



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES – 1
INDIA

Paper 1 of 1991

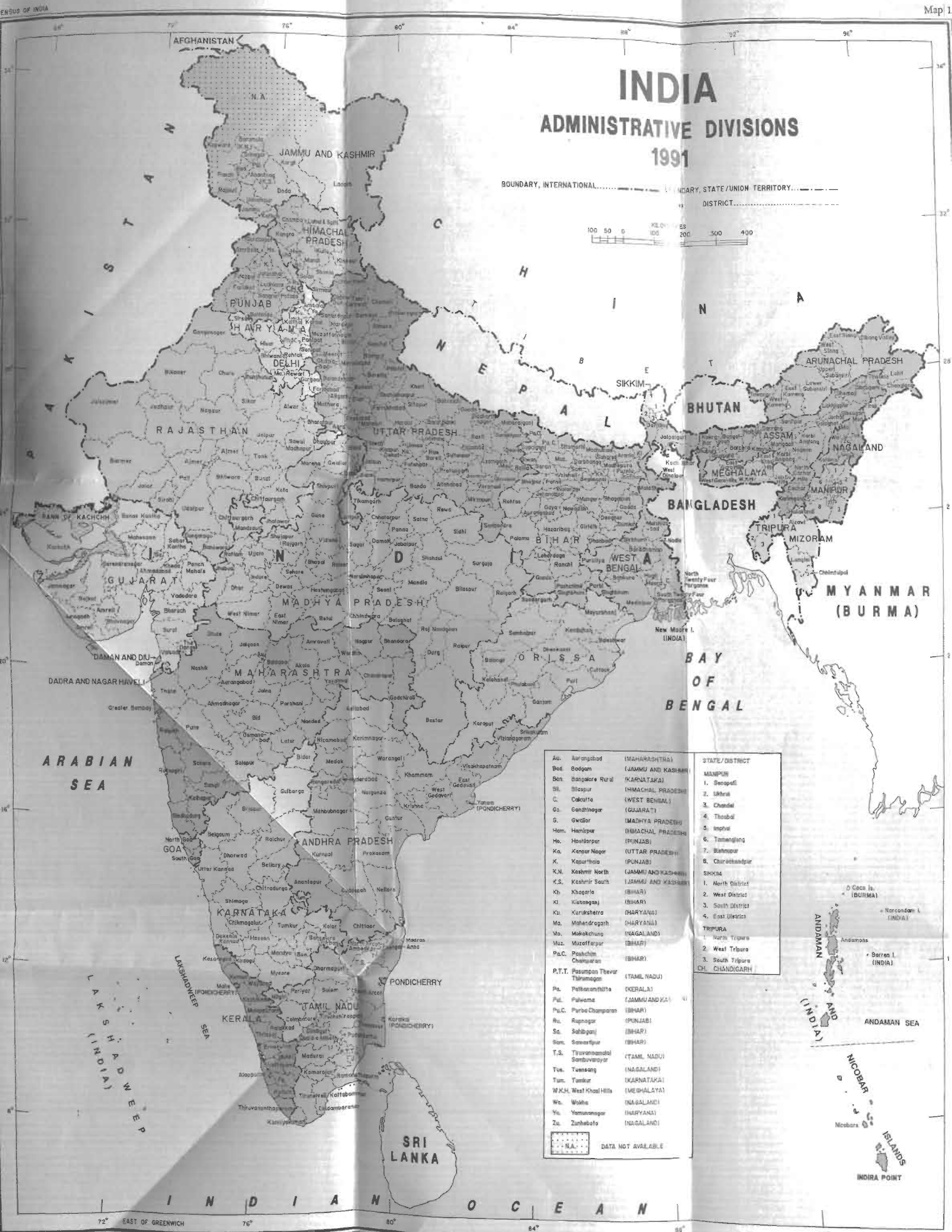
PROVISIONAL
POPULATION
TOTALS

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INDIA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1991

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL..... BOUNDARY, STATE/UNION TERRITORY.....
DISTRICT.....



Al.	Aurangabad	(MAHARASHTRA)
Bd.	Bodhan	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Bh.	Bhaskar Rural	(KARNATAKA)
Bl.	Bilaspur	(HIMACHAL PRADESH)
C.	Caculia	(WEST BENGAL)
G.	Ganeshpur	(GUJARAT)
G.	Gwalior	(MADHYA PRADESH)
Ham.	Hampur	(HIMACHAL PRADESH)
Ho.	Hoshiarpur	(PUNJAB)
Ka.	Kanpur Nagar	(UTTAR PRADESH)
K.	Kapurthala	(PUNJAB)
K.N.	Kashmir North	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
K.S.	Kashmir South	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Kh.	Khajuraho	(BIHAR)
Ki.	Kiatsongaj	(BIHAR)
Ku.	Kurukshetra	(HARYANA)
Ma.	Mahadragpur	(HARYANA)
Mo.	Mokokchung	(NAGALAND)
Muz.	Muzaffarpur	(BIHAR)
Pa.C.	Paichon	(BIHAR)
R.T.T.	Ratanpur Tehsil	(TAMIL NADU)
S.	Srinagar	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Pa.	Palkkananthitta	(KERALA)
Pal.	Palwan	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Pa.C.	Parbh Champaran	(BIHAR)
Ra.	Rajnagar	(PUNJAB)
Sa.	Sahibganj	(BIHAR)
San.	Sonepur	(BIHAR)
T.S.	Tiruvannamalai	(TAMIL NADU)
Tuk.	Tumkur	(KARNATAKA)
Tum.	Tumkur	(KARNATAKA)
W.K.H.	West Khasi Hills	(MEGHALAYA)
Wa.	Waikata	(NAGALAND)
Ya.	Yamunanagar	(HARYANA)
Za.	Zunheboto	(NAGALAND)

STATE/DISTRICT	
MANIPUR	
1.	North
2.	South
3.	Changmai
4.	Thoubai
5.	Imphal
6.	Tamenglong
7.	Bamunagat
8.	Chirang
SIKKIM	
1.	North District
2.	West District
3.	South District
4.	East District
TRIPURA	
1.	North Tripura
2.	West Tripura
3.	South Tripura
CH.	CHANDIGARH

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

Provisional Population Totals

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

POPULATION OF INDIA	..	..	Total	843,930,861
			Males	437,597,929
			Females	406,332,932

DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-91

1) Absolute	..	..		160,606,764
2) Percentage	..	..		+ 23.50

DENSITY OF POPULATION 267 per sq. km.

SEX RATIO 929 females per 1,000 males

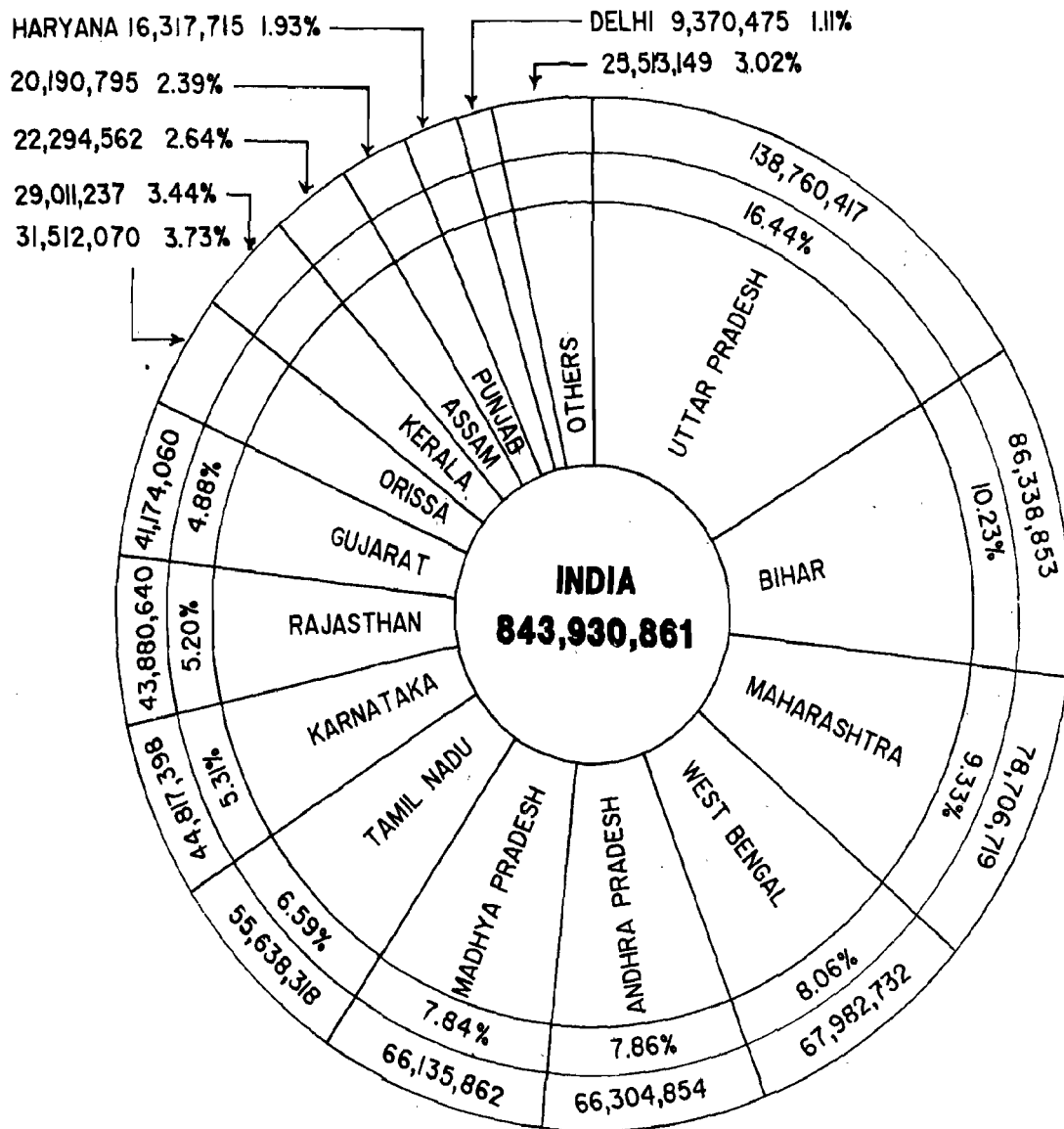
LITERACY RATE	..	..	Total	52.11 per cent
			Males	63.86 per cent
			Females	39.42 per cent

-
- Note :
1. Population of India includes projected population of Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census is yet to be held.
 2. Density has been worked out on comparable data.
 3. Literacy rates relate to population aged seven years and above.
 4. Literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir.

INDIA

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION (States/Union Territories)

1991



OTHERS:

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (Projected)	7,718,700	0.91%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,111,079	0.61%
TRIPURA	2,744,827	0.32%
MANIPUR	1,826,714	0.22%
MEGHALAYA	1,760,626	0.21%
NAGALAND	1,215,573	0.14%
GOA	1,168,622	0.14%
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	858,392	0.10%

PONDICHERY	789,416	0.09%
MIZORAM	686,217	0.08%
CHANDIGARH	640,725	0.08%
SIKKIM	403,612	0.05%
A & N ISLANDS	277,989	0.03%
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	138,542	0.02%
DAMAN & DIU	101,439	0.01%
LAKSHADWEEP	51,681	0.01%

Provisional Population Totals

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total population		Growth rate		Density of population 1991
		1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	683,329,097*	843,930,861	+ 24.66†	+ 23.50	267 ††
	States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	66,304,854	+ 23.10	+ 23.82	241
2	Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	858,392	+ 35.15	+ 35.86	10
3	Assam	18,041,248@	22,294,562	+ 23.36	+ 23.58	284
4	Bihar	69,914,734	86,338,853	+ 24.06	+ 23.49	497
5	Goa	1,007,749	1,168,622	+ 26.74	+ 15.96	316
6	Gujarat	34,085,799	41,174,060	+ 27.67	+ 20.80	210
7	Haryana	12,922,119	16,317,715	+ 28.75	+ 26.28	369
8	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	5,111,079	+ 23.71	+ 19.39	92
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	7,718,700 #	+ 29.69	+ 28.92	76 ††
10	Karnataka	37,135,714	44,817,398	+ 26.75	+ 20.69	234
11	Kerala	25,453,680	29,011,237	+ 19.24	+ 13.98	747
12	Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	66,135,862	+ 25.27	+ 26.75	149
13	Maharashtra	62,784,171	78,706,719	+ 24.54	+ 25.36	256
14	Manipur	1,420,953	1,826,714	+ 32.46	+ 28.56	82
15	Meghalaya	1,335,819	1,760,626	+ 32.04	+ 31.80	78
16	Mizoram	493,757	686,217	+ 48.55	+ 38.98	33
17	Nagaland	774,930	1,215,573	+ 50.05	+ 56.86	73
18	Orissa	26,370,271	31,512,070	+ 20.17	+ 19.50	202
19	Punjab	16,788,915	20,190,795	+ 23.89	+ 20.26	401
20	Rajasthan	34,261,862	43,880,640	+ 32.97	+ 28.07	128
21	Sikkim	316,385	403,612	+ 50.77	+ 27.57	57
22	Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	55,638,318	+ 17.50	+ 14.94	428
23	Tripura	2,053,058	2,744,827	+ 31.92	+ 33.69	262
24	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,512	138,760,417	+ 25.49	+ 25.16	471
25	West Bengal	54,580,647	67,982,732	+ 23.17	+ 24.55	766
	Union Territories					
1	A & N Islands	188,741	277,989	+ 63.93	+ 47.29	34
2	Chandigarh	451,610	640,725	+ 75.55	+ 41.88	5,620
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	138,542	+ 39.78	+ 33.63	282
4	Daman & Diu	78,981	101,439	+ 26.07	+ 28.43	906
5	Delhi	6,220,406	9,370,475	+ 53.00	+ 50.64	6,319
6	Lakshadweep	40,249	51,681	+ 26.53	+ 28.40	1,615
7	Pondicherry	604,471	789,416	+ 28.15	+ 30.60	1,605

@ In 1981, census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census population and the 1991 Census provisional results, the population of Assam for 1981 has been interpolated.

* As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.

The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, October, 1989.

† As a consequence of the revised figures, the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66 per cent.

†† Density has been worked out on comparable data.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The year 1872 marked the beginning of census taking in India when results of the censuses around that time in different parts of the country conducted non-synchronously were aggregated. From 1881 onwards, however, a complete and synchronous census has been held once in ten years. The 1991 Census represents the thirteenth Census of India as reckoned from 1872 and the fifth after Independence.

The census organisation with a core staff has been functioning on a permanent footing ever since the 1961 Census. This has lent a continuity to the plans and programmes of census taking in the country. In every State and Union Territory except Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu a permanent Directorate of Census Operations to coordinate and oversee the census operations and allied population and vital statistics surveys has come up during the last two decades. The Director of Census operations of Gujarat was put in charge of the 1991 Census Operations of the two Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. All Directorates were expanded and full-fledged Directors of Census Operations came into position well before the census. The list of Directors of all the States and Union Territories is given as Annexure 1 to this note.

Planning for the 1991 Census

The preparations for the 1991 Census of India, which commenced in 1987, gathered momentum during 1988. The first item of preliminary work related to the preparation of up-to-date lists of villages and towns as also the latest maps at State or Union Territory/District/Tehsil/Town levels, in view of the various jurisdictional changes that had taken place since the 1981 Census. Draft questionnaires were developed taking into account past experience, the needs of the country to be served by the census data, recommendations of the United Nations, the willingness of the people to respond to the topics and the ability of the enumerators in understanding the definitions and concepts. These questionnaires were presented at the first Data Users' Conference which was held during April 18-20, 1988. The Data Users' Conference was attended by representatives of the important Ministries of the Government of India, the Planning Commission, the State Governments, universities, demographic and population institutes, expert bodies and research institutions and individual experts and scholars. Based on the deliberations in the conference, the questionnaires were amended and placed before the Advisory Committee on Technical Issues connected with the holding of the 1991 Census which was appointed by the Government of India on August 31, 1988. The constitution of this Advisory Committee is given in Annexure 2. The Advisory Committee vetted the census questionnaires which were tested in selected areas during November-December, 1988 with the help of the staff of the census organisation. As a result of this first pretest, certain changes were made in the questionnaires which were again submitted to the Advisory Committee for their opinion. The second pretest of the

census questionnaires in selected enumeration blocks was held in June-July, 1989 using the staff drawn from among the local school teachers, government officials, etc., who are generally called upon to do the census work. The questionnaires were again considered by the Advisory Committee in November, 1989 and finalised by the Government. The final questionnaires developed were: (1) The Houselist (2) The Household Schedule and (3) The Individual Slip. These questionnaires are given at the end of this book.

The Houselisting Operations which constituted the first phase of the 1991 Census were conducted during April-September, 1990 in different States and Union Territories according to a calendar. The Houselisting Operations included house numbering and listing of buildings, houses and households so as to serve as an inventory for organising the main census operations in 1991. The Third Economic Census of the Central Statistical Organisation was integrated with the Houselisting Operations and an Enterprise List developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed along with the Houselist. The filled in Enterprise Lists were handed over to the Central Statistical Organisation for processing and dissemination of data.

Improvements made In the 1991 Census

The special features of the 1991 Census as compared to the previous census are briefly mentioned below:

1. The Houselist was expanded to cover some information relating to housing and household amenities which was collected during the main enumeration in 1981. By thus advancing the collection of this information during house-listing (which was about 6-10 months ahead of the main census) tabulation of data on housing stock and amenities is expected to be completed earlier than last time.
2. A question was canvassed for the first time through the Houselist regarding type of fuel used for cooking by the household. This will help in knowing the impact of the fuel consumption patterns on environment and forest resources and also reveal the extent to which alternative energy sources are being used for domestic cooking.
3. In the Houselist, the availability of toilet facility to the household was collected in respect of rural areas also as against only urban areas in the 1981 Census.
4. The Household Schedule was so designed as to record the data on mother tongue and religion of each individual. This schedule is proposed to be used for the expeditious manual tabulation of the following :
 - (i) The table called "Primary Census Abstract" (PCA) with nine-fold industrial categories upto the village level or ward of a town. The basic census data will be presented for the first time for each

Community Development Block in the rural areas all over the country, in addition to other levels like Tehsil/Taluka/District/State or Union Territory .

- (ii) The mother tongue and religion data upto the Tehsil/Town level. This will help in releasing these tables which are in great demand within a reasonable time after the census taking. Further, this will permit simultaneous commencement of computerised data processing of the Individual Slips for other tabulations and cross-tabulations.
5. A new feature of the Individual Slip of the 1991 Census is that it contains a question on ex-servicemen and their status as pensioner or non-pensioner.
 6. In the 1981 Census, the children in the age group 0-4 were considered as illiterates by definition. At the time of preparation for the 1991 Census, the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission desired that in the 1991 Census, children in the age group 0-6 should be considered as illiterate since the ability to read and write with understanding is not generally achieved, specially in the rural areas, until a child attains the age of 7 or more. Accordingly, in the 1991 Census, children of the age of 6 years or less, were considered as illiterates even if the child was going to school and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.
 7. The concepts and definitions relating to economic questions in general and 'work' in particular adopted in the 1981 Census were retained for the sake of comparability. However, sufficient thought was given to the design and formulation of these questions in the Individual Slip. A Sub-group of the Advisory Committee went into this aspect and care was taken to frame the questions in such a way as to help netting the unpaid workers on farm or in family enterprise. In order to ensure that the economic activity of these categories (women and children are the predominant constituents of this workforce) is properly enumerated in the 1991 Census, the instructions to census enumerators were expanded and emphasis was laid on the need to ask probing questions regarding the work done at any time at all last year or any of the seasons in the reference period, in the case of women. Some of the valuable suggestions made by the women's organisations with regard to completely netting the economic activity of women were taken into account while drafting the instructions to the enumerators and in designing the training modules for them. Special posters supplied by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) highlighting the importance of recording women's work were also distributed widely to sensitise the enumerators and the respondents.
 8. In order to provide more detailed tables on the economic activity of the population, it is proposed to process in the 1991 Census all the Individual

Slips relating to main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, marginal workers and those non-workers seeking/available for work. In the last census this tabulation was based only on a 20 per cent sample of Individual Slips.

9. The question on seeking/available for work was asked in the 1991 Census only in respect of non-workers and not for marginal workers also as was done in the 1981 Census. Further, in case of those seeking/available for work, a question whether they had ever worked before was asked. This will help in knowing the number of fresh entrants to the labour force.
10. While collecting the information on reasons for migration, two more reasons, namely, 'business' and 'natural calamities like drought, floods, etc.' were added in the 1991 Census by assigning separate codes.

The 1991 Census schedules and the instructions for filling them up were translated into the regional languages and printed in adequate number. As much as 8,000 tonnes of paper were used in printing the schedules, instruction booklets and other documents.

The Indian Census is carried out under the Census Act, 1948. This Act makes it obligatory for a person assigned with census duties to perform the same faithfully and diligently. It also makes it obligatory for the public to answer all the census questions correctly and fully. It guarantees the confidentiality of the information and total non-identification of the individual. While according to the Census Act, the census is taken by the Central Government, the census machinery is provided by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The census enumerators are mostly drawn from among local school teachers and also from other Central and State Government staff and employees of local bodies.

On an average, an enumerator had to canvass the schedules for about 600-750 people. A supervisor was appointed for every five enumerators. Reserve supervisors and enumerators were kept in readiness throughout the census operations. The total number of enumerators and supervisors who carried out the 1991 Census was about 1.7 million. Intensive training including practical training was imparted to this large number of field workers. A special form called "Post Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Schedule" (PGDHTP) was distributed to all the post graduates and technical degree holders on behalf of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to meet their needs for planning for technical and professional manpower. The form was designed in the shape of the postage prepaid inland letter to be filled by the respondent concerned. The enumerator was asked to collect it back, failing which the respondent was requested to mail it. The processing of this schedule and dissemination of the data will be the responsibility of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The honoraria per enumerator and supervisor was Rs. 100.00 for houselisting and Rs. 225.00 for the main census enumeration. In addition, an amount of Rs. 15.00 per head

was paid for the distribution and collection of the PGDHTP Schedule. For canvassing the Enterprise List during houselisting, an honorarium of Rs. 50.00 was paid per head. The enumeration staff were also paid allowances for attending training classes.

The census enumeration began from February 9 and ended on February 28 with the census reference point of time being the sunrise of March 1, 1991. The houseless people were enumerated on the night of February 28 and in some cases on February 27 due to Holi festival. A revisional round was conducted during March 1-5, 1991 to up-date the population as on March 1, 1991. In certain inaccessible areas, however, the enumeration was carried out non-synchronously. These areas included the snowbound regions of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and certain parts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands where the enumeration was carried out in September-October, 1990. As in the earlier censuses, different dates have been prescribed for the census in Jammu & Kashmir State owing to weather conditions prevailing in that State during February-March, 1991. It is proposed to conduct the census in that State during August-October, 1991.

A Post Enumeration Check Survey and a Census Evaluation Study will be carried out closely following the census. These evaluatory surveys are designed to have an idea of the level of accuracy of the census count and also the validity of the returns regarding certain characteristics of the population. In other words, these surveys will help in estimating the coverage and content errors.

Programme of the 1991 Census Tabulation

A draft Tabulation Plan for the 1991 Census was placed before the Advisory Committee who examined all the aspects of tabulation including sampling. The Committee scrutinised table by table and gave certain suggestions regarding the contents and format of each table. The draft Tabulation Plan as vetted by the Advisory Committee was presented at the Second Data Users' Conference which was held during March 2-3, 1990. Based on the suggestions made by the data users in the Conference, the Tabulation Plan was further amended and finalised. The census schedules are being processed in 163 Regional Tabulation Offices which have been established all over the country. In these tabulation offices the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) mentioned earlier which is published at village/ward level is proposed to be generated by manual tabulation from Household Schedules. The PCA will give the final figures of population, literates, main and marginal workers and the industrial composition of the main workers, sex-wise, at the smallest local area level, which is a unique feature of the Census. Apart from the General PCA, the separate PCAs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, tables on mother tongue and religion and a special table on ex-servicemen will also be generated manually from the Household Schedules. All these tables will be based on 100 per cent processing of data. All other tables, namely, General Economic Tables (B-series), Social and Cultural Tables (C-series), Migration Tables (D-series), Fertility Tables (F-series) and Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC and ST Series) will be generated from the Individual Slips on the computer.

A mainframe computer has already been procured for the processing of census

data and the in-house data entry capabilities are being enhanced. It is expected that micro computers will be utilised along with main frame computer for decentralised data processing.

The processing of Individual Slips on the computer will be undertaken in three stages as explained below :

In the first stage, a 10 per cent sample of Individual Slips of bigger States (i.e. states with population of 10 million and above in 1991) and 100 per cent Individual Slips of other States and Union Territories will be used to prepare all the Fertility Tables (F-series) and most of the General Economic, Social and Cultural and Migration Tables (B, C and D-series). In the second stage, all slips relating to the main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, marginal workers and those non-workers seeking/available for work will be processed on a 100 per cent basis for providing detailed tables on economic activity. In the third stage, all slips relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be processed to generate Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As mentioned earlier, the General Economic Tables (B-series) will be generated in two stages. In stage-1, some essential and broad details relating to 'workers' and 'non-workers' will be given. Since there will be some time gap between the availability of the data from the two stages (stage-1 and stage-2) it is proposed to bring out in stage-1, some of these tables in condensed forms. For example, the industrial categorisation in stage-1 will be only four-fold as cultivators, agricultural labourers, those engaged in household industry and other workers. The detailed tabulation will be available from stage-2. This will provide the data users with estimates of the important variables from stage-1, though not as detailed as will be available from the second stage. In a few cases the detailed tables will be available at State level in the first stage and at District, Tehsil or Community Development Block level in the second stage. The tables relating to all workers including cultivators and agricultural labourers will be generated in the first stage only, as the data on cultivators and agricultural labourers will not be processed in the second stage.

Most of the Social and Cultural Tables (C-series) will be generated in the first stage from the 10 per cent sample of Individual Slips. Almost all the Migration Tables (D-series) will be generated in the first stage from these sample Individual Slips and two tables relating to migrant workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers will be generated in the second stage on full count. Most of the fertility tables will be generated in the first stage from the sample. Tables on houses and household amenities (H-series) will be based on data collected during houselisting operation and will be processed on the computer on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of census houses in bigger States and 100 per cent in other States and Union Territories.

As in the past, the District Census Handbooks containing Village and Town directories and the village PCA and urban PCA will be brought out. The Village Directory gives a list of villages, their areas, population, amenities such as schools and drinking water, etc., available in the village and land use. The Town Directory gives for each town the area,

population in 1991 and past censuses, growth rates, density, sex ratio, physical aspects of town, communications, municipal finances, civic, medical, educational and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities etc.

A list of the data tables envisaged in the Tabulation Plan of the 1991 Census is given as Appendix .

In this book the 1991 Census provisional population figures and that of literates by sex have been presented. In two Supplements to this book, which will be brought out during this year, further data (provisional figures) relating to rural and urban areas and broad work characteristics of the population (provisional figures) will be available. The provisional results presented in the present book include the population figures of Jammu & Kashmir State as projected by the "Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections" set up by the Planning Commission. This is because the 1991 Census in Jammu & Kashmir is proposed to be conducted later this year.

The PCA is expected to be ready by September, 1992. The tables on religion and mother tongue are proposed to be finalised around March, 1993. Based on the computer processing of the Houselist, the H-Series tables would be ready by the end of 1991. Tables to be generated at stages 1, 2 and 3 may be ready by the end of 1993, end of 1994 and end of 1995 respectively. During the intercensal period a 100 per cent data base is also proposed to be created, in addition to some special tabulations not covered in the Tabulation Plan.

In the 1981 Census, for the first time, data for both rural and urban areas were available on magnetic tapes. These tapes are being made available to the data users on demand. In the 1991 Census it is proposed that a similar service would be available on a bigger scale. In the 1981 Census, while the basic data were made available on tapes, all the tables generated were disseminated only through printed books. In the 1991 Census it is proposed to transfer most of the tables generated to floppy disks. These diskettes may be made available to the data users in addition to printed books. This may fulfil the long felt need of the data users. Data dissemination through diskettes and CD-ROMs has been planned in a big way.

Acknowledgements

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the census of Assam which could not be held in 1981 owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then, could be put through smoothly in 1991. In keeping with the tradition of the census organisation, the preliminary results of the 1991 Census are also being announced within a few days after the census count was completed. This has been made possible by developing a system of compilation of basic data right from the enumerator's block through the Charge, District and the State in record time. The credit for making this possible goes entirely to the innumerable Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers, City Census Officers, District Census Officers and Principal Census Officers and others who handled the field work. In addition to

collecting the provisional results through telegrams and telephones, we have for the first time made use of the district network of the National Informatics Centre (NICNET) in obtaining the provisional results from most of the district headquarters.

The success of the census operations in a vast country like India is mainly due to team work in the census organisation itself. The Census of India is a mammoth administrative task and its completion has been possible with the total help and cooperation received from one and all. The major share of the credit for the success of the census should go to the people of India themselves and to the large number of devoted, hard working and loyal Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers and District and City Census Officers who spared no pains to accomplish their task well and in time.

Our thanks are due to the members of the Advisory Committee on Technical Issues connected with the 1991 Census for their valuable advice in conducting the 1991 Census. We are thankful to the Planning Commission and the Central Statistical Organisation for their suggestions and advice from time to time. Our thanks are also due to individual experts and data users for their timely comments. We are thankful to the Surveyor General of India for providing the area figures and for vetting the maps drawn in connection with the release of provisional population totals both for India and States/Union Territories. We have received full cooperation from the Directorate of Printing and the Managers of the Government of India and State Government Presses to whom our work of printing of forms was entrusted. We are thankful to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for arranging timely supply of paper. We are grateful to the Additional Secretary & Director General, National Informatics Centre for giving a helpful hand in the collection of provisional totals from the field.

The success of the census is in no small measure due to several publicity campaigns undertaken. The Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting helped us in producing a census documentary which was exhibited in all cinema houses and on the Doordarshan before and during the enumeration period. This film was dubbed in Hindi, English and regional languages. TV quickies were telecast both during houselisting and enumeration in various languages seeking the cooperation of the people. The UNIFEM in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development produced an excellent TV quicky with a view to sensitising the respondents to report the economic activities of women. Radio spots were also broadcast over the commercial channels of the All India Radio in different regional languages. Imaginative posters and cinema slides were used to convey the census message. Press advertisements and news constituted another major vehicle of census publicity. The Life Insurance Corporation of India was kind enough to display hoardings conveying the census message in some of the important cities. The Railway Board helped us by broadcasting the census message over their different public address systems at the important railway stations and also showing the census quicky in their closed circuit T.V. on the railway platforms. Apart from these, several other innovative measures were taken by the Directors of Census Operations using their own resources and ingenuity. A few examples are : interesting plays, dramas, skits, folk songs, hand bills, stickers, electronic hoardings and mobile vans depicting the census documentary. We received very good cooperation from the Posts and Telecommunications Departments and from the Department dealing with wireless communications. To all of them our thanks are due.

The large number of census officials at different levels in the Directorates of Census Operations in the States and Union Territories, District Collectors, District Census Officers, Charge Officers and others worked very hard and each one of them did his or her best to ensure that the census was carried out successfully. I am also thankful to my colleagues in the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India for their total involvement and hard work.

The census operations were carried out mostly with the help of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. We have received all help and cooperation every time we approached the Chief Ministers, the Ministers concerned, Chief Secretaries and other senior officers of these governments. Most of the State governments had very kindly consented to postpone their panchayat and municipal elections originally planned to be conducted before or during the census in February-March, 1991, in deference to our request to do so in the interest of the smooth conduct of the 1991 Census. I place on record our deep sense of gratitude to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to the Hon'ble President of India and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for their messages to the nation on the eve of the 1991 Census which went a long way in enlisting the cooperation of the people and the enumeration staff.

We have always depended heavily upon the support and encouragement of the Hon'ble Home Minister and the Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs but for whose active interest we would not have been able to move this mighty machine into operation.

The constant support and guidance from the Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Additional Secretary (Justice) have served as the beacon-light for the smooth conduct of this massive operation.

ANNEXURE 1

List of Directors of Census Operations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of Director of Census Operations
1	2	3
States		
1	Andhra Pradesh	Shri R.P. Singh
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri S.R. Sarkar
3	Assam	Shri N.C. Dutta
4	Bihar	Shri Md. Shafiq-uz-Zaman
5	Goa	Shri S. Rajendran
6	Gujarat	Shri N.R. Varsani
7	Haryana	Shri V.S. Choudhri
8	Himachal Pradesh	Shri H.S. Atwal
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri A.R. Parray
10	Karnataka	Smt. Sobha Nambisan
11	Kerala	Shri N.M. Samuel
12	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Dilip Mehra
13	Maharashtra	Shri J.K. Banthia
14	Manipur	Shri A.R. Khan
15	Meghalaya	Shri Tapan Senapati
16	Mizoram	Shri M. Dawngliana
17	Nagaland	Shri S.R. Luhadia
18	Orissa	Shri R.N. Senapati
19	Punjab	Shri D.S. Jaspal
20	Rajasthan	Dr.V.S. Sisodia
21	Sikkim	Shri R.S. Shreshtha
22	Tamil Nadu	Shri K. Sampath Kumar
23	Tripura	Shri H.M. Choudhury
24	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Vijender Paul
25	West Bengal	Shri H. Chakravarty
Union Territories		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Shri Ashok Kumar
2	Chandigarh	Shri Ramesh Negi
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Shri N.R. Varsani
4	Daman & Diu	Shri N.R. Varsani
5	Delhi	Shri R.K. Goswami
6	Lakshadweep	Shri S.P. Aggarwal
7	Pondicherry	Shri R.S. Chari

ANNEXURE 2

Composition of the Advisory Committee on Technical Issues connected with the holding of the 1991 Census

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Registrar General and
Census Commissioner, India
New Delhi | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri P. Padmanabha
Former Registrar General & Census
Commissioner, India
(now with the United Nations Statistical Office) | Member |
| 3. | Dr. M.N. Murthy
Honorary Director
Applied Statistics Centre,
Madras | Member |
| 4. | Prof. K. Srinivasan
Director
International Institute for
Population Sciences
Bombay | Member |
| 5. | Prof. Pravin Visaria
Director
The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning
Ahmedabad | Member |
| 6. | Dr. T.N. Krishnan
Director
Centre for Development Studies
Trivandrum | Member |
| 7. | Prof. M.K. Premi
Centre for the Study of Regional Development
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi | Member |
| 8. | Director General
Central Statistical Organisation
New Delhi | Member |

9.	Consultant (PP) Planning Commission New Delhi	Member
10.	Chief Executive Officer National Sample Survey Organisation New Delhi	Member
11.	Additional Director National Informatics Centre New Delhi	Member
12.	Secretary General Administration Department Government of Uttar Pradesh Lucknow	Member
13.	Commissioner of Statistics Government of Tamil Nadu Madras	Member
14.	Representative of the Government of Maharashtra	Member
15.	Joint Registrar General (Vital Statistics) Registrar General's Office New Delhi	Member
16.	Joint Registrar General (I) Registrar General's Office New Delhi	Member
17.	Director (EDP) Registrar General's Office New Delhi	Member
18.	Deputy Registrar General (Demography) Registrar General's Office New Delhi	Member
19.	Deputy Registrar General (Census and Tabulation) Registrar General's Office New Delhi	Member-Secretary

BRIEF ANALYSIS

The provisional population results for India, States and Union Territories have been generated by aggregating the figures compiled by the enumerators at the enumerator's block level using the working sheets, immediately on completion of the field work. The process of tabulation of census data takes some time and, therefore, provisional data relating to certain essential features of the population are being presented as the first results of the 1991 Census. The following six basic tables included in this book present the provisional population results of the 1991 Census :

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Provisional Population Table 1 | — | Distribution of population, sex ratio, density and growth rate of population in States and Union Territories |
| 2. | Provisional Population Table 2 | — | Population and number of literates, 1991 and literacy rates for 1981 and 1991 by sex |
| 3. | Provisional Population Table 3 | — | Percentage decadal variation in population : 1901-11 to 1981-91 |
| 4. | Provisional Population Table 4 | — | States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of growth rate of population : 1951-61 to 1981-91 |
| 5. | Provisional Population Table 5 | — | Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) : 1901-1991 |
| 6. | Provisional Population Table 6 | — | States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of Sex Ratio : 1951 to 1991 |

The data available in these tables are discussed in this analytical note. This note is supported by maps and graphs which visually present certain basic features of the population. It is proposed to present data on the rural-urban distribution and workers and non-workers in two Supplements to this book which will be available a little later this year.

These data at district level for each State and Union Territory are covered in the Provisional Population results being released in the course of next few days by the Director of Census Operations concerned.

SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

The population of India as at the sunrise of March 1, 1991 is 843.93 million consisting of 437.60 million males and 406.33 million females. This population includes the projected population of 7.72 million of Jammu & Kashmir, where the census is to be conducted later this year.

The population of India is the second largest in the world. The population of the rest of the world in 1990 as estimated by the United Nations was 4, 439 million. The population of the four most populous countries of the world as per the latest census are given in Statement 1.

Statement 1

Population of selected countries

Country	Reference date	Population
1	2	3
China*	1.7.90	1,160,017,381
India	1.3.91	843,930,861
U. S. A.*	1.4.90	248,909,873
U. S. S. R.*	12.2.89	286,730,817

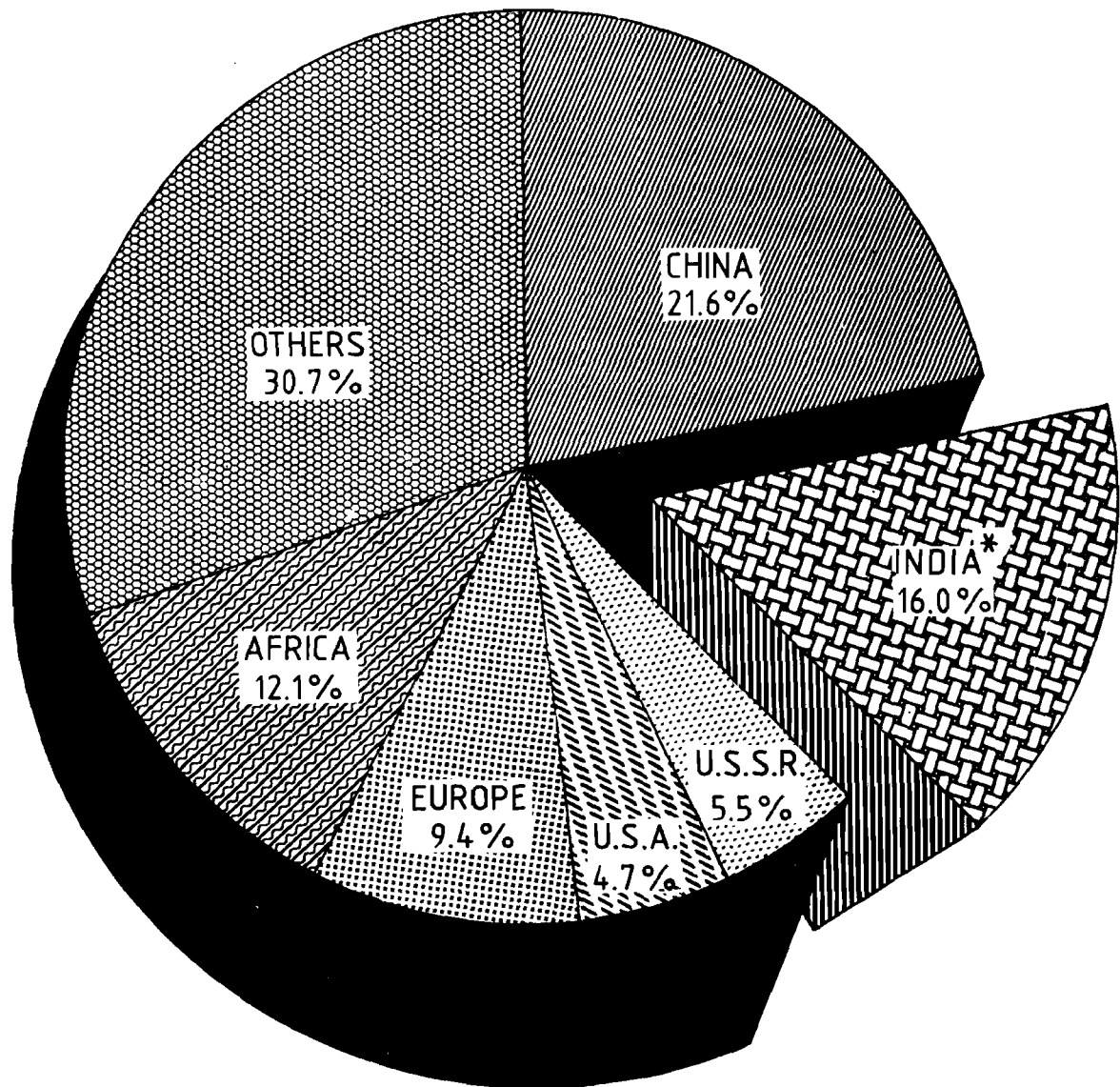
* Source : United Nations Statistical office.

Nearly half the population of the globe live in these four countries. The chart on the next page depicts the relative share of each of these four countries as well as that of Europe, Africa and others in the population of the world.

About 16 per cent of the world's population is in India. But the country accounts for only 2.42 per cent of the total world area. The area of India is 3.28 million square kilometer out of the total world area of 135.79 million square kilometer.

Statement 2 presents the population of India as recorded at each decennial census from 1901 onwards. The decadal growth rate and the progressive growth rate over 1901 have also been shown. The statement also shows the average annual exponential growth rate during each decade. The average annual exponential growth rate assumes that the population changes continuously and is a better indicator of the annual growth of population than the arithmetical annual growth rate.

WORLD POPULATION 1990-91



Source: United Nations World Population Chart, 1990 (Revised)

* Based on Provisional Population Figures of 1991 Census.

Statement 2

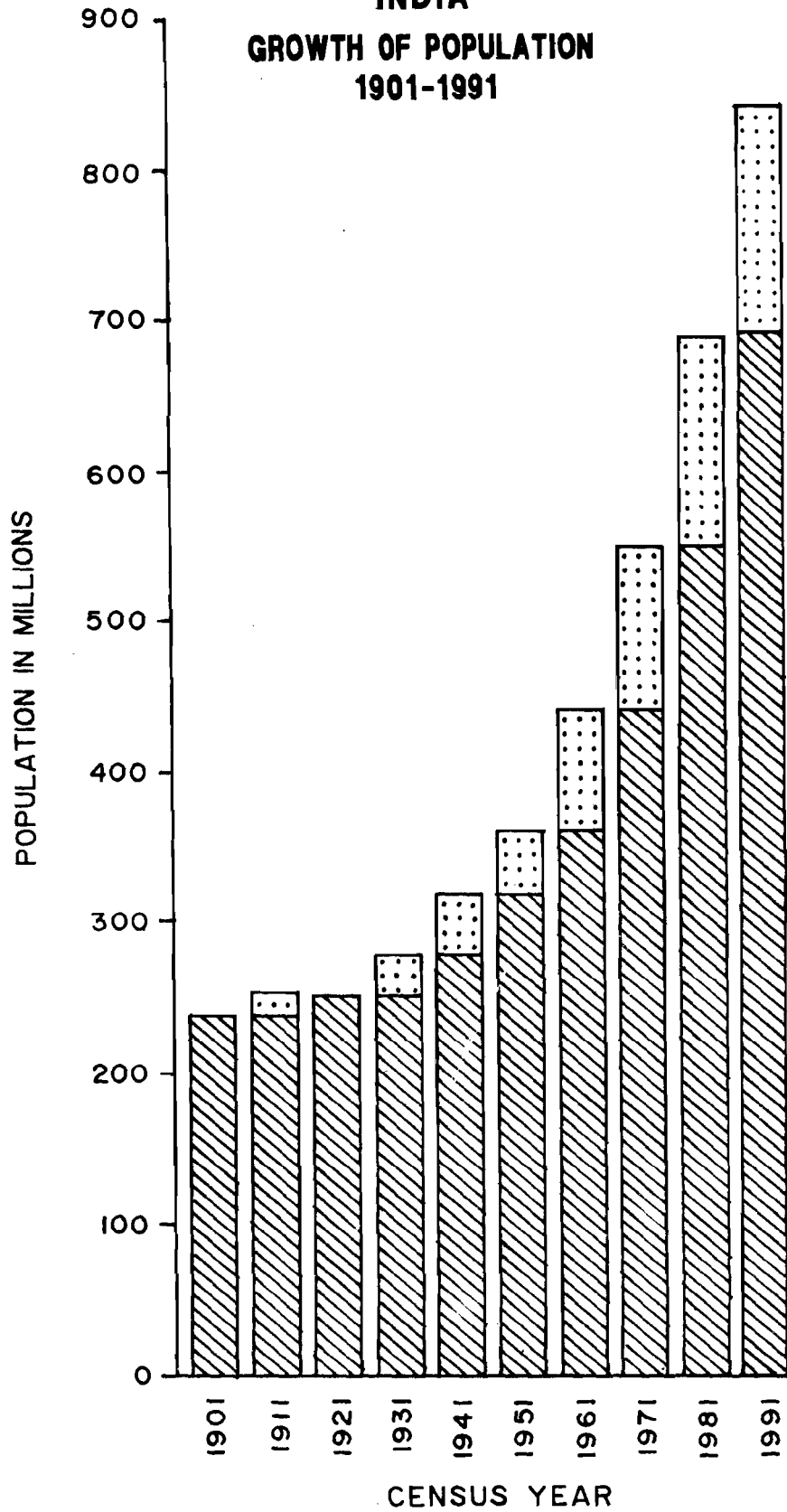
Population of India : 1901-1991

Year	Population	Decadal growth		Average annual exponential growth rate (per cent)	Progressive growth rate over 1901 (per cent)
		Absolute	Per cent		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	238,396,327	—	—	—	—
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+ 5.75	0.56	+ 5.75
1921	251,321,213	- 772,177	- 0.31	- 0.03	+ 5.42
1931	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+ 11.00	1.04	+ 17.02
1941	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+ 14.22	1.33	+ 33.67
1951	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+ 13.31	1.25	+ 51.47
1961	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+ 21.51	1.96	+ 84.25
1971	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+ 24.80	2.20	+ 129.94
1981	683,329,097	+135,169,445	+ 24.66	2.22	+ 186.64
1991	843,930,861	+160,601,764	+ 23.50	2.11	+ 254.00

- Notes :
1. in 1981, census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the provisional results of the 1991 Census the population of Assam as on March 1, 1981 has been interpolated.
 2. As a consequence of the revised estimate for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against the earlier published figure of 685,184,692.
 3. The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. The provisional population figures for India include the population figure for Jammu & Kashmir projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections.
 4. The 1971 Census was conducted with April 1, 1971 as the reference date. In both the 1961 and 1981 Censuses the reference date was March 1. The average annual exponential growth rate presented in the statement takes into account this difference. No such adjustment has been made while calculating decadal growth rate.
 5. In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for India for 1941-51 and 1951-61, the 1951 population of Tuensang district of Nagaland i.e. 7,025 and 1961 population of Tuensang (83,501) and Mon (5,774) districts have not been taken into account as these areas were censused for the first time in 1951 and these figures are not comparable.
 6. In Arunachal Pradesh the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. While working out the decadal growth, both absolute as well as per cent, for 1951-61, 1961 Census population of Arunachal Pradesh has been excluded.

INDIA

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-1991



DECADAL INCREASE

The population of India has grown steadily during the period except for a decrease during the decade 1911-21. The growth rate has been higher after 1951. In absolute terms the population of India has increased by 160.60 million during the decade 1981-91. This addition is almost equal to the population added during the three decades 1931-41, 1941-51 and 1951-61. The absolute addition to the population during the decade 1981-91 is more than the total population of Japan.

The per cent decadal growth rate shown in Column 4 of Statement 2, indicates a decline from 24.80 per cent during the decade 1961-71 to 24.66 per cent during the decade 1971-81, while the average annual exponential growth rate shows an increase from 2.20 to 2.22. This is because the per cent decadal variation has not been adjusted for the shift in reference date in 1971. The decadal variation for 1961-71 relates to 121 months while that for 1971-81 relates to 119 months. If we adjust for this one month's difference, the decadal growth rate works out to 24.59 per cent for the decade 1961-71 and 24.87 per cent for the decade 1971-81.

Statement 3 shows the provisional population of States and Union Territories as recorded in the 1991 Census. It also gives the ranking of the States and Union Territories by population size in 1991 and 1981 and percentage to total population of India at each of the Censuses. The share of the six most populous states namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to total population of India has increased during the decade. The share of Tamil Nadu, Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the total population has reduced. Uttar Pradesh continues to retain the prime position. As a consequence of higher growth during the decade 1981-91 in Nagaland, it has overtaken Goa in 1991.

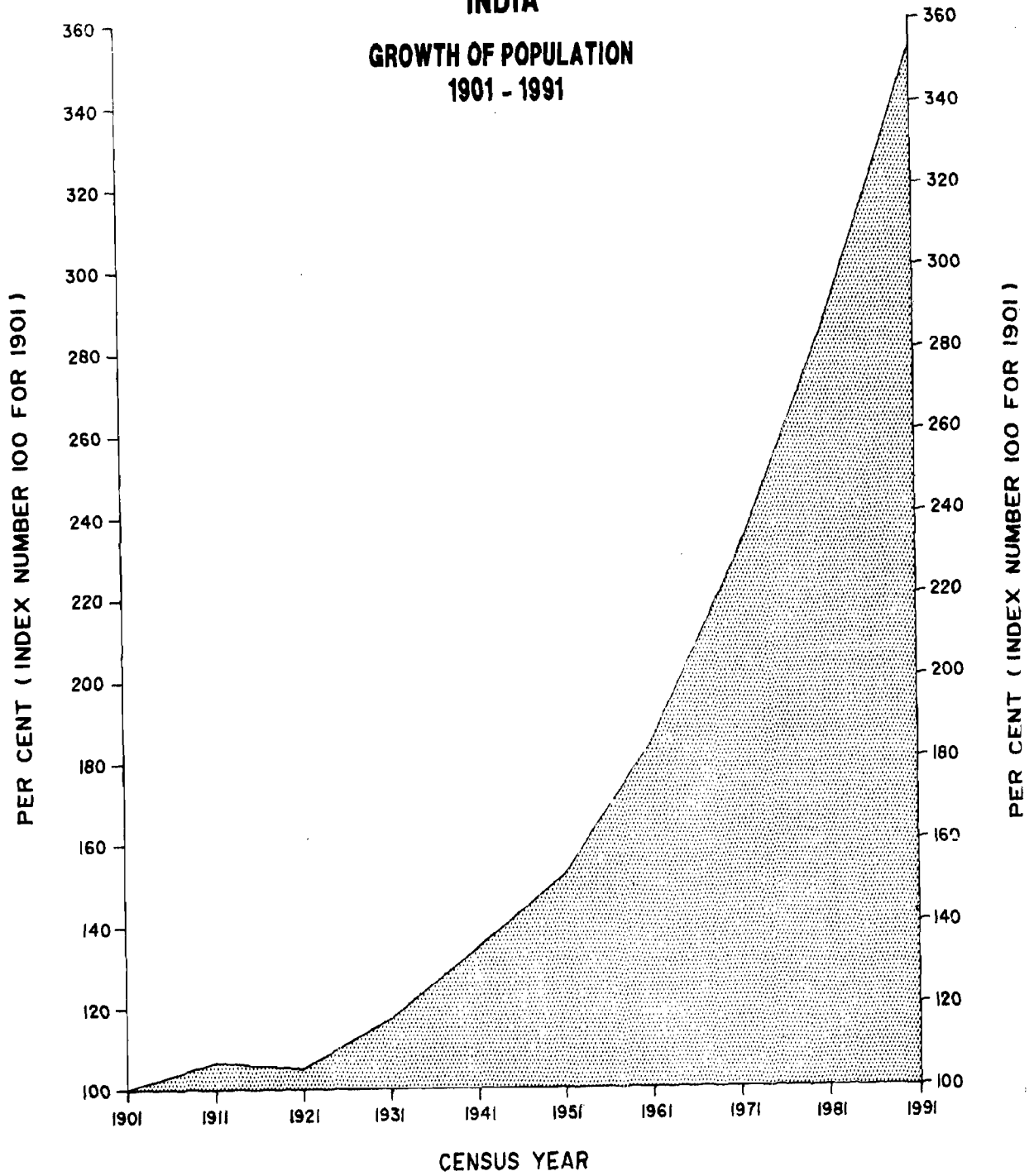
Statement 4 shows the absolute increase in the population of the States and Union Territories during the decades 1971-81 and 1981-91 and their contribution to total increase. The statement brings out the relative contribution of various States and Union Territories to the increase in India's population during each of the last two decades.

The absolute increase in population during the decade 1981-91 is less than the increase in population during the decade 1971-81, in the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. In Tamil Nadu the increase in population is almost of the same order as in the previous decade. It may be pointed out that in Kerala the absolute increase during 1971-81 was also lower than the increase during the previous decade 1961-71.

It is seen from the statement that the six most populous States, which together accounted for 59.10 per cent of India's population in 1981, have contributed 62.49 per cent of the increase during the decade.

INDIA

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901 - 1991



Statement 3

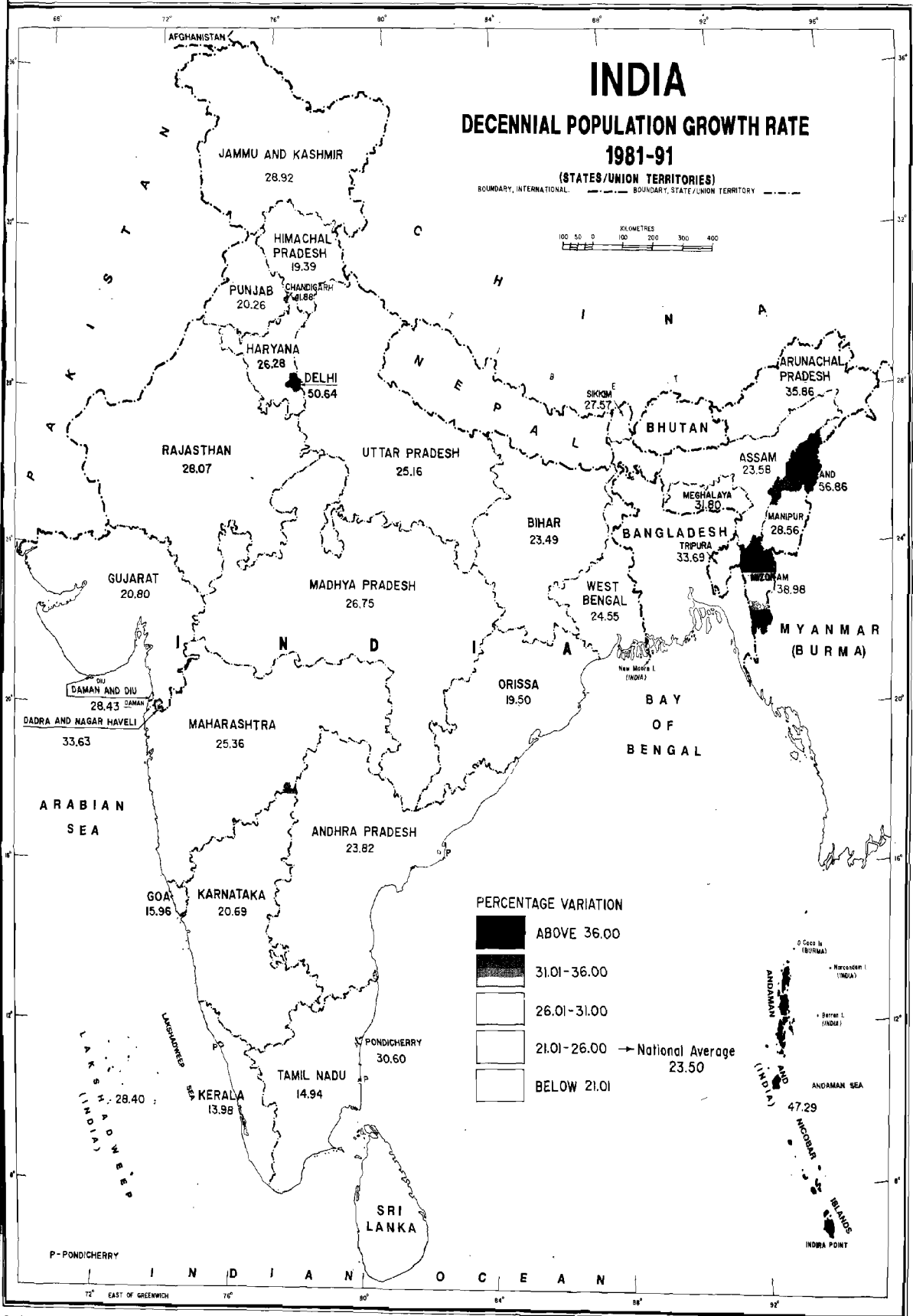
Ranking of States and Union Territories by population size

Rank in 1991	State/Union Territory	Population, 1991	Per cent to total population of India		Rank in 1981
			1991	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	16.44	16.22	1
2	Bihar	86,338,853	10.23	10.23	2
3	Maharashtra	73,706,719	9.33	9.19	3
4	West Bengal	67,982,732	8.06	7.99	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	7.86	7.84	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	7.84	7.64	6
7	Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	6.59	7.08	7
8	Karnataka	44,817,398	5.31	5.43	8
9	Rajasthan	43,880,640	5.20	5.01	9
10	Gujarat	41,174,060	4.88	4.99	10
11	Orissa	31,512,070	3.73	3.86	11
12	Kerala	29,011,237	3.44	3.72	12
13	Assam	22,294,562	2.64	2.64	13
14	Punjab	20,190,795	2.39	2.46	14
15	Haryana	16,317,715	1.93	1.89	15
16	Delhi	9,370,475	1.11	0.91	16
17	Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	0.91	0.88	17
18	Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	0.61	0.63	18
19	Tripura	2,744,827	0.32	0.30	19
20	Manipur	1,826,714	0.22	0.21	20
21	Meghalaya	1,760,626	0.21	0.19	21
22	Nagaland	1,215,573	0.14	0.11	23
23	Goa	1,168,622	0.14	0.15	22
24	Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	0.10	0.09	24
25	Pondicherry	789,416	0.09	0.09	25
26	Mizoram	686,217	0.08	0.07	26
27	Chandigarh	640,725	0.08	0.07	27
28	Sikkim	403,612	0.05	0.05	28
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	277,989	0.03	0.03	29
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	0.01	0.01	30
31	Daman & Diu	101,439	0.01	0.01	31
32	Lakshadweep	51,681	0.01	0.01	32

Statement 4

Decadal growth of population : 1971-81, 1981-91

India/State/ Union Territory	Decadal growth of population		Per cent to total growth of India	
	1971-81	1981-91	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	135,169,445	160,601,764	100.00	100.00
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	10,046,965	12,755,181	7.43	7.94
2. Arunachal Pradesh	164,328	226,553	0.12	0.14
3. Assam	3,416,096	4,253,314	2.53	2.65
4. Bihar	13,561,365	16,424,119	10.03	10.23
5. Goa	212,629	160,873	0.16	0.10
6. Gujarat	7,388,324	7,088,261	5.47	4.41
7. Haryana	2,885,311	3,395,596	2.13	2.11
8. Himachal Pradesh	820,384	830,261	0.61	0.52
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1,370,757	1,731,311	1.01	1.08
10. Karnataka	7,836,700	7,681,684	5.80	4.78
11. Kerala	4,106,305	3,557,557	3.04	2.22
12. Madhya Pradesh	10,524,725	13,957,018	7.79	8.69
13. Maharashtra	12,371,936	15,922,548	9.15	9.91
14. Manipur	348,200	405,761	0.26	0.25
15. Meghalaya	324,120	424,807	0.24	0.27
16. Mizoram	161,367	192,460	0.12	0.12
17. Nagaland	258,481	440,643	0.19	0.27
18. Orissa	4,425,656	5,141,799	3.27	3.20
19. Punjab	3,237,855	3,401,880	2.40	2.12
20. Rajasthan	8,496,056	9,618,778	6.29	5.99
21. Sikkim	106,542	87,227	0.08	0.05
22. Tamil Nadu	7,208,909	7,230,241	5.33	4.50
23. Tripura	496,716	691,769	0.37	0.43
24. Uttar Pradesh	22,521,368	27,897,905	16.66	17.37
25. West Bengal	10,268,636	13,402,085	7.60	8.35
Union Territories				
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	73,608	89,248	0.05	0.06
2. Chandigarh	194,359	189,115	0.14	0.12
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29,506	34,866	0.02	0.02
4. Daman & Diu	16,320	22,458	0.01	0.01
5. Delhi	2,154,708	3,150,069	1.59	1.96
6. Lakshadweep	8,439	11,432	0.01	0.01
7. Pondicherry	132,764	184,945	0.10	0.12



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

Statement 5 shows the decadal variation in population during 1971-81 and 1981-91, change in the growth rate, rate of change in the growth rate and average annual exponential growth rates during the decades. The change in the growth rate shown under column 4 of Statement 5 is useful in determining whether population growth rate has increased, declined, or remained the same. The per cent change in the growth rate shown in column 5 is useful in determining the rate of decrease or increase in the growth rate during 1981-91 compared to 1971-81. The last two columns give the average annual exponential growth rates.

Statement 5

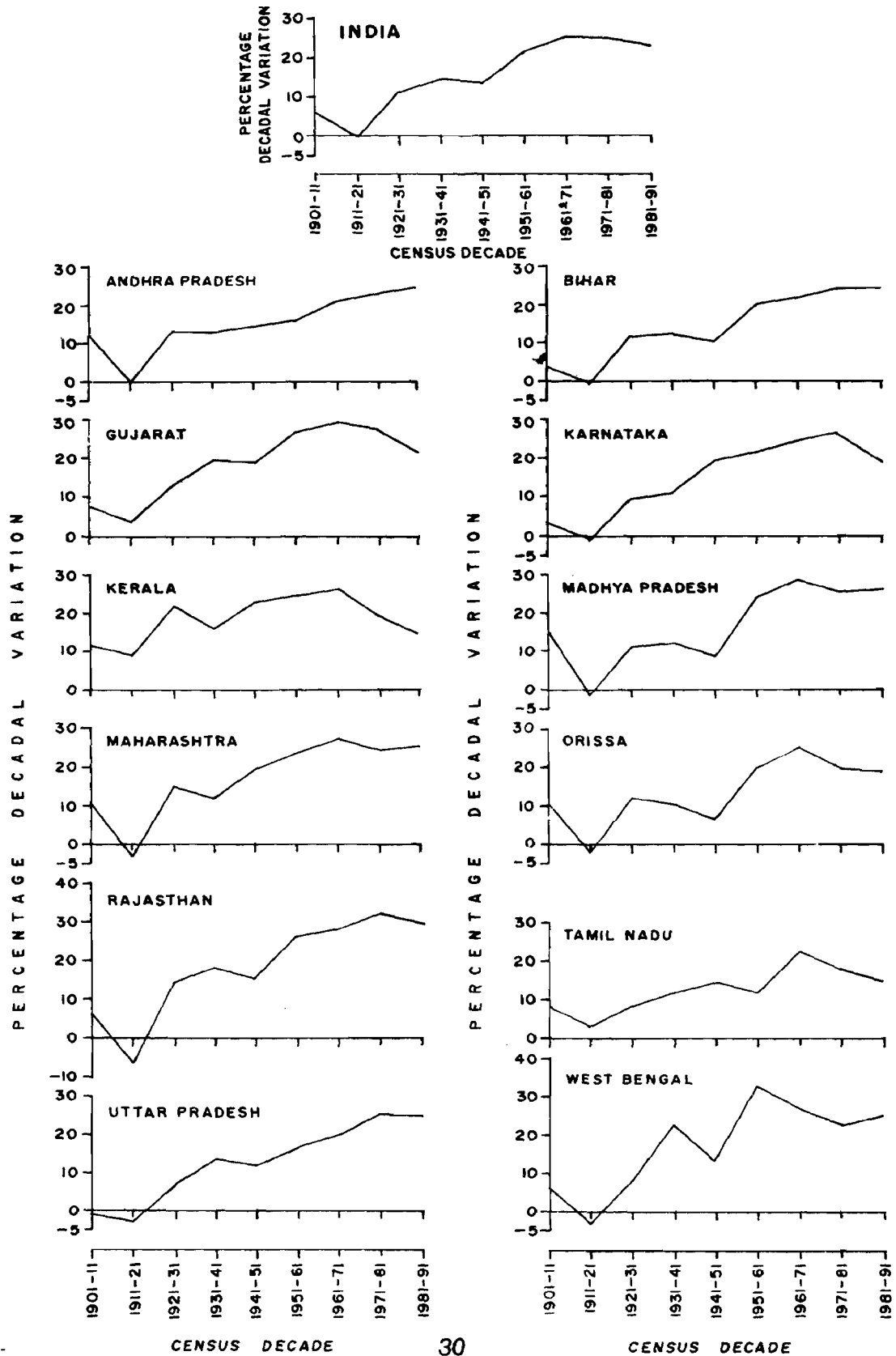
Decadal variation in population, change in decadal variation and average exponential growth rate of population

India/State/ Union Territory	Decadal variation in population (per cent)		Change in the growth rate (Col. 3-2)	Rate of change of the growth rate	Average annual exponential growth rate	
	1971-81	1981-91			1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	24.66	23.50	- 1.16	- 4.70	2.22	2.11
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.10	23.82	+ 0.72	+ 3.12	2.10	2.14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	35.15	35.86	+ 0.71	+ 2.02	3.04	3.06
3. Assam	23.36	23.58	+ 0.22	+ 0.94	2.12	2.12
4. Bihar	24.06	23.49	- 0.57	- 2.37	2.17	2.11
5. Goa	26.74	15.96	-10.78	- 40.31	2.37	1.48
6. Gujarat	27.67	20.80	- 6.87	- 24.83	2.46	1.89
7. Haryana	28.75	26.28	- 2.47	- 8.59	2.55	2.33
8. Himachal Pradesh	23.71	19.39	- 4.32	- 18.22	2.15	1.77
9. Jammu & Kashmir	29.69	28.92	- 0.77	- 2.59	2.58	2.58
10. Karnataka	26.75	20.69	- 6.06	- 22.65	2.39	1.88
11. Kerala	19.24	13.98	- 5.26	- 27.34	1.77	1.31
12. Madhya Pradesh	25.27	26.75	+ 1.48	+ 5.86	2.27	2.37
13. Maharashtra	24.54	25.36	+ 0.82	+ 3.34	2.21	2.26
14. Manipur	32.46	28.56	- 3.90	- 12.01	2.83	2.51
15. Meghalaya	32.04	31.80	- 0.24	- 0.75	2.80	2.76
16. Mizoram	48.55	38.98	- 9.57	- 19.71	3.99	3.29
17. Nagaland	50.05	56.86	+ 6.81	+ 13.61	4.09	4.50
18. Orissa	20.17	19.50	- 0.67	- 3.32	1.85	1.78
19. Punjab	23.89	20.26	- 3.63	- 15.19	2.16	1.85
20. Rajasthan	32.97	28.07	- 4.90	- 14.86	2.87	2.47
21. Sikkim	50.77	27.57	-23.20	- 45.70	4.14	2.43
22. Tamil Nadu	17.50	14.94	- 2.56	- 14.63	1.63	1.39
23. Tripura	31.92	33.69	+ 1.77	+ 5.55	2.79	2.90
24. Uttar Pradesh	25.49	25.16	- 0.33	- 1.29	2.29	2.24
25. West Bengal	23.17	24.55	+ 1.38	+ 5.96	2.10	2.20
Union Territories						
1. A & N Islands	63.93	47.29	-16.64	- 26.03	4.98	3.87
2. Chandigarh	75.55	41.88	-33.67	- 44.57	5.67	3.50
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.78	33.63	- 6.15	- 15.46	3.38	2.90
4. Daman & Diu	26.07	28.43	+ 2.36	+ 9.05	2.32	2.50
5. Delhi	53.00	50.64	- 2.36	- 4.45	4.29	4.10
6. Lakshadweep	26.53	28.40	+ 1.87	+ 7.05	2.37	2.50
7. Pondicherry	28.15	30.60	+ 2.45	+ 8.70	2.50	2.67

INDIA

TRENDS IN DECADEAL GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-91

(India & States having population 25 millions and above)



In most of the States the growth rate has declined during the decade. However, of the six most populous States of the country, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, accounting for 59.75 per cent of country's population, the last four States have registered an increase in growth rates. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the growth rates have declined by less than one percentage point.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have recorded increase in growth rates. It may be pointed out that the population of these States contribute one-third of the population of the country. In all other States and Union Territories the growth rate has declined. These States and Union Territories account for 66.24 per cent of India's population.

In Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the decline in growth rate is less than one percentage point. These four States together account for 30.62 per cent of India's population.

In the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the decadal growth rate has declined by more than five percentage points. These nine States and Union Territories together contribute about 14 per cent of India's population.

The growth rate has declined by one to five percentage points in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Delhi.

During the 1981-91 decade, Nagaland has registered the highest growth rate of 56.86 per cent, followed by Delhi (50.64) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (47.29). The lowest growth rate of 13.98 per cent has been registered in Kerala. The adjoining State of Tamil Nadu, which had registered the lowest growth rate of 17.50 per cent during 1971-81 has registered a very low growth rate of 14.94 per cent during 1981-91 also.

In the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa also the decadal growth rate in population is less than 20 per cent. Of these three States, Goa's growth rate has declined sharply from 26.74 per cent in 1971-81 to 15.96 per cent in 1981-91.

Column 5 of Statement 5 brings out essentially the same information as discussed above but in relative terms. Among the States and Union Territories where the growth rate has increased, the rate of change of growth rate has been the maximum in Nagaland followed by Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep. Among the States with a population of 10 million and above the growth rate of West Bengal has increased by 5.96 per cent during 1981-91 compared to the growth rate of earlier decade. This is followed by Madhya Pradesh (5.86), Maharashtra (3.34) and Andhra Pradesh (3.12). Among the States of Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where the decline in growth rate is less than one percentage point, Meghalaya shows the lowest rate of change of 0.75 followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. Among the major States where growth rate has declined by more than five points, namely, Kerala, Karnataka and Gujarat, the percentage change in

growth rates has been 27.34, 22.65 and 24.83 respectively. The maximum percentage decline in the growth rate has occurred in Sikkim (45.70). The growth rate of Chandigarh also has declined by 44.57 per cent.

Statement 6 presents the change in absolute figures of population in various States and Union Territories classified according to the rate of change of growth rate. States with increased growth rates during 1981-91 have contributed 61.87 million persons out of a net addition of 160.60 million during the decade. States where growth rates have declined sharply, i.e., more than 20 per cent during the decade, have contributed 18.85 million to the increase during the decade. The States and Union Territories wherein decadal growth rates have declined by 10 to 20 per cent, contributed 21.71 million. States whose growth rate declined by less than 10 per cent contributed 58.17 million.

Provisional Population Table 3 shows the percentage decadal variation from 1901-11 to 1981-91. It is noticed that in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu the decadal growth rates during the last two decades have been below the national average.

In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal, the growth rates were lower than the national average during 1971-81 but above the national average in 1981-91. On the contrary, in the States of Goa, Gujarat and Karnataka the growth rates during 1971-81 were higher than the national average but are well below the national average in 1981-91.

In all other States and Union Territories the growth rates have been above the national average in both the decades. States in this category are Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. All the Union Territories were also in this category.

Statement 6

States and Union Territories classified by rate of change of growth rate

State/Union Territory	Absolute change	Rate of change of growth rate
1	2	3
Rate of change of growth rate : Positive		
1. Maharashtra	15,922,548	3.34
2. Madhya Pradesh	13,957,018	5.86
3. West Bengal	13,402,085	5.96
4. Andhra Pradesh	12,755,181	3.12
5. Assam	4,253,314	0.94
6. Tripura	691,769	5.55
7. Nagaland	440,643	13.61
8. Arunachal Pradesh	226,553	2.02
9. Pondicherry	184,945	8.70
10. Daman & Diu	22,458	9.05
11. Lakshadweep	11,432	7.05
Total	61,867,946	
Rate of change of growth rate : - 10.00 to 0.00		
1. Uttar Pradesh	27,897,905	1.29
2. Bihar	16,424,121	2.37
3. Orissa	5,141,799	3.32
4. Haryana	3,395,596	8.59
5. Delhi	3,150,069	4.45
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1,731,311	2.59
7. Meghalaya	424,807	0.75
Total	58,165,608	
Rate of change of growth rate : - 20.00 to - 10.00		
1. Tamil Nadu	7,230,241	14.63
2. Rajasthan	9,618,778	14.86
3. Punjab	3,401,880	15.19
4. Himachal Pradesh	830,261	18.22
5. Manipur	405,761	12.01
6. Mizoram	192,460	19.71
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34,864	15.46
Total	21,714,245	
Rate of change of growth rate : below - 20.00		
1. Karnataka	7,681,684	22.65
2. Gujarat	7,088,261	24.83
3. Kerala	3,557,557	27.34
4. Chandigarh	189,115	44.57
5. Goa	160,873	40.31
6. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89,248	26.03
7. Sikkim	87,227	45.70
Total	18,853,965	

In the Provisional Population Table 4 the States and Union Territories have been arranged in descending order of growth rates in each decade from 1951-61. The all-India decadal growth rate has also been indicated at the appropriate point which in effect would divide the States and Union Territories in each decade into those that have had growth rates above the all-India average and those with growth rates below this average.

On the basis of Provisional Population Table 3, the States and Union Territories can be grouped in the following four categories.

1. Growth rate during each of the decades 1901-11 to 1981-91 above all-India growth rates :

Tripura
Mizoram

2. Growth rate always below all-India growth rate :

Nil

3. Growth rate above all-India growth rate in atleast five of the nine decades. In the decades mentioned in brackets, the growth rates were below all-India level :

Andhra Pradesh (1931-41, 1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81)

Assam (1971-81)

Gujarat (1981-91)

Haryana (1901-11, 1921-31, 1941-51)

Jammu & Kashmir (1921-31, 1931-41, 1941-51, 1951-61)

Kerala (1971-81, 1981-91)

Madhya Pradesh (1911-21, 1931-41, 1941-51)

Maharashtra (1911-21, 1931-41, 1971-81)

Manipur (1941-51)

Meghalaya (1941-51)

Nagaland (1931-41, 1941-51, 1951-61)

Rajasthan (1911-21)

Sikkim (1911-21, 1931-41, 1951-61)

West Bengal (1911-21, 1921-31, 1941-51, 1971-81)

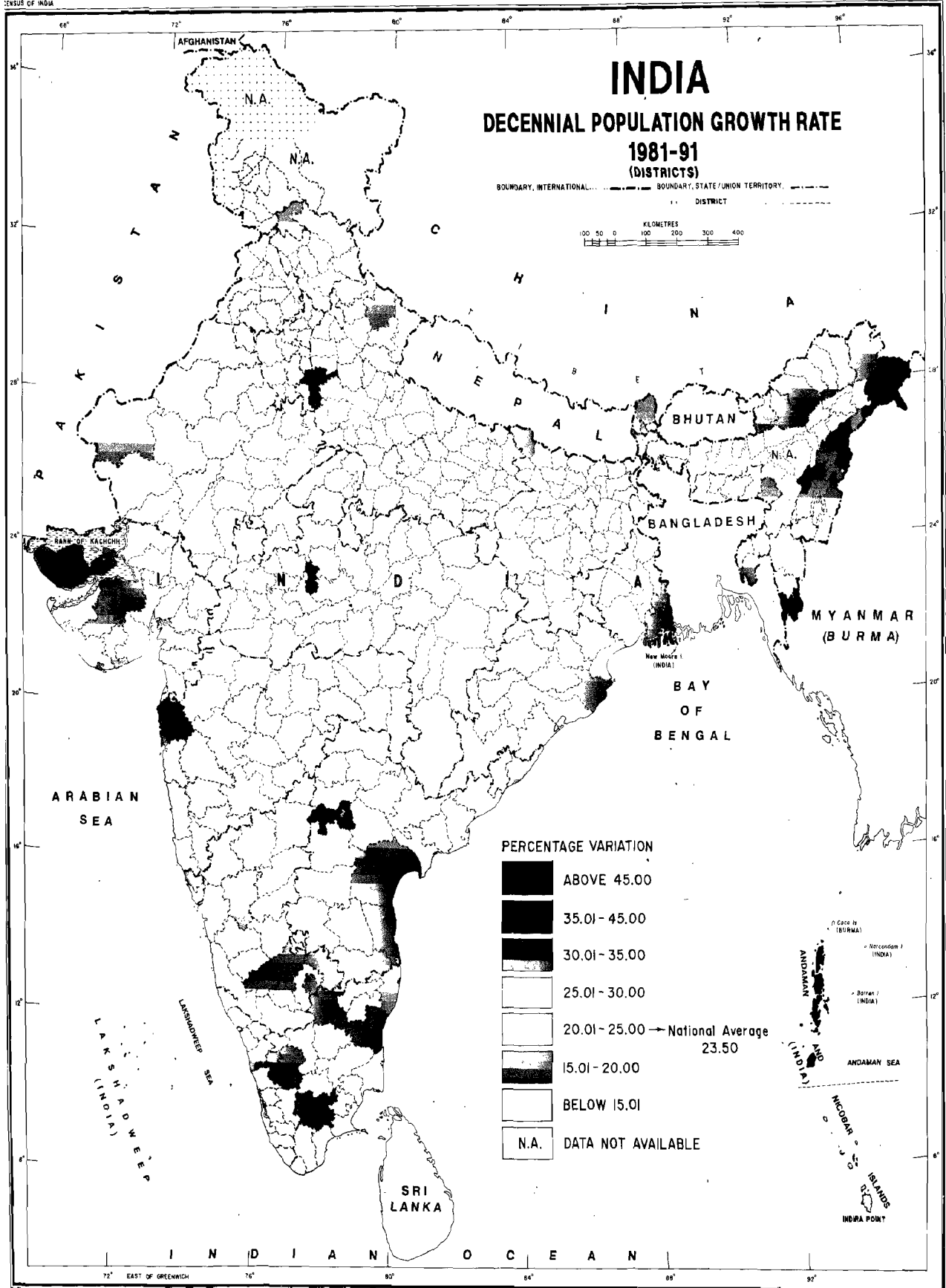
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1921-31, 1941-51)

Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1931-41, 1941-51)

Daman & Diu (1901-11, 1911-21, 1951-61)

Delhi (1901-11)

Lakshadweep (1901-11, 1911-21, 1951-61)



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

4. Growth rate below the all-India growth rate in atleast five of the decades. In the decades mentioned in brackets, the growth rates were above all-India :

Bihar (1921-31)

Goa (1961-71, 1971-81)

Himachal Pradesh (1911-21)

Karnataka (1941-51, 1951-61, 1971-81)

Orissa (1901-11, 1921-31, 1961-71)

Punjab (1911-21, 1921-31, 1931-41, 1951-61)

Tamil Nadu (1901-11, 1911-21, 1941-51)

Uttar Pradesh (1971-81, 1981-91)

Chandigarh (1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91)

Pondicherry (1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91)

The decadal growth rates of the population of the districts are indicated by ranges in Map 3. There are a few pockets which have high rates of growth above 45 per cent, in the decade 1981-91. These are the districts of Faridabad (48.71) in Haryana, Changlang (49.32) and Lohit (57.75) in Arunachal Pradesh, Ghaziabad (49.49) in Uttar Pradesh, Chhimituipui (50.03) in Mizoram, Mokokchung (50.58), Mon (59.37), Kohima (65.10) and Tuensang (69.92) in Nagaland, Bhopal (50.92) in Madhya Pradesh, Andaman (50.97) in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Thane (55.89) in Maharashtra, Rangareddi (58.83) in Andhra Pradesh and Yanam (74.91) in Pondicherry and Delhi (50.64).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Expert Committee on Population Projections was set up during November 1984 to revise the official series of population projections in the light of the 1981 Census data. The committee worked out three projections called High, Medium and Low and recommended the medium projections for adoption. The committee's projections were submitted to the Planning Commission in 1985 for use in the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The report of the committee has been published as "Occasional Paper No. 4 of 1988, Census of India 1981."

Concerned with the problem of high growth rate of population indicated by the demographic parameters like Birth Rate and Death Rate as revealed by the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Office of the Registrar General, India, the Planning Commission appointed a "Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections", in October 1988, to work out the population projections for the formulation of the Eighth plan. This Standing Committee reviewed the medium projections made by the Expert Committee in the light of further data available on fertility, mortality and family planning and submitted its projections in 1989. While the Standing Committee broadly agreed with the earlier Expert Committee on the assumptions regarding mortality, it revised the earlier committee's fertility assumptions in the light of the trends observed during 1981-86. The assumptions made to project the population of India upto the year 2006 are briefly indicated below:—

Mortality : The Expert Committee had assumed that the expectation of life at birth, e_0° , estimated at 54.1 years for males and 54.7 years for females, based on 1980 SRS mortality rates would continue to increase in future. The annual rate of increase in e_0° was assumed to be 0.50 years for males till it reached a level of 60 years after which it may reduce to 0.45 years per annum till it reached a level of 62.8 years and 0.40 years per annum till the year 2006. In case of females the annual gain in life expectancy at birth was estimated to be 0.55 years till it reached 60 years after which the improvement is likely to be reduced to 0.50 years per annum till it reached 65 years and to 0.45 years per annum beyond that, till the year 2006.

In other words it was assumed that the female life expectancy would continue to improve faster than that of males. On this basis the expectation of life at birth for the country as a whole would be 64.80 years for males and 65.80 years for females during the period 2001-2006.

Fertility : As regards fertility, the Expert Committee had taken into account the increasing trend in age at marriage, reduction in widowhood due to increase in life expectancy and the likely achievements in family planning in order to estimate the future levels of marital fertility for the quinquennium 1996-2001. The Standing Committee of Experts, however, assumed that the general fertility rate estimated from the Sample Registration System (SRS) for the period 1981-1985 would represent the base level values of the General Fertility Rate (GFR)

for the quinquennium 1981-1985. From the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the SRS for the period 1981-1985, the General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) values for India and States were calculated using proportions of females married in the age group 15-44 as projected by the earlier Expert Committee. The committee also used Couple Protection Rate (CPR) adjusted for the quality of CPR data as recommended by the committee appointed by the Government of India in the Department of Family Welfare. In other words the CPRs were not the same as those published by the Department of Family Welfare. Having fixed the base level fertility rates and CPR, the likely future marital fertility rates were determined by using the same relationship given by the Expert Committee earlier. The future levels of CPR were estimated by using a logistic curve. This resulted in revising the projections upwards.

The Statement 7 gives the projected values of the expectation of life at birth and the projected levels of Birth Rate, Death Rate, Growth Rate and General Fertility Rate (GFR) and General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR), used for projecting India's population.

Statement 7

Projected values of expectation of life at birth, likely vital rates, GMFR and GFR

Indices	Period			
	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	2006
1	2	3	4	5
I Projected values of expectation of life at birth				
Male	58.1	60.6	62.8	64.8
Female	59.1	61.7	64.2	65.8
II Birth rate	30.9	27.5	24.9	23.0
III Death rate	10.8	9.4	8.4	7.8
IV Growth rate	20.1	18.1	16.5	15.2
V GFR	140.9	122.7	108.6	98.1
VI GMFR	178.7	160.8	144.5	132.3
VII Proportion of married in age-group 15-44	77.7	76.1	74.9	73.9

Note : Proportion of married in the age group 15-44 refers to the years 1986, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

Source : Report of the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections.

The population of India, States and Union Territories as estimated by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections and the provisional results are shown in Statement 8. It is seen from the statement that the population of India has been very close to the projections. However, at State/Union Territory level, there are variations between the provisional totals and the projections. In the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry, the provisional population figures exceed the projected figures. In all other States and Union Territories the provisional figures are lower than the projected figures.

Statement 8

Provisional and Projected Population of India, States and Union Territories as on March 1, 1991

(in 000's)

India/State/ Union Territory	Projected population, 1991 (1)	Provisional population, 1991	Difference (2)	Per cent difference (3)
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	843,596	843,931	+ 335	+ 0.04
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	65,319	66,305	+ 986	+ 1.51
2. Arunachal Pradesh	836	858	+ 22	+ 2.63
3. Assam	24,802	22,294	- 2,507	-10.11
4. Bihar	88,254	86,339	- 1,915	- 2.17
5. Goa	1,268	1,169	- 99	- 7.81
6. Gujarat	42,171	41,174	- 997	- 2.36
7. Haryana	16,747	16,318	- 429	- 2.56
8. Himachal Pradesh	5,340	5,111	- 229	- 4.29
9. Jammu & Kashmir (4)	7,719	7,719	—	—
10. Karnataka	44,855	44,817	- 38	- 0.08
11. Kerala	30,065	29,011	- 1,054	- 3.51
12. Madhya Pradesh	65,375	66,136	+ 761	+ 1.16
13. Maharashtra	77,833	78,707	+ 874	+ 1.12
14. Manipur	1,850	1,827	- 23	- 1.24
15. Meghalaya	1,736	1,761	+ 25	+ 1.44
16. Mizoram	695	686	- 9	- 1.29
17. Nagaland	1,097	1,216	+ 119	+10.85
18. Orissa	31,979	31,512	- 467	- 1.46
19. Punjab	20,347	20,191	- 156	- 0.77
20. Rajasthan	43,718	43,881	+ 163	+ 0.37
21. Sikkim	454	404	- 50	-11.01
22. Tamil Nadu	55,742	55,638	- 104	- 0.19
23. Tripura	2,667	2,745	+ 78	+ 2.92
24. Uttar Pradesh	135,318	138,760	+ 3,442	+ 2.54
25. West Bengal	66,300	67,983	+ 1,683	+ 2.54
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	281	278	- 3	- 1.07
2. Chandigarh	711	641	- 70	- 9.85
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	142	138	- 3	- 2.11
4. Daman & Diu	100	101	+ 1	+ 1.00
5. Delhi	9,054	9,370	+ 316	+ 3.49
6. Lakshadweep	54	52	- 2	- 3.70
7. Pondicherry	768	789	+ 21	+ 2.73

(1) According to the Report of the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (mimeographed), October 1989.

(2) Provisional population minus Projected population

(3) $\frac{\text{Provisional minus Projected}}{\text{Projected}} \times 100$

(4) The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. The figures are as per projections made by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, October 1989.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. In the Indian Census, density has been defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. In the provisional totals, the area figures of India, States, Union Territories and Districts have been used, based on the reports from the Central Statistical Organisation and the Survey of India. The trends of the density in the country from 1901 onwards may be seen in Statement 9.

Statement 9

Density of Population, India : 1901-1991

Census year	Density
1	2
1901	77
1911	82
1921	81
1931	90
1941	103
1951	117
1961	142
1971	177@
1981	216*
1991	267*

@ While working out the density of India, Jammu & Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and population are not available for that State.

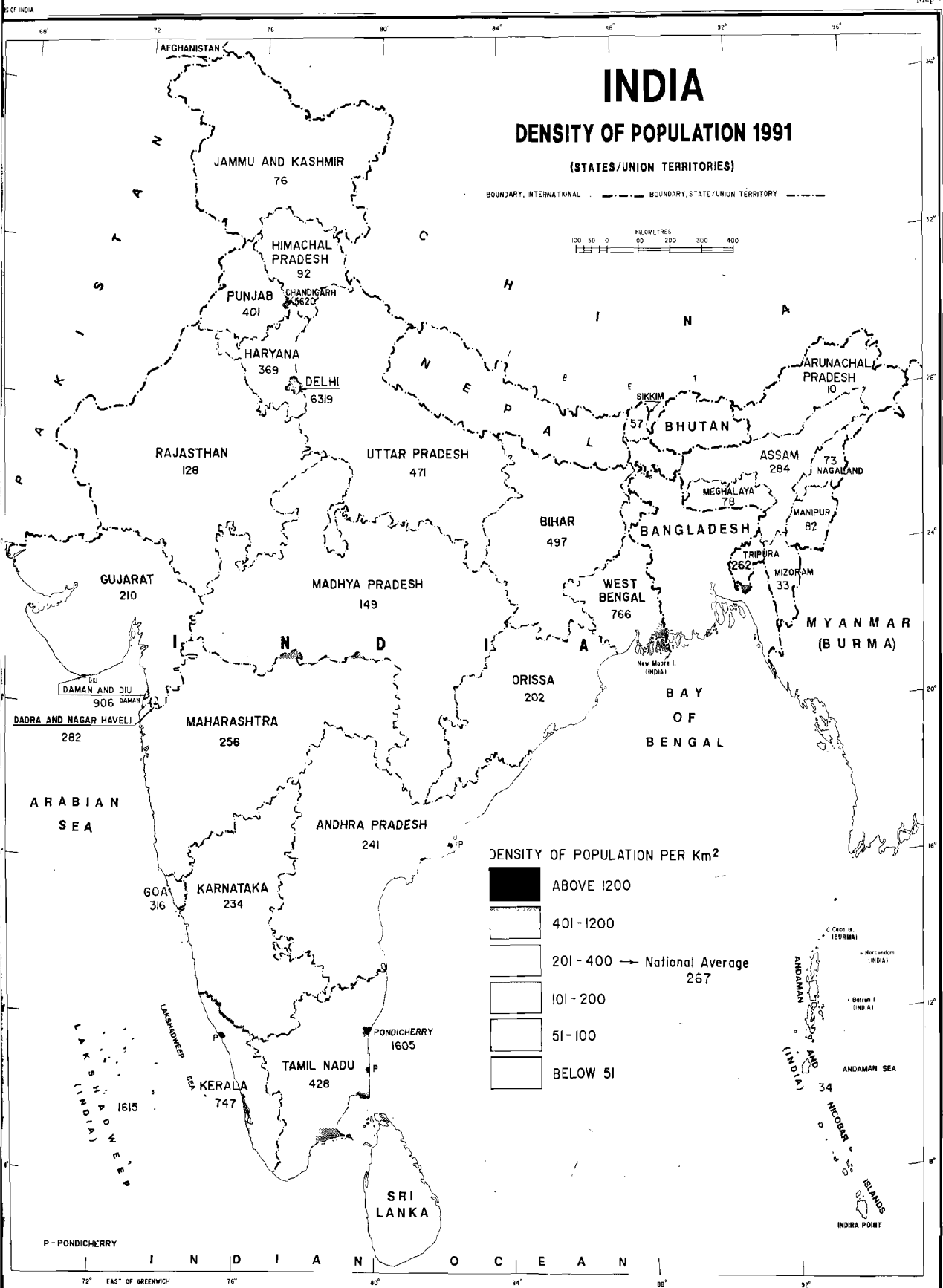
The density has been worked out on comparable data.

The density of population in India is 267 persons per square kilometer in 1991 as against a figure of 216 in 1981. Statement 10 presents the States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of the 1991 density. As in the 1981 Census, density is the highest in the Union Territory of Delhi followed by the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Daman & Diu. Among the States, density is the highest in West Bengal followed by Kerala, reversing the trend observed in 1981. This is because of the high growth rate of population in West Bengal and the low growth rate of population in Kerala.

Statement 10

States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of the 1991 density

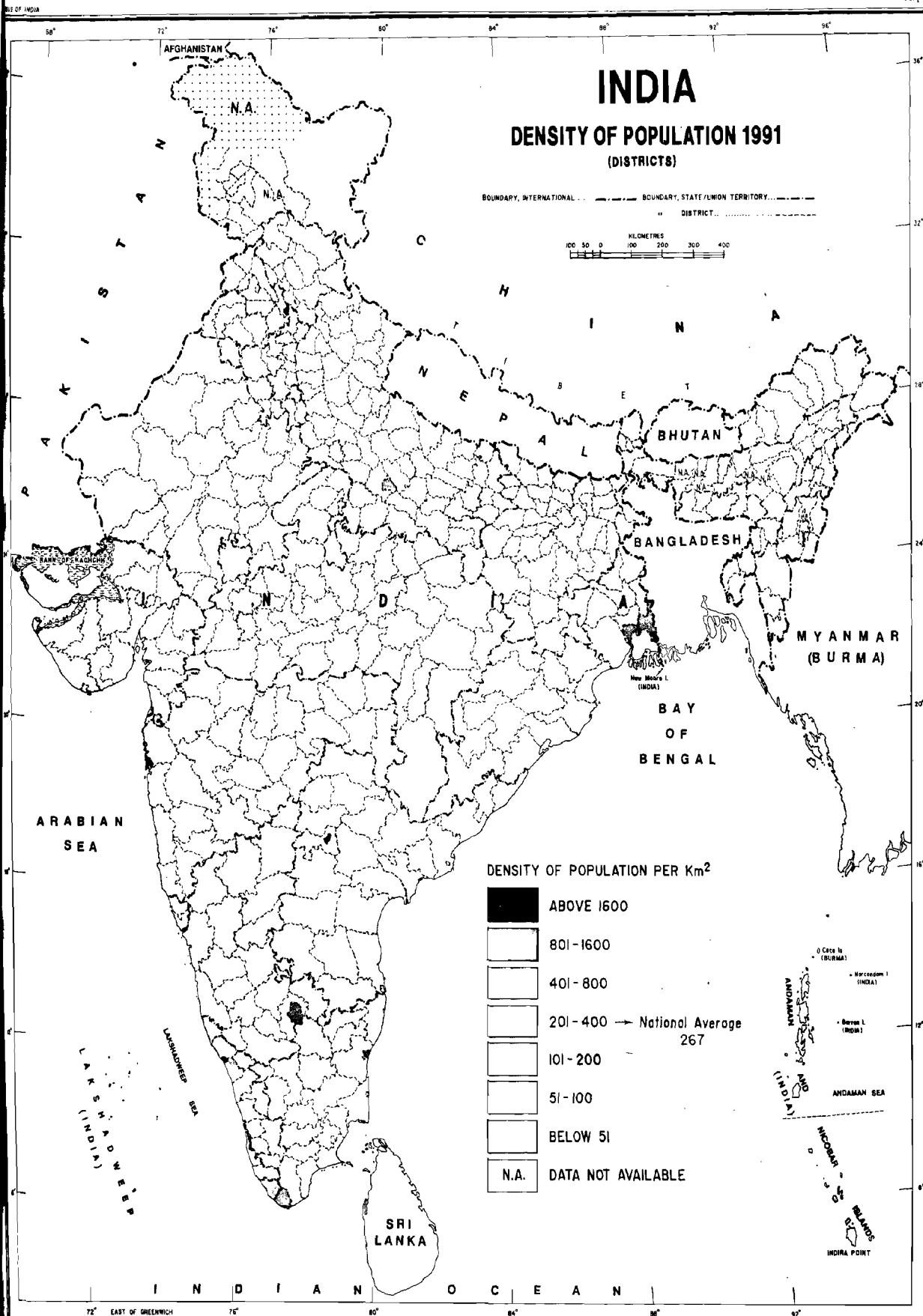
Rank in 1991	State/Union Territory	Density	
		1981	1991
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	4,194	6,319
2	Chandigarh	3,961	5,620
3	Lakshadweep	1,258	1,615
4	Pondicherry	1,229	1,605
5	Daman & Diu	705	906
6	West Bengal	615	766
7	Kerala	655	747
8	Bihar	402	497
9	Uttar Pradesh	377	471
10	Tamil Nadu	372	428
11	Punjab	333	401
12	Haryana	292	369
13	Goa	272	316
14	Assam	230	284
15	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211	282
	INDIA	216	267
16	Tripura	196	262
17	Maharashtra	204	256
18	Andhra Pradesh	195	241
19	Karnataka	194	234
20	Gujarat	174	210
21	Orissa	169	202
22	Madhya Pradesh	118	149
23	Rajasthan	100	128
24	Himachal Pradesh	77	92
25	Manipur	64	82
26	Meghalaya	60	78
27	Jammu & Kashmir	59	76
28	Nagaland	47	73
29	Sikkim	45	57
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	34
31	Mizoram	23	33
32	Arunachal Pradesh	8	10



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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



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 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

One way of looking at the degree of concentration of population is to arrange the districts in descending order of density and observe the quartile values. Statement 11 presents districts classified into four quartile groups according to their density. Roughly one fourth of the districts fall in each group. The range of density, for each quartile group is also indicated. The statement excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

We find that the population of India is highly concentrated in some pockets. As much as 63.73 per cent of the population live in 31.45 per cent of the area. While the districts in upper quartile with a density of 522 or more, have an average density of 844 persons per square kilometer, districts in lower quartile having a density below 155, have an average density of 83 only, i.e., roughly one tenth of the average density of the districts in the upper quartile. While 35.75 per cent of the population live in 11.54 per cent of the area, 11.35 per cent of the population live in 35.17 per cent of the area.

A further examination of density of districts indicates that the ten most densely populated districts, all of which have density above 2,000 persons per square kilometer, contain 5.01 per cent of the population of India. The average density of these 10 districts is 5,791. These districts are Calcutta, Madras, Greater Bombay, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chandigarh, Mahe, Haora, Kanpur Nagar and Bangalore.

Statement 11

Number of districts in each density class with percentages of their area and population and average density

Quartile	Density class	Number of districts	Percentage to total		Average density
			Area (Sq. km.)	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	522 & above	107	11.54	35.75	844
II	271-521	107	19.91	27.98	383
III	155-270	108	33.38	24.92	204
IV	Upto 155	107	35.17	11.35	83
Total		429	100.00	100.00	273

Note: This Statement excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

Map 5 depicts the districts by density of population based on provisional results. The highly urbanised districts like Calcutta, Hugli, Haora, North Twentyfour Parganas, Madras, Greater Bombay, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chandigarh, Kanpur Nagar and Bangalore, most of the districts of Kerala and West Bengal and the districts of the Gangetic belt of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have very high density. On the other hand, the desert districts of Rajasthan, the hilly tracts of Central India and Eastern India extending from eastern half of Rajasthan to Western Orissa down to Southern Andhra Pradesh and Northern Karnataka (of course interspersed with pockets of higher density) have generally very low density in the range 101 to 200.

SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

One of the basic demographic characteristics of the population is the sex composition. In any study of the population, analysis of the sex composition plays a vital role. The sex composition of the population is affected by the differentials in the mortality conditions of males and females, sex selective migration and the sex ratio at birth.

The sex ratio of the population of India, States and Union Territories are presented in the Provisional Population Table 5. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males in the population. For the purpose of comparison, this table also presents the sex ratio according to the 1981 Census. The trends in the sex ratio in the country from 1901 onwards may be seen in Statement 12.

Statement 12

Sex ratio – India : 1901-1991

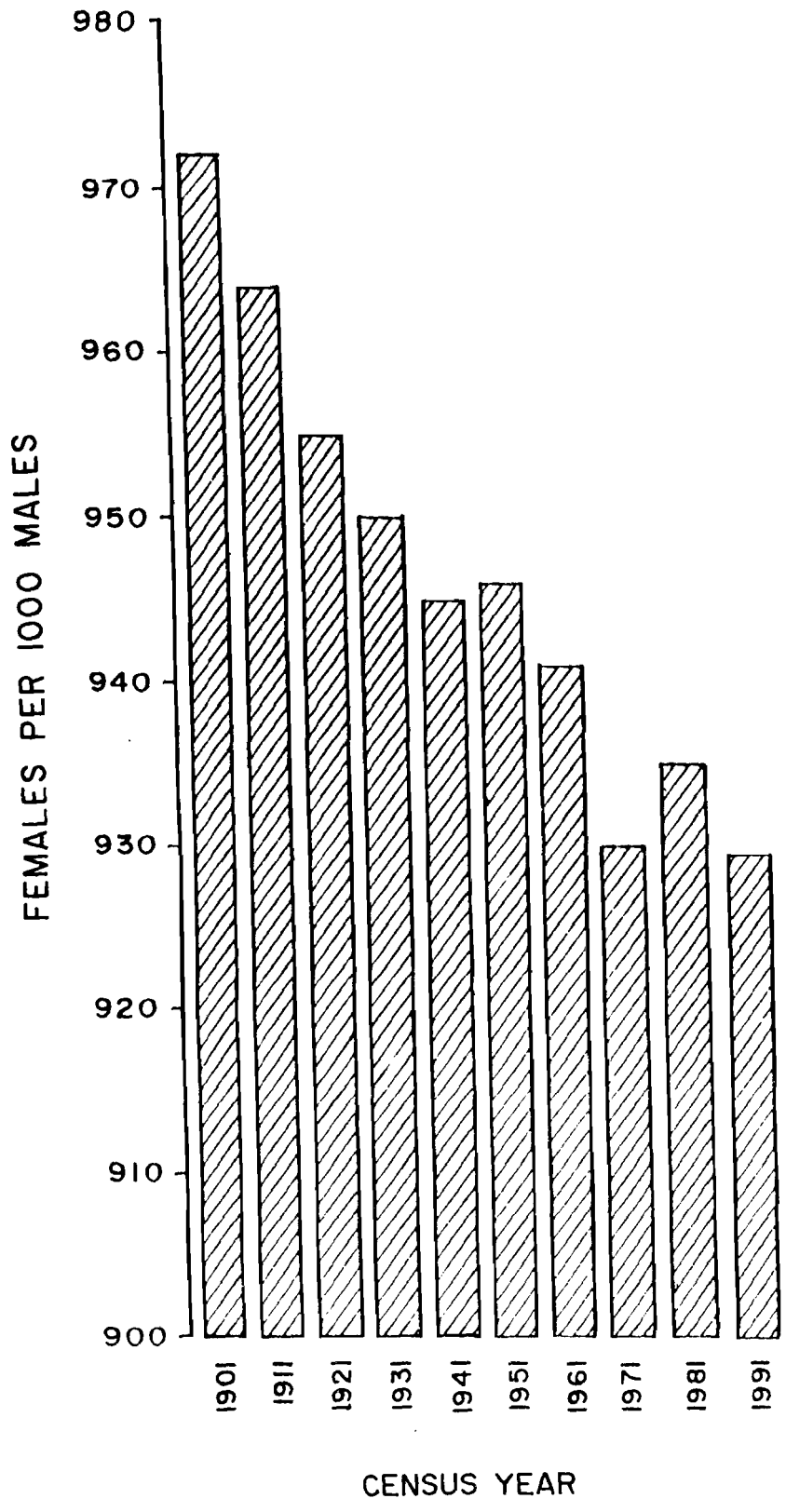
Census year	Sex ratio
1	2
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	929*

*Provisional

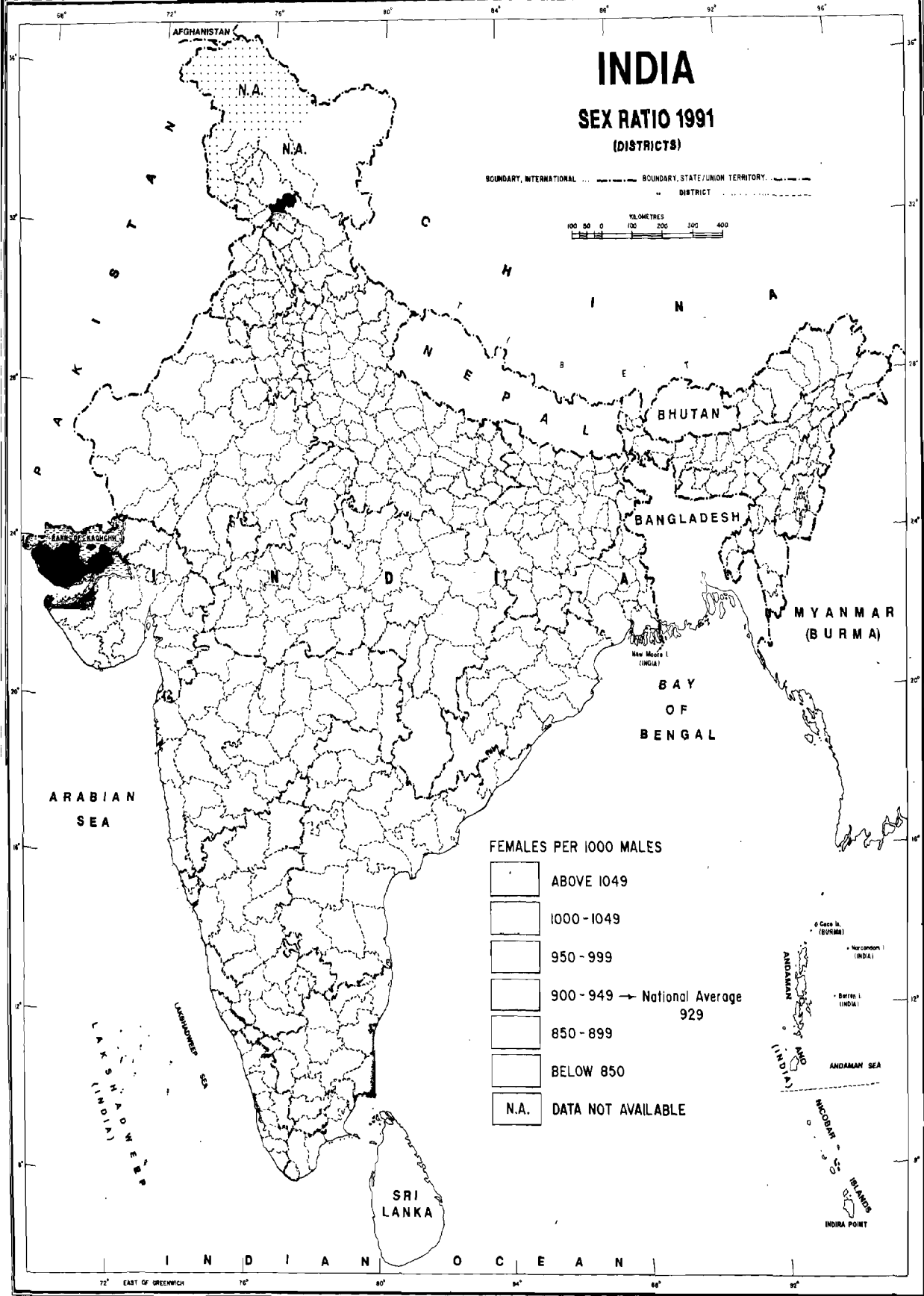
The sex ratio in India has been generally adverse to women, i.e., the number of women per 1,000 men has generally been less than 1,000. Apart from being adverse to women, the sex ratio has also declined over the decades. The slight improvement noticed in the 1981 Census has not been maintained in 1991 and in fact there has been a fall by five points from 934 in 1981 to 929 in 1991. The reason for the general disparity in the sex ratio and the declining trend over the years need further examination. Studies made so far have offered

INDIA

SEX RATIO 1901 - 1991



CENSUS OF INDIA



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

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several explanations for this phenomenon in the past. Some of them are : a preference for male children resulting in neglect of female babies, the relative gap in the health conditions between males and females and certain types of mortality which are sex selective. The adverse sex ratio is also due to lower expectation of life at birth for females in the past compared to males, part of which is due to high maternal mortality. It is, however, difficult to pin-point any particular reason for the declining sex ratio which requires a detailed analysis.

An analysis of the state-wise sex ratio for the years 1901 to 1991 as presented in Provisional Population Table 5 indicates that there are some States and Union Territories which have always shown sex ratio above the national average. These are Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. In the State of Bihar, which always showed a sex ratio above the national average from 1901 to 1981, the sex ratio in 1991 is 912 which is much below the national figure of 929. In fact in this State the sex ratio has fallen from 946 in 1981 to 912 in 1991. A similar sharp decline in sex ratio was observed in the State during the decade 1961-71 when it declined from 994 to 954. The State of Meghalaya also shows a sex ratio above the national average in 1991. In this State the ratio has been above the national average in all the censuses except in 1961. In Mizoram the sex ratio was above the national average till 1971 but in 1981 and 1991 the ratio is below the national average. In Nagaland the sex ratio was above the national average till 1951 but thereafter it has always been below the national average.

There are some States and Union Territories in which the sex ratio has always been below the all-India sex ratio. These States and Union Territories are Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi.

In the other States and Union Territories the sex ratio has been fluctuating around the national average. Gujarat where the sex ratio was below the national average has shown a sex ratio above the national average in 1951, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Kerala with a sex ratio of 1,040 females per 1,000 males in the 1991 Census is the only State with a sex ratio favourable to females. Himachal Pradesh with a sex ratio of 996, with a constantly increasing trend from 1941 onwards, is also approaching the position of being considered a State with sex ratio favourable to females.

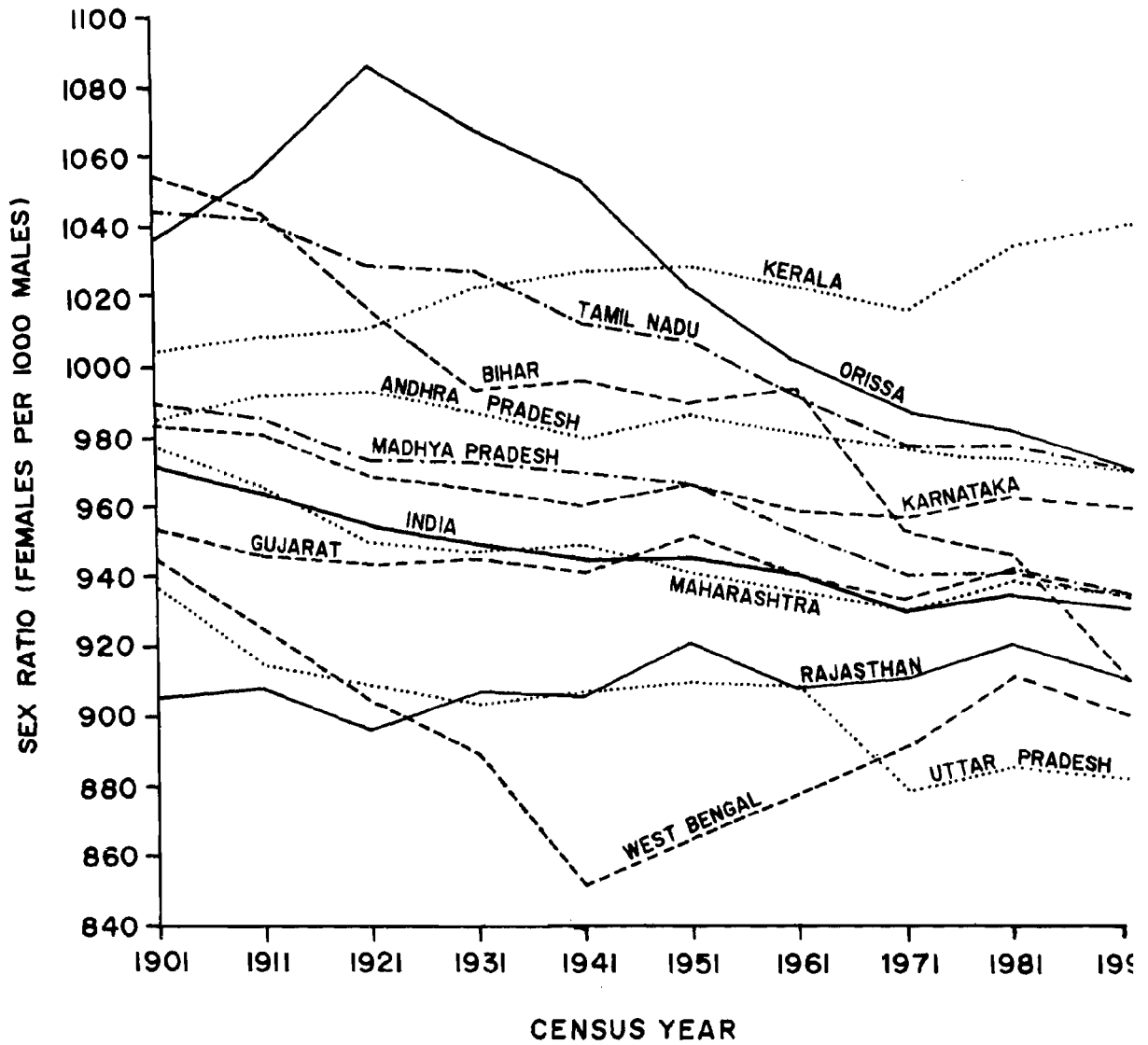
A sex ratio of 950 and above can be considered as favourable to females in the Indian context. The States and Union Territories coming under this category, apart from Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

Compared to the final figures of the 1981 Census the sex ratio has increased in the States and Union Territories of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi.

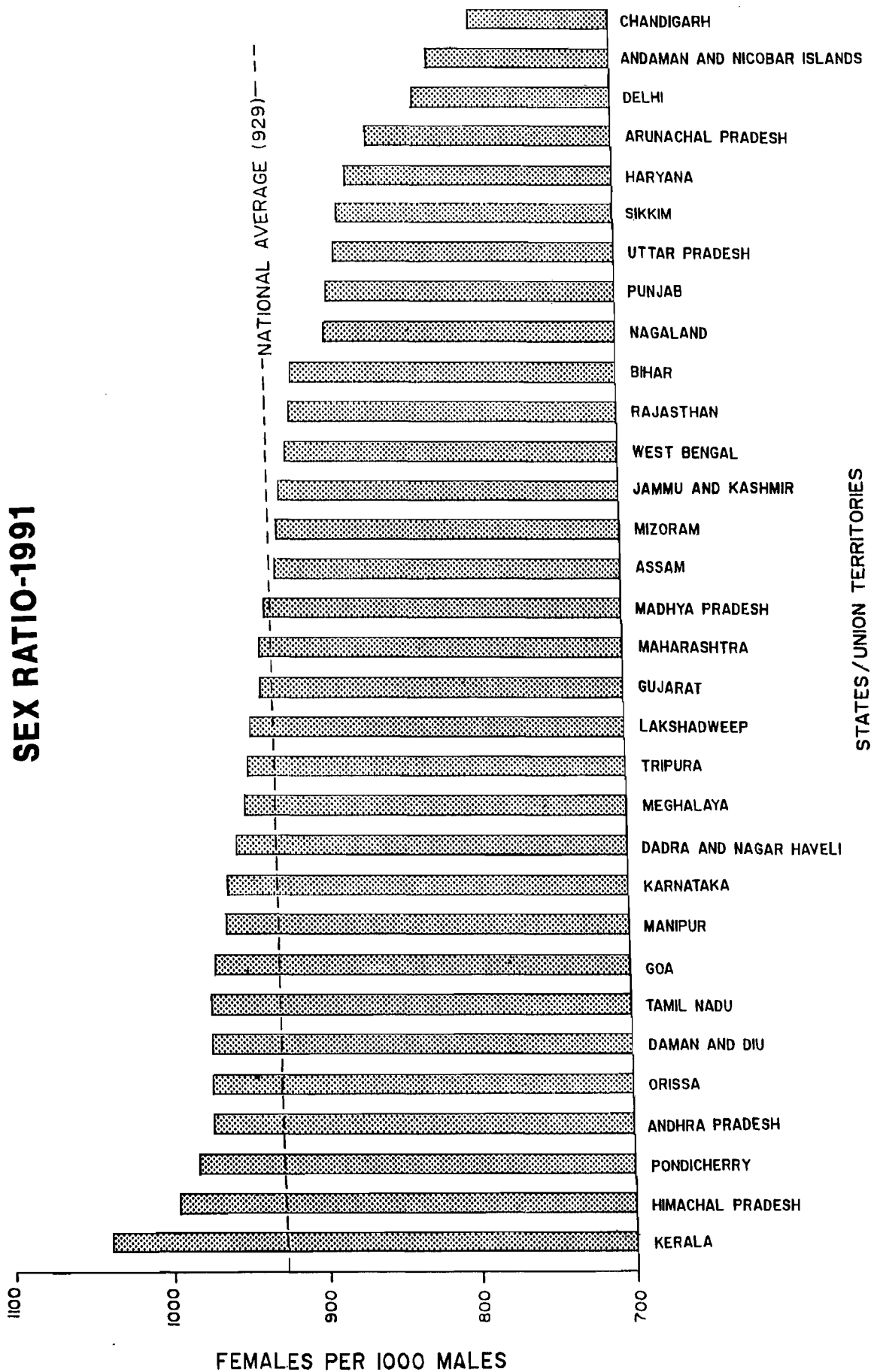
INDIA

TRENDS IN SEX RATIO 1901-91

(INDIA/STATES HAVING POPULATION 25 MILLIONS AND ABOVE)



INDIA SEX RATIO-1991



The variations in sex ratio in the 12 states which have a population of 25 million and above in the 1991 Census are depicted in the Graph. The marked variations particularly in Bihar are clearly brought out by the graph. The graph also indicates that certain States have sex ratio close to the all-India ratio of 929. Some of the major States such as Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sex ratio below the all-India ratio.

The map showing the sex ratio in various ranges at district level in the 1991 Census indicates that districts with sex ratio above 1,000 are highly localised. All the districts of Kerala, Dakshin Kannad in Karnataka, hill districts of Garhwal, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh and the districts of Hamirpur, Kangra, Una, Mandi and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh come under this category. High sex ratio above 1,000 is also noticed in the compact tribal tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and of Andhra Pradesh. A few districts in the Southern Tamil Nadu have also a sex ratio above 1,000. At the other extreme are 44 districts having a very low sex ratio below 850. Half of these districts are located in Uttar Pradesh. The highly urbanised districts of Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Chandigarh which have selective male in-migration also fall in this group of districts with low sex ratio. It is interesting to note that barring Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and Jind in Haryana, all the other districts of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with a low sex ratio below 850 form a continuous belt.

LITERACY

One of the important characteristics of the population on which information is obtained in the census is literacy. For the purpose of the census, a person is deemed as literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. In the last few censuses of India, children below five years of age were treated as illiterates. Since ability to read and write with understanding is not ordinarily achieved until one had some schooling or had at least some time to develop these skills, it was felt by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission that the population aged seven years and above is to be classified as literate or illiterate. In view of this, in the 1991 Census, the question on literacy was canvassed only for population aged seven years and above.

In the earlier Censuses it was the practice to work out the literacy rate taking into account the total population. Literacy rates would, however, be more meaningful if one were to exclude the population in the age group 0-6 from the total population. However, at this stage, age data is not available since it would be generated through further tabulations. Therefore, for the present purpose the estimated population aged seven years and above is being taken into account to calculate the literacy rate. In this paper the term "Literacy rate" relates to population aged seven years and above.

The Provisional Population Table 2 presents the number of literates and the literacy rates for the country and for the States and Union Territories.

Statement 13 presents the literacy rate for the country at each census since 1951. In working out these rates for 1991, the population of Jammu & Kashmir has been excluded, as the 1991 Census has not yet been conducted there.

Statement 13

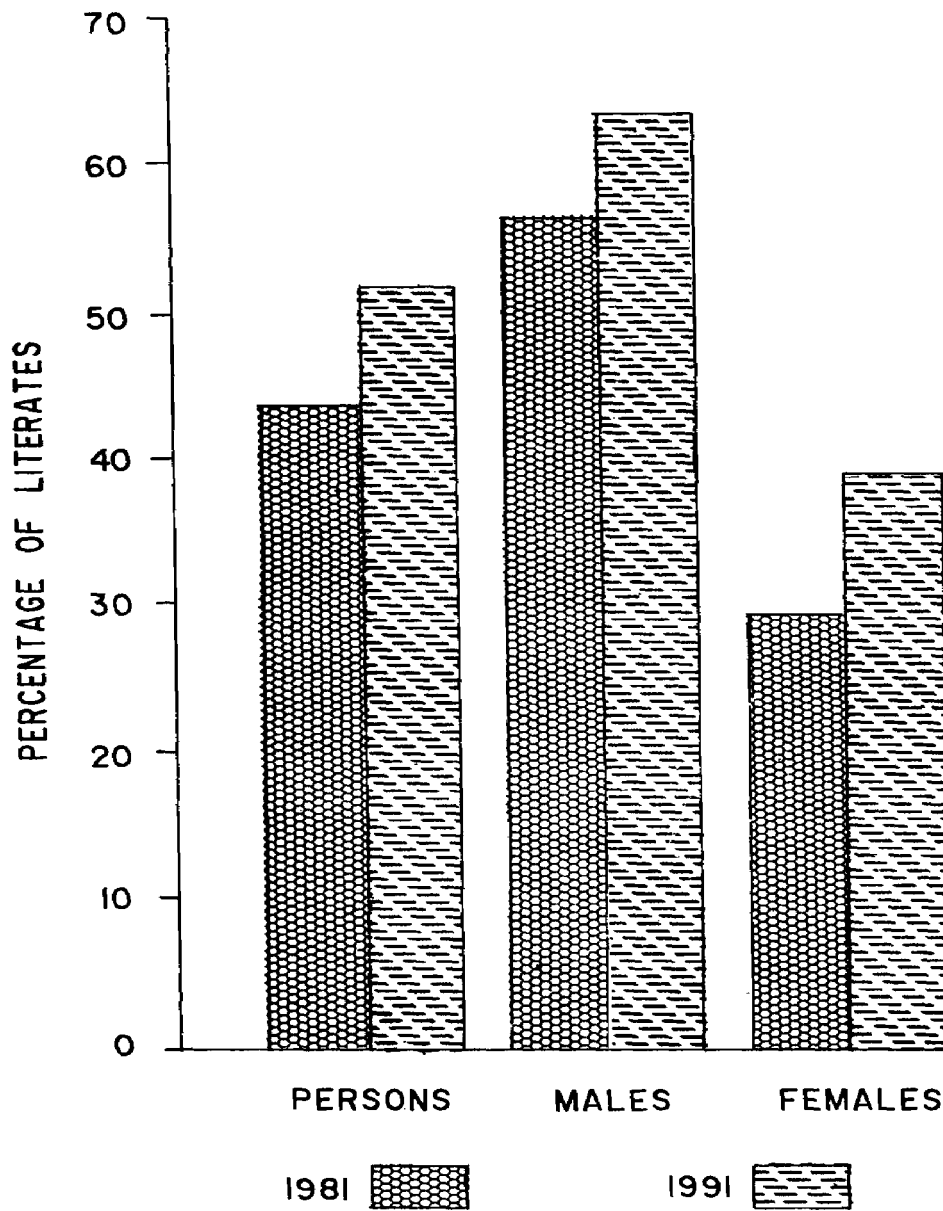
Literacy rate—India : 1951-1991

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	28.31	40.40	15.34
1971	34.45	45.95	21.97
1981	43.56 (41.42)	56.37 (53.45)	29.75 (28.46)
1991	52.11	63.86	39.42

- Notes:
1. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 and 1991 relate to the population aged seven years and above. The literacy rates for the population aged five years and above in 1981 have been shown in brackets.
 2. The 1981 rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted. The 1991 Census rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census is yet to be conducted.

INDIA

LITERACY RATE 1981 AND 1991



Note : Literacy Rates relate to Population Aged Seven Years and above .

The literacy rates have increased during the decade 1981-91 crossing the 50 per cent mark. For the population aged seven years and above the literacy rate has increased by 8.55 percentage points. The increases in male and female literacy rates are of the order of 7.49 and 9.67 points respectively. Even though strict comparison with earlier decades may not be possible due to the changes in the age group to which they relate, it appears that increase in literacy rate observed during the decade 1981-91 is higher than the increase of 6.97 percentage points observed during the decade 1971-81 for population aged 5 and above. During the decade 1961-71 literacy rate for population aged 5 and above had increased by 6.14 percentage points.

Quite apart from the rates themselves, it would be relevant to briefly consider the absolute figures of literates. This is relevant because while the literacy rates have certainly improved, the total number of illiterates has continued to increase. Statement 14 would illustrate the point.

Statement 14

Number of literates and illiterates among population aged seven years and above—India : 1981-1991

(in 000's)

Literates/ Illiterates	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Literates			
1981	233,947	156,953	76,994
1991	352,082	224,288	127,794
Increase in 1991 over 1981	118,135	67,335	50,800
Illiterates			
1981	301,933	120,902	181,031
1991	324,030	126,694	197,336
Increase in 1991 over 1981	22,097	5,792	16,305

Notes :1. The figures exclude Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. For Assam, the 1981 figures are not available as the 1981 Census could not be held there, while for Jammu & Kashmir, the 1991 figures are not yet available as the 1991 Census is yet to be conducted there.

2. Figures of literate population for 1991 are as per the provisional results of the 1991 Census. The figures of illiterate population aged seven years and above are estimated figures based on certain assumptions on population age structure and are likely to undergo change.

During the decade 1981-91, the population aged seven years and above has been estimated to have increased by 140.23 million consisting of 73.13 million males and 67.10 million females. During the decade, while 118.13 million persons have become literate,

22.10 million persons have remained illiterate. Of the latter, 5.79 million are males and 16.31 million are females.

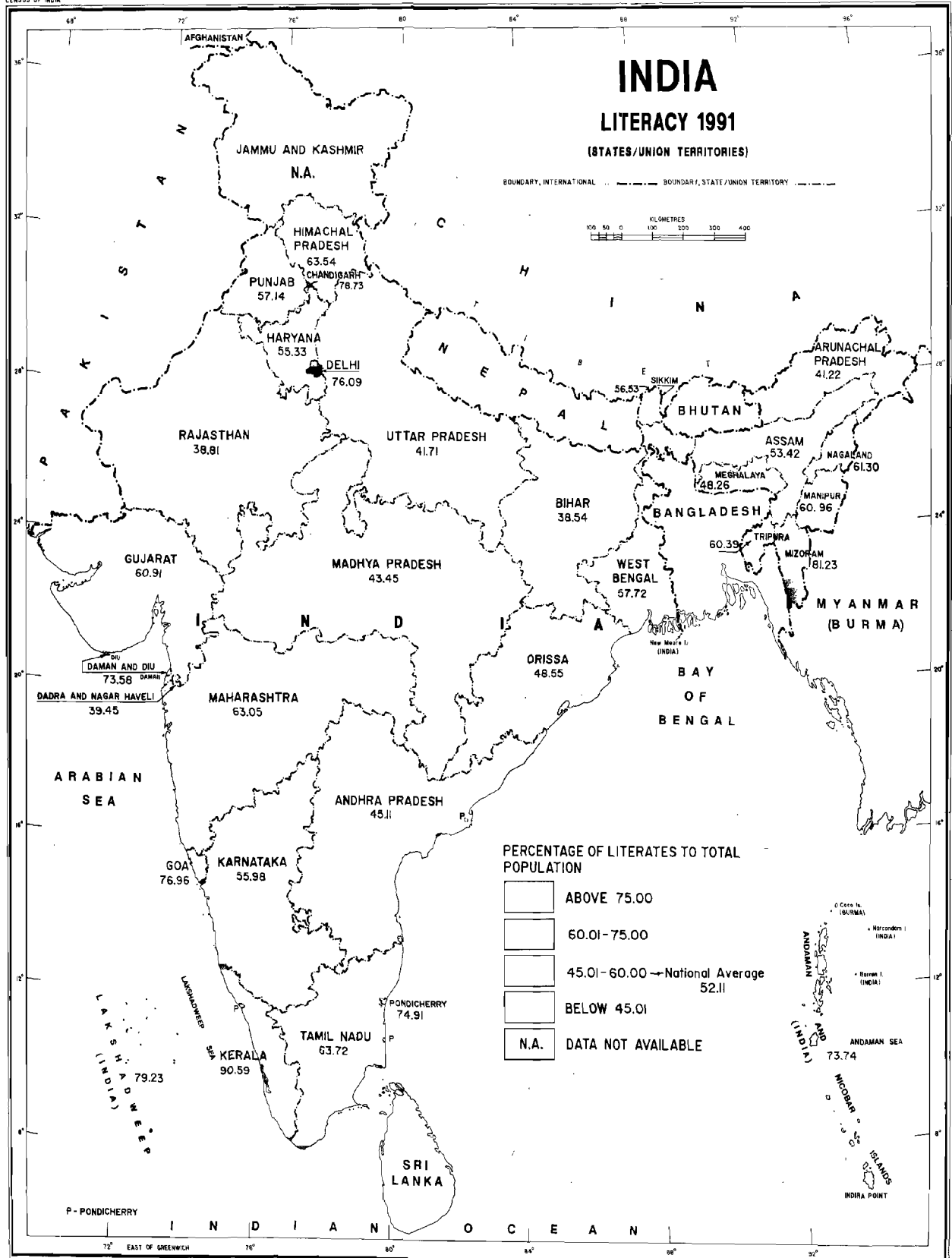
Statement 15 presents States and Union Territories arranged in descending order according to the 1991 literacy rates.

Statement 15

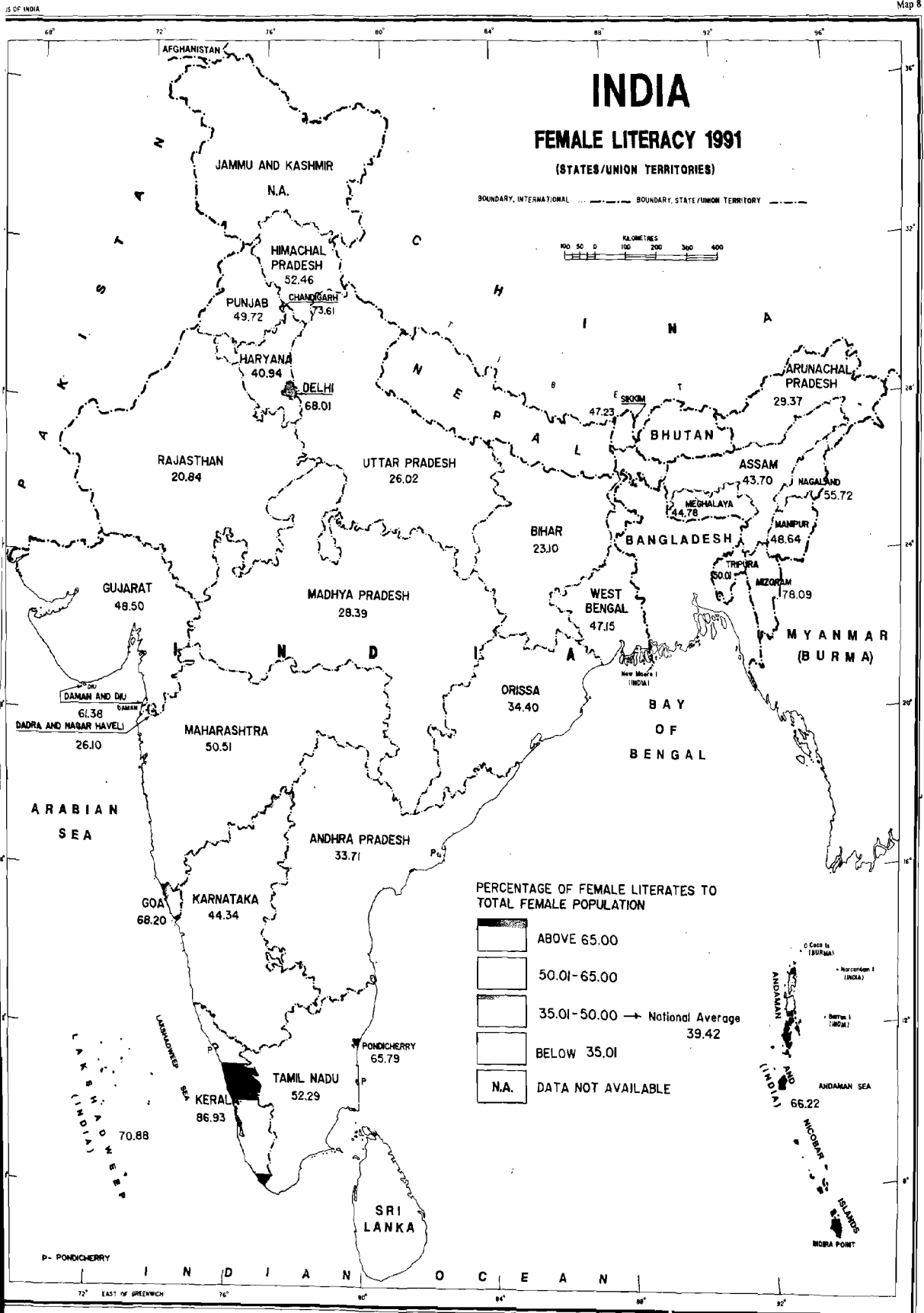
States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of literacy rate among persons, males and females : 1991

Rank	Persons		Males		Females	
	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kerala	90.59	Kerala	94.45	Kerala	86.93
2	Mizoram	81.23	Lakshadweep	87.06	Mizoram	78.09
3	Lakshadweep	79.23	Daman & Diu	85.67	Chandigarh	73.61
4	Chandigarh	78.73	Goa	85.48	Lakshadweep	70.88
5	Goa	76.96	Mizoram	84.06	Goa	68.20
6	Delhi	76.09	Pondicherry	83.91	Delhi	68.01
7	Pondicherry	74.91	Chandigarh	82.67	A & N Islands	66.22
8	A & N Islands	73.74	Delhi	82.63	Pondicherry	65.79
9	Daman & Diu	73.58	A & N Islands	79.68	Daman & Diu	61.38
10	Tamil Nadu	63.72	Tamil Nadu	74.88	Nagaland	55.72
11	Himachal Pradesh	63.54	Maharashtra	74.84	Himachal Pradesh	52.46
12	Maharashtra	63.05	Himachal Pradesh	74.57	Tamil Nadu	52.29
13	Nagaland	61.30	Manipur	72.98	Maharashtra	50.51
14	Manipur	60.96	Gujarat	72.54	Tripura	50.01
15	Gujarat	60.91	Tripura	70.08	Punjab	49.72
16	Tripura	60.39	Haryana	67.85	Manipur	48.64
17	West Bengal	57.72	Karnataka	67.25	Gujarat	48.50
18	Punjab	57.14	West Bengal	67.24	Sikkim	47.23
19	Sikkim	56.53	Nagaland	66.09	West Bengal	47.15
20	Karnataka	55.98	Sikkim	64.34	Meghalaya	44.78
			INDIA	63.86		
21	Haryana	55.33	Punjab	63.68	Karnataka	44.34
22	Assam	53.42	Orissa	62.37	Assam	43.70
	INDIA	52.11				
23	Orissa	48.55	Assam	62.34	Haryana	40.94
					INDIA	39.42
24	Meghalaya	48.26	Madhya Pradesh	57.43	Orissa	34.40
25	Andhra Pradesh	45.11	Andhra Pradesh	56.24	Andhra Pradesh	33.71
26	Madhya Pradesh	43.45	Uttar Pradesh	55.35	Arunachal Pradesh	29.37
27	Uttar Pradesh	41.71	Rajasthan	55.07	Madhya Pradesh	28.39
28	Arunachal Pradesh	41.22	Bihar	52.63	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.10
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.45	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.07	Uttar Pradesh	26.02
30	Rajasthan	38.81	Meghalaya	51.57	Bihar	23.10
31	Bihar	38.54	Arunachal Pradesh	51.10	Rajasthan	20.84

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census is yet to be held.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 Territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

Statement 16

Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 years and above

India/State/ Union Territory	1981			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71
2. Arunachal Pradesh	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37
3. Assam	NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70
4. Bihar	32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10
5. Goa	65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20
6. Gujarat	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50
7. Haryana	43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94
8. Himachal Pradesh	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46
9. Jammu & Kashmir	32.68	44.18	19.55	NA	NA	NA
10. Karnataka	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34
11. Kerala	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93
12. Madhya Pradesh	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39
13. Maharashtra	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51
14. Manipur	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64
15. Meghalaya	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78
16. Mizoram	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09
17. Nagaland	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72
18. Orissa	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40
19. Punjab	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72
20. Rajasthan	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84
21. Sikkim	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23
22. Tamil Nadu	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29
23. Tripura	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01
24. Uttar Pradesh	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02
25. West Bengal	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15
Union Territories						
1. A & N Islands	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22
2. Chandigarh	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10
4. Daman & Diu	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38
5. Delhi	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01
6. Lakshadweep	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88
7. Pondicherry	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79

NA stands for not available.

* Literacy rates for 1981 exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be held and the literacy rates for 1991 exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census is yet to be conducted. The literacy rates for India for 1981 and 1991, excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir works out as under:

	Persons	Males	Females
1981	43.66	56.49	29.84
1991	52.07	63.90	39.31

Kerala, where the literacy rate is about 91 per cent, ranks first in the country in both male and female literacy. Among bigger states, Tamil Nadu comes next with a literacy rate of 63.72 per cent. Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 38.54 per cent, followed by Rajasthan with a literacy rate of 38.81 per cent.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli have literacy rates below the national average.

Female literacy rates are very low in Rajasthan (20.84), Bihar (23.10) and Uttar Pradesh (26.02).

Statement 16 presents the literacy rates for the States and Union Territories for 1981 and 1991. Among the bigger states, with population 10 million and above in 1991, the increase in the literacy rate has been the maximum in Haryana. Among other States and Union Territories, Daman & Diu has the highest increase in the literacy rate. In all the States and Union Territories except Rajasthan, female literacy rate has increased faster than male literacy rate. In Rajasthan, female literacy still continues to be low being only 20.84 per cent in 1991. In Bihar both male and female literacy rates have increased marginally.

Provisional Population Tables

Provisional Population Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Population 1991			Sex Ratio		Density		Growth rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932	934	929	216	267	+ 24.66	+ 23.50
	States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	975	972	195	241	+ 23.10	+ 23.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	862	861	8	10	+ 35.15	+ 35.86
3	Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	910	925	230	284	+ 23.36	+ 23.58
4	Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	946	912	402	497	+ 24.06	+ 23.49
5	Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	975	969	272	316	+ 26.74	+ 15.96
6	Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	942	936	174	210	+ 27.67	+ 20.80
7	Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	870	874	292	369	+ 28.75	+ 26.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	973	996	77	92	+ 23.71	+ 19.39
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	892	923	59	76	+ 29.69	+ 28.92
10	Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	963	960	194	234	+ 26.75	+ 20.69
11	Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	1,032	1,040	655	747	+ 19.24	+ 13.98
12	Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	941	932	118	149	+ 25.27	+ 26.75
13	Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	937	936	204	256	+ 24.54	+ 25.36
14	Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	971	961	64	82	+ 32.46	+ 28.56
15	Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	954	947	60	78	+ 32.04	+ 31.80
16	Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	919	924	23	33	+ 48.55	+ 38.98
17	Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	863	890	47	73	+ 50.05	+ 56.86
18	Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	981	972	169	202	+ 20.17	+ 19.50
19	Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	879	888	333	401	+ 23.89	+ 20.26
20	Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	919	913	100	128	+ 32.97	+ 28.07
21	Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	835	880	45	57	+ 50.77	+ 27.57
22	Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	977	972	372	428	+ 17.50	+ 14.94
23	Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	946	946	196	262	+ 31.92	+ 33.69
24	Uttar Pradesh	136,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	885	882	377	471	+ 25.49	+ 25.16
25	West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	911	917	615	766	+ 23.17	+ 24.55
	Union Territories									
1	A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	760	820	23	34	+ 63.93	+ 47.29
2	Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	769	793	3,961	5,620	+ 75.55	+ 41.88
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	974	953	211	282	+ 39.78	+ 33.63
4	Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	1,062	972	705	906	+ 26.07	+ 28.43
5	Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	808	830	4,194	6,319	+ 53.00	+ 50.64
6	Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	975	944	1,258	1,615	+ 26.53	+ 28.40
7	Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092	985	982	1,229	1,605	+ 28.15	+ 30.60

- Notes : 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census population and the 1991 Census provisional results the population of Assam for 1981 has been interpolated.
2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.
3. As a consequence of the revised figures, the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66 per cent.
4. The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, October, 1989.
5. Sex ratio is defined as number of females per 1,000 males.

Provisional Population

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF LITERATES IN 1991 AND

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total population, 1991		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932
	States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116
2	Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150
3	Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869
4	Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573
5	Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059
6	Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,368	19,901,672
7	Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336
8	Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185
9	Jammu & Kashmir*	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600
10	Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989
11	Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070
12	Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814
13	Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663
14	Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203
15	Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318
16	Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545
17	Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300
18	Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166
19	Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659
20	Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745
21	Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889
22	Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371
23	Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282
24	Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423
25	West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834
	Union Territories			
1	A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252
2	Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615
4	Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987
5	Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742
6	Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099
7	Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092

* The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, October, 1989.

N.A. stands for 'not available'.

Table 2

LITERACY RATES FOR 1981 AND 1991 BY SEX

Literate population aged 7 years and above			Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 years and above						Sl. No.
			1981			1991			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
361,713,246	230,150,363	131,562,883	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42	
24,840,456	15,675,060	9,165,396	35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71	1
282,147	190,691	91,456	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37	2
9,631,529	5,862,115	3,769,414	NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70	3
26,854,389	19,176,364	7,678,025	32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10	4
782,002	440,396	341,606	65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20	5
21,265,395	13,070,534	8,194,861	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50	6
7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951	43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94	7
2,724,609	1,602,266	1,122,343	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46	8
NA	NA	NA	32.68	44.18	19.55	NA	NA	NA	9
21,074,117	12,868,146	8,205,971	48.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34	10
22,657,985	11,508,235	11,149,750	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93	11
23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39	12
42,800,914	26,193,454	16,607,460	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51	13
895,223	542,513	352,710	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64	14
689,419	377,281	312,138	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78	15
462,246	250,962	211,284	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09	16
621,048	360,526	260,522	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72	17
12,911,905	8,392,320	4,519,585	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40	18
9,952,965	5,897,599	4,055,366	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72	19
13,618,272	10,143,275	3,474,997	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84	20
186,779	115,502	71,277	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23	21
30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29	22
1,368,567	821,403	547,164	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01	23
46,871,095	33,268,503	13,602,592	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02	24
32,719,340	20,053,418	12,665,922	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15	25
170,349	102,839	67,510	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22	1
426,009	252,922	173,087	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61	2
45,073	30,582	14,491	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10	3
61,497	35,968	25,529	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38	4
5,949,528	3,570,973	2,378,555	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01	5
33,562	19,046	14,516	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88	6
509,746	287,441	222,305	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79	7

Provisional Population Table 3

PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION : 1901-11 to 1981-91

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	+ 5.75	- 0.31	+ 11.00	+ 14.22	+ 13.31	+ 21.51	+ 24.80	+ 24.66 *	+ 23.50
	States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	+ 12.49	- 0.13	+ 12.99	+ 12.75	+ 14.02	+ 15.65	+ 20.90	+ 23.10	+ 23.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	@	@	@	@	@	@	+ 38.91	+ 35.15	+ 35.86
3	Assam	+ 16.99	+ 20.48	+ 19.91	+ 20.40	+ 19.93	+ 34.98	+ 34.95	+ 23.36	+ 23.58
4	Bihar	+ 3.67	- 0.66	+ 11.45	+ 12.20	+ 10.27	+ 19.76	+ 21.33	+ 24.06	+ 23.49
5	Goa	+ 2.36	- 3.55	+ 7.62	+ 7.05	+ 1.21	+ 7.77	+ 34.77	+ 26.74	+ 15.96
6	Gujarat	+ 7.79	+ 3.79	+ 12.92	+ 19.25	+ 18.69	+ 26.88	+ 29.39	+ 27.67	+ 20.80
7	Haryana	- 9.70	+ 1.95	+ 7.14	+ 15.63	+ 7.60	+ 33.79	+ 32.23	+ 28.75	+ 26.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	- 1.22	+ 1.65	+ 5.23	+ 11.54	+ 5.42	+ 17.87	+ 23.04	+ 23.71	+ 19.39
9	Jammu & Kashmir	+ 7.16	+ 5.75	+ 10.14	+ 10.36	+ 10.42	+ 9.44	+ 29.65	+ 29.69	+ 28.92
10	Karnataka	+ 3.60	- 1.09	+ 9.38	+ 11.09	+ 19.36	+ 21.57	+ 24.22	+ 26.75	+ 20.69
11	Kerala	+ 11.75	+ 9.16	+ 21.85	+ 16.04	+ 22.82	+ 24.76	+ 26.29	+ 19.24	+ 13.98
12	Madhya Pradesh	+ 15.30	- 1.38	+ 11.39	+ 12.34	+ 8.67	+ 24.17	+ 28.67	+ 25.27	+ 26.75
13	Maharashtra	+ 10.74	- 2.91	+ 14.91	+ 11.99	+ 19.27	+ 23.60	+ 27.45	+ 24.54	+ 25.36
14	Manipur	+ 21.71	+ 10.92	+ 16.04	+ 14.92	+ 12.80	+ 35.04	+ 37.53	+ 32.46	+ 28.56
15	Meghalaya	+ 15.71	+ 7.21	+ 13.83	+ 15.59	+ 8.97	+ 27.03	+ 31.50	+ 32.04	+ 31.80
16	Mizoram	+ 10.64	+ 7.90	+ 26.42	+ 22.81	+ 28.42	+ 35.61	+ 24.93	+ 48.55	+ 38.98
17	Nagaland	+ 46.76	+ 6.55	+ 12.62	+ 6.04	+ 8.60	+ 14.07	+ 39.88	+ 50.05	+ 56.86
18	Orissa	+ 10.44	- 1.94	+ 11.94	+ 10.22	+ 6.38	+ 19.82	+ 25.05	+ 20.17	+ 19.50
19	Punjab	- 10.78	+ 6.26	+ 12.02	+ 19.82	- 4.58	+ 21.56	+ 21.70	+ 23.89	+ 20.26
20	Rajasthan	+ 6.70	- 6.29	+ 14.14	+ 18.01	+ 15.20	+ 26.20	+ 27.83	+ 32.97	+ 28.07
21	Sikkim	+ 48.98	- 7.05	+ 34.37	+ 10.67	+ 13.34	+ 17.76	+ 29.38	+ 50.77	+ 27.57
22	Tamil Nadu	+ 8.57	+ 3.47	+ 8.52	+ 11.91	+ 14.66	+ 11.85	+ 22.30	+ 17.50	+ 14.94
23	Tripura	+ 32.48	+ 32.59	+ 25.63	+ 34.14	+ 24.56	+ 78.71	+ 36.28	+ 31.92	+ 33.69
24	Uttar Pradesh	- 0.97	- 3.08	+ 6.66	+ 13.57	+ 11.82	+ 16.66	+ 19.78	+ 25.49	+ 25.16
25	West Bengal	+ 6.25	- 2.91	+ 8.14	+ 22.93	+ 13.22	+ 32.80	+ 26.87	+ 23.17	+ 24.55
	Union Territories									
1	A & N Islands	+ 7.34	+ 2.37	+ 8.78	+ 14.61	- 8.28	+ 105.19	+ 81.17	+ 63.93	+ 47.29
2	Chandigarh	- 16.07	- 1.65	+ 9.10	+ 14.11	+ 7.47	+ 394.13	+ 114.59	+ 75.55	+ 41.88
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+ 19.52	+ 6.99	+ 23.23	+ 5.70	+ 2.70	+ 39.56	+ 27.96	+ 39.78	+ 33.63
4	Daman & Diu	+ 1.45	- 3.26	+ 15.98	+ 17.52	+ 13.55	- 24.56	+ 70.85	+ 26.07	+ 28.43
5	Delhi	+ 1.98	+ 18.03	+ 30.26	+ 44.27	+ 90.00	+ 52.44	+ 52.93	+ 53.00	+ 50.64
6	Lakshadweep	+ 4.85	- 6.31	+ 17.62	+ 14.43	+ 14.60	+ 14.61	+ 31.95	+ 26.53	+ 28.40
7	Pondicherry	+ 4.39	- 5.06	+ 5.93	+ 10.20	+ 11.31	+ 16.34	+ 27.81	+ 28.15	+ 30.60

* In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census population and the 1991 Census provisional results, the population of Assam for 1981 has been interpolated. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figure of 685,184,692. Hence the revised decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66 per cent.

@ In Arunachal Pradesh the Census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Hence the growth rates for earlier decades are not available.

Provisional Population Table 4

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION : 1951-61 to 1981-91

Rank	1951-61		1961-71		1971-81		1981-91	
	State/Union Territory	Growth rate	State/Union Territory	Growth rate	State/Union Territory	Growth rate	State/Union Territory	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chandigarh	+394.13	Chandigarh	+114.59	Chandigarh	+ 75.55	Nagaland	+56.86
2	A & N Islands	+105.19	A & N Islands	+ 81.17	A & N Islands	+ 63.93	Delhi	+50.64
3	Tripura	+ 78.71	Daman & Diu	+ 70.85	Delhi	+ 53.00	A & N Islands	+47.29
4	Delhi	+ 52.44	Delhi	+ 52.93	Sikkim	+ 50.77	Chandigarh	+41.88
5	D & N Haveli	+ 39.56	Nagaland	+ 39.88	Nagaland	+ 50.05	Mizoram	+38.98
6	Mizoram	+ 35.61	Arunachal Pradesh	+ 38.91	Mizoram	+ 48.55	Arunachal Pradesh	+35.86
7	Manipur	+ 35.04	Manipur	+ 37.53	D & N Haveli	+ 39.78	Tripura	+33.69
8	Assam	+ 34.98	Tripura	+ 36.28	Arunachal Pradesh	+ 35.15	D & N Haveli	+33.63
9	Haryana	+ 33.79	Assam	+ 34.95	Rajasthan	+ 32.97	Meghalaya	+31.80
10	West Bengal	+ 32.80	Goa	+ 34.77	Manipur	+ 32.46	Pondicherry	+30.60
11	Meghalaya	+ 27.03	Haryana	+ 32.23	Meghalaya	+ 32.04	Jammu & Kashmir	+28.92
12	Gujarat	+ 26.88	Lakshadweep	+ 31.95	Tripura	+ 31.92	Manipur	+28.56
13	Rajasthan	+ 26.20	Meghalaya	+ 31.50	Jammu & Kashmir	+ 29.69	Daman & Diu	+28.43
14	Kerala	+ 24.76	Jammu & Kashmir	+ 29.65	Haryana	+ 28.75	Lakshadweep	+28.40
15	Madhya Pradesh	+ 24.17	Gujarat	+ 29.39	Pondicherry	+ 28.15	Rajasthan	+28.07
16	Maharashtra	+ 23.60	Sikkim	+ 29.38	Gujarat	+ 27.67	Sikkim	+27.57
17	Karnataka	+ 21.57	Madhya Pradesh	+ 28.67	Karnataka	+ 26.75	Madhya Pradesh	+26.75
18	Punjab	+ 21.56	D & N Haveli	+ 27.96	Goa	+ 26.74	Haryana	+26.28
	INDIA	+ 21.51						
19	Orissa	+ 19.82	Rajasthan	+ 27.83	Lakshadweep	+ 26.53	Maharashtra	+25.36
20	Bihar	+ 19.76	Pondicherry	+ 27.81	Daman & Diu	+ 26.07	Uttar Pradesh	+25.16
21	Himachal Pradesh	+ 17.87	Maharashtra	+ 27.45	Uttar Pradesh	+ 25.49	West Bengal	+24.55
22	Sikkim	+ 17.76	West Bengal	+ 26.87	Madhya Pradesh	+ 25.27	Andhra Pradesh	+23.82
					INDIA	+ 24.66		
23	Uttar Pradesh	+ 16.66	Kerala	+ 26.29	Maharashtra	+ 24.54	Assam	+23.58
							INDIA	+23.50
24	Pondicherry	+ 16.34	Orissa	+ 25.05	Bihar	+ 24.06	Bihar	+23.49
25	Andhra Pradesh	+ 15.65	Mizoram	+ 24.93	Punjab	+ 23.89	Gujarat	+20.80
			INDIA	+ 24.80				
26	Lakshadweep	+ 14.61	Karnataka	+ 24.22	Himachal Pradesh	+ 23.71	Karnataka	+20.69
27	Nagaland	+ 14.07	Himachal Pradesh	+ 23.04	Assam	+ 23.36	Punjab	+20.26
28	Tamil Nadu	+ 11.85	Tamil Nadu	+ 22.30	West Bengal	+ 23.17	Orissa	+19.50
29	Jammu & Kashmir	+ 9.44	Punjab	+ 21.70	Andhra Pradesh	+ 23.10	Himachal Pradesh	+19.39
30	Goa	+ 7.77	Bihar	+ 21.33	Orissa	+ 20.17	Goa	+15.96
31	Daman & Diu	- 24.56	Andhra Pradesh	+ 20.90	Kerala	+ 19.24	Tamil Nadu	+14.94
32	—	—	Uttar Pradesh	+ 19.78	Tamil Nadu	+ 17.50	Kerala	+13.98

Note : In Arunachal Pradesh the Census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Hence growth rate for the decade 1951-61 is not available.

Provisional Population Table 5

SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES) : 1901-1991

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	INDIA	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	934	929
	States										
1	Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981	977	975	972
2	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	894	861	862	861
3	Assam	919	915	896	874	875	868	869	896	910	925
4	Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994	954	946	912
5	Goa	1,091	1,108	1,120	1,088	1,084	1,128	1,066	981	975	969
6	Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940	934	942	936
7	Haryana	867	835	844	844	869	871	868	867	870	874
8	Himachal Pradesh	884	889	890	897	890	912	938	958	973	996
9	Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873	878	878	892	923†
10	Karnataka	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960
11	Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,016	1,032	1,040
12	Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953	941	941	932
13	Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936	930	937	936
14	Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015	980	971	961
15	Meghalaya	1,036	1,013	1,000	971	966	949	937	942	954	947
16	Mizoram	1,113	1,120	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,041	1,009	946	919	924
17	Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933	871	863	890
18	Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001	988	981	972
19	Punjab	832	780	799	815	836	844	854	865	879	888
20	Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908	911	919	913
21	Sikkim	916	951	970	967	920	907	904	863	835	880
22	Tamil Nadu	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992	978	977	972
23	Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932	943	946	946
24	Uttar Pradesh	937	915	909	904	907	910	909	879	885	882
25	West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	878	891	911	917
	Union Territories										
1	A & N Islands	318	352	303	495	574	625	617	644	760	820
2	Chandigarh	771	720	743	751	763	781	652	749	769	793
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963	1,007	974	953
4	Daman & Diu	995	1,040	1,143	1,088	1,080	1,125	1,169	1,099	1,062	972
5	Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801	808	830
6	Lakshadweep	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020	978	975	944
7	Pondicherry	NA	1,058	1,053	NA	NA	1,030	1,013	989	985	982

'NA' stands for not available.

* In Arunachal Pradesh the Census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Hence sex ratio for the earlier censuses is not available.

† The sex ratio for Jammu & Kashmir is based on projected population.

Provisional Population Table 6

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF
SEX RATIO : 1951 to 1991

Rank	1951		1961		1971		1981		1991	
	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Goa	1,128	Daman & Diu	1,169	Daman & Diu	1,099	Daman & Diu	1,062	Kerala	1,040
2	Daman & Diu	1,125	Goa	1,066	Kerala	1,016	Kerala	1,032	Himachal Pradesh	996
3	Lakshadweep	1,043	Kerala	1,022	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007	Pondicherry	985	Pondicherry	982
4	Mizoram	1,041	Lakshadweep	1,020	Pondicherry	989	Orissa	981	Andhra Pradesh	972
5	Manipur	1,036	Manipur	1,015	Orissa	988	Tamil Nadu	977	Daman & Diu	972
6	Pondicherry	1,030	Pondicherry	1,013	Goa	981	Andhra Pradesh	975	Orissa	972
7	Kerala	1,028	Mizoram	1,009	Manipur	980	Goa	975	Tamil Nadu	972
8	Orissa	1,022	Orissa	1,001	Tamil Nadu	978	Lakshadweep	975	Goa	969
9	Tamil Nadu	1,007	Bihar	994	Lakshadweep	978	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974	Manipur	961
10	Nagaland	999	Tamil Nadu	992	Andhra Pradesh	977	Himachal Pradesh	973	Karnataka	960
11	Bihar	990	Andhra Pradesh	981	Himachal Pradesh	958	Manipur	971	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	953
12	Andhra Pradesh	986	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	963	Karnataka	957	Karnataka	963	Meghalaya	947
13	Madhya Pradesh	967	Karnataka	959	Bihar	954	Meghalaya	954	Tripura	946
14	Karnataka	966	Madhya Pradesh	953	Mizoram	946	Bihar	946	Lakshadweep	944
			INDIA	941						
15	Gujarat	952	Gujarat	940	Tripura	943	Tripura	946	Gujarat	936
16	Meghalaya	949	Himachal Pradesh	938	Meghalaya	942	Gujarat	942	Maharashtra	936
	INDIA	946								
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	946	Meghalaya	937	Madhya Pradesh	941	Madhya Pradesh	941	Madhya Pradesh	932
									INDIA	929
18	Maharashtra	941	Maharashtra	936	Gujarat	934	Maharashtra	937	Assam	925
					INDIA	930	INDIA	934		
19	Rajasthan	921	Nagaland	933	Maharashtra	930	Mizoram	919	Mizoram	924
20	Himachal Pradesh	912	Tripura	932	Rajasthan	911	Rajasthan	919	Jammu & Kashmir	923
21	Uttar Pradesh	910	Uttar Pradesh	909	Assam	896	West Bengal	911	West Bengal	917
22	Sikkim	907	Rajasthan	908	West Bengal	891	Assam	910	Rajasthan	913
23	Tripura	904	Sikkim	904	Uttar Pradesh	879	Jammu & Kashmir	892	Bihar	912
24	Jammu & Kashmir	873	Arunachal Pradesh	894	Jammu & Kashmir	878	Uttar Pradesh	885	Nagaland	890
25	Haryana	871	Jammu & Kashmir	878	Nagaland	871	Punjab	879	Punjab	888
26	Assam	868	West Bengal	878	Haryana	867	Haryana	870	Uttar Pradesh	882
27	West Bengal	865	Assam	869	Punjab	865	Nagaland	863	Sikkim	880
28	Punjab	844	Haryana	868	Sikkim	863	Arunachal Pradesh	862	Haryana	874
29	Chandigarh	781	Punjab	854	Arunachal Pradesh	861	Sikkim	835	Arunachal Pradesh	861
30	Delhi	768	Delhi	785	Delhi	801	Delhi	808	Delhi	830
31	A & N Islands	625	Chandigarh	652	Chandigarh	749	Chandigarh	769	A & N Islands	820
32	—	—	A & N Islands	617	A & N Islands	644	A & N Islands	760	Chandigarh	793

Note : 1. In Arunachal Pradesh the Census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Hence sex ratio for the 1951 Census is not available.
2. The sex ratio for Jammu & Kashmir is based on projected population.

APPENDIX

**List of tables proposed to be
generated for the 1991 Census**

APPENDIX

List of tables proposed to be generated for the 1991 Census

A-SERIES : GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A-1 Area, Houses and Population

Appendix-1 : Statement showing 1991 territorial units and changes during 1981-91

Appendix-2 : Number and population of villages with population of 5,000 and above and of towns with population below 5,000

Appendix-3 : Houseless and Institutional population

A-2 Decadal variation in population since 1901

Appendix : State and Districts at the 1991 Census showing 1981 area and population according to territorial jurisdiction in 1981, change in population of 1981 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1991

A-3 Villages classified by population size

A-4 Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901

Appendix-1 : New towns added in 1991 and towns in 1981 declassified in 1991

Appendix-2 : Places with a population below 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1991

Appendix-3 : Places with a population below 5,000 in 1981 which were towns in 1981 but have been declassified in 1991

Appendix-4 : Changes between 1981 and 1991 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area

A-5 Standard Urban Areas

Primary Census Abstract: Union/State

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes: Union/State

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes: Union/State

Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract

Appendix : Total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population
Urban Block-wise

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- B-2(S) Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex (Sample)
- B-2(F) Main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers classified by industrial category, age and sex (Full Count)
- B-3(S) Main workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex (Sample)
- B-3(F) Main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex (Full Count)
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- B-10(S) Non-workers by main activity, age and sex (Sample)
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- B-18(F) Industrial classification of main and marginal workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker and sex (Full Count)
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Part A Occupational classification of main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age — Urban (Full Count)
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- B-23(F) Marginal workers by main activity, age and sex (Full Count)
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- C-1 Age, sex and marital status (Sample)
- C-2 Age, sex and level of education — All areas (Sample)
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Part A Age, sex and level of education — Urban (Sample)
- C-3
Part A Attending school/college by completed level of education, age and sex — Urban (Sample)
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- C-4 Population (ages 5-16) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity (Sample)
- C-5 Single year age returns (Sample)

- C-6 Population by five year age-group and sex (Sample)
- C-7 Mother tongue (Alphabetical order) (Full Count)
- C-8 Bilingualism (Sample)
- C-9 Religion (Full Count)
- Appendix :* Details of Religion shown under 'Other Religions and Persuasions' in main Table C-9 (Full Count)
- Annexure :* Details of Sects/Beliefs/Religions clubbed with another Religion (Full Count)
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- D-1 Population classified by place of birth (Sample)
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- D-3 Migrants by place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration (Sample)
- D-4 Main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, those non-workers seeking/available for work and literacy from among migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex and duration of residence (Sample)
- D-5 Migrants from rural areas within the state of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence — Urban (Sample)
- D-6 Migrants from urban areas within the state of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex educational level and duration of residence — Urban (Sample)
- D-7 Migrants from rural areas outside the state of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence — Rural (Sample)
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- D-9 Migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration, now seeking/ available for work by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence — Urban (Sample)
- D-10 Migrants by place of last residence to cities by reason for migration (Sample)
- D-11 Migrant workers by place of last residence by industrial category (Sample)
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- D-13 Migrants from place of last residence by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence (Sample)
- D-14 Migrant workers (Other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by duration of residence, educational level, occupational division and sex (Full Count)
- D-15 Persons born in other districts of the state and enumerated in this district (Sample)
- D-16 Part A Migrants by place of last residence with duration of residence of 0-9 years by age — Urban (Sample)
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Part A Currently married women by present age, religion and births during last year by birth order—Urban (Sample)
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Part A Currently married women by present age, educational level and births during last year by birth order—Urban (Sample)
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- F-6
Part A Currently married women by present age, work status, occupation and births during last year by birth order—Urban (Sample)
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Part B Currently married women by present age, work status, occupation and births during last year by birth order—Rural (Sample)
- F-7
Part A Ever married women by present age, parity, religion and total children ever born by sex—Urban (Sample)
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Part A Women by age group, ever married women by present age, number of surviving children, religion and total number of surviving children by sex—Urban (Sample)
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- F-11
Part A Women by age group, ever married women by present age, number of surviving children, educational level and total number of surviving children by sex—Urban (Sample)
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Part B Women by age group, ever married women by present age, number of surviving children, educational level and total number of surviving children by sex—Rural (Sample)
- F-12
Part A Women by age group, ever married women by present age, number of surviving children, work status, occupation and total number of surviving children by sex—Urban (Sample)
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Part B Women by age group, ever married women by present age, number of surviving children, work status, occupation and total number of surviving children by sex—Rural (Sample)
- F-13
Part A Number of women, number of ever married women, total children ever born and children surviving by sex to ever married women by age, religion and educational level—Urban (Sample)
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Part A Ever married women by number of children ever born, number of male children ever born and number of children surviving by sex—Urban (Sample)
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- F-15 Ever married women by age at marriage, currently married women by age at marriage and duration of marriage (Sample)
- F-16 Currently married women by present age and births during last year by birth order (Sample)
- F-17 Ever married and currently married women by present age and parity and total number of children ever born by sex (Sample)
- F-18 Ever married and currently married women by present age, number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex (Sample)

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H-2 Part A	Distribution of census houses by predominant material of roof, wall and floor of census houses—Urban (Sample) <i>Appendix :</i> Distribution of households by predominant material of roof, wall and floor of residential census houses occupied by them—Urban (Sample)
H-2 Part B	Distribution of census houses by predominant material of roof, wall and floor of census houses—Rural (Sample) <i>Appendix :</i> Distribution of households by predominant material of roof, wall and floor of residential census houses occupied by them—Rural (Sample)
H-3	Households by tenure status, size and number of rooms occupied (Sample)
H-3 SC	Households belonging to scheduled castes by tenure status, size and number of rooms occupied (Sample)
H-3 ST	Households belonging to scheduled tribes by tenure status, size and number of rooms occupied (Sample)
H-4	Households and distribution of 1,000 population by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status of house occupied (Sample)
H-4 SC	Households and distribution of 1,000 population of scheduled castes by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status of house occupied (Sample)
H-4 ST	Households and distribution of 1,000 population of scheduled tribes by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status of house occupied (Sample)
H-5	Households classified by source of drinking water, availability of electricity and toilet facilities (Sample)
H-5 SC	Households belonging to scheduled castes classified by source of drinking water, availability of electricity and toilet facilities (Sample)
H-5 ST	Households belonging to scheduled tribes classified by source of drinking water, availability of electricity and toilet facilities (Sample)

- H-6 Households by type of fuel used for cooking (Sample)
- H-6 SC Households belonging to scheduled castes by type of fuel used for cooking (Sample)
- H-6 ST Households belonging to scheduled tribes by type of fuel used for cooking (Sample)

SC-SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

- SC-1 Distribution of scheduled caste population by sex (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-2 Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-3 Main workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-4 Marginal workers classified by industrial category, age and sex for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-5 Marginal workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-6 Non-workers seeking/available for work and those among them who never worked before classified by age, sex and educational level for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-7 Occupational classification of main and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex among scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-8 Age, sex and marital status for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-9 Age, sex and level of education for scheduled castes (For each caste separately) (Full Count)
- SC-10 Scheduled caste population (Ages 5-16) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity (Full Count)
- SC-11 Ever married women by age at marriage, currently married women by age at marriage and duration of marriage among scheduled castes (Full Count)
- SC-12 Currently married women belonging to scheduled castes by present age and births during last year by birth order (Full Count)

SC-13 Ever married and currently married women belonging to scheduled castes by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex (Full Count)

SC-14 Ever married and currently married women belonging to scheduled castes by present age, number of surviving children and total number of surviving children by sex (Full Count)

ST-SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

ST-1 Distribution of scheduled tribe population by sex (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-2 Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-3 Main workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-4 Marginal workers classified by industrial category, age and sex for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-5 Marginal workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-6 Non-workers seeking/available for work and those among them who never worked before classified by age, sex and educational level for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-7 Occupational classification of main and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex among scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-8 Age, sex and marital status for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-9 Age, sex and level of education for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

ST-10 Scheduled tribe population (Ages 5-16) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity (Full Count)

ST-11 Ever married women by age at marriage, currently married women by age at marriage and duration of marriage among scheduled tribes (Full Count)

ST-12 Currently married women belonging to scheduled tribes by present age and births during last year by birth order (Full Count)

- ST-13 Ever married and currently married women belonging to scheduled tribes by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex (Full Count)
- ST-14 Ever married and currently married women belonging to scheduled tribes by present age, number of surviving children and total number of surviving children by sex (Full Count)
- ST-15 Religion for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)
- Appendix :* Details of religions shown under 'Other Religions and Persuasions' in main Table ST-15 (Full Count)
- ST-16 Mother tongue for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)
- ST-17 Bilingualism for scheduled tribes (For each tribe separately) (Full Count)

SPECIAL TABLE ON EX-SERVICEMEN

Special table on ex-servicemen (Full Count)

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORIES

Village Directory

Amenities and land use

Appendix 1 : Tehsil-wise abstract of educational, medical and other amenities

Appendix 2 : Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census towns)

Appendix 3 : List of villages where no educational, medical and public health and other facilities are available

Appendix 4 : List of villages according to the proportion of scheduled castes to the total population by ranges — A- Scheduled Castes

Appendix 4 : List of villages according to the proportion of scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges—B-Scheduled Tribes

Town Directory

Statement-I : Status and growth history

- Statement II : Physical aspects and location of towns, 1989**
- Statement III : Municipal finance, 1988-89**
- Statement IV : Civic and other amenities, 1989**
- Statement IV A : Civic and other amenities in notified slums, 1989**
- Statement V : Medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities
1989**
- Statement VI : Trade, commerce, industry and banking, 1989**

SCHEDULES FOR THE 1991 CENSUS

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
HOUSELIST

Page No.
CONFIDENTIAL

Name of State/UT Code No. Name of Village/Town Code No.
 Name of District Code No. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Code No.
 Name of Tehsil/Taluk/T.P.S.V. Code No.
 Div. Block/Circle, etc. Code No.
 Name of Loc. Hlth. Code No.
 Name of the household or part of it as a residence Code No.

List No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Predominant construction material of census house			Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly used for running one or more enterprises, fill appropriate list)	For head of household only, write		If used wholly or partly as a residence										Remarks				
			Wall	Roof	Floor		Name	Serial No. of the household	Does the household live in owned or rented house? Write 1 for owned or 2 for rented 3 for others	No. of living rooms in the occupation of household	Source of drinking water supply	Facilities available to the household	Electricity: Yes (1)/No (2)	Toilet: Yes (1)/No (2)	Type of fuel used for cooking	Is the household or one or more members of the household engaged in one or more enterprises outside this census house and without open air? If yes, fill enterprise list	Males	No. of persons normally residing in the household		Persons			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
* Total																							

Key to Codes:

WALL (Col 4): * Count the number of entries and give total
 G.I. Sheet or other metal sheet (0) Brick brick (9) Wood (4) Unburnt brick (1) Mud (2) Concrete R.C.C./R.C.C. (7) Stone (6) Others (10)

ROOF (Col 5):
 Concrete R.C.C./R.C.C. (7) Stone (6) Others (10) G.I. Sheet or other metal sheet (0) Brick brick (9) Wood (4) Unburnt brick (1) Mud (2) Concrete R.C.C./R.C.C. (7) Stone (6) Others (10)

FLOOR (Col 6):
 Concrete R.C.C./R.C.C. (7) Stone (6) Others (10) G.I. Sheet or other metal sheet (0) Brick brick (9) Wood (4) Unburnt brick (1) Mud (2) Concrete R.C.C./R.C.C. (7) Stone (6) Others (10)

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (Col 15):
 Well (1) Tap (2) Handpump/tubewell (3) River/canal (4) Tank (5) Others (6)

TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING (Col 19):
 Firewood (1) Coal (2) Kerosene (3) Gas (4) Electricity (5) Biogas (6) Others (7)

Signature of Enumerator Date:

Signature of Supervisor Date:

Post (encl) / Hq. / M.C. No. / S. No. 0000

CENSUS OF

Book No. Form No.

Location code

Serial number of household

HOUSEHOLD

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital status	Mother tongue	Religion	Whether SC(1) or ST(2)	Name of scheduled caste/tribe	Male					
			M	F							Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	2	3														
Total**																

	SC	ST
M		
F		
P		

**In the boxes give the total after counting the entries.

Signature of Enumerator.....

Type of household (Institutional or Houseless)*
 Code No. of Development Block.....

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Male					Female						Name of establishment	Nature of Industry, trade or service	Description of work		
	Entry in 15A					Entry in 14A			Entry in 14B						If OW in 15A indicate	
	C	AL	HHI	OW		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No					C	AL	HHI	OW
1	18	19	20	21		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Total**																

* For Institutional write 1
 For Houseless write 0

For office use only

Category	M	F	Category	M	F	Category	M	F
III			VI			IX		
IV			VII			Marginal Workers		
V(b)			VIII			X Non-Workers		

Checked and found correct

Signature of Supervisor.....

Signature of Coder.....

Location Code.....() Sl. No. of Household [] Pad No.
 Code No. of Development Block Slip No.

1 Name.....

2 Relationship to head.....

3 Male (1)/Female (2)

4 Age

5 Marital status.....

6 Mother tongue.....

7 Two other languages known

8 Religion.....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)

10 Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

12 Educational attainment

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2)

14A Did you work any time at all last year? Yes
 (including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise) No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If 'Yes' in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes(1)/No(2).....

15A Main activity last year? 'Yes' in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
'No' in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iii) Description of work

(iv) Class of worker.....

15B 'Yes' in 14B—Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
'No' in 14B—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iii) Description of work.....

(iv) Class of worker.....

16A If 'No' in 14A, seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No(2).....

16B If 'Yes' in 16A, have you ever worked before? Yes (1)/No(2).....

17A Whether you are an Ex-serviceman? Yes(1)/No(2).....

17B If 'Yes' in 17A, Pensioner(1)/Non-Pensioner(2).....

18 Birth place

(a) Place of birth.....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....

(c) District

(d) State/Country.....

19 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence.....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....

(c) District.....

(d) State/Country.....

20 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*.....

21 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.....

22 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage.....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

23 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year.....

-
- * Employment (1) Business (2) Education (3) Family moved (4)
- Marriage (5) Natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. (6) Others (7)

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

INDIA

Census of India 1991, Series-1 India

Paper-2 of 1991: Provisional Population Totals—Rural-Urban Distribution

Census of India 1991, Series-1 India

Paper-3 of 1991 : Provisional Population Totals—Workers and Non-workers

STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Census of India 1991, State/Union Territory Series

Paper-1 of 1991 : Provisional Population Totals—for each State/Union Territory
(District-wise data)

Census of India 1991, State/Union Territory Series

Supplement(s) to Paper-1 of 1991 : Provisional Population Totals—for each State and
Union Territory—Rural-Urban Distribution and Workers & Non-workers (District-wise/
Town-wise data)