



# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

**SERIES 18**

**RAJASTHAN**

**PART II—SPECIAL**

**REPORT AND TABLES  
5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA**

**P. PADMANABHA  
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE  
REGISTRAR GENERAL &  
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA**



## **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 presents 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 Rajasthan State on the basis of the 5 per cent area sample.

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

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

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

**NEW DELHI**  
September 1, 1983

**P. PADMANABHA**  
*Registrar General and*  
*Census Commissioner, India*



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**PART I**  
**REPORT**



## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Appendix II. PCA values have been used as control. The multipliers used in estimation were not necessarily integers. The estimated values were than 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 also be noted that due to rounding off, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, percentages need not necessarily add up to 100.**

*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 Islands
- 9 Arunachal Pradesh
- 10 Chandigarh
- 11 Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- 12 Delhi
- 13 Goa, Daman & Diu
- 14 Lakshadweep
- 15 Mizoram
- 16 Pondicherry

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

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

For the purpose of sample selection, the control sheets for the selection of 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks (Form I, Form II, Form III) are required. As per instructions in the Annex 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 Forms I and II, check whether the figure in column 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 block 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 blocks 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)  $\frac{\text{(The number of sample blocks in the charge)}}{4}$  ignoring remainder

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

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

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

**Column 7 : Starting position in the next charge— 4 minus column 6 :** 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 charge-wise town list of selected enumeration blocks and communicate them to regional tabulation office.

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

These instructions indicate the way in which the 5 per cent sample blocks will be selected in each rural charge. Form A.T. 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 A.T. III. The instructions for filling up Form A.T. 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 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 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 A.T. 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/Union Territory and to ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately control sheet, A.T. 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.



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/Union Territory, 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 advanced tabulation".

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981***Form A.T.—I***Control Sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample blocks for advance tabulation  
for Part II States—City**

State.....

District.....

City.....

Random Start.....

Name of charge or Number	Total Number of 20 per cent sample blocks in the charge	Position of the first enumeration block 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.—II*

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

State.....

District.....

Random Start.....

---

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

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*Form A.T.—III*

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

State.....

District.....

---

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

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**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981***Form A.T.—IV***Control Sheet for the selection of 5 per cent sample of blocks for  
advance tabulation—Part III States**

State.....

District.....

Random Start.....

Name of charge or number	Total Number of blocks in the charge	Number of the first block selected	List of enumeration blocks selected	Number of blocks in the sample	Number of the last block selected	Number of block left out col. (2) — col. (6)	Starting block of the next charge 20— column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

*Estimation Procedure for 5 per cent sample data***General**

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

Step- I : Prepare Table 1 based on 5 per cent sample for each tabulation area.

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

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

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

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  $k^{\text{th}}$  industry group,  $j^{\text{th}}$  literacy group and  $i^{\text{th}}$  sex group. The corresponding full count values wherever available based on the Primary Census Abstract will be denoted by  $N_{ijk}$

In table 1, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers in Household Industry, Other Workers, 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 the 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 Primary Census Abstract prepare the following Table 2 sexwise

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)

**TABLE 2**  
**Sample and full count values of marginal workers, non-workers and those seeking work**

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

(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-worker 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 1 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 column-wise and get new column totals. The column totals give estimated number of persons seeking/available for work and not seeking/not available for work. These should be made to tally with the full count (PCA) value. For this calculate  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  where

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

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

Multiply the new entries in column 1, by  $c_1$  and new entries in column 2 by  $c_2$  i.e.  $n_{1.5}(1,0)$  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 column-wise as in step (ii). A repetition of these adjustments row-wise and column-wise alternately will finally lead to a set of values for the cells which add up both row-wise and column-wise to the PCA values.

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

**Stage II :** Assemble the full count values of C, AL, HHI, OW, literates, illiterates and the IFCV's of marginal workers seeking/available for work, not seeking/not available for work, sexwise. The IFCV's referred to will have to be from stage I. It may be noted that the PCA give only the marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking/available for work and only stage I will give persons seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers.

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

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

$$\text{i.e. } r_1 = \frac{\text{Number of male cultivators in PCA}}{\text{Number of male cultivators in sample}} = \frac{N_{1.1}}{n_{1.1}}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\text{Number of male agricultural labourers in PCA}}{\text{Number of male agricultural labourers in the sample}} = \frac{N_{1.2}}{n_{1.2}}$$

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

(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, ..., 8, by  $r_2, r_3, \dots, r_8$  respectively. These steps make the row totals tally with the PCA totals.

Work Category	Literates	Illiterates	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	$n_{111}$	$n_{121}$	$n_{1.1}$	$N_{1.1}$
Agricultural labourers	$n_{112}$	$n_{122}$	$n_{1.2}$	$N_{1.2}$
Household industries	$n_{113}$	$n_{123}$	$n_{1.3}$	$N_{1.3}$
Other workers	$n_{114}$	$n_{124}$	$n_{1.4}$	$N_{1.4}$
<i>Marginal workers</i>	—	—	—	—
Seeking work	$n_{115}$	$n_{125}$	$n_{1.5}$	$N'_{1.5}$
Not seeking work	$n_{116}$	$n_{126}$	$n_{1.6}$	$N'_{1.6}$
<i>Non-workers</i>	—	—	—	—
Seeking work	$n_{117}$	$n_{127}$	$n_{1.7}$	$N'_{1.7}$
Not seeking work	$n_{118}$	$n_{128}$	$n_{1.8}$	$N'_{1.8}$
Sample total	$n_{11.}$	$n_{12.}$	$n_{1..}$	—
Full count (PCA) value	$N_{11}$	$N_{12}$	—	$N_{1..}$

Note :  $N'_{1.5}$ ,  $N'_{1.6}$ ,  $N'_{1.7}$ ,  $N'_{1.8}$  are IFCV's. They add to the full count marginal workers, non-workers and those seeking/available for work.

(ii) (a) Add up the values obtained in Step II above column-wise. 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 column-wise.

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

The estimated cell values obtained will be called 'Iterated Full Count Value' (IFCV). At the end of our calculations we should have  $8 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$  'IFCVs' for each tabulation area. (8 for worker 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.

**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 household industry	$N_{113}$	$n_{113}$	$I_{113}$	$N_{123}$	$n_{123}$	$I_{123}$
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  $n_{ijk}$  persons in the  $ijk^{\text{th}}$  group.

**Step IV : Assigning the weights to individual records**

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

**Step V : Estimation of final values**

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

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

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

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

This gives the estimated number of married females in the age group 15-19.

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

- (i) Sort out the records relating to currently married women in the age group 15-19.
- (ii) For each woman in this group, multiply the number of children ever born by the 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  $j^{\text{th}}$  person in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cell would be.

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

$x_{ij}$  = 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 Rajasthan according to the 1981 Census is 34.26 millions consisting of 17.85 million males and 16.41 million females. Statement I presents the population of Rajasthan 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 Rajasthan, 1901-81

Census year	India		Rajasthan	
	Population	Growth rate	Population	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	...	10,294,090	...
1911	252,093,390	+ 5.75	10,983,509	+ 6.70
1921	251,321,213	- 0.31	10,292,648	- 6.29
1931	278,977,238	+ 11.00	11,747,974	+ 14.14
1941	318,660,580	+ 14.22	13,863,859	+ 18.01
1951	361,088,090	+ 13.31	15,970,774	+ 15.20
1961	439,234,771	+ 21.51	20,155,602	+ 26.20
1971*	548,159,653	+ 24.80	25,765,806	+ 27.83
1981	685,184,692†	+ 25.00	34,261,862	+ 32.97

\* As on 1st April, 1971

† Includes projected population of Assam.

The population growth rate which was below 1 per cent per annum before 1921, increased to above 1.3 per cent per annum during the decades 1921-31, 1931-41 and 1941-51. The growth rate has been above 2.3 per cent per annum for the last 30 years. The decade 1971-81 has seen the highest growth rate for the state of Rajasthan during the last 80 years, the decadal growth rate being 32.97 per cent. The corresponding annual growth rate is 2.87 percent.

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

**STATEMENT 2**  
**Sex ratio in Rajasthan, 1901-81**

Census year	Rajasthan			India
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1901	5,403,989	4,890,101	905	972
1911	5,756,206	5,227,303	908	964
1921	5,429,378	4,863,270	896	955
1931	6,160,610	5,587,364	907	950
1941	7,274,679	6,589,180	906	945
1951	8,313,883	7,656,891	921	946
1961	10,564,082	9,591,520	908	941
1971	13,484,383	12,281,423	911	930
1981	17,854,154	16,407,708	919	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 but has improved over the last 20 years. However, it is much below the national average.

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 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age.

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

STATEMENT 3

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

Age group	1961			1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	16.06	15.54	16.64	15.51	15.16	15.89	14.13	13.67	14.62
5—9	14.95	14.94	14.96	15.71	15.84	15.57	15.03	15.00	15.06
10—14	11.62	12.11	11.08	12.95	13.35	12.51	13.41	13.65	13.15
15—19	8.09	8.29	7.88	8.49	8.83	8.11	9.48	9.94	8.98
20—24	8.61	8.09	9.19	7.66	7.28	8.08	8.30	8.11	8.51
25—29	8.32	8.24	8.41	7.30	7.03	7.61	7.31	7.32	7.30
30—34	7.08	7.09	7.07	6.69	6.56	6.83	6.14	6.14	6.15
35—39	5.22	5.28	5.24	5.42	5.47	5.36	5.24	5.19	5.29
40—44	5.27	5.25	5.29	5.06	5.06	5.07	4.86	4.97	4.73
45—49	3.63	3.79	3.44	3.66	3.71	3.60	3.98	3.96	4.00
50—54	4.12	4.34	3.88	3.96	4.07	3.88	3.81	4.05	3.55
55—59	1.81	1.94	1.66	2.06	2.12	2.00	2.23	2.18	2.30
60—64	2.60	2.57	2.64	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.71	2.64	2.79
65—69	0.84	0.85	0.83	1.06	1.10	1.01	1.27	1.19	1.35
70+	1.70	1.60	1.81	1.65	1.60	1.70	2.06	1.94	2.18
Age not stated	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04

The proportion of population in the age group 0-9 has declined slightly from 31.22 per cent in 1971 to 29.16 per cent in 1981. In 1961, the proportion was 31.01 per cent. The proportion in the group 0-14 has declined from 42.63 per cent in 1961 to 44.17 per cent in 1971 and to 42.57 per cent in 1981. The slight decline in the proportion of population in the age group 0-9 has been more due to the decline in the age group 0-4. It would appear that fertility has started declining during the latter half of last decade.

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

#### STATEMENT 4

##### Child woman ratio - Rajasthan, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age group	Child woman ratio			Per cent change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71 (a)	1971-81 (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-4	727	728	656	- 0.1	+9.9
15-49					
5-9	741	816	794	- 8.9	+2.7
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 positive percentage change indicates decline in fertility itself, while a negative sign indicates that fertility has increased. From Statement 4 it will be seen that fertility had declined during both the quinquenniums of the 1971-81 decade compared to the corresponding quinquenniums of the preceding decade. A decline is only nominal in 1971-76 compared to that during 1961-66. It is only in the quinquennium 1976-81 that a higher decline is noticed compared to the level 10 years ago. However, the CWR corresponding to the age group 5-9/20-54 is higher than in 1981 compared to 1961. In general, it would appear that the fertility in Rajasthan had increased in the decade 1961-71. The decline in fertility in the State during the decade 1971-81 has at least arrested the increasing trend in the earlier decade.

#### Mean and Median Age of the Population

From the table showing the number of persons by age groups, the average age of population of Rajasthan works out to 24.00 years for males and females. The corresponding ages in 1971 were 23.5 years. This indicates that the population of Rajasthan 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 slightly lesser proportion of persons in the younger ages.

That the population of Rajasthan 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 19.0 years for males and females against 18.2 years for males and 18.7 years for females in 1971.

## Chapter 4

### MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of a person has been recorded on the basis of whether one was never married, currently married, widowed, 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 every one as never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 Census there were 79.2 lakh married males and 79.9 lakh married females in Rajasthan. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 59.1 lakh males and 60.2 lakh females. Of the 79.9 lakh married females, 59.5 lakh females were in the reproductive age group 15-44. In 1971 there were 46.0 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 29.3 per cent which is lower than that of the growth of population.

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

About 27.34 per cent of the males in the age group 15-19 are married. The corresponding percentage in rural and urban areas of Rajasthan are 31.11 and 15.99. The proportion married rises sharply to 64.53 per cent in the age group 20-24.

Among females 18.31 per cent in the age group 10-14 and 64.25 per cent in the age group 15-19 are married. In the rural areas one out of five females in the age group 10-14 is married. Even in urban areas one out of ten females in this age group is married. The statement also indicates that both in rural and urban areas the proportion of widowed females increases sharply after age group 45-49.

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

## STATEMENT 5

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

Age groups	Males Females	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	Males	44.37	2.56	0.12	44.62	2.79	0.14	43.47	1.72	0.06
	Females	48.68	7.12	0.10	40.31	7.19	0.10	46.23	6.82	0.12
0—9	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	Males	8.12	0.07	0.01	9.14	0.08	0.01	4.07	0.03	...
	Females	18.31	0.07	0.01	20.33	0.09	0.01	10.31	0.02	0.01
15—19	Males	27.34	0.23	0.05	31.11	0.28	0.06	15.99	0.09	0.02
	Females	64.25	0.23	0.11	69.62	0.25	0.11	46.72	0.16	0.11
20—24	Males	64.53	0.63	0.21	70.15	0.75	0.25	49.73	0.31	0.09
	Females	94.71	0.52	0.22	97.04	0.52	0.22	87.17	0.52	0.23
25—29	Males	88.40	1.00	0.32	89.27	1.19	0.40	85.77	0.42	0.10
	Females	97.94	1.11	0.25	98.46	1.07	0.23	96.14	1.25	0.31
30—34	Males	93.61	17.18	0.30	93.16	1.91	0.33	95.10	0.86	0.19
	Females	96.92	2.62	0.21	97.04	2.64	0.20	96.48	2.53	0.24
35—39	Males	94.53	2.50	0.32	93.96	2.82	0.38	96.47	1.40	0.12
	Females	95.52	4.17	0.19	95.67	4.09	0.18	94.97	4.50	0.21
40—44	Males	92.94	4.00	0.26	92.17	4.46	0.30	95.87	2.26	0.13
	Females	90.31	9.38	0.21	90.37	9.38	0.17	90.04	9.35	0.35
45—49	Males	92.23	5.19	0.18	91.48	5.77	0.18	95.06	2.99	0.15
	Females	88.23	11.54	0.13	88.74	11.09	0.13	86.13	13.37	0.15
50—54	Males	88.78	8.41	0.19	88.26	8.83	0.21	90.99	6.61	0.13
	Females	71.95	27.68	0.20	72.09	27.57	0.19	71.34	28.17	0.26
55—59	Males	87.58	9.65	0.15	86.89	10.14	0.16	90.31	7.70	0.09
	Females	73.48	26.34	0.08	74.43	25.44	0.09	69.45	30.17	0.05
60—64	Males	81.31	15.68	0.11	80.53	16.31	0.10	85.12	12.58	0.14
	Females	42.29	57.46	0.12	42.45	57.32	0.13	41.58	58.11	0.07
65—69	Males	78.17	18.83	0.18	77.65	19.20	0.17	80.47	17.20	0.24
	Females	43.51	56.30	0.06	44.49	55.35	0.08	39.38	60.36	...
70+	Males	67.48	29.51	0.15	66.99	29.93	0.18	69.73	27.61	0.03
	Females	20.70	78.94	0.08	20.56	79.10	0.10	21.26	78.28	...
Age not stated	Males	47.25	3.93	0.23	56.24	3.34	0.35	30.72	5.05	...
	Females	34.55	6.43	0.33	41.69	7.78	0.55	24.16	4.45	...
15—44	Females	88.54	2.37	0.19	90.41	2.41	0.18	81.87	2.22	0.23
15—49	Females	88.51	3.19	0.19	90.26	3.21	0.18	82.21	3.12	0.22

**STATEMENT 6**  
**Percentage distribution of population of Rajasthan 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	1981	52.93	44.07	52.44	43.37	54.73	46.79
Married	1971	52.99	43.08	52.43	42.53	55.52	45.73
Married	1981	44.37	48.68	44.62	49.31	43.47	46.23
	1971	43.81	49.05	44.18	49.56	42.12	46.61
Widowed	1981	2.56	7.12	2.78	7.19	1.72	6.82
	1971	3.11	7.80	3.30	7.85	2.23	7.55
Divorced/	1981	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.12
Separated	1971	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02

A larger proportion of males are never married compared to 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.

There is a fall in the proportion never-married during the decade in rural and urban areas among both males and females.

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

## STATEMENT 7

**Proportion (per cent) of females currently married by age group, 1961, 1971  
and 1981—Rajasthan**

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	50.12	49.56	49.31	47.72	46.61	46.23
10—14	34.95	27.32	20.33	20.57	13.88	10.31
15—19	86.10	79.10	69.62	75.62	60.83	46.72
20—24	97.36	97.78	97.04	94.02	91.71	87.17
25—29	97.18	98.29	98.46	96.20	97.10	96.14
30—34	93.90	96.34	97.04	93.61	96.42	96.48
35—39	90.24	93.95	95.67	90.32	94.78	94.97
40—44	80.24	87.35	90.37	81.52	88.07	90.04
45—49	74.70	83.41	88.74	75.67	82.91	86.13
50—54	65.20	65.33	72.09	56.55	65.78	71.34
55—59	53.57	64.70	74.43	54.54	64.25	69.45
60—64	28.55	35.55	42.45	29.87	35.03	41.58
65—69	28.70	36.26	44.49	29.85	34.23	39.38
70+	14.53	19.38	20.56	14.59	17.49	21.26
A.N.S.	10.21	18.76	41.69	20.54	26.61	24.16
15—44	91.75	92.22	90.41	88.82	86.53	81.87
15—49	90.48	91.51	90.26	87.87	86.25	82.21

It is observed that the proportion of married females rises sharply between the age group 10-14 and 15-19 and reaches the maximum of 98.5 per cent in the rural areas in the age group 25-29. In urban areas the maximum rise in the proportion occurs between ages 15-19 and 20-24. The proportion married reaches a maximum of 96.5 per cent in the age group 30-34 in urban areas. Compared to 1971 the proportion of married females has fallen significantly in the age group 10-14 and 15-19 in rural areas and in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 in urban areas indicating that female age at marriage has been rising during the decade even if at a slow pace. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group 15-44 has declined between 1971 and 1981 from 92.22 per cent to 90.41 per cent in rural areas. In urban areas the percentage has declined from 86.53 per cent to 81.87 per cent. It is worth noting that in all the age groups below age 25, rural-urban differentials in proportion married are significant.

In the rural areas of Rajasthan, the proportion married in the age group 10-14 has declined by 7.6 per cent and 7.0 per cent during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively. Even in urban areas, while during 1961-71 the proportion married in the age group 10-14 had declined by 6.69 per cent, during 1971-81 the decline has been only 3.57 per cent. The need for

concerted social and administrative action with regard to discouraging such marriages is evident.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women, the number of couples in the reproductive age groups per 1000 persons in 1981 can be calculated as 175 and 168 in the rural and urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 180 and 171. The proportion of couples in the reproductive age groups has increased in both rural and urban areas. In Rajasthan as a whole in 1981 there are 174 couples in the reproductive age group per 1000 population, as against 179 in 1971. If the proportion married had remained the same as in 1971 a number of couples in the reproductive age group would have been 178. Thus, postponement of marriage seems to have acted as a natural check against fertility rise.

From the data on proportion single by age group, 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<sup>1</sup> 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 priori reasons to believe that such changes are taking place. Agarwala's method makes use of the percentage single by age group reported in successive Censuses. Agarwala's<sup>2</sup> method 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 Females	1981	1971
1	2	3	4
Hajnal's Method	Males	20.35	19.52
	Females	16.09	15.07
Agarwala's Method for decade 1971-81	Males	19.42	
	Females	15.60	

The singulate mean age at marriage has gone up by nearly 0.83 years for males and by 1.02 years for females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is 3.8 to 4.4 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 was canvassed for all ever married women. The data have been

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

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 average age of currently married females at the time of marriage. The second gives the age at which half of the currently-married women got married. The mean and median age at marriage of currently married women by religion are presented in Statement 9.

#### STATEMENT 9

##### Mean and median age at marriage of currently married women by religion 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural				Urban			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions	14.22	15.51	14.24	15.15	15.08	16.23	15.07	15.75
Hindus	14.14	15.46	14.15	15.13	15.06	16.18	15.07	15.71
Muslims	14.65	15.84	14.62	15.37	14.71	15.87	14.67	15.48
Jains	15.58	16.27	15.52	15.86	15.96	17.15	15.77	15.91

It is seen that the mean age at marriage for females has gone up from 14.22 years to 15.51 years in rural areas and from 15.08 years to 16.23 years in urban areas. Similar improvements are also seen in the median age at marriage, indicating that large proportions of females are getting married later. It will be noticed that the rural-urban differentials are small. The mean age at marriage for females in Rajasthan as a whole works out to 15.65 years in 1981, which is almost same as the estimates given by Agarwala's method shown earlier. The difference is attributable to methodology. The estimate by Agarwala's method refer 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 the last 5 years, 10 years, 15 years etc. These females who are presently in the age group 30 and above are most likely to have got married at slightly younger ages than those females who are in the age group below 30. The average based on the response of all such women would naturally be lower. Such data are however useful to study urban-rural, religious and educational level differentials which cannot be worked out by the indirect methods unless restrictive assumptions are made. A second reason for the difference in age at marriage between the two sources is that Agarwala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between married and unmarried persons.

Jains have the highest age at marriage, followed by Muslims and Hindus in the rural areas. In the urban areas, Jains have the highest mean age at marriage followed by Hindus and Muslims. The proportion of Jains is extremely low in Rajasthan, more so in rural areas. All groups have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage during the decade. The age at

marriage in urban areas is only 0.8 years higher than that in the rural areas for all groups. The rural-urban difference in mean age at marriage is negligible for Muslims.

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 levels	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	14.22	15.51	14.24	15.15	15.08	16.23	15.07	15.75
Illiterate	14.18	15.49	14.18	15.15	14.58	15.55	14.65	15.23
Literate but below middle		15.95		15.64		16.33		15.97
	15.21		15.27		15.80		15.67	
Middle but below matric		16.91		16.71		17.34		17.19
Matric but below graduate	17.72	18.15	17.53	17.93	18.06	18.76	17.94	18.73
Graduate and above	20.43	20.73	19.25	20.88	20.43	21.07	20.48	21.22

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, graduate and above. In the 1971 Census, however, there were only four categories, namely, illiterate, literate but below matric, matric but below graduate, graduate and above. The age at marriage shows a steady increase with increase in educational levels of females. However, the difference in the age at marriage of illiterate and literate but below middle was marginal in both rural and urban areas. The mean and median age at marriage are both much below 18. It is only in the case of those females who had completed matric and above that the mean age at marriage is above 18.



## Chapter 5

### FERTILITY

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

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

- Age Specific Fertility Rate** : The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
- Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate** : The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.
- General Fertility Rate** : The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
- General Marital Fertility Rate** : The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
- Total Fertility Rate** : Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.
- Total Marital Fertility Rate** : Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the Census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married 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—Rajasthan, 1981**

Religion	Age group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All religions	15—19	0.070	0.073	0.060	0.108	0.104	0.128
	20—24	0.257	0.270	0.213	0.271	0.279	0.244
	25—29	0.273	0.290	0.212	0.279	0.295	0.221
	30—34	0.219	0.237	0.149	0.226	0.244	0.154
	35—39	0.150	0.166	0.087	0.157	0.174	0.092
	40—44	0.082	0.093	0.040	0.091	0.102	0.044
	45—49	0.036	0.040	0.020	0.041	0.045	0.023
	GMFR	...	...	...	188	197	153
	TMFR	...	...	...	5.9	6.2	4.5
	GFR	166	177	126	...	...	...
TFR	5.4	5.8	3.9	...	...	...	

**STATEMENT 11**  
**Fertility indices—Rajasthan, 1981**

Religion	Age group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus	15—19	0.070	0.073	0.058	0.105	0.102	0.123
	20—24	0.257	0.269	0.213	0.270	0.275	0.243
	25—29	0.274	0.289	0.210	0.279	0.294	0.217
	30—34	0.221	0.237	0.144	0.228	0.244	0.150
	35—39	0.152	0.167	0.080	0.159	0.175	0.084
	40—44	0.084	0.093	0.037	0.093	0.103	0.042
	45—49	0.037	0.040	0.018	0.042	0.046	0.021
	GMFR	...	..	...	188	195	150
	TMFR	...	...	...	5.9	6.2	4.4
	GFR	167	177	124	...	...	...
	TFR	5.5	5.8	3.8	...	...	...
Muslims	15—19	0.081	0.082	0.079	0.130	0.123	0.138
	20—24	0.243	0.266	0.220	0.261	0.278	0.244
	25—29	0.266	0.308	0.223	0.277	0.316	0.235
	30—34	0.220	0.246	0.189	0.229	0.267	0.196
	35—39	0.158	0.181	0.134	0.168	0.190	0.144
	40—44	0.082	0.101	0.061	0.092	0.112	0.068
	45—49	0.039	0.047	0.031	0.046	0.054	0.037
	GMFR	...	...	...	193	210	174
	TMFR	...	...	...	6.0	6.7	5.3
	GFR	166	179	145	...	...	...
	TFR	5.5	6.2	4.7	...	...	...
Jains	15—19	0.036	0.053	0.025	0.167	0.169	0.166
	20—24	0.239	0.310	0.198	0.291	0.329	0.263
	25—29	0.234	0.261	0.216	0.242	0.265	0.227
	30—34	0.121	0.176	0.083	0.125	0.183	0.085
	35—39	0.071	0.086	0.060	0.073	0.089	0.062
	40—44	0.027	0.040	0.015	0.029	0.045	0.016
	45—49	0.010	0.016	0.005	0.011	0.018	0.006
	GMFR	...	...	...	154	178	137
	TMFR	...	...	...	4.7	5.5	4.8
	GFR	116	143	98	...	...	...
	TFR	3.7	4.7	3.0	...	...	...

It will be noticed that total fertility rate (TFR) is higher in rural areas compared to that in urban areas. This pattern is seen in all the three major religious groups of the state. While both in rural and urban areas the TFR for Muslims is higher than for Hindus being 5.8 and 3.8 for Hindus and 6.2 and 4.7 for Muslims for rural and urban areas. TFR is identical i.e. 5.5 both for Hindus and Muslims when all areas are considered. This is due to a larger proportion of Hindus living in rural areas compared to Muslims. Among Hindus 81.23 percent of females in the reproductive age groups 15—49, live in rural areas. Among Muslims, the corresponding percentage is only 52.48. In other words higher fertility in rural areas among Muslims is offset by the lower proportions of Muslims living in rural areas. The TFR for Jains is much lower than those of Hindus and Muslims being only 3.7. The total marital fertility rate for Hindus, Muslims and Jains is 5.9, 6.0 and 4.7 respectively. For Hindus and Muslims, the marital fertility is 0.4 and 0.5 higher than total fertility rate but for Jains the marital fertility is 1.0 higher than total fertility which can be attributed to the comparatively lower percentage of currently married females among Jains. However, Jains constitute only small proportions of Rajasthan's population, mainly concentrated in urban areas.

Statement 12 compares the ASFR's of the 1981 Census with the average ASFR's for the period 1972—75 as derived from the results of the Sample Registration System (SRS). The rates for the year 1971 based on SRS are not available.

#### STATEMENT 12

##### ASFR (per 1,000 women) from 1981 Census compared with ASFR 1972—75 (SRS)

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	SRS 72—75	$\frac{\text{Col.2}}{\text{Col.1.3}} \times 100$	Census 1981	SRS 72—75	$\frac{\text{Col.5}}{\text{Col.6}} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	73	114	64.04	60	90	66.67
20—24	270	279	96.77	213	245	86.94
25—29	290	271	107.41	212	236	89.83
30—34	237	237	100.00	149	182	81.87
35—39	166	161	103.11	87	108	80.56
40—44	93	78	119.23	40	56	71.43
45—49	40	35	114.29	20	21	95.24

Fertility has declined in urban areas in all the age groups and the quantum is higher in the older age groups. In rural areas, most of the age groups above 20—24 show an increase in fertility. In the age group 30—34, the ASFR is the same in urban and rural areas. The decline in the age group 20—24 is only marginal. The apparent decline in the age group 15—19 may be due to the slight fall in proportion married as discussed earlier. The quantum of increase or decrease indicated by columns 4 and 7 of Statement 12 may not be exact due to limitations pointed out earlier, but the broad trends seem to be clear.

The question on any birth during last one year was also canvassed in 1971 Census for all currently married women as in the 1981 Census. However, the results were presented by the age groups 13—17, 18—22, 23—27, 43—47 and 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 13.

### STATEMENT 13

#### GMFR and TMFR—Rajasthan, 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	198	196 (99.0)	6.2	6.2 (100.0)
	Urban	173	153 (88.4)	5.1	4.5 (88.2)
Hindus	Rural	198	195 (98.5)	6.2	6.2 (100.0)
	Urban	170	149 (87.6)	5.0	4.4 (88.0)
Muslims	Rural	205	210 (102.4)	6.5	6.7 (103.1)
	Urban	193	174 (90.2)	5.9	5.3 (89.8)
Jains	Rural	185	178 (96.2)	5.6	5.5 (98.2)
	Urban	156	137 (87.8)	4.6	4.1 (89.1)

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.

From this statement it is seen that the fertility level during the decade has remained unchanged in the rural areas of Rajasthan. In urban areas, fertility seems to have declined. The quantum of decline is of the same order among the main religious groups.

**Number of children ever born :**

The average number of children ever born per woman is presented in Statement 14.

**STATEMENT 14**

**Average number of children ever born per woman by religion—  
Rajasthan, 1981**

Religion	Total Rural Urban	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	0.180	1.257	2.710	3.950	4.929	5.549	5.899	5.632
	Rural	0.182	1.270	2.728	3.994	5.000	5.641	5.994	5.725
	Urban	0.174	1.218	2.647	3.779	4.656	5.158	5.506	5.228
Hindus	Total	0.181	1.253	2.697	3.928	4.911	5.527	5.873	5.605
	Rural	0.184	1.264	2.721	3.978	4.988	5.622	5.964	5.689
	Urban	0.167	1.210	2.600	3.701	4.551	5.048	5.432	5.166
Muslims	Total	0.230	1.407	2.948	4.305	5.351	5.993	6.267	6.000
	Rural	0.207	1.388	2.880	4.279	5.353	6.097	6.488	6.226
	Urban	0.251	1.427	3.027	4.338	5.349	5.868	6.006	5.712
Jains	Total	0.064	1.011	2.640	3.819	4.621	5.152	5.634	5.227
	Rural	0.100	1.334	2.959	4.256	5.097	5.589	6.046	5.545
	Urban	0.042	0.823	2.431	3.514	4.280	4.771	5.288	4.935

It is noticed that the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age and for women of ages 50+ it is slightly lower than that for the age group 45-49 in both rural and urban areas. This may be partly due to a probable tendency among older women to omit some of the children ever born probably due to recall problems.

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

**STATEMENT 15**

**Average number of children born per ever married woman**

Age group	Rural		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15-19	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.45
20-24	1.30	1.38	1.39	1.55
25-29	2.73	2.87	2.71	2.99
30-34	4.00	4.36	3.81	4.53
35-39	5.00	5.61	4.67	5.20
40-44	5.65	5.43	5.17	5.17
45-49	6.00	5.36	5.52	5.31

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

Both in rural and urban areas the average number of children ever born per ever married woman of age 40 or below is lower in 1981 compared to that in 1972. Upto age 40 the difference between 1972 and 1981 in the average number of children ever born per ever married woman is smaller in rural areas compared to that in urban areas. The trend in urban areas confirms the conclusion drawn earlier regarding the decline in fertility reported for age groups 40-44 and 45-49 compared to that for the age group 35-39. This trend is seen in both the rural and urban areas.

From Statements 11 and 14 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 Rajasthan, such a comparison would indicate that TFR is 5.8 in rural areas and 3.9 in urban areas (Statement 11). The average number of children ever born (Statement 14) shows that TFR for urban areas is slightly higher than the average number of children ever born to women of age group 30-34 but less than the average number for age group 35-39. Similarly, in urban areas TFR for Hindus and Muslims is slightly higher than the average number of children ever born to women of age group 30-34, but less than the average number for the age group 35-39. In other words, fertility decline in urban areas is equivalent in effect to removal of females in the reproductive age groups 40-44 and 45-49. In the case of Jains whose TFR in urban areas is only 3.0, the fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35 and above.

The TFRs in the case of Hindus and Muslims in the rural areas of Rajasthan are more or less equal to the average number of children born to females in the age group 45-49. Since these two groups constitute the larger proportion of the population in the rural areas, it would seem that fertility has not declined in the rural areas of Rajasthan though in the case of Jains there is some decline. However, Jains form only a small proportion of the rural population of Rajasthan.

#### **Sex ratio of children ever born :**

Statement 16 shows the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of children ever born by age group and by religion.

The sex ratio does not seem to differ very much by religion but varies with the age of the mother. As the age of the mother increases, the relative number of male children ever born increases and the increase is much higher in urban areas. This trend is seen in all the religions. Part of this trend could be caused by failure to report female children during enumeration specially by mothers in the older age groups.

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

**STATEMENT 16**

**Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of children born**

Present age of mother	All religions											
	Total		Hindus		Muslims		Jains		Total			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	878	882	862	878	882	857	870	873	867	896	880	912
Less than 15	634	559	1125	486	472	594	4545	6150	3629	...	...	...
15-19	916	915	919	920	922	910	893	818	957	876	940	792
20-24	932	940	907	936	942	909	896	892	899	973	975	971
25-29	913	915	906	910	913	895	929	928	930	1011	1045	984
30-34	904	907	894	904	908	888	895	892	899	915	894	933
35-39	895	895	895	895	897	889	876	857	896	926	879	967
40-44	884	888	865	884	889	859	872	872	873	898	888	909
45-49	863	868	819	861	869	820	824	859	781	877	826	929
50+	849	854	825	848	853	820	848	860	833	855	850	861
15-49	894	897	880	894	898	875	880	879	881	923	901	944

STATEMENT 17

Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of children surviving

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Total	Urban		Total	Urban		Total	Urban		Total	Urban	
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	851	853	841	850	853	834	841	836	846	898	889	906
Less than 15	659	575	1190	512	487	705	3909	5300	3114	...	...	...
15-19	929	926	937	931	933	924	902	798	989	909	1019	773
20-24	939	948	912	942	950	913	904	894	912	959	994	929
25-29	903	904	901	899	901	888	921	915	927	1040	1082	1009
30-34	884	884	883	884	885	877	873	858	890	908	877	933
35-39	864	862	872	863	863	862	851	822	879	925	885	958
40-44	847	851	830	847	852	822	829	831	827	909	891	926
45-49	818	825	789	818	824	788	789	818	755	861	818	902
50+	812	817	789	811	816	783	802	808	794	853	860	846
15-49	869	871	863	868	872	856	858	849	866	925	907	941

The sex ratio decreases with the age of the mother. However, in this case, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. It is noticed that above the age 25, the sex ratio of surviving children is lower than that of children born (see Statement 16). This may be partly due to high mortality among females compared to males.

**Parity :**

Information on births during the last one year has been tabulated by order of birth. Questions on order of birth were 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 woman was say six, then the last year's birth is assumed at order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first births occur to younger women and are free from problems of omissions which characterise higher order births. Secondly it is easier for a woman to report whether she gave birth to a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance if some of the annual rates of first birth were to exceed 100 per cent it would probably indicate that 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 of less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone their marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be partly interpreted as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions may have occurred.

Statement 18 shows cumulated birth order rates for Rajasthan.

**STATEMENT 18**

**Cumulated first birth order rates per 100 women**

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	•
Total	100.0
Rural	106.5
Urban	82.0
Hindus	101.9
Muslims	92.4
Jains	80.5

The overall rates seem to be much below 100 for Jains. This may imply that a reference period shorter than one year may have been taken into consideration in Rajasthan for Jains. For Rajasthan as a whole the reference period seem to have been of the correct duration.

**Proportion of ever married women with three or more children :**

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

**STATEMENT 19**

**Proportion of ever married females with three or more children by age group and religions (in per cent)**

Age group	Stratum	All religions	Hindus	Muslim	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	Total	57.61	57.38	57.67	63.77
	Rural	57.78	57.52	58.54	66.78
	Urban	56.88	56.67	56.68	61.33
15-19	Total	1.10	1.01	2.07	0.58
	Rural	1.02	0.99	1.55	1.06
	Urban	1.48	1.18	2.65	...
20-24	Total	16.55	16.19	21.29	13.26
	Rural	16.09	15.87	19.43	18.06
	Urban	18.18	17.58	23.25	9.76
25-29	Total	53.80	53.35	60.05	55.52
	Rural	53.67	53.38	57.70	64.87
	Urban	54.25	53.22	62.50	49.17
30-34	Total	76.57	76.29	79.82	78.68
	Rural	76.78	76.53	79.27	84.55
	Urban	75.75	75.21	80.49	74.59
35-39	Total	85.42	85.37	86.62	85.58
	Rural	85.83	85.77	86.91	87.80
	Urban	83.80	83.49	86.33	83.98
40-44	Total	87.01	86.93	87.64	87.89
	Rural	87.78	87.61	90.22	87.73
	Urban	83.75	83.46	84.57	88.03
45-49	Total	87.75	87.70	88.00	86.18
	Rural	88.56	88.43	90.17	87.48
	Urban	84.44	84.16	85.43	85.09
50 +	Total	82.77	82.75	83.49	77.27
	Rural	84.22	84.06	86.89	78.26
	Urban	76.43	75.89	79.28	76.34

As would be expected the proportion increases with age. In urban areas 56.88 percent of ever married women have three or more children and the proportion is more or less the same in rural areas also. It is only in the older age groups above 30 that the proportion of ever married females having three or more children is lower in the urban areas than that in the rural areas. The overall proportion is almost the same for Hindus and Muslims in both rural and urban areas, but is distinctly higher for Jains. The differences are partly due to the age structure of ever married females. Statement 20 presents the proportion of ever married females in each age group to total ever married females in rural and urban areas of Rajasthan.

## STATEMENT 20

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

Age group	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Jains
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rural areas</b>				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	4.77	4.91	4.32	0.39
15-19	10.70	10.79	11.76	5.55
20-24	14.13	14.02	15.65	14.07
25-29	12.58	12.54	12.52	11.94
30-34	10.86	10.85	10.96	9.93
35-39	9.33	9.36	8.96	8.95
40-44	8.50	8.50	8.34	9.27
45-49	7.15	7.13	6.81	9.08
50 +	21.95	21.88	20.64	30.79
<b>Urban areas</b>				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	2.51	2.32	4.15	0.23
15-19	9.06	8.82	12.05	3.76
20-24	16.21	16.16	16.80	15.66
25-29	14.59	14.78	13.58	14.30
30-34	11.43	11.64	10.32	11.58
35-39	9.91	9.88	9.62	10.16
40-44	8.28	8.32	7.95	8.62
45-49	7.19	7.26	6.51	8.76
50 +	20.79	20.80	18.94	26.82

Note : All ages include age not stated.

Ever married females among Hindus and Muslims have more or less similar age structures. Among Jains the number of ever married females below age 25 is only 20 per cent while among Hindus and Muslims the proportion is about 30 per cent. A large proportion of the females in the age group below 25 may not have any children or may have one or two children only. This pulls down the average for Hindus and Muslims.

Statement 21 presents the percentage of ever married females in the age group below and above 25 and the proportion having three or more children in each age group.

### STATEMENT 21

#### Proportion (in per cent) of ever married females with three or more children by rural and urban areas

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rural</b>				
All religions	29.60	8.05	70.40	78.70
Hindus	29.72	7.85	70.28	78.52
Muslim	31.74	10.15	68.26	81.15
Jains	20.01	13.00	79.99	80.26
<b>Urban</b>				
All religions	27.78	8.61	72.22	77.86
Hindus	27.30	8.31	72.70	77.72
Muslims	33.03	11.42	66.97	82.49
Jains	19.67	10.14	80.33	77.04

#### Childless women :

The proportion of women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births. Statement 22 indicates the proportions of such women.

## STATEMENT 22

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

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	6.03	5.44	8.57
Hindus	5.95	5.45	8.59
Muslims	6.63	5.27	8.31
Jains	8.78	8.88	8.68

In rural areas, the proportion of women who have had no live births is almost the same for Hindus and Muslims but is higher in the case of Jains. In urban areas this proportion is almost the same for all the religions. The overall proportion for the Jains, who are concentrated in urban areas, is the highest amongst all the religions. The difference in the proportion observed in rural areas cannot be attributed to proportion of currently married women to ever-married women.

Statement 23, which presents the proportion of currently married females among females in the reproductive ages indicates that the proportion of currently married women is highest among Hindus and lowest among Jains in both rural and urban areas.

## STATEMENT 23

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

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	88.51	90.26	82.21
Hindus	89.26	90.72	82.91
Muslims	86.12	88.57	83.54
Jains	75.04	80.42	71.41

## Chapter 6

### Migration

In the Census, migrants are classified on the basis of place of birth and place of last residence. Migration streams can, therefore, be studied on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. The analysis that is presented in this chapter on the basis of 5 per cent sample data considers migrants by place of birth and 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 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 place of birth, there are 101.35 lakh migrants in Rajasthan in 1981 made up of 23.52 lakh males and 77.83 lakh females. These migrants constitute 29.58 per cent of the state's total population. Male migrants constitute 13.18 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 47.43 per cent of the female population. In 1971 there were 76.68 lakh migrants of whom 18.35 lakhs were males and 58.33 lakhs were females. The migrants constituted 29.76 per cent of the state's population in 1971. Thus the proportion of migrants has remained more or less the same during the decade.

Total migrants on the basis of place of birth would include migrants within the state itself, migrants from the other states and migrants from other countries to Rajasthan. Data on migrants from Rajasthan to other states or to other countries are not available at this stage and, therefore, this analysis is restricted to migrants in the state made up of these three categories.

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

Of the total migrants, 85.68 per cent were born within the state, 12.15 per cent were born in other states of India and 2.17 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants, 77.26 per cent were born in Rajasthan, 17.52 per cent were born in other states of India and 5.22 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants 88.22 per cent were born within the state, 10.53 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.25 per cent were born in other countries.

Of the total migrants on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within Rajasthan constitutes 85.68 per cent in 1981 as against 85.42 per cent in 1971. Among males, the proportions in 1981 and 1971 were 77.26 per cent and 76.22 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 88.22 and 88.31. The higher proportion of migrants within the state among females is largely attributable to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage.

**STATEMENT 24**

**Migrants by place of birth (proportion in per cent)**

Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants</b>	<b>85.42</b>	<b>76.22</b>	<b>88.31</b>	<b>85.68</b>	<b>77.26</b>	<b>88.22</b>
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	64.43	53.31	67.92	61.94	49.90	65.58
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the state to total migrants	20.99	22.91	20.39	23.74	27.36	22.64
<b>B. Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>10.53</b>
<b>C. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>1.25</b>

Migrant population within the state consists of those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district and of those who moved from their place of birth to a place of enumeration located in another district of the state. In other words, the migrant population within the state itself consists of migration within the district and between the districts. Of the total migrants in Rajasthan in 1981, 61.94 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration within the district of enumeration and 23.74 per cent were born in other districts of the state. Among males, the proportion of those who migrated within the district of the birth is 49.90 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of birth is 27.36 per cent. In the case of females, the corresponding proportions were 65.58 and 22.64 per cent.

In 1971, 64.43 per cent of the migrants in the state were recorded as having been born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 20.99 per cent were born in other districts of the state. The proportion of migrants born within the district has declined between 1971 and 1981 whereas the proportion of interdistrict migrants has gone up both in the case of males as well as females. It may also be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants consists of those who have moved within the district in which they were born.

There are 12.32 lakh persons in Rajasthan who were born in other states of India, constituting 3.60 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 8.56 lakhs in 1971 to 12.32 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 3.32 per cent of the population of Rajasthan were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion has gone up to 3.60 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 11.16 per cent of total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 12.15 per cent i.e. both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrants the contribution of migrants born in other states has gone up between 1971 and 1981 though only to a small extent.

Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab account for 9.87 lakh out of 12.32 lakh inter-state migrants into Rajasthan. Of the total migrants born in other states, 2.94 lakhs or 23.87 per cent were born in Uttar Pradesh 2.60 lakhs or 21.13 per cent were born in Madhya Pradesh, 2.49 lakhs or 20.19 per cent were born in Haryana and 1.84 lakh or 14.97 per cent were born in Punjab. In other words, in 1981 these four states contributed about 80 per cent of the migrants by place of birth from other states of the country or 2.88 per cent of population of Rajasthan. In 1971, these four states contributed 7.08 lakh migrants out of 8.56 lakh inter-state migrant from other states or 2.75 per cent of the population of the state. While the absolute number of migrants to Rajasthan from these four states has increased, their proportion to total inter-state migrants has decreased to 80 per cent in 1981 compared to 82.7 per cent in 1971. Of these four states, migrants from Uttar Pradesh have gone up from 2.04 lakhs in 1971 to 2.94 lakhs in 1981, migrants from Madhya Pradesh have gone up from 1.76 lakhs to 2.60 lakhs and those from Haryana have gone up from 1.76 lakhs to 2.49 lakhs, while migrants from Punjab have increased from 1.52 lakhs to 1.84 lakhs only. As a consequence migrants from Uttar Pradesh constitute 23.87 per cent of inter-state migrants in 1981 against 23.82 per cent in 1971. It would also be seen that among the four states which accounted for most of the inter-state migrants of Rajasthan both in 1971 and 1981, the shares of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana remained almost stable while the share of Punjab has gone down from 17.77 per cent in 1971 to 14.97 per cent in 1981. The decline in migrants from Punjab may probably be due to agricultural and industrial prosperity in Punjab itself as a result of which Punjab has, in fact, attracted a lot of migrants from other states during the last decade. Apart from this the migration pattern in Rajasthan has remained almost stable during the seventies.

Of the total male migrants, 17.52 per cent are born in other states of India as against 16.23 per cent in 1971. Uttar Pradesh accounts for 25.28 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into Rajasthan as against 23.98 per cent in 1971. Punjab accounts for 20.38 per cent as against 25.13 per cent in 1971, Madhya Pradesh for 16.72 per cent as against 15.08 per cent in 1971 and Haryana for 14.39 per cent as against 15.16 per cent in 1971. Among male inter-state migrants the shares of Punjab and Haryana have come down while those of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have gone up.

Of the total female migrants, 10.53 per cent were born in other states as against 9.57 per cent in 1971. In the total population also, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 4.54 per cent in 1971 to 4.99 per cent in 1981. Of the total females born in other states, 23.35 per cent are from Madhya Pradesh, 23.17 per cent from Uttar Pradesh, 23.10 per cent from Haryana and 12.25 per cent from Punjab. In the case of females, the shares of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana have remained stable but that of Punjab has gone down.

Of the total population of Rajasthan in 1981, 0.64 per cent were born in other countries. Of the international migrants 97.41 per cent are from Pakistan and 1.18 per cent from Nepal. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 98.13 per cent and 1.08 per cent. The absolute number of those born in other countries has declined from 2.44 lakhs in 1971 to 2.20 lakhs in

1981. If the migrants born in Pakistan, most of whom had come into India at the time of partition, are excluded there are in 1981 only 5,690 migrants born in foreign countries, of whom 2,588 are from Nepal. In 1971, there were 4,536 persons in Rajasthan who were born in foreign countries other than Pakistan out of whom 2,626 were from Nepal.

As mentioned earlier, the migration stream consists of three elements, namely, migrants within the state itself, migrants from other states in India to Rajasthan and migration from other countries to Rajasthan. The first two streams together had been earlier defined as internal migrants. Statement 25 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of birth.

### STATEMENT 25

#### Distribution of internal migrants (proportion in per cent)

Migrants by place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants	88.44	82.45	90.22	87.58	81.51	89.34
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	11.56	17.55	9.78	12.42	18.49	10.66
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	96.58	92.45	97.88	97.83	94.78	98.75

Of the total migrants by place of birth in Rajasthan, 97.83 per cent are internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 94.78 percent while among females, internal migrants are 98.75 per cent. These proportions are higher than those recorded at the 1971 Census, particularly among males. As has been observed earlier this is due to the decrease in number of those born outside India.

Of the total internal migrants in Rajasthan, 87.58 per cent are migrants within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 12.42 per cent represent migrants from other states in India to Rajasthan. Migrants within the state itself are the main constituents of the total internal migrants. The proportion of male migrants from other states to total male internal migrants of 18.49 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 10.66 per cent in the case of females.

#### Impact of migration on the growth rate of population :

The number of inter-state migrants has increased from 8.56 lakhs in 1971 to 12.32 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state in-migration of 3.76 lakhs during the period 1971-81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has decreased from 2.44 lakhs in 1971 to 2.20 lakh in 1981 or there has been a decrease of 0.24 lakh in the number of such migrants during the same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 3.52 lakh persons out of 257.66 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971. Thus during the decade 1971-81 the popula-

tion of Rajasthan increased by 1.37 per cent due to immigration. In the absence of data on out-migration from Rajasthan to other states of India or to other countries the impact of net migration and growth rate cannot be worked out at this stage. But the present analysis shows that the growth rate of 32.97 per cent during the decade 1971-81 has only a negligible component of migration.

#### Migrants by place of last residence :

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

**STATEMENT 26**  
**Migration by place of last residence**  
**(proportion in per cent)**

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants</b>	85.53	75.06	88.92	86.56	79.05	88.86
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants,	64.26	51.94	68.25	62.98	51.95	66.36
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of state to total migrants	21.27	23.12	20.67	23.58	27.10	22.50
<b>B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants</b>	11.08	17.27	9.07	11.96	17.42	10.29
<b>C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants</b>	2.10	4.59	1.29	1.48	3.52	0.85

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 104.23 lakh migrants in Rajasthan in 1981, made up of 24.44 lakh males and 79.79 lakh females. These migrants constitute 30.42 per cent of the total population of the state, the male migrants constituting 13.69 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 48.63 per cent of the female population. Male migrants constitute 23.45 per cent of the total migrants and female migrants 76.55 per cent. Of the total migrants 86.56 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 11.96 per cent had their last residence in other states in India and 1.48 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 79.05 per cent had their last residence within Rajasthan itself, 17.42 per cent in other states of India and 3.52 per cent in other countries. Among female migrants 88.86 per cent had their place of last residence within Rajasthan itself, 10.29 per cent in other states of India and 0.85 per cent in other countries.

Of the total migrants on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Rajasthan constitute 86.56 per cent in 1981 as against 85.53 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportions in 1981 and in 1971 are 79.05 per cent and 75.06 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions are 88.86 per cent and 88.92 per cent. The higher proportion of migrants within the state among females may be due to the change in the place of residence of females due to marriage.

Of the total migrants in 1981, 62.98 per cent had resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 23.58 per cent had migrated from one district to another. Among males the corresponding proportions were 51.95 per cent and 27.10 per cent. In case of females, the corresponding proportions were 66.36 per cent and 22.50 per cent.

In 1971, 64.26 per cent of the migrants were intra-district migrants and 21.27 per cent were inter-district migrants. Among males the proportion of intra-district migrants was 51.94 per cent and among females this proportion was 68.25 per cent. Of the male migrants 23.12 per cent were inter-district migrants, the corresponding proportion for females being 20.67 per cent. It would be seen that the proportion of migrants within the district of enumeration has remained same for males while it has gone down in the case of females. The percentage of female migrants from one district to another has gone up in the same proportion in which it has gone down for intra-district female migrants. In the case of males, however, the proportion of inter-district migrants has gone up significantly from 23.12 per cent to 27.10 per cent.

There are a total of 12.47 lakh persons in Rajasthan who had their last residence in other states of India, constituting 3.64 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants from other states has gone up from 8.64 lakhs in 1971 to 12.47 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 3.36 per cent of the population of Rajasthan were migrants from other states in 1981 this proportion had gone up to 3.64 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants from other states constituted 11.96 per cent in 1981 as against 11.08 per cent in 1971. That is, both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of the total migrants, the contribution of migrants from other states has gone up between 1971-81.

Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab account for 9.58 lakhs out of 12.47 lakh inter-state migrants into Rajasthan. Of the total migrants from other states, 2.74 lakhs or 21.96 per cent are from Uttar Pradesh, 2.61 lakhs or 20.97 per cent are from Madhya Pradesh, 2.54 lakhs or 20.41 per cent are from Haryana and 1.69 lakhs or 13.57 per cent are from Punjab. In 1981, these four states contributed 76.91 per cent of the migrants by place of last residence from other states of the country, equivalent of 2.80 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan. In 1971 these four states contributed 6.61 lakhs migrants constituting 76.41 per cent of migrants from other states or 2.56 per cent of the state's population in 1971. The proportion of migrants to Rajasthan from these four states taken together has, therefore,

increased marginally during 1971-81. Apart from these four states, there were 1.03 lakh persons in Rajasthan in 1981 who had their last residence in Gujarat, constituting 0.30 per cent of State's population and 8.29 per cent of the total inter-state migrant population of Rajasthan.

Of the total male migrants, 17.42 per cent are from other states as against 17.27 per cent in 1971. Of the 4.26 lakh male inter-state migrants to Rajasthan in 1981, 0.92 lakh or 21.62 per cent are from Uttar Pradesh, 0.77 lakh or 18.04 per cent from Punjab, 0.70 lakh or 16.41 per cent from Madhya Pradesh, 0.58 lakh or 13.55 per cent from Haryana and 0.34 lakh or 7.92 per cent from Gujarat. In 1971, there were 3.30 lakh male inter-state migrants in Rajasthan of whom 0.70 lakh or 21.21 per cent were from Punjab, 0.60 lakh or 18.25 per cent from Uttar Pradesh, 0.47 lakh or 14.19 per cent from Madhya Pradesh, 0.46 lakh or 14.08 per cent from Haryana and 0.31 lakh or 9.54 per cent from Gujarat.

Of the total female migrants, 10.29 per cent were from other states as against 9.07 per cent in 1971. In the total population also the contribution of female migrants from other states has gone up from 4.36 per cent in 1971 to 5.00 per cent in 1981. There were 8.21 lakh female inter-state migrants in Rajasthan in 1981, of whom 1.97 lakhs or 23.97 per cent were from Haryana, 1.92 lakhs or 23.33 per cent from Madhya Pradesh, 1.82 lakhs or 22.13 per cent from Uttar Pradesh, 0.92 lakhs or 11.25 per cent from Punjab and 0.70 lakh or 8.47 per cent from Gujarat. The proportion of female inter-state migrants has gone up significantly in the case of Uttar Pradesh, has remained stable in the case of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and has gone down in the case of Haryana and Punjab. That is, the increase in the proportion of female migrants from Uttar Pradesh, has been at the expense of Haryana and Punjab, the contribution from other states remaining more or less constant.

### STATEMENT 27

#### Distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence (proportion 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	96.61	92.33	97.99	98.52	96.47	99.15
B. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants	88.53	81.30	90.74	87.86	81.94	89.62
C. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	11.47	18.70	9.26	12.14	18.06	10.38

Based on the place of last residence, 0.45 per cent of the population of Rajasthan in 1981 are from other countries, 96.89 per cent of whom are from Pakistan and 1.65 per cent are from Nepal. In 1971, the corresponding proportions from these two countries were 97.58 per cent and 1.35 per cent respectively.

As mentioned earlier, the migrant stream consists of three elements, namely migrants from within the state itself, migrants from other states in India to Rajasthan and migrants from other countries to Rajasthan. The first two streams together had been earlier defined as internal migrants. Statement 27 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence.

Of the total migrants by place of last residence in Rajasthan, 98.52 per cent are internal migrants. Amongst male migrants, 96.47 per cent are internal migrants while among females, 99.15 per cent are internal migrants. These proportions are higher than those recorded in 1971 Census.

#### Rural-Urban components of migration :

The flow of migration would consist of four streams, namely rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Statement 28 presents the data on the basis of the various streams of the internal migrants by place of birth in 1971 and 1981.

**STATEMENT 28**  
**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
<b>A. Total internal migrants</b>						
<b>1. Within the state</b>						
Total	65.50 (100.00)	54.94 (83.88)	10.56 (16.12)	86.83 (100.00)	69.56 (80.11)	17.27 (19.89)
Rural	57.94 ( 88.46)	51.42 (78.50)	6.52 (9.96)	74.97 (86.34)	64.15 (73.88)	10.82 (12.46)
Urban	7.37 ( 11.26)	3.43 ( 5.24)	3.94 ( 6.02)	11.21 (12.91)	4.94 (5.68)	6.27 (7.23)
<b>2. In other states of India</b>						
Total	8.56 (100.00)	5.51 (64.37)	3.05 (35.63)	12.32 (100.00)	7.31 (59.34)	5.01 (40.66)
Rural	5.96 ( 69.65)	4.74 (55.38)	1.22 (14.27)	8.28 ( 67.23)	6.24 (50.68)	2.04 (16.55)
Urban	2.55 ( 29.85)	0.76 ( 8.94)	1.79 (20.91)	3.96 ( 32.17)	1.03 (8.36)	2.93 (23.81)

**STATEMENT 28 (Concl'd.)**

**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
<b>B. Total male internal migrants</b>						
<b>1. Within the state</b>						
Total	13.99 (100.00)	9.59 (68.55)	4.40 (31.45)	18.17 (100.00)	11.14 (61.30)	7.03 (38.70)
Rural	11.45 (81.37)	8.63 (61.69)	2.82 (20.18)	14.49 (79.73)	9.81 (54.00)	4.68 (25.73)
Urban	2.48 (17.72)	0.95 (6.78)	1.53 (10.94)	3.50 (19.27)	1.23 (6.75)	2.27 (12.52)
<b>2. In other states of India</b>						
Total	2.98 (100.00)	1.51 (50.81)	1.47 (49.19)	4.12 (100.00)	1.88 (45.59)	2.24 (54.41)
Rural	1.86 (62.47)	1.22 (41.14)	0.64 (21.33)	2.52 (61.21)	1.52 (37.00)	1.00 (24.21)
Urban	1.09 (36.74)	0.28 (9.60)	0.81 (27.14)	1.57 (38.12)	0.34 (8.35)	1.23 (29.77)
<b>C. Total female internal migrants</b>						
<b>1. Within the state</b>						
Total	51.51 (100.00)	45.35 (88.04)	6.16 (11.96)	68.66 (100.00)	58.42 (85.09)	10.23 (14.91)
Rural	46.49 (90.25)	42.79 (83.06)	3.70 (7.19)	60.48 (88.09)	54.34 (79.15)	6.14 (8.94)
Urban	4.90 (9.50)	2.49 (4.82)	2.41 (4.68)	7.71 (11.22)	3.71 (5.40)	4.00 (5.82)
<b>2. In other states of India</b>						
Total	5.58 (100.00)	4.00 (71.61)	1.58 (28.39)	8.20 (100.00)	5.43 (66.25)	2.77 (33.75)
Rural	4.10 (73.47)	3.51 (62.97)	0.59 (10.50)	5.76 (70.26)	4.72 (57.56)	1.04 (12.70)
Urban	1.46 (26.18)	0.48 (8.59)	0.98 (17.59)	2.39 (29.18)	0.69 (8.37)	1.70 (20.81)

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

A fall in the proportion of rural to rural migrants and an increase in the proportion of urban to urban migrants is observed among both male and female intra-state migrants. While in case of male intra-state migrants, the urban to urban proportion has gone from 10.94 per cent to 12.52 per cent, in the case of females the increase is from 4.68 per cent to 5.82 per cent.

Of the total intra-state migrants of 86.83 lakhs in 1981, 73.88 per cent are rural to rural, 7.23 per cent are urban to urban, 12.46 per cent are rural to urban and 5.68 per cent are urban to rural. In 1971, 78.50 per cent of migrants within the state were rural to rural 6.02 per cent were urban to urban, 9.96 per cent were rural to urban and 5.24 per cent were urban to rural.

The fall of about 4.62 per cent in the rural to rural category and an increase of 1.21 per cent in the urban to urban category may be partly due to formation of a large number of new towns in Rajasthan in 1981. While there were 157 towns in 1971, in 1981 there are 201 towns in Rajasthan.

Among migrants from other states into Rajasthan numbering 12.32 lakhs, 50.68 per cent are rural to rural, 23.81 per cent are urban to urban, 16.55 per cent are rural to urban and 8.36 per cent are urban to rural. Thus, 67 per cent of the migrants into Rajasthan from other states are born in the rural areas. Compared to 1971, the proportion has fallen in the case of rural to rural and urban to rural migration while it has increased in the case of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants. In the case of male inter-state migrants, the proportions of rural to rural migrants as well as urban to rural migrants have gone down while the proportions of urban to urban and rural to urban migrants have increased. In the case of females, the proportions of rural to rural migrants has decreased but the proportion of urban to rural migrants has remained more or less the same, the difference being only 0.22 per cent. Among females, the proportion of rural to urban migration has gone up from 10.50 per cent to 12.70 per cent but the proportion of urban to rural migration has decreased marginally from 8.59 per cent to 8.37 per cent.

Statement 29 presents the various streams of migrants by place of last residence in 1971 and 1981 in respect of migrants within the state of Rajasthan and migrants from other states into Rajasthan.

**STATEMENT 29**  
**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
<b>A. Total internal migrants</b>						
<b>1. Within the state</b>						
Total	66.74 (100.00)	55.32 (82.89)	11.42 (17.71)	90.22 (100.00)	72.18 (80.00)	18.04 (20.00)
Rural	57.72 (86.49)	51.19 (76.70)	6.53 (9.79)	77.24 (85.61)	66.38 (73.57)	10.86 (12.04)
Urban	8.74 (13.10)	3.94 (5.91)	4.80 (7.19)	12.29 (13.62)	5.28 (5.85)	7.01 (7.77)

**STATEMENT 29 (Concl'd.)**

**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
<b>A. Total internal migrants</b>						
2. In other states of India						
Total	8.64 (100.00)	5.56 (64.38)	3.08 (35.62)	12.47 (100.00)	7.54 (60.43)	4.93 (39.57)
Rural	5.38 (62.24)	4.41 (50.96)	0.97 (11.28)	7.97 (63.89)	6.17 (49.44)	1.80 (14.45)
Urban	3.21 (37.11)	1.15 (13.27)	2.06 (23.84)	4.39 (35.20)	1.30 (10.42)	3.09 (24.78)
<b>B. Total male internal migrants</b>						
1. Within the state						
Total	14.32 (100.00)	9.52 (66.48)	4.80 (33.52)	19.32 (100.00)	11.96 (61.91)	7.36 (38.09)
Rural	10.96 (76.54)	8.22 (57.42)	2.74 (19.12)	14.96 (77.45)	10.36 (53.62)	4.60 (23.83)
Urban	3.28 (22.88)	1.26 (8.80)	2.02 (14.08)	4.17 (21.59)	1.49 (7.73)	2.68 (13.86)
2. In other states of India						
Total	3.30 (100.00)	1.79 (54.19)	1.51 (45.81)	4.26 (100.00)	2.01 (47.21)	2.25 (52.79)
Rural	1.64 (49.74)	1.16 (35.32)	0.48 (14.42)	2.29 (53.72)	1.43 (33.50)	0.86 (20.22)
Urban	1.62 (49.08)	0.61 (18.57)	1.01 (30.51)	1.93 (45.39)	0.56 (13.26)	1.37 (32.13)
<b>C. Total female internal migrants</b>						
1. Within the state						
Total	52.42 (100.00)	45.80 (87.37)	6.62 (12.63)	70.90 (100.00)	60.21 (84.93)	10.69 (15.07)
Rural	46.76 (89.20)	42.97 (81.97)	3.79 (7.23)	62.27 (87.83)	56.02 (79.01)	6.25 (8.82)
Urban	5.47 (10.43)	2.69 (5.12)	2.78 (5.31)	8.12 (11.45)	3.78 (5.33)	4.34 (6.12)
2. In other states of India						
Total	5.35 (100.00)	3.78 (70.67)	1.57 (29.33)	8.21 (100.00)	5.52 (67.29)	2.66 (32.71)
Rural	3.74 (69.94)	3.24 (60.60)	0.50 (9.34)	5.68 (69.17)	4.74 (57.71)	0.94 (11.46)
Urban	1.59 (29.73)	0.53 (10.00)	1.06 (19.73)	2.46 (29.92)	0.74 (8.95)	1.72 (20.97)

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.

In 1981, in Rajasthan, there are 90.22 lakhs intra-state migrants by place of last residence of whom 73.57 per cent are rural to rural, 7.77 per cent are urban to urban, 12.04 per cent are rural to urban and 5.85 per cent are urban to rural. There has been a downward shift between 1971-81 in the case of rural to rural migrants by three points while there has been an upward shift in the case of rural to urban migrants and urban to urban migrants. The urban to rural migrants has remained stable around 6 per cent. In the case of migrants from other states numbering 12.47 lakhs, 49.44 per cent are rural to rural, 24.78 per cent are urban to urban, 14.45 per cent are rural to urban and 10.42 per cent are urban to rural.

**Impact of migration on urbanisation :**

The urban population of Rajasthan has increased from 45.44 lakhs in 1971 to 72.11 lakhs in 1981, an increase of 26.67 lakhs. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out to 58.69 per cent. It would be interesting to consider how much of this increase is attributable to migration, to addition of new towns and to natural growth. The last component is often difficult to determine since, even in towns which have continued from 1971, new areas might have been added to such towns during the decade and the population of such new areas would add to urban growth. Strictly speaking, to assess the impact of migration during the period 1971-81 on urbanisation one should take into consideration changes in residence either urban to urban or rural to urban as at 1971 and 1981. However, in the Census a question of residence at the specific point of the 1971 Census is not canvassed nor is a question asked as to where one resided 10 years ago. Therefore, it is possible that intermediate movements which might have taken place in between 1971 and 1981 will affect the growth of urbanisation attributable to migration only. However, it is possible to arrive at the quantum attributable to migration if one makes an assumption that during the span of 10 years between 1971 and 1981 there has not been more than one change in place of residence. If this assumption is made, the inter-decadal rural-urban migration can be estimated. Statement 30 gives the number of migrants who have resided at the place of enumeration for periods ranging from 0 to 9 years.

**STATEMENT 30**

**Migrants whose duration of residence is 0-9 years, 1981**

Place of last residence		Place of enumeration		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
Within the state	Total	3,475,117	2,573,167	901,950
	Rural	2,831,100	2,302,213	528,887
	Urban	619,881	251,496	368,385
Outside the state	Total	586,784	315,072	271,712
	Rural	332,479	235,871	96,608
	Urban	248,955	76,361	172,594
Outside the country		22,269	12,558	9,711

Within Rajasthan, 5.29 lakh persons had moved from rural to urban areas during the last decade. As against this, 2.51 lakh persons had moved from urban to rural areas, resulting in a net migration of 2.78 lakh persons into urban areas. From other states, 2.72 lakh persons had moved into the urban areas of Rajasthan during the last decade. In addition, there are 0.10 lakh persons who have moved into the urban areas of Rajasthan from other countries during the last decade. In all, therefore, 5.60 lakh persons have moved into the urban areas of Rajasthan during the last decade. In the absence of details of out-migrants from urban areas of Rajasthan to other states of India, this would be an upper limit. The total urban population of Rajasthan increased by 26.67 lakhs during 1971-81, out of which 5.60 lakhs can be attributed to in-migration or, in other words, 21 per cent of the increase in the urban population of Rajasthan during the last decade is due to inmigration. The contribution of migration to urban growth rate during 1971-81 works out to 12.32 per cent.

There were 201 towns in Rajasthan in 1981 against 157 towns in 1971. The 44 places classified as urban for the first time in 1981 had a population of 5.35 lakhs. Their addition, therefore, contributed 20.06 per cent of the addition to urban population or 11.77 per cent of growth rate between 1971-81.

Thus, classification of new towns and migration to urban areas account for 20.06 per cent and 21.00 per cent of urban growth. The remaining 15.72 lakhs or 58.94 per cent of the urban growth can be attributed to natural increase of the urban population. The contribution of natural increase to the growth rate of urban population is 34.60 per cent. As already explained, these figures are to be treated as approximate as the data on out-migration are not yet available. Further, even in the places treated as towns in both 1971 and 1981 Censuses, area changes have occurred. These could account for the high growth rate of 34.60 per cent.

### **Reasons for Migration**

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

In urban area employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 47.85 per cent have moved due to employment consideration while in the case of females 59.71 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. In the case of internal migrants it will be seen from block 'B' of Statement 31 that in urban areas 49.12 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 60.74 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Blocks 'C' and 'D' of Statement 31 provide the proportions of intra-state 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 52.30 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 48.15 per cent in the case of those who move within Rajasthan itself. It would seem that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 63.33 per cent of female migrants within Rajasthan itself as against 50.45 per cent in the case of females who moved into Rajasthan from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, the proportion of female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is much higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within Rajasthan itself for the same reason.

**STATEMENT 31**

**Reasons for migration to urban areas**

Last residence	1	Reasons for migration												
		Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
<b>A. Total migrants</b>	Total	100.00	100.00	47.85	3.51	9.66	1.59	25.91	26.12	1.16	59.71	15.42	9.07	
<b>B. Last residence else- where in India other than place of enumeration</b>	Total	100.00	100.00	49.12	3.52	9.98	1.57	25.72	25.90	1.19	60.74	13.99	8.27	
	Rural	100.00	100.00	52.68	3.48	12.82	1.39	21.78	23.71	1.21	64.41	11.51	7.01	
	Urban	100.00	100.00	44.74	3.58	6.22	1.75	31.09	28.56	1.16	56.84	16.79	9.27	
<b>C. Within the state of enumeration</b>	Total	100.00	100.00	48.15	3.16	11.13	1.44	25.24	23.81	1.27	63.33	14.21	8.26	
	Rural	100.00	100.00	51.18	3.22	13.87	1.35	21.67	22.22	1.31	66.12	11.97	7.09	
	Urban	100.00	100.00	43.51	3.11	6.52	1.52	31.42	26.15	1.22	59.93	17.33	9.29	
<b>D. States of India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	Total	100.00	100.00	52.30	4.95	6.23	2.07	27.29	34.21	0.91	50.45	13.27	8.32	
	Rural	100.00	100.00	60.66	5.20	7.22	1.61	22.38	33.64	0.71	53.06	9.03	6.49	
	Urban	100.00	100.00	47.14	4.77	5.63	2.33	30.45	34.61	1.04	49.05	15.74	9.24	
<b>E. Other countries</b>	Total	100.00	100.00	16.91	2.83	1.87	2.46	30.66	34.99	0.45	19.45	50.11	40.27	

**STATEMENT 32**

**Reasons for migration to rural areas**

Last residence	1	Reason for migration											
		Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>A. Total migrants</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33.48</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>28.05</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>84.79</b>	<b>31.74</b>	<b>6.75</b>
<b>B. Last residence else- where in India other than the place of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>34.42</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>28.09</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>85.12</b>	<b>30.55</b>	<b>6.54</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33.58</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>86.07</b>	<b>30.88</b>	<b>6.38</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39.96</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>27.66</b>	<b>15.28</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>72.83</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>8.26</b>
<b>C. Within the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33.78</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>85.87</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>6.36</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>32.80</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>27.76</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>86.58</b>	<b>31.63</b>	<b>6.28</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>29.47</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>75.69</b>	<b>23.38</b>	<b>7.19</b>
<b>D. States of India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>38.22</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>28.63</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>77.03</b>	<b>29.43</b>	<b>8.45</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39.24</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>31.08</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>80.06</b>	<b>25.40</b>	<b>7.63</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.21</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>23.59</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>58.10</b>	<b>39.66</b>	<b>13.76</b>
<b>E. Other countries</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>67.32</b>	<b>47.94</b>

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

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

## CHAPTER 7

# LITERACY

In the Census, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate. It is not necessary that 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 Rajasthan 83.47 lakhs are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 24.38 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 19.07 per cent. Among males, 64.76 lakh or 36.30 per cent and among females 18.71 lakh or 11.42 per cent are literate. At the 1971 Census, there were 38.75 lakh among males and 10.39 lakh among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 28.74 per cent and 8.45 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 67.12 per cent in the case of males and 80.09 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 24.38 per cent as mentioned earlier.

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

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 48.35 per cent as compared to 17.99 per cent in the rural areas. The urban literacy rate is higher than that in the rural area in the case of both males and females but the differential is particularly noticeable in the case of females.

The general literacy rate has been calculated by dividing the number of literates by the total population which includes children below 5 years who can not be considered as literate. The general literacy rate is, therefore, a crude indicator of the literacy situation and needs further refinement. The literacy rates at 1971 and 1981 have been presented by age group 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and above in Statement 33. It is seen that the literacy

**STATEMENT 33**

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

Age group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Total	19.07	24.38	28.74	36.30	8.46	11.42
	Rural	13.85	17.99	22.87	29.65	4.03	5.46
	Urban	43.46	48.35	55.52	60.55	29.68	34.45
5-9	Total	13.94	17.62	18.90	23.37	8.40	11.40
	Rural	9.69	12.51	14.82	18.75	3.97	5.71
	Urban	35.12	38.82	39.19	42.88	30.56	43.38
10-14	Total	35.58	41.05	50.54	58.65	18.06	21.37
	Rural	28.47	34.14	44.46	53.31	9.76	12.46
	Urban	68.07	68.54	78.27	79.02	56.07	56.74
15-19	Total	35.85	40.94	51.15	57.66	17.56	20.80
	Rural	27.09	31.79	42.67	50.03	8.93	10.24
	Urban	68.75	69.53	81.34	80.63	52.21	55.29
20-24	Total	29.58	36.74	45.59	54.91	13.74	17.90
	Rural	21.23	26.51	36.57	45.09	6.60	8.25
	Urban	62.16	66.38	77.82	80.72	44.27	49.07
25-34	Total	22.00	31.99	34.78	48.60	8.79	13.90
	Rural	15.68	23.26	27.22	36.62	3.91	6.02
	Urban	52.40	61.53	69.68	76.98	33.28	42.68
35+	Total	15.14	19.02	24.80	30.87	4.80	6.17
	Rural	10.27	12.82	18.05	22.72	1.58	2.18
	Urban	38.81	44.22	57.35	63.10	17.59	22.82

has gone up in all the age-groups. The literacy rate in the age group 5-9 may not be quite reliable and may be subject to some variability because children in this age group, specially in the lower end of the age group, may not be attending school or even if attending school, they may not be reported as literate by their parents who are usually the respondents in the Census. Nevertheless it is seen that even in this age group the literacy rate has gone up during the decade.

A more realistic indicator of the progress in literacy among the younger age groups is given by the literacy rate in the age group 10-14. In this age group, as will be seen from Statement 33, 41.05 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 Census as against 35.58 per cent in 1971. In this age group 68.54 per cent are literate in the urban areas as against 34.14 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 58.65 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 21.37 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 56.74 per cent of the females in this age group are literate as against only 12.46 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 53.31 per cent and 12.46 per cent respectively. Therefore, in the rural areas nearly two-thirds 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 2.18 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 22.72 per cent in the case of males in the rural areas.

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

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

#### STATEMENT 34

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

Age group	Stratum	Total		Rural		Urban	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Persons	19.07	24.38	13.85	17.99	43.46	48.35
	Males	28.74	36.30	22.87	29.65	55.52	60.55
	Females	8.46	11.42	4.03	5.46	29.68	34.45
5+	Persons	22.58	28.39	16.44	21.02	50.82	55.61
	Males	33.88	42.04	27.04	34.49	64.53	69.12
	Females	10.06	13.36	4.80	6.41	34.94	39.96
10+	Persons	24.55	30.67	18.01	22.88	54.12	58.80
	Males	37.31	45.97	29.91	37.93	69.77	73.84
	Females	10.44	13.78	4.99	6.56	35.88	41.06
15+	Persons	21.99	28.24	15.57	20.18	50.92	56.74
	Males	34.14	43.01	26.39	34.15	67.81	72.76
	Females	8.73	12.03	3.93	5.19	31.28	37.62
35+	Persons	15.14	19.02	10.27	12.82	38.81	44.22
	Males	24.80	30.87	18.05	22.72	57.35	63.10
	Females	4.80	6.17	1.58	2.18	17.59	22.82

The literacy rates presented for the age group 5 and above in Statement 34 are, in effect, effective literacy rates since they exclude the population in the age group 0-4. The effective literacy rates in the case of Rajasthan becomes 42.04 per cent in the case of males and 13.36 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 45.97 per cent in the case of males and 13.78 per cent in the case of females and it is these rates that are generally considered as appropriate in international comparisons of literacy.

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

### STATEMENT 35

#### Sex ratio of literates for ages 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	253	273	234	255	154	184
Rural	153	180	139	142	78	89
Urban	441	471	397	434	268	319

A comparison of the sex ratios of literates in the age groups will indicate that the gap between the literacy of males and females is being closed fairly quickly in this state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1,000 males who are literates steadily increases towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 89 in 1981 in the age group 35+, sex ratios in the age group 15+ and 10+ are 142 and 180 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas also where the sex ratio among literates, which is 319 in the age group 35+, increases to 434 and 471 in the age groups 15+ and 10+ respectively. The emerging picture of improvement in female literacy is encouraging in the context of the correlation that appears to exist between female literacy and fertility behaviour.

Statement 36 presents the percentage distribution of literates by the age and educational levels. For purposes of comparison data for 1971 are also presented.

It is seen that among literates those without educational level constitute a large proportion in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14. Their proportion has more or less remained the same in these age groups, both in rural and urban areas and for males and females. In all other age groups the proportion of persons in this category has declined during the decade. Proportion completing middle level has gone up in the age group above 15 for males and females in both rural and urban areas, proportion completing matriculation/higher secondary etc. has remained more or less same in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34.

**STATEMENT 36**

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2		4	5	6	7
Literates (without educational level)*	Total	All ages	45.65	36.54	48.85	39.62
		5-9	96.01	97.16	96.56	96.56
		10-14	56.27	56.27	51.09	49.50
		15-19	18.21	14.14	24.57	15.75
		20-24	22.12	13.40	28.77	15.46
		25-34	33.02	16.93	37.01	19.65
		35+	51.77	35.28	52.95	35.43
	Rural	All ages	52.87	42.85	60.03	51.02
		5-9	95.76	97.95	96.25	98.03
		10-14	61.74	61.42	62.47	60.47
		15-19	23.25	17.13	38.97	25.47
		20-24	29.05	17.76	42.85	25.99
		25-34	41.70	22.14	50.98	30.36
		35+	64.16	45.61	68.40	50.38
	Urban	All ages	32.07	25.26	41.58	32.63
		5-9	96.49	95.70	96.76	95.57
		10-14	42.13	42.43	42.01	39.93
		15-19	8.81	8.56	14.68	9.87
		20-24	10.51	6.99	19.78	9.74
		25-34	17.37	8.45	28.80	14.12
		35+	33.00	20.56	46.11	29.46
Primary	Total	All ages	26.30	27.76	29.38	30.37
		5-9	3.96	2.84	3.44	3.44
		10-14	37.74	37.20	40.63	40.64
		15-19	33.78	33.06	34.32	32.61
		20-24	24.45	25.68	37.93	32.02
		25-34	23.34	27.49	30.84	34.06
		35+	22.57	26.82	26.42	32.71
	Rural	All ages	27.64	30.54	30.23	34.05
		5-9	4.19	2.05	3.75	1.97
		10-14	34.47	33.33	34.05	34.89
		15-19	39.67	38.74	43.53	44.72
		20-24	29.33	32.15	38.23	45.52
		25-34	26.06	33.64	32.60	44.87
		35+	22.07	29.53	22.82	35.19
	Urban	All ages	23.78	22.79	28.82	28.11
		5-9	3.51	4.30	3.24	4.43
		10-14	46.18	44.94	45.87	45.67
		15-19	22.78	22.47	27.99	25.28
		20-24	16.28	16.18	27.91	24.70
		25-34	18.41	17.48	29.79	28.48
		35+	23.32	22.97	28.01	31.74

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

**STATEMENT 36 (Contd.)**

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle	Total	All ages	12.47	15.95	11.35	14.26
		5-9	0.03	...	...	...
		10-14	5.62	6.04	7.61	8.93
		15-19	28.98	32.69	21.73	26.79
		20-24	19.30	23.97	16.12	19.55
		25-34	13.35	20.51	14.30	17.65
		35+	9.70	12.67	10.89	15.29
	Rural	All ages	10.62	14.97	6.47	9.60
		5-9	0.05	...	...	...
		10-14	3.60	3.98	3.23	4.35
		15-19	26.18	31.94	12.46	21.42
		20-24	19.31	25.82	11.01	15.82
		25-34	12.25	21.14	9.76	13.04
		35+	7.00	10.91	5.29	8.83
	Urban	All ages	15.97	17.71	14.53	17.12
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	10.84	11.58	11.10	12.92
		15-19	34.21	34.11	28.10	30.04
		20-24	19.27	21.24	19.37	21.57
		25-34	15.33	19.47	16.97	20.03
		35+	13.81	15.18	13.37	17.87
Matriculation or Higher Secondary @	Total	All ages	13.04	14.78	8.63	11.55
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	0.36	0.48	0.66	0.93
		15-19	18.78	19.38	18.71	23.09
		20-24	29.99	27.47	17.61	21.82
		25-34	24.09	24.14	13.41	18.05
		35+	11.51	17.51	7.63	11.73
	Rural	All ages	7.86	9.66	2.88	4.39
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	0.19	0.26	0.25	0.29
		15-19	10.81	11.99	4.90	8.05
		20-24	20.83	20.74	6.78	10.26
		25-34	17.11	18.03	5.63	8.58
		35+	5.02	10.65	2.81	4.43
	Urban	All ages	22.77	23.94	12.37	15.93
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	0.81	1.05	1.00	1.48
		15-19	33.66	33.16	28.19	32.19
		20-24	45.35	37.35	24.52	28.10
		25-34	36.70	34.07	18.00	22.93
		35+	21.33	27.27	9.76	14.64

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

**STATEMENT 36 (Contd.)**

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All ages	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.02
		5-9	...	...	...	..
		10-14	0.00	0.01	0.00	...
		15-19	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
		20-24	0.19	0.07	0.10	0.07
		25-34	0.25	0.07	0.11	0.02
		35+	0.21	0.07	0.09	0.05
	Rural	All ages	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.02
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	0.00	0.01	...	...
		15-19	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
		20-24	0.22	0.10	0.01	0.08
		25-34	0.29	0.06	0.17	0.03
		35+	0.28	0.06	0.10	0.03
	Urban	All ages	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	0.01	...	0.01	...
		15-19	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.01
		20-24	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.06
		25-34	0.18	0.10	0.07	0.02
		35+	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.06
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All ages	0.12	9.17	0.03	0.03
		5-9	...	...	...	..
		10-14	...	0.01	...	...
		15-19	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.04
		20-24	0.29	0.34	0.08	0.04
		25-34	0.34	0.32	0.09	0.08
		35+	0.12	0.26	0.02	0.06
	Rural	All ages	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	...	...	...	...
		15-19	...	0.02	...	0.05
		20-24	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.05
		25-34	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.07
		35+	0.08	0.16	0.03	0.07
	Urban	All ages	0.23	0.33	0.02	0.04
		5-9	...	...	...	...
		10-14	...	0.04	...	...
		15-19	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.03
		20-24	0.63	0.62	0.02	0.04
		25-34	0.60	0.65	0.05	0.08
		35+	0.17	0.40	0.02	0.06

**STATEMENT 36 (Conclid.)**

**Statement showing percentage distribution of literate population by age, sex and staratum during 1971 and 1981 Censuses by levels of education**

Educational level	Stratum	Age group	Males		Females	
			1971	1981*	1971	1981*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Graduate and above	Total	All ages	2.30	4.76	1.71	4.15
		5—9	...	...	...	...
		10—14	0.01	...	0.01	...
		15—19	0.21	0.64	0.63	0.71
		20—24	3.66	9.07	5.39	11.04
		25—34	5.61	10.54	4.24	10.49
		35+	4.12	7.39	2.00	4.73
	Rural	All ages	0.82	1.87	0.29	0.89
		5—9	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...
		15—19	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.27
		20—24	1.17	3.29	0.84	2.28
		25—34	2.39	4.86	0.72	3.05
		35+	1.39	3.08	0.55	1.12
	Urban	All ages	5.10	9.91	2.63	6.14
		5—9	...	...	...	...
		10—14	0.03	...	0.01	...
		15—19	0.47	1.53	0.98	2.58
		20—24	7.84	17.58	8.29	15.79
		25—34	11.41	19.78	6.32	14.34
		35+	8.27	13.53	2.64	6.17

The proportion of graduates and above has gone up in the age groups 20—24 and 25—34, understandably in urban areas. Even among females 15.79 per cent of the literates in the age group 20—24 and 14.34 per cent of the literates in the age group 25—34 are graduates. As may be anticipated in rural areas proportion of graduates and above is only 2.28 per cent and 3.05 per cent in the age groups 20—24 and 25—34 respectively.

The proportion of literate persons who have completed matriculation and above has gone up, significantly 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. However, it would be relevant to consider this trend in relation to the over all literacy rate of the state which is still at the level of 24.38 per cent. Even if one were to consider an effective literacy rate in relation to the population of 10+, as noticed earlier, these effective literacy rates are 45.97 per cent in the case of males and 13.78 per cent in the case of females. The encouraging increase in proportions at higher educational levels would essentially represent the progressive attainment of higher educational qualifications by a small number of those included within the population of 10+ who are literates, which by itself is a comparatively low proportion.

While doubtless further data would be necessary to judge the trends in literacy, it is apparent that there is continuing gap which exists between a large proportion of population which remain illiterate or which even if enters the initial stages of the schooling system, does not go further. This is so in the case of both males and females.

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

### STATEMENT 37

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

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—9	26.97	36.84	16.28	21.65	32.57	9.73	49.05	54.87	42.93
10—14	39.99	58.84	18.68	33.64	54.16	10.44	65.23	77.51	51.40
15—19	23.34	36.02	8.08	16.70	29.18	11.97	44.08	56.58	28.03
20—24	6.36	10.75	1.81	3.11	15.86	0.40	15.79	23.61	6.35
25—34	1.09	1.60	0.55	0.58	8.25	0.26	12.83	13.85	1.59
35+	0.44	0.57	0.30	0.31	0.41	0.20	0.99	1.22	10.73
10+	11.83	18.03	4.97	9.24	15.56	2.39	21.15	26.60	14.72
5+	14.48	21.30	6.97	11.46	18.62	3.70	25.60	30.90	19.46

The largest proportion of attendance in school is naturally in the age group 10—14 where the proportion is 39.99 per cent in the population. However, the sharp differential between males and females in this age group is apparent since the proportion in the case of males is 58.84 per cent while that among females 18.68 per cent. The proportions fall as one considers the higher age groups, which is a feature noticed even earlier.

The male-female differential in the age group 10—14 is higher than rural-urban differential. Also, this sharp differential between the proportions among females in this age group who attended school between the rural and urban is noticeable. Among females in the age group 10—14 only 18.68 per cent attended school as against 58.84 per cent in the case of males. This is an extremely low proportion, particularly taking into consideration rural-urban differences in the proportions in the case of females in this age group of 10.44 per cent and 51.40 per cent respectively.

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 8.08 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 Rajasthan can be considered separately on the basis of the main workers and the marginal workers. In this chapter the work characteristics of the main and marginal workers are considered, with a short analysis of the total work force which would include both main and marginal workers.

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

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

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

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

If a person works in production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods in an industry which is recognized as a household industry, he or she is classified as working in the household industry sector. A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or herself or members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas or within the precincts of the house in which the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry must consist of members of the

household. A household industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. All workers who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry are 'other workers'=OW.

### Main Workers

In the 1981 census, 104.42 lakhs or 30.40 per cent of Rajasthan's population are main workers. Of the main workers, 89.12 lakhs are males and 15.30 lakhs are females constituting 49.92 per cent of the male and 9.32 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute only 14.65 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 80.49 lakhs or 31.24 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for a little less than 13 per cent.

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

**STATEMENT 38**  
**Work participation rates for main workers, 1971 and 1981**

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	52.09	8.34	49.92	9.32
0-14	7.40	2.68	5.27	2.72
15-19	63.60	13.04	54.29	15.64
20-24	88.71	13.24	82.61	15.38
25-29	96.69	13.87	94.67	15.55
30-39	97.75	14.28	97.30	16.59
40-49	97.26	14.01	97.11	15.91
50-59	93.35	11.66	91.13	12.27
60+	70.14	6.19	56.59	4.84

The overall work participation rate for males has decreased from 52.09 per cent to 49.92 per cent and that for females had increased from 8.34 per cent to 9.32 per cent between 1971 and 1981. The work participation rate among main workers in the case of males has decreased in all the age groups. The decline is particularly sharp in the age groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24 and 60+. However, in the age groups 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59, the decline is marginal. The decrease in male work participation rate has been primarily in the school/college going age groups and among the very old.

The increase in the work participation rate of female main workers is observed in all the age groups, excepting age group 60+. The participation rate in the age group 60+, has declined from 6.19 per cent in 1971 to 4.84 per cent in 1981. In the age groups between 15 to 39 years, the increase during the decade in participation rate is of the order of 2 points in each of the age groups as against the overall increase of one point only.

Statement 39 presents the growth rate of population and workers by age and sex in Rajasthan in the decade 1971-1981.

### STATEMENT 39

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

Age group	Males		Females	
	Population	Workers	Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total	32.41	26.87	33.60	49.36
0-14	26.36	(-) 10.05	30.12	31.78
15-19	49.18	27.34	47.93	77.39
20-24	47.38	37.25	40.67	63.45
25-29	37.85	34.96	28.22	43.72
30-39	24.68	24.11	25.30	45.52
40-49	34.83	34.61	34.59	52.83
50-59	33.14	29.96	33.95	40.88
60+	38.70	11.90	53.02	19.85

There is quite a difference in the growth rate of population and workers between the two sexes. The growth rates of male workers in all the age groups are lower than the growth rate of population. In the 0-14 age group, in fact, there is an absolute decline in the number of male workers, while in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 60+, the growth rate of workers is much lower than the population growth rate. On the other hand, the rate of growth of female workers in the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 is significantly higher than the rate of growth of population. The trends in the rate of growth of workers vis-a-vis population are quite divergent among males and females in the age group 15-49.

If the 1971 age structure had prevailed and work participation rate had changed as observed in 1981 the male work participation rate in 1981 would have been 48.79 per cent as against 49.92 per cent in 1971. Per contra, if the 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, the male work participation rate in 1971 would have been 53.36 per cent against 52.09 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the age distribution had been the same as in the 1971 Census, the male work participation rates for 1971 and 1981 would have been 52.09 per cent and 48.79 per cent respectively i.e., a fall of 3.30 per cent. If the same age distribution as in 1981 is applicable, then the respective participation rates would have been 53.36 per cent and 49.92 per cent in 1971 and 1981. Thus, change in age distribution has also contributed to the increase in the work participation rate.

The rural and urban work participation rates in Rajasthan by age groups and sex are given in Statement 40.

## STATEMENT 40

### Work participation rates 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
Total	53.63	9.27	51.01	10.58	45.08	3.86	45.93	4.45
0—14	8.43	3.13	6.04	3.26	2.41	0.47	2.08	0.49
15—19	72.27	15.50	62.08	19.34	32.76	3.18	30.83	3.55
20—24	93.39	15.05	88.91	18.42	72.01	5.49	66.04	5.58
25—29	97.42	15.29	96.13	17.76	93.49	6.86	90.24	7.88
30—39	97.99	15.57	97.61	18.12	96.58	7.93	96.22	10.64
40—49	97.58	15.08	97.34	17.29	95.83	8.72	96.25	10.16
50—59	94.57	12.36	92.51	13.20	87.18	7.99	85.39	8.21
60+	72.89	6.53	58.32	5.09	55.58	4.57	48.52	3.76

It is seen that the participation rate in urban areas is distinctly lower than that in the rural areas for both males and females and in all the age groups. This trend is seen both in 1971 and 1981.

In the rural areas, the male work participation rate has declined from 53.63 per cent in 1971 to 51.01 per cent in 1981. The decline in work participation rates is considerably more in the age groups 0—14, 15—19, 20—24 and 60+. The rural female work participation rate has increased from 9.27 per cent to 10.58 per cent, the increase being shared by most of the age groups. There has been a decrease in the rural female participation only in the age group 60+.

In the urban areas the overall male work participation rate had increased marginally from 45.08 per cent in 1971 to 45.93 per cent in 1981. The participation rates show an increase only in the age group 40—49. In all other age groups the rate has declined. The decrease is particularly noticeable in the age groups 20—24 and 25—29. The marginal increase in overall participation rate seems to be due to the change in the age structure. In the case of females in urban areas, the work participation rate has increased from 3.86 per cent to 4.45 per cent which is less than the increase recorded in the rural female participation rate. Among urban females, there has been a significant increase in the work participation rates in the age groups 30—39 and 40—49 and a marginal increase in the age groups 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29 and 50—59. In the age group 60+, there is a decline.

It will be noticed that while the male participation rate has declined in the rural areas, there has been a marginal increase in the urban male participation rate. In case of females, the participation rate in both rural and urban areas has increased in all age groups except for a decline in the participation rate in age group 60 and over.

**Distribution of main workers by industrial categories, 1971 and 1981.**

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

**STATEMENT 41**

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

Industrial category	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	65.07	63.91	60.70	66.75
II Agricultural labourers	7.63	20.80	5.89	15.67
III Livestock, fishing etc.	2.45	3.31	3.00	3.53
IV Mining and quarrying	0.45	0.40	0.83	0.80
V (a) Household industry	3.50	2.97	3.33	2.82
(b) Other than household industry	3.48	1.26	6.30	2.53
VI Construction	1.34	0.58	1.99	0.89
VII Trade and commerce	5.00	0.71	5.98	0.99
VIII Transport, storage and communications	2.25	0.23	2.84	0.26
IX Other services	8.83	5.83	9.14	5.76

It is seen that among male workers the share of cultivators and agricultural labourers has declined substantially while the shares of those engaged in livestock, fishing etc. and those engaged in mining and quarrying has gone up. The share of the primary sector among male workers has come down from 75.60 per cent to 70.42 per cent between 1971-81. In the secondary sector, while the proportion of male workers in household industry has slightly declined, that of non-household industry and construction has gone up substantially. In the tertiary sector, the share of male workers engaged in each of the three categories VII, VIII and IX has gone up. Among females the share of cultivators has gone up unlike in the case of males, but the share of agricultural labourers has gone down substantially from 20.80 per cent in 1971 to 15.67 per cent in 1981. The share of female workers in household industry has declined marginally while their share in other than household industrial sector has doubled from 1.26 per cent to 2.53 per cent. The proportion of female workers has also gone up in the construction sector as also in trade and commerce. The share of females in transport, storage and communications has gone up marginally.

Statement 42 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups in the agricultural sector as recorded in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The agricultural sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and main workers in livestock, fishing, hunting etc. In other words, this sector includes industrial categories I, II and III.

#### STATEMENT 42

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

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	75.15	88.02	69.59	85.95
0—14	91.13	93.10	87.54	92.95
15—59	73.44	87.41	68.05	85.00
60+	81.38	82.55	78.46	83.54

The proportion of main workers in the agricultural sector has fallen between 1971-81 in the case of both males and females but the decrease has been greater in the case of males than that in the case of females. In the case of males, the decrease is seen in all the age groups. In the case of females, a marginal fall in the 0—14 age group, a fall by more than 2 points in the age group 15—59 and an increase of one point in the age group 60 and above are seen in the proportion of agricultural workers to total workers.

This analysis can be taken a step further by considering the distribution of main workers among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Primary sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and those working in live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc. and in mining and quarrying; secondary sector would include workers in household industry, in manufacturing other than household industry and construction and tertiary sector would include workers in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. Statement 43 presents the distribution of main workers in the various sectors by broad age groups.

Between 1971 and 1981 there has been a decline in the proportion of main workers in the primary sector among both males and females, the decline being pronounced in case of males. The decline in the primary sector is noticed in all the age groups among males but in the case of females there is a marginal increase in the age group 0—14 and an increase of more than one point in the age group 60+. In the 15—59 age group, the proportion of female work force in the primary sector has fallen by 2 points.

In the secondary sector, the proportion of males has gone up significantly between 1971 and 1981. The relative increase is much more in the age group 0—14 than in the other two age groups. In the case of females also, there is a significant increase of the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector, with the age group 15—59 accounting for a relatively large increase.

### STATEMENT 43

#### Distribution (per cent) of main workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors 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	74.22	88.95	75.60	88.42	70.42	86.75
	0—14	79.85	86.57	91.40	93.39	88.08	93.65
	15—59	73.24	89.54	73.93	87.84	68.93	85.83
	60+	78.34	84.68	81.56	82.72	78.77	83.92
Secondary	All ages	10.51	6.79	8.32	4.81	11.62	6.24
	0—14	16.11	10.83	4.26	3.46	7.64	4.36
	15—59	9.98	6.03	8.69	4.94	11.97	6.49
	60+	8.73	8.13	7.44	6.85	9.73	7.24
Tertiary	All ages	15.27	4.26	16.08	6.77	17.96	7.01
	0—14	4.04	2.60	4.34	3.15	4.28	1.99
	15—59	16.78	4.43	17.38	7.22	19.10	7.68
	60+	12.93	7.19	11.00	10.43	11.50	8.84

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

In the tertiary sector, the proportion of male workers has increased between 1971 and 1981 by a little less than 2 points while the proportion of females has increased only marginally. In the case of males there is a slight decline in the 0—14 age group and a slight increase in the 60+ age group, the maximum increase being in the age group 15—59. In the case of females the proportion of main workers in the tertiary sector has declined very much in the 0—14 age group as well as in the 60+ age group but has increased in age group 15—59.

A comparison of the distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors between 1961 and 1981 indicates that the proportion of workers in the primary sector has declined by 4 points and 2 points respectively among males and females. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector from 10.51 per cent to 11.62 per cent in the case of males and a decrease from 6.79 per cent to 6.24 per cent in the case of females. The proportion of workers in the tertiary sector has also increased between 1961 and 1981 among both males and females. The age distribution of the main workers, indicates that in the case of females in the primary sector the proportion has decreased in the age groups 15—59 and 60+. The decrease in the proportion of female main workers between 1961 and 1981 in the secondary sector is reflected in the age groups 0—14 and 60+. In the case of males there is a decrease in the proportion of main workers in the secondary sector in the age group 0—14. In the tertiary sector, there is a decline in case of males in the age group 60+ while in the case of females, there is a decline in the age group 0—14 though the overall rate has gone up from 4.26 per cent to 7.01 per cent between 1961 and 1981.

Statement 44 shows the percentage distribution of main workers by literacy and by age groups in urban areas. Since the data by age groups for 1971 and also the 5 per cent sample tabulation of 1981 for rural areas on literacy are not available, the analysis is restricted to the distribution of main workers in 1981 for urban areas only.

#### STATEMENT 44

##### Distribution per cent of main workers by literacy and age-groups in urban areas, 1981

Age group	Percentage of literate main workers to total main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	65.95	68.73	33.22
0—14	26.35	29.80	10.83
15—19	52.98	55.93	20.10
20—24	72.61	74.54	45.01
25—29	75.74	77.53	50.88
30—34	73.12	75.70	43.66
35—39	70.20	73.49	36.34
40—49	64.19	67.37	27.96
50—59	56.19	59.27	17.78
60+	47.10	50.32	8.17

65.95 per cent of the total main workers in urban areas of Rajasthan are literate. The literacy is the highest in the age group 25—29 followed by that in the age group 30—34. Beyond the age group 35—39, the proportion of literates falls steadily. The proportion of literate main workers is understandably the lowest in the age group 0—14. Literacy among female main workers is very low as compared to male main workers, the proportion of female literate workers being 33.22 per cent as against 68.73 per cent among males. After reaching a maximum of 50.88 per cent among females in the age group 25—29, the proportion falls steadily in the older age groups. Ignoring the 0—14 age group, the least gap in literacy between male and female main workers is in the age group 25—29 while the maximum gap is in the age group 60+, closely followed by age group 50—59.

#### Marginal Workers :

There are 21.00 lakhs marginal workers in Rajasthan in 1981 of whom 1.74 lakhs are males and 19.26 lakhs are females. Of the marginal workers, 20.41 lakhs are in the rural areas and only 0.59 lakhs or a little less than 3 per cent are in the urban areas. In the rural areas more females have been reported as marginal workers.

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

**STATEMENT 45**

**Distribution (per cent) of marginal workers by age, 1981.**

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	11.15	31.45	9.31	11.26	32.83	9.39	7.16	11.54	6.13
15-59	85.43	60.48	87.69	85.34	59.18	87.62	88.48	79.25	90.65
60+	3.40	8.05	2.98	3.38	7.98	2.98	4.27	8.96	3.17

Children in the age group 0-14 constitute a large proportion, nearly one-third, of male marginal workers. Among female marginal workers, approximately one out of eleven are in the age group 0-14. In absolute number, however, in the age group 0-14 there are 179,270 female marginal workers as against 54,864 male marginal workers, but since the number of female marginal workers is much higher than that of male marginal workers, the proportion seems apparently low.

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

**Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories :**

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

**STATEMENT 46**

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

Industrial category		Males	Females
1		2	3
I	Cultivators	66.20	80.24
II	Agricultural labourers	17.17	14.37
III	Livestock, fishing etc.	4.19	0.98
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.25	0.12
V	(a) Household industry	2.00	1.61
	(b) Other than household industry	2.35	0.93
VI	Construction	1.55	0.71
VII	Trade and commerce	2.19	0.27
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	0.62	0.03
IX	Other services	3.48	0.74



There is a large difference in the proportion of marginal workers to total population of the two Censuses. This difference is primarily due to the difference in the rural areas. Though in urban areas also the difference between 1971 and 1981 is quite significant, the extent of difference is much less than that in the rural areas. The significant increase in marginal workers in 1981, compared to 1971, is probably due to the more liberal definition of marginal workers. It would be worth recalling that in the 1981 Census all persons who contributed to economically productive work during the previous year were first netted and then main workers and marginal workers among them were identified by further probing questions. In the 1971 Census all persons were classified by their main activity as workers and non-workers and those in the latter category were asked if they participated in any economically productive work.

If the participation rates for main workers and marginal workers are combined, a significant increase in participation rate of females in Rajasthan is noticed. Taking both main workers and marginal workers, the overall work participation rate in 1981 is 36.61 per cent as against 34.11 per cent in 1971. The male work participation rate is 50.90 per cent in 1981 as against 52.37 per cent in 1971 while female participation rate of 1981 is 21.06 per cent as against 14.05 per cent in 1971. Thus, there has been a significant increase in the female participation rate in Rajasthan between 1971 and 1981. The female work participation rate increased from 15.98 per cent in 1971 to 24.98 per cent in 1981 in rural areas and from 4.81 per cent in 1971 to 5.88 per cent in 1981 in urban areas. This large increase in the female participation rate in the rural areas is mainly due to the increase of the rate from 6.71 per cent in 1971 to 14.40 per cent in 1981, among female marginal workers.

Statement 48 gives the distribution of total workers (main workers plus marginal workers) by industrial categories in 1981 Census.

#### STATEMENT 48

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

Industrial category	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I Cultivators	64.52	60.81	74.27
II Agricultural labourers	8.54	6.11	14.94
III Livestock, fishing, etc.	2.77	3.02	2.11
IV Mining and quarrying	0.71	0.81	0.42
V (a) Household industry	2.99	3.31	2.15
(b) Other than household industry	4.96	6.23	1.64
VI Construction	1.66	1.98	0.79
VII Trade and commerce	4.44	5.91	0.59
VIII Transport, storage and communications	2.06	2.80	0.13
IX Other services	7.35	9.02	2.96

Of the total work force, 64.52 per cent are cultivators and 8.54 per cent agricultural labourers, 7.95 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector, 4.44 per cent in trade and commerce and 7.35 per cent in other services. Among males, 60.81 per cent are cultivators and 6.11 per cent are agricultural labourers while 9.54 per cent are engaged in manufacturing activities, 5.91 per cent in trade and commerce and 9.02 per cent in other services. Among females, 74.27 per cent are cultivators and 14.94 per cent are agricultural labourers while 3.79 per cent are engaged in the manufacturing sector and 2.96 per cent in other services. Rajasthan's economy continues to be predominantly agricultural with three-fifths of the male work force and three-fourths of the female work force being cultivators and only 6 per cent of males and 15 per cent of the female workers being agricultural labourers. It is also pertinent to note that the proportions of female work force in the manufacturing sector and other services are low.

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

#### STATEMENT 49

##### Distribution (per cent) of workers (main 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	6.56	87.78	5.62	4.98	88.39	6.58	10.71	86.15	3.12
I	6.40	87.23	6.34	4.87	87.26	7.83	9.72	87.13	3.13
II	10.66	85.67	3.65	9.97	85.52	4.47	11.40	85.84	2.76
III	34.23	61.58	4.15	27.77	67.63	4.57	58.55	38.81	2.56
IV	4.35	93.34	2.24	3.03	94.48	2.39	11.00	87.52	1.48
V (a)	4.22	87.69	8.04	3.37	87.60	8.98	7.64	88.08	4.25
V (b)	3.80	91.89	4.26	3.37	92.26	4.31	8.04	88.28	3.68
VI	2.47	94.21	3.26	1.59	94.83	3.52	8.29	90.16	1.55
VII	1.44	91.85	6.67	1.29	92.07	6.60	5.32	86.09	8.50
VIII	0.78	97.25	1.89	0.72	97.29	1.91	4.47	94.74	0.79
IX	1.42	95.05	3.39	1.14	95.34	3.37	3.72	92.72	3.51

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

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

87.78 per cent of the total work force is in the age group 15—59, 6.56 per cent in the age group 0—14 and 5.62 per cent in the age group 60+. Among males, 88.39 per cent are in the age group 15—59, 4.98 per cent in the age group 0—14 and 6.58 per cent in the age group 60+. Among females, 86.15 per cent are in the age group 15—59, 10.71 per cent in the age group 0—14 and 3.12 per cent in the age group 60+. In the age group 0—14, the relative share of the female workers is much larger than that of males but in the age group 60+ the relative share of females is much lower than that of males. The age group 0—14 accounts for 7.87 per cent of the workers in the primary sector, 3.70 per cent in the secondary sector and 1.33 per cent in the tertiary sector. Among males, 6.27 per cent of the workers are in the primary sector, 3.06 per cent of workers are in the secondary sector and 1.12 per cent of the workers are in the tertiary sector. Among females the corresponding percentages are 11.12, 7.90 and 4.00.



**PART II**  
**TABLES**

## B-1 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,261,861</b>	<b>17,854,154</b>	<b>16,407,708</b>	<b>10,442,268</b>	<b>8,912,491</b>	<b>1,529,777</b>
	0—14	14,584,191	7,555,986	7,028,204	588,917	398,085	190,832
	15—19	3,249,179	1,775,491	1,473,689	1,194,286	963,852	230,434
	20—24	2,843,391	1,447,093	1,396,298	1,410,162	1,195,414	214,748
	25—29	2,504,339	1,306,124	1,198,215	1,422,843	1,236,510	186,333
	30—34	2,104,952	1,096,354	1,008,597	1,227,675	1,064,651	163,024
	35—39	1,794,239	927,017	867,222	1,052,122	904,005	148,117
	40—49	3,028,603	1,594,768	1,433,836	1,776,774	1,548,685	228,088
	50—59	2,070,682	1,111,944	958,738	1,130,864	1,013,272	117,592
	60+	2,067,797	1,031,005	1,036,793	633,719	583,489	50,230
	Age not stated	14,487	8,372	6,115	4,907	4,527	380
<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,051,353</b>	<b>14,013,454</b>	<b>13,037,900</b>	<b>8,528,534</b>	<b>7,148,585</b>	<b>1,379,949</b>
	0—14	11,718,681	6,078,642	5,640,039	551,428	367,427	184,001
	15—19	2,460,963	1,332,559	1,128,404	1,045,459	827,280	218,179
	20—24	2,114,371	1,048,311	1,066,060	1,128,396	932,072	196,324
	25—29	1,912,588	981,909	930,679	1,109,172	943,928	165,245
	30—34	1,645,240	842,890	802,350	963,557	821,778	141,779
	35—39	1,406,666	717,608	689,058	829,968	701,497	128,471
	40—49	2,416,446	1,260,623	1,155,823	1,426,917	1,227,076	199,841
	50—59	1,674,074	895,602	778,472	931,331	828,544	102,788
	60+	1,693,281	849,890	843,391	538,574	495,615	42,958
	Age not stated	9,044	5,420	3,624	3,731	3,367	364
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,210,508</b>	<b>3,840,700</b>	<b>3,369,808</b>	<b>1,913,734</b>	<b>1,763,906</b>	<b>149,828</b>
	0—14	2,865,510	1,477,344	1,388,165	37,489	30,658	6,831
	15—19	788,216	442,931	345,285	148,827	136,572	12,256
	20—24	729,020	398,782	330,238	281,765	263,342	18,423
	25—29	591,752	324,216	267,536	313,671	292,582	21,089
	30—34	459,712	253,464	206,248	264,118	242,873	21,245
	35—39	387,573	209,409	178,164	222,154	202,508	19,646
	40—49	612,157	334,144	278,013	349,857	321,609	28,247
	50—59	396,608	216,342	180,266	199,532	184,728	14,804
	60+	374,516	181,115	193,401	95,145	87,873	7,274
	Age not stated	5,443	2,952	2,492	1,175	1,160	15

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

## NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

Marginal workers			Non-workers			Age group	Total Rural Urban
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
<b>2,100,353</b>	<b>174,464</b>	<b>1,925,889</b>	<b>21,719,240</b>	<b>8,767,199</b>	<b>12,952,042</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
234,134	54,864	179,270	13,761,139	7,103,037	6,658,103	0—14	
296,861	41,213	255,648	1,758,032	770,425	987,607	15—19	
308,350	22,655	285,694	1,124,879	229,023	895,856	20—24	
277,551	12,304	265,247	803,945	57,310	746,635	25—29	
237,320	6,803	230,517	639,957	24,900	615,056	30—34	
202,120	5,351	196,769	539,997	17,660	522,337	35—39	
314,561	8,710	305,851	937,268	37,373	899,896	40—49	
157,630	8,484	149,146	782,188	90,188	692,000	50—59	
71,475	14,036	57,439	1,362,603	433,480	929,123	60+	
350	43	307	9,230	3,802	5,429	Age not stated	
<b>2,040,758</b>	<b>163,141</b>	<b>1,877,617</b>	<b>16,482,062</b>	<b>6,701,728</b>	<b>9,780,334</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>
229,866	53,557	176,309	10,937,387	5,657,658	5,279,729	0—14	
287,951	38,770	249,181	1,127,553	466,509	661,044	15—19	
298,460	19,951	278,508	687,515	96,287	591,228	20—24	
270,142	11,089	259,053	533,274	26,892	506,382	25—29	
231,014	6,244	224,770	450,669	14,868	435,801	30—34	
196,171	4,627	191,544	380,527	11,484	369,043	35—39	
304,854	7,995	296,859	684,675	25,552	659,123	40—49	
153,071	7,872	145,199	589,672	59,186	530,486	50—59	
68,932	13,022	55,911	1,085,775	341,253	744,522	60+	
298	14	283	5,015	2,039	2,976	Age not stated	
<b>59,595</b>	<b>11,323</b>	<b>48,272</b>	<b>5,237,179</b>	<b>2,065,471</b>	<b>3,171,708</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>
4,268	1,307	2,961	2,823,752	1,445,379	1,378,373	0—14	
8,910	2,443	6,467	630,479	303,916	326,563	15—19	
9,890	2,704	7,186	437,364	132,736	304,628	20—24	
7,409	1,215	6,194	270,672	30,419	240,253	25—29	
6,306	559	5,747	189,288	10,033	179,255	30—34	
5,950	725	5,225	159,470	6,176	153,294	35—39	
9,708	715	8,992	252,593	11,820	240,773	40—49	
4,559	612	3,947	192,517	31,002	161,515	50—59	
2,543	1,014	1,529	276,828	92,227	184,601	60+	
52	28	24	4,216	1,763	2,453	Age not stated	

## B-2 MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Age group	Population			Literate			Main workers			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Literate		Illiterate	
							Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	7,210,508	3,840,700	3,369,808	3,486,536	2,325,644	1,160,892	1,212,410	49,777	551,496	100,051
0—14	2,865,510	1,477,344	1,388,165	1,020,691	605,942	414,748	9,137	740	21,522	6,091
15—19	788,216	442,931	345,285	548,031	357,125	190,906	76,389	2,463	60,183	9,793
20—24	729,020	398,782	330,238	483,949	321,892	162,056	196,307	8,292	67,035	10,132
25—29	591,752	324,216	267,536	374,384	253,702	120,682	226,849	10,731	65,734	10,357
30—34	459,712	253,464	206,248	272,541	190,995	81,546	183,856	9,276	59,016	11,969
35—39	387,573	209,409	178,164	214,649	152,363	62,285	148,820	7,139	53,688	12,507
40—49	612,157	334,144	278,013	297,905	223,308	74,596	216,665	7,897	104,944	20,351
50—59	396,608	216,342	180,266	158,062	126,020	32,042	109,496	2,632	75,233	12,173
60+	374,516	181,115	193,401	112,540	92,111	20,429	44,222	594	43,651	6,678
Age not stated	5,443	2,952	2,492	3,785	2,184	1,601	668	15	492	...

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

## NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

Marginal workers				Non-workers				Age group
Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
7,134	4,829	4,189	43,443	1,106,101	1,106,285	959,370	2065,422	Total
320	173	987	2,788	596,485	413,836	848,893	964,538	0—14
1,616	881	827	5,586	279,119	187,562	24,797	139,001	15—19
2,253	854	451	6,332	123,332	152,911	9,404	151,718	20—24
1,021	926	193	5,268	25,832	109,025	4,586	131,228	25—29
373	808	186	4,940	6,766	71,462	3,266	107,793	30—34
278	590	447	4,634	3,265	54,556	2,911	98,738	35—39
459	498	256	8,494	6,185	66,202	5,635	174,571	40—49
333	57	279	3,891	16,191	29,353	14,810	132,161	50—59
452	42	562	1,487	47,436	19,793	44,791	164,808	60+
28	...	...	24	1,487	1,586	276	867	Age not stated

**B-3 MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY**

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population			Total main workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,261,861</b>	<b>17,854,154</b>	<b>16,407,708</b>	<b>8,912,491</b>	<b>1,529,777</b>
	0-14	14,584,191	7,555,986	7,028,204	398,085	190,832
	15-19	3,249,179	1,775,491	1,473,689	963,852	230,434
	20-24	2,843,391	1,447,093	1,396,298	1,195,414	214,748
	25-29	2,504,339	1,306,124	1,198,215	1,236,510	186,333
	30-34	2,104,952	1,096,354	1,008,597	1,064,651	163,024
	35-39	1,794,239	927,017	867,222	904,005	148,117
	40-49	3,028,603	1,594,768	1,433,836	1,548,685	228,088
	50-59	2,070,682	1,111,944	958,738	1,013,272	117,592
	60+	2,067,797	1,031,005	1,036,793	583,489	50,230
	Age not stated	14,487	8,372	6,115	4,527	380
<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,051,353</b>	<b>14,013,454</b>	<b>13,037,900</b>	<b>7,148,585</b>	<b>1,379,949</b>
	0-14	11,718,681	6,078,642	5,640,039	367,427	184,001
	15-19	2,460,963	1,332,559	1,128,404	827,280	218,179
	20-24	2,114,371	1,048,311	1,066,060	932,072	196,324
	25-29	1,912,588	981,909	930,679	943,928	165,245
	30-34	1,645,240	842,890	802,350	821,778	141,779
	35-39	1,406,666	717,608	689,058	701,497	128,471
	40-49	2,416,446	1,260,623	1,155,823	1,227,076	199,841
	50-59	1,674,074	895,602	778,472	828,544	102,788
	60+	1,693,281	849,890	843,391	495,615	42,958
	Age not stated	9,044	5,420	3,624	3,367	364
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,210,508</b>	<b>3,840,700</b>	<b>3,369,808</b>	<b>1,763,906</b>	<b>149,828</b>
	0-14	2,865,510	1,477,344	1,388,165	30,658	6,831
	15-19	788,216	442,931	345,285	136,572	12,256
	20-24	729,020	398,782	330,238	263,342	18,423
	25-29	591,752	324,216	267,536	292,582	21,089
	30-34	459,712	253,464	206,248	242,873	21,245
	35-39	387,573	209,409	178,164	202,508	19,646
	40-49	612,157	334,144	278,013	321,609	28,247
	50-59	396,608	216,342	180,266	184,728	14,804
	60+	374,516	181,115	193,401	87,873	7,272
	Age not stated	5,443	2,952	2,492	1,160	15

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

# INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Main workers									
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying		Age group	Total Rural Urban
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
<b>5,410,167</b>	<b>1,021,096</b>	<b>524,981</b>	<b>239,644</b>	<b>267,454</b>	<b>53,957</b>	<b>73,598</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
229,393	109,565	46,892	31,382	72,213	36,423	2,149	1,355	0-14	
609,533	157,594	94,962	43,181	50,982	6,318	8,203	3,141	15-19	
685,203	152,386	81,496	31,311	30,231	1,870	12,065	1,926	20-24	
688,425	127,129	67,401	27,745	24,257	1,266	13,418	1,507	25-29	
606,834	109,076	55,775	24,854	18,875	1,078	11,159	1,214	30-34	
528,045	99,134	43,190	22,210	15,453	1,194	8,975	921	35-39	
962,593	153,199	69,237	34,015	25,161	2,593	10,819	1,475	40-49	
676,101	79,421	42,251	17,622	18,022	1,843	5,006	532	50-59	
422,110	33,324	23,559	7,308	12,164	1,331	1,734	194	60+	
1,929	270	217	15	96	40	70	...	Age not stated	
<b>5,241,729</b>	<b>995,346</b>	<b>483,736</b>	<b>229,095</b>	<b>241,766</b>	<b>51,803</b>	<b>54,094</b>	<b>10,619</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>
225,079	107,734	45,181	30,865	71,020	36,163	1,996	1,228	0-14	
592,395	154,789	89,267	41,891	48,402	6,162	6,872	2,981	15-19	
663,344	149,698	75,813	30,180	26,504	1,730	9,112	1,736	20-24	
668,325	123,733	61,346	26,704	20,273	1,038	9,866	1,257	25-29	
588,354	105,885	51,090	23,313	15,881	809	7,961	990	30-34	
512,397	96,491	39,355	20,903	12,863	916	6,588	670	35-39	
932,467	149,059	63,099	32,080	20,709	2,046	7,588	1,188	40-49	
653,310	76,344	37,749	16,522	15,369	1,699	3,102	414	50-59	
404,180	31,343	20,667	6,622	10,650	1,199	938	156	60+	
1,879	270	171	15	96	40	70	...	Age not stated	
<b>168,438</b>	<b>25,750</b>	<b>41,245</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>25,687</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>19,504</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>
4,314	1,831	1,712	518	1,194	260	153	126	0-14	
17,138	2,805	5,696	1,290	2,580	156	1,331	160	15-19	
21,859	2,688	5,683	1,131	3,727	140	2,954	190	20-24	
20,100	3,396	6,056	1,040	3,984	228	3,552	250	25-29	
18,481	3,190	4,685	1,541	2,994	269	3,198	224	30-34	
15,648	2,643	3,836	1,307	2,590	278	2,387	251	35-39	
30,127	4,139	6,139	1,935	4,452	547	3,232	288	40-49	
22,792	3,077	4,502	1,099	2,653	144	1,903	118	50-59	
17,930	1,980	2,891	687	1,513	132	795	39	60+	
50	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated	

**B-3 MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY**

		Main workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Constructions	
Total Rural Urban	Age group	(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry		Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>296,957</b>	<b>43,201</b>	<b>561,633</b>	<b>38,753</b>	<b>177,462</b>	<b>13,691</b>
	0—14	9,423	3,727	18,477	3,586	2,510	1,006
	15—19	29,198	5,357	62,938	5,651	16,540	2,824
	20—24	40,832	6,053	98,111	5,251	26,030	2,084
	25—29	38,859	4,778	94,078	4,552	29,056	1,826
	30—34	32,190	4,263	73,727	4,961	25,476	1,734
	35—39	27,365	4,240	58,805	4,545	20,573	1,222
	40—49	50,190	8,409	83,022	5,768	34,715	2,045
	50—59	42,209	4,447	48,158	3,028	16,212	656
	60+	26,541	1,927	23,998	1,411	6,235	294
	Age not stated	148	...	319	...	116	...
<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>205,686</b>	<b>27,868</b>	<b>203,898</b>	<b>17,218</b>	<b>79,790</b>	<b>9,560</b>
	0—14	6,367	2,546	7,652	1,818	1,325	888
	15—19	18,826	3,461	24,202	2,649	7,807	2,498
	20—24	25,042	3,700	33,097	2,918	11,963	1,676
	25—29	25,873	3,286	31,796	2,310	13,546	1,251
	30—34	23,112	2,707	25,392	2,080	11,414	1,110
	35—39	19,599	2,451	21,273	1,784	9,038	663
	40—49	37,018	5,633	30,838	2,059	14,896	968
	50—59	29,981	2,696	20,028	1,169	7,304	399
	60+	19,720	1,389	9,601	431	2,448	108
	Age not stated	148	...	20	...	50	...
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>91,271</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>357,735</b>	<b>21,535</b>	<b>97,672</b>	<b>4,131</b>
	0—14	3,056	1,181	10,825	1,768	1,185	118
	15—19	10,372	1,896	38,736	3,002	8,733	326
	20—24	15,790	2,353	65,014	2,332	14,067	407
	25—29	12,986	1,492	62,282	2,242	15,510	575
	30—34	9,078	1,556	48,334	2,881	14,062	625
	35—39	7,766	1,789	37,533	2,760	11,536	559
	40—49	13,172	2,777	52,184	3,709	19,818	1,077
	50—59	12,228	1,751	28,130	1,859	8,908	257
	60+	6,822	538	14,397	981	3,787	186
	Age not stated	...	...	299	...	66	...

## INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Main workers							
VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services		Age group	Total Rural Urban
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
22	23	24	25	26	27	2	1
<b>532,941</b>	<b>15,135</b>	<b>253,318</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>813,979</b>	<b>88,124</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
6,459	763	1,828	178	18,741	2,847	0—14	
40,353	816	12,534	526	38,608	5,027	15—19	
86,671	1,951	35,106	644	99,669	11,272	20—24	
91,209	1,822	45,326	570	144,481	15,140	25—29	
71,609	1,661	37,235	509	131,770	13,674	30—34	
55,034	1,756	32,005	458	114,558	12,437	35—39	
86,473	3,069	56,921	689	169,554	16,826	40—49	
59,821	1,860	27,303	340	78,189	7,843	50—59	
35,089	1,438	4,859	...	27,200	3,002	60+	
221	...	202	...	1,209	55	Age not stated	
<b>195,124</b>	<b>6,013</b>	<b>83,512</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>359,249</b>	<b>31,021</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>
2,696	617	818	121	5,294	2,021	0—14	
15,682	520	4,654	257	19,174	2,970	15—19	
31,341	532	12,150	260	43,707	3,893	20—24	
31,584	557	15,905	178	65,413	4,930	25—29	
26,533	545	13,470	143	58,569	4,198	30—34	
19,088	647	10,580	169	50,718	3,776	35—39	
31,888	1,330	16,456	135	72,119	5,344	40—49	
22,245	811	8,169	124	31,288	2,611	50—59	
13,930	472	1,271	...	12,210	1,239	60+	
137	...	39	...	757	40	Age not stated	
<b>337,816</b>	<b>9,104</b>	<b>169,806</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>454,731</b>	<b>57,102</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>
3,763	146	1,010	56	3,447	827	0—14	
24,672	296	7,880	269	19,434	2,057	15—19	
55,330	1,418	22,956	385	55,962	7,379	20—24	
59,625	1,264	29,421	392	79,068	10,210	25—29	
45,076	1,116	23,764	366	73,201	9,476	30—34	
35,947	1,109	21,425	288	63,840	8,662	35—39	
54,585	1,739	40,465	554	97,435	11,482	40—49	
37,576	1,049	19,134	216	46,901	5,232	50—59	
21,159	966	3,589	...	14,990	1,764	60+	
84	...	163	...	453	15	Age not stated	

## B-7 MARGINAL WORKERS BY

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Marginal workers				
		Total			I Cultivators	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,100,353</b>	<b>174,464</b>	<b>1,925,889</b>	<b>115,503</b>	<b>1,545,421</b>
	0—14	234,134	54,864	179,270	39,521	139,794
	15—19	296,861	41,213	255,648	28,076	202,187
	20—24	308,350	22,655	285,694	13,322	229,339
	25—29	277,551	12,304	265,247	6,927	213,135
	30—34	237,320	6,803	230,517	3,655	184,836
	35—39	202,120	5,351	196,769	2,666	157,727
	40—49	314,561	8,710	305,851	4,939	247,585
	50—59	157,630	8,484	149,146	5,742	123,562
	60+	71,475	14,036	57,439	10,639	47,008
	Age not stated	350	43	307	14	248
<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,040,758</b>	<b>163,141</b>	<b>1,877,617</b>	<b>112,143</b>	<b>1,522,566</b>
	0—14	229,866	53,557	176,309	39,033	138,143
	15—19	287,951	38,770	249,181	27,525	199,060
	20—24	298,460	19,951	278,508	12,653	226,009
	25—29	270,142	11,089	259,053	6,698	210,403
	30—34	231,014	6,244	224,770	3,434	181,923
	35—39	196,171	4,627	191,544	2,430	155,463
	40—49	304,854	7,995	296,859	4,820	243,505
	50—59	153,071	7,872	145,199	5,494	121,545
	60+	68,932	13,022	55,911	10,042	46,271
	Age not stated	298	14	283	14	244
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,595</b>	<b>11,323</b>	<b>48,272</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>22,855</b>
	0—14	4,268	1,307	2,961	488	1,651
	15—19	8,910	2,443	6,467	551	3,127
	20—24	9,890	2,704	7,186	669	3,330
	25—29	7,409	1,215	6,194	229	2,732
	30—34	6,306	559	5,747	221	2,913
	35—39	5,950	725	5,225	236	2,264
	40—49	9,708	715	8,992	119	4,080
	50—59	4,559	612	3,947	248	2,018
	60+	2,543	1,014	1,529	597	737
	Age not stated	52	28	24	...	4

Note :— Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

# INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Marginal workers							
II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying		Age group	Total Rural Urban
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	2	1
<b>29,954</b>	<b>276,672</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>18,968</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
8,451	27,475	4,093	6,277	98	253	0—14	
6,841	39,481	1,091	2,117	55	549	15—19	
4,584	42,404	360	2,149	85	437	20—24	
2,559	38,697	261	1,718	56	254	25—29	
1,633	33,831	269	1,649	39	260	30—34	
1,327	28,540	288	1,562	18	271	35—39	
1,970	41,117	348	1,946	38	225	40—49	
1,323	18,195	214	997	17	77	50—59	
1,266	6,932	386	534	33	22	60+	
...	...	...	19	...	...	Age not stated	
<b>28,747</b>	<b>270,179</b>	<b>7,083</b>	<b>18,502</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>
8,229	27,048	3,994	6,215	98	253	0—14	
6,442	38,744	1,080	2,078	55	541	15—19	
4,451	41,352	360	2,126	85	403	20—24	
2,362	37,716	246	1,647	54	234	25—29	
1,586	33,155	269	1,601	36	260	30—34	
1,317	27,848	232	1,467	18	254	35—39	
1,881	39,810	336	1,817	38	217	40—49	
1,261	17,764	214	997	17	56	50—59	
1,217	6,743	353	534	33	22	60+	
...	...	...	19	...	...	Age not stated	
<b>1,207</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>
222	427	99	63	...	...	0—14	
398	738	11	39	...	8	15—19	
134	1,053	...	22	...	34	20—24	
197	981	15	72	2	20	25—29	
47	676	...	48	2	...	30—34	
10	692	56	95	...	17	35—39	
89	1,307	12	128	...	8	40—49	
62	432	...	...	...	20	50—59	
49	190	33	...	...	...	60+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated	

**B-7 MARGINAL WORKERS BY**

		Marginal workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Constructions	
Total Rural Urban	Age group	(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry		Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>30,945</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>17,945</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>13,725</b>
	0—14	711	1,941	597	972	352	1,266
	15—19	928	3,918	965	2,138	953	2,579
	20—24	621	3,809	818	2,121	362	2,468
	25—29	221	3,943	482	2,399	314	2,257
	30—34	144	3,804	216	2,561	164	1,788
	35—39	95	3,558	133	1,875	166	1,026
	40—49	165	6,120	247	3,627	165	1,719
	50—59	180	2,608	218	1,577	130	490
	60+	421	1,223	404	676	106	131
	Age not stated	7	20	21	...	...	...
<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>22,663</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>12,947</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>12,788</b>
	0—14	707	1,453	394	792	345	1,204
	15—19	767	2,663	551	1,471	822	2,406
	20—24	365	2,644	373	1,420	238	2,330
	25—29	209	2,925	295	1,925	293	2,068
	30—34	126	2,787	89	1,969	147	1,677
	35—39	80	2,711	116	1,254	51	931
	40—49	123	4,648	163	2,369	126	1,567
	50—59	100	1,852	152	1,218	102	475
	60+	377	961	308	530	106	131
	Age not stated	...	20	...	...	...	...
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>8,282</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>937</b>
	0—14	3	489	203	180	7	62
	15—19	161	1,255	415	667	131	174
	20—24	256	1,165	445	701	124	138
	25—29	12	1,018	187	475	21	189
	30—34	18	1,018	127	591	17	111
	35—39	15	848	17	621	115	95
	40—49	42	1,472	84	1,258	38	153
	50—59	80	756	66	360	29	15
	60+	44	262	96	146	...	...
	Age not stated	7	...	21	...	...	...

# INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

## Marginal workers

VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services		Age group	Total Rural Urban
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
20	21	22	23	24	25	2	1
<b>3,818</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>6,075</b>	<b>14,209</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
464	317	4	19	573	958	0-14	
1,003	545	169	24	1,132	2,110	15-19	
1,086	641	158	61	1,258	2,266	20-24	
425	909	288	105	771	1,829	25-29	
100	601	96	25	487	1,163	30-34	
87	481	147	63	424	1,665	35-39	
163	1,002	185	102	489	2,410	40-49	
164	362	11	59	485	1,217	50-59	
326	287	...	35	455	591	60+	
...	20	...	...	...	...	Age not stated	
<b>2,524</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>11,489</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>
378	287	...	19	378	897	0-14	
762	475	83	24	683	1,720	15-19	
527	541	78	61	822	1,622	20-24	
195	649	202	56	536	1,430	25-29	
88	477	78	...	391	920	30-34	
30	235	85	56	266	1,326	35-39	
133	685	93	79	281	2,162	40-49	
122	277	...	37	412	977	50-59	
290	250	...	35	296	434	60+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated	
<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>
86	30	4	...	196	61	0-14	
241	70	85	...	449	390	15-19	
559	100	81	...	436	644	20-24	
230	259	86	49	235	399	25-29	
12	124	18	25	96	243	30-34	
57	246	62	7	158	340	35-39	
31	317	92	22	208	247	40-49	
42	85	11	22	74	240	50-59	
36	37	...	...	159	157	60+	
...	20	...	...	...	...	Age not stated	

**C-1 AGE, SEX AND**

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population			Marital	
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married	
					Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>34,261,861</b>	<b>17,854,154</b>	<b>16,407,708</b>	<b>9,450,286</b>	<b>7,231,368</b>
	0-9	9,989,146	5,118,521	4,870,625	5,118,521	4,870,625
	10-14	4,595,044	2,437,465	2,157,579	2,236,879	1,758,409
	15-19	3,249,179	1,775,491	1,473,689	1,284,220	520,313
	20-24	2,843,391	1,447,093	1,396,298	500,781	62,921
	25-29	2,504,339	1,306,124	1,198,215	134,139	8,169
	30-34	2,104,952	1,096,354	1,008,597	48,321	2,390
	35-39	1,794,239	927,017	867,222	24,442	967
	40-44	1,664,373	887,693	776,680	24,781	746
	45-49	1,364,231	707,075	657,156	16,888	637
	50-54	1,305,639	723,542	582,097	18,864	784
	55-59	765,043	388,402	376,641	10,062	318
	60-64	929,578	472,162	457,417	13,436	473
	65-69	434,260	212,831	221,428	5,807	165
	70+	703,959	346,012	357,948	9,096	883
	Age not stated	14,487	8,372	6,115	4,050	3,569
<b>Rural</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>27,051,353</b>	<b>14,013,454</b>	<b>13,037,900</b>	<b>7,348,366</b>	<b>5,654,509</b>
	0-9	8,046,352	4,129,796	3,916,555	4,129,796	3,916,555
	10-14	3,672,329	1,948,846	1,723,484	1,768,387	1,369,671
	15-19	2,460,963	1,332,559	1,128,404	912,893	337,775
	20-24	2,114,371	1,048,311	1,066,060	302,126	23,152
	25-29	1,912,588	981,909	930,679	89,714	2,062
	30-34	1,645,240	842,890	802,350	38,626	908
	35-39	1,406,666	717,608	689,058	20,234	389
	40-44	1,329,919	701,990	627,929	21,532	348
	45-49	1,086,527	558,633	527,894	14,283	217
	50-54	1,059,199	585,574	473,625	15,767	557
	55-59	614,875	310,028	304,847	8,593	79
	60-64	767,809	392,126	375,683	11,733	316
	65-69	352,518	173,338	179,180	4,981	76
	70+	572,954	284,426	288,528	7,547	613
	Age not stated	9,044	5,420	3,624	2,155	1,790
<b>Urban</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>7,210,508</b>	<b>3,840,700</b>	<b>3,369,808</b>	<b>2,101,920</b>	<b>1,576,860</b>
	0-9	1,942,794	988,724	954,070	988,724	954,070
	10-14	922,715	488,620	434,095	468,492	388,738
	15-19	788,216	442,931	345,285	371,327	182,538
	20-24	729,020	398,782	330,238	198,654	39,769
	25-29	591,752	324,216	267,536	44,425	6,107
	30-34	459,712	253,464	206,248	9,695	1,482
	35-39	387,573	209,409	178,164	4,208	578
	40-44	334,453	185,703	148,751	3,249	399
	45-49	277,704	148,442	129,262	2,605	420
	50-54	246,439	137,968	108,472	3,097	227
	55-59	150,169	78,374	71,794	1,469	239
	60-64	161,769	80,036	81,734	1,703	157
	65-69	81,741	39,493	42,248	826	89
	70+	131,005	61,586	69,419	1550	270
	Age not stated	5,443	2,952	2,492	1,896	1,779

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

# MARITAL STATUS

Status									
Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status		Age group	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	
<b>7,921,806</b>	<b>7,986,689</b>	<b>456,613</b>	<b>1,167,480</b>	<b>21,803</b>	<b>16,850</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>All ages</b>	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>0-9</b>	
198,039	395,086	1,780	1,559	131	235	636	2,290	10-14	
485,393	946,912	4,161	3,322	946	1,636	771	1,505	15-19	
933,757	1,322,393	9,093	7,250	2,997	3,061	465	673	20-24	
1,154,613	1,173,590	13,038	13,284	4,194	2,953	140	220	25-29	
1,026,259	977,577	18,327	26,420	3,301	2,100	146	111	30-34	
876,324	828,397	23,192	36,178	2,978	1,641	81	39	35-39	
825,034	701,390	35,494	72,830	2,324	1,597	60	116	40-44	
652,113	579,788	36,674	75,814	1,245	865	155	53	45-49	
642,374	418,826	60,846	161,153	1,378	1,173	80	161	50-54	
340,153	276,746	37,464	99,224	566	295	156	58	55-59	
383,926	193,441	74,017	262,818	512	543	271	141	60-64	
166,380	96,354	40,075	124,672	383	142	186	96	65-69	
233,484	74,078	102,120	282,564	528	288	783	135	70+	
3,956	2,113	329	393	19	20	17	21	Age not stated	
<b>6,252,437</b>	<b>6,428,854</b>	<b>390,588</b>	<b>937,683</b>	<b>19,043</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>All ages</b>	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>0-9</b>	
178,170	350,339	1,626	1,471	131	175	532	1,829	10-14	
414,561	785,596	3,783	2,765	847	1,249	476	1,018	15-19	
735,432	1,034,518	7,849	5,528	2,619	2,306	285	557	20-24	
876,545	916,375	11,709	9,946	3,880	2,121	61	176	25-29	
785,205	778,584	16,140	21,198	2,810	1,610	109	50	30-34	
674,299	659,201	20,260	28,154	2,734	1,274	81	39	35-39	
647,010	567,458	31,301	58,929	2,087	1,079	60	116	40-44	
511,010	468,450	32,237	58,533	1,023	673	80	21	45-49	
516,841	341,438	51,724	130,599	1,202	891	40	140	50-54	
269,376	226,887	31,428	77,561	495	261	136	58	55-59	
315,797	159,459	63,948	215,324	400	485	247	100	60-64	
134,601	69,718	33,284	99,168	287	142	186	75	65-69	
190,543	59,322	85,118	228,225	507	288	711	81	70+	
3,048	1,511	181	282	19	20	17	21	Age not stated	
<b>1,669,369</b>	<b>1,557,835</b>	<b>66,025</b>	<b>229,797</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>All ages</b>	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>0-9</b>	
19,869	44,747	155	88	...	61	104	462	10-14	
70,833	161,317	379	557	99	387	295	486	15-19	
198,325	287,875	1,245	1,722	378	756	180	116	20-24	
278,068	257,215	1,330	3,338	314	832	79	44	25-29	
241,054	198,993	2,186	5,221	492	490	37	61	30-34	
202,025	169,196	2,932	8,024	244	367	...	...	35-39	
178,025	133,933	4,192	13,902	237	518	...	...	40-44	
141,103	111,338	4,437	17,280	222	192	75	33	45-49	
125,534	77,388	9,122	30,554	175	282	40	21	50-54	
70,777	49,859	6,036	21,663	72	34	20	...	55-59	
68,128	33,983	10,069	47,494	112	58	24	42	60-64	
31,780	16,636	6,792	25,503	96	...	...	21	65-69	
42,941	14,756	17,003	54,339	21	...	72	54	70+	
907	602	149	111	...	...	...	...	Age not stated	

## C-2 AGE, SEX AND COMPLETED LEVEL OF

Age group	Total population			Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	34,261,861	17,854,154	16,407,708	11,372,998	14,534,747
0—4	4,840,451	2,441,285	2,399,167	2,441,285	2,399,167
5—9	5,148,695	2,677,236	2,471,458	2,051,645	2,189,662
10—14	4,595,044	2,437,465	2,157,579	1,012,354	1,696,578
15—19	3,249,179	1,775,491	1,473,689	751,676	1,167,230
20—24	2,843,391	1,447,093	1,396,298	652,561	1,146,301
25—29	2,504,339	1,306,124	1,198,215	636,160	1,015,347
30—34	2,104,952	1,096,354	1,008,597	598,650	884,824
35—59	6,893,525	3,633,729	3,259,796	2,414,654	3,023,260
60+	2,067,797	1,031,005	1,036,793	810,300	1,008,419
Age not stated	14,487	8,372	6,115	3,713	3,960

Note : \*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**EDUCATION—ALL AREAS**

		Literate (Without educational level)*		Educational level		Age group
Non-formal		Formal		Primary		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
245,999	70,958	2,123,058	672,005	1,798,412	568,410	All ages
...	..	...	...	...	...	0—4
43,761	16,588	564,045	255,512	17,785	9,697	5—9
33,005	10,367	769,007	217,814	530,173	187,372	10—14
14,193	6,646	130,586	41,620	338,496	99,926	15—19
16,031	6,530	90,431	32,112	204,039	80,062	20—24
17,699	5,430	88,203	26,988	185,794	62,455	25—29
16,287	4,943	75,473	22,889	135,178	41,992	30—34
78,974	15,794	318,794	62,673	326,268	78,277	35—59
25,563	4,192	84,650	11,197	59,940	8,362	60+
486	469	1,868	1,200	739	267	Age not stated

**C-2 AGE, SEX AND COMPLETED LEVEL OF**

Age group	Educational level					
	Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,033,527</b>	<b>266,893</b>	<b>535,423</b>	<b>124,157</b>	<b>422,536</b>	<b>91,884</b>
0-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	86,078	41,176	6,099	3,743	659	530
15-19	334,724	82,102	110,753	35,970	87,633	34,782
20-24	190,409	48,864	94,982	29,349	123,299	25,204
25-29	145,708	33,004	83,922	20,489	74,185	13,452
30-34	93,736	21,112	70,753	13,266	52,961	8,136
35-59	160,341	37,898	152,492	20,251	78,430	9,219
60+	22,070	2,615	15,977	1,068	5,158	522
Age not stated	461	122	445	22	211	40

**EDUCATION—ALL AREAS**

Educational level							Age group
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2,809	439	10,758	644	308,634	77,571	All ages	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0—4	
..	...	...	...	...	...	5—9	
74	...	16	...	...	...	10—14	
292	34	568	139	6,569	5,240	15—19	
577	168	2,665	105	72,098	27,605	20—24	
490	49	1,923	100	72,040	20,902	25—29	
342	27	1,891	136	51,084	11,272	30—34	
887	142	3,428	122	99,460	12,160	35—59	
145	...	267	41	6,934	377	60+	
...	19	...	...	449	15	Age not stated	

**C-2 PART A--AGE, SEX AND**

Age group	Total population			Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>All ages</b>	<b>7,210,508</b>	<b>3,840,700</b>	<b>3,369,808</b>	<b>1,515,056</b>	<b>2,208,916</b>
0—4	942,603	476,052	466,551	476,052	466,551
5—9	1,000,191	512,673	487,518	292,830	319,064
10—14	922,715	488,620	434,095	102,520	187,801
15—19	788,216	442,931	345,285	85,807	154,379
20—24	729,020	398,782	330,238	76,890	168,182
25—29	591,752	324,216	267,536	70,513	146,854
30—34	459,712	253,464	206,248	62,469	124,702
35—59	1,396,339	759,896	636,443	258,204	467,520
60+	374,516	181,115	193,401	89,004	172,972
Age not stated	5,443	2,952	2,492	768	891

**Note :** \*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN**

Literate (Without educational level)*				Educational level		Age group
Non-formal		Formal		Primary		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
55,170	31,579	533,216	347,979	529,595	326,077	All age
...	...	...	...	...	...	0—4
9,792	6,893	200,594	154,102	9,457	7,458	5—9
4,994	3,611	158,834	94,739	173,502	112,471	10—14
3,452	3,116	27,119	15,722	80,231	48,256	15—19
4,270	2,741	18,236	13,046	52,070	40,031	20—24
3,667	2,766	16,219	12,694	45,189	33,951	25—29
3,793	1,989	13,900	11,101	32,556	23,646	30—34
17,696	7,678	74,338	38,106	110,110	53,876	35—59
7,222	2,509	22,870	7,495	26,315	6,215	60+
285	275	1,106	973	164	172	Age not stated

**C-2 PART A—AGE, SEX AND**

Age group	Educational level					
	Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>All ages</b>	<b>411,700</b>	<b>198,597</b>	<b>294,519</b>	<b>104,206</b>	<b>261,997</b>	<b>80,551</b>
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	44,696	31,831	3,714	3,203	344	439
15—19	121,807	57,351	59,713	30,154	58,715	31,291
20—24	68,374	34,949	47,267	23,830	72,972	21,699
25—29	51,206	24,014	43,063	16,961	41,235	11,438
30—34	35,379	16,489	35,070	11,064	32,126	6,918
35—59	76,649	31,459	93,461	18,027	52,327	8,259
60+	13,462	2,381	11,979	944	4,167	485
Age not stated	126	122	252	22	111	22

**LEVELS OF EDUCATION—URBAN**

Educational level							Age group
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduates and above			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
1,305	282	7,672	412	230,469	71,215	All ages	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0—4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5—9	
...	...	16	...	...	...	10—14	
216	16	417	77	5,454	4,926	15—19	
123	101	2,003	65	56,578	25,595	20—24	
248	17	1,287	39	51,589	18,802	25—29	
176	27	1,599	122	36,396	10,191	30—34	
463	121	2,189	88	74,458	11,309	35—59	
79	...	162	22	5,854	377	60+	
...	...	...	...	140	15	Age not stated	

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

Age group	Total population			Total persons attending school/college		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	7,210,508	3,840,700	3,369,808	1,624,926	1,050,419	574,506
0—4	942,603	476,052	466,551	20,183	10,609	9,574
5—9	1,000,191	512,673	487,518	490,578	281,288	209,290
10—14	922,715	488,620	434,095	601,862	378,737	223,125
15—19	788,216	442,931	345,285	347,415	250,627	96,788
20—24	729,020	398,782	330,238	115,139	94,156	20,984
25—29	591,752	324,216	267,536	22,439	17,312	5,127
30—34	459,712	253,464	206,248	7,348	4,936	2,412
35+	1,770,855	941,010	829,845	17,457	11,434	6,023
Age not stated	5,443	2,952	2,492	2,505	1,320	1,185

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

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

Age group	Total population			Total persons attending school/college		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	27,051,353	14,013,454	13,037,900	2,667,266	2,251,339	415,927
0—4	3,897,848	1,965,233	1,932,615	12,840	8,160	4,679
5—9	4,148,503	2,164,564	1,983,940	898,109	705,093	193,016
10—14	3,672,329	1,948,846	1,723,484	1,235,497	1,055,548	179,949
15—19	2,460,963	1,332,559	1,128,404	411,100	388,865	22,235
20—24	2,114,371	1,048,311	1,066,060	65,672	61,426	4,246
25—29	1,912,588	981,909	930,679	13,811	11,238	2,572
30—34	1,645,240	842,890	802,350	6,822	4,840	1,981
35+	7,190,468	3,723,724	3,466,744	22,141	15,218	6,923
Age not stated	9,044	5,420	3,624	1,275	949	326

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

### C-5 SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population		Age	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>All ages</b>	<b>17,854,154</b>	<b>16,407,708</b>						
0	537,188	523,937	35	643,680	582,191	70	180,934	187,669
1	296,998	294,544	36	80,762	70,893	71	3,724	2,890
2	553,480	536,541	37	59,666	41,083	72	14,174	11,268
3	524,294	535,942	38	116,766	152,600	73	4,412	3,170
4	529,326	508,203	39	26,143	20,456	74	3,201	1,804
5	583,655	527,005	40	683,824	609,271	75	49,376	53,742
6	601,218	548,479	41	30,370	17,125	76	4,338	3,098
7	462,998	438,985	42	110,710	94,119	77	2,649	1,535
8	684,160	634,772	43	36,344	32,287	78	5,720	4,288
9	345,205	322,218	44	26,445	23,878	79	1,215	583
10	701,565	625,197	45	530,556	491,166	80	48,674	57,997
11	323,829	298,704	46	40,726	33,864	81	1,421	1,231
12	660,958	551,490	47	36,679	26,267	82	2,780	2,345
13	385,535	361,610	48	84,464	94,718	83	1,104	548
14	365,578	320,578	49	14,649	11,141	84	557	538
15	531,535	422,762	50	592,508	494,600	85	9,405	10,170
16	391,006	335,341	51	18,274	10,571	86	715	440
17	212,361	174,359	52	69,455	45,923	87	333	289
18	500,664	437,158	53	24,611	16,545	88	692	703
19	139,923	104,069	54	18,693	14,458	89	211	420
20	621,291	666,431	55	294,663	296,504	90	5,950	7,316
21	146,540	104,455	56	27,418	21,264	91	131	98
22	380,171	340,673	57	19,157	12,053	92	341	438
23	159,459	144,114	58	39,472	41,067	93	162	81
24	139,632	140,625	59	7,692	5,753	94	60	145
25	713,689	648,460	60	410,527	410,295	95	1,443	1,728
26	163,954	126,046	61	9,798	6,276	96	210	161
27	126,190	95,285	62	33,274	27,231	97	97	270
28	257,283	294,607	63	11,016	8,213	98	239	464
29	45,008	33,817	64	7,547	5,401	99	264	270
30	737,101	699,573	65	177,904	189,303	100+	1,484	2,250
31	39,221	26,520	66	9,529	6,944	Age not stated	8,372	6,115
32	200,498	179,594	67	7,168	5,204			
33	70,858	56,934	68	14,824	17,255			
34	48,676	45,977	69	3,406	2,722			

Note : Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

### 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	17,854,154	16,407,708	14,013,454	13,037,900	3,840,700	3,369,808
0—4	2,441,285	2,399,167	1,965,233	1,932,615	476,052	466,551
5—9	2,677,236	2,471,458	2,164,564	1,983,940	512,673	487,518
10—14	2,437,465	2,157,579	1,948,846	1,723,484	488,620	434,095
15—19	1,775,491	1,473,689	1,332,559	1,128,404	442,931	345,285
20—24	1,447,093	1,396,298	1,048,311	1,066,060	398,782	330,238
25—29	1,306,124	1,198,215	981,909	930,679	324,216	267,536
30—34	1,096,354	1,008,597	842,890	802,350	253,464	206,248
35—39	927,017	867,222	717,608	689,058	209,409	178,164
40—44	887,693	776,680	701,990	627,929	185,703	148,751
45—49	707,075	657,156	558,633	527,894	148,442	129,262
50—54	723,542	582,097	585,574	473,625	137,968	108,472
55—59	388,402	376,641	310,028	304,847	78,374	71,794
60—64	472,162	457,417	392,126	357,683	80,036	81,734
65—69	212,831	221,428	173,338	179,180	39,493	42,248
70—74	206,444	206,802	171,022	169,838	35,422	36,964
75—79	63,298	63,245	51,745	50,094	11,553	13,151
80—84	54,535	62,659	44,375	49,948	10,159	12,711
85—89	11,355	12,021	8,777	8,855	2,578	3,166
90—94	6,643	8,078	5,490	6,083	1,153	1,995
95—99	2,253	2,893	1,727	2,030	525	863
100+	1,484	2,250	1,290	1,680	194	570
Age not stated	8,372	6,115	5,420	3,624	2,952	2,492

Note: Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED**

Birth place	Rural or Urban status of birth place	Place of		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>34,261,861</b>	<b>17,854,154</b>	<b>16,407,708</b>
<b>A. Born in India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,041,718</b>	<b>17,731,309</b>	<b>16,310,409</b>
	Rural	27,565,907	14,341,882	13,224,025
	Urban	6,402,969	3,368,419	3,034,550
<b>I. Within the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,809,929</b>	<b>17,319,152</b>	<b>15,490,777</b>
	Rural	26,737,752	14,089,593	12,648,159
	Urban	6,006,702	3,211,292	2,795,410
<b>1 Born in place of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,126,444</b>	<b>15,501,655</b>	<b>8,624,788</b>
	Rural	19,240,596	12,640,564	6,600,032
	Urban	4,885,848	2,861,091	2,024,756
<b>2 Born elsewhere in district of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,277,853</b>	<b>1,173,908</b>	<b>5,103,945</b>
	Rural	5,713,157	1,026,144	4,687,012
	Urban	522,657	139,695	382,962
<b>3 Born in other districts of the state</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,405,633</b>	<b>643,589</b>	<b>1,762,044</b>
	Rural	1,783,999	422,884	1,361,115
	Urban	598,198	210,506	387,692
<b>*II States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,231,789</b>	<b>412,157</b>	<b>819,632</b>
	Rural	828,155	252,289	579,866
	Urban	396,267	157,127	239,140
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>90,492</b>	<b>23,992</b>	<b>66,500</b>
	Rural	58,448	11,848	46,601
	Urban	31,542	12,078	19,464
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>248,658</b>	<b>59,312</b>	<b>189,346</b>
	Rural	205,955	45,359	160,596
	Urban	40,907	13,525	27,381
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>260,299</b>	<b>68,909</b>	<b>191,390</b>
	Rural	185,115	43,230	141,885
	Urban	74,443	25,416	49,027
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>184,406</b>	<b>83,989</b>	<b>100,417</b>
	Rural	143,600	66,208	77,392
	Urban	39,209	17,113	22,097

## BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Enumeration						
Rural			Urban			Birth place
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
27,051,353	14,013,454	13,037,900	7,210,508	3,840,700	3,369,808	Total Population
26,928,122	13,942,606	12,985,516	7,113,596	3,788,702	3,324,893	A. Born in India
26,280,412	13,774,453	12,505,960	1,285,495	567,429	718,066	
596,366	157,025	439,340	5,806,603	3,211,393	2,595,210	
26,197,211	13,754,688	12,442,523	6,612,718	3,564,464	3,048,254	I. Within the state of enumeration
25,656,164	13,621,964	12,034,200	1,081,588	467,628	613,959	
493,402	122,620	370,782	5,513,300	3,088,673	2,424,628	
19,240,596	12,640,564	6,600,032	4,885,848	2,861,091	2,024,756	1 Born in place of enumeration
19,240,596	12,640,564	6,600,032	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4,885,848	2,861,091	2,024,756	
5,390,747	827,244	4,563,503	887,105	346,663	540,442	2 Born elsewhere in district of enumeration
5,048,204	750,727	4,297,476	664,953	275,417	389,536	
305,176	70,100	235,076	217,481	69,595	147,886	
1,565,867	286,879	1,278,988	839,766	356,710	483,056	3 Born in other districts of the State
1,367,365	230,673	1,136,692	416,635	192,211	224,424	
188,226	52,519	135,707	409,972	157,987	251,985	
730,911	187,919	542,993	500,877	224,238	276,639	*II States in India beyond the state of enumeration
624,248	152,488	471,760	203,908	99,801	104,106	
102,964	34,406	68,558	293,303	122,721	170,582	
58,325	10,355	47,970	32,167	13,637	18,530	Gujarat
48,020	6,961	41,059	10,428	4,887	5,541	
10,063	3,394	6,669	21,479	8,684	12,795	
188,531	33,629	154,902	60,127	25,683	34,444	Haryana
172,127	29,642	142,485	33,828	15,717	18,111	
14,978	3,685	11,293	25,928	9,840	16,088	
175,945	37,572	138,374	84,354	31,337	53,017	Madhya Pradesh
152,776	30,784	121,992	32,339	12,446	19,893	
22,927	6,723	16,203	51,516	18,692	32,824	
132,679	59,747	72,932	51,727	24,241	27,485	Punjab
119,560	54,147	65,414	24,040	12,061	11,978	
11,918	5,182	6,736	27,291	11,931	15,360	

**D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED**

Birth place	Rural or Urban status of birth place	Place of		
		Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Total	294,066	104,207	189,859
	Rural	183,679	57,931	125,749
	Urban	108,989	45,596	63,393
Delhi	Total	31,368	10,248	21,119
	Rural	1,940	531	1,408
	Urban	29,316	9,680	19,635
†B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		219,297	122,251	97,046
Bangladesh		886	608	278
Burma		870	462	407
Nepal		2,588	1,649	939
Pakistan		214,069	118,996	95,073
Singapore		155	136	20
Sri Lanka		216	156	60

- Note :—
1. In item "A" and its subparts, Place of birth unclassifiable as Rural or Urban is included in Total.
  2. Total population includes those Born in countries Beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.  
 \*Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.  
 †Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.  
 Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

## BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Enumeration						
Rural			Urban			Birth Place
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
131,765	27,294	104,471	162,301	76,913	85,388	Uttar Pradesh
112,386	21,154	91,232	71,293	36,777	34,517	
19,023	5,977	13,046	89,966	39,618	50,347	
7,321	1,478	5,844	24,046	8,771	15,275	Delhi
893	125	768	1,046	406	640	
6,388	1,333	5,055	22,928	8,347	14,581	
122,972	70,649	52,323	96,326	51,603	44,723	† B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R)
56	20	36	830	588	242	Bangladesh
40	20	20	830	443	387	Burma
592	468	124	1,996	1,180	815	Nepal
121,880	69,855	52,024	92,189	49,140	43,049	Pakistan
136	117	20	19	19	...	Singapore
20	...	20	197	156	41	Sri Lanka

**D-2 MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED**

Last Residence/ Place	Rural/Urban status of last residence	Place of		
		All Areas		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,422,898</b>	<b>2,444,244</b>	<b>7,978,654</b>
<b>A. Last residence elsewhere in India</b>	<b>Total</b>	10,268,651	2,357,921	7,910,730
	Rural	8,520,013	1,725,140	6,794,873
	Urban	1,667,656	610,428	1,057,228
<b>I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	9,021,960	1,932,108	7,089,853
	Rural	7,723,447	1,496,387	6,227,061
	Urban	1,228,759	417,156	811,603
<b>1 Elsewhere in district     of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	6,564,541	1,269,640	5,294,901
	Rural	5,944,362	1,089,603	4,854,759
	Urban	574,521	171,473	403,049
<b>2 In other districts of     state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	2,457,420	662,468	1,794,952
	Rural	1,779,086	406,784	1,372,301
	Urban	654,238	245,684	408,554
<b>II. *States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	1,246,691	425,813	820,878
	Rural	796,566	228,753	567,813
	Urban	438,897	193,272	245,625
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Total</b>	103,290	33,725	69,564
	Rural	60,133	13,346	46,788
	Urban	41,238	19,567	21,670
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Total</b>	254,475	57,691	196,784
	Rural	210,394	42,879	167,515
	Urban	42,262	14,418	27,843
<b>Madhaya Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	261,417	69,883	191,534
	Rural	182,904	41,183	141,721
	Urban	77,236	28,360	48,876
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Total</b>	169,121	76,803	92,319
	Rural	128,982	58,698	70,284
	Urban	38,747	17,628	21,119
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	273,730	92,082	181,648
	Rural	165,748	46,221	119,526
	Urban	104,612	44,789	59,814
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>Total</b>	39,707	15,162	24,545
	Rural	2,279	850	1,429
	Urban	37,143	14,192	22,951

## BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Enumeration						
Persons	Rural		Urban			Last Residence/ Place
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
8,051,029	1,443,905	6,607,125	2,371,869	1,000,340	1,371,529	<b>TOTAL</b>
7,970,874	1,397,261	6,573,613	2,297,777	960,660	1,337,117	<b>A Last residence elsewhere in India</b>
7,254,163	1,178,724	6,075,439	1,265,850	546,416	719,434	
657,356	205,895	451,461	1,010,300	404,533	605,767	
7,217,497	1,196,230	6,021,267	1,804,463	735,878	1,068,586	<b>I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration</b>
6,637,776	1,036,081	5,601,695	1,085,671	460,306	625,366	
527,426	149,445	377,981	701,334	267,711	433,622	
5,624,779	902,517	4,722,262	939,762	367,123	572,639	<b>1 Elsewhere in district of enumeration</b>
5,256,030	808,565	4,447,465	688,332	281,038	407,294	
327,686	86,872	240,813	246,836	84,600	162,236	
1,592,718	293,713	1,299,005	864,701	368,755	495,946	<b>2 In other districts of state of enumeration</b>
1,381,746	227,516	1,154,229	397,340	179,268	218,072	
199,740	62,573	137,168	454,498	183,111	271,387	
753,377	201,031	552,347	493,314	224,782	268,531	<b>II. *States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>
616,387	142,643	473,744	180,178	86,110	94,068	
129,931	56,450	73,480	308,966	136,821	172,145	
67,517	17,175	50,342	35,773	16,551	19,222	<b>Gujarat</b>
48,943	7,631	41,312	11,190	5,715	5,475	
17,007	8,838	8,169	24,231	10,729	13,502	
196,789	33,695	163,095	57,686	23,996	33,690	<b>Haryana</b>
179,598	29,423	150,175	30,796	13,456	17,340	
15,788	4,068	11,720	26,474	10,350	16,123	
177,182	37,289	139,893	84,235	32,595	51,641	<b>Madhaya Pradesh</b>
152,575	29,328	123,247	30,330	11,855	18,474	
23,828	7,838	15,990	53,409	20,522	32,886	
122,002	54,829	67,173	47,119	21,974	25,145	<b>Punjab</b>
108,836	49,017	59,818	20,146	9,680	10,465	
12,070	5,513	6,557	26,678	12,115	14,563	
128,050	24,243	103,807	145,681	67,839	77,841	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
107,232	17,083	90,149	58,515	29,138	29,377	
18,882	6,665	12,216	85,730	38,133	47,598	
10,294	3,694	6,600	29,413	11,467	17,945	<b>Delhi</b>
1,170	394	776	1,109	456	653	
9,062	3,280	5,782	28,081	10,913	17,169	

## D-2 MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED

Last Residence/ Place	Rural/Urban status of last residence	All Areas		
		Place of		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<b>†B. Countries in Asia beyond</b>				
<b>India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)</b>		153,449	85,820	67,629
Bangladesh		424	303	121
Burma		602	292	310
Nepal		2,542	1,590	952
Pakistan		149,109	83,180	65,929
Sri Lanka		197	156	41

- 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.
  3. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.
    - Data is presented only in respect of these 6 States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.
    - † Country-wise data is presented only for neighbouring countries.

## BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Enumeration							Last Residence/ Place
Rural			Urban				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11	1	
79,862	46,456	33,406	73,587	39,364	34,223	B. †Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R )	
20	20	...	404	282	121	Bangladesh	
20	20	...	582	272	310	Burma	
609	445	165	1,933	1,145	787	Nepal	
79,012	45,792	33,221	70,097	37,388	32,708	Pakistan	
...	...	...	197	156	41	Sri Lanka	

**D-3 MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,**

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Reason for migration				
		Total migrants			Employment	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,422,898</b>	<b>2,444,244</b>	<b>7,978,654</b>	<b>962,095</b>	<b>138,963</b>
<b>A. Last residence elsewhere in India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,268,651</b>	<b>2,357,921</b>	<b>7,910,730</b>	<b>952,837</b>	<b>137,589</b>
	Rural	8,520,013	1,725,140	6,794,873	683,664	100,140
	Urban	1,667,656	610,428	1,057,228	263,262	35,743
<b>I. Within state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,021,960</b>	<b>1,932,108</b>	<b>7,089,853</b>	<b>758,444</b>	<b>110,142</b>
	Rural	7,723,447	1,496,387	6,227,061	575,452	84,752
	Urban	1,228,759	417,156	811,603	178,888	24,675
<b>1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,564,541</b>	<b>1,269,640</b>	<b>5,294,901</b>	<b>454,198</b>	<b>68,628</b>
	Rural	5,944,362	1,089,603	4,854,759	381,970	57,004
	Urban	574,521	171,473	403,049	70,733	11,297
<b>2. In other districts of state</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,457,420</b>	<b>662,468</b>	<b>1,794,952</b>	<b>304,246</b>	<b>41,514</b>
	Rural	1,779,086	406,784	1,372,301	193,482	27,748
	Urban	654,238	245,684	408,554	108,155	13,379
<b>*II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,246,691</b>	<b>425,813</b>	<b>820,878</b>	<b>194,393</b>	<b>27,446</b>
	Rural	796,566	228,753	567,813	108,212	15,388
	Urban	438,897	193,272	245,625	84,374	11,068
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>103,290</b>	<b>33,725</b>	<b>69,564</b>	<b>12,432</b>	<b>2,426</b>
	Rural	60,133	13,346	46,788	4,995	651
	Urban	41,238	19,567	21,670	6,776	1,095
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>254,475</b>	<b>57,691</b>	<b>196,784</b>	<b>23,241</b>	<b>2,843</b>
	Rural	210,394	42,879	167,515	16,696	1,826
	Urban	42,262	14,418	27,843	6,359	976
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>261,417</b>	<b>69,883</b>	<b>191,534</b>	<b>30,045</b>	<b>7,356</b>
	Rural	182,904	41,183	141,721	17,852	5,809
	Urban	77,236	28,360	48,876	12,074	1,527
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>169,121</b>	<b>76,803</b>	<b>92,319</b>	<b>35,959</b>	<b>4,356</b>
	Rural	128,982	58,698	70,284	26,495	3,257
	Urban	38,747	17,628	21,119	9,236	1,041

**AND REASON FOR MIGRATION- ALL AREAS**

Reason for migration								
Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		Last residence
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
145,276	35,132	664,179	813,318	60,093	6,420,853	612,601	570,389	Total
144,326	34,206	639,605	790,548	59,837	6,407,921	561,315	540,467	A. Last residence elsewhere
112,066	20,751	450,925	543,298	51,653	5,692,356	426,832	438,329	in India
31,260	12,933	182,720	241,974	7,925	673,127	125,260	93,450	
125,764	26,749	520,701	634,525	54,878	5,846,963	472,322	471,473	I. Within state of
102,294	17,840	387,313	465,224	48,504	5,263,173	382,823	396,071	enumeration
22,651	8,424	128,157	165,061	6,135	545,993	81,326	67,449	
80,291	14,360	342,068	395,967	41,860	4,466,944	351,223	349,002	1. Elsewhere in district of
71,429	11,688	291,305	332,712	38,749	4,142,052	306,150	311,303	enumeration
8,574	2,557	48,224	61,240	2,990	294,456	40,951	33,500	
45,473	12,389	178,632	238,558	13,018	1,380,019	121,099	122,471	2. In other districts of state
30,865	6,152	96,008	132,512	9,755	1,121,121	76,673	84,768	
14,076	5,868	79,933	103,821	3,145	251,537	40,375	33,949	
18,562	7,457	118,905	156,022	4,959	560,958	88,994	68,994	II. *States in India beyond
9,772	2,910	63,612	78,074	3,149	429,183	44,008	42,258	the state of enumeration
8,610	4,509	54,564	76,912	1,790	127,135	43,934	26,001	
1,558	685	10,017	12,348	485	48,356	9,233	5,749	Gujarat
805	387	4,617	5,262	344	38,058	2,585	2,429	
753	279	5,331	7,010	141	10,020	6,567	3,266	
2,790	938	17,393	19,670	499	155,155	13,768	18,179	Haryana
2,049	717	12,730	13,752	460	135,298	10,944	15,923	
741	221	4,579	5,801	39	18,734	2,701	2,112	
2,720	1,091	19,271	27,476	1,905	140,030	15,942	15,580	Madhya Pradesh
1,459	490	10,173	15,139	1,412	109,416	10,287	10,868	
1,240	601	9,022	12,299	493	29,881	5,530	4,568	
1,597	633	26,150	28,784	257	51,871	12,840	6,676	Punjab
1,014	388	20,708	20,837	182	40,885	10,299	4,917	
583	245	5,366	7,776	75	10,402	2,367	1,657	

### D-3 MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Total migrants			Reason for migration	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employment	
					Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	Total	273,730	92,082	181,648	49,708	4,708
	Rural	165,748	46,221	119,526	26,172	2,006
	Urban	104,612	44,798	59,814	23,192	2,682
Delhi	Total	39,707	15,162	24,545	6,537	1,121
	Rural	2,279	850	1,429	275	66
	Urban	37,143	14,192	22,951	6,200	1,037
<b>B. Countries in Asia beyond India</b>		153,449	85,820	67,629	9,130	1,357
<b>C. Other countries</b>		798	503	295	128	17

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 6 States/Union Territories that contribute largest number of migrants.

Due to rounding during estimation, total may not tally exactly in some cases.

## AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—ALL AREAS

Reason for migration								
Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		Last residence
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
6,011	1,783	21,764	32,834	1,182	131,745	13,417	10,578	Uttar Pradesh
3,261	622	10,059	15,190	598	96,177	6,131	5,532	
2,590	1,161	1,475	17,201	584	33,910	6,957	4,861	
691	1,079	4,924	7,395	137	12,519	2,872	2,432	Delhi
...	71	285	260	19	916	271	116	
691	1,007	4,619	7,119	117	11,489	2,564	2,298	
794	926	24,502	22,654	256	12,791	51,138	29,901	B. *Countries in Asia beyond India
156	...	72	116	...	140	147	21	C. Other countries

**D-3 PART A-MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE**

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Total migrants			Reason for migration	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employment	
					Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,371,869</b>	<b>1,000,340</b>	<b>1,371,529</b>	<b>478,606</b>	<b>48,080</b>
<b>A. Last residence elsewhere in India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,297,777</b>	<b>960,660</b>	<b>1,337,117</b>	<b>417,898</b>	<b>47,106</b>
	Rural	1,265,850	546,416	719,434	287,838	25,044
	Urban	1,010,300	404,533	605,767	180,992	21,702
<b>I. Within state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,804,463</b>	<b>735,878</b>	<b>1,068,586</b>	<b>354,344</b>	<b>33,805</b>
	Rural	1,085,671	460,306	625,366	235,606	20,149
	Urban	701,334	267,711	433,622	116,493	13,488
<b>1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>939,762</b>	<b>367,123</b>	<b>572,639</b>	<b>172,294</b>	<b>16,030</b>
	Rural	688,332	281,038	407,294	136,919	11,427
	Urban	246,836	84,600	162,236	34,940	4,540
<b>2. In other districts of state</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>864,701</b>	<b>368,755</b>	<b>495,946</b>	<b>182,050</b>	<b>17,775</b>
	Rural	397,340	179,268	218,072	98,687	8,721
	Urban	454,498	183,111	271,387	81,552	8,948
<b>II* States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>493,314</b>	<b>224,782</b>	<b>268,531</b>	<b>117,554</b>	<b>13,301</b>
	Rural	180,178	86,110	94,068	52,232	4,895
	Urban	308,966	136,821	172,145	64,499	8,214
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,773</b>	<b>16,551</b>	<b>19,222</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>740</b>
	Rural	11,190	5,715	5,475	2,846	197
	Urban	24,231	10,729	13,502	4,363	542
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>57,686</b>	<b>23,996</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>12,879</b>	<b>1,253</b>
	Rural	30,796	13,456	17,340	7,968	486
	Urban	26,474	10,350	16,123	4,824	748
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>84,235</b>	<b>32,595</b>	<b>51,641</b>	<b>15,758</b>	<b>2,567</b>
	Rural	30,330	11,855	18,474	6,458	1,532
	Urban	53,409	20,522	32,886	9,203	1,035
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,119</b>	<b>21,974</b>	<b>25,146</b>	<b>11,813</b>	<b>946</b>
	Rural	20,146	9,680	10,465	5,271	252
	Urban	26,678	12,115	14,563	6,435	694

**AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN**

Reason for migration								
Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		Last residence
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
<b>96,631</b>	<b>21,805</b>	<b>259,218</b>	<b>358,298</b>	<b>11,590</b>	<b>818,902</b>	<b>154,295</b>	<b>124,443</b>	<b>Total</b>
95,888	20,957	247,051	346,258	11,413	812,209	134,410	110,587	<b>A. Last residence elsewhere</b>
70,065	9,981	119,007	170,573	6,627	463,407	62,878	50,428	<b>in India</b>
25,149	10,610	125,772	172,981	4,686	344,324	67,934	56,151	
81,883	15,404	185,709	254,387	9,359	676,744	104,582	88,246	<b>I. Within state of</b>
63,852	8,462	99,733	138,929	6,017	413,500	55,098	44,326	<b>enumeration</b>
17,452	6,594	84,112	113,401	3,263	259,882	46,391	40,257	
47,870	6,936	84,538	116,326	5,301	387,483	57,120	45,864	<b>1. Elsewhere in district of</b>
42,462	5,004	61,515	83,274	4,066	279,620	36,075	27,968	<b>enumeration</b>
5,257	1,896	22,749	32,756	1,214	106,442	20,439	16,602	
34,014	8,468	101,171	138,061	4,058	289,260	47,462	42,382	<b>2. In other districts of state</b>
21,389	3,459	38,218	55,654	1,951	133,880	19,023	16,358	
12,195	4,698	61,363	80,645	2,049	153,441	25,952	23,656	
14,004	5,553	61,342	91,871	2,054	135,465	29,829	22,341	<b>II. *States in India beyond</b>
6,213	1,518	19,275	31,645	610	49,908	7,780	6,102	<b>the state of enumeration</b>
7,697	4,016	41,659	59,580	1,423	84,441	21,542	15,893	
886	321	5,329	6,476	178	9,316	2,969	2,370	<b>Gujarat</b>
209	62	1,813	2,002	92	2,588	755	627	
657	240	3,446	4,418	86	6,591	2,176	1,710	
1,847	528	6,236	8,977	94	20,799	2,940	2,132	<b>Haryana</b>
1,241	347	2,643	4,536	55	10,919	1,549	1,053	
606	180	3,553	4,384	39	9,753	1,329	1,059	
1,903	542	10,760	15,865	450	28,839	3,723	3,827	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
792	119	3,504	5,902	100	9,852	1,001	1,070	
1,091	423	7,238	9,926	349	18,848	2,640	2,655	
969	554	6,863	10,127	91	11,862	2,237	1,656	<b>Punjab</b>
424	329	3,089	4,456	36	4,894	860	534	
545	225	3,759	5,616	55	6,927	1,320	1,101	

**D-3 PART A—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE**

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Total migrants			Reason for migration	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employment	
					Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	Total	145,681	67,839	77,841	38,966	3,515
	Rural	58,515	29,138	29,377	18,547	1,154
	Urban	85,730	38,133	47,598	20,119	2,341
Delhi	Total	29,413	11,467	17,945	4,993	798
	Rural	1,109	456	653	169	36
	Urban	28,081	10,913	17,169	4,783	744
<b>B. Countries in Asia beyond India</b>		73,587	39,364	34,223	6,605	957
<b>C Other countries</b>		505	316	189	104	17

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 6 States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

Due to rounding during estimation, total may not tally exactly in some cases.

**AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN**

Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		Last residence
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
5,132	1,614	15,563	24,996	800	41,821	7,378	5,895	Uttar Pradesh
2,624	453	5,375	9,464	238	16,557	2,354	1,750	
2,433	1,161	10,097	15,262	562	24,793	4,922	4,041	
652	1,000	3,889	6,215	118	8,326	1,815	1,605	Delhi
...	52	145	203	19	328	122	33	
652	948	3,724	5,997	98	7,925	1,655	1,553	
667	848	12,095	11,944	177	6,618	19,820	13,856	B. Countries in Asia beyond India
76	...	72	96	...	76	64	...	C. Other countries

**D-3 PART B—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,**

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Total migrants			Reason for migration	
		Person	Males	Females	Employment	
					Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,051,029</b>	<b>1,443,905</b>	<b>6,607,125</b>	<b>483,489</b>	<b>90,882</b>
<b>A. Last residence elsewhere in India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,970,874</b>	<b>1,397,261</b>	<b>6,573,613</b>	<b>480,940</b>	<b>90,483</b>
	Rural	7,254,163	1,178,724	6,075,439	395,826	75,095
	Urban	657,356	205,895	451,461	82,270	14,041
<b>I. Within state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,217,497</b>	<b>1,196,230</b>	<b>6,021,267</b>	<b>404,100</b>	<b>76,337</b>
	Rural	6,637,776	1,036,081	5,601,695	339,846	64,603
	Urban	527,426	149,445	377,981	62,396	11,188
<b>1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,624,779</b>	<b>902,517</b>	<b>4,722,262</b>	<b>281,904</b>	<b>52,598</b>
	Rural	5,256,030	808,565	4,447,465	245,051	45,576
	Urban	327,686	86,872	240,813	35,793	6,757
<b>2. In other districts of state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,592,718</b>	<b>293,713</b>	<b>1,299,005</b>	<b>122,196</b>	<b>23,739</b>
	Rural	1,381,746	227,516	1,154,229	94,796	19,027
	Urban	199,740	62,573	137,168	26,603	4,431
<b>II. *States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>753,377</b>	<b>201,031</b>	<b>552,347</b>	<b>76,840</b>	<b>14,146</b>
	Rural	616,387	142,643	473,744	55,980	10,493
	Urban	129,931	56,450	73,480	19,874	2,854
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,517</b>	<b>17,175</b>	<b>50,342</b>	<b>5,223</b>	<b>1,686</b>
	Rural	48,943	7,631	41,312	2,149	454
	Urban	17,007	8,838	8,169	2,412	553
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>196,789</b>	<b>33,695</b>	<b>163,095</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>1,589</b>
	Rural	179,598	29,423	150,175	8,729	1,340
	Urban	15,788	4,068	11,720	1,535	228
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>177,182</b>	<b>37,289</b>	<b>139,893</b>	<b>14,287</b>	<b>4,790</b>
	Rural	152,575	29,328	123,247	11,394	4,276
	Urban	23,828	7,838	15,990	2,872	492
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>122,002</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>67,173</b>	<b>24,145</b>	<b>3,409</b>
	Rural	108,836	49,017	59,818	21,224	3,004
	Urban	12,070	5,513	6,557	2,801	347

**AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL**

Reason for migration									Last residence
Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	
<b>48,645</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>404,961</b>	<b>465,020</b>	<b>48,503</b>	<b>5,601,950</b>	<b>458,307</b>	<b>445,946</b>	<b>Total</b>	
48,438	13,249	392,554	444,289	48,424	5,595,713	426,905	429,880	A. Last residence elsewhere	
42,001	10,770	331,918	372,725	45,025	5,228,949	363,954	387,901	in India	
6,112	2,324	56,949	68,993	3,239	328,804	57,326	37,299		
43,880	11,345	334,992	380,138	45,519	5,170,219	367,740	383,227	I. Within state of enumeration	
38,442	9,378	287,581	326,296	42,487	4,849,673	327,725	351,745		
5,199	1,831	44,044	51,660	2,872	286,110	34,935	27,192		
32,421	7,424	257,531	279,641	36,558	4,079,461	294,103	303,138	1. Elsewhere in district of	
28,967	6,685	229,791	249,438	34,682	3,862,432	270,074	283,335	enumeration	
3,317	661	25,474	28,484	1,776	188,014	20,512	16,898		
11,459	3,921	77,461	100,497	8,960	1,090,759	73,637	80,089	2. In other districts of state	
9,476	2,693	57,790	76,858	7,804	987,241	57,651	68,410	of enumeration	
1,882	1,170	18,570	23,177	1,096	98,096	14,423	10,294		
4,557	1,904	57,562	64,151	2,906	425,493	59,165	46,653	II. *States in India beyond	
3,559	1,392	44,337	46,429	2,539	379,276	36,229	36,156	the state of enumeration	
913	493	12,904	17,333	367	42,694	22,391	10,108		
692	364	4,688	5,873	307	39,040	6,265	3,379	Gujarat	
596	325	2,804	3,260	252	35,471	1,830	1,803		
96	39	1,885	2,593	55	3,429	4,390	1,555		
943	410	11,157	10,694	405	134,356	10,828	16,047	Haryana	
808	369	10,087	9,216	405	124,379	9,394	14,871		
135	41	1,026	1,417	...	8,981	1,373	1,053		
816	549	8,511	11,611	1,456	111,192	12,219	11,752	Madhya Pradesh	
667	371	6,669	9,237	1,312	99,564	9,286	9,798		
149	178	1,784	2,373	144	11,033	2,890	1,913		
628	79	19,287	18,657	166	40,009	10,603	5,020	Punjab	
590	59	17,619	16,382	146	35,991	9,439	4,383		
38	20	1,607	2,160	20	3,475	1,047	555		

### D-3 PART B—MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Total migrants			Reason for migration	
		Persons	Males	Females	Employment	
					Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	Total	128,050	24,243	103,807	10,742	1,193
	Rural	107,232	17,083	90,149	7,626	852
	Urban	18,882	6,665	12,216	3,073	341
Delhi	Total	10,294	3,694	6,600	1,544	323
	Rural	1,170	394	776	106	30
	Urban	9,062	3,280	5,782	1,417	293
<b>B. Countries in Asia beyond India</b>		79,862	46,456	33,406	2,525	399
<b>C. Other countries</b>		293	188	105	24	...

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 6 States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.  
Due to rounding during estimation, total may not tally exactly in some cases.

**AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL**

Reason for migration								
Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		Last residence
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
879	169	6,200	7,837	382	89,924	6,039	4,683	Uttar Pradesh
637	169	4,684	5,726	360	79,620	3,777	3,782	
157	...	1,378	1,938	22	9,117	2,035	820	
39	78	1,035	1,180	19	4,193	1,057	827	Delhi
...	19	140	57	...	588	148	82	
39	59	895	1,122	19	3,563	909	745	
127	78	2,407	10,710	79	6,174	31,318	16,045	B. Countries in Asia beyond India
80	...	...	20	...	64	83	21	C. Other Countries

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

Present age	Age at marriage	Religions							
		All religions		Hindus		Muslms		Sikhs	
		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
<b>All ages</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,791,609</b>	<b>1,557,835</b>	<b>1,381,770</b>	<b>1,201,593</b>	<b>303,657</b>	<b>264,621</b>	<b>69,563</b>	<b>57,248</b>
	10—11	131,757	109,979	103,394	85,995	26,558	22,801	2,055	1,573
	12—13	229,898	196,369	183,322	156,282	38,475	34,382	5,828	4,770
	14—15	530,707	451,215	415,357	352,835	90,317	78,091	27,782	22,120
	16—17	313,476	282,843	241,307	217,844	48,257	43,360	16,900	14,237
	18—19	202,244	183,385	151,764	138,376	29,426	25,940	9,683	8,491
	20—21	142,467	122,660	106,585	92,465	22,854	18,389	4,490	3,498
	22—23	32,351	30,959	24,955	24,067	3,546	3,156	417	397
	24+	31,329	27,810	22,796	20,557	4,309	3,471	291	234
<b>Less than 20</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>207,156</b>	<b>206,063</b>	<b>153,939</b>	<b>153,175</b>	<b>49,188</b>	<b>48,898</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>4,131</b>
	10—11	22,128	22,015	15,899	15,829	6,189	6,146	...	...
	12—13	33,716	33,578	24,796	24,717	8,659	8,620	300	300
	14—15	52,001	51,828	39,320	39,190	11,984	11,941	1,119	1,119
	16—17	33,898	33,738	26,035	25,898	6,416	6,393	1,604	1,604
	18—19	7,710	7,666	5,891	5,846	991	991	517	517
<b>20—29</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>551,738</b>	<b>545,090</b>	<b>427,429</b>	<b>422,939</b>	<b>92,253</b>	<b>90,305</b>	<b>18,090</b>	<b>17,985</b>
	10—11	31,951	31,362	24,501	24,052	7,153	7,053	261	261
	12—13	63,942	63,038	50,389	49,847	12,366	12,025	1,121	1,085
	14—15	135,590	132,117	104,608	103,673	25,241	24,719	5,319	5,298
	16—17	113,406	112,225	87,842	87,034	18,129	17,809	5,105	5,070
	18—19	88,283	87,683	67,837	67,410	11,902	11,774	4,195	4,182
	20—21	50,482	50,100	39,025	38,760	5,531	5,429	1,269	1,269
	22—23	16,626	16,584	13,218	13,197	1,277	1,277	182	182
	24+	7,689	7,677	6,298	6,285	481	481	53	53
<b>30—39</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>382,291</b>	<b>368,188</b>	<b>297,336</b>	<b>286,595</b>	<b>60,547</b>	<b>57,740</b>	<b>13,136</b>	<b>12,644</b>
	10—11	24,064	23,100	19,500	18,823	4,284	4,019	297	297
	12—13	44,190	42,179	36,462	34,853	6,618	6,301	1,326	1,245
	14—15	123,188	118,026	96,274	92,405	20,866	19,728	5,677	5,437
	16—17	71,336	69,325	55,192	53,535	10,427	10,142	3,226	3,093
	18—19	44,138	42,998	32,515	31,768	6,428	6,152	1,498	1,459
	20—21	32,361	31,369	24,623	23,882	4,779	4,597	619	619
	22—23	8,521	8,439	6,477	6,457	1,042	980	115	115
	24+	10,476	10,316	7,769	7,647	1,251	1,213	59	59
<b>40+</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>649,711</b>	<b>437,891</b>	<b>502,681</b>	<b>338,527</b>	<b>101,447</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>34,185</b>	<b>22,468</b>
	10—11	53,573	33,459	43,473	27,270	8,911	5,562	1,497	1,015
	12—13	87,947	57,473	71,597	46,787	10,833	7,436	3,080	2,139
	14—15	221,836	149,172	175,103	117,515	32,205	21,684	15,668	10,266
	16—17	94,676	67,433	72,135	51,274	13,246	8,998	6,945	4,451
	18—19	61,988	44,937	45,460	33,291	10,064	7,005	3,472	2,332
	20—21	59,624	41,190	42,937	29,823	12,543	8,363	2,601	1,610
	22—23	7,141	5,873	5,260	4,413	1,186	858	121	101
	24+	13,164	9,817	8,730	6,625	2,576	1,777	179	122

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 :

4. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

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

Present age	Age at marriage	Religions							
		All religions		Hindus		Muslims		Jains	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>All ages</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>7,379,111</b>	<b>6,428,854</b>	<b>6,857,145</b>	<b>5,970,547</b>	<b>343,595</b>	<b>302,823</b>	<b>85,491</b>	<b>73,033</b>
	10—11	792,663	690,979	760,052	661,885	29,308	26,381	1,514	911
	12—13	996,532	893,565	941,752	844,505	44,509	40,082	7,174	4,918
	14—15	2,429,446	2,068,703	2,268,611	1,929,939	111,759	97,056	22,670	18,278
	16—17	967,272	872,340	877,413	791,543	48,860	44,423	20,585	18,523
	18—19	601,895	534,212	538,851	477,983	29,543	26,114	16,899	15,373
	20—21	571,593	444,470	514,721	398,107	30,790	24,413	9,066	8,348
	22—23	52,518	47,327	44,491	40,159	3,285	2,804	2,034	1,993
	24+	74,265	61,672	64,713	53,367	5,387	4,656	1,613	1,367
<b>Less than 20</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,141,594</b>	<b>1,135,935</b>	<b>1,075,963</b>	<b>1,070,609</b>	<b>55,249</b>	<b>54,997</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>3,373</b>
	10—11	161,653	160,951	154,968	154,284	6,606	6,588	23	23
	12—13	193,895	192,930	183,818	182,930	9,312	9,270	153	132
	14—15	240,423	239,499	224,558	223,653	13,013	12,995	603	603
	16—17	113,282	113,032	102,619	102,420	6,931	6,897	1,264	1,264
	18—19	15,076	14,958	13,237	13,119	733	733	693	693
<b>20—29</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,970,792</b>	<b>1,950,892</b>	<b>1,821,431</b>	<b>1,803,199</b>	<b>96,776</b>	<b>95,578</b>	<b>25,612</b>	<b>25,417</b>
	10—11	195,728	193,443	186,936	184,755	8,208	8,104	202	163
	12—13	289,030	285,797	271,537	268,618	14,707	14,468	894	873
	14—15	582,065	576,537	543,101	537,930	27,961	27,683	3,341	3,325
	16—17	347,006	344,169	315,684	313,279	17,436	17,121	6,416	6,363
	18—19	236,908	235,457	212,008	210,785	11,828	11,708	7,132	7,086
	20—21	110,634	109,774	98,019	97,188	5,986	5,986	4,697	4,697
	22—23	17,618	17,468	14,539	14,429	1,200	1,160	1,229	1,208
	24+	6,584	6,534	5,439	5,389	482	482	472	472
<b>30—39</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,490,022</b>	<b>1,437,785</b>	<b>1,385,293</b>	<b>1,337,146</b>	<b>68,455</b>	<b>65,588</b>	<b>18,591</b>	<b>18,177</b>
	10—11	153,493	147,692	147,416	141,732	5,472	5,356	202	180
	12—13	205,704	198,384	194,411	187,784	8,805	8,237	1,021	935
	14—15	546,169	525,971	509,588	491,027	25,861	24,675	5,430	5,297
	16—17	206,915	200,242	188,494	182,414	9,387	9,161	4,805	4,736
	18—19	129,127	125,622	116,275	113,093	6,481	6,277	4,126	4,068
	20—21	108,670	105,783	98,721	96,160	5,729	5,544	1,697	1,672
	22—23	14,314	14,110	12,389	12,185	819	819	472	472
	24+	18,116	17,912	15,719	15,537	1,397	1,376	418	418
<b>40+</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,774,889</b>	<b>1,902,731</b>	<b>2,572,802</b>	<b>1,758,198</b>	<b>122,999</b>	<b>86,585</b>	<b>37,793</b>	<b>26,022</b>
	10—11	281,631	188,775	270,594	180,996	9,003	6,334	1,087	545
	12—13	307,785	216,337	291,885	205,071	11,669	8,091	5,107	2,979
	14—15	1,060,295	726,363	990,911	677,039	44,903	31,682	13,275	9,053
	16—17	299,871	214,700	270,477	193,290	15,068	11,207	8,082	6,159
	18—19	220,642	158,034	197,190	140,845	10,501	7,396	4,926	3,504
	20—21	352,064	228,728	317,755	204,573	19,075	12,882	2,673	1,979
	22—23	20,586	15,748	17,563	13,545	1,267	825	310	290
	24+	49,565	37,226	43,555	32,442	3,508	2,799	723	478

- 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.
  4. Due to rounding estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**F-2 PART A— EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE,**

Present age	Age at marriage	Educational level					
		Total		Illiterate		Literate but below middle	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All ages</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,791,609</b>	<b>1,557,835</b>	<b>1,224,587</b>	<b>1,019,088</b>	<b>291,933</b>	<b>271,599</b>
	10—11	131,757	109,979	117,410	96,936	11,296	10,224
	12—13	229,898	196,369	183,650	153,517	34,743	31,913
	14—15	530,707	451,215	397,819	326,563	90,603	84,436
	16—17	313,476	282,843	187,551	161,893	67,699	63,955
	18—19	202,244	183,385	103,284	87,866	37,268	35,145
	20—21	142,467	122,660	76,117	59,304	19,592	17,743
	22—23	32,351	30,959	89,924	7,980	4,257	4,133
	24+	31,329	27,810	12,445	9,731	3,339	2,906
<b>Less than 20</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>207,156</b>	<b>206,063</b>	<b>149,527</b>	<b>148,559</b>	<b>37,838</b>	<b>37,754</b>
	10—11	22,128	22,015	18,843	18,729	2,900	2,900
	12—13	33,716	33,578	27,415	27,276	5,045	5,045
	14—15	52,001	51,828	37,631	37,457	10,255	10,255
	16—17	33,898	33,738	18,502	18,365	8,670	8,670
	18—19	7,710	7,666	2,654	2,609	1,591	1,591
<b>20—29</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>551,738</b>	<b>545,090</b>	<b>310,459</b>	<b>305,776</b>	<b>101,960</b>	<b>100,587</b>
	10—11	31,951	31,362	26,992	26,579	3,420	3,265
	12—13	63,942	63,038	48,066	47,329	11,240	11,088
	14—15	133,590	132,117	89,870	88,781	27,357	27,089
	16—17	113,406	112,225	59,847	59,098	25,927	25,596
	18—19	88,283	87,683	35,938	35,603	16,848	16,741
	20—21	50,482	50,100	15,260	15,102	7,687	7,549
	22—23	16,626	16,584	2,860	2,839	2,333	2,333
	24+	7,689	7,677	1,129	1,116	622	622
<b>30—39</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>382,291</b>	<b>368,188</b>	<b>240,161</b>	<b>229,316</b>	<b>69,038</b>	<b>67,291</b>
	10—11	24,064	23,100	21,447	20,557	2,050	1,976
	12—13	44,190	42,179	33,611	31,925	7,288	7,087
	14—15	123,188	118,026	86,319	82,142	23,906	23,402
	16—17	71,336	69,325	39,430	38,017	16,405	16,024
	18—19	44,138	42,998	20,799	20,131	8,789	8,517
	20—21	32,361	31,369	15,055	14,551	5,422	5,257
	22—23	8,521	8,439	2,148	2,106	971	971
	24+	10,476	10,316	3,034	2,920	1,074	1,074
<b>40+</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>649,711</b>	<b>437,891</b>	<b>523,941</b>	<b>335,049</b>	<b>82,968</b>	<b>65,838</b>
	10—11	53,573	33,459	50,086	31,029	2,926	2,084
	12—13	87,947	57,473	74,497	46,927	11,129	8,652
	14—15	221,836	149,172	183,940	118,143	29,072	23,677
	16—17	94,676	67,433	69,668	46,349	16,660	13,630
	18—19	61,988	44,937	43,811	29,463	10,021	8,276
	20—21	59,624	41,190	45,803	29,651	6,483	4,937
	22—23	7,141	5,873	3,896	3,016	931	807
	24+	13,164	9,817	8,283	5,694	1,643	1,210

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.'

3. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some case.

**AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—URBAN**

		Educational level					
Middle but below matric		Matric but below graduate		Graduate and above			
Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Age at marriage	Present age
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
<b>115,778</b>	<b>111,717</b>	<b>111,195</b>	<b>108,305</b>	<b>48,116</b>	<b>47,127</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>All ages</b>
2,004	1,882	907	797	140	140	10—11	
7,560	7,175	3,422	3,256	523	508	12—13	
26,960	25,619	13,485	12,906	1,840	1,690	14—15	
30,572	29,950	24,019	23,492	3,635	3,553	16—17	
24,219	23,695	29,284	28,642	8,187	8,037	18—19	
12,520	11,994	20,879	20,426	13,360	13,192	20—21	
3,156	3,026	7,088	7,048	8,926	8,771	22—23	
1,766	1,640	5,265	5,130	8,514	8,403	24+	
<b>11,895</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>7,454</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>Less than 20</b>
348	348	38	38	...	...	10—11	
901	901	356	356	...	...	12—13	
3,082	3,082	1,034	1,034	...	...	14—15	
3,961	3,939	2,606	2,606	158	158	16—17	
1,364	1,364	1,858	1,858	243	243	18—19	
<b>53,669</b>	<b>53,280</b>	<b>58,733</b>	<b>58,630</b>	<b>26,917</b>	<b>26,817</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>20—29</b>
1,086	1,066	435	435	18	18	10—11	
3,074	3,059	1,369	1,369	193	193	12—13	
9,927	9,853	5,816	5,796	619	598	14—15	
14,550	14,484	11,628	11,594	1,454	1,454	16—17	
13,668	13,558	17,130	17,104	4,699	4,678	18—19	
6,316	6,265	12,337	12,337	8,883	8,846	20—21	
1,608	1,608	4,266	4,266	5,558	5,538	22—23	
538	538	1,911	1,911	3,489	3,489	24+	
<b>29,499</b>	<b>28,746</b>	<b>29,255</b>	<b>28,758</b>	<b>14,338</b>	<b>14,077</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>30—39</b>
296	296	183	183	88	88	10—11	
2,146	2,021	905	905	241	241	12—13	
7,962	7,671	4,172	4,051	829	759	14—15	
7,677	7,555	6,526	6,438	1,297	1,290	16—17	
5,509	5,450	6,918	6,815	2,123	2,084	18—19	
3,356	3,262	5,512	5,364	3,016	2,936	20—21	
847	826	1,952	1,952	2,603	2,584	22—23	
547	526	2,266	2,266	3,555	3,529	24+	
<b>20,674</b>	<b>17,776</b>	<b>15,710</b>	<b>13,438</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>40+</b>
275	172	251	141	34	34	10—11	
1,440	1,195	791	625	89	74	12—13	
5,969	4,994	2,463	2,026	392	333	14—15	
4,363	3,951	3,259	2,853	726	651	16—17	
3,679	3,322	3,357	2,844	1,121	1,032	18—19	
2,847	2,467	3,030	2,725	1,462	1,410	20—21	
701	591	849	809	764	649	22—23	
681	576	1,088	954	1,469	1,384	24+	

**F-2 PART B—EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE,**

Present age	Age at marriage	Educational level					
		Total		Illiterate		Literate but below middle	
		Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All ages</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>7,379,111</b>	<b>6,428,854</b>	<b>7,054,134</b>	<b>6,117,132</b>	<b>256,469</b>	<b>244,827</b>
	10—11	792,663	690,979	777,546	676,711	14,032	13,291
	12—13	996,532	893,565	961,745	860,207	31,343	30,035
	14—15	2,429,446	2,068,703	2,327,979	1,971,901	85,783	81,555
	16—17	967,272	872,340	896,260	803,314	53,123	51,522
	18—19	601,895	534,212	560,190	493,883	28,004	26,841
	20—21	571,593	444,470	549,719	423,996	14,229	13,020
	22—23	52,518	47,327	47,633	42,536	2,354	2,278
	24+	74,265	61,672	70,614	58,322	1,833	1,562
<b>Less than 20</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,141,594</b>	<b>1,135,935</b>	<b>1,077,325</b>	<b>1,071,991</b>	<b>53,387</b>	<b>53,080</b>
	10—11	161,653	160,951	156,837	156,135	4,570	4,570
	12—13	193,895	192,930	184,913	184,055	7,991	7,885
	14—15	240,423	239,499	222,487	221,656	14,804	14,731
	16—17	113,282	113,032	100,324	100,089	9,189	9,174
	18—19	15,076	14,958	12,788	12,670	1,295	1,295
<b>20—29</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,970,792</b>	<b>1,950,892</b>	<b>1,827,399</b>	<b>1,808,961</b>	<b>105,605</b>	<b>104,440</b>
	10—11	195,728	193,443	190,192	187,957	5,058	5,008
	12—13	289,030	285,797	274,800	271,713	12,721	12,573
	14—15	582,065	576,537	541,362	536,338	33,146	32,682
	16—17	347,006	344,169	312,429	309,821	25,111	25,007
	18—19	236,908	235,457	211,300	210,026	16,363	16,251
	20—21	110,634	109,774	99,732	98,941	5,675	5,634
	22—23	17,618	17,468	14,874	14,745	1,225	1,205
	24+	6,584	6,534	5,385	5,335	414	414
<b>30—39</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,490,022</b>	<b>1,437,785</b>	<b>1,421,698</b>	<b>1,371,340</b>	<b>54,050</b>	<b>52,479</b>
	10—11	153,493	147,692	150,921	145,197	2,414	2,338
	12—13	205,704	198,384	198,968	191,851	6,014	5,862
	14—15	546,169	525,971	520,829	501,349	21,642	20,994
	16—17	206,915	200,242	192,462	186,188	11,094	10,838
	18—19	129,127	125,622	121,101	117,742	5,566	5,419
	20—21	108,670	105,783	103,423	100,603	3,543	3,489
	22—23	14,314	14,110	12,756	12,551	735	735
	24+	18,116	17,912	16,935	16,764	469	451
<b>40+</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,774,889</b>	<b>1,902,731</b>	<b>2,726,035</b>	<b>1,863,467</b>	<b>43,310</b>	<b>34,710</b>
	10—11	281,631	188,775	279,438	187,304	1,989	1,375
	12—13	307,785	216,337	302,946	212,470	4,617	3,715
	14—15	1,060,295	726,363	1,042,806	712,226	16,189	13,148
	16—17	299,871	214,700	290,883	207,056	7,692	6,466
	18—19	220,642	158,034	214,879	153,322	4,780	3,877
	20—21	352,064	228,728	346,363	224,289	4,989	3,874
	22—23	20,586	15,748	20,003	15,239	394	338
	24+	49,565	37,226	48,294	36,223	950	698

- 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'.
3. Due to rounding estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—RURAL**

		Educational level					
Middle but below matric		Matric but below graduate		Graduate and above		Age at marriage	Present age
Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married	Ever married	Currently married		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
<b>41,397</b>	<b>40,527</b>	<b>22,095</b>	<b>21,454</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>All ages</b>
886	831	130	109	69	38	10—11	
2,680	2,605	730	684	34	34	12—13	
11,698	11,394	3,728	3,594	259	259	14—15	
11,554	11,325	5,929	5,791	406	388	16—17	
7,436	7,349	5,200	5,073	1,065	1,065	18—19	
3,159	3,092	3,247	3,125	1,238	1,238	20—21	
718	718	858	839	956	956	22—23	
437	421	732	732	648	634	24+	
<b>8,408</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>Less than 20</b>
192	192	36	36	18	18	10—11	
837	837	153	153	...	...	12—13	
2,402	2,384	729	729	...	...	14—15	
2,873	2,873	882	882	15	15	16—17	
811	811	183	183	...	...	18—19	
<b>21,705</b>	<b>21,539</b>	<b>13,003</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>20—29</b>
437	437	41	41	...	...	10—11	
1,230	1,230	267	267	13	13	12—13	
5,576	5,555	1,868	1,848	113	113	14—15	
5,823	5,743	3,396	3,370	247	229	16—17	
4,865	4,833	3,645	3,611	736	736	18—19	
2,043	2,029	2,272	2,257	913	913	20—21	
500	500	495	495	523	523	22—23	
122	122	301	301	362	362	24+	
<b>7,605</b>	<b>7,470</b>	<b>5,132</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>30—39</b>
124	124	32	32	...	...	10—11	
437	420	264	229	21	21	12—13	
2,736	2,688	860	839	101	101	14—15	
1,945	1,876	1,311	1,238	103	103	16—17	
1,169	1,169	1,015	1,015	276	276	18—19	
618	618	779	766	307	307	20—21	
148	148	285	285	391	391	22—23	
150	150	296	296	266	252	24+	
<b>3,680</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>40+</b>
133	77	21	...	51	19	10—11	
175	118	46	35	...	...	12—13	
983	767	271	178	45	45	14—15	
913	834	341	302	42	42	16—17	
591	536	339	247	53	53	18—19	
498	445	196	102	18	18	20—21	
70	70	78	60	41	41	22—23	
165	149	136	136	20	20	24+	

**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
<b>(I) All religions</b>					
All ages	1,557,835	203,809	52,106	41,262	109,048
Less than 15	44,747	186	125	...	...
15—19	161,317	20,602	15,294	4,039	1,170
20—24	287,875	70,207	27,584	22,681	19,735
25—29	257,215	56,718	7,148	11,443	37,741
30—34	198,993	30,645	1,140	2,241	27,048
35—39	169,196	15,578	523	669	14,192
40—44	133,933	5,922	62	132	5,615
45—49	111,338	2,520	58	36	2,373
50+	192,621	1,370	153	21	1,132
<b>(II) Hindus</b>					
All ages	1,201,593	154,065	40,157	31,902	81,002
Less than 15	32,003	98	59	...	...
15—19	121,172	14,950	11,263	3,020	632
20—24	221,389	53,740	21,527	17,206	14,864
25—29	201,530	43,798	5,744	9,239	28,568
30—34	156,174	23,345	863	1,778	20,550
35—39	130,421	10,930	449	491	9,814
40—44	103,731	4,307	40	111	4,062
45—49	86,793	1,849	58	36	1,701
50+	148,003	1,028	153	21	792
<b>(III) Muslims</b>					
All ages	264,621	39,076	8,396	6,710	23,743
Less than 15	12,528	88	66	...	...
15—19	36,370	5,010	3,475	932	539
20—24	50,367	12,267	3,792	4,165	4,247
25—29	39,938	9,392	759	1,237	7,384
30—34	30,477	5,967	209	272	5,422
35—39	27,263	3,912	55	104	3,752
40—44	21,430	1,464	21	...	1,442
45—49	16,698	613	...	...	613
50+	29,373	322	...	...	322

**F-4 PART A—CURRENTLY MARRIED WOKEN 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 birth last Year	Last year's births of order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(IV) Jains</b>					
<b>All ages</b>	<b>73,033</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>3,292</b>
Less than 15	197	...	...	...	...
15—19	3,176	527	440	87	...
20—24	13,313	3,497	1,896	1,115	485
25—29	12,104	2,747	413	763	446
30—34	9,702	827	20	46	761
35—39	8,475	525	19	40	446
40—44	7,020	112	...	...	95
45—49	6,698	39	...	...	39
50+	12,304	19	...	...	19

Note : 1. 'All ages' includes 'age not stated'.

2. 'All religions' includes 'religion not stated' and other religions.

3. Col. 3 includes births whose order was not stated.

4. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**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
<b>(I) All religions</b>					
All ages	6,428,854	1,033,698	222,821	188,994	617,427
Less than 15	350,339	1,083	883	119	...
15—19	785,596	81,802	61,702	15,446	4,099
20—24	1,034,518	288,163	117,511	93,739	75,940
25—29	916,375	270,228	33,022	57,147	179,317
30—34	778,584	189,807	7,058	16,555	165,390
35—39	659,202	114,581	1,887	4,015	108,285
40—44	567,458	58,068	308	1,168	56,222
45—49	468,450	21,217	193	491	20,259
50+	866,823	8,591	217	293	7,822
<b>(II) Hindus</b>					
All ages	5,970,547	954,584	204,996	173,970	571,396
Less than 15	334,831	1,000	820	99	...
15—19	735,779	75,067	56,333	14,404	3,792
20—24	954,079	263,241	108,461	85,517	68,309
25—29	849,120	249,218	30,301	52,990	165,222
30—34	722,892	176,618	6,657	15,374	153,842
35—39	614,255	107,316	1,703	3,722	101,512
40—44	527,152	54,350	291	1,101	52,587
45—49	433,919	19,765	193	470	18,893
50+	797,128	7,852	197	273	7,144
<b>(III) Muslims</b>					
All ages	302,823	52,624	11,720	8,892	31,872
Less than 15	14,777	83	63	20	...
15—19	40,221	4,958	3,892	819	246
20—24	53,316	14,794	5,421	4,535	4,820
25—29	42,262	13,344	1,883	2,364	9,076
30—34	36,235	9,300	323	900	8,058
35—39	29,353	5,588	122	165	5,285
40—44	25,769	2,890	17	68	2,806
45—49	20,698	1,110	...	21	1,026
50+	40,117	557	...	...	558

**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
<b>(IV) Jains</b>					
All age	57,248	8,209	1,682	1,907	4,581
Less than 15	268	...	...	...	...
15—19	3,863	651	590	40	21
20—24	9,739	3,203	944	1,297	961
25—29	8,246	2,183	90	477	1,646
30—34	6,618	1,213	38	56	1,102
35—39	6,025	538	...	67	470
40—44	5,715	259	...	...	258
45—49	5,648	102	...	...	102
50+	11,106	61	20	...	20

- Note :**
1. 'All ages' includes 'age' not stated'.
  2. 'All religions' includes 'religion not stated' and other religions.
  3. Column 3 includes births whose order was not stated.
  4. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

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

Present age	Total ever married women	Parity				Total children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(I) All Religions</b>								
All ages	1,791,609	341,641	207,811	21,749	1,019,074	6,214,872	3,337,657	2,877,215
Less than 15	44,895	44,364	303	61	...	425	200	225
15—19	162,260	116,484	33,329	9,609	2,408	60,078	31,302	28,777
20—24	290,353	86,450	83,282	67,507	62,796	402,167	210,850	191,317
25—29	261,385	28,277	34,177	56,973	141,811	708,235	371,611	336,624
30—34	204,705	11,609	11,805	26,121	155,071	779,300	411,540	367,760
35—39	177,586	8,405	6,917	13,426	148,815	829,455	437,701	391,753
40—44	148,352	7,583	5,797	10,689	124,241	767,320	411,452	355,868
45—49	128,810	6,433	5,015	8,578	108,762	711,651	391,134	320,517
50+	372,549	31,944	27,086	28,689	284,747	1,953,675	1,070,554	883,121
<b>(II) Hindus</b>								
All ages	1,381,770	259,681	163,888	174,296	783,014	4,730,180	2,547,211	2,182,969
Less than 15	32,088	31,745	220	22	...	263	165	98
15—19	121,850	88,612	24,726	6,829	1,438	42,919	22,465	20,454
20—24	223,135	66,215	65,703	51,737	39,226	304,673	159,579	145,094
25—29	204,294	22,110	28,135	45,212	108,735	542,374	286,169	256,206
30—34	160,779	9,400	9,384	20,995	120,918	599,370	317,472	281,898
35—39	136,557	6,280	5,671	10,564	114,018	623,693	330,174	293,518
40—44	114,990	5,696	4,556	8,745	95,971	582,008	313,085	268,923
45—49	100,258	4,901	4,066	6,892	84,376	546,197	300,159	246,039
50+	287,433	24,684	21,345	23,226	218,138	1,487,615	817,395	670,220
<b>(III) Muslims</b>								
All ages	303,657	67,542	31,342	32,344	172,118	1,107,312	593,240	514,072
Less than 15	12,592	12,404	83	40	...	162	35	127
15—19	36,596	25,069	7,805	2,589	989	15,978	8,165	7,813
20—24	51,024	14,609	12,145	12,366	11,864	79,580	41,904	37,676
25—29	41,228	4,502	3,852	7,105	25,231	127,263	65,935	61,328
30—34	31,346	1,712	1,635	2,746	25,231	137,129	72,213	64,917
35—39	29,201	1,720	791	1,482	25,208	156,370	82,477	73,893
40—44	24,151	1,568	997	1,139	20,425	141,957	75,804	66,153
45—49	19,779	1,121	583	1,176	16,897	119,242	66,950	52,292
50+	57,518	4,781	3,432	3,701	45,603	328,780	179,367	149,413

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

Present age	Total ever married women	Parity				Total children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(IV) Jains</b>								
All ages	85,491	11,472	9,952	11,505	52,428	309,021	161,634	147,386
Less than 15	197	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	3,216	2,461	595	138	...	872	486	385
20—24	13,387	4,588	4,689	2,782	1,306	14,541	7,379	7,162
25—29	12,225	931	1,492	3,746	6,011	30,969	15,610	15,359
30—34	9,900	354	488	1,674	7,384	34,936	18,069	16,867
35—39	8,690	307	236	850	7,298	37,290	18,957	18,332
40—44	7,369	270	187	426	6,487	35,350	18,522	16,828
45—49	7,492	373	285	459	6,375	39,700	20,583	19,117
50 +	22,932	1,990	1,980	1,409	17,507	114,943	61,768	53,176

- Note : 1. 'All ages' includes 'age not stated'.  
 2. 'All religions' includes religion not stated and other religions.  
 3. Col. 2 includes ever married women with parity 'not stated'.  
 4. Col. 7, 8 and 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'not stated'.  
 5. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

**F-12 PART B—EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, PARITY, RELIGIONS  
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	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(I) All Religions</b>								
All ages	7,379,111	1,632,558	739,218	739,911	4,263,785	26,746,021	14,209,487	12,536,534
Less than 15	351,984	349,475	1,431	303	...	2,037	1,307	730
15—19	789,610	630,682	119,883	29,870	8,026	205,508	107,292	98,216
20—24	1,042,351	335,278	308,632	229,851	167,721	1,353,550	697,856	655,694
25—29	928,441	101,252	130,617	198,139	498,333	2,538,546	1,325,447	1,213,099
30—34	801,392	47,906	47,418	90,686	615,323	3,204,267	1,680,156	1,524,111
35—39	688,630	30,144	24,030	43,292	591,079	3,445,433	1,817,899	1,627,534
40—44	627,465	28,123	17,896	30,471	550,814	3,542,247	1,876,319	1,665,928
45—49	527,656	20,987	15,795	23,438	467,313	3,164,284	1,693,589	1,470,695
50+	1,619,767	88,173	73,374	93,659	1,364,247	9,284,824	5,006,858	4,277,965
<b>(II) Hindus</b>								
All ages	6,857,145	1,535,219	687,306	687,300	3,944,102	24,686,663	13,115,882	11,570,781
Less than 15	336,400	334,073	1,368	263	...	1,894	1,287	607
15—19	739,562	593,041	110,454	27,737	7,298	189,504	98,606	90,897
20—24	961,276	312,109	285,731	210,123	152,547	1,237,668	637,283	600,386
25—29	860,156	94,564	121,679	184,670	459,182	2,344,709	1,225,548	1,119,160
30—34	743,673	44,961	44,367	85,167	569,119	2,960,684	1,551,978	1,408,707
35—39	641,621	28,302	22,477	40,465	550,292	3,201,857	1,688,142	1,513,715
40—44	583,025	26,485	16,874	28,708	510,817	3,279,415	1,736,087	1,543,329
45—49	489,201	19,442	15,086	21,996	432,596	2,918,405	1,561,794	1,356,610
50+	1,500,576	81,761	69,128	87,990	1,261,401	8,547,718	4,612,665	3,935,053
<b>(III) Muslims</b>								
All ages	343,595	75,253	34,503	32,278	201,158	1,310,617	699,835	510,782
Less than 15	14,853	14,670	63	40	...	143	20	123
15—19	40,396	30,857	7,124	1,692	625	12,467	6,858	5,609
20—24	53,769	15,865	14,845	12,510	10,445	77,137	40,767	36,370
25—29	43,007	4,425	5,626	8,101	24,815	124,657	64,660	59,997
30—34	37,674	2,300	2,319	3,191	29,864	161,604	85,436	76,168
35—39	30,781	1,290	1,079	1,661	26,751	165,202	88,959	76,244
40—44	28,670	1,070	622	1,093	25,867	174,931	93,461	81,470
45—49	23,394	1,001	406	850	21,095	152,044	81,798	70,246
50+	70,934	3,738	2,419	3,120	61,638	442,105	237,668	204,438

**F-12 PART B—EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY PRESENT AGE, PARITY, 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	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(IV) Jains</b>								
All ages	69,563	9,915	5,938	7,257	46,452	294,209	156,499	137,710
Less than 15	268	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	3,863	2,854	825	143	41	1,234	636	598
20—24	9,787	2,921	2,465	2,633	1,768	13,796	6,986	6,810
25—29	8,303	804	750	1,363	5,386	24,733	12,095	12,638
30—34	6,907	204	315	548	5,840	29,398	15,520	13,879
35—39	6,229	151	62	547	5,469	31,751	16,895	14,856
40—44	6,448	367	184	240	5,657	36,146	19,150	16,997
45—49	6,316	424	122	245	5,525	38,189	20,909	17,279
50+	21,420	1,902	1,215	1,539	16,764	118,962	64,309	54,653

- Note : 1. 'All ages' includes 'age not stated'.  
 2. 'All religions' includes 'religion not stated' and other religions.  
 3. Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'not stated'.  
 4. Columns 7,8 and 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'not stated'.  
 5. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

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

Present age	Total ever married women	Number of children surviving				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(I) All religions</b>								
All ages	1,791,609	361,713	242,951	255,705	929,906	5,164,578	2,805,238	2,359,340
Less than 15	44,895	44,390	295	43	...	381	174	207
15—19	162,260	118,949	33,153	8,092	1,636	54,375	28,070	26,306
20—24	290,353	92,142	88,777	66,525	42,593	364,300	190,567	173,734
25—29	261,385	30,865	41,245	62,462	126,666	637,095	335,114	301,981
30—34	204,705	12,919	15,116	32,480	144,090	689,325	366,034	323,292
35—39	177,586	9,356	9,165	18,467	140,576	716,875	382,911	333,964
40—44	148,352	8,517	8,388	13,561	114,644	644,567	352,314	292,253
45—49	128,810	7,307	7,417	11,902	102,162	584,406	326,695	257,711
50+	372,549	37,176	39,290	42,033	253,960	1,471,291	822,292	648,999
<b>(II) Hindus</b>								
All ages	1,381,770	276,682	192,349	201,430	710,418	3,909,710	2,131,337	1,778,373
Less than 15	32,088	31,772	194	22	...	237	139	98
15—19	121,850	90,539	24,487	5,625	955	38,708	20,114	18,594
20—24	223,135	70,971	69,961	50,534	31,413	275,147	143,803	131,344
25—29	204,294	24,338	33,908	49,236	96,711	486,789	257,791	228,998
30—34	160,779	10,553	12,145	26,120	111,811	527,818	281,266	246,552
35—39	136,557	7,021	7,575	14,560	107,379	535,156	287,362	247,793
40—44	114,990	6,549	6,848	11,162	90,410	486,310	266,975	219,335
45—49	100,258	5,697	6,091	9,865	78,584	445,225	249,025	196,199
50+	287,433	29,205	31,060	34,211	192,918	1,113,392	624,361	489,031
<b>(III) Muslims</b>								
All ages	303,657	69,967	36,578	37,680	159,122	923,224	499,987	423,238
Less than 15	12,592	12,404	101	22	...	144	35	109
15—19	36,596	25,569	7,827	2,354	681	14,601	7,342	7,259
20—24	51,024	15,402	13,210	12,586	9,786	72,231	37,779	34,452
25—29	41,228	4,779	4,785	8,312	23,351	114,887	59,617	55,270
30—34	31,346	1,815	2,045	3,728	23,735	121,425	64,258	57,167
35—39	29,201	1,909	1,096	2,197	23,998	136,424	72,590	63,834
40—44	24,151	1,650	1,111	1,572	19,798	119,225	65,244	53,981
45—49	19,779	1,162	858	1,476	16,285	98,931	56,357	42,574
50+	57,518	5,221	5,527	5,413	41,358	244,794	136,479	108,316

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

Present age	Total ever married women	No. of children surviving				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(IV) Jains</b>								
All ages	85,491	11,975	11,006	12,764	49,614	271,753	142,552	129,201
Less than 15	197	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	3,216	2,498	637	60	...	757	427	330
20—24	13,387	4,731	4,785	2,780	1,069	13,721	7,112	6,609
25—29	12,225	931	1,759	4,050	5,440	28,679	14,272	14,407
30—34	9,900	391	576	1,890	7,001	32,808	16,976	15,831
35—39	8,690	307	272	1,070	7,014	34,270	17,503	16,768
40—44	7,369	270	328	443	6,329	31,931	16,576	15,355
45—49	7,492	410	353	491	5,876	34,511	18,147	16,364
50+	22,932	2,240	2,296	1,957	16,394	94,674	51,278	43,396

Note : 1 'All ages' includes 'age not stated'.

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

3 All religions includes 'religion not stated' and other religions.

4 Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

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

Present age	Total ever married women	Number of surviving children				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(I) All religions</b>								
All ages	7,379,111	1,756,858	944,045	949,660	3,724,908	20,689,469	11,163,379	9,526,090
Less than 15	351,984	349,708	1,269	231	...	1,731	1,099	632
15—19	789,610	645,571	115,638	23,064	4,188	174,924	90,827	84,097
20—24	1,042,351	372,175	343,483	213,816	112,008	1,141,744	586,175	555,569
25—29	928,441	122,462	175,708	235,561	394,609	2,103,284	1,104,588	998,696
30—34	801,392	58,083	73,911	132,319	537,021	2,606,261	1,383,049	1,223,211
35—39	688,630	36,541	40,726	72,631	538,646	2,744,577	1,473,772	1,270,805
40—44	627,465	33,511	31,253	54,434	508,106	2,762,174	1,492,430	1,269,744
45—49	527,656	25,547	27,959	43,423	430,606	2,426,331	1,329,174	1,097,156
50+	1,619,767	112,721	133,856	174,017	1,198,857	6,724,123	3,699,937	3,024,185
<b>(II) Hindus</b>								
All ages	6,857,145	1,652,144	880,183	885,026	3,436,574	19,057,217	10,285,662	8,771,556
Less than 15	336,400	334,290	1,223	191	...	1,605	1,079	526
15—19	739,562	607,111	106,238	21,459	3,722	160,834	83,217	77,617
20—24	961,276	346,815	317,800	194,698	101,198	1,041,687	534,115	507,572
25—29	860,156	114,559	164,348	219,582	361,608	1,937,447	1,018,947	918,501
30—34	743,673	54,452	69,527	124,838	494,798	2,402,235	1,274,322	1,127,914
35—39	641,621	34,462	38,299	68,345	500,429	2,543,883	1,365,295	1,178,588
40—44	583,025	31,572	29,633	51,494	470,183	2,549,986	1,377,192	1,172,793
45—49	483,025	23,718	26,732	40,884	391,019	2,231,474	1,223,257	1,008,217
50+	1,500,576	104,685	126,142	163,390	1,106,263	6,184,160	3,406,163	2,777,997
<b>(III) Muslims</b>								
All ages	343,595	80,105	43,360	40,715	179,012	1,018,882	554,802	464,080
Less than 15	14,853	14,686	47	40	...	126	20	106
15—19	40,396	31,414	7,153	1,327	405	11,103	6,175	4,928
20—24	53,769	17,453	16,888	12,318	7,008	65,329	34,485	30,843
25—29	43,007	5,186	7,453	9,853	20,447	104,777	54,720	50,057
30—34	37,674	2,763	3,394	4,678	26,838	132,140	71,128	61,012
35—39	30,781	1,468	1,637	2,595	25,081	133,370	73,186	60,184
40—44	28,670	1,213	1,136	2,002	24,301	138,315	75,540	62,775
45—49	23,394	1,160	783	1,498	19,911	118,159	64,978	53,180
50+	70,934	4,725	4,869	6,384	54,936	315,277	174,361	140,917

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

Present age	Total ever married women	Number of surviving children				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(IV) Jains								
All ages	69,563	11,090	7,173	8,634	42,666	236,041	124,958	111,083
Less than 15	268	268	...	...	.	...	...	...
15—19	3,863	2,952	788	81	41	1,074	532	542
20—24	9,787	3,184	2,688	2,556	1,359	12,171	6,103	6,068
25—29	8,303	924	895	1,618	4,866	22,002	10,567	11,435
30—34	6,907	244	450	718	5,495	25,474	13,571	11,903
35—39	6,229	169	201	733	5,124	26,882	14,261	12,620
40—44	6,448	450	179	297	5,521	30,330	16,039	14,292
45—49	6,316	508	183	391	5,235	30,502	16,780	13,722
50+	21,420	2,370	1,788	2,240	15,021	87,607	47,105	40,501

- Note : 1. 'All ages' includes 'age not stated'.  
 2. Column 2 includes ever married women who have not reported the number of surviving children.  
 3. 'All religions' includes 'religion not stated' and other religions.  
 4. Due to rounding during estimation, totals may not tally exactly in some cases.

