar	Total	436,278	193,412	242,867	95,943	20,365	4,251	1,488	50,208	42,626	4,854	158,596	38,156	19,792		
	Rural	376,703	165,438	211,265	82,390	15,388	3,127	597	43,247	36,287	4,205	142,630	32,468	16,363		
	Urban	53,056	24,225	28,831	11,692	4,665	1,062	871	6,052	5,612	524	14,617	4,895	3,066		

Orissa	Total	48,738	19,129	29,609	10,033	1,675	314	200	4,469	4,136	485	21,126	3,828	2,473
	Rural	43,432	16,046	27,386	8,360	1,560	257	143	3,939	3,578	424	20,071	3,065	2,034
	Urban	4,286	2,282	2,004	1,066	116	57	56	508	518	41	956	609	359
Rajasthan	Total	4,101	2,538	2,563	1,079	..	74	36	759	569	..	585	626	374
	Rural	1,875	1,161	714	555	..	74	19	275	287	..	292	258	115
	Urban	2,022	1,263	759	506	..	..	17	430	262	..	240	327	240
Uttar Pradesh	Total	28,503	18,160	10,344	10,273	430	275	77	3,716	3,547	186	4,978	3,709	1,312
	Rural	20,555	13,677	6,878	8,702	330	237	19	2,721	2,457	186	3,242	1,830	830
	Urban	7,632	4,400	3,233	1,488	100	38	58	995	994	..	1,619	1,878	461
B. Countries in Asia Beyond India		1,498,610	802,323	696,286	39,077	5,847	4,464	1,217	85,111	265,781	4,398	128,344	469,274	295,098
C Other Countries		302	162	140	..	..	..	..	43	39	..	81	119	20

NOTE :

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

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

* Data is presented only in respect of these six States/U.T.s that contribute largest number of migrants.

F-1 PART-A—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RELIGION—URBAN

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Christians	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	3,319,079	2,755,350	2,912,219	2,404,178	359,695	309,918	20,596	17,265
	10—11	141,216	92,927	127,242	81,844	13,457	10,763	157	78
	12—13	327,930	239,209	288,735	206,448	37,514	31,331	663	553
	14—15	781,891	639,390	675,733	546,768	98,492	86,189	3,340	2,690
	16—17	626,505	553,630	545,557	481,094	72,265	64,856	3,851	3,234
	18—19	467,779	424,321	408,027	370,145	51,365	46,525	3,673	3,220
	20—21	317,146	287,678	282,076	257,150	27,947	24,171	2,806	2,432
	22—23	129,537	123,332	121,175	115,680	5,450	4,890	1,397	1,317
24+	144,846	134,485	134,057	125,043	6,562	5,694	2,409	2,165	
Less than 20	All Ages	185,569	182,016	153,666	150,772	30,622	30,006	449	425
	10—11	6,359	6,206	5,096	4,944	1,242	1,242	20	20
	12—13	20,200	19,789	16,115	15,776	4,065	3,993	..	..
	14—15	57,076	56,387	46,614	46,046	10,149	10,053	99	75
	16—17	52,183	51,350	43,962	43,265	7,746	7,628	158	158
	18—19	14,017	13,959	12,429	12,371	1,346	1,346	59	59
20—29	All Ages	973,600	952,308	847,623	829,784	112,026	108,885	6,257	6,033
	10—11	24,710	23,726	21,009	20,135	3,565	3,473	58	40
	12—13	70,796	68,282	58,726	56,544	11,696	11,364	277	277
	14—15	194,088	189,461	163,208	159,408	29,139	28,385	1,023	973
	16—17	213,169	209,612	185,172	182,122	25,400	24,969	1,294	1,257
	18—19	181,319	178,751	159,221	157,013	19,234	18,924	1,243	1,209
	20—21	113,810	112,657	103,684	102,677	7,917	7,770	951	951
	22—23	53,598	53,117	50,805	50,324	1,617	1,617	435	435
24+	31,532	31,365	30,085	29,918	772	772	375	375	
30—39	All Ages	849,943	806,401	744,556	705,789	92,732	88,424	5,844	5,507
	10—11	28,025	25,559	24,714	22,486	3,233	2,994	19	19
	12—13	71,174	65,618	61,161	56,154	9,621	9,073	135	135
	14—15	196,533	185,347	167,895	157,909	26,331	25,229	882	855
	16—17	158,752	151,895	137,418	131,315	18,978	18,319	924	865
	18—19	125,227	120,747	109,550	105,648	13,292	12,780	1,164	1,120
	20—21	94,927	92,026	85,037	82,554	8,031	7,653	865	825
	22—23	43,499	42,725	40,882	40,168	1,767	1,707	534	534
24+	62,342	61,218	58,825	57,801	2,156	2,077	832	813	
40+	All Ages	1,308,249	813,133	1,164,841	716,526	124,170	82,458	8,046	5,300
	10—11	82,102	37,416	76,403	34,259	5,417	3,054	60	..
	12—13	165,546	85,348	152,559	77,846	12,090	6,859	251	141
	14—15	333,863	207,920	297,731	183,177	32,847	22,497	1,335	786
	16—17	202,249	140,659	178,870	124,278	20,124	13,941	1,473	953
	18—19	146,915	110,562	126,563	94,849	17,456	13,438	1,207	832
	20—21	108,291	82,897	93,258	71,841	11,979	8,727	991	657
	22—23	32,407	27,456	29,454	25,155	2,066	1,565	428	348
24+	50,954	41,884	45,129	37,307	3,634	2,846	1,202	978	

NOTE:—1. 'All Ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not Stated'.

2. 'All Ages' under column 2 includes 'Age at Marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.

3. 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

**F-1 PART B—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE,
AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RELIGION—RURAL**

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Christians	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	10,040,226	8,035,487	7,371,531	5,839,278	2,498,162	2,058,735	59,621	51,117
	10—11	613,379	414,432	446,965	285,741	162,737	125,711	595	555
	12—13	1,467,322	1,126,980	1,044,451	777,889	411,021	340,142	2,639	2,055
	14—15	3,419,077	2,793,799	2,465,258	1,996,241	909,522	762,398	13,853	11,517
	16—17	1,939,229	1,687,431	1,478,833	1,286,098	426,769	372,866	10,412	9,208
	18—19	974,569	851,012	740,289	648,574	206,352	178,613	11,745	10,379
	20—21	540,595	445,041	392,095	325,448	127,507	102,562	8,675	7,606
	22—23	110,609	100,640	85,315	77,746	19,880	17,915	2,518	2,361
24+	121,694	102,621	85,247	72,489	28,520	23,690	4,174	3,574	
Less than 20	All Ages	977,371	942,741	663,166	642,702	30,196	288,338	3,641	3,472
	10—11	43,414	41,666	25,651	24,669	17,457	16,691	19	19
	12—13	158,947	153,208	95,531	92,339	62,106	59,661	286	243
	14—15	370,058	361,296	248,606	243,295	117,096	113,752	1,147	1,147
	16—17	244,912	240,571	181,393	178,861	60,354	58,673	978	908
	18—19	37,705	37,334	30,074	29,831	6,522	6,394	430	430
20—29	All Ages	3,057,961	2,928,246	2,212,210	2,124,819	793,965	754,566	19,705	19,125
	10—11	110,836	105,646	72,304	68,957	37,518	35,757	205	205
	12—13	371,090	355,356	245,941	235,548	121,921	116,850	681	644
	14—15	954,841	918,964	671,616	647,866	271,327	260,050	3,685	3,459
	16—17	730,237	707,181	552,968	536,438	165,860	159,905	3,506	3,413
	18—19	447,842	435,341	342,804	334,065	94,279	90,871	5,166	5,024
	20—21	188,398	184,209	143,193	140,189	38,722	37,632	3,047	3,047
	22—23	49,275	48,571	39,433	38,980	7,952	7,719	1,026	1,026
24+	20,691	20,457	16,074	15,899	3,590	3,530	561	561	
30—39	All Ages	2,182,001	2,010,126	1,611,212	1,482,666	532,230	492,245	14,366	13,471
	10—11	110,616	100,325	76,000	68,751	33,797	30,827	158	158
	12—13	304,388	279,269	215,380	196,386	86,683	80,689	517	504
	14—15	800,848	741,246	586,484	541,492	203,520	189,833	3,622	3,421
	16—17	430,961	401,384	335,080	312,423	87,860	81,671	2,884	2,686
	18—19	214,854	201,726	163,277	153,423	45,618	42,766	2,459	2,291
	20—21	123,062	116,646	90,196	85,496	28,524	27,031	2,050	1,945
	22—23	31,427	29,947	23,922	22,782	6,156	5,888	609	557
24+	42,111	40,676	30,979	30,009	8,943	8,604	1,210	1,210	
40+	All Ages	3,819,516	2,151,872	2,882,156	1,587,055	869,501	523,139	21,909	15,050
	10—11	348,390	166,732	272,927	123,321	73,925	42,417	214	173
	12—13	632,518	338,851	487,320	253,377	140,210	82,884	1,155	664
	14—15	1,292,200	771,479	957,604	562,915	317,418	198,643	5,398	3,490
	16—17	532,736	338,009	409,049	258,111	112,655	72,597	3,043	2,201
	18—19	273,952	176,414	203,979	131,120	59,873	38,522	3,689	2,633
	20—21	229,054	144,105	158,645	99,702	60,240	37,879	3,578	2,614
	22—23	29,846	22,061	21,920	15,944	5,752	4,286	883	778
24+	58,853	41,449	38,156	26,543	15,987	11,555	2,403	1,803	

NOTE :—1. 'All Ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not Stated'.

2. 'All Ages' under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.

3. 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Educational Level													
		Total		Illiterate		Literate but below Middle		Middle but below Matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and above			
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
All Ages	All Ages	3,319,079	2,755,350	1,558,317	1,174,400	930,731	796,614	343,750	317,842	343,626	327,247	142,675	139,246		
	10-11	141,216	92,927	108,767	70,564	26,675	17,628	3,572	2,708	1,695	1,539	507	488		
	12-13	327,930	239,209	213,329	149,896	93,473	71,601	14,076	11,600	6,077	5,154	976	958		
	14-15	781,891	639,390	437,947	342,521	248,829	211,021	63,437	56,928	28,580	26,007	3,099	2,913		
	16-17	626,505	553,630	251,550	209,111	228,198	206,685	84,737	79,862	54,814	51,573	7,207	6,900		
	18-19	467,779	424,321	157,158	132,224	136,894	125,259	75,481	72,206	79,867	76,808	18,379	17,824		
	20-21	317,146	287,678	99,843	82,358	71,124	64,095	43,630	41,354	70,889	68,733	31,659	31,138		
	22-23	129,537	123,332	21,448	18,580	22,637	21,161	17,995	17,216	37,795	37,159	29,662	29,215		
	24+	144,846	134,485	28,603	23,122	20,088	18,254	16,102	15,297	38,358	37,059	41,695	40,754		
Less than 20	All Ages	185,569	182,016	99,771	97,148	56,162	55,362	19,293	19,211	9,938	9,890	404	404		
	10-11	6,359	6,206	5,025	4,892	1,145	1,127	131	131	57	57	..	..
	12-13	20,200	19,789	14,487	14,145	4,774	4,704	722	722	218	218	..	..
	14-15	57,076	56,387	35,296	34,762	16,163	16,049	4,367	4,325	1,193	1,193	57	57		
	16-17	52,183	51,350	23,435	22,873	17,823	17,571	7,168	7,168	3,633	3,614	125	125		
	18-19	14,017	13,959	4,046	4,026	4,459	4,441	2,937	2,917	2,413	2,413	162	162		
20-29	All Ages	973,600	952,308	368,088	354,955	275,537	270,595	123,106	121,572	146,064	144,746	60,804	60,439		
	10-11	24,710	23,726	18,276	17,427	4,817	4,744	1,002	940	527	527	87	87		
	12-13	70,796	68,282	45,522	43,562	19,755	19,316	3,510	3,437	1,767	1,727	241	241		
	14-15	194,088	189,461	101,713	98,705	63,966	62,735	18,383	18,132	9,072	8,935	954	954		
	16-17	213,169	209,612	72,892	71,026	84,115	82,997	30,502	30,207	22,561	22,299	3,098	3,082		
	18-19	181,319	178,751	52,587	51,300	50,102	49,437	32,387	32,137	37,896	37,550	8,347	8,327		
	20-21	113,810	112,657	23,418	22,969	22,385	22,106	18,001	17,849	34,559	34,409	15,448	15,324		
	22-23	53,598	53,117	6,111	5,991	8,118	7,964	6,753	6,714	17,585	17,474	15,030	14,973		
	24+	31,532	31,365	2,644	2,624	2,813	2,800	3,274	3,274	10,219	10,200	12,582	12,467		
30-39	All Ages	849,943	806,401	356,932	331,473	236,145	225,026	94,615	90,922	104,471	101,946	57,780	57,033		
	10-11	28,025	25,559	21,630	19,793	4,579	4,070	919	837	537	518	361	342		
	12-13	71,174	65,618	45,282	41,397	20,484	19,093	3,130	2,981	1,661	1,549	616	598		
	14-15	196,533	185,347	104,073	97,454	65,611	62,379	16,715	15,914	8,893	8,375	1,240	1,225		
	16-17	158,752	151,895	62,473	58,860	56,603	54,580	22,301	21,554	14,951	14,495	2,423	2,40		

40+	18-19	125,227	120,747	39,327	37,209	37,666	36,292	20,649	20,157	20,878	20,450	6,707	6,639
	20-21	94,927	92,026	27,855	26,595	21,220	20,524	12,705	12,252	21,627	21,302	11,520	11,351
	22-23	43,499	42,725	6,655	6,299	7,148	7,026	6,210	6,060	12,418	12,380	11,068	10,961
	24+	62,342	61,218	9,247	8,951	7,758	7,569	7,010	6,842	17,436	17,175	20,892	20,682
	All Ages	1,308,249	813,133	732,585	390,054	362,424	245,221	106,660	86,082	83,021	70,533	23,559	21,243
	10-11	82,102	37,416	63,836	28,453	16,114	7,667	1,520	801	573	436	59	59
	12-13	165,546	85,348	107,942	50,719	48,341	28,389	6,713	4,460	2,431	1,661	119	119
	14-15	333,863	207,920	196,627	111,419	102,995	69,764	23,972	18,557	9,421	7,504	847	676
	16-17	202,249	140,659	92,711	56,331	69,581	51,480	24,729	20,395	13,668	11,165	1,561	1,288
	18-19	146,915	110,562	61,081	39,572	44,569	34,990	19,489	16,977	18,641	16,356	3,135	2,667
	20-21	108,291	82,897	48,531	32,774	27,499	21,444	12,924	11,253	14,703	13,021	4,634	4,405
	22-23	32,407	27,456	8,682	6,291	7,371	6,171	5,031	4,442	7,775	7,289	3,547	3,263
	24+	50,954	41,884	16,694	11,530	9,518	7,885	5,818	5,181	10,703	9,683	8,221	7,604

NOTE—1. "All Ages" under columns 1 and 2 includes "Age not Stated" and "Age at Marriage not stated and age at marriage less than 10 years" respectively.

2. "Literate but below Middle" includes figures for Educational Levels not classifiable and Total includes "Educational level not stated".

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Educational Level													
		Total		Literate		Literate but below Middle		Middle but below Matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and above			
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
All Ages		10,040,226	8,035,487	8,121,489	6,258,154	1,528,245	1,400,447	243,422	233,125	123,524	120,671	23,547	23,090		
	10-11	613,379	414,432	561,204	371,915	49,254	39,969	2,408	2,072	476	439	37	37		
	12-13	1,467,322	1,126,980	1,271,258	952,189	181,628	161,596	12,252	11,201	2,000	1,826	184	168		
	14-15	3,419,077	2,793,799	2,795,123	2,218,268	547,759	503,230	60,999	57,763	14,201	13,575	993	963		
	16-17	1,939,229	1,687,431	1,449,793	1,222,228	387,666	365,848	73,449	71,471	26,677	26,260	1,644	1,624		
	18-19	974,569	851,012	712,680	600,212	177,303	168,033	49,695	48,400	31,675	31,259	3,216	3,107		
	20-21	540,595	445,041	420,707	330,696	69,635	65,335	21,926	21,167	22,926	22,512	5,402	5,330		
	22-23	110,609	100,640	72,856	63,932	16,817	16,078	6,237	6,151	9,736	9,615	4,964	4,864		
	24+	121,694	102,621	94,630	76,344	10,235	9,672	4,062	4,030	7,325	7,190	5,443	5,384		
Less than 20	All Ages	977,371	942,741	730,980	699,876	201,121	198,035	34,725	34,430	10,301	10,187	244	213		
	10-11	43,414	41,666	38,780	37,086	4,414	4,360	201	201	19	19	..	..
	12-13	158,947	153,208	131,110	125,772	25,383	25,025	2,127	2,084	327	327	..	..
	14-15	370,058	361,296	280,478	272,756	77,236	76,270	10,306	10,248	2,037	2,021	..	..
	16-17	244,912	240,571	166,028	162,353	59,903	59,376	14,354	14,296	4,516	4,437	109	109		
	18-19	37,705	37,334	22,279	21,939	10,019	9,989	3,652	3,652	1,710	1,710	45	45		
20-29	All Ages	3,057,961	2,928,246	2,197,978	2,088,518	627,594	610,922	137,257	134,510	81,987	81,258	13,146	13,038		
	10-11	110,836	105,646	95,082	90,439	14,359	13,860	1,077	1,029	300	300	19	19		
	12-13	371,090	355,356	299,847	285,961	63,956	62,389	6,142	5,878	1,035	1,020	108	108		
	14-15	954,841	918,964	712,589	682,476	202,773	197,789	30,931	30,278	7,893	7,796	655	625		
	16-17	730,237	707,181	500,071	481,500	172,703	168,815	39,752	39,256	16,845	16,744	865	865		
	18-19	447,842	435,341	289,569	279,561	99,800	97,978	33,419	32,915	23,164	22,999	1,889	1,889		
	20-21	188,398	184,209	117,112	113,607	35,214	34,800	14,997	14,873	17,488	17,367	3,587	3,562		
	22-23	49,275	48,571	26,334	25,823	8,612	8,489	4,221	4,221	7,306	7,286	2,804	2,752		
	24+	20,691	20,457	11,242	11,026	2,594	2,575	1,428	1,428	3,256	3,256	2,171	2,171		

0—39	2,182,001	2,010,126	1,736,006	1,584,760	365,923	348,381	47,287	44,936	24,119	23,512	8,667	8,538
All Ages	110,616	100,325	99,371	89,940	10,497	9,732	591	514	138	120	18	18
10—11	304,388	279,269	259,325	236,585	42,599	40,342	2,123	2,019	302	283	39	39
12—13	800,848	741,246	643,485	590,909	141,457	135,359	12,509	11,736	3,077	2,923	320	320
14—15	430,961	401,384	322,201	296,821	90,560	87,027	13,563	12,984	4,120	4,034	517	517
16—17	214,854	201,726	160,209	148,847	39,421	37,986	8,555	8,360	5,549	5,434	1,120	1,099
18—19	123,062	116,646	94,433	89,098	18,309	17,474	4,458	4,262	4,334	4,284	1,529	1,529
20—21	31,427	29,947	20,825	19,699	5,144	4,948	1,525	1,458	1,980	1,939	1,904	1,904
22—23	42,111	40,676	29,982	28,729	4,099	4,001	1,991	1,991	3,262	3,216	2,777	2,739
24+	3,819,516	2,151,872	3,454,022	1,883,294	332,928	242,487	24,033	19,150	7,076	5,674	1,457	1,267
40+	348,390	166,732	327,848	154,387	19,984	12,017	539	328	19	..	..	..
10—11	632,518	338,851	580,673	303,630	49,614	33,784	1,860	1,220	335	197	36	20
12—13	1,292,200	771,479	1,157,775	671,627	126,020	93,558	7,191	5,440	1,195	835	19	19
14—15	532,736	338,009	461,208	281,329	64,439	50,587	5,742	4,916	1,195	1,045	152	132
16—17	273,952	176,414	240,482	149,745	27,987	22,004	4,069	3,474	1,252	1,116	163	75
18—19	229,054	144,105	209,103	127,931	16,112	13,061	2,470	2,033	1,082	840	286	240
20—21	29,846	22,061	25,677	18,390	3,040	2,620	491	472	429	370	208	208
22—23	58,853	41,449	53,387	36,570	3,542	3,095	643	611	806	718	475	455
24+												

NOTE—1. 'All Ages' under columns 1 and 2 includes 'Age not Stated' and 'Age at Marriage not Stated' and age at marriage less than 10 years' respectively.
 2. 'Literate but below Middle' includes figures for Educational Levels not classifiable and Total includes Educational Level not Stated'.

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

Present Age	Number of Currently Married Women	Number of births last year	Last Year's births of Order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) All Religions					
All Ages . . .	2,755,350	248,877	69,184	58,601	118,563
Less than 15 . .	13,335	259	206	53	..
15—19 . . .	168,681	32,789	20,957	9,882	1,682
20—24 . . .	425,848	79,031	32,129	25,576	20,399
25—29 . . .	526,459	82,707	12,112	16,003	54,110
30—34 . . .	429,866	30,648	2,727	5,170	22,589
35—39 . . .	376,535	15,512	536	1,390	13,375
40—44 . . .	277,818	4,735	178	339	3,944
45—49 . . .	209,062	1,558	115	66	1,343
50+ . . .	326,253	1,446	209	123	977
(ii) Hindus					
All Ages . . .	2,404,178	208,834	61,104	51,203	94,913
Less than 15 . .	10,655	155	120	36	..
15—19 . . .	140,117	27,889	17,349	8,572	1,240
20—24 . . .	366,613	67,015	28,554	21,910	15,779
25—29 . . .	463,171	71,896	11,449	14,179	46,027
30—34 . . .	375,834	24,785	2,585	4,687	17,370
35—39 . . .	329,955	11,935	586	1,333	9,981
40—44 . . .	241,287	3,250	178	318	2,647
45—49 . . .	183,750	1,088	80	66	907
50+ . . .	291,489	1,189	148	102	879
(iii) Muslims					
All Ages . . .	309,918	37,481	7,593	6,722	22,360
Less than 15 . .	2,601	104	86	18	..
15—19 . . .	27,405	5,253	3,551	1,259	402
20—24 . . .	53,547	11,197	3,268	3,420	4,354
25—29 . . .	55,337	9,949	528	1,612	7,571
30—34 . . .	47,720	5,484	99	355	5,011
35—39 . . .	40,704	3,387	..	18	3,245
40—44 . . .	31,767	1,352	..	20	1,181
45—49 . . .	21,393	435	..	..	435
50+ . . .	29,299	257	61	20	99
(iv) Christians					
All Ages . . .	17,265	1,221	227	308	686
Less than 15 . .	40	..	..	..	..
15—19 . . .	385	52	16	17	19
20—24 . . .	2,649	407	115	105	208
25—29 . . .	3,384	460	80	99	319
30—34 . . .	2,765	178	..	69	109
35—39 . . .	2,742	94	..	20	95
40—44 . . .	1,854	16	..	..	16
45—49 . . .	1,565	15	15	..	..
50+ . . .	1,881	..	..	..	..

NOTE

- (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.
(ii) 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.
(iii) Column 3 includes births whose order was not stated.

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

Present Age	Number of Currently Married Women	Number of Births Last Year	Last Year's Births of Order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) All Religions					
All Ages	8,035,487	1,090,917	278,519	229,330	576,422
Less than 15	77,294	2,034	1,862	117	..
15—19	865,447	153,459	114,030	30,992	7,399
20—24	1,508,778	352,897	124,780	122,838	103,626
25—29	1,419,467	276,756	30,137	57,046	188,357
30—34	1,071,314	154,399	5,536	12,332	135,490
35—39	938,812	91,931	1,484	4,132	85,548
40—44	736,603	37,895	140	1,076	36,430
45—49	560,338	14,145	179	295	13,294
50+	854,930	7,179	331	422	6,177
(ii) Hindus					
All Ages	5,839,278	758,812	201,588	166,198	386,708
Less than 15	46,672	1,182	1,048	78	..
15—19	596,030	105,455	80,013	20,381	4,393
20—24	1,089,115	253,602	92,211	89,701	70,658
25—29	1,035,704	195,644	22,402	42,576	129,999
30—34	788,841	104,082	4,259	9,143	90,070
35—39	693,825	60,589	1,084	3,114	55,831
40—44	543,781	24,456	119	743	23,346
45—49	415,967	9,048	120	175	8,476
50+	627,307	4,616	291	242	3,872
(iii) Muslims					
All Ages	2,058,735	317,105	72,514	59,725	182,731
Less than 15	29,862	852	813	39	..
15—19	258,476	46,463	32,812	10,368	2,967
20—24	394,999	94,025	30,019	31,690	31,808
25—29	359,567	77,139	7,209	13,249	56,132
30—34	264,273	48,221	1,200	2,869	43,721
35—39	227,972	30,095	361	856	28,667
40—44	178,909	12,979	20	333	12,626
45—49	133,765	4,746	40	100	4,507
50+	210,465	2,501	40	179	2,263
(iv) Christians					
All Ages	51,117	6,240	1,980	1,312	2,832
Less than 15	265	..	..	..	..
15—19	3,207	625	506	118	..
20—24	9,379	2,367	1,210	557	505
25—29	9,746	1,531	190	490	851
30—34	6,716	931	57	127	746
35—39	6,755	556	16	19	522
40—44	4,809	65	..	..	65
45—49	3,907	125	..	..	126
50+	6,334	40	..	..	20

NOTE

- (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.
(ii) 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.
(iii) Column 3 includes births whose order was not stated.

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

Present Age	Total ever married Women	Parity				Total Children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	3,319,079	22,459	536,801	565,519	1,672,113	10,092,721	5,378,761	4,713,960
Less than 15	13,596	7,943	706	242	..	1,190	662	5,209
15—19	171,972	42,980	53,858	19,681	5,240	109,932	55,827	54,104
20—24	434,158	50,993	142,565	103,684	71,392	596,243	312,210	284,033
25—29	539,041	31,980	118,490	128,139	217,092	1,217,248	653,323	563,925
30—34	447,402	17,452	67,535	98,362	238,119	1,295,325	678,202	617,122
35—39	402,541	14,230	39,008	69,758	257,861	1,420,697	746,595	674,102
40—44	319,531	10,724	25,857	44,880	219,900	1,273,182	675,737	597,445
45—49	263,649	9,873	19,863	29,661	188,635	1,138,746	614,261	524,485
50+	725,069	38,203	68,670	70,874	473,189	3,036,472	1,640,205	1,396,268
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	2,912,219	195,612	483,266	509,344	1,444,868	8,720,676	4,633,794	4,086,882
Less than 15	10,858	6,517	477	168	..	813	376	437
15—19	142,808	36,626	44,335	16,412	4,086	90,185	45,462	44,723
20—24	373,349	44,764	125,704	88,859	56,347	495,271	258,674	236,597
25—29	474,273	27,812	110,273	115,304	181,152	1,035,318	556,877	478,440
30—34	391,475	15,170	62,971	91,262	199,538	1,084,235	565,818	518,417
35—39	353,081	12,731	36,174	65,168	220,217	1,201,010	628,679	572,331
40—44	277,705	9,212	23,167	40,767	188,887	1,080,020	569,654	510,366
45—49	232,590	8,667	18,090	27,096	164,981	987,596	529,893	457,702
50+	654,546	33,943	61,841	64,114	428,060	2,742,948	1,476,878	1,266,071
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	359,695	24,248	46,690	46,988	204,311	1,240,794	673,317	567,478
Less than 15	2,641	1,346	228	57	..	342	268	74
15—19	27,981	5,988	9,241	3,136	1,115	19,081	9,991	9,090
20—24	54,999	5,047	15,044	13,573	14,297	94,216	50,083	44,134
25—29	57,027	2,888	6,546	10,630	32,615	167,112	88,554	78,658
30—34	49,441	1,843	3,713	5,384	35,355	194,050	103,230	90,820
35—39	43,291	1,295	2,268	3,436	33,689	199,363	106,933	92,430
40—44	36,740	1,360	2,397	3,376	27,320	173,348	95,270	78,078
45—49	26,447	952	13,321	1,790	20,695	134,140	74,726	59,414
50+	60,984	3,529	5,903	5,586	39,139	258,776	144,044	114,732
(iv) Christians								
All Ages	20,596	1,943	3,137	4,592	9,438	55,466	29,453	26,013
Less than 15	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	410	147	61	36	19	190	72	118
20—24	2,748	536	874	676	406	3,578	1,908	1,670
25—29	3,509	276	805	1,014	1,093	6,990	3,748	3,242
30—34	2,851	212	352	901	1,271	7,240	3,886	3,354
35—39	2,993	144	2,274	791	1,689	9,271	4,628	4,643
40—44	2,090	77	173	384	1,318	7,195	3,913	3,282
45—49	1,948	83	240	401	1,168	7,116	4,063	3,054
50+	4,008	428	358	389	2,476	13,886	7,235	6,650

NOTE

- (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.
(ii) All religions includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.
(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'Not Stated'.
(iv) Columns 7, 8 & 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'not stated'.

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

Present Age	Total ever married Women	Parity				Total Children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	10,040,226	904,415	1,380,778	1,362,342	5,689,200	35,172,925	18,400,362	16,772,563
Less than 15	80,624	57,339	3,434	479	..	4,392	2,301	2,091
15—19	896,748	346,056	281,910	74,088	18,936	490,352	250,267	240,085
20—24	1,568,744	205,433	495,509	419,709	298,760	2,369,169	1,215,021	1,154,148
25—29	1,489,217	76,772	215,464	339,415	782,840	4,029,057	2,067,700	1,961,357
30—34	1,144,845	36,403	82,043	151,287	835,626	4,348,564	2,234,311	2,114,253
35—39	1,037,156	27,004	47,131	86,880	845,547	4,872,846	2,531,926	2,340,920
40—44	886,364	25,174	37,085	59,332	735,351	4,624,328	2,415,751	2,208,577
45—49	755,867	23,618	34,997	47,047	620,405	4,096,446	2,164,298	1,932,148
50+	2,177,286	106,265	182,805	183,645	1,550,011	10,327,228	5,513,363	4,813,865
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	7,371,531	666,310	1,013,954	1,025,795	4,171,167	25,457,970	13,298,236	12,159,734
Less than 15	48,591	35,459	1,825	307	..	2,438	1,312	1,126
15—19	614,576	247,850	192,763	48,257	11,051	324,224	164,824	159,400
20—24	1,127,358	152,296	363,728	306,506	202,893	1,671,488	854,059	817,429
25—29	1,084,852	58,435	160,525	257,295	556,825	2,858,419	1,467,621	1,390,798
30—34	843,063	27,005	62,521	117,969	607,520	3,101,256	1,589,652	1,511,605
35—39	768,148	20,537	35,438	69,546	620,594	3,484,237	1,809,572	1,674,665
40—44	656,988	19,420	28,036	45,619	541,812	3,323,357	1,733,505	1,589,853
45—49	567,537	18,871	27,289	36,535	462,556	2,992,953	1,575,206	1,417,747
50+	1,657,631	86,107	141,489	143,446	1,166,451	7,691,179	4,098,098	3,593,081
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	2,498,162	216,686	341,357	311,824	1,430,386	9,190,482	4,830,203	4,360,279
Less than 15	31,253	21,238	1,590	152	..	1,895	969	926
15—19	270,643	92,386	85,612	25,374	7,704	161,072	82,908	78,164
20—24	415,504	47,723	122,982	107,569	92,610	666,918	345,188	321,729
25—29	378,461	15,916	50,270	75,120	215,824	1,113,041	570,533	542,508
30—34	281,758	7,794	17,405	30,185	216,046	1,185,167	612,769	572,398
35—39	250,472	5,513	10,285	15,213	211,491	1,315,027	684,026	631,001
40—44	212,901	4,832	7,892	12,083	181,319	1,228,991	646,545	582,446
45—49	174,580	3,891	6,933	9,233	147,620	1,040,085	556,157	483,928
50+	482,020	17,374	38,328	36,751	357,530	2,476,283	1,330,113	1,146,170
(iv) Christians								
All Ages	59,621	5,872	8,618	8,373	32,931	202,205	104,316	97,888
Less than 15	265	224	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	3,376	1,606	966	200	123	1,801	903	897
20—24	9,651	1,793	3,365	1,964	1,362	11,937	6,131	5,806
25—29	10,054	637	1,801	2,700	4,192	24,219	12,243	11,977
30—34	7,275	477	611	1,003	4,732	24,680	12,858	11,822
35—39	7,091	144	394	620	5,704	31,982	16,413	15,569
40—44	5,759	86	428	562	4,528	28,629	13,777	14,852
45—49	4,783	293	262	427	3,738	23,451	12,494	10,957
50+	11,368	613	791	898	8,549	55,506	29,498	26,008

NOTE

- (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age' not stated.
(ii) 'All religions' includes 'Religion' not stated and other religions.
(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'Not Stated'.
(iv) Columns 7, 8 & 9 exclude children of ever married women with partly. 'not stated'.

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

Present Age	Total ever married Women	Number of Surviving Children				Total Surviving Children		
		0	1	2	3 and Above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages .	3,319,079	246,666	586,175	605,664	1,664,814	9,028,921	4,826,783	4,202,138
Less than 15 .	13,596	7,983	717	190	..	1,098	589	509
15—19 .	171,972	45,243	58,532	14,209	3,775	98,805	47,836	50,969
20—24 .	434,158	55,088	148,730	104,672	60,144	559,371	292,702	266,669
25—29 .	539,441	34,874	125,660	135,042	200,125	1,138,225	610,918	527,308
30—34 .	447,402	19,458	72,506	105,605	223,900	1,198,427	626,666	571,761
35—39 .	402,541	15,988	43,111	75,776	245,982	1,298,093	684,151	613,942
40—44 .	319,531	12,282	29,014	49,959	210,106	1,146,598	611,338	535,260
45—49 .	263,649	11,091	22,782	33,746	180,413	1,019,072	552,542	466,530
50+ .	725,069	44,489	84,851	86,228	435,369	2,565,699	1,398,371	1,167,328
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages .	2,912,219	215,249	525,881	543,163	1,348,795	7,821,353	4,166,845	3,654,508
Less than 15 .	10,858	6,557	471	133	..	738	321	416
15—19 .	142,808	38,514	48,823	11,266	2,856	80,307	38,226	42,082
20—24 .	373,349	48,299	130,565	89,596	47,213	465,723	242,726	222,997
25—29 .	474,273	30,483	116,293	120,833	167,932	972,494	523,590	448,903
30—34 .	391,475	17,009	67,298	97,532	187,102	1,005,775	523,736	482,039
35—39 .	353,081	14,313	39,843	70,468	209,667	1,101,488	578,230	523,257
40—44 .	277,705	10,539	25,825	45,088	180,579	976,387	516,554	459,833
45—49 .	232,590	9,808	20,548	30,424	158,055	887,007	478,241	408,766
50+ .	654,546	39,556	75,961	77,646	397,797	2,328,263	1,263,808	1,064,455
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages .	359,795	26,424	52,640	53,334	189,839	1,085,810	593,129	492,682
Less than 15 .	2,641	1,346	246	40	..	325	205	74
15—19 .	27,981	6,342	9,429	2,829	880	17,872	9,256	8,616
20—24 .	54,999	5,543	16,280	13,899	12,238	87,143	46,730	40,413
25—29 .	57,027	3,111	7,656	11,873	30,037	151,529	79,842	71,687
30—34 .	49,441	1,990	4,297	6,318	33,690	176,304	94,149	82,155
35—39 .	43,291	1,471	2,681	4,048	32,490	177,423	95,518	81,906
40—44 .	36,740	1,591	2,753	4,085	26,022	152,113	84,836	67,277
45—49 .	26,447	1,012	1,687	2,547	19,522	116,484	65,401	51,082
50+ .	60,984	4,017	7,594	7,657	34,891	206,299	116,930	89,369
(iv) Christians								
All Ages .	20,596	2,021	3,485	4,730	8,876	51,156	27,266	23,889
Less than 15 .	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 .	410	147	61	36	19	190	72	118
20—24 .	2,748	536	965	640	350	3,431	1,781	1,650
25—29 .	3,509	276	846	1,080	984	6,654	3,521	3,133
30—34 .	2,851	232	391	939	1,232	6,807	3,651	3,156
35—39 .	2,993	144	274	830	1,650	8,706	4,346	4,360
40—44 .	2,090	77	241	378	1,258	6,494	3,569	2,925
45—49 .	1,948	83	260	421	1,128	6,588	3,782	2,806
50+ .	4,008	486	446	406	2,313	12,285	6,544	5,741

NOTE

- (i) 'All ages' includes 'Age' not stated.
(ii) Column 2 includes ever married women who have not reported the number of surviving children.
(iii) All religions includes 'Religion not stated' and other religions.

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

Present Age	Total ever married Woman	Number of Surviving Children				Total Surviving Children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) All Religions								
All Ages	10,040,226	1,025,639	1,615,215	1,578,645	5,117,235	29,166,592	15,346,772	13,819,820
Less than 15	80,624	57,666	3,205	381	..	3,967	2,060	1,907
15—19	896,748	266,576	283,768	59,911	10,736	437,070	220,813	216,257
20—24	1,568,744	235,863	548,147	415,031	220,369	2,107,965	1,072,009	1,035,956
25—29	1,489,217	91,800	261,110	391,869	669,712	3,524,733	1,805,697	1,719,036
30—34	1,144,845	43,687	104,764	190,981	765,929	3,755,716	1,932,516	1,823,200
35—39	1,037,156	32,093	63,401	117,054	794,005	4,136,478	2,157,346	1,979,132
40—44	886,364	30,849	49,519	81,242	695,330	3,861,881	2,031,081	1,830,799
45—49	755,867	29,233	45,453	66,476	584,905	3,368,779	1,802,763	1,566,016
50+	2,177,286	137,500	255,388	255,155	1,374,684	7,961,206	4,318,103	3,643,103
(ii) Hindus								
All Ages	7,371,531	754,421	1,186,131	1,189,607	3,747,067	21,177,258	11,130,508	10,046,749
Less than 15	48,591	35,607	1,736	247	..	2,230	1,211	1,019
15—19	614,576	261,023	194,185	38,376	6,336	290,560	145,980	144,580
20—24	1,127,358	173,106	400,883	303,496	147,937	1,493,044	757,009	736,035
25—29	1,084,852	69,144	193,661	296,386	473,891	2,510,606	1,287,724	1,222,883
30—34	843,063	32,411	79,504	148,085	555,014	2,683,077	1,377,165	1,305,912
35—39	768,148	24,652	47,323	93,010	581,130	2,968,668	1,548,764	1,419,904
40—44	656,988	23,490	37,480	61,976	511,941	2,786,947	1,463,936	1,323,011
45—49	567,537	23,415	34,955	50,735	436,147	2,471,317	1,316,254	1,155,064
50+	1,657,631	111,222	196,023	196,902	1,033,345	5,963,691	3,228,915	2,734,775
(iii) Muslims								
All Ages	2,498,162	247,742	400,531	361,001	1,290,979	7,538,443	3,983,400	3,555,043
Less than 15	31,253	21,417	1,450	114	..	1,678	829	849
15—19	270,643	99,373	86,258	21,163	4,283	142,092	72,699	69,393
20—24	415,504	56,970	138,127	105,954	69,834	586,220	300,389	285,831
25—29	378,461	20,074	61,911	88,175	186,969	962,030	491,257	470,772
30—34	281,758	9,450	22,953	39,240	199,787	1,016,565	526,643	489,922
35—39	250,472	6,468	14,277	21,391	200,363	1,103,392	575,421	527,970
40—44	212,901	6,276	10,597	17,235	169,017	1,012,631	536,439	476,192
45—49	174,580	4,838	9,421	14,043	139,375	843,720	458,826	384,893
50+	482,020	22,856	55,457	53,543	318,127	1,868,557	1,020,103	848,454
(iv) Christians								
All Ages	59,621	6,584	9,808	9,600	29,801	70,695	87,705	82,990
Less than 15	265	224	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	3,376	1,647	998	172	78	1,578	766	812
20—24	9,651	1,979	3,457	1,995	1,052	10,922	5,497	5,424
25—29	10,054	693	2,199	2,811	3,626	21,414	11,034	10,380
30—34	7,275	581	697	1,149	4,396	22,061	11,409	10,652
35—39	7,091	144	554	861	5,304	27,529	13,868	13,661
40—44	5,759	188	492	695	4,227	23,982	11,445	12,537
45—49	4,783	375	379	549	3,419	19,819	10,346	9,473
50+	11,368	753	1,032	1,369	7,697	43,389	23,339	20,050

NOTE

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

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

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