



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 16
ORISSA

PART II — SPECIAL
REPORT AND TABLES BASED ON
5 PER CENT SAMPLE DATA

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PREFACE

The processing of the data collected during the 1981 Census of India was planned to be carried out on the basis of a mix of manual tabulation and processing on the computer. The manual tabulation related mainly to the abstraction of information of what is termed as the Primary Census Abstracts which present data down to village level of general population by sex, literacy, distribution by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and by the broad working characteristics of cultivator, agricultural labourer, those in household industry and other workers. The second stage of processing consisted of taking on to tape the data relating to the 20 per cent area sample. As part of the process of quick dissemination of census data, while the voluminous data based on the 20 per cent area sample is being processed in order to generate socio-economic tables, it was decided that an initial set of data should be presented on the basis of 5 per cent area sample at the national level and in the case of the larger states. This 5 per cent area sample is a sub-sample of the 20 per cent area sample itself. This report presents the data relating to Orissa 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, alongwith his colleagues Shri A.K. Biswas and Shri Phool Singh, Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Shri K. N. Unni, Senior Research Officer, Shri N. Y. Gore and Shri S. S. Sangal, Research Officers, Shri S. S. Bawa and Shri Subhash Garg, Assistant Directors of Census Operations (Technical), took great pains to analyse the 5 per cent tables. I must also acknowledge the assistance I have received from the staff members of the Demography Division who have worked hard in the preparation of this report.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The 20 per cent area sample was selected in the 14 larger States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya

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

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

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

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

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

For the 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 and 750. Therefore, in the urban areas the enumeration blocks were not arranged according to the population size before selection of the sample.

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

instructions issued for the selection of 5 per cent sample are at Appendix-I.

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

It should be emphasised that the tables presented in this volume are based on 5 per cent tabulation, and have been estimated using the procedure outlined in the Appendix-II. PCA values have been used as control. The multipliers used in estimation were not necessarily integers. The estimated values were then rounded off. The estimated figures were rounded separately for each cell and marginal totals. In view of this, the marginal totals in different tables for a particular characteristics will tally. However, the cell values in a table when added up row or column-wise need not necessarily tally with the respective marginal totals presented. The difference is due to the rounding off. The differences however, are very small and do not affect in any significant manner the conclusions that will be drawn from the tables.

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

The tables which have been presented on the basis of the 5 per cent area sample are the following :

B-SERIES : GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

B-1 Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by age and sex.

B-2 Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by age, sex and literacy.

B-3 Main workers classified by age, industrial category and sex.

B-7 Marginal workers classified by age, industrial category and sex.

C-SERIES : SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

C-1 Age, sex and marital status.

C-2 Age, sex and level of education—*all areas*.

C-2 Part A Age, sex and level of education—*urban areas*.

C-3 Part A Attending school/college by age and sex—*urban*.

C-3 Part B Attending school/college by age and sex—*rural*.

C-5 Single year age returns.

C-6 Population by five year age group and sex.

D-SERIES : MIGRATION TABLES

D-1 Population classified by place of birth.

D-2 Migrants classified by place of last residence.

D-3 Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reasons for migration—*all areas*.

D-3 Part A Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reasons for migration—*urban*.

D-3 Part B Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reasons for migration—*rural*.

F-SERIES : FERTILITY TABLES

F-1 Part A Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and religion—*urban*.

F-1 Part B Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and religion—*rural*.

F-2 Part A Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and educational level—*urban*.

F-2 Part B Ever married and currently married women by present age, age at marriage and educational level—*rural*.

F-4 Part A Currently married women by present age, religion and births to them during the last year by birth order—*urban*.

F-4 Part B Currently married women by present age, religion and births to them during the last year by birth order—*rural*.

F-12 Part A Ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born to them by sex—*urban*.

F-12 Part B Ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born to them by sex—*rural*.

F-12 Part C Ever married women by present age, number of children surviving and their total surviving children by sex—*urban*.

F-12 Part D Ever married women by present age, number of children surviving and their total surviving children by sex—*rural*.

APPENDIX—I

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTION OF 5 PER CENT SAMPLE OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS FOR ADVANCE TABULATION

PART I : General Instructions

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

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

Part II will apply to the following States :

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

Part III will apply to the following States and UTs.

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/Taluk/P.S.

To ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately, control sheets have been prescribed for each of the operational units. The format of the control sheet differs in different strata. Form A. T. I is for cities, Form A. T. II for non-city urban areas, and Form A. T. III for rural areas. Form A. T. I is based on Form I of the corresponding city, Form A. T. II on Form II of the corresponding non-city urban area and Form A. T. III on Form III of the rural charge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 4 : Number of enumeration blocks selected : For filling up this column the corresponding Form I/II is required. Starting from the block listed at the position indicated in

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 5 : Number of enumeration blocks in the sample : After listing all the sample blocks in column 4 of Form A.T. I/A.T. 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—

$$(a) \frac{\text{(The number of sample block in the charge)}}{4} \text{ ignoring remainder}$$

or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 4: Select a random number between 1 and 4 from the random number table and

enter it in this column. Separate random number should be selected for each charge. It is quite possible that you may come across the same random number for adjoining charges. Do not reject them just because they are the same.

Column 5: Notional number of the selected blocks: In columns 1, 9, 11 and 13 of the Form III, each block in the charge would have been assigned a notional number and the notional number of blocks selected for canvassing sample slip would have been circled with red pencil. For selecting 5 per cent sample of blocks you should select every fourth block among the sample blocks, starting from the sample block in the position indicated by column 4. Please note that the random number in column 4 indicates the starting position of the sequence of blocks (selected for 20 per cent), not the block number. The following example, with reference to the Junagadh Taluka of Junagadh district circulated to you vide addenda to Circular No. 14, may help to understand the selection procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 6: Block code of the selected 5 per cent sample of blocks: From column 4 of the Form III, identify the block number, of the selected block. You would have circled the selected blocks in column 1 of Form III. For such blocks copy the block number from column 4 of Form III. Remember that the numbers that you have entered in column 5 are the

notional numbers and not the actual block numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

or

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

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

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

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

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

Column 7: Number of blocks left out (column 2—column 6): The total number of blocks remaining in the charge after the last block listed in column 6, should be entered

here. In the example discussed in previous para, the number 16 should be entered here. ($112-96=16$). The number entered in this column will be less than 20. In case this number is zero, enter zero in this column.

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

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

After the selection of the sample blocks in the entire State/UT, prepare a consolidated list showing the location code of the blocks selected in full. The records like Household Schedule (Part I and Part II) and Individual Slip pads for these blocks should be separated out and marked "5% sample for 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 No. of 20 per cent sample blocks in the charge	Position of the first enumeration block selected	No. of the enumeration blocks selected	No. of blocks in the sample	No. of blocks left out	Starting position in the next charge 4 — column (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Form A. T.—IV

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

State _____

District _____

Random Start _____

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

Appendix-II

Estimation Procedure for 5 Per cent Sample data

General :

The values of various cells to be presented will be estimated on the basis of the 5 per cent sample of enumeration blocks. The 'primary Census Abstract' will present for each village/town/city, the population of literates/illiterates, persons engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry, other 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 number 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 or a district. It should be noted that if the outgrowth of a city urban agglomeration have been treated as a separate non-city urban sub-stratum for the purpose of sampling, the records of such a sub-stratum should be pooled with that of the city to prepare Table 1.

In the table the notation N_{ijk} denotes the number of persons in the sample, in the k^{th} industry group, j^{th} literacy group and i^{th} sex group. The corresponding full count values wherever available based on PCA, will be denoted by N_{ijk} .

In Table 1, C, AL, HHI, OW will be based on answers recorded under Question 15A. Marginal workers seeking/available for work will be those for whom 'No (2)' has been recorded under Question 14B and 'Yes (1)'

has been recorded under question 16. Similarly marginal workers not seeking/not available for work will be those for whom 'No (2)' has been recorded under Question 16. Non-workers seeking/available for work will be those for whom No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) has been recorded in Question 14A and 'Yes (1)' has been recorded in Question 16. Similarly non-workers not seeking/not available for work will be persons with 'No' in 14A and 'No' in 16.

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

Step II : 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.

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

From the sample cell frequencies obtained in Step I and the control figures obtained from PCA, prepare the following table 2 sexwise.

TABLE 2
Sample and Full Count Values of Marginal Workers
Non-Workers and those seeking work

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

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

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

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

(ii) Multiply number of marginal workers seeking/available for work ($n_{1.5}$) and not seek-

ing/not available for work ($n_{1.6}$) in the sample by r_1 . Similarly calculate

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

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

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

(iii) Add the values obtained in (ii) above columnwise and get new column totals. The

column totals give estimated number of persons seeking/available for work and not seeking/not available for work. These should be made to tally with the full count (PCA) 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 columnwise as in step (ii). A repetition of these adjustments row-wise and columnwise alternately will finally lead to a set of values for the cells which add up both row-wise and columnwise to the PCA values.

The steps above would give estimates of marginal workers and non-workers seeking/available for work, and not seeking/not available for work sexwise. These estimates, termed as 'Iterated Full Count Values' (IFCV) will be used in stage 2 as controls to obtain further IFCVs.

Stage 2: Assemble the full count values of C, AL, HHI, OW, Literates, Illiterates and the IFCVs or marginal workers seeking/available for work, not seeking/not available for work sexwise. The IFCVs referred to will have to be from stage 1. It may be noted that the PCA give only the marginal workers, non-workers and persons seeking/available for work and only stage 1 will give persons seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers.

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

Work Category	Literates	Illiterates	Sample total	Full count (PCA) value
1	2	3	4	5
C	n_{111}	n_{121}	$n_{1.1}$	$N_{1.1}$
AL	n_{112}	n_{122}	$n_{1.2}$	$N_{1.2}$
HHI	n_{113}	n_{123}	$n_{1.3}$	$N_{1.3}$
OW	n_{114}	n_{124}	$n_{1.4}$	$N_{1.4}$
Marginal Workers				
Seeking Work	n_{115}	n_{125}	$n_{1.5}$	$N'_{1.5}$
Not seeking work	n_{116}	n_{126}	$n_{1.6}$	$N'_{1.6}$
Non-workers				
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 IFCVs. They add to the full count marginal workers, non-workers and those seeking/available for work.

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

$$r_2 = \frac{\text{No. of male agricultural labourers in PCA}}{\text{No. of male agricultural labourers in the sample}} = \frac{N_{1.2}}{n_{1.2}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$C_1 = \frac{\text{Number of male literates in PCA}}{\text{Estimated number of male literates}}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\text{Number of male illiterates in PCA}}{\text{Estimated number of male illiterates}}$$

(ii) (b) Multiply the literate column values obtained in step (II) by c_1 . Similarly multiply illiterate column values obtained in step (II) by

c_2 . This should make the column totals tally with PCA totals columnwise.

(iii) Now add the cell values obtained in ii(b) row-wise and check up, if they tally with the PCA values. If not adjust again as in step (1). 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 workers category/2 for literacy category/2 for sex).

Step III : Calculate for each cell the inflation factor $I_{ijk} = N_{ijk} \div n_{ijk}$ *i.e.* (IFCV for a cell \div sample frequency of that cell). The following table shows this symbolically.

Derivation of Inflation Factor

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

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

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

Step-IV : Assigning the Weight 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^{th} person in the j^{th} cell would be

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} \times x_{ij} \text{ where } w_{ij} = \text{weight recorded for } j^{\text{th}} \text{ person in the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ cell.}$$

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 Orissa according to the 1981 census is 26.4 millions consisting of 13.3 million males and 13.1 million females. State-

ment 1 presents the population of the state at each of the censuses 1901 to 1981 as also the growth rates. The figures for India are also presented.

STATEMENT 1

Population of India and Orissa 1901-1981

Census Year	India		Orissa	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	...	10,302,917	...
1911	252,093,390	+5.75	11,378,875	+10.44
1921	251,321,213	-0.31	11,158,586	-1.94
1931	278,977,238	+11.00	12,491,056	+11.94
1941	318,660,580	+14.22	13,767,988	+10.22
1951	361,088,090	+13.31	14,645,946	+6.38
1961	439,234,771	+21.51	17,548,846	+19.82
1971*	548,159,652	+24.80	21,944,615	+25.05
1981**	685,184,692**	+25.00	26,370,271	+20.17

*As on 1st April, 1971

**Includes the projected population of Assam.

The growth rate which had increased to 25.05 per cent in the 1961-71 decade has shown a sharp fall to 20.17 per cent in 1971-81. Part of this decline in growth rate is attributable to the fall in fertility as will be seen later. However, the role of a comparatively high mortality pattern in reducing the growth rate is also relevant but this aspect has not been gone into in this report.

The population growth was low upto 1951 but thereafter it has been high. After 1951 the

growth rate has been above 1.81 per cent per annum which is below or close to the all-India growth rate.

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

STATEMENT 2

Sex Ratio in Orissa, 1901—1981

Census Year	Orissa		India	
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1901	5,058,100	5,244,817	1,037	972
1911	5,535,632	5,843,243	1,056	964
1921	5,350,227	5,808,359	1,086	955
1931	6,042,255	6,448,801	1,067	950
1941	6,706,487	7,061,501	1,053	945
1951 ¹	7,242,892	7,403,054	1,022	946
1961	8,770,586	8,778,260	1,001	941
1971	11,041,083	10,803,532	988	930
1981	13,309,786	13,060,485	981	933*

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

In 1971 and 1981, the ratio has become unfavourable to females. Despite this, the sex ratio in this state is much higher than the all-India rates.

CHAPTER 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION

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

recorded as '0', as they have not yet completed one year of age.

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

STATEMENT 3

Age Distribution of Population of Orissa, 1961—81

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	14.17	13.84	14.50	14.24	13.94	14.55	11.86	11.65	12.08
5-9	14.45	14.35	14.56	15.25	15.00	15.50	14.40	14.18	14.63
10-14	10.45	11.11	9.77	12.86	13.34	12.38	13.37	13.41	13.13
15-19	8.13	8.03	8.23	8.10	8.30	7.92	9.82	9.82	9.82
20-24	8.41	8.03	8.79	7.00	6.74	7.26	8.06	8.13	7.99
25-29	8.68	8.67	8.68	7.54	7.18	7.90	7.47	7.49	7.45
30-34	7.36	7.50	7.24	6.71	6.55	6.87	6.14	6.00	6.29
35-39	5.99	6.28	5.70	6.49	6.75	6.22	6.16	6.19	6.13
40-44	5.45	5.48	5.42	5.22	5.46	4.98	5.32	5.45	5.19
45-49	4.30	4.45	4.15	4.17	4.42	3.91	4.59	4.84	4.34
50-54	4.44	4.54	4.34	3.86	3.96	3.77	3.90	4.15	3.63
55-59	2.43	2.49	2.36	2.51	2.58	2.43	2.49	2.57	2.42
60-64	2.73	2.57	2.89	2.80	2.71	2.88	2.66	2.59	2.73
65-69	1.01	0.96	1.06	1.28	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.29	1.45
70+	1.92	1.62	2.23	1.95	1.80	2.10	2.36	2.21	2.50
Age not stated	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02

The proportion of population in the age group 0—9 has declined from 29.49 per cent in 1971 to 26.26 per cent in 1981. The proportion in the age group 0—14 has also gone down from 42.35 per cent to 39.63 per cent. The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 28.62 per cent and 39.07 per cent respectively in the age groups 0—9 and 0—14. The decline in the proportion of population in the age group 0—9 indicates that fertility has declined during the decade. The quantum of decline is higher in the age groups

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

In fact, the population in the age group 0-4 has increased only by 0.01 per cent in 1971-81 compared to an increase of 25.68 per cent in 1961-71. The growth rate of population in the age group 5—9 is only 13.47 per cent in 1971-81 against 31.94 per cent in 1961-71.

Another evidence to show that during the decade fertility has declined 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 total children aged 5—9 to females aged 20—54. Statement 4 presents these figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and also shows the change in the ratio during the decade 1961-71 and 1971-81.

STATEMENT 4

Child-Woman Ratio, Orissa 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—4/15—49	588	636	507	—8.16.	20.28
5—9/20—54	837	750	708	10.39	5.6

$$(a) \frac{\text{CWR (61)} - \text{CWR (71)}}{\text{CWR (61)}} \times 100$$

$$(b) \frac{\text{CWR (71)} - \text{CWR (81)}}{\text{CWR (71)}} \times 100$$

A positive percentage change in the child woman ratio indicates decline in fertility. The statement shows that there was a significant decline in fertility in 1976-81 compared to the level in 1966-71. Even during the period 1971-76, the fertility level was lower than that prevailing in the period 1961-66.

the population.

Mean and Median age of the Population :

From the table showing the number of persons by age group the average age of the population works out to 25.53 years and 25.38 years for males and females respectively. The corres-

ponding ages in 1971 were 24.73 years and 24.61 years. This indicates that the population of Orissa 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 lower proportion of persons in the younger age groups.

That the population of Orissa is slightly aging 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 20.57 years for males and 20.21 for females against 19.64 years and 19.77 years respectively in 1971.

CHAPTER 4
MARITAL STATUS

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

Early and universal marriage, specially of

women, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. The census classifies everyone as never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 census in Orissa, there were 55.1 lakh married males and about 55.8 lakh married females. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 47.3 lakh males and 48.5 lakh females. Of the 55.8 lakh married females, 43.3 lakh females, were in the reproductive age-group 15-44.

In 1971 there were 38.4 lakh married females in this reproductive age-group. The growth rate during the decade 1971-81 of married females in this reproductive age-group is 12.8 per cent which is below the population growth rate of Orissa.

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

STATEMENT 5

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

Age Group	Sex	Total			Rural			Urban		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	Males	41.39	2.31	0.29	41.47	2.44	0.31	40.79	1.35	0.12
	Females	42.72	9.01	0.38	42.89	9.23	0.38	41.32	7.25	0.38
10-14	Males	0.43	—	—	0.45	0.01	—	0.31	—	0.01
	Females	1.08	0.01	0.03	1.11	0.01	0.02	0.80	—	—
15-19	Males	3.50	0.02	0.09	3.67	0.03	0.09	2.42	0.01	0.05
	Females	30.93	0.14	0.44	31.70	0.14	0.46	25.31	0.11	0.31
20-24	Males	33.30	0.30	0.44	35.40	0.33	0.51	21.79	0.12	0.09
	Females	86.78	0.69	1.00	88.12	0.71	1.05	77.47	0.57	0.66
25-29	Males	79.80	0.69	0.80	82.01	0.77	0.88	67.27	0.26	0.30
	Females	95.13	1.63	1.06	95.36	1.63	1.09	93.58	1.59	0.83
30-34	Males	94.03	1.13	0.71	94.11	1.25	0.80	93.63	0.38	0.21
	Females	94.89	3.31	0.91	94.82	3.44	0.92	95.44	2.31	0.88
35-39	Males	95.93	1.64	0.72	95.83	1.78	0.80	96.55	0.80	0.27
	Females	92.56	6.33	0.58	92.48	6.45	0.58	93.20	5.37	0.61
40-44	Males	95.09	2.93	0.67	94.85	3.13	0.74	96.53	1.70	0.25
	Females	86.54	12.34	0.65	86.66	12.34	0.58	85.39	12.39	1.32
45-49	Males	94.24	4.24	0.52	94.02	4.48	0.52	95.87	2.51	0.46
	Females	80.64	18.59	0.43	80.65	18.62	0.41	80.59	18.27	0.61
50-54	Males	91.63	6.89	0.40	91.36	7.28	0.44	93.85	3.73	0.13
	Females	65.13	34.18	0.39	65.32	34.03	0.37	63.10	35.74	0.56
55-59	Males	89.82	9.11	0.26	89.72	9.23	0.28	90.69	7.93	0.12
	Females	63.00	36.45	0.28	63.37	36.11	0.28	58.59	40.49	0.26
60-64	Males	85.00	13.85	0.26	84.87	14.06	0.27	86.39	11.58	0.13
	Females	37.04	62.38	0.26	37.07	62.37	0.25	36.71	62.54	0.43
65-69	Males	82.01	17.22	0.20	81.89	17.36	0.20	83.53	15.65	0.12
	Females	36.14	63.30	0.21	36.28	63.17	0.21	34.48	64.71	0.12
70+	Males	72.32	26.73	0.20	72.23	26.91	0.21	73.35	24.82	0.09
	Females	18.35	81.26	0.14	18.22	81.40	0.13	19.64	79.83	0.21
ANS	Males	40.02	2.91	0.85	41.80	3.92	0.61	34.86	—	1.65
	Females	21.23	7.69	—	21.17	8.20	—	21.40	6.21	—
15-44	Females	77.42	3.33	0.77	77.89	3.40	0.78	73.97	2.75	0.70
15-49	Females	77.72	4.73	0.74	78.15	4.85	0.74	74.43	3.84	0.70

M—Married :

W—Widowed

D/S—Divorced or Separated

It is seen from the statement that only 3.50 per cent of the males in the age group 15—19 are married. The corresponding percentages in rural and urban areas are 3.67, 2.42 respectively. The proportion rises to 33.30 per cent in the age group 20—24 and 79.80 per cent in the age group 25—29. The proportion married reaches a maximum of 95.93 per cent in the age group 35—39.

Among females in the age group 10—14 only 1.08 per cent are married. In rural areas of

Orissa only one out of every ninety females in this age group are married. In urban areas only one out of 125 females in 10—14 age group are married. The proportion married rises sharply to 30.93 per cent in 15—19 age group and then to 86.78 per cent in 20—24 age group. A sharp increase in the proportion widowed is seen after the age group 45—49. A part of this may be due to age distortion.

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

STATEMENT 6

Percentage distribution of population of Orissa by Marital status, 1971 and 1981

Marital status	Year	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Never Married	1981	55.99	47.85	55.74	47.46	57.69	51.00
	1971	54.39	46.05	54.24	45.88	55.88	48.00
Married	1981	41.39	42.72	41.47	42.89	40.79	41.32
	1971	42.86	44.45	42.90	44.52	42.46	43.61
Widowed	1981	2.31	9.01	2.44	9.23	1.35	7.25
	1971	2.29	9.05	2.37	9.13	1.50	8.08
Divorced/Separated	1981	0.29	0.38	0.31	0.38	0.12	0.38
	1971	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.15	0.30

A much larger proportion of males are never-married as compared to never-married females. The greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicates a trend for more men to re-marry than women. This pattern is seen both in rural and urban areas. The proportion widowed has increased slightly in rural areas among males and females, but has decreased in urban areas.

There is an increase in the proportion never-married during the decade and a fall in the proportion married. This is observed in rural and urban areas for both males and females.

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

STATEMENT 7

Percentage of females married by age group 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	46.52	44.52	42.89	45.77	43.61	41.32
10-14	10.55	3.81	1.11	5.41	1.71	0.80
15-19	68.26	57.62	31.70	66.18	46.99	25.31
20-24	92.74	92.59	88.12	90.78	89.69	77.47
25-29	94.37	95.78	95.36	93.41	95.90	93.58
30-34	90.96	94.88	94.82	90.90	94.94	95.44
35-39	86.27	91.64	92.48	82.50	91.81	93.20
40-44	76.62	86.07	86.66	76.29	82.87	85.39
45-49	69.89	77.55	80.65	63.76	75.21	80.59
50-54	51.49	61.96	65.32	49.09	58.85	63.10
55-59	48.89	58.96	63.37	41.89	52.49	58.59
60-64	26.21	39.61	37.07	22.75	33.89	36.71
65-69	29.28	36.71	36.28	22.33	32.59	34.48
70+	16.54	20.64	18.22	13.81	19.31	19.64
A.N.S.	25.06	18.44	21.17	33.07	36.62	21.40
15-44	85.37	85.69	77.89	71.27	82.80	73.97
15-49	82.61	84.97	78.15	70.73	82.28	74.43

It is observed that the proportion of married females rises sharply between the age group 15—19 and 20—24 and reaches the maximum of 95—36 per cent in the rural areas in the age group 25—29 in 1981. In urban areas the maximum rise in the proportion occurs between ages 15—19 and 20—24. The proportion married reaches a maximum of 95—44 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 15—19 and 20—24 in rural and urban areas indicating that female age at marriage has been rising during the decade but at a slow pace. It is worth noting that in all the age groups, below age 25, rural-urban differentials in proportion married are significant. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group 15—44 has declined from 85.69 per cent to 77.89 per cent in rural areas during 1971—81. In urban areas the percentage has declined from 82.80 per cent to 73.97 per cent.

Both in rural and urban areas of the state the proportions of married females in 10-14 age group are very low. These may become negligible by 1991.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women, the number of couples in the reproductive age groups per thousand persons in 1981 can be calculated as 165 and 157 in rural and urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 175 and

168. The proportion of couples in the reproductive age groups has fallen in both rural and urban areas. In Orissa as a whole there are 164 couples in 1981 in the reproductive age group per thousand population, as against 175 in 1971. If the proportion married had remained the same as in 1971 the number of couples in the reproductive age group would have increased to 178. Thus postponement of marriage seems to have acted as a natural check against fertility rise.

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

Hajnal's¹ 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 change are taking place. Agarwala's² method makes use of the percentages single by age group reported in successive censuses, and gives estimates for the decade as a whole. Since these methods depend on the proportion single in the census, migration, which is marriage selective, can effect these proportions and as a consequence the mean age calculation. In view of these limitations, the estimates have not been presented for rural and urban areas separately. Statement 8 presents the estimated values.

STATEMENT 8

Singulate mean age at marriage

Method	Males		1981	1971
	Females			
1	2		3	4
Hajnal's Method	Males		24.17	22.57
	Females		19.04	17.29
Agarwala's Method for decade 1971-81	Males			23.67
	Females			18.74

1. John Hajnal, "Age at marriage and proportion marrying." *Population Studies* (London) 7 (2) : 115, November, 1953.

2. Agarwala, S. N., "Age at marriage in India." *Kitab Mahal*, Allahabad, 1962.

The singulate mean age at marriage has gone up by more than 1.5 years in case of both males and females during the decade. The mean age at marriage for males is about five years higher than that for females.

In both the 1971 and 1981 censuses the question on age at marriage was canvassed for females. While the question was canvassed for only currently married females in the 1971 census, in the 1981 census this question was canvassed for all ever married women. The data

have been tabulated by religion and by educational level separately for all ever-married and currently-married women.

Two indices, namely, the mean (average) age at marriage and median age at marriage have been calculated. The first gives the average age of currently-married females at the time of marriage. The second gives the age at which half of the currently-married 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
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions	16.96	17.18	16.29	16.94	16.54	17.29	16.18	17.04
Hindus	16.90	17.75	16.26	16.91	16.49	17.25	16.15	17.01
Muslims	18.30	16.98	17.26	16.73	16.49	17.10	16.11	16.83
Christians	18.80	18.74	18.24	18.66	18.10	18.38	17.64	18.21

It is seen from the statement that the mean age at marriage has increased between 1971 and 1981, indicating that more and more females are getting married later. The mean age at marriage, for females in Orissa as a whole works out to 17.19 in 1981 which is 1.55 year lower than the estimates given by Agarwala's method shown earlier. The difference is attributable to two reasons. The estimate by Agarwala's method refers to the decade 1971—81, while the census estimate based on age at marriage has no fixed time reference. In other words, the latter estimate includes all those who got married in last 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, etc. These females who are presently in the age group 30 and above are most likely to have got married at slightly younger ages than those females who are in the age group below 30. The average based on the response of all such women would naturally be lower. A second reason for the difference in age at marriage between the sources is that Agar-

wala's method assumes that mortality does not vary much between married and unmarried persons. Such data are, however, useful to study urban-rural, religions and educational level differentials which can not be worked out by the indirect methods unless restrictive assumptions are made.

Christians have the highest age at marriage followed by Hindus and Muslims in the rural and the urban areas. Both Hindus and Christians have shown an increase in the mean age at marriage. The mean ages at marriage in urban areas are higher than those in the rural areas for Hindus and Muslims while it is higher in rural areas for Christians. The rural-urban differences are not very high for any group.

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

STATEMENT 10

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

Educational level	Rural				Urban			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All educational levels	16.96	17.18	16.29	16.94	16.54	17.29	16.08	17.04
Illiterate	16.96	17.21	16.30	16.95	16.36	16.99	16.05	16.77
Literate but below Middle		16.89		16.77		16.86		16.72
Middle but below Matric	16.91	17.31	16.21	17.17	16.49	17.44	16.15	17.28
Matric but below Graduate	17.43	18.42	16.77	18.25	18.92	18.80	19.06	18.63
Graduate and above	17.63	20.77	17.22	20.86	21.00	21.50	20.86	21.63

In the 1981 census the data are presented in five classifications, namely, illiterate, literate but below middle, middle but below matric, matric but below graduate and graduate and above. In the 1971 census, however, there were only four categories, namely, illiterate, literate but below matric, matric but below graduate, gra-

duate and above. The age at marriage shows a steady increase with increase in educational level of females. Both in rural and urban areas only those who are matric and above have mean age at marriage above 18. Rural urban differentials are not significant in case of those literate females with educational level below matric.

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 for Orissa, 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	0.052	0.052	0.048	0.167	0.165	0.188
	20-24	0.194	0.195	0.184	0.223	0.221	0.237
	25-29	0.174	0.175	0.163	0.182	0.184	0.174
	30-34	0.122	0.124	0.104	0.128	0.131	0.108
	35-39	0.076	0.077	0.060	0.082	0.084	0.064
	40-44	0.037	0.038	0.025	0.042	0.044	0.029
	45-49	0.015	0.016	0.009	0.019	0.020	0.011
	GFR	102	103	97	...	...	..
	TFR	3.3	3.4	3.0	...	...	..
	GMFR	...	...	...	132	132	13
TMFR	...	...	...	4.2	4.2	4.	
Hindus	15-19	0.052	0.053	0.048	0.167	0.165	0.18
	20-24	0.194	0.196	0.181	0.222	0.221	0.23
	25-29	0.178	0.175	0.163	0.182	0.183	0.17
	30-34	0.120	0.123	0.099	0.127	0.130	0.10
	35-39	0.074	0.076	0.057	0.080	0.082	0.06
	40-44	0.037	0.038	0.024	0.042	0.044	0.02
	45-49	0.015	0.015	0.008	0.018	0.019	0.00
	GFR	102	103	96	...	...	.
	TFR	3.3	3.4	2.9	...	...	.
	GMFR	...	...	...	131	131	12
TMFR	...	...	...	4.2	4.2	4.	
Muslims	15-19	0.054	0.065	0.038	0.161	0.173	0.13
	20-24	0.232	0.219	0.253	0.262	0.239	0.25
	25-29	0.185	0.190	0.178	0.193	0.198	0.18
	30-34	0.173	0.180	0.163	0.179	0.187	0.16
	35-39	0.118	0.126	0.105	0.126	0.133	0.11
	40-44	0.052	0.048	0.063	0.059	0.055	0.06
	45-49	0.039	0.044	0.028	0.046	0.052	0.03
	GFR	128	130	127	...	...
	TFR	4.3	4.4	4.1	...	...
	GMFR	...	...	...	163	161	1
TMFR	...	...	...	5.1	5.2	5	

STATEMENT 11—Concl.

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
Christians	15-19	0.032	0.027	0.051	0.172	0.137	0.328
	20-24	0.161	0.161	0.160	0.224	0.220	0.243
	25-29	0.189	0.198	0.156	0.211	0.222	0.171
	30-34	0.144	0.149	0.128	0.155	0.159	0.138
	35-39	0.098	0.106	0.068	0.106	0.115	0.073
	40-44	0.036	0.037	0.025	0.042	0.043	0.030
	45-49	0.036	0.039	0.022	0.042	0.045	0.026
	GFR	105	107	96	...	...	...
	TFR	3.5	3.6	3.0	...	...	...
	GMFR	...	...	...	148	149	139
TMFR	...	...	...	4.8	4.7	5.0	

Both in rural and urban areas total fertility rate is the highest for Muslims being 4.4 and 4.1 respectively followed by Christians and Hindus. Total marital fertility rate is also highest for Muslims followed by Christians and Hindus. In the case of Hindus and Muslims the difference between TFR and TMFR is 0.9 and 0.8 while for Christians it is 1.3. This may be due to the lower proportion of currently married women in reproductive age groups among Christians. Generally, the ASFR and ASMFR in rural areas

are higher than the corresponding rates in urban areas. It is however noticed that both TMFR and GMFR are almost the same in rural and urban areas.

Statement 12 compares the ASFR of 1980, based on the 1981 census, with the average ASFR for the period 1971 to 1975 as derived from the results of the Sample Registration Scheme (SRS).

STATEMENT 12

ASFR (per 1,000 women) from 1981 Census compared with ASFR 1971—75 (SRS)

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	SRS 71-75	$\frac{\text{Col. 2}}{\text{Col. 3}} \times 100$	Census 1981	SRS 71-75	$\frac{\text{Col. 5}}{\text{Col. 6}} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	52	116	44.83	48	89	54.93
20-24	195	237	82.28	184	223	82.51
25-29	175	244	71.72	163	218	74.77
30-34	124	174	71.26	104	142	73.24
35-39	77	105	73.33	60	96	62.50
40-44	38	43	88.37	25	43	58.14
45-49	16	31	51.61	9	19	47.37

It is noticed that fertility has declined in all ages, the decline being particularly high in the age groups 15—19 and 45—49 in both rural and urban areas.

The question of any birth during the last one year was also canvassed in the 1971 census for all currently married women as in the 1981 census. However, the results of the 1971 census were presented by the age groups 13—17,

18—22, 23—27, 43—47, 48 and above, and these age groups are not comparable with the age groups adopted for presentation in the 1981 census. Therefore, the ASFRs and ASMFRs by age groups as derived from these two censuses are not strictly comparable. 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 Orissa, 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	199	132 (55.93)	7.36	4.2 (54.19)
	Urban	168	131 (77.98)	5.00	4.1 (82.00)
Hindus	Rural	195	131 (56.22)	7.25	4.2 (55.05)
	Urban	166	129 (77.71)	4.84	4.0 (82.64)
Muslims	Rural	330	161 (44.85)	11.34	5.2 (42.07)
	Urban	198	166 (83.84)	5.95	5.0 (84.03)
Christians	Rural	263	149 (50.00)	9.23	4.7 (45.76)
	Urban	168	139 (82.74)	4.85	5.0 (103.09)

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 would be seen that fertility has declined in Orissa in both the rural and urban areas and in the case of all the religions. In rural areas the quantum of decline has been highest among Muslims followed by Christians and Hindus in that order. In urban areas, the order is Hindus followed by Chris-

tians and Muslims. The decline in fertility in urban areas is lower than that in the rural areas.

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 Orissa, 1981

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Age groups							
		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	0.157	1.227	2.523	3.511	4.250	4.593	4.749	4.317
	Rural	0.158	1.237	2.518	3.510	4.260	4.603	4.753	4.332
	Urban	0.154	1.160	2.556	3.521	4.166	4.504	4.711	4.149
Hindus	Total	0.157	1.230	2.531	3.514	4.246	4.598	4.744	4.313
	Rural	0.157	1.241	2.528	3.517	4.262	4.611	4.753	4.329
	Urban	0.156	1.150	2.554	3.489	4.116	4.478	4.648	4.127
Muslims	Total	0.191	1.593	3.047	4.260	5.310	5.402	5.656	4.567
	Rural	0.207	1.586	2.982	4.108	5.355	5.447	5.416	4.618
	Urban	0.167	1.603	3.150	4.471	5.230	5.655	6.193	4.464
Christians	Total	0.104	0.986	2.257	3.303	4.246	4.358	5.027	4.703
	Rural	0.105	1.003	2.311	3.372	4.280	4.384	5.128	4.315
	Urban	0.098	0.911	2.069	3.058	4.120	4.215	4.507	4.759

It is noticed that the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age till the age group 45—49. For women of ages 50 and above it is slightly lower than those in the age group 45—49 in both rural and urban areas for each of the religions except for Christians in urban areas. The average number of children ever born per woman is higher among Muslims followed by Hindus and Christians for the age range 15—44.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born with similar data collected in the 1972 Fertility Survey of the Sample Registration Scheme, as presented in Statement 15 also supports the conclusion that fertility has declined by 1981 compared to the levels of 1972. Since the 1972 Fertility Survey presents the number of children ever born for ever married women only, the comparison is restricted to such women only.

STATEMENT 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	0.49	0.47	0.60	0.58
20-24	1.38	1.48	1.47	1.45
25-29	2.57	2.91	2.66	2.86
30-34	3.54	4.00	3.57	3.79
35-39	4.28	4.68	4.20	4.63
40-44	4.62	4.82	4.55	4.33
45-49	4.77	4.77	4.74	4.51

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

From statement 15 it is observed that average number of children ever born per woman has declined in all the age groups other than 15—19 and 45—49 in rural areas. The average number has declined in the age groups 25—29, 30—34 and 35—39 in urban areas, but in other age groups it has increased. In urban areas the decline in average number of children ever born per ever married woman is smaller in comparison to that in rural 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 Orissa, such a comparison would indicate that the TFR for the State is 3.4 in rural areas and 3.0 in urban areas (Statement 11) and 3.3 in all areas. The average number of children

ever born (Statement 14) shows that the TFR is slightly less than the average number of children ever born to women in the age groups 30—34 in rural and urban areas. In other words, in the urban and rural areas the fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females in the reproductive age group 35—49, and part of the females in the age group 30—34. These age groups are the same for Hindus in both rural and urban areas and in case of Muslims and Christians in urban areas. In rural areas, among Muslims and Christians fertility decline is equivalent in effect to the removal of females, in the reproductive age group 40—49 and part of the females in the age group 35—39.

Sex ratio of children ever born :

The sex ratios of children ever born are presented in statement 16.

STATEMENT 16

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of children born—Orissa

Percentage of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Christians		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	920	922	901	920	922	902	908	920	888	936	940	914
Less than 15	1,228	1,265	922	1,228	1,265	922	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	946	947	944	952	953	944	751	680	893	814	779	957
20-24	957	956	969	955	953	973	992	1,049	909	946	945	952
25-29	960	962	947	960	961	954	940	1,011	841	965	964	971
30-34	956	957	948	957	958	951	899	888	912	1,006	1,010	988
35-39	942	945	911	942	946	909	876	844	938	970	993	889
40-44	922	926	883	923	927	885	887	885	890	939	967	833
45-49	901	903	883	899	900	888	910	946	843	939	957	842
50+	882	885	844	881	885	839	918	940	873	880	872	942
15-49	937	939	921	938	939	924	905	912	893	961	974	907

It is seen that the sex ratio of children ever born per woman is low, being 920 for Orissa. It is higher for Christians followed by Hindus and Muslims. The sex ratio is distinctly lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. Variation in sex ratio dependent on age of mother is apparent. In the age groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—34 and 35—39 the sex ratio seems reasonable, but falls sharply in the age groups 40—44, 45—49 and 50 and above. Among Christians the sex ratio seems reasonable in all

the age groups except in the age group 50 and above. Part of this trend could be caused by failure to report female children during enumeration specially among mothers in the older age groups. The omission of female children is probably much greater in the age group 50 and above.

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

STATEMENT 17

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of children surviving—Orissa

Percentage of mother	All religion			Hindus			Muslims			Christians		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	901	901	904	901	900	905	903	913	887	938	940	929
Less than 15	1,184	1,261	641	1,184	1,261	641	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	976	977	974	983	983	981	782	746	848	779	746	897
20-24	976	973	997	974	971	1,000	1,013	1,071	931	956	946	1,001
25-29	971	973	957	971	972	964	929	995	838	984	986	977
30-34	961	962	956	962	962	958	927	916	940	1,044	1,056	977
35-39	932	934	917	932	934	917	880	857	918	960	979	891
40-44	901	903	880	901	903	878	888	878	907	945	959	889
45-49	867	866	880	864	862	887	896	933	828	946	974	81
50+	831	832	825	830	831	820	883	898	852	855	843	950
15-49	931	931	929	930	930	931	911	919	897	971	984	921

The decrease in the sex ratio with age of mother, particularly in the age groups 30—34 onwards is noticeable from this statement also. However, in this case, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. Above age 35, the sex ratio of surviving children is generally lower than that of children born (Statement 16). This may be due to sex selectivity in mortality unfavourable to females as compared to males. While in case of Christians the sex ratio of surviving children is 938, compared to 936 in case of children ever born, in case of Hindus the corresponding figures are 901 and 920, indicating that probably mortality among females is higher among Hindus as compared to Christians.

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 a birth to a child during the last one year and if the total number of children ever born to the women was say six, then the birth last year is assumed

as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first births which occur to younger women are free from problems of omission which characterise higher order births. Secondly, it is easier for a woman to report whether she gave birth to a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance, if the sum of the annual rates of first births were to exceed 100 per cent, it would probably indicate that the reference period exceeds the stipulated one year prior to the date of enumeration. Similarly, if the sum of the rates is only 60 per cent or so, it would indicate that a period less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be interpreted partly as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions may have occurred.

Statement 18 shows cumulated first birth order rates for Orissa State,

STATEMENT 18

Cumulated first birth order rates (100)

Stratum/Religion		Cumulated first birth order rates (100)
1		2
All religion	Total	73.46
	Rural	74.75
	Urban	64.38
	Hindus	73.88
	Muslims	55.29
	Christians	63.99

The cumulated first birth rates are far below 100 both in rural and urban areas and for each of the religious groups in response to this question. The first birth order rate is highest among Hindus followed by Christians and Muslims. This would imply that reference period shorter than one year seems to have been taken into account.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children

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

STATEMENT 19

Percentage of ever-married females with three children or more by age groups and religions— Orissa

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
15-19	Total	1.58	1.57	3.43	1.94
	Rural	1.53	1.53	2.70	1.91
	Urban	2.13	1.97	4.89	2.09
20-24	Total	16.36	16.26	25.70	15.68
	Rural	16.06	16.03	23.75	15.00
	Urban	18.78	18.20	29.04	18.95
25-29	Total	49.82	49.97	60.81	45.93
	Rural	49.72	49.63	59.38	47.86
	Urban	52.28	52.44	63.09	39.34
30-34	Total	69.43	69.55	78.05	64.74
	Rural	69.46	69.60	77.47	66.98
	Urban	69.21	69.19	78.86	56.71
35-39	Total	77.75	77.72	86.57	80.44
	Rural	77.86	77.92	86.35	79.82
	Urban	76.81	76.08	86.95	82.68
40-44	Total	76.75	78.79	81.31	78.61
	Rural	78.90	78.96	82.27	78.41
	Urban	77.38	77.13	79.42	79.39
45-49	Total	78.53	78.43	82.31	83.53
	Rural	78.62	78.57	80.52	84.33
	Urban	77.60	76.96	86.32	79.44
50+	Total	70.53	70.46	69.93	76.55
	Rural	71.01	70.95	70.55	77.14
	Urban	65.29	64.90	68.65	72.33
All ages	Total	58.03	58.20	62.41	59.59
	Rural	58.37	58.41	61.84	60.43
	Urban	55.14	56.21	63.41	56.00

In Orissa, 58 per cent of the ever married females have three or more children. The proportion is slightly higher in rural areas being 58.37 per cent compared to 55.14 per cent in urban areas. The percentage of the ever married females who have three or more children is highest among Muslims followed by Christians and Hindus.

As may be expected the percentage in general, increased with age group. In the age group

50+ however the proportion having three or more children is only 70.53 per cent against 78.53 per cent in the age group 45-49. This is probably due to re-call lapse. Except the age groups 45-49 and 50 and above, in all other age groups the percentage is highest among Muslims.

Table 20 presents the distribution of ever married women by age groups, for each of the religious groups Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

STATEMENT 20

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

Age group	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL AREAS				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.15
15-19	5.98	5.98	7.43	4.07
20-24	13.43	13.40	14.01	14.72
25-29	13.65	13.63	13.21	14.47
30-34	11.77	11.76	11.25	12.32
35-39	11.58	11.55	12.18	1.55
40-44	9.97	9.99	9.66	9.98
45-49	8.44	8.44	7.74	8.93
50+	24.87	24.94	24.19	23.82
URBAN AREAS				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.44
15-19	5.60	5.62	6.63	4.22
20-24	14.70	14.74	14.72	13.60
25-29	16.91	16.96	14.88	18.72
30-34	13.58	13.45	14.62	15.26
35-39	12.68	12.66	12.45	14.09
40-44	9.34	9.28	8.85	11.07
45-49	7.10	7.10	6.22	7.71
50+	19.83	19.96	21.38	14.88

It is noticed that in the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 45-49, the proportion of ever married females is highest among Christians both in rural and urban areas. In the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 also the proportion is highest for Christians in urban areas but not in rural areas.

While in the case of Hindus and Christians,

substantial percentage of ever married females are below age 25, in the case of Muslims this proportion is comparatively higher. In the ages below 25, the proportion having three children or more is distinctly higher in the case of Muslims as compared to Hindus and Christians in the rural areas. Statement 21 presents the relevant data.

STATEMENT 21

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

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
All religion	19.70	11.42	80.30	69.89
Hindus	19.67	11.39	80.33	69.93
Muslims	21.77	16.20	78.23	74.55
Christians	19.30	11.79	80.70	71.70
URBAN				
All religion	20.53	14.04	79.47	67.55
Hindus	20.57	13.58	79.43	67.25
Muslims	21.60	21.29	78.40	75.01
Christians	18.26	14.60	81.74	75.85

Childless Women

In the rural areas 21.77 per cent of ever married women among Muslims are below age 25. The corresponding proportion for Hindus and Christians is around 19 per cent. In urban areas the proportion is 18.26 for Christians and around 21 per cent for Hindus and Muslims.

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	10.70	10.59	11.97
Hindus	10.72	10.59	12.19
Muslims	10.18	9.43	11.72
Christians	8.78	9.12	6.35

The proportion of ever married women aged 50 and above who had no live births is highest among Hindus followed by Muslims and Christians both in rural and urban areas. The proportion is higher in urban areas compared to

rural areas for Hindus and Muslims but not for Christians.

Statement 23 indicates the percentage of currently married women in reproductive age group 15-49.

STATEMENT 23

Percentage of currently married females in reproductive age group 15-49

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	77.72	78.15	74.43
Hindus	77.94	78.35	74.61
Muslims	78.85	80.70	76.29
Christians	71.20	71.88	68.61

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

currently married females in the reproductive age group is distinctly lower in urban areas compared to rural areas for each of the religious groups.

CHAPTER 6

MIGRATION

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

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

Migrant by place of birth

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 81.12 lakh migrants in Orissa in 1981

made up of 21.66 lakh males and 59.46 lakh females. These migrants constitute 30.76 per cent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 16.28 per cent of the male population while female migrants account for 45.52 per cent of female population.

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

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

STATEMENT 24

Migrants by place of birth

(Proportions per cent)

Place of Birth]	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants	91.27	85.44	93.60	90.05	83.04	92.61
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	78.87	67.34	83.49	73.43	58.16	78.99
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State to total migrants.	12.40	18.10	10.11	16.62	24.88	13.62
B Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants	7.33	11.95	5.48	8.86	14.72	6.72
C Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	1.21	2.29	0.77	1.09	2.24	0.67

Of the total migrants, 90.05 per cent were migrants within the state, 8.86 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.09 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants 83.04 per cent were born in Orissa, 14.72 per cent were born in other states of India and 2.24 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants, 92.61 per cent were born within Orissa, 6.72 per cent were born in other states of India and 0.67 per cent were born in other countries.

Of total migrants on the basis of place of birth, migrants born within Orissa constitute 90.05 per cent in 1981 as against 91.27 per cent in 1971. Among males, the proportion in 1981 and 1971 were 83.04 per cent and 85.44 per cent respectively while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 92.61 per cent and 93.60 per cent. The higher proportion of migrants within the state among females is largely attributable to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage.

The migrant population within the state consists of those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district itself and those who moved from their place of birth to a place of enumeration located in another district of the state. In other words, the migrants population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between the districts. Of the total migrants in Orissa in 1981, 73.43 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 16.62 per cent were born in other districts of the state. Among males, the proportion of those who migrated within the district of their birth is 58.16 per cent and that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the district of their birth is 24.88 per cent. In the case of females, the corresponding proportions are 78.99 per cent and 13.62 per cent.

In 1971, 78.87 per cent of the migrants within the state were recorded as having been born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. The number of districts during 1971 and 1981 was constant at 13. The change in the proportion of intra-district and inter-district migrants is, therefore, attributable to a real increase in the inter district migrants, probably due to increased industrialisation during the decade.

There are a total of 7.18 lakh persons in Orissa who were born in other states of India, constituting 2.73 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 4.93 lakhs in 1971 to 7.18 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 2.24 per cent of the population were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion had increased to 2.73 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 7.33 per cent of the total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 8.86 per cent. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants born in other states has gone up between 1971 and 1981.

The three neighbouring states of Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh account for 5.01 lakhs out of 7.18 lakhs inter-state migrants into Orissa. Of the total migrants born in other states, 2.00 lakhs or 27.88 per cent are born in Bihar, 1.60 lakhs or 22.24 per cent are born in West Bengal and 1.41 lakhs or 19.59 per cent are born in Andhra Pradesh. In other words, in 1981, these three states contributed more than 69 per cent of the migrants (by place of birth) from the other states of the country or the equivalent of 1.90 per cent of population of Orissa. In 1971,

these three states contributed 3.50 lakhs migrants constituting 71.07 per cent of migrants from other states or 1.60 per cent of population of the state. Taken together, the contribution to migrants to Orissa from these three states has, therefore, decreased during 1971-81. The share of migrants born in states other than Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh has gone up between 1971-81. Madhya Pradesh is the other state from which migration to Orissa has increased.

Of the total male migrants, 14.72 per cent are born in other states of India, as against 11.95 per cent in 1971. Bihar accounts for 29.74 per cent of the inter-state male migrants into Orissa as against 26.49 per cent in 1971, West Bengal for 21.67 per cent as against 19.31 per cent in 1971, and Andhra Pradesh for 19.08 per cent as against 22.39 per cent in 1971. Among male inter-state migrants the share of Andhra Pradesh has come down substantially while that of Bihar and West Bengal has increased.

Of the total female migrants, 6.72 per cent are born in other states as against 5.48 per cent in 1971. In the total population also, the contribution of female migrants born in other states has gone up from 2.42 per cent in 1971 to 3.06 per cent in 1981. Of the total female migrants born in other states, 26.39 per cent are from Bihar, 22.69 per cent from West Bengal and 20.01 per cent from Andhra Pradesh. In the case of females, the shares of Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have gone down between 1971-81 while that of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have gone up.

Of the total population of Orissa in 1981, 0.33 per cent are born in other countries as against 0.37 per cent in 1971. Of the migrants born in other countries, 74.18 per cent are from Bangla Desh and 16.57 per cent are from Pakistan. In 1971, the proportion from the then undivided Pakistan was 84.61 per cent. If migrants born in Bangla Desh are excluded, there are only 22,816 migrants born in foreign countries, of whom 14,641 are from Pakistan. In 1971 there were a little more than 12,000 persons in Orissa who were born in countries other than the then undivided Pakistan.

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

STATEMENT 25

Distribution of internal migrants

(Proportions in per cent)

Migrants by Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants.	92.56	87.73	94.47	91.05	84.94	93.23
B. Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants.	7.44	12.27	5.53	8.95	15.06	6.77
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	98.60	97.39	99.08	98.91	97.76	99.33

Of the total migrants by place of birth in Orissa, 98.91 per cent represent internal migrants. Among male migrants, internal migrants are 97.76 per cent while among female migrants internal migrants are 99.33 per cent. These proportions are higher than those recorded at the 1971 census.

Of the total internal migrants in Orissa, 91.05 per cent represent migrants from within the state itself, both intra-district and inter-district while 8.95 per cent represent migrants from other states of India to Orissa. The migration within the state itself is much higher than the migration stream from other states. The proportion of male migrants from other states to total male internal migrants of 15.06 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 6.77 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total female internal migrants is 93.23 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 84.94 per cent in the case of males.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population :

Inter-state migrants have increased from 4.93 lakhs in 1971 to 7.18 lakhs in 1981. In other

words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 2.25 lakhs during the period 1971-81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has increased from 0.81 lakhs in 1971 to 0.88 lakhs in 1981 or there has been an increase of 0.07 lakhs in the number of such migrants during this same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 2.32 lakh persons out of 219.45 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971—81 the population of Orissa increased by 1.06 per cent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on outmigration from Orissa to the other states of India or to other countries, the net impact of migration on growth rate cannot be quantified at this stage.

Migrants by place of last residence:

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

STATEMENT 26

Migrants by place of last residence (Proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants.	91.59	85.28	94.00	90.94	84.56	93.30
(i) Migrants resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants.	79.52	67.20	84.24	74.86	60.86	80.03
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants.	12.07	18.08	9.76	16.08	23.70	13.27
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants.	7.54	12.63	5.60	8.68	14.64	6.47
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants.	0.58	1.34	0.29	0.38	0.80	0.23

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

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 83.32 lakhs migrants in Orissa in 1981 made up of 22.45 lakh males and 60.87 lakh females. These migrants constitute 31.60 per cent of the total population of the state with male migrants constituting 16.87 per cent of the male population and female migrants constituting 46.61 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 26.95 per cent of total migrants while females account for 73.05 per cent. Of the total migrants, 90.94 per cent are migrants within the state itself, 8.68 per cent had their last residence in other states of India and 0.38 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 84.56 per cent had their place of last residence in Orissa itself, 14.64 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 0.80 per cent lived in other countries. Among female migrants 93.30 per cent had their place of last residence within Orissa itself, 6.47 per cent had their place of last residence in other states of India and 0.23 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 31.60 per cent of the total population of Orissa in 1981 as against 31.25 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentage in the cases of males and females are 16.87 and 46.61 for 1981 and 17.20 and 45.49 in 1971.

Of the total migrants on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Orissa constitute 90.94 per cent in 1981 as against 91.59 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 was 84.56 per cent against 85.28 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females the corresponding proportions were 93.30 per cent and 94.00 per cent. The comparatively higher proportions among females of migrants who moved from their place of last residence within the state can largely be attributed to females leaving their place of last residence consequent on marriage.

The migrant population within the state itself would consist of migration within the district and between districts. Of the total migrants in Orissa in 1981, 74.86 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself, while 16.08 per cent had their place of last residence in other districts of the state. Among

male migrants, the proportion of those who migrated within the district in which they lived is 60.86 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the state from the districts in which they lived is 23.70 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 80.03 per cent and 13.27 per cent. As mentioned earlier in relation to migrants on the basis of place of birth, the changes in the proportion of intra-district and inter-district migrants on the basis of place of last residence may be attributed to increased tempo of industrialisation during the decade in the state.

Of the total population of Orissa in 1981, 7.23 lakh had places of last residence in other states of India, constituting 2.74 per cent of the total population of the state. The number of migrants with places of last residence in other states has gone up from 5.17 lakh in 1971 to 7.23 lakh in 1981, the corresponding proportions to total population having gone up from 2.36 per cent to 2.74 per cent. Among the migrant population, migrants with place of last residence in other states constitute 8.68 per cent. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of total migrant population, the contribution of migrants with places of last residence in other states is higher than what these were in 1971.

The neighbouring states of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh account for 70.52 per cent of the inter-state migrants into Orissa, with these states contributing 1.95 lakh, 1.70 lakh and 1.45 lakh respectively. Of the inter-state migrants, the proportions contributed by these states are 26.98 per cent, 23.51 per cent and 20.03 per cent. In 1971 the states of Bihar and West Bengal were predominant contributors to the inter-state migration stream and continue to be so, with the contribution of Bihar going up from 1.37 lakh to 1.95 lakh.

Of the total male migrants, 14.64 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Bihar contributes 28.33 per cent of such male inter-state migrants followed by West Bengal with 24.50 per cent and Madhya Pradesh with 16.02 per cent.

Of the total female migrants, 6.47 per cent had places of last residence in other states of India. Bihar contributes the highest proportion of 25.86 per cent followed by Madhya Pradesh with 23.36 per cent and West Bengal with 22.69 per cent.

Of the total migrants of Orissa in 1981, 0.38 per cent had places of last residence in other countries as against 0.58 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of Orissa in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last resi-

dence account for 0.12 per cent as against 0.18 per cent in 1971. In the case of males this percentage is 0.13 and in the case of females, this percentage is 0.11 in 1981. Of the total migrants from foreign countries to Orissa, 51.96

per cent are from Bangladesh and 30.80 per cent from Pakistan.

Statement 27 indicates the distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence.

STATEMENT 27

Distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence

(Proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Internal migrants to total migrants	99.13	97.91	99.60	99.62	99.20	99.77
B Migrants within the state of enumeration to total internal migrants	92.39	87.10	94.38	91.29	85.25	93.51
C Migrants from other states in India to total internal migrants	7.61	12.90	5.62	8.71	14.75	6.49

Of the total internal migrants in the state in 1981, 91.29 per cent are from within the state itself as against 92.39 per cent in 1971. The quantum of internal migration within the state has, therefore, been more or less of the same order both in 1971 and 1981. Of total male internal migrants 85.25 per cent have moved within the state itself while 14.75 per cent have moved into the state from other states of the country. In 1971, the corresponding proportions were 87.10 per cent and 12.90 per cent respectively.

In the case of females, the proportion of female migrants within the state itself to total internal migrants is 93.51 per cent in 1981 as against 94.38 per cent in 1971 indicating that the order of migration within the state itself in the case of

females has not changed very much. Among internal female migrants 93.51 per cent have moved within the state itself while 6.49 per cent are from other states of the country. The proportions in 1971 are not very much different.

Rural-urban components of migration:

The flow of migration would consist of four streams such as 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 in the case of migrants classified by place of birth. The statement presents the data only in relation to internal migrants and, therefore, excludes the figures relating to those who have migrated into Orissa from outside the country.

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
A. Total male internal migrants						
1. Within the state						
Total	61.33 (100.00)	54.95 (89.59)	6.38 (10.41)	73.05 (100.00)	62.00 (84.87)	11.05 (15.13)
Rural	58.23 (94.95)	53.08 (86.54)	5.15 (8.41)	68.31 (93.52)	59.72 (81.76)	8.59 (11.76)
Urban	3.00 (4.88)	1.77 (2.88)	1.23 (2.00)	4.64 (6.35)	2.18 (2.99)	2.46 (3.36)

STATEMENT 28—concl'd.

Place of birth	Place of enumeration					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. In other states of India						
Total	4.93 (100.00)	2.64 (53.46)	2.29 (46.54)	7.19 (100.00)	3.85 (53.60)	3.34 (46.40)
Rural	3.73 (75.76)	2.37 (48.07)	1.36 (27.69)	5.37 (74.78)	3.27 (45.73)	2.08 (29.05)
Urban	1.17 (23.75)	0.26 (5.17)	0.91 (18.58)	1.80 (24.98)	0.56 (7.74)	1.24 (17.24)
B. Total male internal migrants						
1. Within the state						
Total	16.41 (100.00)	13.14 (80.07)	3.27 (19.93)	17.99 (100.00)	12.32 (68.49)	5.67 (31.51)
Rural	15.09 (91.92)	12.44 (75.78)	2.65 (16.14)	15.98 (88.83)	11.56 (64.28)	4.42 (24.55)
Urban	1.29 (7.90)	0.67 (4.11)	0.62 (3.79)	1.99 (11.04)	0.74 (4.11)	1.25 (6.93)
2. In other states of India						
Total	2.30 (100.00)	1.04 (45.12)	1.26 (54.88)	3.19 (100.00)	1.39 (43.64)	1.8 (56.36)
Rural	1.66 (72.27)	0.89 (38.67)	0.77 (33.60)	2.34 (73.34)	1.16 (36.29)	1.18 (37.05)
Urban	0.62 (27.07)	0.14 (6.11)	0.48 (20.96)	0.84 (26.36)	0.23 (7.19)	0.61 (19.17)
C. Total female internal migrants						
1. Within the state						
Total	44.92 (100.00)	41.81 (93.07)	3.11 (6.93)	55.06 (100.00)	49.68 (90.21)	5.38 (9.79)
Rural	43.15 (96.05)	40.64 (90.47)	2.51 (5.58)	52.33 (95.05)	48.16 (87.47)	4.17 (7.58)
Urban	1.70 (3.78)	1.10 (2.44)	0.60 (1.34)	2.65 (4.82)	1.44 (2.62)	1.2 (2.20)
2. In other states of India						
Total	2.63 (100.00)	1.60 (60.74)	1.03 (39.26)	4.00 (100.00)	2.46 (61.55)	1.54 (38.45)
Rural	2.07 (78.80)	1.48 (56.27)	0.59 (22.53)	3.03 (75.93)	2.13 (53.26)	0.90 (22.67)
Urban	0.55 (20.86)	0.12 (4.36)	0.43 (16.50)	0.96 (23.89)	0.33 (8.18)	0.63 (15.71)

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

Of the total intra-state migrants of 73.05 lakhs, about 81.76 per cent were rural to rural, 3.36 per cent were urban to urban, 11.76 per cent were rural to urban and 2.99 per cent were urban to rural. In 1971, 86.54 per cent of migrants were rural to rural, 2.00 per cent were urban to urban, 8.41 per cent were rural to urban and 2.88 per cent were urban to rural. The fall of 4.78 per cent in rural to rural category and the increase in urban to urban category by more than one per cent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Orissa in 1981.

Amongst migrants from other states into Orissa numbering 7.19 lakhs, 45.73 per cent were rural to rural, 17.24 per cent were urban to urban, 29.05 per cent were rural to urban and 7.74 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus, 74.78 per cent of the migrants into Orissa from other states were born in rural areas.

There are a total of 17.99 lakh male migrants from within the state, 64.28 per cent of whom were from rural to rural, 6.93 per cent were urban to urban, 24.55 per cent were rural to urban and 4.11 per cent were urban to rural areas. In 1971, 75.78 per cent were rural to rural, 3.79 per cent were urban to urban, 16.14 per cent were rural to urban and 4.11 per cent were urban to rural areas. There has been a downward shift of more than 11 percentage points in rural to rural migrants, while there has been an upward shift of 8.41 percentage points in rural to urban migrants and 3.14 percentage points in urban to urban migrants. In the case of urban to rural male migrants within the state, the percentage remained constant at 4.11 during 1971-81. This again may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Orissa in 1981.

Among male migrants from other states in 1981 numbering 3.19 lakh, 36.29 per cent were rural to rural, 19.17 per cent were urban to urban, 37.05 per cent were rural to urban and 7.19 per cent were urban to rural. 73.34 per cent of the

male migrants from other states into Orissa were born in rural areas.

There were a total of 55.06 lakh female migrants within Orissa of whom 87.47 per cent were rural to rural, 2.20 per cent were urban to urban, 7.58 per cent were rural to urban, and 2.62 per cent were urban to rural.

In this case also, the percentage of rural to rural female migrants within the state has come down by three points while the percentages of rural to urban, urban to urban, and urban to rural have gone up by two points, 0.86 points and 0.18 points respectively. In the case of female migrants from other states, 53.26 per cent of 4.00 lakh female inter-state migrants were rural to rural, 15.71 per cent were urban to urban, 22.67 per cent were rural to urban, and 8.18 per cent were urban to rural. Compared to 1971, the rural to rural component has come down by 3.01 percentage points while the urban to urban component has come down by 0.79 percentage points. The rural to urban and urban to rural components have gone up by 0.14 and 3.82 percentage points respectively during 1971-81.

The above analysis reveals that in the case of within the state migrants based on place of birth, rural to rural component of migrants has come down quite significantly for males and to lesser extent in the case of females while the urban to urban component has gone up. There has been an upward shift in the case of rural to urban component for male as well as female migrants. In the case of migrants from other states, the rural to rural component has declined in the case of males and females while the rural to urban component has gone up in the case of males and has remained more or less constant in the case of females. The urban to urban component also has gone down for both males and females.

The rural-urban components of migrants based on place of last residence are presented in Statement 29.

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
A. Total internal migrants						
1. Within the state						
Total	62.81 (100.00)	56.14 (89.38)	6.67 (10.62)	75.78 (100.00)	64.21 (84.73)	11.57 (15.27)
Rural	58.87 (93.72)	53.92 (85.84)	4.95 (7.88)	69.77 (92.07)	61.51 (81.17)	8.26 (10.90)
Urban	3.76 (5.99)	2.04 (3.25)	1.72 (2.74)	5.90 (7.79)	2.60 (3.43)	3.30 (4.36)
2. In other states of India						
Total	5.17 (100.00)	2.89 (55.90)	2.28 (44.10)	7.23 (100.00)	3.96 (54.85)	3.27 (45.15)
Rural	3.73 (72.10)	2.50 (48.30)	1.23 (23.80)	5.18 (71.73)	3.29 (45.59)	1.89 (26.14)
Urban	1.41 (27.26)	0.37 (7.22)	1.04 (20.04)	2.02 (27.90)	0.65 (8.98)	1.37 (18.92)
B. Total male internal migrants						
1. Within the state						
Total	16.19 (100.00)	12.79 (78.99)	3.40 (21.01)	18.99 (100.00)	13.08 (68.87)	5.91 (31.13)
Rural	14.43 (89.16)	11.98 (74.04)	2.45 (15.12)	16.14 (85.02)	12.01 (63.28)	4.13 (21.74)
Urban	1.68 (10.38)	0.73 (4.50)	0.95 (5.88)	2.82 (14.85)	1.04 (5.48)	1.78 (9.37)
2. In other states of India						
Total	2.40 (100.00)	1.14 (47.26)	1.26 (52.74)	3.29 (100.00)	1.50 (45.67)	1.79 (54.33)
Rural	1.61 (67.33)	0.93 (38.70)	0.68 (28.63)	2.21 (67.35)	1.16 (35.48)	1.05 (31.87)
Urban	0.77 (31.99)	0.20 (8.18)	0.57 (23.81)	1.06 (32.21)	0.32 (9.87)	0.74 (22.34)
C. Total female internal migrants						
1. Within the state						
Total	46.62 (100.00)	43.35 (92.98)	3.27 (7.02)	56.79 (100.00)	51.13 (90.03)	5.66 (9.97)
Rural	44.44 (95.31)	41.94 (89.94)	2.50 (5.37)	53.63 (94.44)	49.50 (87.16)	4.13 (7.28)
Urban	2.08 (4.46)	1.31 (2.82)	0.77 (1.64)	3.08 (5.42)	1.56 (2.74)	1.52 (2.68)
2. In other states of India						
Total	2.77 (100.00)	1.75 (63.37)	1.02 (36.63)	3.94 (100.00)	2.46 (62.50)	1.48 (37.50)
Rural	2.11 (76.23)	1.57 (56.59)	0.54 (19.64)	2.97 (75.37)	2.13 (54.01)	0.84 (21.36)
Urban	0.64 (23.18)	0.18 (6.39)	0.46 (16.79)	0.96 (24.31)	0.33 (8.24)	0.63 (16.07)

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

There were a total of 75.78 lakh migrants on last residence basis within the state, of whom 81.17 per cent were rural to rural and 3.43 per cent were urban to rural. There has been a downward shift between 1971-81 in the proportion of rural to rural migrants while there has been an upward shift in the case of rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural components. In the case of migrants from other states numbering 7.23 lakh, 45.59 per cent were rural to rural, 18.92 per cent were urban to urban, 26.14 per cent were rural to urban and 8.98 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of males, the total migrants within the state were 18.99 lakh, of whom 63.28 per cent were rural to rural, 9.37 per cent were urban to urban, 21.74 per cent were rural to urban and 5.48 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of male migrants from other states 35.48 per cent were rural to rural, 22.34 per cent were urban to urban, 31.87 per cent were rural to urban and 9.87 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of 56.79 lakh female migrants within the state, 87.16 per cent were rural to rural, 2.68 per cent were urban to urban, 7.28 per cent were rural to urban and 2.74 per cent were urban to rural. In the case of female migrants from other states, 54.01 per cent were rural to rural, 16.07 per cent were urban to urban, 21.36 per cent were rural to urban and 8.24 per cent were urban to rural.

92.07 per cent of the within the state migrants were from rural areas and 7.79 per cent were from urban areas. 84.73 per cent of within the state migrants were to rural areas and 15.27 per cent were to urban areas. In the case of males 85.02 per cent of within the state migrants were from rural areas and 14.85 per cent were from urban areas. Rural areas claim 68.87 per cent of the total within the state migrants while urban areas claim 31.13 per cent of within the state male migrants. In the case of inter-state male migrants, 67.35 per cent were from rural areas and 32.21 per cent from urban areas. 45.67 per cent of the inter-state male migrants have moved into the rural areas of Orissa while 54.33 per cent had moved into urban areas.

In the case of female migrants within the state, 94.44 per cent were from the rural areas and 5.42 per cent were from the urban areas, 90.03 per cent of the total female migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 9.97 per cent had gone to urban areas. In the case of inter-state female migrants, 75.37 per cent were from the rural areas while 24.31 per cent were from the urban areas. Rural areas attracted 62.50

per cent of the total inter-state female migrants while urban areas of Orissa accounted for 37.50 per cent of the female migrants from other states.

It would, thus, be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants were from the rural areas. 92.07 per cent of the migrants within the state were from rural areas, 85.02 per cent in the case of males and 94.44 per cent in the case of females. However, only 68.87 per cent of the male migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 90.03 per cent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In the case of inter-state migrants into Orissa, 67.35 per cent of males and 75.37 per cent of the females had come from rural areas but only 45.67 per cent of the males and 62.50 per cent of the females were absorbed in rural areas. In other words, of the migrants from other states, more of males moved into the urban areas while more females have gone to rural areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation :

The urban population of Orissa had increased from 18.45 lakh in 1971 to 31.10 lakh in 1981, an increase of 12.65 lakh. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out to 68.56 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 made an assumption that during the span of 10 years between 1971 and 1981 there has not been more than one change in the place of residence. If this assumption is made, the inter-decadal rural-urban migration can be estimated. Statement 30 gives the number of migrants which 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

Place of last residence	Places of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Within the state			
Total	2,998,642	2,309,005	689,637
Rural	2,622,235	2,157,372	464,863
Urban	373,199	148,975	224,224
Outside the state			
Total	310,553	157,455	153,098
Rural	206,182	120,935	85,247
Urban	102,572	34,936	67,636
Outside the country			
	9,520	6,238	3,282

Movement within Orissa has been of the order of 464,863 persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 148,975 persons have moved from urban to rural areas. Net migration into urban areas, which is the difference of these two streams, is, therefore, of the order of 3.16 lakh. From other states 153,098 persons moved into the urban areas of Orissa. In addition, about 3,282 persons have moved into urban areas of Orissa from other countries during the decade. In all, therefore, about 4.72 lakh persons can be estimated as having moved into the urban areas of the state during the decade. The growth rate of urbanisation during 1971-81 attributable to migration is, therefore, the proportion of 4.72 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 18.45 lakh or 25.58 per cent. Strictly speaking, one would have to take into consideration outmigration from the urban areas of Orissa to other states of India but this information is not available at this stage on the basis of the five per cent sample.

The contribution to urbanisation of migration of 25.58 per cent must, therefore, be considered as the upper limit.

There are 108 towns in Orissa in 1981 as against 81 in 1971. The 28 towns which have been classified for the first time as urban in 1981 have a population of 2.82 lakhs. One town

namely Govindpur of 1971 has been declassified in 1981 which had a population of 0.05 lakh in 1971. Hence, the net addition to urban population during 1981 due to addition of towns in 1981 is of the order of 2.77 lakhs. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 urban population is 15.01 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas by migration and classification of urban areas is 40.59 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 68.56 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase, is, therefore, of the order of at least 27.97 per cent. It must be again emphasised that the data on out-migration from urban areas would influence this proportion.

Reasons for migration :

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

STATEMENT 31

Reasons for migration to urban areas

1 Last residence	Reason for migration															
	2 Total migrants		3 Males		4 Females		5 Employment		6 Education		7 Family moved		8 Marriage		9 Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
A. Total migrants	100.00	100.00	42.01	5.25	7.11	2.29	24.45	40.49	0.93	39.16	25.50	12.81				
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration																
All areas	100.00	100.00	42.01	5.25	7.16	2.30	24.51	40.50	0.94	39.22	25.38	12.73				
Rural	100.00	100.00	40.70	4.64	7.97	2.49	22.64	36.63	1.09	43.59	27.60	12.65				
Urban	100.00	100.00	44.70	6.66	5.52	1.88	23.32	49.38	0.63	29.14	20.83	12.94				
C. Within the state of enumeration																
All areas	100.00	100.00	42.49	5.48	8.88	2.74	24.96	39.03	1.06	40.22	22.61	12.53				
Rural	100.00	100.00	41.71	4.70	9.61	2.90	22.74	34.98	1.22	45.10	24.72	12.32				
Urban	100.00	100.00	44.30	7.56	7.17	2.31	30.11	50.03	0.70	26.96	17.72	13.14				
D. States of India beyond the state of enumeration																
All areas	100.00	100.00	40.42	4.39	1.50	0.61	23.02	46.10	0.52	35.41	34.54	13.49				
Rural	100.00	100.00	36.70	4.33	1.49	0.44	22.27	44.74	0.57	36.21	38.97	14.28				
Urban	100.00	100.00	45.66	4.49	1.52	0.83	24.00	47.80	0.47	34.41	28.35	12.47				
E. Other countries																
	100.00	100.00	42.57	4.16	0.31	...	16.73	38.92	0.25	29.52	40.14	27.40				

In urban area, employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage and migration consequent to family movement are the main reasons for migration among females. Among male migrants 42.01 per cent have moved due to employment considerations while in the case of females 39.16 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. Among females 40.49 per cent had reported "family moved" as the reason for migration. This is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion of 39.16 per cent reporting marriage as the reason for migration. In the case of internal migrants it will be seen from block B of Statement 31 that in urban areas 42.01 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 39.22 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 and inter-state migrants by reasons for migration. In the case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 40.42 per cent in the case of those from other states as against 42.49 per cent in the case of those who move within Orissa itself. In the case of females migration consequent on marriage is 40.22 per cent of female migrants within Orissa itself as against 35.41 per cent in the case of females who moved into Orissa from other states because of this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, the proportion of male and female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is lower than the corresponding proportion of male and female migrants who move within Orissa itself for the same reason.

It must be noted that the proportion who have migrated because of family movements are also fairly high. It would also be seen that the proportions in the case of both males and females 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" may have been put under "family moved". Statement 32 indicates reasons for migration to rural areas in Orissa.

Here again, employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are important reasons but in the case of males the proportion who migrate on account of "family moved" is much higher than the proportion who migrate on account of employment. The proportion who report "family moved" in the case of male migrants to rural areas of Orissa is as high as 39.98 per cent against 13.14 per cent reporting employment as reason for migration. In the case of males, unlike 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 Orissa itself. In the case of females, the proportion who have moved consequent on marriage from rural to rural areas is higher than that of females who have moved for the same reason from urban to rural areas.

STATEMENT
Reasons for migration

Last residence	Reason for					
	Total migrants		Employment		Education	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Total migrants						
All areas	100.00	100.00	13.14	0.69	4.99	0.30
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration						
All areas	100.00	100.00	13.22	0.70	5.03	0.30
Rural	100.00	100.00	11.60	0.57	5.12	0.29
Urban	100.00	100.00	28.81	4.16	4.30	0.69
C. Within the state of enumeration						
All areas	100.00	100.00	13.18	0.65	5.48	0.30
Rural	100.00	100.00	11.72	0.55	5.53	0.29
Urban	100.00	100.00	29.98	4.01	5.04	0.68
D. States of India beyond the state of enumeration						
All areas	100.00	100.00	13.50	1.52	1.09	0.32
Rural	100.00	100.00	10.37	1.01	0.81	0.25
Urban	100.00	100.00	25.06	4.90	1.90	0.77
E. Other countries						
	100.00	100.00	3.97	0.41	0.34	0.20

to rural areas

migration

Family moved		Marriage		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13
39.98	9.06	7.66	83.55	34.23	6.40
39.87	8.97	7.72	83.67	34.16	6.36
41.06	8.42	8.26	84.62	33.96	6.10
28.43	23.92	2.50	57.70	35.96	13.53
39.06	8.36	8.27	84.55	34.01	6.14
40.00	7.92	8.74	85.32	34.01	5.92
28.62	22.52	2.80	59.77	33.56	13.02
46.92	21.76	2.94	65.46	35.55	10.94
51.97	20.21	3.35	68.31	33.50	10.22
27.82	30.62	1.57	47.78	43.65	15.93
53.92	55.65	..	18.75	41.77	24.99

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 Orissa, 90.27 lakh are literate. In other words, the general literacy rate is 34.23 per cent. The corresponding rate in 1971 was 26.18 per cent. Among males, 62.69 lakh or 47.10 per cent and among females 27.58 lakh or 21.12 per cent are literate. At the 1971 Census, there were 42.28 lakh among males and 15.18 lakh among females who were recorded as literate with the general literacy rates being 38.29 per cent and 13.92 per cent respectively. The growth rate of literates during the decade is 48.27 per cent in the case of males and 81.77 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

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

STATEMENT 33

Literacy rate (per cent) by age, sex and strata in Orissa

Age group	Stratum	Persons		Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Total	26.18	34.23	38.29	47.10	13.92	21.12
	Rural	24.09	31.49	36.14	44.51	12.06	18.45
	Urban	49.00	54.77	59.94	65.13	36.05	42.72
5-9	Total	19.54	26.85	24.69	31.95	14.49	21.81
	Rural	17.33	24.34	22.54	29.66	12.25	19.11
	Urban	44.91	47.26	48.63	50.36	41.05	44.11
10-14	Total	41.27	51.69	51.83	63.75	29.74	39.32
	Rural	38.89	49.80	49.74	61.53	27.08	35.81
	Urban	71.11	74.64	77.47	81.00	63.88	67.85
15-19	Total	45.68	48.75	59.39	60.93	31.14	36.34
	Rural	42.92	45.22	56.98	57.81	28.22	32.63
	Urban	72.32	72.87	80.89	80.81	61.79	63.66
20-24	Total	40.04	50.12	59.40	65.91	21.84	33.75
	Rural	36.54	46.36	56.26	62.76	18.60	29.92
	Urban	68.57	73.10	81.61	83.16	52.58	60.33
25-34	Total	31.13	43.10	49.41	61.16	13.94	25.03
	Rural	28.09	39.26	46.21	57.75	11.58	21.33
	Urban	59.06	67.44	74.56	80.60	39.54	51.47
35+	Total	24.57	30.31	41.32	49.18	6.80	10.48
	Rural	22.77	27.69	39.28	46.44	4.12	8.50
	Urban	46.72	52.44	63.72	69.60	24.28	29.65

The literacy rate in the urban areas is 54.77 per cent as compared to 31.49 per cent in the rural areas. The urban literacy rate is higher than that in the rural areas in the case of both males and females but the differential is slightly higher 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 literates. 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 rate has gone up in all the age-groups. The literacy rate in the age group 5-9 may not be quite reliable and may be subject to some variability because children in this age group, specially in the lower end of the age group, may not be attending school or even if attending school, they may not be reported as literate by their parents who are usually the respondents in the census. Nevertheless it is seen that even in this age group the literacy rate has gone up during the decade.

A more realistic indicator of the progress in literacy among the younger age groups is given by the literacy rate in the age group 10-14. In this age group, as will be seen from Statement 33, 51.69 per cent are literate as recorded in 1981 Census as against 41.27 per cent in 1971. In this age group 74.64 per cent are literate in the urban areas as against 49.80 per cent in the rural areas. In the case of males in this age group 63.75 per cent are literate while in the case of females only 39.32 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 67.85 per cent of the females in this age group are literates as against only 35.81 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 61.53 per cent and 35.81 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 8.50 per cent of females are literate as against a literacy rate of 46.44 per cent in the case of males in the rural areas.

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 proportions 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	Persons Males Females	1971			1981		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	Persons	26.18	24.09	49.00	34.23	31.49	54.77
	Males	38.29	36.14	59.94	47.10	44.51	65.13
	Females	13.92	12.06	36.05	21.12	18.45	42.72
5+	Persons	30.53	28.09	57.03	38.83	35.71	62.26
	Males	44.50	42.04	68.97	53.30	50.41	73.29
	Females	16.29	14.10	42.54	24.02	20.96	49.13
10+	Persons	32.91	30.44	59.49	41.18	37.96	64.95
	Males	48.68	46.20	72.75	57.38	54.46	77.06
	Females	16.69	14.51	42.88	24.46	21.32	50.12
15+	Persons	31.04	28.52	57.30	38.85	35.53	62.96
	Males	47.95	45.36	71.91	55.98	52.87	76.31
	Females	13.88	11.79	38.67	21.16	18.10	46.15
35+	Persons	24.57	22.77	46.72	30.31	27.69	52.44
	Males	41.32	39.28	63.72	49.18	46.44	69.60
	Females	6.80	4.12	24.28	10.48	8.50	29.65

The literacy rates presented for the age group 5 and above in Statement 34 are, effective literacy rates since they exclude the population in the age group 0-4. The effective literacy rates in the case of Orissa becomes 53.30 per cent in the case of males and 24.02 per cent in the case of females. The literacy rate in the population in the ages 10 and above is 57.38 per cent in the

case of males and 24.46 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 age 10+, 15+, 35+, during 1971 and 1981

Stratum	10+		15+		35+	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	333	413	285	366	155	203
Rural	311	389	262	341	135	179
Urban	411	531	422	480	288	321

A comparison of the sex ratios of literates in the age groups will indicate that the gap between the literacy of males and females is being closed gradually in this state. In the rural areas the sex ratio among literates, or the number of females per 1,000 males who are literates steadily increases towards the younger ages. In the rural areas, as against a sex ratio of 179 in 1981 in the age group 35+, sex ratios in the age group 15+ and 10+ are 341 and 389 respectively. A similar pattern is noticed in the urban areas

also where the sex ratio among literates, which is 321 in the age group 35+, increases to 480 and 531 in the age groups 15+ and 10+ respectively. The emerging picture of improvement in female literacy encouraging in the context of the correlation that appears to exist between female literacy is encouraging in the context of ment 36 presents the percentage distribution of literate persons by age, sex and educational levels with corresponding data relating to the 1971 Census.

STATEMENT 36

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

Educational level	Stratum	Age groups	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literates (without educational level)*	Total	All ages	17.09	17.63	20.11	19.81
		5-9	35.96	64.60	39.56	65.99
		10-14	12.30	13.91	15.59	14.64
		15-19	7.49	6.93	9.94	7.50
		20-24	9.46	7.07	14.36	7.49
		25-34	14.94	9.15	19.16	9.49
		35+	21.74	18.26	25.09	16.70
	Rural	All ages	14.54	18.72	13.95	10.70
		5-9	24.49	64.04	23.80	65.74
		10-14	9.19	14.39	11.33	15.33
		15-19	6.60	7.72	7.90	8.35
		20-24	8.65	8.00	10.91	8.28
		25-34	13.86	10.32	14.21	10.99
		35+	20.20	20.21	18.50	18.89
	Urban	All ages	32.52	12.45	44.66	16.73
		5-9	95.31	67.24	95.53	66.91
		10-14	36.77	11.08	38.75	11.63
		15-19	13.04	3.33	19.71	4.28
		20-24	13.39	3.24	25.96	4.77
		25-34	20.18	4.34	34.92	6.82
		35+	32.20	8.54	46.07	10.59
Primary	Total	All ages	55.89	49.14	63.43	55.55
		5-9	63.66	35.40	60.26	34.01
		10-14	68.08	66.11	69.77	66.76
		15-19	41.65	36.71	58.21	47.58
		20-24	42.05	38.30	61.18	53.11
		25-34	51.90	41.27	63.81	58.68
		35+	59.23	57.14	63.16	67.07
	Rural	All ages	62.30	53.04	73.76	60.07
		5-9	75.05	35.96	75.98	34.26
		10-14	72.34	67.86	76.27	69.19
		15-19	46.10	40.36	66.25	53.92
		20-24	48.13	42.99	72.76	59.70
		25-34	59.44	46.24	76.13	66.40
		35+	65.27	61.93	74.59	72.69
	Urban	All ages	17.13	30.63	22.33	39.72
		5-9	4.69	32.76	4.47	33.09
		10-14	34.51	55.79	34.41	56.33
		15-19	13.66	20.12	19.67	23.66
		20-24	12.47	18.88	22.23	30.44
		25-34	15.12	21.00	24.56	35.87
		35+	18.24	33.29	26.73	51.43
Middle	Total	All ages	18.93	15.80	13.51	15.49
		5-9	0.38	..	0.18	..
		10-14	19.13	19.12	14.53	17.41
		15-19	41.56	29.73	26.27	24.86
		20-24	27.80	19.23	16.48	20.19
		25-34	19.00	17.93	12.34	17.63
		35+	12.21	10.53	9.44	10.72

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

STATEMENT 36—Contd.

Educational level	Stratum	Age groups	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rural	All ages	18.02	14.99	11.08	13.84
		5—9	0.46	..	0.22	..
		10—14	17.96	17.05	12.29	14.73
		15—19	40.86	30.11	23.05	24.15
		20—24	28.51	19.48	13.17	19.80
		25—34	17.98	17.84	8.28	15.61
		35+	10.66	9.02	5.97	6.81
	Urban	All ages	24.38	19.68	23.16	21.25
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	28.37	31.30	26.79	28.96
		15—19	45.96	27.97	41.72	27.56
		20—24	24.34	18.22	27.60	21.55
		25—34	23.95	18.31	25.30	23.59
		35+	22.73	18.05	20.49	21.59
Matriculation or Higher Secondary†	Total	All ages	6.33	13.66	2.34	7.72
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.47	0.86	0.15	1.19
		15—19	9.06	26.27	5.36	19.62
		20—24	17.53	29.04	6.05	15.03
		25—34	9.79	22.62	3.12	9.90
		35+	4.85	9.45	1.45	4.13
	Rural	All ages	4.23	10.97	0.98	4.89
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.49	0.70	0.11	0.75
		15—19	6.24	21.60	2.68	13.38
		20—24	12.93	25.42	2.51	10.56
		25—34	6.45	19.92	0.93	5.69
		35+	2.89	6.16	0.42	1.25
	Urban	All ages	19.09	26.42	7.72	17.61
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.35	1.83	0.35	3.07
		15—19	26.80	47.54	18.25	43.17
		20—24	39.93	44.05	17.98	30.41
		25—34	26.10	33.65	10.07	22.34
		35+	18.13	25.83	4.72	12.16
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	Total	All ages	0.30	0.01	0.08	..
		5—9	..	..	..	..
		10—14	0.02	..	(0.002)	..
		15—19	0.11	..	0.10	..
		20—24	0.51	0.01	0.27	0.01
		25—34	0.58	0.02	0.08	..
		35+	0.39	0.02	0.13	..

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

STATEMENT 36—Concl'd.

Educational level	Stratum	Age groups	Males		Females	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rural	All ages	0.34	0.01	0.10	..
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	0.02	..	(0.002)	..
		15-19	0.12	..	0.12	..
		20-24	0.60	..	0.34	0.1
		25-34	0.69	0.02	0.10	..
		35+	0.44	0.02	0.17	..
	Urban	All ages	0.03	0.01	0.01	..
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	..	..	..	..
		15-19	0.03	..	..	..
		20-24	0.05	0.02	0.01	..
		25-34	0.06	0.02	0.02	..
		35+	0.04	0.02	0.03	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	All ages	0.19	0.91	0.01	0.29
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	(0.001)	..	..	..
		15-19	0.03	0.09	(0.002)	0.09
		20-24	0.28	0.64	0.02	0.64
		25-34	0.53	1.88	0.03	0.85
		35+	0.20	1.62	0.05	0.35
	Rural	All ages	0.12	0.78	0.01	0.19
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	(0.001)	..	..	..
		15-19	0.03	0.05	(0.003)	0.06
		20-24	0.22	0.43	0.02	0.51
		25-34	0.31	1.58	0.02	0.58
		35+	0.12	1.48	0.06	0.17
	Urban	All ages	0.62	1.52	0.02	0.62
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	..	..	..	0.01
		15-19	0.05	0.30	..	0.17
		20-24	0.61	1.51	0.04	1.08
		25-34	1.61	3.10	0.07	1.66
		35+	0.70	2.30	0.03	0.86
Graduate and above	Total	All ages	1.27	2.85	0.52	1.14
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	..	..	..	..
		15-19	0.10	0.27	0.12	0.35
		20-24	2.37	5.71	1.64	3.53
		25-34	3.26	7.13	1.46	3.00
		35+	1.38	2.98	0.68	1.03
	Rural	All ages	0.45	1.49	0.12	0.31
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	..	..	..	..
		15-19	0.05	0.16	(0.008)	0.14
		20-24	0.96	3.68	0.29	1.14
		25-34	1.27	4.08	0.33	0.73
		35+	0.42	1.18	0.29	0.19
	Urban	All ages	6.23	9.29	2.10	4.07
		5-9	..	..	..	..
		10-14	..	..	..	..
		15-19	0.46	0.74	0.65	1.16
		20-24	9.21	14.08	6.18	11.75
		25-34	12.98	19.58	5.06	9.72
		35+	7.96	11.97	1.93	3.37

It is noticed that the proportions of literates without educational level in the case of both males and females in the age groups 5—9 and 10—14 have increased between 1971 and 1981. This trend is seen only in all areas and rural areas. In the case of urban areas, the proportion of literates without educational level in the case of both males and females has decreased in the age groups 5—9 and 10—14 and the proportions of literates who have completed primary has shown a great increase in these age groups. In the urban areas of Orissa, during the decade increasing numbers are completing some level of education. In the rural areas, however, the proportion completing primary has fallen which may partly be explained as due to an increase in the number of children entering primary classes.

The proportion of literate persons who have completed matriculation and above has gone up significantly both in rural and urban areas among both males and females. In fact, even at 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 overall literacy rate of the state which is still at the level of 34.23 per cent. Even if one were to consider

an effective literacy rate in relation the population of 10+, as noticed earlier, the effective literacy rates are 57.38 per cent in the case of males and 24.46 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 trend in literacy, it is apparent that there is continuing gap which exists between a large proportion of population which remains illiterate or which, even if it 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 a person was attending school or college. Those who attended school or college in the normal fashion would also obviously had been netted as such. Statement 37 presents the distribution of persons attending a school or college by sex in Orissa state.

STATEMENT 37

Distribution (per cent) of persons attending a 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	41.01	48.54	33.58	39.06	46.99	31.26	56.88	60.97	52.72
10—14	43.46	56.18	30.42	40.61	54.01	26.95	66.10	73.04	58.68
15—19	18.62	28.14	8.91	15.16	24.44	5.86	42.29	51.70	31.39
20—24	4.87	8.27	1.35	3.21	5.83	0.58	15.07	21.66	6.69
25—34	0.52	0.84	0.21	0.35	0.57	0.13	1.63	2.37	0.73
35+	0.19	0.27	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.10	0.45	0.60	0.25
10+	11.07	15.06	6.96	9.90	13.97	5.80	19.70	22.39	16.42
5+	15.96	20.43	11.39	14.71	19.36	10.05	25.35	27.83	22.41

The largest proportion of attendance in school is naturally in the age group 10—14 where the proportion is 43.46 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 56.18 per cent while that among females 30.42 per cent. The proportions fall as one considers the higher age groups.

The male-female differential in the age group 10-14 is of the same order as rural-urban differential. Also, this sharp differential between the proportions among females in this age group

who attended school between the rural and urban are noticeable. Among females in the age group 10—14 only 30.42 per cent attended school as against 56.18 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 26.95 per cent and 58.68 per cent respectively.

In the age group 15—19, which would be the age group for higher secondary education, the proportion of females who attend school or college falls sharply to 8.91 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 Orissa can be considered separately on the basis of the main workers and the marginal workers. In this chapter the work characteristics of the main and marginal workers are considered, with a short analysis of the total work force which would include both main and marginal workers.

Work is defined in the census as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and directions of work. The reference period 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 work as main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who have worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration and whose main activity was in either cultivation or as an agricultural labourer or in household industry or in other work. Marginal workers are those who have not worked for the major part of the preceding year concerned but nevertheless have done some work during any time in the reference period. In other words, such workers while not being capable of being classified as main workers, nevertheless perform some work.

A person is treated as a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as an employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money,

kind or share. Cultivation would include supervision and direction of cultivation. However, those engaged in fruit growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations are not classified as cultivators but are classified as other workers.

A person who works in another person's 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 households industry are "other workers" (OW).

Main workers

In the 1981 census, 86.35 lakhs or 32.75 per cent of Orissa's population are main workers. Of the main workers, 72.38 lakhs are males and 13.97 lakhs are females constituting 54.38 per cent of the male and 10.70 per cent of the female population respectively. Among main workers, females, therefore, constitute 16.18 per cent, with males predominating. In 1971, 68.51 lakhs or 31.22 per cent of the state's population were recorded as main workers, of whom females accounted for 10.84 per cent.

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

STATEMENT 38

Work participation rates for main workers by sex, and age groups 1971 and 1981

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	55.32	6.81	54.38	10.70
0—14	9.07	1.49	7.44	2.40
15—19	65.68	8.00	59.14	14.99
20—24	85.99	9.05	80.43	14.99
25—29	96.12	10.43	93.07	17.08
30—39	98.01	12.52	97.11	19.69
40—49	97.99	13.96	97.34	19.92
50—59	95.63	12.22	93.77	16.15
60+	75.77	6.75	65.28	7.05

The overall work participation rate for males has decreased from 55.32 per cent in 1971 to 54.38 per cent in 1981 while that for females has increased from 6.81 per cent to 10.70 per cent in the same period.

The decrease in the male work participation rate is reflected in all age groups while the increase in the work participation rates for females is observed in all age groups. The maximum decline in the male work participation rate is seen in the age group 60 and over followed by the age group 15-19. The maximum work

participation rate for males is in the age group 30-39 (98.01 per cent) in 1971 and in the age group 40-49 in 1981 (97.34 per cent). Among females, the highest work participation rate is in the age group 40-49 both in 1971 and 1981. The maximum increase in female work participation rate during 1971 and 1981 is noticed in the age group 30-39 wherein it has increased from 12.52 per cent in 1971 to 19.69 per cent in 1981.

Statement 39 presents the growth rate of population and of workers during 1971-1981 in Orissa.

STATEMENT 39

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

Age group	Males		Females	
	Population	Workers	Population	Workers
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	20.55	18.51	19.78	88.10
0—14	11.86	—8.19	13.05	81.66
15—19	42.65	28.46	48.46	178.27
20—24	45.42	36.02	31.80	118.35
25—29	25.82	21.82	13.01	85.11
30—39	10.44	9.42	13.51	78.61
40—49	25.66	24.82	28.31	83.16
50—59	23.70	21.30	16.98	54.61
60+	27.51	9.85	27.30	32.97

It is noticed that the growth rate of male main workers in each of the age groups during 1971 and 1981 is lower than the growth rate of male population. In the age groups 0-14 and 60 and above, the growth rate of workers is much lower than the growth rate of population. In fact, in the age groups 0-14, there has been a decline in the absolute number of male main workers.

On the other hand, the growth rate of female main workers is substantially higher than the growth rate of female population, particularly in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 where the number of female main workers has more than doubled during the decade 1971-1981.

If the 1971 age structure had prevailed in 1981 also and the male work participation rate had changed as observed in 1981, then the male work participation rate would have been 52.59 per cent as against 54.38 per cent in 1981. Per

contra, if the 1981 age structure is assumed for 1971 also, the male work participation rate would have been 57.28 per cent as against 55.32 per cent observed in 1971. In other words, if the male age distribution had been the same in 1981 as in 1971, then the male work participation rates for 1971 and 1981 would have been 55.32 per cent and 52.59 per cent respectively *i.e.* a fall of 2.73 per cent. If the same age distribution as in 1981 is applicable in 1971 then the respective male work participation rates would have been 57.28 per cent and 54.38 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively. Thus, but for the change in the age distribution between 1971 and 1981 the observed decline of 0.94 per cent in the male work participation rate would have increased to 2.73 per cent.

The rural and urban work participation rates in Orissa by age groups and sex in 1971 and 1981 are given in Statement 40

STATEMENT 40

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

Age group	Rural				Urban			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	55.79	6.83	55.10	11.07	50.63	6.56	49.38	7.65
0—14	9.55	1.54	7.99	2.55	3.64	0.95	3.24	1.17
15—19	69.04	8.18	63.56	16.04	35.69	6.05	31.02	7.30
20—24	88.81	9.13	84.03	15.76	66.13	8.30	60.69	9.63
25—29	96.54	10.40	93.89	17.71	92.82	10.73	88.39	12.77
30—39	98.19	12.48	97.31	20.27	96.49	12.94	95.95	15.26
40—49	98.22	13.88	97.56	20.25	95.72	14.98	95.88	16.76
50—59	96.18	12.13	94.30	16.24	88.82	13.61	89.26	15.12
60+	76.85	6.70	66.58	7.01	60.28	7.49	51.27	7.41

It is seen that the work participation rates in urban areas are distinctly lower than those in rural areas both for males and females. This trend is seen both in 1971 and 1981. The female work participation rates in urban areas are much lower than those in the rural areas, particularly in 1981.

In the rural areas, the male work participation rate which was 55.79 per cent in 1971, decreased to 55.10 per cent in 1981 and there

has been a declining trend in each of the age groups, the maximum decline being in the age group 60 and over.

In urban areas also, the male work participation rate has declined from 50.63 per cent in 1971 to 49.38 per cent in 1981. Again, this downward trend is reflected in all age groups except in the age groups 40-49 and 50-59 where the 1981 male work participation rates are slightly higher than the corresponding 1971 male work participation rates.

In the case of females, in rural areas, the work participation rate has gone up substantially from 6.83 per cent in 1971 to 11.07 per cent in 1981. This increase is mainly due to the large increase in the female work participation rates in the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59. The increase in the age group 60 and over is marginal while in the age group 0-14 the rate has gone up from 1.54 per cent in 1971 to 2.55 per cent in 1981.

In urban areas, the female work participation rate has increased from 6.56 per cent in 1971 to 7.65 per cent in 1981, and this upward trend is observed in all age groups except in the age group 60 and over, where it has declined marginally from 7.49 per cent to 7.41 per cent. The maximum increase in the urban female work

participation rate is observed in the age group 30-39, an increase of 2.32 per cent.

It is obvious from the above analysis that while both in rural and urban areas the male work participation rate has declined between 1971 and 1981, there has been a significant increase in the female work participation rates in both rural and urban areas during the same period. Another important aspect is that the rural female work participation rates are higher than the urban female work participation rates.

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories, 1971 and 1981

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

STATEMENT 41

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

Industrial category	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	52.71	19.98	51.27	24.50
II Agricultural labourers	25.33	52.55	22.64	54.24
III Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.18	1.90	2.38	1.50
IV Mining and quarrying	0.62	1.87	0.84	1.26
(A) Primary sector : sub-total	80.84	76.30	77.13	81.50
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :				
(a) Household industry	3.09	8.05	2.84	5.69
(b) Other than household industry	2.33	2.01	3.95	2.39
VI Construction	0.59	0.28	0.93	0.85
(B) Secondary sector : sub-total	6.01	10.34	7.72	8.93
VII Trade and Commerce	3.34	3.03	4.33	2.40
VIII Transport, storage and communications	1.54	0.69	1.90	0.25
IX Other services	8.27	9.64	8.92	6.92
(C) Tertiary sector : sub-total	13.15	13.36	15.15	9.57

The primary sector would include cultivators, agricultural labourers and those working in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and in mining and quarrying. The secondary sector includes workers in household industry, in manufacturing other than household industry and in construction. The tertiary sector would include workers in trade and commerce, in transport, storage and communications and in other services.

It is seen that among male main workers, the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers has declined in 1981 as compared to 1971, while the proportion of those engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and those engaged in mining and quarrying has increased during the same period. Thus, the proportion of male main workers in the primary sector, has decreased from 80.84 per cent in 1971 to 77.13 per cent in 1981.

While the proportion of male main workers in household industry has declined those in other than household industry and construction have gone up. Thus the share of male main workers in the secondary sector has increased to 7.72 per cent in 1981 from 6.01 per cent in 1971.

In the tertiary sector the proportion of male main workers in all the three industrial categories has increased in 1981 as compared to 1971. The proportion of male main workers in the tertiary sector to total male main workers has increased to 15.15 per cent in 1981 as compared to 13.15 per cent in 1971.

In contrast to males, among the female main workers, the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers has increased in 1981 in relation to 1971. In the two remaining industrial categories of the primary sector the proportions of female workers in 1981 are lower than the corresponding proportions in 1971. On the whole, the proportion of female main workers in the primary sector has increased from 76.30 per cent in 1971 to 81.50 per cent in 1981.

In the secondary sector as a whole, the share of female main workers has declined to 8.93 per cent in 1981 from 10.34 per cent in 1971. This is due to the decline in the proportion of female main workers in household industry during the decade.

In the tertiary sector, the proportion of female main workers in each of the three industrial categories that comprise the tertiary sector has declined in 1981 as compared to 1971. While 13.36 per cent of the female main workers were in the tertiary sector in 1971 the proportion has declined to 9.57 per cent in 1981.

Statement 42 indicates the proportion of main workers by broad age groups and sex in the agricultural sector as recorded in 1971 and 1981 censuses. The agricultural sector would include workers in cultivation, agricultural labour, and in livestock, forestry, fishing 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 and sex in the agricultural sector, 1971 and 1981

Age group	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
I	2	3	4	5
All ages	80.22	74.43	76.29	80.24
0-14	88.38	76.42	89.42	83.49
15-59	78.82	74.26	74.68	80.02
60+	88.21	73.82	86.11	78.00

The proportion of male main workers in the agricultural sector has declined from 80.22 per cent in 1971 to 76.29 per cent in 1981 but the proportion has increased in respect of females from 74.43 per cent in 1971 to 80.24 per cent in 1981. The decrease in the share of male main workers in the agricultural sector is noticeable in the age groups 15-59 and 60 and above. In the case of females, the increase in the proportion of female main workers in the agricultural sector

is reflected in all the three age groups, the maximum increase being in the age group 0-14.

This analysis can be taken a step further by considering the distribution of main workers among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Statement 43 presents this distribution of main workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors by three broad age groups and sex in 1961, 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 43

Distribution (per cent) of main workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors by broad age groups and sex, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Sector	Age group	1961		1971		1981	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	All ages	76.69	72.97	80.84	76.30	77.13	81.50
	0-14	77.94	73.42	88.48	77.38	89.70	84.33
	15-59	76.03	73.14	79.53	76.34	75.60	81.37
	60+	83.71	68.64	88.32	74.05	86.32	78.37
Secondary	All ages	7.28	11.14	6.01	10.34	7.72	8.93
	0-14	10.48	11.70	3.11	9.93	3.99	8.59
	15-59	7.10	10.91	6.38	10.32	8.13	8.92
	60+	5.61	14.34	4.45	11.32	5.58	9.94
Tertiary	All ages	16.03	15.89	13.15	13.36	15.15	9.57
	0-14	11.58	14.88	8.41	12.69	6.31	7.08
	15-59	16.87	15.95	14.09	13.34	16.27	9.71
	60+	10.68	17.02	7.23	14.63	8.10	11.69

Between 1971 and 1981, there has been a decline in the proportion of male main workers in the primary sector as against an increase among female main workers. In the case of male main workers, the proportions of main workers in the primary sector decreased to 77.13 per cent in 1981 from 80.84 per cent in 1971. Among female main workers the corresponding proportion has increased from 76.30 per cent in 1971 to 81.50 per cent in 1981.

In the case of males, the decrease in the proportion of main workers in the primary sector is noticed in the age groups 15-59 and 60 and over but in the case of female workers the increasing trend is observed in all the three age groups.

While the proportion of male main workers in the secondary sector has increased from 6.01 per cent in 1971 to 7.72 per cent in 1981, that of female main workers has decreased from 10.34 per cent in 1971 to 8.93 per cent in 1981. These trends are reflected in each age group.

The proportion of male main workers in the tertiary sector has increased but that for females has decreased. Age-group-wise, the increase in respect of male main workers is reflected in the age groups 15-59 and 60 and above. Among female workers, the declining trend in the proportions of workers in the tertiary sector is observed in all the age groups.

If we compare the distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors between 1961 and 1981, we find that the proportion of workers in the primary sector has increased from 76.69 per cent in 1961 to 77.13 per cent in 1981 among males and from 72.97 per cent in 1961 to 81.50 per cent in 1981 among females.

The proportion of male workers in the secondary sector increased from 7.28 per cent in 1961 to 7.72 per cent in 1981 but in the case of female workers it has declined to 8.93 per cent in 1981 as against 11.14 per cent in 1961.

The proportion of male workers in the tertiary sector has come down to 15.15 per cent in 1981 from 16.03 per cent in 1961 and that for female workers has declined from 15.89 per cent in 1971 to 9.57 per cent in 1981.

Distribution of main workers by literacy in urban areas

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

STATEMENT 44

Distribution (per cent) of main workers by literacy and sex in urban areas, 1981

Age group	Percentage of literate main workers to total main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	67.35	72.77	26.59
0-14	28.88	35.79	9.21
15-19	48.87	55.83	14.60
20-24	72.75	76.16	45.49
25-29	76.74	80.31	47.06
30-34	74.67	80.23	31.43
35-39	70.74	75.92	28.15
40-49	67.21	72.86	17.89
50-59	62.37	68.05	14.19
60+	51.14	58.12	6.82

67.35 per cent of the main workers in the urban areas of Orissa are literate. The literacy rate among workers is highest in the age group 25-29 (76.74 per cent) followed by age group 30-34. After the age group 30-34, the literacy rate falls steadily. Literacy among female main workers is very low compared to that among male main workers. The proportion of female literate workers is 26.59 per cent as against 72.77 per cent for males. Among males, the literacy rate is more than 70 per cent in age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40-49. The highest literacy rate among males is in the age group 25-29 (80.31 per cent). Among females, the age group 25-29 has the highest literacy rate of 47.06 per cent. The lowest literacy rate among male main workers is in the age group 0-14 (35.79 per cent) while in the case of females it is in the age group 60 and above (6.82 per cent).

Marginal workers

There are 13.87 lakh marginal workers in Orissa in 1981 or 5.26 per cent of the total population of the state. Of them, 1.97 lakhs or 14.18 per cent are males and 11.90 lakhs or 85.82 per cent are females. Of the total marginal workers, 13.48 lakhs or 97.18 per cent are in rural areas and 0.39 lakhs or 2.82 per cent are in urban areas. Of the total marginal workers of rural areas, 1.84 lakhs or 13.65 per cent are males and 11.64 lakhs or 86.35 per cent are females. Of the total marginal workers in urban areas, 0.13 lakhs or 32.27 per cent are male marginal workers and 0.26 lakhs or 67.73 per cent are female marginal workers.

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

STATEMENT 45

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

Age group	All areas			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	13.89	25.35	12.00	14.09	26.58	12.11	7.08	7.46	6.89
15-59	81.79	67.19	84.20	81.60	65.94	84.08	88.30	85.33	89.72
60+	4.32	7.45	3.80	4.31	7.47	3.81	4.62	7.21	3.39

Children, defined as the population of age group 0-14, constitute a little more than one-fourth of the total male marginal workers. Among female marginal workers children constitute 12.00 per cent. In absolute number, however, there are 142,787 female marginal workers in the age group 0-14 as against 49,845 male marginal workers of the same age group, but since the total number of female marginal workers is much higher than the male marginal workers, their proportion seems low.

The percentage of marginal workers in the age group 0-14 is distinctly lower in urban areas as compared to rural areas both among males and

females. Of the total rural male marginal workers, 26.58 per cent are in the age group 0-14 as compared to 12.11 per cent of female marginal workers.

The percentage of marginal workers in the age group 60 and above is less than 5 per cent in rural as well as in urban areas.

Distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories

Statement 46 below presents the distribution of marginal workers by industrial categories, sectors of economy and sex in 1981.

STATEMENT 46

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

Industrial category	Males	Females
1	2	3
I Cultivators	38.22	24.61
II Agricultural labourers	45.90	65.26
III Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	1.96	1.28
IV Mining and quarrying	0.49	0.19
(A) Primary sector: sub-total	86.57	91.34
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :		
(a) Household industry	2.56	4.77
(b) Other than household industry	2.63	1.81
VI Construction	0.58	0.23
(B) Secondary sector: sub-total	5.77	6.18
VII Trade and Commerce	3.58	1.08
VIII Transport, storage and communications	0.32	0.00
IX Other services	3.76	1.40
(C) Tertiary sector: sub-total	7.66	2.48

38.22 per cent of male marginal workers and 24.61 per cent of female marginal workers are cultivators while 45.90 per cent of the male and 65.26 per cent of the female marginal workers are agricultural labourers. Including livestock, forestry, fishing etc. 86.08 per cent of the male and 91.15 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the agricultural sector while 5.19

per cent of the male marginal workers and 5.95 per cent of the female marginal workers are in the manufacturing sector. The secondary sector accounts for 5.77 per cent of the male marginal workers and 6.18 per cent of the female marginal workers. The tertiary sector accounts for 7.66 per cent of the male and only 2.48 per cent of the female marginal workers.

Total work force

The total work force may be considered as being made up of main workers plus marginal workers. In general, the total work force of 1981 Census can be compared with the aggregate of main workers plus "non-workers with secondary work" of 1971 Census. For convenience, "non-workers with secondary work" of the 1971

Census are termed as "marginal workers" of that census. Since the break up of marginal workers of 1971 Census by age is not available, one would have to be content with a broad comparison of the totals only.

Statement 47 gives the proportion of total work force to total population in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 47

Work participation rates (per cent) for marginal, main and total workers, by sex for rural and urban areas of 1971 and 1981

Total Rural Urban	Category of workers	1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	(a) Marginal workers	1.97	0.30	3.66	5.26	1.48	9.11
	(b) Main workers	31.22	55.32	6.81	32.75	54.38	10.70
	(c) Total workers	33.19	55.62	10.47	38.01	55.86	19.81
Rural	(a) Marginal workers	2.11	0.32	3.89	5.80	1.58	10.01
	(b) Main workers	31.29	55.79	6.83	33.10	55.10	11.07
	(c) Total workers	33.40	56.11	10.72	38.90	56.68	21.08
Urban	(a) Marginal workers	0.49	0.10	0.96	1.26	0.75	1.84
	(b) Main workers	30.44	50.63	6.56	30.10	49.38	7.65
	(c) Total workers	30.93	50.73	7.52	31.36	50.13	9.49

The proportion of marginal workers to total population differs in 1971 and 1981, the difference being noticed more in the case of rural areas than in urban areas. The significant increase in the number of marginal workers in 1981 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 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 and marginal workers are combined a very significant increase in the work participation rates of females in Orissa is noticed. Taking both main and marginal workers together, the overall work participation rate in 1981 is 38.01 per cent as against 33.19 per cent in 1971. The male work participation rate continues to be more or less the same in 1981 as in 1971 being 55.62 per cent in 1971 and 55.86 per cent in 1981. However, the female work participation rate has increased

from 10.47 per cent in 1971 to 19.81 per cent in 1981.

In rural and urban areas, the total male work participation rates have not changed significantly during 1971 and 1981, the rural male total work participation rates being 56.11 in 1971 and 56.68 per cent in 1981 and the urban rates being 50.73 per cent in 1971 and 50.13 per cent in 1981.

In respect of rural females, the total work participation rate has increased to 21.08 per cent in 1981 as compared to 10.72 per cent in 1971. There has not been such a steep increase in respect of urban female work participation rates during the same period.

The large increase in the female work participation rate between 1971 and 1981 is due to increases in these rates among both main as well as marginal female workers. The total rural female work participation rate of 21.08 per cent of 1981 is more than double that of the urban female work participation rate of 9.49 per cent.

Statement 48 gives the distribution of total workers (main workers plus marginal workers) by industrial categories, sectors of economy and sex.

STATEMENT 48

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

Industrial category		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
I	Cultivators	44.12	50.92	24.55
II	Agricultural labourers	32.57	23.26	59.31
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	2.12	2.38	1.40
IV	Mining and quarrying	0.81	0.83	0.76
	(A) Primary sector : sub-total	79.62	77.39	86.02
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :			
	(a) Household industry	3.46	2.83	5.27
	(b) Other than household industry	3.37	3.91	1.83
VI	Construction	0.83	0.92	0.57
	(B) Secondary sector : sub-total	7.66	7.66	7.67
VII	Trade and Commerce	3.66	4.31	1.79
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	1.41	1.86	0.14
IX	Other services	7.65	8.78	4.38
	(C) Tertiary sector : sub-total	12.72	14.95	6.31

Of the total workers, 44.12 per cent are cultivators and 32.57 per cent are agricultural labourers, 6.83 per cent are in the manufacturing sector, 3.66 per cent in trade and commerce and 7.65 per cent in other services.

Among total male workers, 50.92 per cent are cultivators and 23.26 per cent are agricultural labourers. Their proportion in the primary sector is 77.39 per cent. 6.74 per cent of total male workers work in the manufacturing sector, 4.31 per cent in trade and commerce and 8.78 per cent in other services.

Among total female workers, 24.55 per cent are cultivators and 59.31 per cent are agricultural

labourers. 86.02 per cent of total female workers are in the primary sector, 7.10 per cent are in the manufacturing sector, 1.79 per cent in trade and commerce and 4.38 per cent in other services.

The proportion of total male workers in the secondary sector is almost the same as in the case of females being 7.66 per cent for males and 7.67 per cent for females. In the tertiary sector, however, the share of total male workers is 14.95 per cent while it is 6.31 per cent for females.

The distribution of the total work force in three broad age groups, industrial categories and sex is given in Statement 49.

STATEMENT 49

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

Industrial categories	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	7.05	86.43	6.49	5.90	86.75	7.32	10.37	85.50	4.12
I	5.21	85.41	9.36	4.60	85.37	10.00	8.84	85.63	5.52
II	11.30	84.55	4.14	11.19	84.00	4.79	11.41	85.17	3.41
III	15.71	80.42	3.84	15.05	81.00	3.91	18.92	77.59	3.49
IV	3.53	94.66	1.76	2.18	95.89	1.87	7.74	90.81	1.45
V									
(a)	5.92	87.41	6.67	4.06	87.70	8.24	8.79	86.96	4.25
(b)	3.35	92.49	4.10	2.65	93.49	3.80	7.63	86.38	5.91
VI	3.39	93.72	2.87	1.18	95.60	3.19	13.71	84.93	1.36
VII	2.78	90.62	6.57	2.53	91.28	6.16	4.56	86.03	9.41
VIII	0.43	97.14	2.41	0.41	97.20	2.37	1.16	94.93	3.91
IX	3.38	93.22	3.33	2.61	94.08	3.23	7.77	88.26	3.95

- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural Labourers
- III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc.
- IV Mining and Quarrying
- V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs:
 - (a) Household industry
 - (b) Other than household industry
- VI Construction
- VII Trade and Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX Other Services.

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

86.43 per cent of the total work force is in the age group 15-59; 6.49 per cent in the age group 60 and above and 7.05 per cent in the age group 0-14.

Among males, 86.75 per cent of the total male workers are in the age group 15-59 while 7.32 per cent and 5.90 per cent of total male workers are in the age groups 60 and above and 0-14 respectively.

Among females, 85.50 per cent of the total female work force is in the age group 15-59 while 4.12 per cent and 10.37 per cent are in the age groups 60 and above and 0-14 respectively.

Thus, while the proportions of male and female total workers in the age group 15-59 are more or less equal, the distribution of work force in the age group 0-14 and 60 and above differ between males and females. The proportion of female

workers in the age group 0-14 in the total female work force is more than the corresponding proportion of male workers.

The industrial categories where the proportion of workers in the age group 0-14 is more than 5 per cent of the total work force in that category are cultivators (5.21 per cent), agricultural labourers (11.30 per cent), livestock, forestry, fishing etc. (15.71 per cent) and household industry (5.92 per cent).

In industrial category III, (livestock, forestry, fishing etc.) 18.92 per cent of the total female workers of that industrial category are in the age group 0-14. Similarly, a high proportion of female child labour is also observed in the industrial category VI, construction (13.71 per cent) and industrial category II, agricultural labour. In agricultural labour and forestry, fishing, hunting etc. among male workers also, more than 10% are in the age group 0-14.

B-1 : MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population			Main Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Total	26,370,270	13,309,786	13,060,485	8,635,285	7,238,326	1,396,959
	0-14	10,451,985	5,222,502	5,229,483	514,204	388,705	125,500
	15-19	2,590,304	1,307,618	1,282,686	965,665	773,364	192,301
	20-24	2,125,804	1,082,138	1,043,666	1,026,804	870,366	156,438
	25-29	1,970,158	996,664	973,494	1,093,873	927,563	166,309
	30-34	1,619,488	798,310	821,177	927,899	771,670	156,229
	35-39	1,623,585	823,599	799,985	966,379	803,360	163,019
	40-49	2,614,406	1,369,832	1,244,575	1,581,289	1,333,369	247,920
	50-59	1,684,044	893,917	790,128	965,883	838,264	127,618
	60+	1,683,315	810,977	872,339	590,836	529,367	61,468
	Age not stated	7,181	4,228	2,953	2,453	2,297	156
Rural	Total	23,259,983	11,636,404	11,623,580	7,698,979	6,411,956	1,287,023
	0-14	9,268,108	4,622,746	4,645,362	487,938	369,271	118,667
	15-19	2,259,542	1,130,089	1,129,453	899,407	718,286	181,121
	20-24	1,827,441	915,192	912,249	912,839	769,052	143,787
	25-29	1,697,057	847,489	849,567	946,188	795,709	150,480
	30-34	1,403,950	679,629	724,321	799,615	658,006	141,609
	35-39	1,413,692	703,645	710,047	837,180	688,042	149,138
	40-49	2,319,912	1,191,852	1,128,061	1,391,127	1,162,729	228,398
	50-59	1,526,232	800,845	725,387	873,014	755,187	117,827
	60+	1,538,719	741,782	796,937	549,775	493,892	55,883
	Age not stated	5,331	3,136	2,196	1,896	1,782	114
Urban	Total	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	936,306	826,370	109,936
	0-14	1,183,877	599,756	584,121	26,267	19,433	6,833
	15-19	330,762	177,529	153,234	66,258	55,078	11,181
	20-24	298,363	166,947	131,417	113,965	101,314	12,650
	25-29	273,101	149,175	123,926	147,685	131,855	15,830
	30-34	215,537	118,681	96,856	128,285	113,664	14,621
	35-39	209,893	119,954	89,938	129,198	115,318	13,881
	40-49	294,494	177,980	116,514	190,162	170,640	19,522
	50-59	157,812	93,072	64,741	92,869	83,077	9,791
	60+	144,597	69,195	75,402	41,061	35,476	5,585
	Age not stated	1,850	1,093	757	558	515	42

NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14
1,387,053	196,633	1,190,420	16,347,933	5,874,827	10,473,106
192,632	49,845	142,787	9,745,148	4,783,953	4,961,195
204,762	41,429	163,333	1,419,877	492,824	927,053
177,034	32,757	144,276	921,967	179,015	742,952
168,786	20,638	148,147	707,499	48,462	659,037
140,430	9,337	131,093	551,159	17,303	533,855
133,667	6,804	126,862	523,539	13,435	510,104
202,551	11,235	191,317	830,566	25,228	805,338
107,203	9,909	97,295	610,958	45,744	565,214
59,930	14,657	45,273	1,032,549	266,952	765,597
58	21	37	4,670	1,910	2,760
1,347,996	184,031	1,163,965	14,213,009	5,040,417	9,172,592
189,870	48,905	140,965	8,590,301	4,204,570	4,385,730
197,629	38,729	158,900	1,162,506	373,074	789,433
171,003	29,616	141,386	743,599	116,524	627,075
163,387	19,028	144,359	587,481	32,752	554,729
136,806	8,539	128,267	467,529	13,084	454,446
129,513	5,838	123,675	446,999	9,765	437,234
196,717	10,230	186,487	732,068	18,893	713,176
104,888	9,376	95,512	548,330	36,282	512,048
58,125	13,749	44,377	930,818	234,141	696,677
58	21	37	3,378	1,333	2,045
39,057	12,602	26,455	2,134,924	834,410	1,300,514
2,763	940	1,822	1,154,848	579,383	575,465
7,133	2,700	4,433	257,371	119,751	137,620
6,031	3,141	2,890	178,368	62,491	115,876
5,398	1,610	3,788	120,018	15,710	104,308
3,624	798	2,825	83,629	4,219	79,410
4,154	967	3,187	76,541	3,670	72,871
5,834	1,005	4,830	98,498	6,335	92,162
2,315	533	1,783	62,628	9,462	53,166
1,805	908	896	101,731	32,811	68,920
..	..	..	1,292	577	715

B-2 : MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND

Age group	Population			Literate			Main Literate	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	1,703,586	1,089,798	613,788	601,351	29,228
0—14	1,183,877	599,756	584,121	490,514	270,412	220,102	6,956	629
15—19	330,762	177,529	153,234	241,011	143,458	97,553	30,751	1,632
20—24	298,363	166,947	131,417	218,115	138,831	79,284	77,158	5,754
25—29	273,101	149,175	123,926	189,875	121,074	68,801	105,889	7,449
30—34	215,537	118,681	96,856	139,650	94,823	44,827	91,196	4,595
35—39	209,893	119,954	89,938	126,255	89,723	36,532	87,546	3,908
40—49	294,494	177,980	116,514	166,933	127,866	39,066	124,325	3,492
50—59	157,812	93,072	64,741	77,330	61,815	15,515	56,536	1,389
60+	144,597	69,195	75,402	52,535	40,882	11,653	20,617	381
Age not stated	1,850	1,093	757	1,368	914	454	375	..

NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY—URBAN

Workers		Marginal Workers				Non-Workers			
Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
225,019	80,708	8,172	4,626	4,430	21,829	480,275	579,934	354,135	720,580
12,478	6,205	341	175	599	1,648	263,115	219,299	316,268	356,167
24,326	9,549	1,833	850	867	3,583	110,874	95,071	8,877	42,549
24,156	6,896	2,741	739	400	2,152	58,931	72,792	3,560	43,085
25,966	8,381	1,278	1,107	332	2,681	13,907	60,245	1,803	44,063
22,468	10,026	596	441	202	2,384	3,031	39,792	1,188	39,618
27,772	9,973	323	556	644	2,631	1,855	32,068	1,815	40,802
46,314	16,030	497	532	507	4,297	3,044	35,042	3,292	57,120
26,541	8,402	295	187	237	1,596	4,983	13,939	4,479	39,227
14,859	5,204	268	40	641	857	19,997	11,232	12,814	57,688
140	42	..	..	..	..	539	454	39	261

B-3: MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total Population			Total Main Workers		Main I Cultivators	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	26,370,270	13,309,786	13,060,485	7,238,326	1,396,959	3,711,009	342,301
	0—14	10,451,985	5,222,502	5,229,483	388,705	125,500	157,906	24,394
	15—19	2,590,304	1,307,618	1,282,686	773,364	192,301	360,628	39,309
	20—24	2,125,804	1,082,138	1,043,666	870,366	156,438	423,568	33,132
	25—29	1,970,158	996,664	973,494	927,563	166,309	432,533	37,544
	30—34	1,619,488	798,310	821,177	771,670	156,229	359,299	37,605
	35—39	1,623,585	823,599	799,985	803,360	163,019	389,652	42,021
	40—49	2,614,406	1,369,832	1,244,575	1,333,369	247,920	707,854	67,547
	50—59	1,684,044	893,917	790,128	838,264	127,618	507,431	39,503
	60+	1,683,315	810,977	872,339	529,367	61,468	371,191	21,215
	Age not stated	7,181	4,228	2,953	2,297	156	947	33
Rural	Total	23,259,983	11,636,404	11,623,580	6,411,956	1,287,023	3,649,092	337,886
	0—14	9,268,108	4,622,746	4,645,362	369,271	118,667	156,667	24,352
	15—19	2,259,542	1,130,089	1,129,453	718,286	181,121	356,159	38,902
	20—24	1,827,441	915,192	912,249	769,052	143,787	415,498	32,858
	25—29	1,697,057	847,489	849,567	795,709	150,480	425,849	37,159
	30—34	1,403,950	679,629	724,321	658,006	141,609	353,956	37,296
	35—39	1,413,692	703,645	710,047	688,042	149,138	383,201	41,612
	40—49	2,319,912	1,191,852	1,128,061	1,162,729	228,398	696,378	66,370
	50—59	1,526,232	800,845	725,387	755,187	117,827	497,639	38,642
	60+	1,538,719	741,782	796,937	493,892	55,883	362,854	20,662
	Age not stated	5,331	3,136	2,196	1,782	114	891	33
Urban	Total	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	826,370	109,936	61,917	4,415
	0—14	1,183,877	599,756	584,121	19,433	6,833	1,239	42
	15—19	330,762	177,529	153,234	55,078	11,181	4,469	407
	20—24	298,363	166,947	131,417	101,314	12,650	8,069	274
	25—29	273,101	149,175	123,926	131,855	15,830	6,683	385
	30—34	215,537	118,681	96,856	113,664	14,621	5,343	309
	35—39	209,893	119,954	89,938	115,318	13,881	6,451	409
	40—49	294,494	177,980	116,514	170,640	19,522	11,476	1,176
	50—59	157,812	93,072	64,741	83,077	9,791	9,792	861
	60+	144,597	69,195	75,402	35,476	5,585	8,337	553
	Age not stated	1,850	1,093	757	515	42	56	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Workers

II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15
1,639,255	757,719	172,702	20,946	60,530	17,532
165,216	76,120	24,471	4,264	1,088	1,051
281,091	118,900	20,726	2,895	2,699	2,917
218,891	89,769	20,321	2,259	6,360	2,500
194,636	89,045	21,784	1,978	10,027	2,052
154,379	82,825	17,333	2,047	8,717	2,362
155,773	86,412	18,607	2,154	9,939	2,204
246,642	127,030	27,299	3,037	15,031	3,178
144,308	61,746	15,349	1,391	5,526	1,038
77,928	25,808	6,734	921	1,106	230
390	62	77	..	38	..
1,583,854	736,335	146,294	17,961	43,290	15,666
162,246	74,710	22,661	3,895	1,048	984
273,466	115,598	18,513	2,399	2,287	2,753
212,453	87,499	16,951	1,871	4,470	2,312
187,467	86,447	17,539	1,719	7,046	1,940
148,436	79,994	13,756	1,742	6,229	2,120
148,643	84,216	15,034	1,861	6,802	1,753
237,408	123,220	22,929	2,635	10,517	2,657
138,609	59,835	12,936	1,143	4,063	928
74,748	24,754	5,932	696	827	218
377	62	43	..	..	..
55,401	21,384	26,408	2,986	17,240	1,866
2,970	1,410	1,810	369	40	66
7,625	3,302	2,213	496	412	165
6,438	2,270	3,370	389	1,889	188
7,169	2,598	4,245	259	2,980	112
5,943	2,832	3,578	305	2,488	242
7,131	2,196	3,573	293	3,136	451
9,234	3,810	4,370	402	4,514	521
5,699	1,911	2,413	247	1,463	110
3,180	1,055	802	225	280	11
13	..	35	..	38	..

B-3: MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Main Workers					
		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Constructions	
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		M	F
		M	F	M	F		
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
TOTAL	Total	205,678	79,499	285,592	33,401	67,324	11,917
	0-14	7,455	6,642	7,303	2,519	755	1,615
	15-29	18,900	9,597	22,611	4,442	4,172	3,239
	20-24	23,912	8,800	40,277	3,209	8,933	1,419
	25-29	25,973	10,102	46,345	3,776	11,786	1,592
	30-34	22,362	8,909	34,643	3,767	8,664	1,287
	35-39	23,986	8,991	37,730	3,775	9,128	861
	40-49	39,678	14,832	59,235	6,610	14,990	1,446
	50-59	26,569	7,631	26,740	3,293	6,734	317
	60+	16,845	3,996	10,532	1,969	2,143	141
	Age not stated.	..	..	176	39	19	..
RURAL	Total	179,009	72,109	141,386	23,700	36,973	9,601
	0-14	6,494	6,337	3,783	1,927	639	1,437
	15-19	16,221	8,870	12,211	3,486	2,833	2,685
	20-24	20,435	7,819	20,717	2,097	4,702	1,024
	25-29	22,567	9,106	23,928	2,677	6,363	1,228
	30-34	19,076	7,949	17,271	2,492	4,568	1,048
	35-39	20,934	8,176	17,928	2,539	4,983	731
	40-49	35,120	13,418	25,186	4,630	8,030	1,123
	50-59	23,109	7,051	13,680	2,360	3,652	205
	60+	15,052	3,383	6,661	1,474	1,203	120
	Age not stated.	..	..	22	18	..	..
URBAN	Total	26,669	7,390	144,206	9,701	30,351	2,316
	0-14	961	305	3,520	592	115	178
	15-19	2,679	727	10,400	956	1,339	553
	20-24	3,477	981	19,559	1,112	4,231	395
	25-29	3,405	996	22,417	1,099	5,423	364
	30-34	3,286	959	17,372	1,275	4,096	239
	35-39	3,052	815	19,803	1,236	4,145	130
	40-49	4,558	1,413	34,049	1,980	6,960	324
	50-59	3,460	579	13,061	933	3,082	112
	60+	1,792	614	3,871	495	940	21
	Age not stated.	..	..	154	21	19	..

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Main Workers					
VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F
22	23	24	25	26	27
313,101	33,458	137,391	3,490	645,745	96,696
7,603	1,430	514	41	16,395	7,423
26,872	2,071	4,714	481	30,951	8,452
49,902	1,830	14,602	636	63,600	12,883
53,725	3,218	22,569	657	108,186	16,344
40,346	3,611	20,905	608	105,023	13,208
32,785	4,879	23,289	297	102,470	11,426
51,626	7,995	33,416	508	137,598	15,736
30,886	4,961	14,101	124	60,620	7,615
19,242	3,464	3,260	138	20,387	3,585
114	..	21	..	516	21
169,803	22,649	59,266	525	402,988	50,592
3,803	1,248	123	..	11,806	3,776
14,078	1,640	1,492	83	21,026	4,706
27,475	1,215	6,429	141	39,920	6,951
27,978	1,981	9,391	159	67,579	8,063
21,389	2,391	9,035	66	64,291	6,509
17,939	3,121	9,818	..	62,759	5,131
28,496	5,431	14,002	58	84,663	8,857
17,672	3,327	7,013	18	36,815	4,317
10,913	2,295	1,941	..	13,760	2,283
60	..	21	..	368	..
143,297	10,810	78,125	2,965	242,756	46,163
3,800	182	391	41	4,589	3,647
12,794	431	3,222	398	9,925	3,746
22,427	615	8,173	495	23,680	5,933
25,748	1,237	13,178	498	40,607	8,281
18,957	1,220	11,870	542	40,732	6,699
14,846	1,758	13,470	297	39,710	6,295
23,130	2,564	19,414	451	52,935	6,880
13,214	1,634	7,088	107	23,806	3,298
8,328	1,169	1,319	138	6,627	1,303
54	..	..	..	147	21

B-7: MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total					Marginal	
					I		Cultivators	
		P	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
TOTAL	Total	1,387,053	196,633	1,190,420	75,153	292,976		
	0-14	192,632	49,845	142,787	16,322	31,758		
	15-19	204,762	41,429	163,333	15,789	35,998		
	20-24	177,034	32,757	144,276	14,895	35,716		
	25-29	168,786	20,638	148,147	8,656	35,358		
	30-34	140,430	9,337	131,093	3,759	31,834		
	35-39	133,667	6,804	126,862	1,993	30,957		
	40-49	202,551	11,235	191,317	2,554	48,744		
	50-59	107,203	9,909	97,295	3,806	28,731		
	60+	59,930	14,657	45,273	7,378	13,881		
	Age not stated.	58	21	37	..	..
RURAL	Total	1,347,996	184,031	1,163,965	72,078	287,838		
	0-14	189,870	48,905	140,965	16,208	31,694		
	15-19	197,629	38,729	158,900	15,129	34,695		
	20-24	171,003	29,616	141,386	14,117	35,121		
	25-29	163,387	19,028	144,359	8,388	34,660		
	30-34	136,806	8,539	128,267	3,610	31,473		
	35-39	129,513	5,838	123,675	1,595	30,491		
	40-49	196,717	10,230	186,487	2,463	47,505		
	50-59	104,888	9,376	95,512	3,668	28,413		
	60+	58,125	13,749	44,377	6,899	13,787		
	Age not stated.	58	21	37	..	..
URBAN	Total	39,057	12,602	26,455	3,074	5,138		
	0-14	2,763	940	1,822	114	64		
	15-19	7,133	2,700	4,433	660	1,303		
	20-24	6,031	3,141	2,890	778	595		
	25-29	5,398	1,610	3,788	268	698		
	30-34	3,624	798	2,825	149	362		
	35-39	4,154	967	3,187	398	465		
	40-49	5,834	1,005	4,830	91	1,239		
	50-59	2,315	533	1,783	138	318		
	60+	1,805	908	896	479	94		
	Age not stated.	..	..	..	..	..

CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Workers

II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13
90,260	776,858	3,855	15,258	962	2,220
28,388	99,059	2,098	2,586	254	477
20,428	113,821	595	1,667	122	308
11,701	94,904	110	1,696	240	430
8,009	96,472	193	2,105	122	201
3,856	85,316	110	1,599	17	201
3,143	81,388	75	1,793	59	200
5,733	121,057	315	2,577	66	255
4,138	58,272	191	893	40	92
4,844	26,531	167	342	41	56
21	37	..	..	..	..
87,333	766,238	3,567	14,767	642	2,220
28,006	98,326	2,020	2,536	254	477
19,835	112,314	501	1,650	77	308
11,150	93,517	90	1,610	58	430
7,602	94,996	193	2,053	77	201
3,698	84,148	102	1,523	17	201
2,927	80,045	64	1,743	59	200
5,451	119,115	287	2,519	20	255
3,978	57,498	171	859	40	92
4,666	26,242	139	274	41	56
21	37	..	..	..	..
2,927	10,620	288	491	319	..
383	733	79	50	..	..
593	1,507	94	17	45	..
551	1,387	20	86	182	..
408	1,475	..	52	45	..
157	1,168	9	77	..	..
216	1,344	12	49	..	..
282	1,942	28	59	46	..
160	774	20	33	..	..
117	289	28	68	..	..
..

B-7 : MARGINAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL

		Marginal Workers							
		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs						VI Constructions	
Total Rural Urban	Age group	(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than House- hold Industry					
		M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Total	Total	5,034	56,810	5,175	13,982	1,142	2,779		
	0—14	1,110	5,343	399	1,098	52	400		
	15—19	752	6,842	981	1,346	225	409		
	20—24	764	6,980	1,196	1,514	271	587		
	25—29	514	7,897	608	1,750	188	568		
	30—34	222	6,617	300	1,564	66	223		
	35—39	314	6,848	331	1,603	127	288		
	40—49	458	9,716	590	2,545	86	173		
	50—59	394	4,776	246	1,732	84	72		
	60+	506	1,791	524	831	42	59		
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	Total	4,914	53,481	3,762	12,917	1,029	2,761		
	0—14	1,110	5,030	347	928	52	400		
	15—19	752	6,335	628	1,197	200	409		
	20—24	680	6,584	842	1,490	271	587		
	25—29	514	7,517	454	1,559	146	568		
	30—34	222	6,286	171	1,379	55	223		
	35—39	302	6,223	219	1,540	104	270		
	40—49	458	9,281	428	2,383	74	173		
	50—59	394	4,485	196	1,688	84	72		
	60+	483	1,739	477	752	42	59		
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	Total	119	3,328	1,412	1,065	112	18		
	0—14	..	313	52	170	..	..
	15—19	..	508	353	149	25	..		
	20—24	84	397	354	24	..	..
	25—29	..	379	154	191	42	..		
	30—34	..	331	129	186	11	..		
	35—39	12	624	111	62	23	18		
	40—49	..	435	162	161	12	..		
	50—59	..	291	50	44	..	..
	60+	23	51	47	79	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..

CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Marginal Workers					
VII		VIII		IX	
Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F
20	21	22	23	24	25
7,033	12,856	635	38	7,385	16,642
491	681	58	..	671	1,387
1,277	1,025	140	..	1,121	1,916
1,665	665	182	..	1,732	1,783
999	1,636	135	..	1,213	2,162
562	1,838	31	20	415	1,879
429	1,695	23	..	311	2,091
645	3,113	17	18	770	3,118
496	1,311	36	..	479	1,417
469	893	13	..	674	890
..
5,033	9,802	274	38	5,397	13,901
362	488	18	..	527	1,087
772	476	94	..	741	1,515
174	551	42	..	1,192	1,496
802	1,204	86	..	765	1,600
288	1,388	20	20	355	1,627
347	1,358	..	..	221	1,804
446	2,472	..	18	602	2,766
448	1,074	..	..	398	1,331
393	791	13	..	595	676
..
1,999	3,055	362	..	1,988	2,741
129	193	40	..	144	300
505	548	45	..	380	402
491	114	139	..	540	287
197	432	49	..	447	562
273	450	11	..	60	252
82	337	23	..	90	287
199	642	17	..	168	352
48	237	36	..	81	86
75	102	..	..	78	21
..

C-1 : AGE, SEX, AND

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Population			Marital	
					Never Married	
		P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	All Ages	26,370,270	13,309,786	13,060,485	7,451,924	6,249,265
	0-9	6,925,542	3,437,592	3,487,950	3,437,592	3,487,950
	10-14	3,526,443	1,784,910	1,741,533	1,776,437	1,721,574
	15-19	2,590,304	1,307,618	1,282,686	1,259,672	876,778
	20-24	2,125,804	1,082,138	1,043,666	713,215	119,338
	25-29	1,970,158	996,664	973,494	186,119	20,895
	30-34	1,619,488	798,310	821,177	32,672	7,056
	35-39	1,623,585	823,599	799,985	13,820	4,143
	40-44	1,403,261	725,665	677,596	9,445	3,140
	45-49	1,211,145	644,167	566,978	6,422	1,918
	50-54	1,027,077	552,392	474,685	5,830	1,380
	55-59	656,967	341,525	315,442	2,628	815
	60-64	701,993	345,057	356,935	2,962	963
	65-69	360,579	171,135	189,444	918	634
	70+	620,744	294,784	325,960	2,087	687
	Age not stated	7,181	4,228	2,953	2,103	1,996
Rural	All Ages	23,259,983	11,636,404	11,623,580	6,486,500	5,516,408
	0-9	6,135,769	3,041,443	3,094,326	3,041,443	3,094,326
	10-14	3,132,339	1,581,303	1,551,036	1,573,487	1,532,702
	15-19	2,259,542	1,130,089	1,129,453	1,086,625	763,167
	20-24	1,827,441	915,192	912,249	583,088	91,498
	25-29	1,697,057	847,489	849,567	138,258	16,050
	30-34	1,403,950	679,629	724,321	25,907	5,752
	35-39	1,413,692	703,645	710,047	11,049	3,409
	40-44	1,237,037	625,713	611,324	7,945	2,563
	45-49	1,082,875	566,138	516,737	5,520	1,647
	50-54	926,035	492,124	433,911	4,491	1,138
	55-59	600,197	308,721	291,476	2,257	678
	60-64	641,339	315,528	325,811	2,439	885
	65-69	331,151	157,247	173,903	842	536
	70+	566,229	269,007	297,223	1,669	611
	Age not stated	5,331	3,136	2,196	1,480	1,448

MARITAL STATUS

Status

Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,508,536	5,579,668	307,022	1,176,654	38,715	50,171	3,589	4,726
..
7,728	18,737	80	144	75	275	591	802
45,799	396,793	320	1,741	1,115	5,689	712	1,685
360,340	905,703	3,250	7,203	4,788	10,424	546	998
795,341	926,122	6,925	15,853	7,941	10,286	338	337
750,687	779,247	8,981	27,158	5,696	7,499	275	217
790,104	740,484	13,514	50,632	5,928	4,665	234	61
690,003	586,359	21,290	83,641	4,862	4,395	64	61
607,084	457,228	27,300	105,393	3,321	2,419	40	20
506,173	309,171	38,078	162,242	2,233	1,850	78	42
306,742	198,740	31,110	114,964	902	884	142	38
293,291	132,192	47,794	222,662	892	936	118	182
140,349	68,457	29,468	119,920	334	391	66	42
213,202	59,804	78,790	264,872	592	457	113	139
1,692	627	123	227	36	..	273	103
4,825,951	4,985,899	284,502	1,072,513	36,630	44,701	2,820	4,059
..
7,106	17,217	80	144	60	275	572	698
41,508	358,015	300	1,574	1,028	5,210	628	1,486
323,965	803,897	3,053	6,453	4,642	9,554	443	847
694,291	810,156	6,538	13,884	7,500	9,259	201	219
639,565	686,808	8,528	24,916	5,445	6,648	184	198
674,286	656,663	12,551	45,803	5,600	4,112	159	61
593,519	529,771	19,592	75,431	4,616	3,516	41	42
532,276	416,741	25,339	96,216	2,964	2,113	40	20
449,610	283,441	35,828	147,670	2,155	1,620	40	42
276,991	184,699	28,509	105,260	862	821	102	19
267,781	120,767	44,374	203,196	853	801	81	162
128,749	63,098	27,294	109,854	317	373	45	42
194,294	54,161	72,391	241,932	571	398	82	120
1,311	465	123	180	19	..	202	103

C-1: AGE, SEX AND

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total Population			Marital	
		P	M	F	Never Married	
					M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban	All Ages	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	965,424	732,857
	0—9	789,773	396,149	393,624	396,149	393,624
	10—14	394,104	203,607	190,497	202,951	188,872
	15—19	330,762	177,529	153,234	173,047	113,610
	20—24	298,363	166,947	131,417	130,126	27,840
	25—29	273,101	149,175	123,926	47,861	4,845
	30—34	215,537	118,681	96,856	6,765	1,304
	35—39	209,893	119,954	89,938	2,771	734
	40—44	166,224	99,951	66,272	1,500	577
	45—49	128,270	78,029	50,242	902	271
	50—54	101,042	60,268	40,775	1,339	242
	55—59	56,770	32,804	23,966	372	137
	60—64	60,654	29,530	31,124	523	78
	65—69	29,428	13,888	15,540	76	98
	70+	54,514	25,778	28,737	418	76
	Age not stated	1,850	1,093	757	623	548

MARITAL STATUS

Status							
Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
682,585	593,769	22,519	104,141	2,085	5,470	769	667
..
622	1,521	..	..	16	..	19	104
4,291	38,778	19	167	87	479	84	199
36,375	101,806	196	750	146	870	103	150
100,349	115,967	387	1,970	442	1,027	136	118
111,122	92,439	452	2,242	251	851	92	19
115,818	83,821	962	4,830	328	553	74	..
96,485	56,588	1,698	8,210	246	878	23	19
74,808	40,488	1,961	9,177	357	306	..	..
56,563	25,730	2,249	14,572	78	230	38	..
29,751	14,041	2,601	9,704	40	63	40	20
25,510	11,426	3,421	19,465	38	135	37	19
11,600	5,358	2,174	10,066	17	18	21	..
18,908	5,644	6,399	22,941	21	59	31	18
381	162	..	47	18	..	71	..

C-2 : AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	26,370,270	13,309,786	13,060,485	7,041,143	10,301,923
0-4	3,128,621	1,550,994	1,577,627	1,550,994	1,577,627
5-9	3,796,921	1,886,598	1,910,323	1,283,745	1,493,770
10-14	3,526,443	1,784,910	1,741,533	646,965	1,056,835
15-19	2,590,304	1,307,618	1,282,686	510,877	816,580
20-24	2,125,804	1,082,138	1,043,666	368,947	691,479
25-29	1,970,158	996,664	973,494	370,849	696,322
30-34	1,619,488	798,310	821,177	326,315	649,053
35-59	5,922,035	3,087,347	2,834,688	1,529,893	2,486,514
60+	1,683,315	810,977	872,339	451,402	832,015
Age not stated	7,181	4,228	2,953	1,157	1,726

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATION—ALL AREAS

Literate (without educational level) *				Educational Level	
Non -Formal		Formal		Primary	
M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12
217,017	65,647	888,251	480,906	3,080,764	1,532,266
...
12,374	8,857	377,064	266,032	213,415	141,664
10,524	7,874	147,777	92,344	752,317	457,109
11,691	7,713	43,517	27,228	292,513	221,789
14,565	7,386	35,858	18,990	273,131	187,059
15,969	6,400	36,886	19,518	249,662	156,304
14,494	4,923	33,031	13,807	203,428	107,322
98,614	18,515	169,680	37,080	867,568	232,923
38,288	3,872	43,519	5,399	227,841	27,643
499	106	918	510	889	.453

C-2 : AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF

Age Group	Educational					
	Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secodary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Ages	990,456	427,194	719,999	183,448	136,066	29,619
0-4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	217,543	119,231	9,598	8,009	169	112
15-19	236,844	115,894	180,560	79,310	28,773	12,127
20-24	137,177	71,117	158,157	44,071	48,996	8,853
25-29	118,966	52,605	126,843	26,349	21,607	4,187
30-34	77,904	26,599	87,140	11,954	12,762	1,988
35-59	173,113	38,929	143,982	13,235	21,266	2,296
60+	28,698	2,715	13,427	467	2,435	57
Age not stated	211	104	291	54	57	..

EDUCATION—ALL AREAS

Level					
Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F
19	20	21	22	23	24
645	21	57,020	7,894	178,424	31,566
..
..
..	..	19	19	..	..
..	..	717	407	2,125	1,637
47	21	4,553	2,254	40,707	12,436
165	..	10,051	2,567	45,667	9,241
39	..	10,619	1,270	32,578	4,261
333	..	29,089	1,360	53,810	3,837
61	..	1,972	17	3,333	154
..	205	..

C-2 PART A: AGE, SEX AND

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate	
	P	M	F	M	F
1.	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	583,584	823,117
0—4	374,301	186,663	187,633	186,668	187,633
5—9	415,472	209,481	205,991	103,992	115,137
10—14	394,104	203,607	190,497	38,685	61,249
15—19	330,762	177,529	153,234	34,070	55,681
20—24	298,363	166,947	131,417	28,116	52,133
25—29	273,101	149,175	123,926	28,101	55,125
30—34	215,537	118,681	96,856	23,858	52,029
35—59	662,199	391,006	271,193	111,602	180,079
60±	144,597	69,195	75,402	28,313	63,749
Age Not Stated	1,850	1,093	757	179	303

* Includes figures for Educational Levels not Classifiable.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN

Literate (Without Educational Level)*				Educational Level	
Non-Formal		Formal		Primary	
M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12
14,477	8,153	121,216	94,538	333,790	243,799
..
1,436	1,214	69,499	59,575	34,555	30,066
728	834	17,548	14,197	92,004	72,803
806	1,037	3,967	3,135	28,859	23,080
944	701	3,558	3,083	26,213	24,136
1,263	1,006	3,500	3,463	24,120	23,385
1,424	446	3,184	2,832	21,213	17,375
5,864	2,309	16,969	6,516	88,477	45,387
1,940	581	2,585	1,480	18,159	7,469
75	25	406	256	190	97

C-2 PART A : AGE, SEX AND

Age Group	Educational					
	Middle		Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Ages	214,457	130,447	220,633	87,716	67,255	20,375
0—4 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	51,628	37,431	2,982	3,927	33	36
15—19	40,122	26,891	53,403	33,377	14,800	8,738
20—24	25,288	17,084	39,195	18,452	21,962	5,660
25—29	22,486	16,031	32,302	13,751	9,865	2,535
30—34	17,055	10,777	24,479	7,626	6,008	1,466
35—59	50,410	20,664	61,551	10,142	13,095	1,924
60+	7,390	1,526	6,611	408	1,454	17
Age not stated	77	42	111	34	38	..

LEVEL OF EDUCATION—URBAN

Level					
Non-technical Diploma or Certifi- cate not equal to Degree		Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F
19	20	21	22	23	24
142	..	16,593	3,813	101,235	24,948
..
..
..	19	..	..
..	..	432	164	1,069	1,130
26	..	2,096	855	19,548	9,314
41	..	3,854	1,126	23,643	7,504
..	..	2,842	765	18,619	3,540
76	..	6,841	867	36,122	3,305
..	..	527	17	2,215	153
..	18	..

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

Age group	Total Population			Total persons attending School/College		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	696,950	415,491	281,459
0—4	374,301	186,668	187,633	2,926	1,527	1,399
5—9	415,472	209,481	205,991	236,319	127,727	108,593
10—14	344,104	203,607	190,497	260,491	148,706	111,785
15—19	330,762	177,529	153,234	139,880	91,785	48,095
20—24	298,363	166,947	131,417	44,951	36,158	8,793
25—29	273,101	149,175	123,926	6,378	5,068	1,311
30—34	215,537	118,681	96,856	1,578	1,282	295
35+	806,796	460,201	346,594	3,612	2,739	873
Age not stated	1,850	1,093	757	814	499	315

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

Age group	Total Population			Total persons attending School/College		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	23,259,983	11,636,404	11,623,580	3,029,777	1,995,759	1,034,018
0—4	2,754,320	1,364,326	1,389,994	12,648	6,940	5,708
5—9	3,381,449	1,677,117	1,704,332	1,320,908	788,064	532,844
10—14	3,132,339	1,581,303	1,551,036	1,272,066	854,013	418,053
15—19	2,259,542	1,130,089	1,129,453	342,437	276,204	66,233
20—24	1,827,441	915,192	912,249	58,619	53,372	5,247
25—29	1,697,057	847,489	849,567	7,971	6,513	1,458
30—34	1,403,950	679,629	724,321	2,868	2,230	638
35+	6,798,555	3,438,123	3,360,432	11,047	7,706	3,342
Age not stated	5,331	3,136	2,196	1,212	717	495

C-5: SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population	
	M	F		M	F
1	2	3	1	2	3
All ages	13,309,786	13,060,485	30	445,722	483,436
00	298,981	298,260	31	41,425	34,505
01	226,763	225,827	32	190,580	193,042
02	326,712	334,679	33	64,358	53,807
03	340,106	365,001	34	56,226	56,388
04	358,431	353,860	35	456,487	456,599
05	424,451	422,814	36	106,811	100,708
06	387,276	382,802	37	58,493	53,948
07	336,624	361,480	38	160,284	153,417
08	460,034	464,478	39	41,524	35,313
09	278,214	278,749	40	488,974	468,860
10	465,420	454,914	41	34,131	27,978
11	241,288	239,976	42	128,061	114,218
12	536,736	497,447	43	42,554	37,417
13	233,670	237,858	44	31,944	29,124
14	307,795	311,337	45	421,564	375,617
15	341,289	313,862	46	53,474	44,924
16	279,964	297,639	47	37,203	33,386
17	175,761	205,613	48	114,038	95,954
18	360,721	323,311	49	20,889	17,097
19	149,882	142,261	50	399,985	360,416
20	341,820	380,595	51	24,434	16,376
21	157,603	128,481	52	76,452	57,743
22	283,887	263,998	53	27,065	19,034
23	155,438	136,543	54	24,457	21,119
24	143,391	134,049	55	226,499	217,125
25	417,284	441,091	56	37,164	29,450
26	159,294	135,321	57	18,336	14,792
27	116,123	103,494	58	48,812	45,508
28	248,181	243,942	59	10,714	8,567
29	55,782	49,646			

C-5: SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age	Population		Age	Population	
	M	F		M	F
1	2	3	1	2	3
60	272,961	292,463	80	42,712	46,363
61	11,408	10,285	81	2,470	1,357
62	39,991	36,517	82	3,738	3,024
63	11,059	9,803	83	1,049	768
64	9,639	7,867	84	955	537
			85	9,450	8,451
65	127,816	146,674	86	1,221	606
66	11,277	10,388	87	567	540
67	8,806	7,545	88	719	787
68	18,472	20,000	89	360	291
69	4,765	4,837	90	6,592	7,161
			91	203	119
70	126,241	156,280	92	652	524
71	4,538	3,658	93	141	79
72	18,629	17,261	94	38	20
73	4,492	3,537	95	1,406	2,354
74	3,599	2,484	96	240	62
			97	181	123
75	45,559	53,755	98	288	241
76	5,613	4,275	99	339	121
77	2,441	1,528	100+	2,019	2,448
78	6,596	6,084	Age not stated	4,228	2,953
79	1,733	1,120			

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	13,309,786	13,060,485	11,636,404	11,623,580	1,673,382	1,436,905
0—4	1,550,994	1,577,627	1,364,326	1,189,994	186,668	187,633
5—9	1,886,598	1,910,323	1,677,117	1,704,332	209,481	205,991
10—14	1,784,910	1,741,533	1,581,303	1,551,036	203,607	190,497
15—19	1,307,618	1,282,686	1,130,089	1,129,453	177,529	153,234
20—24	1,082,138	1,043,666	915,192	912,249	166,947	131,417
25—29	996,664	973,494	847,489	849,567	149,175	123,926
30—34	798,310	821,177	679,629	724,321	118,681	96,856
35—39	823,599	799,985	703,645	710,047	119,954	89,938
40—44	725,665	677,596	625,713	611,324	99,951	66,272
45—49	644,167	566,978	566,138	516,737	78,029	50,242
50—54	552,392	474,685	492,124	433,911	60,268	40,775
55—59	341,525	315,442	308,721	291,476	32,804	23,966
60—64	345,057	356,935	315,528	325,811	29,530	31,124
65—69	171,135	189,444	157,247	173,903	13,888	15,540
70—74	157,499	183,219	143,673	166,994	13,826	16,225
75—79	61,942	66,761	56,772	61,357	5,170	5,404
80—84	50,924	52,049	46,573	47,465	4,351	4,584
85—89	12,318	10,675	10,986	9,609	1,331	1,066
90—94	7,626	7,904	6,957	6,954	669	950
95—99	2,455	2,902	2,187	2,679	268	222
100+	2,020	2,449	1,858	2,165	162	284
Age not stated	4,228	2,953	3,136	2,196	1,093	757

D-1 : POPULATION CLASSIFIED

Birth Place	Rural or Urban Status of Birth Place	Place of Enumeration		
		Total		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population		26,370,270	13,309,786	13,060,485
A. Born in India	Total	26,281,892	13,261,149	13,020,744
	Rural	23,979,489	12,062,991	11,916,498
	Urban	2,291,240	1,194,998	1,096,242
I. Within the State of Enumeration	Total	25,563,493	12,942,326	12,621,167
	Rural	23,442,254	11,829,158	11,613,096
	Urban	2,111,768	1,110,966	1,000,801
1. Born in Place of Enumeration	Total	18,258,413	11,143,548	7,114,865
	Rural	16,610,728	10,231,321	6,379,407
	Urban	1,647,684	912,227	735,457
2. Born elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Total	5,956,349	1,259,828	4,696,522
	Rural	5,706,094	1,165,598	4,540,496
	Urban	244,034	93,322	150,711
3. Born in other District of the State	Total	1,348,731	5389,51	809,781
	Rural	1,125,431	432,239	693,192
	Urban	220,049	105,417	114,632
II. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration*	Total	718,400	318,822	399,577
	Rural	537,235	233,833	303,402
	Urban	179,473	84,032	95,441
Andhra Pradesh	Total	140,765	60,831	79,935
	Rural	97,494	41,102	56,392
	Urban	43,036	19,608	23,428
Bihar	Total	200,271	94,825	105,445
	Rural	161,789	76,543	85,246
	Urban	38,073	18,095	19,977
Madhya Pradesh	Total	127,803	42,806	84,996
	Rural	109,713	35,276	74,438
	Urban	17,670	7,329	10,341
Rajasthan	Total	11,065	6,838	4,227
	Rural	5,696	3,590	2,106
	Urban	5,349	3,228	2,121
Uttar Pradesh	Total	21,598	13,875	7,723
	Rural	15,044	9,885	5,159
	Urban	6,527	3,964	2,564
West Bengal	Total	159,755	69,098	90,657
	Rural	117,558	51,291	66,267
	Urban	41,972	17,682	24,290
B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) †		88,175	48,528	39,647
Bangladesh		65,542	34,648	30,894
Burma		1,900	821	1,079
Nepal		5,714	4,652	1,062
Pakistan		14,641	8,205	6,435
Sri Lanka		..	..	..

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

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

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

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

BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Place Of Enumeration					
Rural			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11
23,259,983	11,636,404	11,623,580	3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905
23,195,300	11,602,466	11,592,834	3,086,593	1,658,683	1,427,910
22,911,756	11,503,277	11,408,480	1,067,733	559,715	508,018
273,962	96,934	177,028	2,017,278	1,098,065	919,213
22,810,234	11,463,347	11,346,887	2,753,259	1,478,979	1,274,280
22,583,223	11,387,573	11,195,650	859,031	441,585	417,446
218,358	74,024	144,333	1,893,410	1,036,942	856,468
16,610,728	10,231,321	6,379,407	1,647,684	912,227	735,457
16,610,728	10,231,321	6,379,407	1,647,684	912,227	735,457
..	..	..	1,647,684	912,227	735,457
5,345,161	969,130	4,376,031	611,188	290,698	320,490
5,192,750	923,006	4,269,745	513,344	242,592	270,752
146,433	45,361	101,072	97,601	47,961	49,639
854,344	262,896	591,448	494,387	276,054	218,332
779,744	233,246	546,498	345,687	198,993	146,694
71,925	28,664	43,262	148,124	76,754	71,371
385,066	139,119	245,947	333,333	179,703	153,630
328,534	115,704	212,830	208,701	118,129	90,572
55,604	22,909	32,695	123,869	61,123	62,746
60,691	22,272	38,418	80,075	38,558	41,516
49,611	17,616	31,995	47,883	23,486	24,397
11,061	4,656	6,404	31,975	14,952	17,024
101,009	38,113	62,896	99,262	56,713	42,549
88,545	32,961	55,588	73,240	43,582	29,658
12,256	5,072	7,184	25,817	13,024	12,793
99,509	29,819	69,690	28,293	12,987	15,306
90,577	26,199	64,378	19,136	9,077	10,060
8,551	3,438	5,113	9,118	3,891	5,227
1,869	1,288	582	9,196	5,550	3,646
1,073	729	344	4,624	2,861	1,762
796	558	238	4,553	2,670	1,883
3,362	1,999	1,363	18,236	11,876	6,360
2,734	1,665	1,069	12,311	8,220	4,090
628	334	294	5,899	3,630	2,270
103,292	1,999	1,363	18,236	11,876	6,360
86,695	1,665	1,069	12,311	8,220	4,090
628	334	294	5,899	3,630	2,270
64,625	33,938	30,688	23,350	14,590	8,960
51,978	26,812	25,166	13,564	7,837	5,728
511	185	327	1,389	637	752
397	315	81	5,318	4,337	981
11,720	6,607	5,113	2,921	1,599	1,322
..

D-2 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	All Areas			Place of
		P	M	F	
		3	4	5	
1	2				
Total		8,332,212	2,245,399	6,086,813	
A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India	Total	8,300,365	2,227,409	6,072,956	
	Rural	7,495,594	1,835,701	5,659,893	
	Urban	791,616	387,794	403,822	
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration.	Total	7,577,657	1,898,785	5,678,872	
	Rural	6,977,233	1,614,365	5,362,867	
	Urban	589,970	281,945	308,025	
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration.	Total	6,237,684	1,366,486	4,871,198	
	Rural	5,919,750	1,230,542	4,689,208	
	Urban	310,744	134,891	175,853	
2. In other districts of state of enumeration.	Total	1,339,973	532,299	807,674	
	Rural	1,057,483	383,823	673,660	
	Urban	279,226	147,053	132,172	
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration.*	Total	722,709	328,624	394,084	
	Rural	518,361	221,336	297,025	
	Urban	201,646	105,849	95,797	
Andhra Pradesh	Total	127,817	53,884	73,933	
	Rural	87,694	34,845	52,849	
	Urban	39,844	18,896	20,948	
Bihar	Total	194,999	93,110	101,889	
	Rural	148,963	69,031	79,932	
	Urban	45,654	23,901	21,753	
Madhya Pradesh	Total	144,724	52,651	92,072	
	Rural	123,893	43,010	80,883	
	Urban	19,450	8,943	10,507	
Rajasthan	Total	10,195	6,033	4,162	
	Rural	5,304	3,171	2,133	
	Urban	4,891	2,862	2,029	
Uttar Pradesh	Total	19,899	12,734	7,165	
	Rural	13,082	8,229	4,853	
	Urban	6,817	4,505	2,312	
West Bengal	Total	169,875	80,463	89,412	
	Rural	112,946	49,496	63,450	
	Urban	56,604	30,784	25,820	
Countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR)†		31,558	17,798	13,760	
Bangladesh		16,518	8,692	7,827	
Burma		2,255	1,255	1,000	
Nepal		2,599	2,041	558	
Pakistan		9,791	5,573	4,218	
Sri Lanka		21	21	..	

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Enumeration

Rural			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11
6,838,212	1,469,509	5,368,703	1,494,001	775,890	718,110
6,816,784	1,457,701	5,359,084	1,483,581	769,708	713,873
6,480,474	1,318,140	5,162,334	1,015,120	517,561	497,558
324,648	136,505	188,143	466,968	251,289	215,679
6,420,372	1,307,611	5,112,761	1,157,285	591,174	566,111
6,151,009	1,201,539	4,949,470	826,224	412,826	413,398
259,757	104,081	155,676	330,213	177,864	152,349
5,575,422	1,051,023	4,524,399	662,262	315,463	346,799
5,394,848	985,977	4,408,871	524,902	244,565	280,337
173,644	64,101	109,543	137,100	70,790	66,310
844,950	256,588	588,362	495,023	275,711	219,312
756,161	215,562	540,599	301,321	168,261	133,061
86,112	39,980	46,137	193,113	107,073	86,040
396,413	150,090	246,323	326,296	178,534	147,762
329,465	116,600	212,865	188,896	104,736	84,161
64,891	32,424	32,467	136,755	73,426	63,329
57,324	20,423	36,901	70,493	33,461	37,032
46,887	15,718	31,169	40,808	19,127	21,680
10,355	4,663	5,692	29,490	14,233	15,256
97,133	36,817	60,317	97,866	56,294	41,572
82,458	29,999	52,459	66,504	39,032	27,473
14,428	6,718	7,710	31,226	17,184	14,042
111,120	36,165	74,955	33,604	16,487	17,117
102,800	32,822	69,978	21,093	10,188	10,905
6,959	2,664	4,295	12,491	6,279	6,212
21,564	979	585	8,631	5,054	3,577
1,026	559	467	4,278	2,612	1,666
538	420	118	4,353	2,442	1,911
3,344	1,980	1,364	16,556	10,754	5,801
2,392	1,366	1,026	10,691	6,864	3,827
952	614	338	5,865	3,891	1,974
110,302	45,144	65,158	59,573	35,320	24,253
85,531	32,035	53,495	27,416	17,461	9,954
24,525	12,984	11,541	32,080	17,800	14,279
21,345	11,768	9,577	10,212	6,030	4,183
11,695	5,980	5,715	4,823	2,712	2,111
861	592	269	1,394	663	731
267	183	84	2,332	1,858	474
8,464	4,974	3,489	1,327	598	729
..	..	..	21	21	..

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason	
		P	M	F	Employment	
					M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	Total	8,332,212	2,245,399	6,086,813	519,116	74,839
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	8,300,365	2,227,409	6,072,956	516,016	74,622
	Rural	7,495,594	1,835,701	5,659,893	363,541	52,352
	Urban	791,616	387,794	403,822	151,658	22,190
I. Within state of enumeration	Total	7,577,657	1,898,785	5,678,872	423,598	64,402
	Rural	6,977,233	1,614,365	5,362,867	313,014	46,566
	Urban	589,970	281,945	308,025	110,004	17,755
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	6,237,684	1,366,486	4,871,198	235,655	39,937
	Rural	5,919,750	1,230,542	4,689,208	192,027	32,461
	Urban	310,744	134,891	175,853	43,478	7,421
2. In other districts of state	Total	1,339,973	532,299	807,674	187,943	24,465
	Rural	1,057,483	383,823	673,660	120,987	14,105
	Urban	279,226	147,053	132,172	66,526	10,334
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration*	Total	722,709	328,624	394,084	92,417	10,220
	Rural	518,361	221,336	297,025	50,527	5,786
	Urban	201,646	105,849	95,797	41,653	4,434
Andhra Pradesh	Total	127,817	53,884	73,933	15,550	1,756
	Rural	87,694	34,845	52,849	7,868	828
	Urban	89,844	18,896	20,948	7,622	928
Bihar	Total	194,999	93,110	101,889	34,001	4,364
	Rural	148,963	69,031	79,932	23,690	3,155
	Urban	45,654	23,901	21,753	10,311	1,209
Madhya Pradesh	Total	144,724	52,651	92,072	7,152	1,089
	Rural	123,893	43,010	80,883	4,033	713
	Urban	19,450	8,943	10,507	3,100	377
Rajasthan	Total	10,195	6,033	4,162	906	38
	Rural	5,304	3,171	2,133	423	..
	Urban	4,891	2,862	2,029	484	38
Uttar Pradesh	Total	19,899	12,734	7,165	4,669	261
	Rural	13,082	8,229	4,853	2,929	193
	Urban	6,817	4,505	2,312	1,740	68
West Bengal	Total	169,875	80,463	89,412	19,167	1,297
	Rural	112,946	49,496	63,450	6,505	505
	Urban	56,604	30,784	25,820	12,601	792
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		31,558	17,798	13,760	2,967	181
C. Other Countries		289	192	97	133	35

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

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

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

AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—ALL AREAS

for Migration

Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
128,590	32,676	777,156	776,914	119,744	4,767,032	700,793	435,353
128,531	32,657	769,755	769,912	119,729	4,763,977	693,379	431,788
108,657	27,241	658,383	617,012	114,566	4,585,471	590,555	377,818
19,741	5,356	109,978	151,491	5,003	171,424	101,414	53,360
124,211	30,977	658,244	648,181	114,373	4,550,419	578,358	384,892
106,154	26,334	574,455	536,346	110,065	4,409,583	510,677	344,038
18,007	4,583	83,332	111,278	4,148	134,120	66,453	40,289
91,149	23,399	498,592	443,016	98,437	4,057,236	442,651	307,610
82,087	21,044	456,323	392,563	95,551	3,959,627	404,554	283,513
9,062	2,335	42,002	50,220	2,767	92,242	37,582	23,634
33,062	7,578	159,652	205,165	15,935	493,183	135,707	77,283
24,067	5,290	118,132	143,783	14,514	449,956	106,123	60,525
8,944	2,247	41,331	61,058	1,381	41,878	28,871	16,656
4,320	1,680	111,510	1,21,731	5,356	213,558	115,020	46,896
2,503	906	83,928	80,665	4,501	175,888	79,878	33,780
1,735	774	26,646	40,214	855	37,304	34,961	13,071
860	396	18,180	23,694	1,202	37,654	18,092	10,432
464	248	12,878	14,710	990	29,979	12,645	7,084
396	148	5,241	8,929	213	7,616	5,424	3,326
1,626	596	28,424	33,105	934	54,202	28,126	9,622
1,027	321	21,847	23,178	799	46,119	21,669	7,159
599	275	6,456	9,827	135	8,002	6,400	2,440
263	177	25,297	24,309	1,533	56,147	18,406	10,351
244	141	21,643	19,229	1,472	51,967	15,617	8,834
19	36	3,017	4,521	61	4,056	2,746	1,517
22	18	1,665	1,902	..	1,333	3,440	871
..	..	668	755	..	793	2,080	585
22	18	996	1,147	..	540	1,360	286
162	38	2,351	4,204	81	2045	5,472	616
120	19	1,654	2,983	61	1,273	3,465	385
42	20	696	1,221	20	772	2006	232
678	302	28,413	23,949	1,309	52,076	30,897	11,788
283	157	22,040	14,684	1,081	39,867	19,588	8,236
313	145	6,352	9,206	228	12,127	11,290	3,551
59	19	7,401	6,981	15	3,033	7,355	3,545
..	...	..	21	..	21	59	20

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of Last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason	
					Employment	
		P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	Total	1,494,001	775,890	718,110	325,989	37,669
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	1,483,581	769,708	713,873	323,358	37,493
	Rural	1,015,120	517,561	497,558	210,636	23,095
	Urban	466,968	251,289	215,679	112,327	14,358
I. Within state of enumeration	Total	1,157,285	591,174	566,111	251,201	31,005
	Rural	826,224	412,826	413,398	172,200	19,449
	Urban	330,213	177,864	152,349	78,801	11,516
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	662,262	315,463	346,799	117,286	15,444
	Rural	524,902	244,565	280,337	90,936	11,617
	Urban	137,100	70,790	66,310	26,283	3,812
2. In other districts of state	Total	495,023	275,711	219,312	133,915	15,562
	Rural	301,321	168,261	133,061	81,264	7,832
	Urban	193,113	107,073	86,040	52,518	7,704
II. States in India beyond state of enumeration*	Total	326,296	178,534	147,762	72,157	6,488
	Rural	188,896	104,736	84,161	38,436	3,645
	Urban	136,755	73,426	63,329	33,526	2,842
Andhra Pradesh	Total	70,493	33,461	37,032	12,987	1,430
	Rural	40,808	19,127	21,680	6,646	646
	Urban	29,490	14,233	15,256	6,301	784
Bihar	Total	97,866	56,294	41,572	25,567	2,536
	Rural	66,504	39,032	27,473	17,032	1,830
	Urban	31,226	17,184	14,042	8,534	706
Madhya Pradesh	Total	33,604	16,487	17,117	5,328	634
	Rural	21,093	10,188	10,905	2,701	394
	Urban	12,491	6,279	6,212	2,608	239
Rajasthan	Total	8,631	5,054	3,577	681	38
	Rural	4,278	2,612	1,666	239	..
	Urban	4,353	2,442	1,911	442	38
Uttar Pradesh	Total	16,556	10,754	5,801	3,968	204
	Rural	10,691	6,864	3,827	2,433	136
	Urban	5,865	3,891	1,974	1,535	68
West Bengal	Total	59,573	35,320	24,253	14,770	843
	Rural	27,416	17,461	9,954	5,135	345
	Urban	32,080	17,800	14,279	9,597	498
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		10,212	6,030	4,183	2,498	141
C. Other Countries		207	152	55	133	35

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

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

*Data are presented only in respect of these six States/UTs that contributed largest number of migrants.

AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—URBAN

for Migration

Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
55,174	16,427	189,666	290,740	7,236	281,242	197,824	92,031
55,155	16,427	188,632	289,091	7,221	279,991	195,343	90,870
41,229	12,377	117,194	182,248	5,636	216,906	142,866	62,933
13,876	4,051	71,170	106,495	1,585	62,861	52,331	27,915
52,472	15,535	147,540	220,971	6,283	227,665	133,677	70,934
39,665	12,007	93,869	144,593	5,045	186,431	102,047	50,918
12,758	3,528	53,545	76,221	1,238	41,068	31,522	20,016
30,884	10,423	82,252	109,965	4,965	168,336	80,076	42,632
25,278	8,789	59,506	81,655	4,051	145,837	64,795	32,439
5,607	1,635	22,706	28,274	914	2,2397	15,281	10,193
21,588	5,112	65,288	111,006	1,318	59,329	53,601	28,302
14,387	3,219	34,363	62,938	994	40,594	37,252	18,479
7,151	1,894	30,839	47,947	324	18,672	16,241	9,824
2,682	892	41,092	68,120	938	52,326	61,666	19,936
1,564	369	23,326	37,655	591	30,475	40,819	12,016
1,118	523	17,625	30,274	347	21,792	20,809	7,899
541	255	8,664	15,320	354	14,098	10,915	5,929
248	147	5,052	8,291	223	9,051	6,958	3,544
293	107	3,552	6,974	130	5,028	3,957	2,363
1,199	327	12,179	20,318	156	13,793	17,192	4,599
680	147	7,790	13,090	121	9,228	13,409	3,178
520	180	4,330	7,190	35	4,545	3,765	1,421
143	39	4,738	8,006	36	5,462	6,240	2,975
124	39	2,738	4,717	36	3,320	4,589	2,434
19	..	2,001	3,289	..	2,142	1,651	541
22	18	1,448	1,704	..	1,068	2,903	749
..	..	588	596	..	548	1,785	522
22	18	860	1,108	..	520	1,118	227
121	20	1,896	3,711	..	1,380	4,768	487
101	..	1,389	2,668	..	728	2,940	295
20	20	507	1,043	..	652	1,828	192
258	100	7,298	10,959	277	9,111	12,717	3,241
163	15	3,950	4,676	153	3,729	8,050	1,190
94	85	3,348	6,263	124	5,382	4,638	2,051
19	..	1,034	1,649	15	1,251	2,462	1,141
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20

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

Last Residence	Rural or Urban Status of last Residence	Total Migrants			Reason	
		P	M	F	Employment	
					M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	Total	6,838,212	1,469,509	5,368,703	193,127	37,170
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	6,816,784	1,457,701	5,359,084	192,658	37,130
	Rural	6,480,474	1,318,140	5,162,334	152,905	29,257
	Urban	324,648	136,505	188,143	39,330	7,832
I. Within state of enumeration	Total	6,420,372	1,307,611	5,112,761	172,397	33,397
	Rural	6,151,009	1,201,539	4,949,470	140,814	27,117
	Urban	259,757	104,081	155,676	31,203	6,240
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Total	5,575,422	1,051,023	4,524,399	118,369	24,493
	Rural	5,394,848	985,977	4,408,871	101,091	20,843
	Urban	173,644	64,101	109,543	17,195	3,609
2. In other districts of state	Total	844,950	256,588	588,362	54,028	8,904
	Rural	756,161	215,562	540,599	39,723	6,273
	Urban	86,112	39,980	46,133	14,008	2,630
II. States in India beyond state of enumeration*	Total	396,413	150,090	246,323	20,260	3,732
	Rural	329,465	116,600	212,865	12,091	2,140
	Urban	64,891	32,424	32,467	8,127	1,592
Andhra Pradesh	Total	57,324	20,423	36,901	2,563	326
	Rural	46,887	15,718	31,169	1,222	182
	Urban	10,355	4,663	5,692	1,321	144
Bihar	Total	97,133	36,817	60,317	8,434	1,829
	Rural	82,458	29,999	52,459	6,657	1,326
	Urban	14,428	6,718	7,710	1,776	503
Madhya Pradesh	Total	111,120	36,165	74,955	1,824	456
	Rural	102,800	32,822	69,978	1,332	318
	Urban	6,959	2,664	4,295	491	138
Rajasthan	Total	1,564	979	585	225	..
	Rural	1,026	559	467	183	..
	Urban	538	420	118	42	..
Uttar Pradesh	Total	3,344	1,980	1,364	701	57
	Rural	2,392	1,366	1,026	497	57
	Urban	952	614	338	205	..
West Bengal	Total	110,302	45,144	65,158	4,396	454
	Rural	85,531	32,035	53,495	1,370	160
	Urban	24,525	12,984	11,541	3,004	294
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		21,345	11,768	9,577	469	40
C. Other countries		82	40	42	..	..

NOTE : (i) In item 'A' and its sub-parts, place of last residence unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in total.
(ii) Total includes persons who last resided in countries beyond Asia and unclassifiable countries.
(*) Data are presented only in respect of these six States/UTs that contribute largest number of migrants.

AND REASON FOR MIGRATION—RURAL

for Migration

Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
73,416	16,249	587,490	486,173	112,508	4,485,790	502,969	343,322
73,377	16,230	581,123	480,821	112,508	4,483,986	498,036	340,918
67,428	14,864	541,188	434,764	108,930	4,368,565	447,688	314,884
5,865	1,306	38,808	44,997	3,418	108,564	49,083	25,445
71,739	15,442	510,704	427,210	108,090	4,322,754	444,681	313,958
66,490	14,327	480,586	391,753	105,020	4,223,152	408,630	293,120
5,249	1,055	29,788	35,057	2,910	93,052	34,932	20,273
60,265	12,976	416,340	333,051	93,473	3,888,900	362,576	264,978
56,809	12,255	396,817	310,908	91,501	3,813,790	339,759	251,074
3,456	701	19,296	21,946	1,853	69,845	22,301	13,441
11,474	2,466	94,364	94,159	14,617	433,854	82,105	48,980
9,680	2,072	83,769	80,845	13,519	409,363	68,871	42,046
1,793	354	10,492	13,110	1,057	23,206	12,630	6,832
1,638	788	70,419	53,611	4,418	161,232	53,355	26,959
939	537	60,602	43,010	3,910	145,413	39,058	21,764
616	251	9,020	9,940	508	15,512	14,152	5,172
320	142	9,516	8,374	849	23,556	7,177	4,503
216	101	7,827	6,419	767	20,928	5,687	3,540
104	41	1,689	1,956	82	2,589	1,467	963
427	268	16,245	12,787	777	40,409	10,934	5,023
347	174	14,057	10,088	678	36,891	8,259	3,981
79	95	2,127	2,637	99	3,456	2,636	1,019
120	138	20,558	16,302	1,497	50,684	12,166	7,375
120	102	18,905	14,512	1,435	48,647	11,028	6,400
..	36	1,017	1,232	61	1,914	1,095	976
..	..	217	198	..	266	537	122
..	..	80	159	..	246	296	63
..	..	137	39	..	20	242	59
40	19	454	493	81	665	704	130
18	19	265	316	61	544	525	90
22	..	189	177	20	121	178	40
420	202	21,115	12,990	1,032	42,965	18,180	8,547
119	142	18,090	10,008	928	36,139	11,528	7,047
218	60	3,005	2,943	104	6,744	6,653	1,500
40	19	6,367	5,332	..	1,783	4,893	2,404
..	..	..	21	..	21	40	..

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Christians	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	703,380	593,769	642,437	541,272	33,608	28,372	22,657	19,777
	10—11	12,737	9,007	12,346	8,741	290	186	59	38
	12—13	35,947	28,876	33,474	26,612	1,665	1,475	687	667
	14—15	182,502	151,508	168,822	139,627	9,368	8,128	3,664	3,164
	16—17	209,697	182,673	192,786	167,820	9,901	8,548	5,755	5,110
	18—19	134,884	115,545	121,347	104,133	6,329	5,128	6,117	5,230
	20—21	65,560	55,299	58,694	49,404	2,742	2,317	3,503	3,014
	22—23	15,556	14,717	13,791	13,084	449	410	979	904
	24+	13,333	11,977	11,577	10,390	539	502	1,051	939
Less than 20.	All Ages	40,945	40,299	37,420	36,845	2,312	2,263	1,057	1,035
	10—11	415	415	376	376	19	19	20	20
	12—13	3,258	3,230	2,992	2,963	212	212	35	35
	14—15	14,160	13,931	13,073	12,876	874	842	213	213
	16—17	15,677	15,477	14,287	14,087	797	797	493	493
	18—19	3,593	3,525	3,204	3,176	154	137	198	176
20—29.	All Ages	222,389	217,773	203,620	199,447	9,949	9,729	7,322	7,117
	10—11	1,808	1,749	1,730	1,671	18	18	18	18
	12—13	9,029	8,832	8,213	8,017	520	520	275	275
	14—15	50,814	49,327	46,449	45,074	2,920	2,848	1,234	1,194
	16—17	69,176	67,804	64,132	62,895	2,945	2,852	1,662	1,621
	18—19	49,485	48,588	45,525	44,732	1,961	1,944	1,820	1,733
	20—21	23,282	23,143	21,169	21,053	647	647	1,253	1,230
	22—23	7,756	7,716	7,085	7,045	195	195	377	377
24+	3,087	3,087	2,546	2,546	171	171	350	350	
30—39	All Ages	184,736	176,261	167,732	159,990	9,099	8,630	6,651	6,386
	10—11	2,939	2,877	2,865	2,803	74	74	..	..
	12—13	8,383	7,975	7,596	7,210	519	498	248	248
	14—15	48,550	45,784	44,770	42,127	2,489	2,387	1,076	1,055
	16—17	57,281	54,950	52,340	50,274	2,863	2,714	1,794	1,676
	18—19	35,354	33,949	31,625	30,335	1,643	1,578	1,682	1,631
	20—21	16,235	15,592	14,460	13,854	630	612	970	951
	22—23	4,680	4,536	4,155	4,049	169	130	282	282
	24+	5,885	5,748	5,210	5,087	172	172	441	427
40+	All Ages	255,100	159,275	233,455	144,828	12,247	7,751	7,627	5,240
	10—11	7,575	3,967	7,376	3,892	178	75	22	..
	12—13	15,230	8,817	14,627	8,402	414	246	129	109
	14—15	68,951	42,440	64,504	39,525	3,085	2,051	1,141	702
	16—17	67,469	44,370	61,934	40,492	3,297	2,185	1,805	1,319
	18—19	46,427	29,459	40,969	25,866	2,571	1,470	2,416	1,689
	20—21	26,042	16,563	23,065	14,497	1,464	1,057	1,280	833
	22—23	3,120	2,466	2,551	1,990	85	85	319	245
	24+	4,361	3,142	3,822	2,757	196	159	259	161

NOTE : 1. 'All Ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not stated'.
2. 'All Ages' under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.
3. 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and 'Other religions.'

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Religion							
		All Religions		Hindus		Muslims		Christians	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	All Ages	6,103,113	4,985,899	5,847,979	4,778,139	60,345	49,927	100,580	85,772
	10—11	71,333	52,189	69,080	50,266	927	729	209	209
	12—13	236,457	194,710	226,762	186,306	3,215	2,637	1,352	1,274
	14—15	1,738,968	1,428,973	1,684,024	1,383,223	18,012	15,283	13,630	11,766
	16—17	1,841,592	1,563,828	1,780,815	1,512,520	15,626	13,116	22,436	19,847
	18—19	1,166,650	960,554	1,111,632	915,399	11,190	9,380	27,663	24,113
	20—21	631,320	475,347	589,950	444,196	6,220	4,672	20,857	16,510
	22—23	84,722	71,201	76,246	64,383	626	454	4,702	4,090
24+	93,110	73,138	83,200	65,013	722	541	5,002	4,283	
Less than 20.	All Ages	382,435	375,232	366,499	360,136	4,683	4,520	4,246	4,192
	10—11	4,552	4,457	4,165	4,069	100	100	..	..
	12—13	28,297	27,734	26,581	26,036	512	512	141	141
	14—15	141,505	138,899	135,941	133,605	1,934	1,852	1,211	1,157
	16—17	145,542	143,960	140,192	138,742	1,435	1,415	1,714	1,714
	18—19	29,037	28,876	27,878	27,736	199	179	717	717
20—29.	All Ages	1,653,203	1,614,053	1,581,200	1,544,920	16,427	16,020	29,356	28,770
	10—11	13,761	13,330	12,988	12,594	203	203	138	138
	12—13	67,604	66,052	64,278	62,921	972	886	579	579
	14—15	434,172	424,245	418,477	408,992	4,831	4,792	4,039	3,929
	16—17	562,872	551,855	543,169	532,685	4,961	4,860	7,380	7,28
	18—19	356,705	349,106	340,321	333,356	2,971	2,910	8,908	8,822
	20—21	127,833	125,211	119,291	116,888	839	839	4,750	4,750
	22—23	25,210	24,862	22,857	22,567	237	237	1,423	1,365
24+	10,090	9,948	9,053	8,976	40	40	538	538	
30—39.	All Ages	1,424,950	1,343,471	1,363,165	1,285,528	14,138	13,499	24,001	23,008
	10—11	13,619	12,791	13,299	12,509	100	100	53	53
	12—13	52,533	49,356	50,487	47,456	573	553	339	339
	14—15	423,188	399,965	409,584	387,079	4,540	4,402	3,589	3,433
	16—17	447,234	421,848	431,853	407,367	3,934	3,701	5,444	5,262
	18—19	269,932	255,024	255,826	241,813	2,816	2,668	7,051	6,665
	20—21	131,327	124,722	122,178	116,140	1,363	1,283	4,215	4,039
	22—23	21,468	20,646	19,289	18,602	98	79	1,095	1,057
	24+	26,741	25,635	23,657	22,727	155	155	1,552	1,536
40+	All Ages	2,641,880	1,652,678	2,536,470	1,587,089	25,098	15,887	42,976	29,802
	10—11	39,401	21,611	38,628	21,094	524	326	18	18
	12—13	88,024	51,569	85,415	49,894	1,158	686	293	216
	14—15	739,940	465,762	719,857	453,445	6,708	4,237	4,792	3,250
	16—17	685,784	446,025	665,441	433,585	5,295	3,140	7,898	5,643
	18—19	510,833	327,425	487,463	312,371	5,204	3,622	10,987	7,909
	20—21	372,121	225,414	348,442	211,168	4,019	2,550	11,891	7,720
	22—23	38,045	25,693	34,100	23,214	291	138	2,184	1,668
	24+	56,279	37,556	50,491	33,311	526	346	2,912	2,209

Notes :—

1. 'All Ages' under column 1 includes 'Age not stated'.
2. 'All Ages' under column 2 includes 'Age at marriage not stated' and 'Age at marriage less than 10 years'.
3. 'All Religions' includes 'Religion not stated' and 'Other religions'.

F-2 PART A : EVER MARRIED AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterate	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	All Ages	703,380	593,769	419,675	327,987
	10—11	12,737	9,007	9,050	6,043
	12—13	35,947	28,876	23,507	17,818
	14—15	182,502	151,508	120,396	94,463
	16—17	209,697	182,673	122,825	100,200
	18—19	134,884	115,545	74,646	58,223
	20—21	65,560	55,299	36,864	27,827
	22—23	15,556	14,717	4,985	4,318
	24+	13,333	11,977	5,941	4,875
Less than 20	All Ages	40,945	40,299	23,906	23,434
	10—11	415	415	220	220
	12—13	3,258	3,230	2,300	2,272
	14—15	14,160	13,931	9,075	8,914
	16—17	15,677	15,477	8,479	8,327
	18—19	3,593	3,525	1,700	1,650
20—29	All Ages	222,389	217,773	101,343	98,148
	10—11	1,808	1,749	1,225	1,166
	12—13	9,029	8,832	5,100	5,001
	14—15	50,814	49,327	28,745	27,700
	16—17	69,176	67,804	32,308	31,290
	18—19	49,485	48,588	19,753	19,157
	20—21	23,282	23,143	8,039	7,943
	22—23	7,756	7,716	1,771	1,771
	24+	3,087	3,087	699	699
30—39	All Ages	184,736	176,261	104,637	98,071
	10—11	2,939	2,877	2,078	2,037
	12—13	8,383	7,975	5,131	4,850
	14—15	48,550	45,784	30,058	27,907
	16—17	57,281	54,950	32,507	30,772
	18—19	35,354	33,949	19,071	17,970
	20—21	16,235	15,592	8,349	7,769
	22—23	4,680	4,536	1,349	1,224
	24+	5,885	5,748	2,381	2,285
40+	All Ages	255,100	159,275	189,639	108,232
	10—11	7,575	3,967	5,528	2,620
	12—13	15,230	8,817	10,930	5,675
	14—15	68,951	42,440	52,493	29,916
	16—17	67,469	44,370	49,472	29,773
	18—19	46,427	29,459	34,121	19,446
	20—21	26,042	16,563	20,476	12,114
	22—23	3,120	2,466	1,864	1,322
	24+	4,361	3,142	2,861	1,891

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'.

BY PRESENT AGE, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—URBAN

Educational Level							
Literate but below Middle		Middle but below Matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and above	
Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
145,663	131,901	67,648	64,909	55,373	54,018	15,022	14,954
2,828	2,255	668	518	191	191	..	..
8,639	7,487	2,713	2,501	1,014	994	75	75
41,758	37,682	14,761	14,010	5,192	4,980	395	373
47,387	43,976	23,203	22,587	15,345	15,020	938	891
26,142	23,993	15,598	15,238	16,095	15,688	2,403	2,403
8,955	8,039	5,829	5,708	9,768	9,582	4,143	4,143
2,162	2,070	1,516	1,495	3,397	3,337	3,497	3,497
1,272	1,043	863	802	2,420	2,420	2,838	2,838
9,044	8,931	4,942	4,903	2,959	2,937	95	95
142	142	53	53	..	..	..	..
650	650	214	214	79	79	15	15
3,151	3,082	1,492	1,492	442	442	..	..
3,588	3,580	2,011	1,993	1,579	1,557	20	20
555	537	686	686	632	632	19	19
52,559	51,664	30,017	29,755	29,875	29,610	8,596	8,596
435	435	56	56	93	93	..	..
2,582	2,507	882	859	406	406	59	59
13,929	13,625	5,698	5,605	2,235	2,191	207	207
17,654	17,398	10,927	10,892	7,830	7,765	458	458
10,905	10,725	7,702	7,657	9,651	9,576	1,473	1,473
3,505	3,485	2,892	2,892	5,976	5,953	2,870	2,870
1,357	1,338	658	658	1,919	1,898	2,050	2,050
200	200	343	343	810	810	1,035	1,035
40,585	39,271	18,918	18,621	15,489	15,238	5,107	5,060
624	602	184	184	54	54	..	..
2,198	2,112	674	652	381	361	..	..
12,178	11,624	4,607	4,567	1,582	1,560	126	126
13,845	13,458	6,319	6,238	4,231	4,148	380	333
7,269	7,131	4,305	4,245	4,141	4,035	568	568
2,451	2,409	1,565	1,565	2,700	2,678	1,171	1,171
556	537	543	543	1,019	1,019	1,212	1,212
458	458	421	380	1,104	1,104	1,520	1,520
43,458	32,018	13,747	11,606	7,032	6,216	1,226	1,203
1,627	1,076	375	225	45	45	..	..
3,209	2,218	943	776	148	148	..	..
12,501	9,351	2,964	2,345	933	788	62	39
12,283	9,523	3,946	3,463	1,688	1,531	80	80
7,413	5,599	2,879	2,625	1,671	1,445	344	344
3,000	2,145	1,372	1,251	1,092	951	102	102
248	195	315	294	459	419	235	235
614	384	99	79	505	505	283	283

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

Present Age	Age at Marriage	Total		Illiterat	
		Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	All Ages	6,103,113	4,985,899	5,153,123	4,087,074
	10—11	71,333	52,189	60,476	42,800
	12—13	236,457	194,710	196,692	157,890
	14—15	1,738,968	1,428,973	1,479,904	1,185,064
	16—17	1,841,592	1,563,828	1,511,179	1,247,480
	18—19	1,166,650	960,554	978,523	781,292
	20—21	631,320	475,347	562,089	410,383
	22—23	84,722	71,201	73,919	60,829
	24+	93,110	73,138	86,312	66,820
Less than 20	All Ages	382,435	375,232	284,820	278,275
	10—11	4,552	4,457	3,810	3,714
	12—13	28,297	27,734	22,719	22,198
	14—15	141,505	138,899	108,004	105,672
	16—17	145,542	143,960	105,029	103,611
	18—19	29,037	28,876	20,722	20,561
20—29	All Ages	1,653,203	1,614,053	1,212,404	1,178,410
	10—11	13,761	13,330	10,502	10,132
	12—13	67,604	66,052	51,941	50,565
	14—15	434,172	424,245	328,603	320,071
	16—17	562,872	551,855	403,711	394,349
	18—19	356,705	349,106	253,509	246,892
	20—21	127,833	125,211	94,809	92,477
	22—23	25,210	24,862	19,034	18,746
	24+	10,090	9,948	8,276	8,133
30—39	All Ages	1,424,950	1,343,471	1,201,552	1,127,460
	10—11	13,619	12,791	10,851	10,139
	12—13	52,533	49,356	42,233	39,575
	14—15	423,188	399,965	358,028	336,981
	16—17	447,234	421,848	370,711	347,764
	18—19	269,932	255,024	228,566	214,891
	20—21	131,327	124,722	114,817	108,694
	22—23	21,468	20,646	18,979	18,176
	24+	26,741	25,635	24,074	22,987
40+	All Ages	2,641,880	1,652,678	2,453,900	1,502,643
	10—11	39,401	21,611	35,313	18,815
	12—13	88,024	51,569	79,799	45,551
	14—15	739,940	465,762	685,145	422,278
	16—17	685,784	446,025	631,647	401,696
	18—19	510,833	327,425	475,623	298,868
	20—21	372,121	225,414	352,444	209,212
	22—23	38,045	25,693	35,906	23,906
	24+	56,279	37,556	53,962	35,699

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'

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—RURAL

Educational Level							
Literate but below Middle		Middle but below Matric		Matric but below Graduate		Graduate and Above	
Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married	Ever Married	Currently Married
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
763,095	715,952	136,566	133,202	47,055	46,424	3,274	3,247
9,875	8,488	942	860	41	41	..	..
35,187	32,409	3,998	3,858	554	554	27	..
221,828	207,460	31,372	30,660	5,720	5,643	145	145
265,254	252,425	50,358	49,300	14,474	14,295	328	328
142,384	134,286	31,368	30,748	13,766	13,618	609	609
50,668	46,854	10,445	10,068	7,226	7,151	891	891
6,275	5,957	1,801	1,711	2,181	2,158	546	546
4,145	3,704	1,208	1,188	1,037	1,018	408	408
73,746	73,207	19,063	18,944	4,806	4,806	..	..
704	704	38	38	..	..	..	..
4,663	4,621	790	790	124	124	..	..
26,708	26,454	5,886	5,865	908	908	..	..
29,210	29,068	8,839	8,818	2,464	2,464	..	..
5,575	5,575	1,819	1,819	921	921	..	..
322,852	318,648	82,573	81,885	33,225	32,962	2,149	2,149
2,774	2,730	464	447	21	21	..	..
13,533	13,379	1,864	1,843	265	265	..	..
84,651	83,478	17,182	17,016	3,610	3,555	125	125
119,529	118,153	29,840	29,629	9,568	9,499	225	225
69,569	68,781	22,442	22,288	10,786	10,746	400	400
19,966	19,811	6,952	6,875	5,551	5,493	556	556
2,847	2,831	1,160	1,139	1,738	1,715	432	432
851	851	331	331	466	466	166	166
191,179	184,482	24,243	23,655	7,079	6,978	896	896
2,564	2,447	184	184	20	20	..	..
9,181	8,683	973	952	146	146	..	..
58,483	56,457	5,789	5,638	869	869	20	20
66,256	64,120	8,200	7,937	1,981	1,940	86	86
34,241	33,072	5,273	5,231	1,661	1,640	190	190
12,691	12,270	2,209	2,148	1,312	1,312	298	298
1,535	1,516	435	435	404	404	115	115
1,449	1,429	578	578	454	454	187	187
175,181	139,497	10,645	8,677	1,925	1,659	229	202
3,833	2,607	255	190	..	..	..	..
7,809	5,726	370	273	19	19	27	..
51,947	41,031	2,515	2,141	333	312	..	..
50,199	41,025	3,459	2,897	462	391	17	17
32,998	26,858	1,813	1,389	379	291	19	19
17,993	14,773	1,285	1,045	363	346	37	37
1,893	1,610	206	138	39	39	..	..
1,845	1,424	300	279	117	98	55	55

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

Presentage	Number of currently married women	Number of births last year	Last year's births of order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) All Religions					
All Ages	593,769	69,457	17,311	15,318	36,309
Less than 15	1,521	44	44	..	..
15-19	38,778	7,286	5,200	1,745	253
20-24	101,806	24,132	9,157	7,875	7,009
25-29	115,967	20,201	2,344	3,973	13,791
30-34	92,439	10,040	419	1,225	18,333
35-39	83,821	5,384	82	447	4,781
40-44	56,588	1,669	60	36	1,478
45-49	40,488	463	..	..	445
50+	62,199	239	6	17	215
(II) Hindus					
All Ages	541,272	62,355	15,766	14,110	31,992
Less than 15	1,334	44	44	..	..
15-19	35,511	6,679	4,743	1,613	236
20-24	93,212	21,765	8,315	7,198	6,117
25-29	106,235	18,514	2,153	3,714	12,556
30-34	83,650	8,706	364	1,127	7,153
35-39	76,340	4,677	82	405	4,116
40-44	51,117	1,424	60	36	1,247
45-49	36,759	367	..	..	350
50+	56,953	180	6	17	157
(III) Muslims					
All Ages	28,372	4,202	678	703	2,803
Less than 15	85	..	..	..	..
15-19	2,178	301	190	93	18
20-24	4,890	1,464	398	477	570
25-29	4,839	901	73	74	755
30-34	4,733	799	17	39	743
35-39	3,896	443	..	19	424
40-44	2,658	177	..	..	177
45-49	1,786	58	..	..	58
50+	3,307	59	..	..	58
(IV) Christians					
All Ages	19,777	2,522	761	464	1,283
Less than 15	102	..	..	..	..
15-19	933	306	267	39	..
20-24	2,981	723	357	199	167
25-29	4,135	707	98	186	422
30-34	3,325	459	38	40	381
35-39	3,061	222	..	..	222
40-44	2,236	68	..	..	54
45-49	1,448	38	..	..	38
50+	1,555	..	..	..	..

Notes: (i) 'All Ages' includes 'Age not stated'.
(ii) 'All Religions' include's Religion not stated' and 'Other religions'.
(iii) Column 3 includes births whose order was not stated.

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

Present age	Number of currently married women	Number of births last year	Last year's births of order		
			1	2	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) <i>All Religions</i>					
All Ages	4,985,899	567,182	142,731	114,830	304,470
Less than 15	17,217	473	395	78	..
15-19	358,015	59,025	45,519	10,842	2,143
20-24	803,897	177,788	73,523	57,854	44,999
25-29	810,156	148,724	17,171	32,713	97,899
30-34	686,808	89,935	3,790	8,590	77,013
35-39	656,663	54,994	1,248	3,168	49,849
40-44	529,771	23,230	513	903	21,384
45-49	416,741	8,202	235	420	7,181
50+	706,166	4,729	337	241	3,940
(ii) <i>Hindus</i>					
All Ages	4,778,139	539,999	136,898	109,386	288,704
Less than 15	16,453	473	395	78	..
15-19	343,684	56,623	43,746	10,268	2,087
20-24	769,225	169,968	70,599	55,301	42,694
25-29	775,694	141,842	16,318	31,313	93,288
30-34	657,336	85,194	3,604	7,997	73,052
35-39	628,192	51,690	1,189	2,923	46,869
40-44	508,445	22,287	494	844	20,517
45-49	399,918	7,469	216	420	6,465
50+	678,727	4,371	337	221	3,665
(iii) <i>Muslims</i>					
All Ages	49,927	7,076	1,091	1,308	4,617
Less than 15	201	..	..	..	..
15-19	4,319	746	525	201	20
20-24	8,236	1,971	445	682	842
25-29	7,785	1,541	79	242	1,218
30-34	6,575	1,229	20	101	1,109
35-39	6,925	923	21	40	862
40-44	5,141	281	..	41	241
45-49	3,927	203	..	..	203
50+	6,819	182	..	..	122
(iv) <i>Christians</i>					
All Ages	85,772	10,964	2,230	2,093	6,582
Less than 15	154	..	..	..	..
15-19	4,038	551	417	115	19
20-24	14,584	3,203	1,305	978	899
25-29	14,186	3,150	379	697	2,057
30-34	11,999	1,909	73	224	1,611
35-39	11,010	1,270	38	58	1,152
40-44	8,875	395	..	..	395
45-49	7,702	350	19	..	331
50+	13,225	138	..	19	118

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

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

Present Age	Total ever married women	Parity				Total Children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(I) All Religions								
All ages	703,380	87,677	104,855	106,608	387,869	2,326,307	1,223,615	1,102,691
Less than 15	1,521	1,194	123	..	..	123	64	59
15-19	39,425	20,491	13,297	3,799	838	23,538	12,105	11,433
20-24	103,426	22,739	33,705	26,139	19,427	152,505	77,458	75,047
25-29	118,963	10,545	18,462	26,916	62,190	316,804	162,682	154,122
30-34	95,532	6,264	7,818	14,811	66,113	340,982	175,051	165,930
35-39	89,204	4,702	5,590	9,954	58,514	374,705	196,080	178,625
40-44	65,677	4,163	4,322	6,052	50,819	298,516	158,500	140,016
45-49	49,971	3,258	3,450	4,134	38,775	236,689	125,715	110,974
50+	139,453	14,296	18,072	14,783	91,047	581,487	315,378	266,109
(II) Hindus								
All ages	642,437	80,617	97,280	98,214	3,61,137	2,107,065	1,107,920	999,145
Less than 15	1,334	1,046	123	..	..	123	64	59
15-19	36,086	18,674	12,358	3,497	711	21,593	11,108	10,485
20-24	94,674	20,963	31,177	24,176	17,229	138,107	69,987	68,120
25-29	108,946	9,442	16,951	24,776	57,127	289,911	148,368	141,543
30-34	86,428	5,788	7,067	13,334	59,796	305,672	156,655	149,017
35-39	81,304	4,322	5,328	9,371	61,853	337,193	176,640	160,554
40-44	59,616	3,959	3,970	5,414	45,983	268,909	142,679	126,231
45-49	45,622	3,028	3,339	3,887	35,110	213,301	112,992	100,309
50+	128,218	13,369	16,951	13,739	83,208	531,297	288,845	242,452
(III) Muslims								
All ages	33,608	3,931	3,757	4,082	21,312	131,629	69,727	61,902
Less than 15	85	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	2,227	1,239	519	225	109	1,312	693	619
20-24	4,948	761	1,503	1,331	1,437	9,298	4,870	4,428
25-29	5,001	326	561	857	3,155	15,984	8,684	7,290
30-34	4,915	268	292	479	3,876	21,973	11,493	10,480
35-39	4,184	213	122	212	3,638	21,989	11,348	10,641
40-44	2,974	113	158	343	2,362	15,799	8,358	7,442
45-49	2,090	152	55	78	1,804	12,943	7,021	5,922
50+	7,184	794	747	556	4,932	32,330	17,260	15,070
(IV) Christians								
All ages	22,657	2,465	3,363	3,614	12,689	72,749	38,009	34,740
Less than 15	102	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	955	477	381	78	20	595	304	291
20-24	3,081	781	1,005	569	584	4,115	2,108	2,007
25-29	4,242	551	893	1,051	1,669	9,409	4,774	4,635
30-34	3,458	143	459	813	1,961	11,001	5,533	5,467
35-39	3,193	148	98	293	2,640	13,486	7,141	6,345
40-44	2,509	91	194	231	1,992	11,271	6,149	5,122
45-49	1,746	59	56	148	1,387	7,870	4,272	3,598
50+	3,372	133	277	432	2,439	15,002	7,727	7,275

- Notes : (i) 'All ages' includes 'Age not stated.'
(ii) 'All religions,' includes 'Religion not stated' and 'Other religions.'
(iii) Column 2 includes ever married women with parity 'Not stated.'
(iv) Columns 7, 8 and 9 exclude children of ever married women with parity 'Notstated'

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

Present Age	Total ever married women	Parity				Total Children ever born		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(I) All Religions								
All Ages	6,103,113	798,849	840,247	855,741	3,562,187	20,880,412	10,863,766	10,016,646
Less than 15	17,636	15,467	909	139	..	1,187	524	663
15-19	364,799	216,019	111,006	24,633	5,578	178,037	91,462	86,575
20-24	819,904	201,605	278,453	199,272	131,674	1,127,998	576,821	551,177
25-29	833,298	86,449	131,488	198,484	412,255	2,138,896	1,090,125	1,048,772
30-34	718,372	47,898	61,232	107,110	499,012	2,542,433	1,298,856	1,243,576
35-39	706,578	40,483	42,305	70,912	550,176	3,024,945	1,534,940	1,470,005
40-44	608,719	35,867	36,721	53,301	480,283	2,813,834	1,461,182	1,352,653
45-49	515,070	31,092	32,646	43,723	404,924	2,456,117	1,290,761	1,165,356
50+	1,518,092	123,830	145,426	158,065	1,077,981	6,594,768	3,498,016	3,096,753
(II) Hindus								
All Ages	5,847,979	1,762,775	805,483	820,278	3,416,023	20,012,639	10,413,339	9,599,300
Less than 15	16,815	14,758	909	139	..	1,187	524	663
15-19	349,684	207,511	106,221	23,308	125,667	169,852	86,965	82,887
20-24	783,886	192,813	266,780	190,261	395,739	1,077,230	551,534	525,696
25-29	797,315	81,660	125,640	190,182	478,466	2,050,167	1,045,259	1,004,869
30-34	687,468	45,424	58,265	102,375	526,496	2,435,867	1,243,888	1,191,978
35-39	675,697	38,212	40,317	68,112	461,200	2,891,297	1,485,727	1,405,570
40-44	584,073	33,893	35,377	51,209	387,893	2,702,067	1,402,298	1,299,769
45-49	493,689	29,667	31,612	41,979	1,034,914	2,352,727	1,237,993	1,114,735
50+	1,458,708	118,699	140,301	152,612	..	6,330,049	3,358,031	2,972,018
(III) Muslims								
All Ages	60,345	7,571	6,756	7,832	37,320	232,607	121,149	111,457
Less than 15	201	201	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	4,482	2,668	1,154	402	121	2,361	1,405	956
20-24	8,456	1,681	2,332	2,356	2,008	14,272	6,965	7,307
25-29	7,971	821	743	1,499	4,733	24,185	12,026	12,159
30-34	6,790	341	262	847	5,260	27,977	14,816	13,161
35-39	7,348	240	363	363	6,345	39,351	21,345	18,006
40-44	5,831	306	226	483	4,797	31,762	16,850	14,912
45-49	4,671	222	205	406	3,761	25,299	13,003	12,296
50+	14,595	1,092	1,473	1,477	10,297	67,401	34,740	32,661
(IV) Christians								
All Ages	100,580	12,255	13,311	13,298	60,754	360,066	185,596	174,470
Less than 15	154	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	4,092	2,311	1,350	304	78	2,193	1,233	960
20-24	14,806	3,758	4,846	3,696	2,221	19,931	10,247	9,683
25-29	14,550	1,492	2,443	3,463	6,963	36,765	18,722	18,043
30-34	12,388	883	1,286	1,842	8,298	43,165	21,475	21,690
35-39	11,613	676	786	826	9,270	51,131	25,656	25,475
40-44	10,033	810	541	739	7,867	45,509	23,141	22,368
45-49	8,985	414	397	582	7,577	46,374	23,697	22,677
50+	23,958	1,774	1,661	1,846	18,481	114,998	61,424	53,574

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

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

Present Age	Total ever married women	Number of surviving children				Total surviving children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(I) All Religions								
All Ages	703,380	96,842	121,781	123,078	355,309	1,959,640	1,029,227	930,413
Less than 15	1,521	1,212	106	..	..	106	64	41
15-19	39,425	21,490	13,612	2,704	619	20,934	10,605	10,329
20-24	103,426	25,070	35,621	25,673	15,644	139,038	69,623	69,416
25-29	118,963	11,749	21,625	30,008	54,734	284,435	145,325	139,110
30-34	95,532	7,127	9,221	18,083	60,574	299,255	153,032	146,223
35-39	89,204	5,230	7,362	12,316	47,029	326,115	170,119	155,996
40-44	65,677	4,626	5,826	8,373	36,322	249,209	132,579	116,630
45-49	49,971	3,622	4,608	6,209	27,667	194,610	103,534	91,076
50+	139,453	16,690	23,758	19,691	57,806	445,126	243,888	201,238
(II) Hindus								
All Ages	642,437	89,197	112,600	113,015	322,435	1,774,080	931,478	842,601
Less than 15	1,334	1,063	106	..	..	106	64	41
15-19	36,086	19,635	12,591	2,486	527	19,181	9,685	9,497
20-24	94,674	23,080	32,979	23,635	10,766	126,147	63,075	63,071
25-29	108,946	10,586	19,782	27,697	50,232	260,307	132,510	127,797
30-34	86,428	6,614	8,334	16,235	54,800	267,915	136,823	131,093
35-39	81,304	4,787	7,013	11,445	57,628	293,333	153,048	140,285
40-44	57,616	4,400	5,325	7,475	42,036	224,322	119,469	104,853
45-49	45,622	3,370	4,437	5,756	31,802	174,920	92,717	82,203
50+	128,218	15,634	21,991	18,268	71,375	407,037	223,631	183,406
(III) Muslims								
All Ages	33,608	4,268	4,667	4,856	19,293	110,555	58,598	51,958
Less than 15	85	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	2,227	1,257	579	184	73	1,182	639	542
20-24	4,948	911	1,426	1,291	1,206	8,218	4,255	3,963
25-29	5,001	343	753	1,014	2,788	14,039	7,637	6,403
30-34	4,915	285	333	687	3,610	19,538	10,070	9,468
35-39	4,184	255	152	322	3,454	19,433	10,131	9,301
40-44	2,974	135	193	388	2,258	13,291	6,970	6,321
45-49	2,090	174	74	151	1,691	10,560	5,777	4,783
50+	7,184	842	1,156	820	4,213	24,294	13,118	11,177
(IV) Christians								
All Ages	22,657	2,694	3,970	4,409	11,060	61,082	31,710	29,372
Less than 15	102	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	955	496	404	35	20	533	281	252
20-24	3,081	827	980	685	447	3,814	1,906	1,908
25-29	4,242	594	996	1,082	1,492	8,745	4,422	4,322
30-34	3,458	163	554	939	1,720	9,557	4,786	4,771
35-39	3,193	169	155	470	2,385	11,388	6,023	5,365
40-44	2,509	91	308	408	1,700	9,114	4,826	4,288
45-49	1,746	59	79	261	1,250	6,805	3,759	3,046
50+	3,372	214	493	528	2,045	11,127	5,706	5,421

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

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

Present Age	Total ever married women	Number of Surviving Children				Total Surviving Children		
		0	1	2	3 and above	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(I) All Religions								
All Ages	6,133,113	930,934	1,097,883	1,071,660	2,956,542	16,140,811	8,490,252	7,650,559
Less than 15	17,636	15,622	772	121	..	1,014	448	565
15-19	364,799	228,700	109,214	16,740	2,581	150,837	76,309	74,528
20-24	819,904	233,014	311,895	183,337	82,758	947,967	480,444	467,523
25-29	833,298	103,785	173,477	234,997	316,418	1,772,594	898,489	874,104
30-34	718,372	58,036	90,194	143,435	423,586	2,071,234	1,055,602	1,015,633
35-39	706,578	48,389	64,876	104,082	486,528	2,421,690	1,252,209	1,169,481
40-44	608,719	44,192	55,889	82,267	423,824	2,185,454	1,148,220	1,037,234
45-49	515,070	38,322	52,009	68,340	353,715	1,863,913	998,790	865,123
50+	1,518,092	160,734	239,463	238,257	866,848	4,724,381	2,578,866	2,145,516
(II) Hindus								
All Ages	5,847,979	890,586	1,054,537	1,029,914	2,829,523	15,436,690	8,124,228	7,312,462
Less than 15	16,815	14,913	772	121	..	1,014	448	565
15-19	349,684	219,644	1,04,509	15,766	2,461	143,805	72,506	71,299
20-24	783,886	223,396	298,661	175,085	78,379	903,362	458,348	445,014
25-29	797,315	98,575	166,213	225,261	303,173	1,696,657	860,286	836,371
30-34	687,468	55,123	86,129	138,033	405,244	1,979,353	1,008,795	970,558
35-39	675,697	45,804	62,215	100,225	464,892	2,310,651	1,194,876	1,115,775
40-44	584,073	41,975	53,852	79,338	405,512	2,094,071	1,100,218	993,853
45-49	493,689	36,611	50,271	65,897	338,375	1,781,410	956,617	824,793
50+	1,458,708	154,407	231,815	230,104	830,202	4,524,640	2,471,259	2,053,381
(III) Muslims								
All Ages	60,345	8,388	8,757	9,075	33,258	187,986	98,248	89,738
Less than 15	201	201	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	4,482	2,809	1,155	319	61	1,997	1,144	853
20-24	8,456	1,779	2,718	2,375	1,504	12,624	6,100	6,524
25-29	7,971	901	1,026	1,683	4,186	21,064	10,560	10,503
30-34	6,790	433	590	898	4,788	23,635	12,336	11,298
35-39	7,348	299	483	556	5,970	32,021	17,239	14,782
40-44	5,831	327	365	666	4,454	25,208	13,420	11,788
45-49	4,671	265	346	445	3,538	20,490	10,599	9,891
50+	14,595	1,376	2,073	2,134	8,756	50,948	26,850	24,091
(IV) Christians								
All Ages	100,580	14,061	16,943	16,740	51,874	286,135	147,492	138,643
Less than 15	154	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	4,092	2,526	1,292	187	39	1,784	1,021	762
20-24	14,806	4,241	5,600	3,103	1,597	17,035	8,753	8,282
25-29	14,550	1,691	3,243	4,540	4,887	30,036	15,127	14,909
30-34	12,388	1,079	1,689	2,232	7,308	37,081	18,034	19,047
35-39	11,613	804	1,133	1,354	8,268	42,093	21,267	20,825
40-44	10,033	866	732	1,200	7,157	37,081	18,924	18,157
45-49	8,985	531	718	920	6,800	36,219	18,348	17,871
50+	23,958	2,188	2,535	3,205	15,837	84,806	46,017	38,789

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