
Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys India 1995-96

Draft Summary Report

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Introduction

During 1995-96 a number of Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out. Roughly 150,000 households were visited and an impressive 8 lakh people were covered. A summary of the results in the more than 100 surveys in 12 states that represent approximately 88% of the total population in India are presented in this report.

For easy reference the results of the National Family Health Survey of 1992-93 have been included where available. This will enable measuring of progress in the three years that went between the NFHS and the MICS.¹

The accompanying note explains in more detail the technical aspects of the different surveys and the limitation of the interpretation of the results. Furthermore, a set of maps have been attached for easy reference.

Water and Sanitation

The MICS show that on an average 77.0% of the households had access to safe water in the form of tap water, tube well or protected dugwell - either within the dwelling or in the community. The proportion of households with access to safe water varies from 56.5% in Orissa to more than 97% in both Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

The use of sanitary latrines defined as using a water seal toilet or a covered pit latrine is very low at around 24%. This is in line with other surveys including the NFHS and the Habitation Survey. Most other household members use open fields for defecation. The interstate variation is high with only 12.2% using sanitary latrines in Orissa to almost 50% in Assam.

	Access to safe water (proportion of households)		Use of sanitary latrines	
	MICS	NFHS	MICS	NFHS
Andhra Pradesh	81.2%	63.4%	15.4%	24.4%
Assam	76.0%	43.2%	40.9%	49.6%
Bihar	87.3%	63.6%	3.4%	16.5%
Gujarat	82.9%	75.1%	35.0%	35.8%
Karnataka	87.2%	75.6%	11.0%	40.8%
Madhya Pradesh	97.8%	55.8%	24.9%	21.3%
Maharashtra	35.0%	78.5%	n.a.	40.8%
Orissa	56.5%	50.9%	7.2%	12.2%
Rajasthan	73.8%	57.3%	25.8%	19.8%
Tamil Nadu	81.8%	74.6%	29.6%	29.4%
Uttar Pradesh	71.6%	74.3%	33.2%	22.9%
West Bengal	97.1%	84.9%	40.9%	40.4%
Total	77.0%	69.1%	24.4%	26.6%

Note: The NFHS study was carried out in 1992-93, whereas the MICS were conducted in 1995-96

Immunization

The studies reveal that a little more than half (52.4%) of the children are fully immunized with BCG, 3 doses each of DPT and OPV, and Measles by the age of one. The coverage increases to almost 66% by the age of two. This indicates a significant improvement in comparison with the results of the NFHS. However, one third of infants are still not protected against preventable diseases at the age of two. Across states major differences in coverage is revealed. Less than a quarter of the children in Bihar have been fully immunized at the age of one, whereas the coverage in Karnataka is reported to be 73.1%. Coverage by the age of two shows similar differences.

¹ Some caution is raised in comparing state averages as the NFHS and the MICS differ in both sampling methods and definitions of certain indicators

The first dose of Vitamin A supplement which is to be given with the measles vaccine was given to almost 60% of infants. Although large interstate differences persist, the overall result suggests that a strengthened effort is needed in this area.

Nutrition

Contrary to the popular belief on breast-feeding practices in India, the survey results suggest major areas of concern. Although breast-feeding is recommended to be commenced within the first hour after birth, *only a little more than one quarter of the mothers of newborns start breast-feeding within the first four hours after giving birth.* Large interstate differences emphasize this: Whereas around two thirds (63.7%) of the mothers in Assam start breast-feeding rather quickly after giving birth, only about one out of ever 10 women in Gujarat and Rajasthan have the same practice (11.2% and 7.6% respectively).

Complementary feeding on a regular basis begins generally too late confirming that we have a long way to go for operationalising the nutrition strategy. Less than one fifth start complementary feeding at the recommended age of between 4 and 6 months. At the age of 6-9 months an additional 34.8% are given complementary feeding, however, the studies suggest that most children start receiving mushy/semi-solid food at a rather late stage thereby increasing the risk of growth faltering and malnutrition.

Almost three fifths little more than half of the mothers gave their children vitamin A-rich foods in the three days prior to the survey. Seasonal variations in the availability of Vitamin A-rich foods may have an influence here.

	Completely immunized		Received vitamin A with measles vaccine	
	- by first year		- by second year	
	MICS	NFHS	MICS	MICS
Andhra Pradesh	60.3%	45.0%	71.9%	48.1%
Assam	36.8%	19.4%	40.3%	40.5%
Bihar	23.7%	10.7%	n.a.	25.6%
Gujarat	59.0%	49.8%	64.0%	48.0%
Karnataka	73.1%	52.2%	76.3%	63.0%
Madhya Pradesh	60.7%	29.2%	n.a.	66.9%
Maharashtra	72.0%	64.1%	84.3%	93.9%
Orissa	57.6%	36.1%	60.6%	49.5%
Rajasthan	38.1%	21.1%	54.3%	90.5%
Tamil Nadu	55.0%	64.9%	n.a.	n.a.
Uttar Pradesh	50.3%	19.8%	57.9%	56.5%
West Bengal	46.7%	34.2%	50.7%	42.5%
Total	52.4%	35.6%	63.7%	57.0%

Note: The NFHS study was carried out in 1992-93, whereas the MICS were conducted in 1995-96

	Breast feeding initiation within 4 hours	Age of introducing solid foods		Children receiving vitamin A rich foods	Households using iodised salt
		4-6 months	6-9 months		
	MICS	MICS	MICS	MICS	MICS
Andhra Pradesh	23.2%	21.6%	30.9%	49.2%	14.5%
Assam	65.6%	27.0%	35.7%	86.3%	82.8%
Bihar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.5%
Gujarat	11.2%	n.a.	n.a.	28.3%	58.4%
Karnataka	40.0%	14.4%	20.5%	48.3%	13.2%
Madhya Pradesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88.5%
Maharashtra	28.3%	12.2%	28.1%	76.7%	35.1%
Orissa	25.5%	18.2%	35.4%	0.0%	51.4%
Rajasthan	7.6%	n.a.	n.a.	71.0%	41.0%
Tamil Nadu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.3%	10.8%
Uttar Pradesh	n.a.	24.6%	n.a.	63.1%	29.0%
West Bengal	21.0%	15.9%	55.4%	67.7%	96.4%
Total	25.3%	19.3%	34.8%	58.8%	48.6%

Salt iodisation is showing progress. From a situation five years ago where virtually none of the salt was iodised, the survey shows that around half of salt consumed in India has been iodised. Although states like West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are showing high use of iodised salt (above 80% of the consumed salt iodised) at the household level, other states yet a some way to go. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu with only around 10% of the salt iodised need an extra effort

to avoid the consequences of iodine deficiency disorders such as goitre and retardation.

Management of Diarrhoea and knowledge of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)

Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is advised in around half the cases where a child is taken to a health provider, and even so only around one third of the children with diarrhoea actually receive ORS. This figure confirms ORS use rates of the NFHS, and underlines the fact that strengthened effort in this area is needed. Further analysis in some states (Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu) suggests that this effort is particularly needed vis a vis the private doctors. Whereas government do recommend ORS, private doctors are rather unlikely to prescribe ORS. It seems that more expensive but less effective medication is being prescribed. Selected studies elsewhere (New Delhi) support this finding.

Regarding use of Oral Rehydration Therapy there seems to be a general lack of awareness of the correct practices, namely the need to offer more fluid to drink and to continue feeding the sick child. Only around one third of the parents offer more fluids to their child, and only a little more than half make sure

	Oral Rehydration Solution			Oral Rehydration Therapy			Continued feeding rate	Knowledge of ARI-danger signs
	Advised	Received		More fluid offered	More or same fluid consumed	More, same, somewhat less food consumed		
	MICS	MICS	NFHS	MICS	MICS	MICS	MICS	MICS
Andhra Pradesh	44.1%	49.4%	32.5%	24.1%	70.7%	52.3%	76.0%	25.5%
Assam	52.2%	26.2%	35.2%	27.4%	65.5%	61.9%	61.9%	18.3%
Bihar	n.a.	n.a.	23.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gujarat	38.2%	34.5%	20.7%	54.6%	98.6%	56.4%	56.4%	55.7%
Karnataka	58.6%	37.8%	34.0%	30.8%	69.1%	58.6%	26.1%	21.3%
Madhya Pradesh	71.3%	44.9%	33.0%	14.7%	n.a.	51.6%	n.a.	40.8%
Maharashtra	n.a.	32.1%	41.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Orissa	9.7%	8.9%	41.1%	25.5%	64.6%	63.4%	63.4%	24.2%
Rajasthan	44.6%	n.a.	22.7%	13.4%	64.3%	52.0%	52.0%	n.a.
Tamil Nadu	32.8%	32.8%	27.1%	24.3%	51.7%	48.7%	48.7%	29.1%
Uttar Pradesh	56.6%	29.1%	22.7%	53.3%	53.3%	38.0%	51.5%	40.8%
West Bengal	69.0%	37.8%	74.7%	57.0%	89.7%	79.3%	79.3%	35.3%
Total	51.2%	34.5%	35.6%	36.0%	67.4%	53.3%	57.4%	34.6%

Note The NFHS study was carried out in 1992-93, whereas the MICS were conducted in 1995-96

that the child is continuously fed during the diarrhoea episode. Considerable progress has been made on mortality reduction and the survey points to additional gains that can be made by (i) improving the prescription practice of private practitioners and (ii) improving the knowledge of care givers on caring practices during diarrhoea.

Parents' knowledge of the danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) suggest that around 34.6% of the parents are aware of the three danger symptoms during ARI.²

²The survey methodology allowed for multiple answers with three answers ('fast breathing', 'fever' and 'difficulty in breathing') were right answers in this respect. Also, here large interstate differences are revealed.

Education

The survey revealed that nearly 90% of children in the age-group 5-10 years enrol in primary school. The drop-out rates vary from 1.0% in Orissa to a high of 33.9% in Bihar.

MICS shows high attendance rates for the children enrolled in school in comparison to NFHS. Despite interstate differences almost all states have attendance records higher than 80%, i.e. 80% or more children in the primary school were attending school in the three days prior to the survey.

Consequently, drop out rates are, barring Bihar with a drop out rate of one third, encouragingly low.

	Dropped out	Currently attending	
	MICS	MICS	NFHS
Andhra Pradesh	13.1%	85.3%	63.3%
Assam	4.5%	89.8%	70.1%
Bihar	33.9%	54.2%	51.3%
Gujarat	3.3%	84.0%	75.7%
Karnataka	5.2%	89.9%	70.5%
Madhya Pradesh	8.7%	91.8%	62.3%
Maharashtra	12.9%	82.8%	81.5%
Orissa	1.0%	91.5%	69.6%
Rajasthan	2.3%	79.2%	58.8%
Tamil Nadu	4.2%	81.7%	82.4%
Uttar Pradesh	3.4%	66.4%	61.3%
West Bengal	4.4%	69.2%	67.7%
Total	9.4%	77.0%	66.5%

Note The NFHS study was carried out in 1992-93, whereas the MICS were conducted in 1995-96

Maternal Health and Birth Spacing

The survey reveals that too many women get pregnant at too young an age and their pregnancies are not adequately spaced. Almost three out of every ten girls get pregnant before their 18th birthday, and six out of 10 women become pregnant before the age of 20 - a result that confirms earlier findings by the NFHS.

Birth spacing is inadequate. Only a little more than one third of the women practice the recommended interval of three years between two births.

This fact is further corroborated by the low use of family planning methods. Only a little more than one fourth of the couples surveyed use any modern type of contraceptive. Interestingly, couples using temporary methods (pills, condoms etc.) is less than 10% on an average suggesting the emphasis that is needed for better maternal and child health.

	Age of first pregnancy			Birth interval between last two deliveries more than 36 months		Women using family planning method	
	<18 years	<20 years					
	MICS	MICS	NFHS	MICS	NFHS	MICS	NFHS
Andhra Pradesh	38.4%	77.0%	60.1%	36.7%	43.7%	34.4%	46.5%
Assam	7.5%	48.3%	70.6%	30.4%	35.2%	37.5%	19.8%
Bihar	n.a.	n.a.	48.2%	n.a.	44.2%	n.a.	21.6%
Gujarat	10.7%	46.1%	55.7%	24.9%	33.8%	26.0%	46.9%
Karnataka	33.4%	58.8%	71.7%	32.7%	34.6%	45.1%	47.3%
Madhya Pradesh	37.6%	81.5%	54.9%	55.0%	39.6%	26.5%	35.5%
Maharashtra	n.a.	n.a.	68.1%	n.a.	33.2%	n.a.	52.5%
Orissa	28.8%	60.4%	59.8%	20.5%	42.1%	21.1%	34.6%
Rajasthan	25.9%	46.8%	45.4%	22.2%	42.5%	21.4%	30.9%
Tamil Nadu	15.8%	30.7%	65.0%	36.8%	39.8%	18.0%	45.2%
Uttar Pradesh	n.a.	n.a.	49.4%	30.5%	40.2%	27.0%	18.5%
West Bengal	31.2%	67.4%	63.4%	49.0%	40.1%	n.a.	37.3%
Total	27.7%	59.9%	60.3%	35.4%	39.7%	28.0%	34.2%

Note The NFHS study was carried out in 1992-93, whereas the MICS were conducted in 1995-96

Encouragingly, two thirds of pregnant women receive the full immunization against tetanus as either two full doses of TT or one booster dose in case of a full vaccination in an earlier pregnancy - thereby relieving millions of women of the risk of getting tetanus while giving birth and also reducing the risk of neonatal tetanus in newborns. Also, iron supplements is given to about two thirds of the pregnant women thereby suggesting that if the issue of compliance is addressed it is indeed possible to reduce the number of anaemic women and hence the risks that are associated with this. The distribution of IFA

supplements shows considerable progress over the past couple of years in comparison with the results of the NFHS.

The number of institutional deliveries and the proportion of births attended by a trained health professional (a doctor, a nurse or a trained dai) is low at 32.5% and 53.9% respectively. Although too low there is definite progress in this area when comparing with the results of the NFHS. With the emphasis on strengthening institutions for emergency obstetric care, such progress would indeed argue well for a reduction in maternal mortality.

	Full TT immunization received		Blood pressure checked	IFA supplements received		Received more than 50 tabs	Institutional delivery		Birth attended by trained health professional	
	MICS	NFHS		MICS	NFHS		MICS	NFHS	MICS	NFHS
Andhra Pradesh	85.3%	74.8%	n.a.	83.2%	76.4%	83.2%	34.5%	32.8%	65.4%	49.3%
Assam	54.3%	34.9%	n.a.	n.a.	39.4%	n.a.	16.3%	11.1%	29.5%	17.9%
Bihar	45.4%	30.7%	n.a.	24.8%	21.4%	n.a.	11.1%	12.1%	34.5%	19.0%
Gujarat	79.7%	62.7%	52.0%	81.7%	69.3%	55.4%	40.0%	35.6%	65.3%	42.5%
Karnataka	79.8%	69.8%	n.a.	82.1%	74.9%	82.1%	36.0%	37.5%	63.2%	50.9%
Madhya Pradesh	73.9%	42.8%	n.a.	71.9%	44.3%	n.a.	24.7%	15.9%	49.9%	30.0%
Maharashtra	64.9%	71.0%	n.a.	88.2%	70.6%	n.a.	33.4%	43.9%	66.1%	53.2%
Orissa	73.1%	53.8%	41.0%	78.7%	49.9%	47.4%	18.3%	14.1%	29.6%	20.5%
Rajasthan	43.3%	28.3%	n.a.	48.6%	29.2%	n.a.	24.6%	11.6%	42.8%	21.8%
Tamil Nadu	92.9%	90.1%	n.a.	82.2%	84.1%	44.1%	72.3%	63.4%	82.4%	71.2%
Uttar Pradesh	54.5%	37.4%	n.a.	60.4%	29.5%	21.0%	26.5%	11.2%	48.5%	17.2%
West Bengal	72.7%	75.3%	n.a.	83.0%	56.3%	73.1%	54.0%	31.5%	57.7%	33.0%
Total	66.6%	54.8%	47.2%	68.8%	51.4%	55.2%	32.5%	26.0%	53.9%	34.6%

Note The NFHS study was carried out in 1992-93, whereas the MICS were conducted in 1995-96

Technical note

The Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) carried out in the 12 states for which data is presented in this survey comes from visits to more than 140,000 households comprising more than 800,000 household members. The surveys were carried out in accordance with the selection procedure suggested in the UNICEF Handbook "Monitoring Progress toward the goals of the World Summit for Children - A Practical Handbook for Multiple-Indicator Surveys", namely using the Cluster Survey Method. The reason for this is the following: Communities may vary considerably in population. If simple random or systematic sampling is used, both large and small communities will have the same probability of being included, which is incorrect. One way of compensating for these differences is to choose clusters from the sampling frame with probability proportional to size (PPS). One advantage of PPS is that, if properly used, each household in the sample will have an equal chance of being selected. The sample is then said to be *self-weighting*, which will simplify the analysis.

Using a procedure developed for the purpose, 20 clusters for each universe (district, states, urban area, slum area etc.) were selected for each individual survey. For sample size determination, measles immunization was taken as the indicator least in occurrence, for which the target group is children in the age-group 12-23+ months. Therefore, in each cluster all households and their family members in the relevant age-groups were surveyed until the interviewers in the particular cluster had recorded 15 children in the age-group 12-23+ months. This method ensures a precision level of at least +/- 10% for all the indicators.

Together the 12 states for which data is available cover about 88% of the total population of India. However, information on all indicators in each state are not included in this report at this juncture, and therefore the proportion of the population surveyed varies accordingly. The table here shows for each indicator the proportion of the population of India they represent.

Where only district reports were available, weighted averages have been calculated using the district population figures from the 1991 Census.

As there are slight variations across states regarding survey methodology, design of questionnaire and size of study, some details are given below for each state:

Indicator	Proportion of total Indian population surveyed by MICS	National Estimate by MICS
Water and Sanitation		
Access to safe water (proportion of households)	88.1%	77.0%
Use of sanitary latrines	78.8%	24.4%
Immunisation coverages		
Completely immunized by 1st year	88.1%	52.4%
Completely immunized by 2nd year	63.5%	63.7%
Received vitamin A with measles vaccine	81.5%	57.0%
Diarrhoea and ARI Management		
Children advised to use ORS	68.5%	51.2%
Children who received ORS	72.7%	34.5%
ORT - More fluid offered	68.5%	36.0%
ORT - More or same amount of fluid consumed	60.7%	67.4%
ORT - More, same or somewhat less food consumed	68.5%	53.3%
Continued feeding rate	60.7%	57.4%
Knowledge of ARI-danger signs	63.3%	34.6%
Nutrition		
Breast feeding initiation within 4 hours	47.0%	25.3%
Complementary feeding		
- 4-<6 months	53.4%	19.3%
- 6-<9 months	36.9%	34.8%
Children receiving vitamin A rich foods	63.1%	58.8%
Households using iodised salt	88.1%	48.6%
Education		
Dropped out	88.1%	9.4%
Currently attending	88.1%	77.0%
Antenatal and maternal care		
Age at first pregnancy		
- Younger than 18	52.1%	27.7%
- Younger than 20	52.1%	59.9%
Birth interval between last two deliveries more than 36 months	68.5%	35.4%
Women using family planning method	60.5%	28.0%
Full TT immunization received	88.1%	66.6%
Blood pressure checked	8.6%	47.2%
IFA supplements received	85.4%	68.8%
Received more than 50 tablets	52.9%	55.2%
Institutional delivery	88.1%	32.5%
Birth attended by trained health professional	88.1%	53.9%

Andhra Pradesh

The results are derived as weighted averages of MICS in the districts of Adilabad, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddi, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal and West Godavari. The total number of households covered in the surveys was 34,009. In each district 20 clusters were selected with probability proportional to size. The districts cover a population of 47.9 million people, some 72.0% of the state's total population. For some of the listed districts the reports do not include information in some of the indicators, thereby resulting in a less represented population for some of the indicators.

Assam

A rural as well as an urban study was conducted at the state level selecting 20 clusters selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The figures used in this summary are the rural figures only. The rural survey covers 2,057 households.

Bihar

The results in this study relate to rural areas in 15 districts only and are primarily collected from the earlier formats of MICS done in the state.

Gujarat

A rural as well as an urban study was made selecting 20 clusters selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The figures used in this summary are the rural figures only. The rural survey covers 2,196 households.

Karnataka

The results are derived as weighed averages of Multi Indicator Coverage Evaluation Survey in the districts of Bangalore (rural), Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur and Uttar Kannada. The total number of households surveyed was 34,814. In each district 20 clusters were selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The districts cover a population of 39.1 million people, some 87.0% of the state's total population. For some of the listed districts some of the indicators have not been recorded, thereby resulting in a less represented population.

Madhya Pradesh

The results are derived as weighed averages of Multi Indicator Rapid Surveys in three districts (Jhabua, Indore and Bilaspur) covering a population of 6.8 million people, some 10.2% of the state's total population. 2,683 households were covered in the three surveys. In each district 30 clusters were selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size.

Maharashtra

A rural study was made selecting 15 villages in each district selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The figures used in this summary are the rural figures only. The rural survey covers

some 17,209 households in 150 villages.

Orissa

The MICS that is representative of the whole state covers 2,485 households. Twenty clusters were selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size.

Rajasthan

This survey was carried out in all the state's districts, covering 34,549 households. In each district 20 clusters were selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The displayed figures are the weighed state averages.

Tamil Nadu

The MICS covers both rural and urban settings and covered 6,877 households in 2*20 clusters selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The figures in the tables are the weighed state-averages.

Uttar Pradesh

The MIRA survey covered 12,516 households in 21 districts. In each district 15 clusters were selected by cluster technique with probability proportional to size. The figures in the tables are the weighed state-averages.

West Bengal

An MICS was performed covering both slum, non-slum and rural population with 20 clusters in each survey. The total number of households surveyed was 3,206 in 3*20 randomly selected clusters selected with probability proportional to size. The displayed totals are the weighed averages of the results from these three studies.

Table 1: Basic indicators								Draft, not proof-read		
State/UT	Infant mortality rate (1994)	Under five mortality rate (1992-93)	Population, thousands (1991)	Estimated population, thousands (1996)	Annual births, thousands (1991)	Annual number of infant deaths, thousands (1991)	SDP, per capita (1993-94)	Life expectancy at birth, years (1990-92)		Literacy rate, population 7+ (1991)
								male	female	
Andhra Pradesh	63	91.2	66,508	74,119	1,729.2	122.8	6,651	59.0	61.5	44.1%
Arunachal Pradesh	n.a.	72.0	865	1,011	26.7	1.7	7,904	n.a.	n.a.	41.6%
Assam	77	142.2	22,414	24,984	692.6	54.0	5,916	54.8	53.8	52.9%
Bihar	66	127.5	86,374	96,005	2,651.7	190.9	3,650	60.4	58.3	38.5%
Goa	n.a.	38.9	1,170	1,260	19.7	0.4	11,658	n.a.	n.a.	75.5%
Gujarat	64	104.0	41,310	45,477	1,136.0	78.4	7,600	59.1	61.3	61.3%
Haryana	67	98.7	16,464	18,583	544.9	38.7	10,359	62.2	63.6	55.8%
Himachal Pradesh	67	69.1	5,171	5,683	147.4	10.3	6,519	63.8	64.2	63.9%
Jammu and Kashmir	n.a.	59.1	7,719	8,764	n.a.	n.a.	4,244	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Karnataka	65	87.3	44,977	49,499	1,209.9	88.3	7,029	60.0	63.6	56.0%
Kerala	16	32.0	29,099	31,112	532.5	9.1	6,242	68.8	74.4	89.8%
Madhya Pradesh	98	130.3	66,181	74,534	2,369.3	263.0	5,485	54.1	53.5	44.2%
Maharashtra	54	70.3	78,937	88,512	2,068.2	122.0	10,984	63.1	64.7	64.9%
Manipur	n.a.	61.7	1,837	2,089	36.9	0.9	5,362	n.a.	n.a.	59.9%
Meghalaya	n.a.	86.9	1,775	2,046	57.5	3.3	5,519	n.a.	n.a.	49.1%
Mizoram	n.a.	29.3	690	815	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82.3%
Nagaland	n.a.	20.7	1,210	1,511	22.4	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.6%
Orissa	103	131.0	31,660	34,690	911.8	109.4	4,726	55.9	54.8	49.1%
Punjab	53	68.0	20,282	22,292	561.8	32.0	12,319	65.4	67.5	58.5%
Rajasthan	84	102.6	44,006	49,873	1,540.2	129.4	5,220	57.6	57.8	38.6%
Sikkim	n.a.	n.a.	406	461	9.1	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.9%
Tamil Nadu	59	86.5	55,859	60,004	1,161.9	67.4	7,352	61.0	63.2	62.7%
Tripura	n.a.	104.6	2,757	3,195	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60.4%
Uttar Pradesh	88	141.3	139,112	155,832	4,966.3	486.7	4,744	56.8	54.6	41.6%
West Bengal	61	99.3	68,078	76,031	1,838.1	121.3	6,055	60.5	62.0	57.7%
Andaman & Nicobar Is	n.a.	n.a.	281	342	5.6	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73.0%
Chandigarh	n.a.	n.a.	642	765	11.6	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.8%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n.a.	n.a.	138	160	4.3	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40.7%
Daman & Diu	n.a.	n.a.	102	115	2.8	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71.2%
Delhi	n.a.	83.1	9,421	11,593	232.7	10.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75.3%
Lakshadweep	n.a.	n.a.	52	59	1.4	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.8%
Pondicherry	n.a.	n.a.	808	934	15.5	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74.7%
India, Total	73	109.3	846,303	941,832	24,965.9	1,997.3	n.a.	59.0	59.4	52.2%
Source/Comments	SRS estimate, provisional	NFHS, p. 221 Covering the five years preceding the survey	Census 1991	Estimated as 1991 population extrapolated with the annual population growth of the 1981-91 decade. More refined calculation underway.	Estimated as the CBR times the census population	Calculated as the IMR (three year moving average 90-92) times the number of births in 1991	Per capita net state domestic product at current prices. Quick estimate. Economic Survey 1995-96, table 1.8	Unpublished estimates from SRS, quoted in Dreze/Sen	Unpublished estimates from SRS, quoted in Dreze/Sen	Calculated from Census 1991 as proportion of population 7+ who is literate

Table 2: Survival														
State/UT	Neonatal mortality rate (1992)	Post-neo natal mortality rate (1992)	Peri-natal mortality rate (1992)	Infant mortality (1981-83)	Infant mortality (1989-91)	Infant mortality (1991-93)	Annual rate of reduction in IMR (1981-83 to 1989-91)	Annual rate of reduction in IMR (1989-91 to 1991-93)	Annual rate of reduction in IMR (1981-83 to 1991-93)	Death rate, 0-4 years (1992)	Estimated number of children dying before the age of one (1991)	Estimated number of children dying before the age of five (1991)	Estimated number of children dying between the age of one and five (1991)	Maternal mortality rate (1992-93)
Andhra Pradesh	52.4	18.5	58.2	81	74	69	1.1%	3.6%	1.6%	20.0	122,774	154,299	31,525	436
Arunachal Pradesh	n a	n a	n a	n a	80	58	n a	17.4%	n a	n a	1,710	n a	n a	n a
Assam	47.0	30.0	47.1	100	82	79	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	30.5	54,023	83,404	29,381	544
Bihar	44.8	27.7	40.1	110	79	71	4.2%	5.5%	4.5%	26.8	190,922	356,485	165,563	470
Goa	n a	n a	n a	n a	23	20	n a	7.2%	n a	n a	393	n a	n a	n a
Gujarat	45.0	22.2	38.6	111	75	64	5.0%	8.3%	5.7%	23.7	78,385	111,610	33,225	389
Haryana	41.4	33.6	13.9	95	73	69	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%	22.8	38,691	55,930	17,239	436
Himachal Pradesh	43.2	23.6	13.1	n a	73	68	n a	3.6%	n a	17.6	10,316	11,922	1,606	456
Jammu and Kashmir	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Karnataka	54.1	18.5	65.1	68	76	72	-1.4%	2.7%	-0.6%	21.7	88,322	114,193	25,871	450
Kerala	10.9	5.8	18.9	34	18	15	8.3%	9.5%	8.5%	3.9	9,053	11,121	2,069	87
Madhya Pradesh	63.9	39.7	57.8	134	115	109	1.9%	2.7%	2.1%	38.5	262,991	361,812	98,822	711
Maharashtra	42.5	16.9	42.6	76	59	56	3.2%	2.6%	3.1%	15.9	122,021	160,653	38,632	336
Manipur	n a	n a	n a	n a	29	22	n a	14.8%	n a	n a	886	n a	n a	n a
Meghalaya	n a	n a	n a	n a	57	52	n a	4.7%	n a	n a	3,335	n a	n a	n a
Mizoram	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Nagaland	n a	n a	n a	n a	18	7	n a	60.4%	n a	n a	224	n a	n a	n a
Orissa	73.0	41.7	68.8	131	122	116	0.9%	2.6%	1.2%	33.4	109,416	135,352	25,936	738
Punjab	31.3	24.9	40.1	79	59	55	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	17.4	32,023	41,290	9,267	369
Rajasthan	55.7	34.4	48.2	105	86	83	2.5%	1.8%	2.4%	33.6	129,378	209,961	80,584	550
Sikkim	n a	n a	n a	n a	56	45	n a	11.6%	n a	n a	421	n a	n a	n a
Tamil Nadu	43.0	15.4	45.7	87	62	57	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	15.3	67,388	88,028	20,640	376
Tripura	n a	n a	n a	n a	52	49	n a	3.0%	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Uttar Pradesh	57.4	40.6	47.6	151	105	96	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	37.8	486,698	778,250	291,552	624
West Bengal	38.4	26.3	42.3	87	70	65	2.8%	3.8%	3.0%	18.4	121,315	159,085	37,770	389
Andaman & Nicobar Is	n a	n a	n a	n a	36	35	n a	1.4%	n a	n a	191	n a	n a	n a
Chandigarh	n a	n a	n a	n a	27	16	n a	29.9%	n a	n a	185	n a	n a	n a
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	75	n a	n a	n a	n a	293	n a	n a	n a
Daman & Diu	n a	n a	n a	n a	56	52	n a	3.8%	n a	n a	162	n a	n a	n a
Delhi	n a	n a	n a	n a	48	38	n a	12.4%	n a	n a	10,238	n a	n a	n a
Lakshadweep	n a	n a	n a	n a	38	30	n a	12.5%	n a	n a	43	n a	n a	n a
Pondicherry	n a	n a	n a	n a	30	24	n a	11.8%	n a	n a	450	n a	n a	n a
India, Total	50.0	29.4	47.5	107	84	78	3.1%	3.8%	3.2%	26.5	1,997,274	2,937,940	940,665	453
Source/Comments	live births during the year per thousand SRS, Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1992, table 9	live births during the year per thousand SRS, Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1992, table 9	number of live + still births during the year SRS, Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1992, table 9	year divided by number of live births during the year, per thousand Source: SRS Bulletin, Jan 1995	year divided by number of live births during the year, per thousand Source: SRS Bulletin, Jan 1995	year divided by number of live births during the year, per thousand. Source: SRS Bulletin, Jan 1995	Calculated			SRS, Fertility and Mortality indicators 1992, table 8, p. 209ff	Calculated as the IMR (three year moving average 90-92) times the number of births in 1991	Death rate (0-4) from 1992 multiplied by census population (91) in same agegroup	Simple subtraction of two columns to the left.	for Progress of Indian states. Other methods of estimation are being explored

Table 3: Health																		
State/UT	Fully immunized children, 12-23 months, percent (1994)			Children who received ORS or RHS, percent (1992/93)	ARI Treatment. Percentage taken to a health facility or provider (1992-93)	Percentage treated with antibiotic pill and/or syrup or given injection (if treated), (1992-93)	TT-immunized women (1994)	Blood Pressure check-up, percent (1994)	Births attended by trained health personnel, percent (1992/93)			Institutional deliveries, percent (1992/93)			Any health facility in village (1992-93)	More than 5 km to any health facility (1992-93)	Number of hospital beds per million persons (1991)	
	male	female	total						rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total			rural	urban
Andhra Pradesh	68 7%	70 4%	69 6%	32 5%	68 7%	90 4%	78 2%	67 1%	39 7%	78 3%	49 3%	20 7%	69 6%	32 8%	38 5%	17 1%	76	1,827
Arunachal Pradesh	n a	n a	n a	33 3%	50 0%	34 6%	n a	n a	16 4%	53 0%	21 3%	15 6%	48 2%	19 9%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Assam	n a	n a	n a	35 2%	40 7%	15 0%	n a	n a	14 1%	56 8%	17 8%	7 4%	50 1%	11 1%	31 6%	14 4%	175	4,414
Bihar	33 1%	42 1%	37 5%	23 0%	72 9%	81 1%	48 0%	15 1%	14 0%	52 0%	18 9%	7 7%	41 4%	12 1%	41 9%	22 6%	31	2,276
Goa	n a	n a	n a	41 4%	82 3%	48 4%	n a	n a	86 8%	90 1%	88 4%	85 1%	88 7%	86 8%	61 3%	11 6%	n a	n a
Gujarat	72 9%	76 2%	74 6%	20 7%	73 3%	52 3%	71 1%	46 2%	32 0%	65 7%	42 6%	23 7%	62 1%	35 6%	32 5%	27 2%	185	2,904
Haryana	79 4%	67 6%	73 9%	19 5%	83 2%	37 4%	75 4%	18 9%	24 1%	52 5%	30 3%	11 0%	36 8%	16 7%	46 1%	9 7%	44	1,593
Himachal Pradesh	62 5%	51 0%	57 2%	44 9%	77 7%	35 7%	74 5%	38 8%	22 2%	67 4%	25 6%	12 6%	57 2%	16 0%	28 8%	15 5%	102	1,871
Jammu and Kashmir	n a	n a	n a	44 4%	77 6%	22 9%	n a	n a	25 4%	67 2%	31 2%	17 8%	47 0%	21 9%	48 1%	10 3%	77	4,215
Karnataka	74 7%	71 2%	73 0%	34 0%	74 0%	69 9%	77 6%	56 8%	40 3%	77 2%	50 9%	25 8%	66 6%	37 5%	35 0%	26 4%	81	2,297
Kerala	80 9%	76 2%	78 6%	37 8%	81 3%	47 4%	95 0%	94 4%	87 6%	95 7%	89 7%	85 4%	94 7%	87 8%	98 2%	0 0%	1,768	4,230
Madhya Pradesh	55 2%	51 0%	53 2%	33 0%	61 8%	87 3%	36 6%	14 6%	22 1%	61 1%	30 0%	7 4%	49 7%	15 9%	17 2%	26 8%	39	1,313
Maharashtra	n a	n a	n a	41 7%	72 6%	61 5%	82 4%	38 9%	37 6%	77 8%	53 1%	25 3%	73 3%	43 9%	34 8%	30 3%	250	3,251
Manipur	n a	n a	n a	63 1%	39 5%	26 3%	n a	n a	31 0%	63 1%	40 5%	16 6%	38 2%	23 0%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Meghalaya	n a	n a	n a	40 7%	86 8%	50 0%	n a	n a	27 4%	76 3%	37 0%	19 0%	73 4%	29 6%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Mizoram	n a	n a	n a	24 5%	n a	n a	n a	n a	40 5%	80 6%	61 5%	29 7%	66 3%	48 9%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Nagaland	n a	n a	n a	24 6%	31 6%	23 7%	n a	n a	18 1%	45 6%	22 2%	5 2%	10 9%	6 0%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Orissa	55 5%	49 4%	52 7%	41 1%	56 4%	25 4%	58 2%	21 7%	15 6%	48 7%	20 5%	9 7%	39 8%	14 1%	93 2%	2 3%	107	2,610
Punjab	62 0%	62 1%	62 0%	32 7%	91 5%	19 1%	77 2%	44 2%	44 7%	60 1%	48 4%	21 3%	36 2%	24 8%	40 5%	5 2%	196	2,040
Rajasthan	24 4%	18 3%	21 3%	22 7%	54 3%	53 5%	32 7%	17 9%	17 4%	45 2%	21 8%	7 2%	35 0%	11 6%	35 3%	22 5%	38	2,039
Sikkim	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Tamil Nadu	87 5%	77 5%	82 8%	27 1%	67 4%	75 5%	93 3%	73 9%	59 7%	91 8%	71 2%	48 7%	89 8%	63 4%	57 1%	6 2%	115	2,336
Tripura	n a	n a	n a	n a	59 6%	14 9%	n a	n a	26 0%	80 8%	33 4%	22 8%	80 8%	30 7%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Uttar Pradesh	42 4%	40 2%	41 3%	22 6%	68 3%	71 3%	47 2%	11 2%	11 6%	44 2%	17 2%	6 5%	34 1%	11 2%	23 3%	18 2%	23	1,619
West Bengal	30 7%	31 7%	31 2%	74 7%	61 7%	19 0%	56 2%	16 2%	23 1%	66 5%	33 0%	21 4%	66 0%	31 5%	40 4%	17 8%	154	2,479
Andaman & Nicobar Is	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Chandigarh	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Daman & Diu	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Delhi	n a	n a	n a	39 4%	88 0%	42 2%	n a	n a	n a	53 0%	53 0%	n a	44 3%	44 3%	n a	n a	n a	n a
Lakshadweep	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Pondicherry	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
India, Total	49.4%	47.5%	48.5%	30 6%	66.3%	56.5%	57.4%	27.8%	25.0%	65.3%	34.2%	16.0%	57.6%	25.5%	n a	n a	152	2,409
Source/Comments	NCAER report, table F 6 The study only relates to rural habitations	NCAER report, table F 6 The study only relates to rural habitations	NCAER report, table F 6 The study only relates to rural habitations	Denominator children under four years with diarrhoea during the 2 weeks prior to the survey	government/municipal hospital, private hospital/clinic, PHC, sub-centre, doctor or other health professional.	NFHS, SR, table 9 12 Respondent where given the possibility of giving multiple answers	report, table F 6 The study only relates to rural habitations	NCAER report, table F 6 The study only relates to rural habitations	9 5 Calculated by adding first two columns 'doctor' and 'nurse/mid wife'	do	do	column s 'public' and 'private' health facility/institution	do	do	NFHS, SR, table 11 3	NFHS, SR, table 11 3		

Table 4: Nutrition											
State/UT	Children exclusively breastfed, 0-3 months, percent (1992/93)	Children breastfed with complementary foods, 6-9 months, percent (1992/93)	Children still breastfed, 20-23 months, percent (1992/93)	Under-fours suffering from underweight, moderate and severe, percent (1992/93)	Under-fours suffering from wasting, moderate and severe, percent (1992/93)	Under-fours suffering from stunting, moderate and severe, percent (1992/93)	Estimated number of malnourished children (1992/93)	Per capita supply of foodgrains through the public distribution system, kilogram/year, (1986-87)	Population receiving subsidized foodgrains from the public distribution system, percent (1986-87)		Availability of iodized salt as percent of total requirements (1995)
									rural	urban	
Andhra Pradesh	70.5%	47.8%	67.7%	49.1%	n a	n a	3,030,424	22.8	59.7%	51.4%	17
Arunachal Pradesh	73.9%	35.8%	73.0%	39.7%	11.2%	53.9%	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Assam	65.0%	39.2%	82.5%	50.4%	10.8%	52.2%	1,102,569	30.5	24.6%	43.0%	98
Bihar	51.6%	18.1%	79.3%	62.6%	21.8%	60.9%	6,661,475	6.5	1.7%	7.1%	78
Goa	10.8%	33.9%	40.0%	35.0%	15.3%	32.5%	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Gujarat	36.3%	22.9%	48.1%	50.1%	18.9%	48.2%	1,887,484	24.5	44.5%	32.0%	88
Haryana	37.5%	38.5%	58.3%	37.9%	5.9%	46.7%	743,775	6.2	3.1%	7.1%	95
Himachal Pradesh	36.4%	39.9%	54.7%	47.0%	n a	n a	254,697	25.0	28.2%	25.3%	90
Jammu and Kashmir	16.9%	44.8%	51.8%	44.5%	14.8%	40.8%	n a	34.6	23.3%	78.6%	n a
Karnataka	65.6%	38.2%	54.5%	54.3%	17.4%	47.6%	2,285,957	19.9	61.9%	62.7%	18
Kerala	59.2%	69.3%	61.7%	28.5%	11.6%	27.4%	650,177	60.2	87.7%	87.0%	n a
Madhya Pradesh	31.4%	27.7%	65.4%	57.4%	n a	n a	4,315,436	7.4	9.1%	17.4%	95
Maharashtra	37.1%	25.0%	62.2%	54.2%	20.2%	48.5%	4,381,077	22.4	47.7%	43.8%	82
Manipur	70.4%	50.0%	61.5%	30.1%	8.8%	33.6%	n a	n a	n a	n a	100
Meghalaya	18.0%	56.3%	51.4%	45.5%	18.9%	50.8%	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Mizoram	45.5%	64.3%	37.9%	28.1%	2.2%	41.3%	n a	n a	n a	n a	98
Nagaland	61.1%	43.5%	46.9%	28.7%	12.7%	32.4%	n a	n a	n a	n a	96
Orissa	45.7%	30.2%	78.9%	53.3%	21.3%	48.2%	4,308,329	7.1	1.7%	13.8%	n a
Punjab	3.3%	37.3%	40.4%	45.9%	19.9%	40.0%	871,362	4.7	0.1%	4.6%	n a
Rajasthan	65.9%	9.4%	74.8%	41.6%	19.5%	43.1%	2,079,617	17.4	8.8%	5.6%	31
Sikkim	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	96
Tamil Nadu	55.8%	56.5%	35.5%	48.2%	n a	n a	2,218,539	25.4	53.5%	55.4%	22
Tripura	47.9%	65.0%	74.2%	48.8%	17.5%	46.0%	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Uttar Pradesh	60.3%	19.4%	73.8%	59.0%	16.1%	59.5%	9,717,828	2.9	2.1%	7.0%	98
West Bengal	40.0%	53.6%	83.6%	56.8%	n a	n a	3,928,698	26.1	26.9%	59.8%	n a
Andaman & Nicobar Is	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Chandigarh	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Daman & Diu	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Delhi	20.0%	25.1%	52.8%	41.6%	11.9%	43.2%	n a	n a	n a	n a	92
Lakshadweep	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
Pondicherry	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a
India, Total	51.0%	31.4%	66.6%	53.4%	17.5%	52.0%	47,361,807	18.1	26.8%	35.5%	85
Source/Comments	NFHS, p 280	NFHS, p 280	NFHS, p 280	than minus two standard deviations from median of International Reference Population NFHS, p 286	than minus two standard deviations from median of International Reference Population NFHS, p 286	than minus two standard deviations from median of International Reference Population NFHS, p 286	Calculated as percent underweight (moderate and severe) * 4/5 of population under five	Dreze/Sen appendix A 3	Dreze/Sen appendix A 3	Dreze/Sen appendix A 3	Salt commissioner estimate

Table 5: Education																							Draft, not pro
State/UT	Children, 10-14 years, who have not completed primary schooling, male percent (1992-93)			Children, 6-10 years, attending school, male percent (1992/93)			Estimated number of children not in school, 000's(1992)	Number of child labourers (1981)	Illiterates, 7+ thousands (1991)		1ry school gross enrollment rate (1993)	1ry school gross enrollment rate (1993-94)	Upper 1ry school gross enrollment rate (1993-94)	Drop-out rates, primary (1993-94)	Drop-out rates, elementary (1993-94)	Habitation with 1ry school, percent 1993	Habitation s with upper 1ry school, percent 1993	Pupil - teacher ratio,(1993)			Estimated spending on primary education, rs. per pupil		
	male	female	total	male	female	total			male	female								rural	urba	total			
Andhra Pradesh	42 0%	57 1%	49 4%	73 4%	59 9%	66 6%	5,467 5	1,951,312	12,640	18,416	93 3%	108 4%	63.7%	42 2%	62 8%	69 2%	12 2%	44	38	42	616		
Arunachal Pradesh	70 4%	72 7%	71 0%	71 6%	58 4%	64 8%	n a	n a	181	217	131 0%	115 8%	54 5%	60 5%	68 7%	34 6%	8 7%	25	25	25	1,528		
Assam	60 3%	63 1%	61 7%	75 7%	67 3%	71 7%	1,601 7	n a	3,592	4,885	92 9%	130 0%	77 7%	39 1%	67 6%	62 7%	15 4%	27	26	27	896		
Bihar	60 8%	78 6%	69 3%	60 6%	38 5%	49 9%	10,263 7	1,101,764	17,168	25,040	73 1%	76 1%	34 7%	63 4%	78 7%	51 2%	11 9%	45	44	45	815		
Goa	31 0%	29 3%	30 1%	95 5%	93 2%	94 3%	n a	n a	86	167	104 3%	98 0%	96 4%	-2 6%	12 3%	76 7%	24 6%	23	26	24	1,627		
Gujarat	40 5%	50 9%	45 4%	82 6%	70 5%	76 7%	2,288 7	616,913	4,787	8,561	105 7%	119 1%	69 6%	46 3%	60 0%	90 7%	49 3%	36	39	37	1,021		
Haryana	50 3%	55 1%	52 5%	87 5%	76 7%	82 4%	726 6	n a	2,214	3,675	83 8%	102 8%	70 9%	3 9%	23 9%	81 2%	32 0%	40	38	39	615		
Himachal Pradesh	38 5%	43 8%	41 1%	94 4%	89 1%	91 7%	112 3	n a	539	1,026	110 1%	119 1%	111 2%	26 3%	19 7%	21 0%	5 7%	28	29	28	1,036		
Jammu and Kashmir	50 9%	52 7%	51 8%	91 9%	81 3%	86 8%	n a	258,437	n a	n a	71 7%	88 8%	64 7%	48 7%	56 5%	58 5%	15 1%	22	20	21	1,267		
Karnataka	48 7%	56 2%	52 4%	79 7%	71 1%	75 6%	3,065 0	1,131,530	6,264	10,222	119 2%	119 9%	65 0%	40 8%	63 0%	62 4%	25 1%	46	42	44	842		
Kerala	25 7%	22 3%	23 9%	95 2%	95 5%	95 3%	295 1	n a	787	1,789	96 1%	102 3%	107 0%	-4 2%	0 9%	62 9%	34 4%	31	30	31	1,418		
Madhya Pradesh	54 2%	66 7%	62 4%	66 0%	55 2%	56 4%	5,863 3	1,698,597	11,460	18,164	98 0%	104 5%	66 9%	28 4%	44 7%	64 3%	12 6%	39	32	36	518		
Maharashtra	42 8%	48 7%	45 7%	87 5%	82 2%	84 9%	3,227 3	1,557,756	7,943	15,042	118 8%	119 4%	80 7%	27 6%	49 8%	54 2%	20 9%	33	40	36	875		
Manipur	56 8%	66 9%	57 9%	92 2%	88 6%	90 4%	n a	n a	222	392	131 9%	98 2%	73 2%	68 3%	72 3%	48 8%	20 6%	16	19	17	1,108		
Meghalaya	77 8%	71 2%	74 7%	74 1%	77 1%	75 4%	n a	n a	333	370	134 3%	74 8%	40 5%	32 1%	57 7%	57 7%	11 4%	22	27	23	686		
Mizoram	44 9%	44 3%	44 6%	90 1%	85 4%	87 7%	n a	n a	42	57	152 1%	135 6%	107 5%	57 6%	52 4%	87 9%	56 2%	17	22	19	2,734		
Nagaland	48 4%	46 1%	47 2%	91 3%	89 2%	90 3%	n a	n a	174	210	101 7%	106 3%	69 5%	31.7%	38 1%	85 6%	21 6%	13	25	15	832		
Orissa	53 5%	63 7%	58 4%	77 9%	65 5%	71 8%	2,069 3	702,293	4,926	8,471	100 6%	96 8%	57 0%	52 5%	61 2%	49 6%	13 7%	31	33	31	584		
Punjab	45 3%	44 9%	45 1%	85 7%	81 6%	83 8%	860 6	n a	3,095	3,948	84 6%	90 6%	67 8%	21 7%	39 2%	86 8%	23 6%	32	40	34	911		
Rajasthan	61 4%	77 5%	68 6%	72 4%	42 4%	58 5%	4,369 4	819,605	8,290	13,307	85 1%	91 0%	53 9%	48 9%	65 4%	50 1%	14 1%	32	27	30	854		
Sikkim	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	61	82	132 7%	117 6%	59 6%	62 3%	78 4%	54 1%	15 0%	14	18	14	367		
Tamil Nadu	28 5%	33 7%	31 1%	92 0%	87 4%	89 7%	2,025 2	975,055	6,426	11,649	143 5%	145 0%	101 4%	17 3%	36 3%	62 0%	14 8%	45	46	46	897		
Tripura	73 1%	72 7%	72 9%	78 6%	78 0%	78 3%	n a	n a	343	551	126 7%	130 3%	82 8%	63 5%	68 4%	39 3%	11 7%	23	21	22	1,167		
Uttar Pradesh	56 7%	73 0%	64 2%	71 1%	50 2%	61 2%	13,243 8	1,434,675	26,298	38,470	75 7%	89 3%	55 0%	19 9%	37 5%	30 1%	8 2%	40	35	38	649		
West Bengal	61 9%	70 2%	66 1%	72 5%	66 6%	69 5%	4,771 7	605,263	9,540	14,367	104 2%	123 9%	93 8%	40 4%	46 7%	40 4%	6 7%	42	36	41	475		
Andaman & Nicobar I	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	27	36	132 2%	93 2%	79 9%	9 8%	27.3%	53 9%	20 2%	19	25	21	n a		
Chandigarh	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	55	66	96 2%	64 8%	62.7%	-14 9%	-9 1%	78 4%	43 2%	31	26	27	n a		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	26	39	113 2%	109 9%	48.0%	47 0%	62 2%	33 0%	8 0%	34	28	32	n a		
Daman & Diu	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	8	17	90 9%	n a	n a	-5 3%	0 0%	41 8%	20 9%	29	35	32	n a		
Delhi	37 6%	38 5%	38.1%	89 2%	87 5%	88 4%	n a	n a	777	1,154	110 2%	86 8%	79.9%	25 7%	25.4%	93 7%	78 2%	36	30	31	n a		
Lakshadweep	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	2	6	146 8%	141 5%	111 3%	15 5%	52 2%	73.3%	46.7%	18	21	20	n a		
Pondicherry	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	57	119	117 6%	140 1%	132 2%	-8 0%	7 5%	45 5%	17 8%	32	28	29	n a		
India, Total	51.5%	62.2%	56.7%	75.0%	61.3%	68.4%	63,261 1	*****	128,362	200,516	95.9%	104.5%	67.7%	36.3%	52.8%	50 3%	13 8%	37	36	37	687		
Source/Comments	10-14 age group, 'literate' + 'literate' primary completed	do	do		NFHS, SR, table 3.7	do	do	Estimated as: (1-attendance of 6-14 age group)*number of children in agegroup 5-13	Census 1991, Final Population Totals, table 6, pp 210-217	Census 1991, Final Population Totals, table 6, pp 210-217	statement 14, p 214. Title: Enrolment ratio in classes I-V and VI-VIII of schools for general education.	6th AIES, p 42	statement 14, p 214. Title: Enrolment ratio in classes I-V and VI-VIII of schools for general education.	Report 1994-95, statement 19(i), p 219. Title: Dropout rates in classes I-V	Report 1994-95, statement 19(ii), p 220. Title: Dropout rates in classes I-VII	6th AIES 1993, table 1, page 26	6th AIES 1993, table 1, page 26	Calculated	Calculated	Calculated	on-primary education (using 1986/87 weights) divided by number of children in primary schools		

Table 6: Demographic indicators																						
State/UT	Population under 5, millions (1991)	Population under 14, millions (1991)	Population under 18, millions (1991)	Female to male ratio, total (1991)	Female to male ratio, under 5 (1992)	Female to male ratio, under 14 (1992)	Female to male ratio, under 18 (1992)	Population annual growth rate, 1951-81	Population annual growth rate, 1981-91	Population density, person per km ² (1991)	Urban slum population, thousands (1990)	Crude birth rate (1971)	Crude birth rate (1981)	Crude birth rate (1991)	Crude birth rate (1993)	Crude death rate (1971)	Crude death rate (1981)	Crude death rate (1991)	Crude birth rate (1993)	Life expectancy at birth, male, years (1990-2)	Life expectancy at birth, female, years (1990-2)	Total fertility rate (1981)
Andhra Pradesh	7.7	22.6	26.7	972	939	952	952	1.83%	2.19%	242	3,807	34.8	31.7	26.0	23.1	14.6	11.1	9.7	8.4	59.0	61.5	4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	na	na	na	859	na	na	na	na	3.19%	10	19	na	na	30.9	27.6	na	na	13.5	8.6	na	na	na
Assam	2.7	8.1	9.4	923	953	949	952	2.74%	2.19%	286	663	38.5	33.0	30.9	29.5	17.8	12.6	11.5	10.2	54.8	53.8	4.1
Bihar	13.3	34.4	40.2	911	899	902	890	1.98%	2.14%	497	3,270	na	39.1	30.7	32.1	na	13.9	9.8	10.6	60.4	58.3	5.7
Goa	na	na	na	967	na	na	na	2.05%	1.50%	316	na	25.4	15.5	16.8	14.6	8.8	6.8	7.5	6.6	na	na	na
Gujarat	4.7	14.1	16.8	934	910	910	902	2.50%	1.94%	211	3,101	40.0	34.5	27.5	28.0	16.4	12.0	8.5	8.1	59.1	61.3	4.3
Haryana	2.5	6.3	7.4	865	842	856	847	2.78%	2.45%	372	917	42.1	36.5	33.1	30.6	9.9	11.3	8.2	7.8	62.2	63.6	5.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	1.9	2.2	976	883	892	887	1.97%	1.91%	93	92	37.3	31.5	28.5	26.7	15.6	11.1	8.9	8.6	63.8	64.2	3.8
Jammu and Kashmir	na	na	na	923	na	na	na	2.05%	2.57%	76	627	31.6	31.6	na	na	10.8	9.0	na	na	na	na	4.5
Karnataka	5.3	15.7	18.6	960	943	949	945	2.19%	1.93%	235	3,315	31.7	28.3	26.9	25.5	12.1	9.1	9.0	8	60.0	63.6	3.6
Kerala	2.9	8.5	10.3	1,036	946	952	956	2.12%	1.35%	749	1,363	31.1	25.6	18.3	17.3	9.0	6.6	6.0	6	68.8	74.4	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	9.4	25.0	29.2	931	945	929	918	2.34%	2.41%	149	3,376	39.1	37.6	35.8	33.4	15.6	16.6	13.8	12.6	54.1	53.5	5.2
Maharashtra	10.1	27.5	32.3	934	926	915	914	2.27%	2.32%	257	6,251	32.2	28.5	26.2	25.0	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.2	63.1	64.7	3.6
Manipur	na	na	na	958	na	na	na	3.05%	2.60%	82	192	na	26.6	20.1	20.3	na	6.6	5.4	4.8	na	na	na
Meghalaya	na	na	na	955	na	na	na	2.67%	2.88%	79	80	na	32.6	32.4	28.5	na	8.2	8.8	6.8	na	na	na
Mizoram	na	na	na	921	na	na	na	3.12%	3.40%	33	76	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nagaland	na	na	na	886	na	na	na	4.40%	4.55%	73	55	na	na	18.5	20.0	na	na	3.3	4.2	na	na	na
Orissa	4.1	10.9	13.0	971	933	937	941	1.98%	1.84%	203	1,060	34.6	33.1	28.8	27.2	15.5	13.1	12.8	12.2	55.9	54.8	4.3
Punjab	2.4	6.9	8.1	882	874	874	863	2.04%	1.91%	403	1,379	34.2	30.3	27.7	26.3	10.4	9.4	7.8	7.9	65.4	67.5	4.0
Rajasthan	6.2	16.9	19.7	910	884	893	886	2.58%	2.53%	129	2,314	42.4	37.1	35.0	33.6	16.8	14.3	10.1	9	57.6	57.8	5.2
Sikkim	na	na	na	878	na	na	na	2.81%	2.54%	57	26	na	31.0	22.5	23.7	na	8.9	7.5	6.4	na	na	na
Tamil Nadu	5.8	17.3	20.5	974	946	946	947	1.59%	1.44%	429	4,276	31.4	28.0	20.8	19.2	14.4	11.8	8.8	8	61.0	63.2	3.4
Tripura	na	na	na	945	na	na	na	3.97%	2.99%	263	65	na	na	na	23.3	na	8.0	7.6	6.3	na	na	na
Uttar Pradesh	20.6	54.8	63.7	879	885	875	857	1.89%	2.30%	473	6,531	44.9	39.6	35.7	36.0	20.1	16.3	11.3	11.4	56.8	54.6	5.8
West Bengal	8.6	23.4	27.7	917	946	941	939	2.46%	2.23%	767	4,964	na	33.2	27.0	25.6	na	11.0	8.3	7.3	60.5	62.0	4.2
											0											
Andaman & Nicobar I	na	na	na	818	na	na	na	6.21%	4.05%	34	19	na	34.0	20.0	21.6	na	8.4	5.8	5.5	na	na	na
Chandigarh	na	na	na	790	na	na	na	10.24%	3.58%	5,632	153	na	24.6	18.0	18.0	na	2.4	4.6	3.6	na	na	na
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	na	na	na	952	na	na	na	3.10%	2.94%	282	0	na	36.8	31.1	33.6	na	14.1	11.4	12.2	na	na	na
Daman & Diu	na	na	na	969	na	na	na	1.63%	2.55%	907	0	na	na	27.9	25.4	na	na	9.0	8.6	na	na	na
Delhi	na	na	na	827	na	na	na	4.33%	4.24%	6,352	3,825	33.6	26.9	24.7	21.8	7.6	7.1	6.3	4.1	na	na	na
Lakshadweep	na	na	na	943	na	na	na	2.19%	2.54%	1,616	0	na	na	27.1	25.7	na	na	4.7	6.2	na	na	na
Pondicherry	na	na	na	979	na	na	na	2.17%	2.94%	1,642	103	na	21.7	19.2	15.5	na	7.3	6.6	6.1	na	na	na
											0											
India, Total	110.9	305.5	358.8	927	913	914	907	2.15%	2.16%	273	51,228	36.9	33.9	29.5	28.5	14.9	12.5	9.8	9.2	59.0	59.4	4.5
Source/Comments	Census population data multiplied by SRS data on age distribution from 1992	Census population data multiplied by SRS data on age distribution from 1992	age interval plus 3/5 of pop in 15-19 age interval times census population	Census 1991, Final population totals, table 1.1, pp. 82-85	of females in agegroup divided by male in agegroup SRS F&M Indicators, 1992	of females in agegroup divided by male in agegroup SRS F&M Indicators, 1992	of females in agegroup divided by male in agegroup SRS F&M Indicators, 1992	Calculated from Census91	Calculated from Census91	Census 1991, Final population totals, table 1.1, pp. 82-85	quoted in urban statistical handbook (National Institute of Urban Affairs), table 4.11, c 4	NFHS, State report s, table 1.2 Reprinted from SRS	SRS Bulletin, January 1995	SRS Bulletin, January 1995	SRS Bulletin, January 1995, Table 2	NFHS, State report s, table 1.2. Reprinted from SRS	SRS Bulletin, January 1995	SRS Bulletin, January 1995	SRS Bulletin, January 1995, Table 3	Unpublished estimates from SRS, quoted in Dreze/Sen	Unpublished estimates from SRS, quoted in Dreze/Sen	NFHS, State report s, table 1.2.

Draft, not proof-read					
Total fertility rate (1991)	Total fertility rate (1992)	Women using contraceptive method, percent (1992-93)	Women sterilized, percent (1992-93)	Women using any modern, temporary method, % (1992-93)	Condom use, percent (1992-93)
30	28	47.0%	38.1%	1.8%	0.7%
na	na	23.6%	10.3%	8.6%	0.7%
35	34	42.8%	12.1%	5.4%	1.7%
44	46	23.1%	17.3%	2.9%	1.3%
na	na	47.8%	29.5%	7.3%	3.9%
31	32	49.3%	37.5%	5.9%	1.8%
40	38	49.7%	29.7%	9.6%	5.2%
na	31	58.4%	32.6%	8.6%	5.3%
na	na	49.4%	25.3%	10.0%	5.9%
31	29	49.1%	41.0%	4.8%	1.2%
18	17	63.3%	41.8%	6.1%	2.9%
46	44	36.5%	26.4%	4.0%	2.2%
30	29	53.7%	40.0%	6.4%	2.5%
na	na	34.9%	10.9%	10.3%	1.2%
na	na	20.7%	9.4%	5.1%	0.5%
na	na	53.8%	44.5%	8.3%	0.7%
na	na	13.0%	6.3%	6.5%	2.1%
33	31	36.3%	28.2%	3.0%	0.6%
31	31	58.7%	31.5%	17.3%	8.9%
46	45	31.8%	25.3%	3.3%	1.5%
na	na	na	na	na	na
22	22	49.8%	37.5%	5.7%	1.6%
na	na	56.1%	16.7%	9.5%	1.6%
51	52	19.8%	11.7%	5.5%	3.2%
29	29	57.4%	26.3%	6.7%	1.9%
na	na	na	na	na	na
na	na	na	na	na	na
na	na	na	na	na	na
na	na	na	na	na	na
na	na	60.3%	20.0%	31.3%	20.5%
na	na	na	na	na	na
na	na	na	na	na	na
36	36	40.6%	27.3%	5.5%	2.4%
NFHS, State reports, table 12.	Fertility and Mortality Indicators, statement 16, p 22	NHFS, table 6.7, p 141	NHFS, table 6.7, p 141	NHFS, table 6.7, p 141	NHFS, table 6.7, p. 141

Table 7: Economic indicators																
State/UT	SDP, per capita, rupees (1993-94)	SDP Annual Growth			Annual consumer expenditure, per capita (1987-88)		Income, rural Rs/year (1994)		Rural households using PDS, %, (1994)	Gini coefficient of per capita consumer expenditure (1987-88)		Gini coeff of per-capita consumer expenditure (1994)	Population under poverty line, total, (1987-88)		State expenditure on education as percent of total state budget (1993-94)	Estimated public expenditure on elementary education as percentage of SDP (1993-94*)
		80/81 -85/86	85/86 -90/91	90/91 -93/94	rural	urban	per household	per capita		rural	urban		per cent	million s		
Andhra Pradesh	6,651	10.7%	15.5%	12.0%	44.7	57.9	22,459	4,574	69%	0.31	0.36	0.45	27.2%	16.8	21.0%	9.5%
Arunachal Pradesh	7,904	15.8%	10.8%	13.0%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	37.5%	0.3	11.6%	4.9%
Assam	5,916	14.5%	9.2%	13.8%	41.7	73.9	na	na	na	0.23	0.31	na	36.8%	8.5	24.6%	14.8%
Bihar	3,650	11.8%	7.6%	16.4%	37.2	47.4	27,397	4,503	5%	0.26	0.31	0.39	53.4%	44.0	20.1%	11.5%
Goa	11,658	8.2%	13.6%	9.8%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.4%	0.3	19.5%	5.6%
Gujarat	7,600	10.7%	12.8%	8.9%	40.8	57.4	31,379	5,652	50%	0.26	0.28	0.50	32.3%	12.9	20.8%	11.9%
Haryana	10,359	11.1%	13.4%	11.4%	56.8	65.3	48,256	7,691	9%	0.29	0.28	0.41	16.6%	2.6	16.1%	6.2%
Himachal Pradesh	6,519	9.2%	13.1%	9.9%	54.2	96.1	28,272	4,915	76%	0.28	0.28	0.40	15.5%	0.8	21.2%	7.8%
Jammu and Kashmir	4,244	10.1%	4.8%	5.4%	47.6	63.0	na	na	na	0.30	0.28	na	23.2%	1.6	11.3%	5.1%
Karnataka	7,029	10.5%	12.8%	15.1%	39.9	53.2	27,101	4,722	78%	0.30	0.34	0.50	38.1%	16.2	21.4%	11.5%
Kerala	6,242	9.7%	11.9%	14.1%	52.2	64.4	22,158	4,400	80%	0.32	0.36	0.42	32.1%	9.2	26.3%	13.4%
Madhya Pradesh	5,485	8.9%	14.3%	10.6%	37.2	57.3	23,323	3,838	37%	0.29	0.33	0.41	43.4%	26.6	18.2%	8.4%
Maharashtra	10,984	9.5%	13.8%	14.5%	42.6	66.5	35,590	6,567	55%	0.32	0.34	0.49	40.1%	29.4	17.8%	8.2%
Manipur	5,362	10.4%	11.4%	10.5%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.9%	0.6	24.1%	6.2%
Meghalaya	5,519	10.6%	15.0%	6.8%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.6%	0.5	17.6%	3.0%
Mizoram	na	15.6%	11.0%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.5%	0.2	15.1%	9.5%
Nagaland	na	12.3%	14.1%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.9%	0.3	12.0%	3.0%
Orissa	4,726	10.6%	7.2%	15.4%	33.4	58.1	16,248	2,859	6%	0.27	0.31	0.43	55.6%	16.8	19.8%	8.1%
Punjab	12,319	11.4%	12.9%	13.7%	63.1	73.3	48,588	8,284	6%	0.30	0.28	0.47	12.7%	2.5	17.2%	5.7%
Rajasthan	5,220	10.1%	16.2%	7.6%	40.7	57.6	26,503	4,123	25%	0.32	0.35	0.43	34.6%	14.1	20.9%	11.1%
Sikkim	na	14.0%	10.9%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.7%	0.1	17.0%	1.8%
Tamil Nadu	7,352	11.8%	14.1%	13.1%	38.7	55.5	21,031	4,629	83%	0.33	0.36	0.45	45.1%	24.3	21.3%	10.5%
Tripura	na	9.3%	18.4%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	36.8%	0.9	20.2%	8.0%
Uttar Pradesh	4,744	9.4%	12.0%	10.4%	37.7	55.1	23,817	3,728	7%	0.29	0.33	0.49	42.0%	53.7	18.8%	9.7%
West Bengal	6,055	10.0%	12.5%	9.0%	40.5	65.1	26,659	4,647	11%	0.26	0.35	0.40	44.0%	27.7	26.9%	9.8%
Andaman & Nicobar Is	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	45.2%	0.1	12.1%	na
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.9%	0.1	20.2%	na
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.7%	0.0	11.8%	na
Daman & Diu	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.3%	4.7%
Delhi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.0%	1.3	29.6%	na
Lakshadweep	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	37.3%	0.0	11.1%	na
Pondicherry	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	44.7%	0.3	15.4%	6.5%
India, Total	na	na	na	na	41.2	61.2	26,395	4,614	36%	na	na	0.46	39.3%	312.7	11.5%	5.0%
	product at current prices Economic Survey 1995-96, table 1.8 Quick estimate				Rs per month at 1970/71 prices		NCAER report, table W1, p. 107 Data covers rural India only	NCAER report, table W1, p. 107 Data covers rural India only	NCAER study, p. 124, table W9			NCAER report, table W1, p. 107 Data covers rural India only.	on of proportion and number of poor (Lakda wala report, 1993)	on of proportion and number of poor (Lakda wala report, 1993)	Ministry of HRD Department of Education, Annual Report 1994-95, statement 23, p 225.	Calculated by multiplying the two columns to the right, assuming the share of primary education in education budget has remained unchanged since 1987

Table 8: Housing characteristics								
Andhra Pradesh	46.3%	55.1%	54.6%	80.9%	38.4%	5.4%	41.1%	53.5%
Arunachal Pradesh	40.9%	70.0%	75.1%	87.8%	14.9%	11.9%	37.5%	50.7%
Assam	18.7%	45.9%	86.1%	88.0%	14.6%	19.0%	37.8%	43.2%
Bihar	12.6%	58.8%	56.5%	44.0%	30.2%	9.1%	14.0%	76.9%
Goa	84.7%	43.4%	55.8%	57.8%	50.7%	5.6%	55.3%	39.1%
Gujarat	65.9%	69.8%	65.7%	54.9%	56.9%	4.3%	26.5%	69.2%
Haryana	70.4%	74.3%	64.3%	52.1%	50.1%	0.0%	51.2%	48.8%
Himachal Pradesh	87.0%	77.3%	60.0%	82.3%	53.0%	11.1%	36.1%	52.9%
Jammu and Kashmir	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	8.1%	57.8%	34.1%
Karnataka	52.5%	71.7%	62.5%	78.6%	42.6%	5.8%	51.3%	43.0%
Kerala	48.4%	18.9%	72.7%	92.4%	56.0%	34.3%	65.0%	0.7%
Madhya Pradesh	43.3%	53.4%	53.0%	75.0%	30.5%	9.1%	42.3%	48.6%
Maharashtra	69.4%	68.5%	64.5%	49.3%	52.2%	1.7%	31.5%	66.9%
Manipur	50.9%	38.7%	70.2%	85.5%	5.4%	17.0%	52.4%	30.6%
Meghalaya	29.2%	36.2%	85.7%	85.4%	13.3%	39.0%	19.6%	41.5%
Mizoram	59.2%	16.2%	84.4%	74.8%	19.1%	7.4%	76.8%	15.8%
Nagaland	53.4%	53.4%	75.1%	93.1%	12.6%	23.0%	59.8%	17.2%
Orissa	23.5%	39.1%	49.3%	73.5%	18.7%	16.4%	45.2%	38.4%
Punjab	82.3%	92.7%	73.2%	36.4%	77.0%	51.4%	2.1%	48.6%
Rajasthan	35.0%	59.0%	62.3%	78.1%	56.1%	8.3%	37.3%	54.4%
Sikkim	60.7%	73.2%	77.7%	74.5%	27.0%	2.5%	77.3%	20.2%
Tamil Nadu	54.7%	67.4%	57.5%	80.4%	45.5%	1.1%	71.1%	27.9%
Tripura	36.9%	37.2%	96.3%	91.5%	5.5%	30.3%	22.8%	46.9%
Uttar Pradesh	21.9%	62.2%	66.5%	50.4%	41.0%	10.8%	54.1%	35.1%
West Bengal	32.9%	82.0%	78.8%	32.1%	32.6%	27.1%	42.2%	30.7%
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	63.5%	67.9%	65.7%	71.5%	10.4%	0.6%	17.6%	81.8%
Chandigarh	83.1%	97.7%	79.8%	7.2%	82.5%	n a	n a	n a
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.4%	45.6%	65.1%	79.1%	20.8%	n a	n a	n a
Daman & Diu	94.1%	71.4%	45.8%	49.8%	79.8%	n a	n a	n a
Delhi	79.5%	95.8%	66.6%	4.7%	85.6%	0.4%	25.6%	74.0%
Lakshadweep	98.5%	11.9%	64.7%	90.7%	88.8%	0.0%	99.9%	0.1%
Pondicherry	63.6%	88.8%	50.0%	65.2%	44.9%	n a	n a	n a
India, Total	42.4%	62.3%	63.9%	61.5%	41.6%	11.1%	41.4%	47.6%

Table 9: Gender differentials																									
State/UT	Infant mortality rate (1992)			Crude death rate, 0-4 years (1992)			Excess of female mortality over male mortality, percent (1992)			Life expectancy at birth, years (1990-92)			Literacy rate, percent (1991)			Primary gross enrollment rate (1993)		Children completing five years of schooling, percent (1993)			Proportion of rural children attending school, 6-10 years (1992-93)		Proportion of rural children attending school, 11-14 years (1992-93)		Proportion never enroll children, 12-years, rural (1987-88)
	male	female	F:M ratio	male	female	F:M ratio	under 1 year	0-4 years	5-14 years	male	female	F:M ratio	male	female	F:M ratio	male	female	male	female	Total	male	female	male	female	male
Andhra Pradesh	73	68	0.93	20.2	19.8	0.98	-6.8%	-2.0%	-6.3%	59.0	61.5	1.04	55.1%	32.7%	0.59	99.8%	86.5%	na	43.3%	46.2%	68.9%	51.9%	63.5%	37.1%	32.7%
Arunachal Pradesh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	51.5%	29.7%	0.58	140.96%	119.9%	na	42.2%	41.8%	na	na	na	na	na
Assam	86	78	0.91	30.5	30.6	1.00	-9.3%	0.3%	14.8%	54.8	53.8	0.98	61.9%	43.0%	0.70	98.9%	86.6%	na	33.3%	35.1%	75.2%	66.6%	70.5%	62.9%	22.9%
Bihar	71	74	1.04	24.2	29.6	1.22	4.2%	22.3%	40.0%	60.4	58.3	0.97	52.5%	22.9%	0.44	92.2%	53.2%	na	35.1%	38.6%	57.0%	34.0%	64.9%	33.0%	41.9%
Goa	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	83.6%	67.1%	0.80	105.8%	102.7%	na	97.0%	100.7%	95.0%	94.1%	93.6%	91.8%	na
Gujarat	66	69	1.05	21.0	24.8	1.18	4.5%	8.3%	6.2%	59.1	61.3	1.04	73.1%	48.6%	0.67	114.5%	96.4%	na	60.2%	64.6%	78.9%	64.0%	78.7%	57.9%	22.5%
Haryana	73	78	1.07	17.6	17.5	0.99	6.8%	17.5%	0.0%	62.2	63.6	1.02	69.1%	40.5%	0.59	86.7%	80.6%	na	74.1%	78.4%	85.9%	71.9%	85.8%	65.8%	12.9%
Himachal Pradesh	67	66	0.99	na	na	na	na	-0.6%	162.5%	63.8	64.2	1.01	75.4%	52.1%	0.69	121.1%	100.2%	na	72.7%	70.5%	94.0%	88.5%	93.1%	85.1%	na
Jammu and Kashmir	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.5%	56.2%	na	57.5%	59.3%	90.9%	79.1%	90.3%	74.1%	21.5%
Karnataka	77	67	0.87	22.6	20.7	0.92	-13.0%	-8.4%	25.0%	60.0	63.6	1.06	67.3%	44.3%	0.66	12.4%	114.1%	na	54.6%	59.4%	76.4%	64.8%	67.2%	46.4%	26.0%
Kerala	21	12	0.57	5.0	2.7	0.54	-42.9%	-46.0%	14.3%	68.8	74.4	1.08	93.6%	86.2%	0.92	96.9%	95.3%	na	107.6%	109.3%	94.9%	95.0%	94.8%	93.6%	0.4%
Madhya Pradesh	109	98	0.90	36.8	40.3	1.10	-10.1%	9.5%	36.0%	54.1	53.5	0.99	58.4%	28.8%	0.49	108.6%	86.5%	na	57.1%	61.4%	61.0%	47.3%	69.7%	44.5%	30.6%
Maharashtra	61	57	0.93	16.0	15.9	0.99	-6.6%	-0.6%	27.3%	63.1	64.7	1.03	76.6%	52.3%	0.68	122.6%	114.7%	na	66.3%	70.4%	84.9%	77.5%	80.8%	56.2%	12.6%
Manipur	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.6%	47.6%	0.66	135.9%	127.6%	na	54.9%	55.2%	na	na	na	na	na
Meghalaya	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	53.1%	44.9%	0.84	132.0%	136.7%	na	31.9%	33.6%	na	na	na	na	na
Mizoram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.6%	78.6%	0.92	157.8%	146.4%	na	44.5%	44.9%	na	na	na	na	na
Nagaland	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.6%	54.7%	0.81	103.5%	99.9%	na	46.2%	45.2%	na	na	na	na	na
Orissa	114	116	1.02	31.7	35.2	1.11	1.8%	11.0%	0.0%	55.9	54.8	0.98	63.1%	34.7%	0.55	114.4%	87.1%	na	46.0%	49.5%	75.8%	63.0%	72.9%	52.5%	34.0%
Punjab	54	60	1.11	16.5	18.3	1.11	11.1%	10.9%	50.0%	65.4	67.5	1.03	65.7%	50.4%	0.77	89.6%	81.4%	na	71.1%	72.6%	83.8%	77.5%	77.4%	67.5%	22.6%
Rajasthan	88	92	1.05	31.2	36.3	1.16	4.5%	16.3%	70.6%	57.6	57.8	1.00	55.0%	20.4%	0.37	110.4%	58.5%	na	26.7%	33.1%	69.9%	36.4%	75.2%	28.6%	26.1%
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.7%	46.7%	0.71	138.5%	126.8%	na	53.2%	50.5%	na	na	na	na	na
Tamil Nadu	58	59	1.02	15.0	15.7	1.05	1.7%	4.7%	10.0%	61.0	63.2	1.04	73.7%	51.3%	0.70	150.6%	136.1%	na	81.2%	80.5%	90.8%	83.6%	77.7%	62.8%	11.5%
Tripura	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	70.6%	49.6%	0.70	133.1%	119.9%	na	42.7%	45.0%	na	na	na	na	na
Uttar Pradesh	92	105	1.14	33.1	43.1	1.30	14.1%	30.2%	61.5%	56.8	54.6	0.96	55.7%	25.3%	0.45	90.4%	59.5%	na	43.2%	47.5%	69.5%	45.4%	75.1%	38.2%	27.2%
West Bengal	67	62	0.93	18.4	18.4	1.00	-7.5%	0.0%	28.6%	60.5	62.0	1.02	67.8%	46.6%	0.69	110.3%	97.7%	na	43.4%	47.2%	68.9%	72.5%	68.1%	55.0%	34.6%
Andaman & Nicobar Is	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	79.0%	65.5%	0.83	141.5%	123.4%	na	81.8%	81.9%	na	na	na	na	na
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.0%	72.3%	0.88	97.9%	94.5%	na	84.6%	83.7%	na	na	na	na	na
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	53.6%	27.0%	0.50	127.0%	97.4%	na	39.3%	44.6%	na	na	na	na	na
Daman & Diu	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.7%	59.4%	0.72	90.9%	90.9%	na	93.9%	96.1%	na	na	na	na	na
Delhi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.0%	67.0%	0.82	108.3%	112.2%	na	70.6%	73.4%	na	na	na	na	na
Lakshadweep	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.2%	72.9%	0.81	141.0%	154.0%	na	84.5%	90.4%	na	na	na	na	na
Pondicherry	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	83.7%	65.6%	0.78	121.0%	114.1%	na	108.1%	109.1%	na	na	na	na	na
India, Total	79	80	1.01	24.9	28.2	1.13	1.3%	13.3%	31.6%	59.0	59.4	1.01	64.1%	39.3%	0.61	106.2%	85.0%	na	52.0%	54.6%	72.2%	52.2%	71.4%	55.0%	26.4%
	ly Indicat ors, 1992, statem ent 33, p. 36	do	Calculated	ly Indicat ors, 1992, table 8, pp 209ff	do	Calculated	and Mortality Indicator s, 1992, stateme nt 33, p 36	and Mortality Indicator s, 1992, stateme nt 39, p 42	and Mortality Indicator s, 1992, stateme nt 40, p 43.	tes from SRS, quoted in Dreze/ Sen	do	calculated	Populat ion Totals, table 6, pp 210- 217	do	do	6th AIES, p. 42	6th AIES, p. 42	class V as percent age of class I enrolm ent	do	do	NFHS, State reports table 3.7	NFHS, State reports table 3.7.	NFHS, State reports table 3.7.	NFHS, State reports table 3.7	

children, 12-14 years, rural (1987- 88)	Proportion of never enrolled children, 12-14 years, urban (1987-88)		Work participation rate, (1991)			1ry school teachers
female	male	female	male	female	F:M ratio	Proportion female
59.7%	9.4%	18.9%	55.48	34.32	61.9%	31.6%
na	na	na	53.76	37.49	69.7%	23.0%
28.5%	5.1%	18.0%	46.45	21.61	46.5%	28.8%
67.3%	19.5%	38.0%	47.92	14.86	31.0%	20.0%
na	na	na	49.56	20.52	41.4%	63.8%
38.7%	10.2%	17.7%	53.57	25.96	48.5%	38.7%
42.4%	6.2%	14.6%	48.51	10.76	22.2%	46.2%
na	na	na	50.64	34.81	68.7%	39.9%
47.6%	18.9%	29.3%	na	na	na	38.9%
46.5%	11.7%	17.4%	54.09	29.39	54.3%	32.6%
1.8%	0.1%	0.6%	47.58	15.85	33.3%	67.3%
66.4%	6.6%	18.1%	52.26	32.68	62.5%	24.8%
27.7%	4.6%	12.4%	52.17	33.11	63.5%	39.0%
na	na	na	45.27	38.96	86.1%	30.5%
na	na	na	50.07	34.93	69.8%	46.2%
na	na	na	53.87	43.52	80.8%	46.2%
na	na	na	46.86	37.96	81.0%	34.0%
54.7%	20.2%	20.3%	53.79	20.79	38.7%	23.1%
33.3%	7.9%	7.9%	54.22	4.40	8.1%	58.5%
81.7%	12.5%	36.0%	49.30	27.40	55.6%	27.1%
na	na	na	51.26	30.41	59.3%	34.1%
26.3%	3.7%	5.6%	56.39	29.89	53.0%	41.1%
na	na	na	47.55	13.76	28.9%	22.4%
68.0%	19.2%	38.8%	49.68	12.32	24.8%	25.3%
45.9%	13.0%	15.2%	51.40	11.25	21.9%	23.0%
na	na	na	53.32	13.13	24.6%	39.5%
na	na	na	54.34	10.39	19.1%	93.4%
na	na	na	57.50	48.79	84.9%	35.0%
na	na	na	51.63	23.17	44.9%	54.2%
na	na	na	51.72	7.35	14.2%	59.9%
na	na	na	44.17	7.60	17.2%	31.3%
na	na	na	50.55	15.24	30.1%	50.8%
50.7%	10.9%	19.3%	51.55	22.25	43.2%	31.4%
			workers as percent age of total popula tion			6th AIES, table 7, pp. 46ff

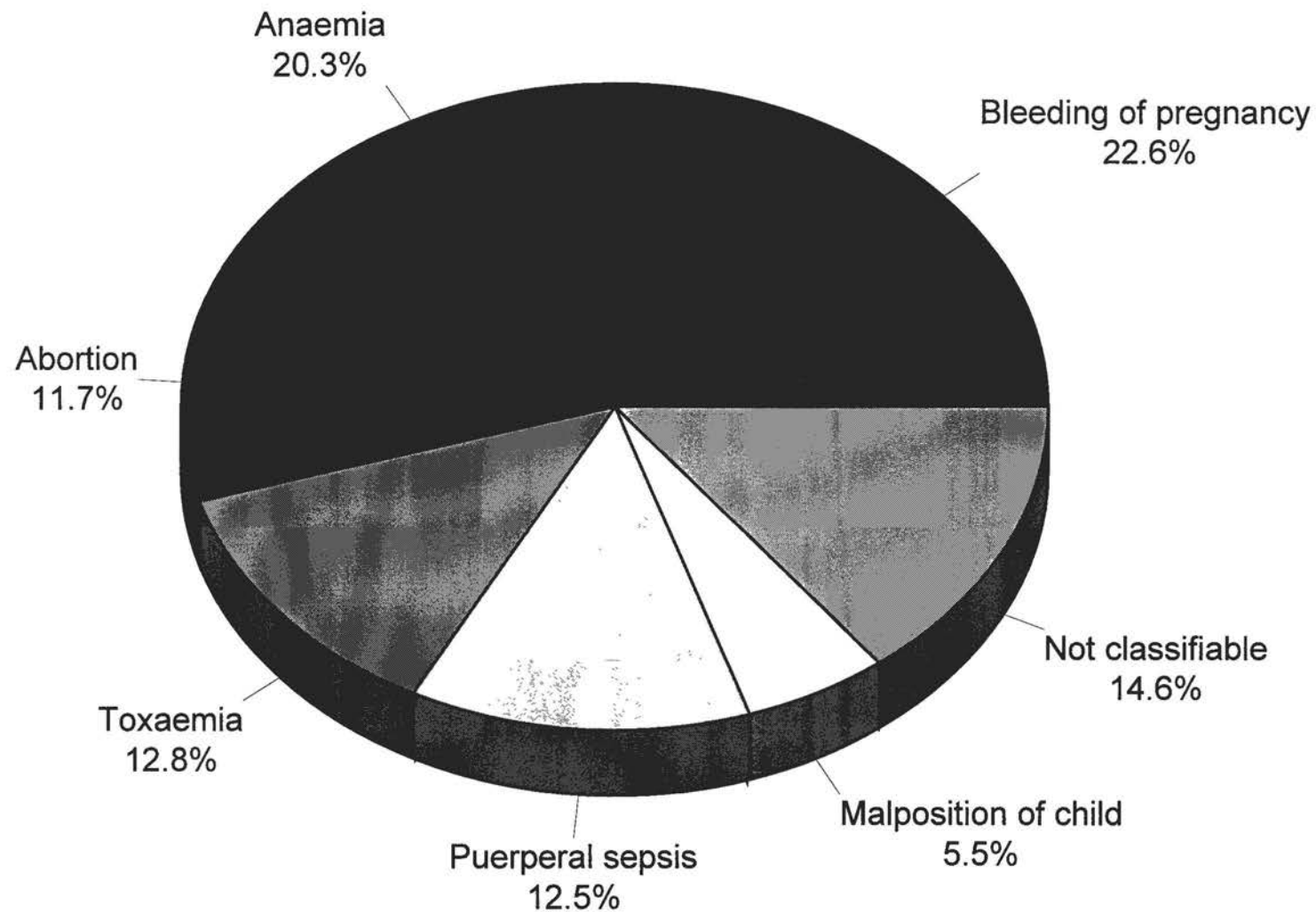
Table 10: Rural/Urban Gaps

State/UT	Rural population n %, (1991)	Annual growth rate of rural population		Urban population, percent (1991)	Annual growth rate of urban population		Crude birth rates (1993)		Crude death rates (1993)		Infant mortality rate (1994)			Population under poverty line, percent (1987-88)		Literacy rate (1991)		Children, 6-14 years, who are illiterate, rural, percent (1992/93)		Children, 6-14 years, who are illiterate, urban, percent (1992/93)		Rural children, 6-14 years who attend school, percent (1992/93)			Urban children, 6-14 years who attend school, percent (1992/93)			Underweight children, moderate and severe, percent (1992-93)	
		(1951-81)	(1981-91)	(1991)	(1951-81)	(1981-91)	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	rural	urban	male	female	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	total	rural	urban
Andhra Pradesh	73.1%	1.6%	1.7%	26.9%	2.8%	3.7%	24.3	23.4	9.5	5.4	68	48	63	20.9%	44.6%	35.7%	66.4%	32.3%	51.9%	14.4%	19.0%	66.8%	46.6%	56.8%	85.0%	76.3%	80.6%	52.1%	40.2%
Arunachal Pradesh	87.2%	na	2.5%	12.8%	na	10.3%	27.7	27.4	9.9	1.1	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	37.0%	71.6%	na	na	na	na	76.1%	64.6%	70.3%	82.4%	71.1%	76.7%	40.3%	25.9%
Assam	88.9%	2.5%	2.1%	11.1%	5.6%	3.4%	30.4	23.4	10.7	6.7	78	67	77	39.4%	17.3%	49.3%	79.4%	31.9%	39.0%	16.9%	21.7%	73.4%	65.2%	69.5%	79.4%	72.6%	76.1%	51.8%	37.3%
Bihar	86.9%	1.8%	2.1%	13.1%	4.1%	2.7%	33.0	25.5	11.4	5.0	68	48	66	52.6%	57.7%	33.8%	67.9%	40.1%	64.3%	13.8%	29.8%	59.8%	33.6%	46.9%	84.3%	67.8%	76.7%	64.1%	53.8%
Goa	59.0%	1.2%	0.1%	41.0%	5.2%	4.0%	13.1	16.8	7.7	4.9	na	na	na	17.6%	33.7%	72.3%	80.1%	4.4%	7.2%	4.4%	6.2%	94.3%	93.0%	93.7%	95.0%	91.8%	93.4%	36.2%	33.2%
Gujarat	65.5%	2.3%	1.4%	34.5%	3.0%	3.0%	29.1	25.8	8.9	6.7	70	51	64	28.7%	39.6%	53.1%	76.5%	23.7%	38.8%	13.9%	17.6%	78.8%	61.7%	70.5%	89.2%	81.8%	85.7%	45.8%	40.5%
Haryana	75.4%	2.6%	2.1%	24.6%	3.6%	3.7%	32.0	26.4	8.7	5.5	70	57	67	16.2%	17.8%	49.9%	73.7%	20.7%	34.6%	14.4%	16.7%	85.9%	69.5%	78.2%	90.8%	88.8%	89.8%	39.4%	33.0%
Himachal Pradesh	91.3%	1.9%	1.8%	8.7%	2.5%	3.3%	27.4	19.6	9.0	5.5	70	57	67	16.3%	6.2%	61.9%	84.2%	5.8%	10.9%	2.6%	5.1%	93.6%	87.1%	90.4%	96.4%	93.8%	95.1%	48.3%	30.2%
Jammu and Kashmir	76.2%	1.8%	2.2%	23.8%	3.4%	3.9%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.7%	14.8%	na	na	21.1%	29.7%	7.7%	9.1%	90.7%	79.0%	84.1%	95.2%	96.3%	95.7%	46.8%	31.0%
Karnataka	69.1%	1.9%	1.6%	30.9%	3.0%	2.6%	26.7	23.1	9.5	5.2	73	45	65	32.8%	49.1%	47.7%	74.2%	28.2%	40.4%	14.9%	18.2%	72.8%	57.3%	65.3%	84.6%	80.1%	82.4%	57.3%	47.0%
Kerala	73.6%	1.9%	0.4%	26.4%	3.3%	4.9%	17.3	17.2	6.0	5.8	16	14	16	29.1%	43.4%	88.9%	92.3%	8.1%	5.7%	5.1%	3.9%	94.8%	94.3%	94.6%	94.5%	96.3%	95.4%	30.6%	22.9%
Madhya Pradesh	76.8%	2.0%	2.0%	23.2%	4.1%	3.8%	35.9	24.3	13.9	7.6	105	57	98	41.9%	48.2%	35.9%	70.8%	37.9%	52.8%	19.2%	20.3%	64.3%	46.3%	55.9%	84.7%	81.6%	83.2%	59.4%	50.1%
Maharashtra	61.3%	2.0%	1.7%	38.7%	2.9%	3.3%	27.0	22.6	9.3	4.7	67	36	54	40.8%	39.0%	55.5%	79.2%	15.6%	29.7%	8.0%	11.8%	83.3%	69.2%	76.4%	90.7%	87.8%	89.3%	57.5%	45.5%
Manipur	72.5%	2.0%	2.4%	27.5%	17.7%	3.0%	20.2	20.6	5.1	4.2	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	55.8%	70.5%	na	na	na	na	92.1%	83.9%	88.1%	96.2%	93.5%	94.9%	31.6%	25.9%
Meghalaya	81.4%	2.3%	2.8%	18.6%	4.8%	3.2%	30.7	17.6	7.7	2.7	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	41.1%	81.7%	na	na	na	na	69.9%	71.6%	70.6%	93.8%	92.5%	93.1%	47.2%	37.5%
Mizoram	53.9%	2.3%	-0.0%	46.1%	10.0%	10.1%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	72.5%	93.5%	na	na	na	na	89.5%	84.2%	86.9%	96.5%	93.0%	94.7%	22.0%	34.5%
Nagaland	82.8%	3.9%	4.3%	17.2%	11.9%	5.6%	18.8	24.4	4.4	3.7	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	57.2%	93.1%	na	na	na	na	88.0%	86.8%	87.4%	96.7%	97.3%	97.0%	30.5%	19.7%
Orissa	86.6%	1.7%	1.7%	13.4%	5.7%	3.1%	27.7	23.1	13.1	6.1	108	65	103	57.6%	44.1%	45.5%	72.0%	23.3%	39.3%	10.3%	19.3%	74.7%	58.9%	67.0%	88.2%	78.6%	83.5%	54.9%	44.3%
Punjab	70.5%	1.8%	1.6%	29.5%	2.9%	2.6%	27.7	22.6	8.8	5.5	59	35	53	12.6%	12.9%	52.8%	72.1%	28.9%	34.9%	22.3%	22.4%	81.1%	73.1%	77.4%	88.9%	89.0%	88.9%	47.4%	40.0%
Rajasthan	77.1%	2.5%	2.3%	22.9%	3.0%	3.4%	35.5	26.3	10.1	5.0	87	61	84	33.2%	39.0%	30.4%	65.3%	31.4%	66.5%	22.1%	28.6%	72.0%	33.5%	54.4%	84.2%	71.9%	78.6%	41.1%	43.9%
Sikkim	90.9%	2.3%	3.4%	9.1%	10.2%	-3.2%	24.4	19.1	7.1	4.6	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	54.4%	80.9%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tamil Nadu	65.8%	1.2%	1.3%	34.2%	2.6%	1.8%	19.3	19.0	9.2	5.7	64	48	59	45.8%	43.9%	54.6%	78.0%	13.4%	20.2%	9.4%	10.2%	85.3%	74.8%	80.1%	87.3%	86.4%	86.8%	52.1%	37.3%
Tripura	84.7%	3.8%	2.5%	15.3%	5.7%	6.5%	24.0	19.5	6.7	4.6	na	na	na	39.4%	17.3%	56.1%	83.1%	na	na	na	na	81.0%	74.0%	77.6%	86.2%	89.9%	88.0%	53.0%	31.6%
Uttar Pradesh	80.2%	1.7%	2.1%	19.8%	2.8%	3.3%	37.2	30.9	12.2	7.9	91	71	88	41.1%	45.2%	36.7%	61.0%	35.4%	61.0%	26.1%	32.0%	71.7%	42.6%	58.1%	77.1%	69.5%	73.5%	50.5%	46.9%
West Bengal	72.5%	2.3%	2.1%	27.5%	2.8%	2.6%	28.6	17.7	8.5	4.1	64	48	61	48.3%	57.6%	50.5%	75.3%	26.8%	36.1%	11.4%	18.2%	68.6%	60.1%	64.2%	83.3%	71.8%	77.9%	60.4%	44.8%
Andaman & Nicobar	73.3%	6.2%	4.0%	26.7%	6.4%	4.2%	21.0	23.3	6.1	3.5	na	na	na	45.8%	43.9%	69.7%	81.7%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chandigarh	10.3%	na	8.7%	89.7%	na	3.1%	14.2	18.3	4.5	3.5	na	na	na	12.9%	12.9%	59.1%	79.9%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Dadra & Nagar Hav	91.5%	na	2.7%	8.5%	na	5.4%	33.6	na	12.2	na	na	na	na	17.6%	33.7%	37.0%	78.4%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Daman & Diu	53.2%	1.7%	0.8%	46.8%	1.5%	5.1%	26.8	24.2	8.0	9.1	na	na	na	na	na	61.6%	81.6%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delhi	10.1%	1.3%	7.7%	89.9%	4.7%	3.9%	25.0	21.6	7.3	3.9	na	na	na	1.3%	16.9%	66.9%	76.2%	na	na	12.1%	14.4%	89.9%	82.8%	86.9%	87.3%	86.6%	87.0%	na	41.6%
Lakshadweep	43.7%	na	0.4%	56.3%	na	4.6%	24.2	27.4	6.3	6.1	na	na	na	29.1%	43.4%	78.9%	84.0%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pondicherry	36.0%	na	0.1%	64.0%	na	5.0%	15.3	15.6	7.2	5.6	na	na	na	45.8%	43.9%	65.4%	79.9%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
India, Total	74.3%	1.9%	1.8%	25.7%	3.2%	3.2%	30.3	23.5	10.5	5.7	79	51	73	39.1%	40.1%	44.7%	73.1%	30.0%	47.6%	15.3%	19.9%	72.2%	52.2%	62.6%	85.3%	79.2%	82.4%	55.9%	45.2%
	Final population totals, brief analysis of primary census abstract, table 2, pp 86-97	Final population totals, brief analysis of primary census abstract, table 2, pp 86-97	Final population totals, brief analysis of primary census abstract, table 2, pp 86-97	Final population totals, brief analysis of primary census abstract, table 2, pp 86-97	Final population totals, brief analysis of primary census abstract, table 2, pp 86-97	Final population totals, brief analysis of primary census abstract, table 2, pp 86-97	Jan 1995, table 6, 7, 9, 10. Provisional figures	Jan 1995, table 6, 7, 9, 10. Provisional figures	Jan 1995, table 6, 7, 9, 10. Provisional figures	Jan 1995, table 6, 7, 9, 10. Provisional figures	SRS estimate, provisional	SRS estimate, provisional	SRS estimate, provisional	proportion and number of poor (Lakd awala report, 1993)	proportion and number of poor (Lakd awala report, 1993)	Census 1991, Final Population Totals, table 6	Census 1991, Final Population Totals, table 6	proportion of the total of these two age groups	do	do	do	NFHS, p 56	do	do	NFHS, p 56	do	do	media n of the International Reference Population, do	do

Table 11: Nuptiality indicators							
State/UT	Currently married women, percent (year)			Singulate mean age at marriage (1981)		Singulate mean age at marriage (1992-93)	
	15-19 years	20-24 years	30-34 years	male	female	male	female
Andhra Pradesh	52.2%	85.7%	91.9%	23.1	17.3	23.6	18.1
Arunachal Pradesh	28.6%	75.8%	91.3%	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	20.0
Assam	31.0%	60.9%	87.2%	n.a.	n.a.	27.9	21.6
Bihar	50.3%	88.6%	96.1%	21.6	16.6	23.2	18.0
Goa	3.1%	28.8%	86.2%	28.5	23.0	30.6	25.1
Gujarat	22.0%	74.5%	95.2%	23.3	19.6	23.9	20.2
Haryana	44.1%	88.4%	97.2%	25.2	17.9	23.1	18.4
Himachal Pradesh	19.3%	74.9%	92.6%	24.2	19.1	25.0	20.4
Jammu and Kashmir	18.0%	62.9%	94.6%	n.a.	n.a.	26.3	21.2
Karnataka	37.0%	72.8%	90.0%	26.0	19.3	26.1	19.6
Kerala	13.4%	52.8%	87.3%	27.5	22.1	28.1	22.1
Madhya Pradesh	61.9%	88.7%	94.2%	20.8	16.6	22.0	17.4
Maharashtra	36.2%	78.3%	92.3%	24.4	18.8	24.9	19.3
Manipur	6.0%	41.0%	81.7%	27.3	23.4	28.3	25.0
Meghalaya	18.3%	61.0%	88.1%	26.0	21.0	25.1	21.2
Mizoram	9.2%	40.8%	80.2%	n.a.	n.a.	27.8	22.9
Nagaland	11.3%	50.6%	81.3%	29.0	24.8	25.8	22.7
Orissa	27.5%	70.9%	93.5%	24.3	19.1	25.6	20.7
Punjab	14.4%	66.9%	96.0%	25.0	21.1	24.8	21.1
Rajasthan	38.3%	87.5%	97.2%	20.6	16.1	22.7	18.4
Sikkim	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tamil Nadu	24.4%	71.4%	88.8%	26.1	20.3	26.4	20.5
Tripura	25.8%	61.5%	85.8%	26.8	20.3	27.3	21.2
Uttar Pradesh	39.6%	88.0%	96.3%	21.3	16.7	23.0	18.6
West Bengal	40.0%	77.5%	88.7%	26.0	19.3	25.9	19.2
Andaman & Nicobar Is	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chandigarh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Daman & Diu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Delhi	18.6%	69.5%	95.3%	24.3	20.5	24.3	20.9
Lakshadweep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pondicherry	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India, Total	38.4%	79.4%	93.2%	23.5	18.4	25.0	20.0
	NFHS, p. 76	NFHS, p. 76	NFHS, p. 76	1981 Census, cited in NFHS study, p. 78, table 4.3	1981 Census, cited in NFHS study, p. 78, table 4.3	NFHS, table 4.3, p. 78	NFHS, table 4.3, p. 78

Table 13: Special tables related to scheduled castes and tribes																		
State/UT	Proportion of population (1991)			Female to male ratio (1991)			Infant mortality rate (1992/93)			Under 5 mortality rate, (1992/93)			Literacy rate (1991)			Female work participation rate (1991)		
	Schedule d caste	Schedule d tribe	Others	Schedule d caste	Schedule d tribe	Total population	Schedule d caste	Schedule d tribe	Other	Schedule d caste	Schedule d tribe	Other	Schedule d caste	Schedule d tribe	Total Population	Schedule d caste	Schedule d tribe	Total Population
Andhra Pradesh	15.9%	6.3%	83.6%	969	960	972	94.4	85.4	68.0	114.8	134.4	89.1	31.6%	17.2%	44.1%	46.7%	50.6%	34.3%
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5%	63.7%	92.1%	627	998	859	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.3%	34.5%	41.6%	12.4%	44.1%	37.5%
Assam	7.4%	12.8%	78.1%	919	967	923	n.a.	89.6	95.3	n.a.	150.3	144.5	53.9%	49.2%	52.9%	18.1%	33.8%	21.6%
Bihar	14.6%	7.7%	83.4%	914	971	911	120.4	87.2	94.0	171.0	135.6	132.3	19.5%	26.8%	38.5%	23.5%	37.7%	14.9%
Goa	2.1%	0.0%	90.5%	967	889	967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.7%	42.9%	75.5%	26.1%	18.1%	20.5%
Gujarat	7.4%	14.9%	72.8%	925	967	934	69.9	91.5	69.9	119.3	126.7	97.7	61.1%	36.5%	61.3%	26.0%	46.9%	26.0%
Haryana	19.8%	-	54.9%	860	-	865	83.9	n.a.	78.0	126.6	n.a.	99.9	39.2%	0.0%	55.9%	11.7%	-	10.8%
Himachal Pradesh	25.3%	42.2%	74.7%	967	981	976	61.7	n.a.	64.0	93.6	n.a.	80.7	53.2%	47.1%	63.9%	35.6%	45.6%	34.8%
Jammu and Kashmir	n.a.	n.a.	83.6%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.7	n.a.	47.4	80.3	n.a.	63.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Karnataka	16.4%	4.3%	73.7%	962	961	960	98.4	85.6	70.6	126.0	120.3	97.1	38.1%	36.0%	56.0%	36.6%	39.6%	29.4%
Kerala	9.9%	1.1%	75.5%	1,029	996	1,036	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79.7%	57.2%	89.8%	31.7%	36.9%	15.9%
Madhya Pradesh	14.6%	23.3%	74.4%	915	985	931	124.1	103.1	90.1	167.8	166.6	129.8	35.1%	21.5%	44.2%	35.3%	48.3%	32.7%
Maharashtra	11.1%	9.3%	86.9%	944	968	934	85.2	66.4	52.2	124.0	98.8	69.2	56.5%	36.8%	64.9%	36.2%	49.7%	33.1%
Manipur	2.0%	34.4%	97.5%	973	959	958	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.4%	53.6%	59.9%	31.0%	46.0%	39.0%
Meghalaya	0.5%	85.5%	99.4%	821	997	955	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44.3%	46.7%	49.1%	13.9%	37.8%	34.9%
Mizoram	0.1%	94.8%	99.9%	157	982	921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.9%	82.7%	82.3%	10.6%	44.0%	43.5%
Nagaland	-	87.7%	83.8%	-	946	886	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0%	60.6%	61.7%	-	40.2%	38.0%
Orissa	16.2%	22.2%	55.5%	975	1,002	971	160.8	113.4	115.3	175.8	148.8	128.1	36.8%	22.3%	49.1%	23.4%	39.8%	20.8%
Punjab	28.3%	-	54.4%	873	-	882	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.1%	0.0%	58.5%	5.4%	-	4.4%
Rajasthan	17.3%	12.4%	76.8%	899	930	910	90.5	75.4	71.1	121.7	123.8	96.9	26.3%	19.4%	38.6%	28.9%	40.6%	27.4%
Sikkim	5.9%	22.4%	74.9%	939	914	878	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51.0%	59.0%	56.9%	26.8%	31.6%	30.4%
Tamil Nadu	19.2%	1.0%	64.5%	978	960	874	90.0	n.a.	64.8	127.3	n.a.	84.7	46.7%	27.9%	62.7%	40.9%	44.5%	29.9%
Tripura	16.4%	31.0%	62.6%	949	965	845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.7%	40.4%	60.4%	8.9%	25.3%	13.8%
Uttar Pradesh	21.1%	0.2%	55.3%	877	914	879	138.1	167.5	110.2	202.1	222.9	151.3	26.9%	35.7%	41.6%	17.6%	32.9%	12.3%
West Bengal	23.6%	5.6%	76.4%	931	964	917	96.8	107.1	77.3	136.7	133.0	101.9	42.2%	27.8%	57.7%	13.2%	41.0%	11.3%
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	-	9.5%	83.5%	-	947	818	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0%	56.6%	73.0%	-	27.4%	13.1%
Chandigarh	16.5%	-	81.5%	810	-	790	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55.4%	0.0%	77.8%	9.5%	-	10.4%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.0%	79.0%	94.2%	925	1,022	952	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.6%	28.2%	40.7%	26.9%	55.5%	48.8%
Daman & Diu	3.8%	11.5%	77.1%	1,067	931	969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79.2%	52.9%	71.2%	17.9%	40.5%	23.2%
Delhi	19.1%	-	81.0%	834	-	827	66.1	n.a.	62.1	82.7	n.a.	78.1	57.6%	0.0%	75.3%	7.5%	-	7.4%
Lakshadweep	-	93.2%	83.8%	-	994	943	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0%	80.6%	81.8%	-	7.3%	7.6%
Pondicherry	16.3%	-	83.8%	983	-	979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.3%	0.0%	74.7%	30.5%	-	15.2%
India, Total	16.5%	8.1%	83.5%	922	972	927	107.3	90.5	82.2	149.1	135.2	111.5	37.4%	29.6%	52.2%	22.3%	23.0%	43.7%
	Census 1991	Census 1991	Calculated	Census 1991	Census 1991	Census 1991	NFHS, SR, table 8.4	NFHS, SR, table 8.4	NFHS, SR, table 8.4	NFHS, SR, table 8.4	NFHS, SR, table 8.4	NFHS, SR, table 8.4	Census 1991	Census 1991	Census 1991	Census 1991	Census 1991	Census 1991

Causes of maternal deaths 1993



Source: Causes of death (rural), Registrar General

Assistance during delivery

1992-93

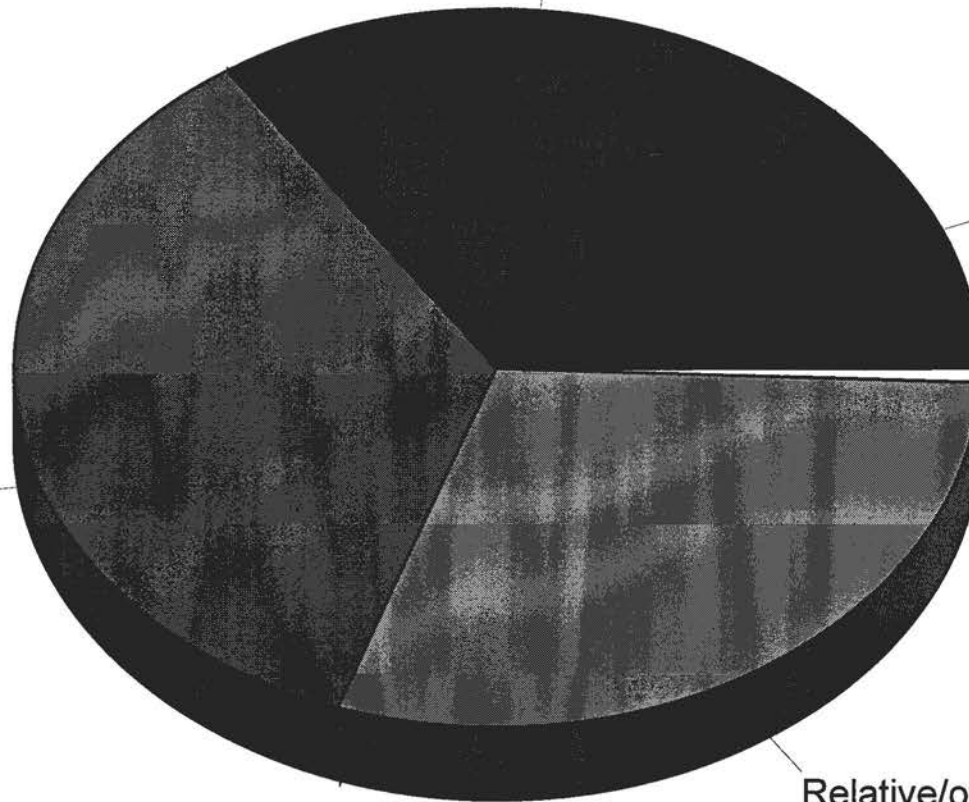
Doctor
21.7%

Nurse/midwife
12.7%

None
0.6%

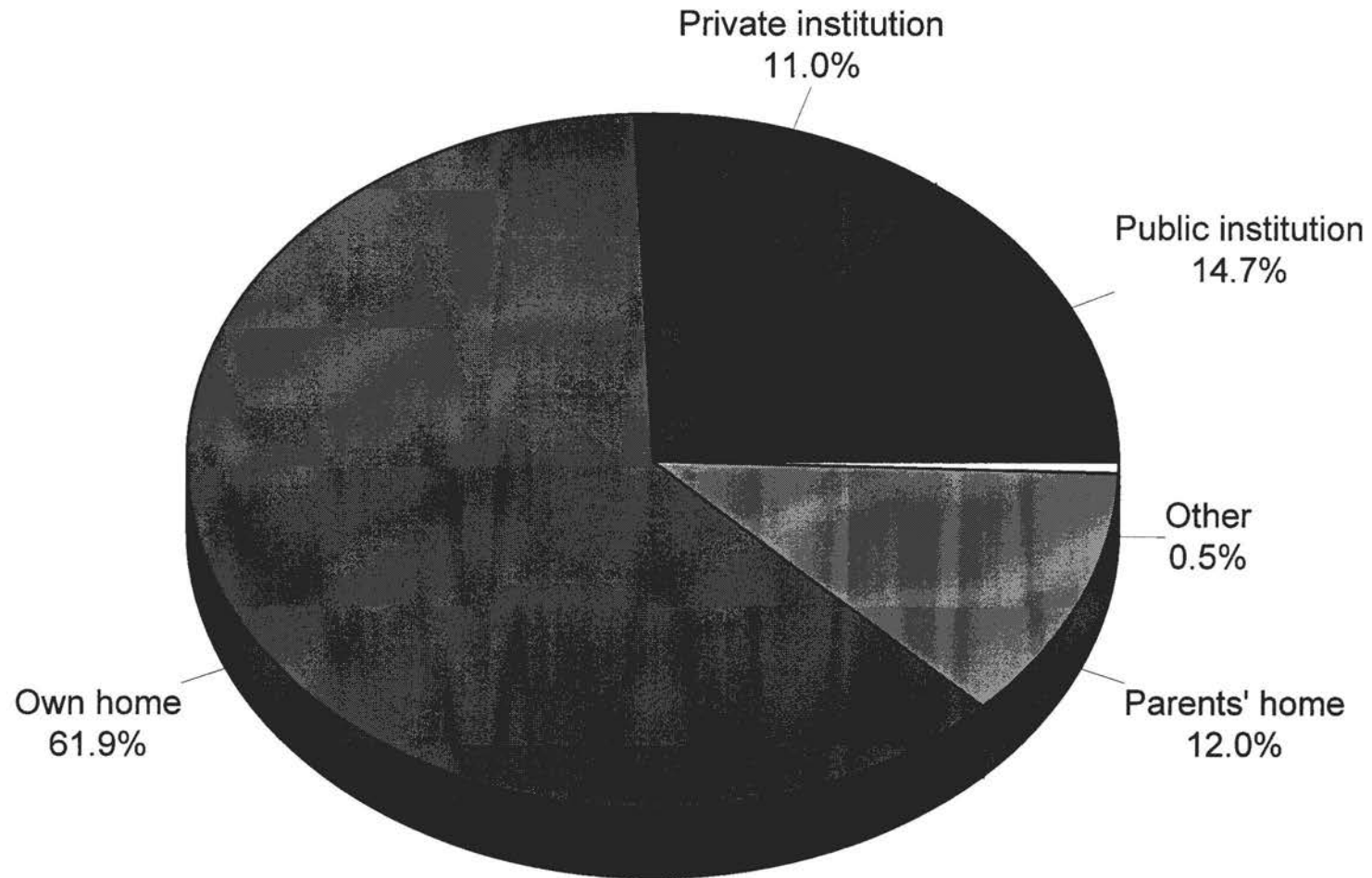
Relative/other
29.6%

Trad. birth attendant
35.4%



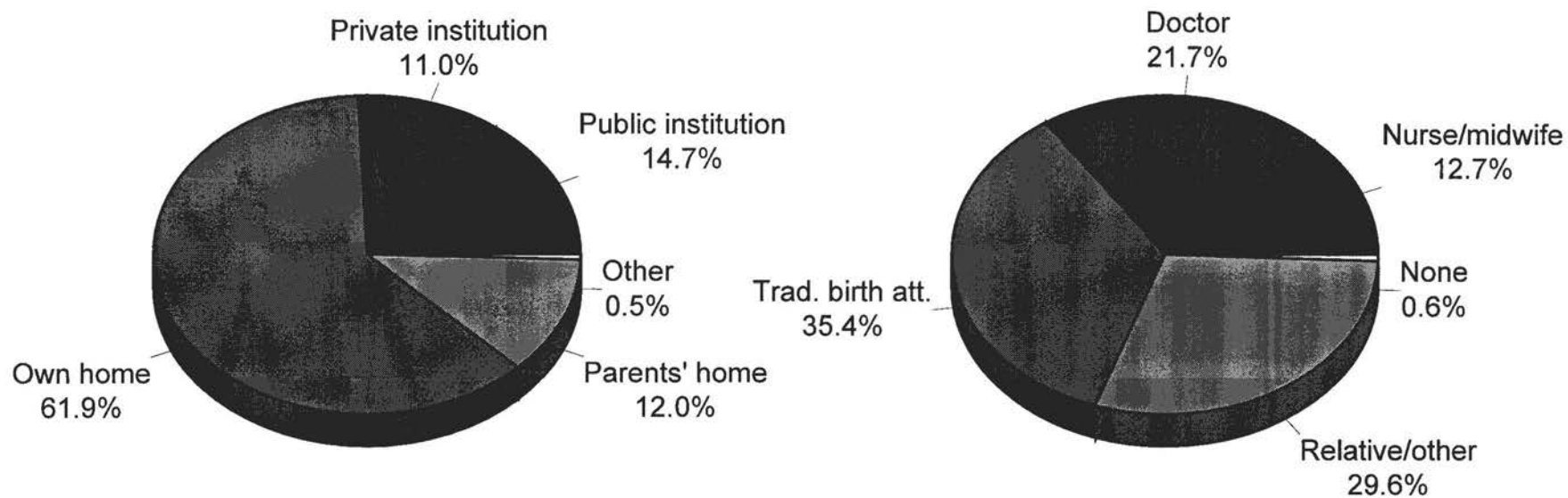
Source: National Family Health Survey

Place of delivery 1992-93



Source: National Family Health Survey

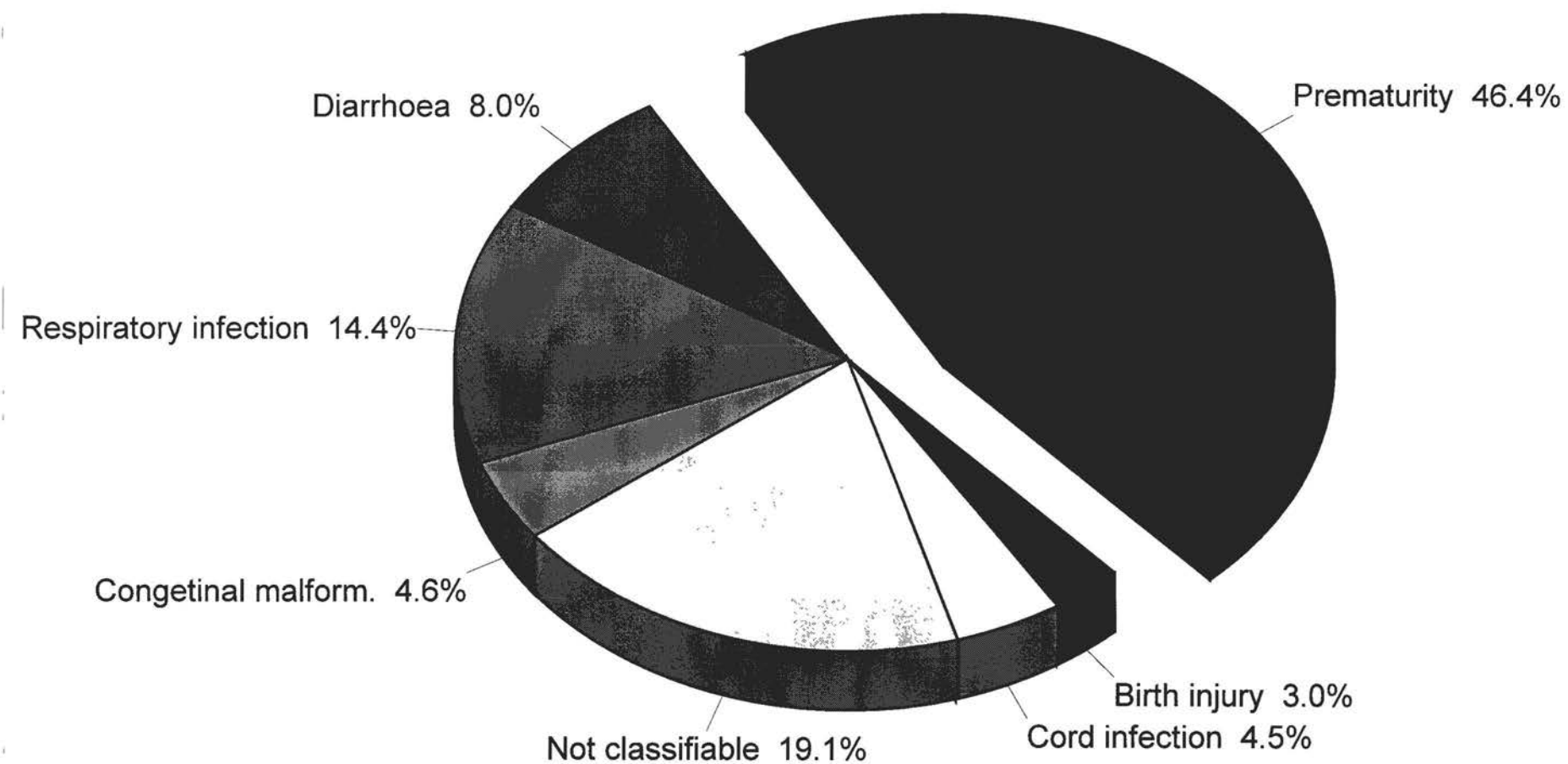
Place of delivery, Assistance during delivery 1992-93



Source: National Family Health Survey

Causes of infant deaths

1993

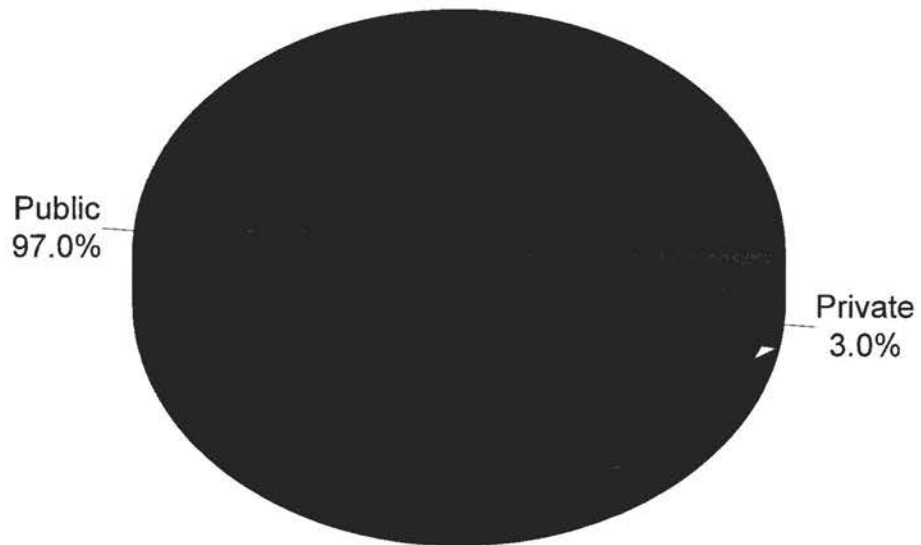


Source: Causes of death (rural), Registrar General

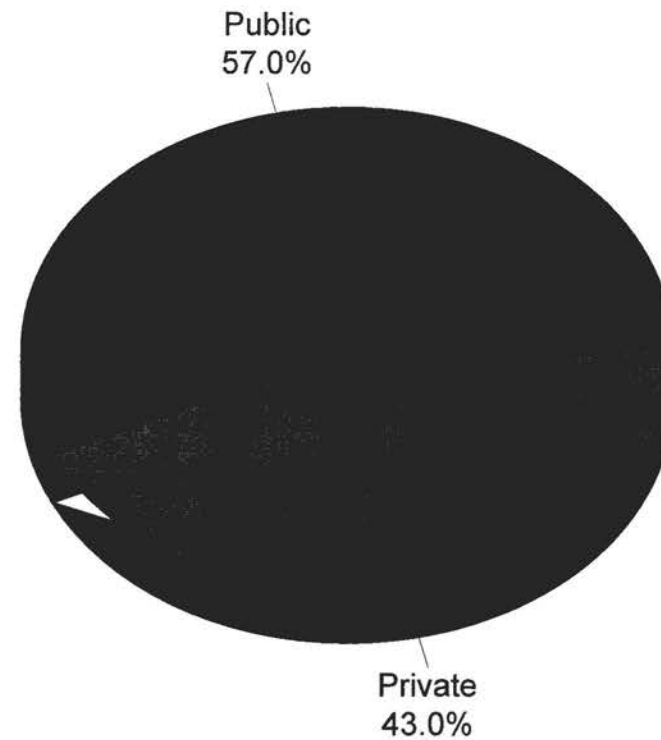
Public and Private Schools

1986

Rural (475,938 schools)

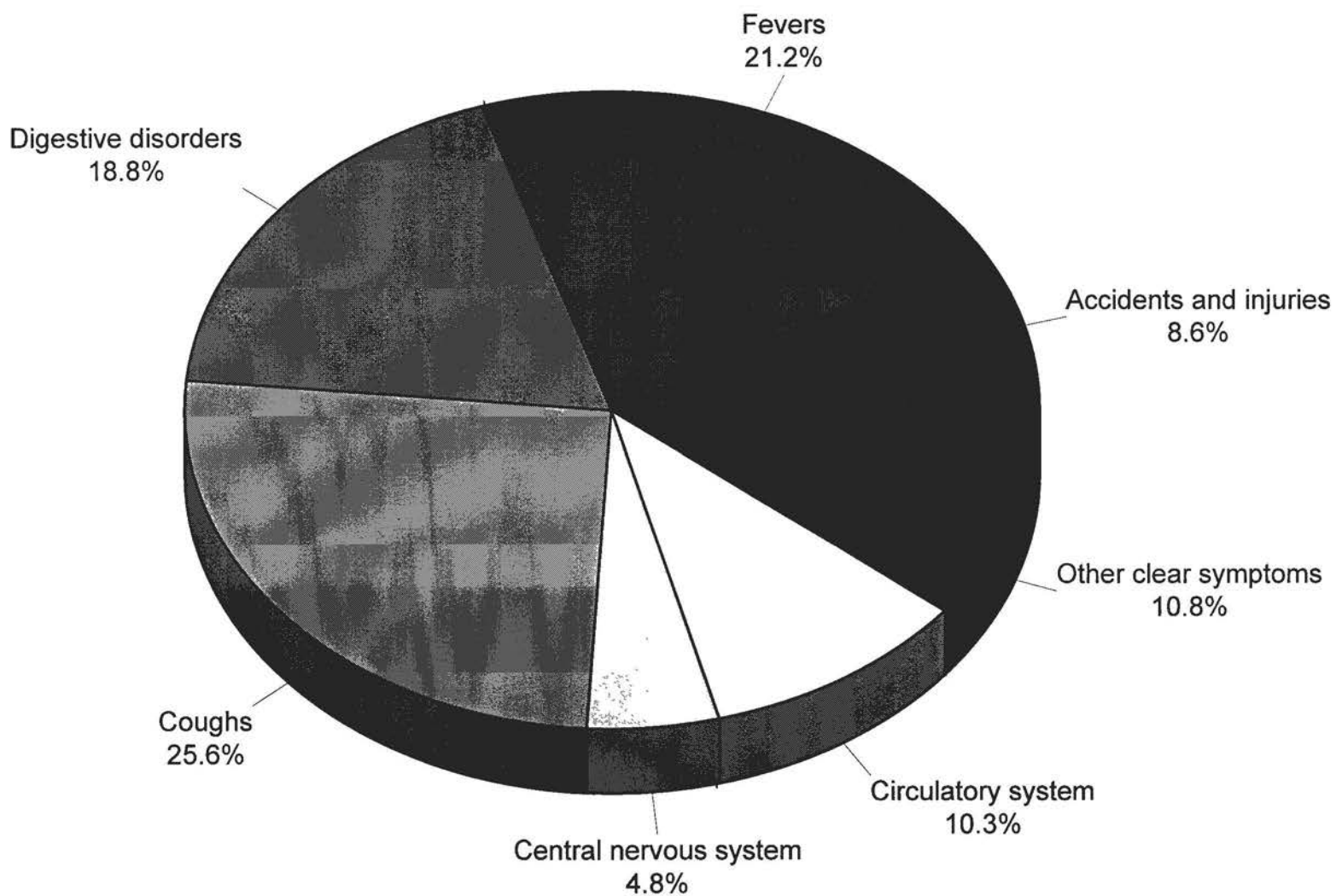


Urban (53,454 schools)



Source: Fifth All India Educational Survey, NCERT

Causes of death, 1-4 years 1993



Source: Survey of Causes of death (rural), RGI

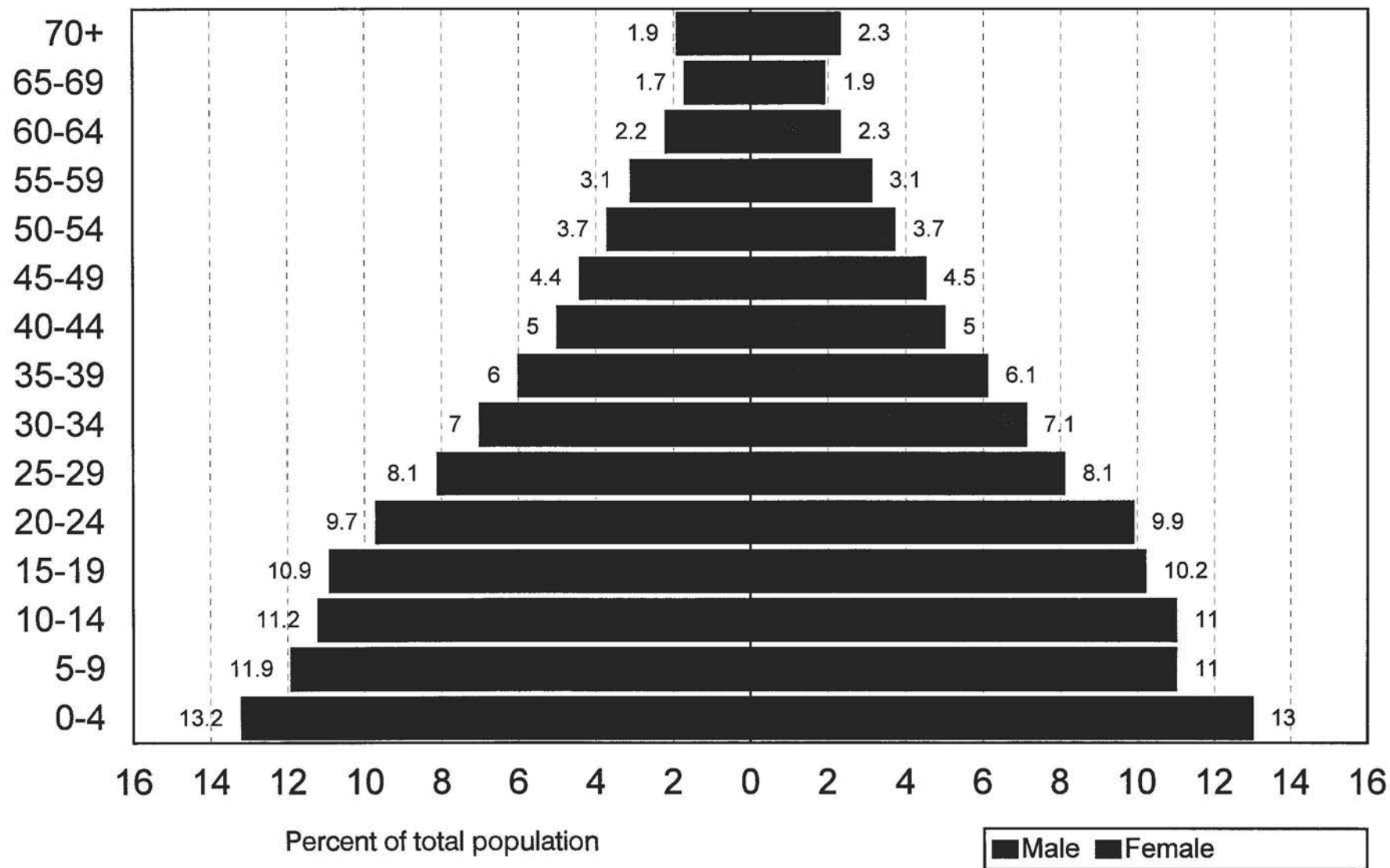
Graphs for *(just some of the 100+)* **Situation Analysis 1996** **UNICEF - INDIA**

First Draft - 19 July 1996

Population Pyramid, India

1992

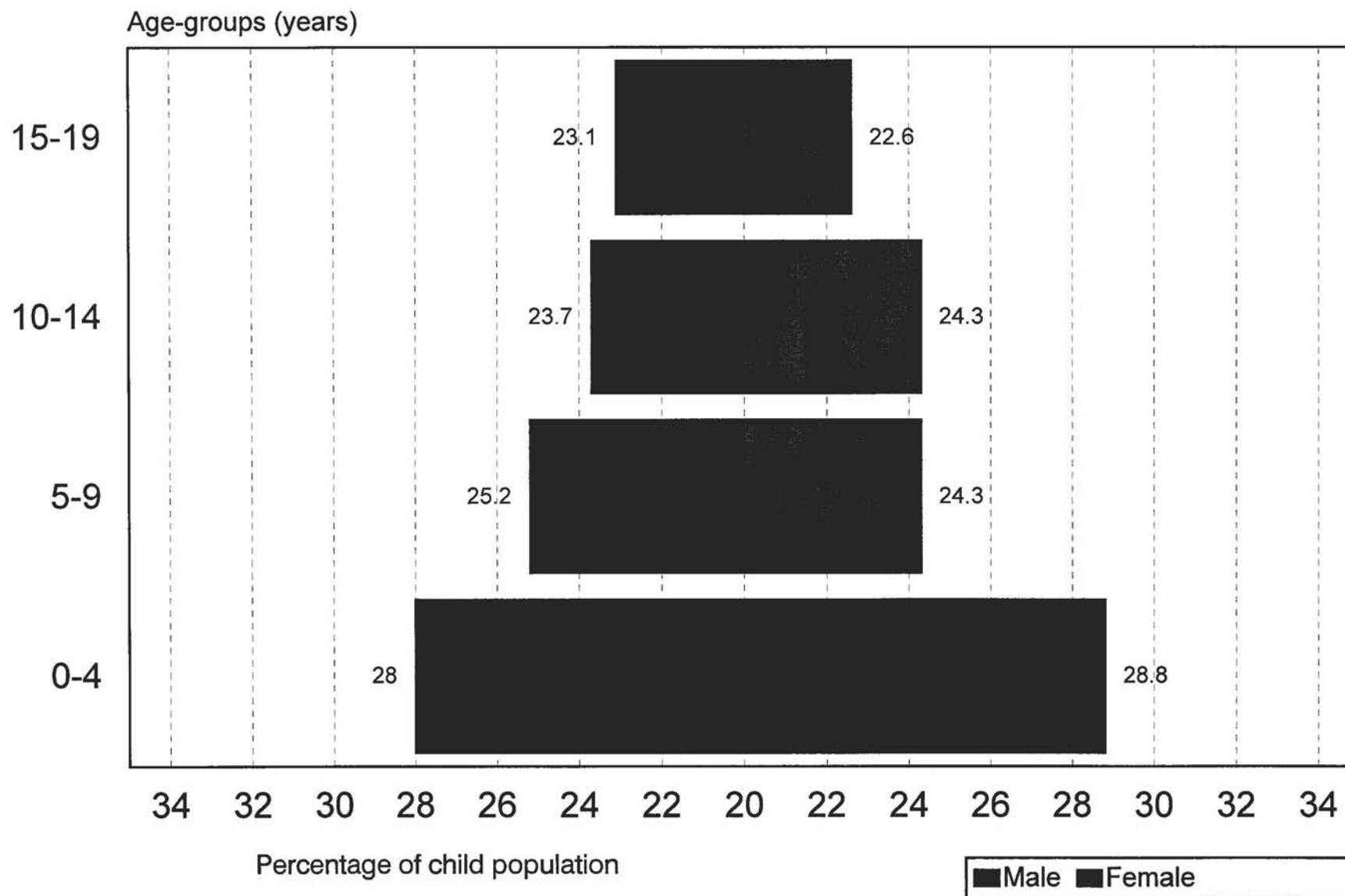
Age-groups (years)



Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators

Children's Population Pyramid, India

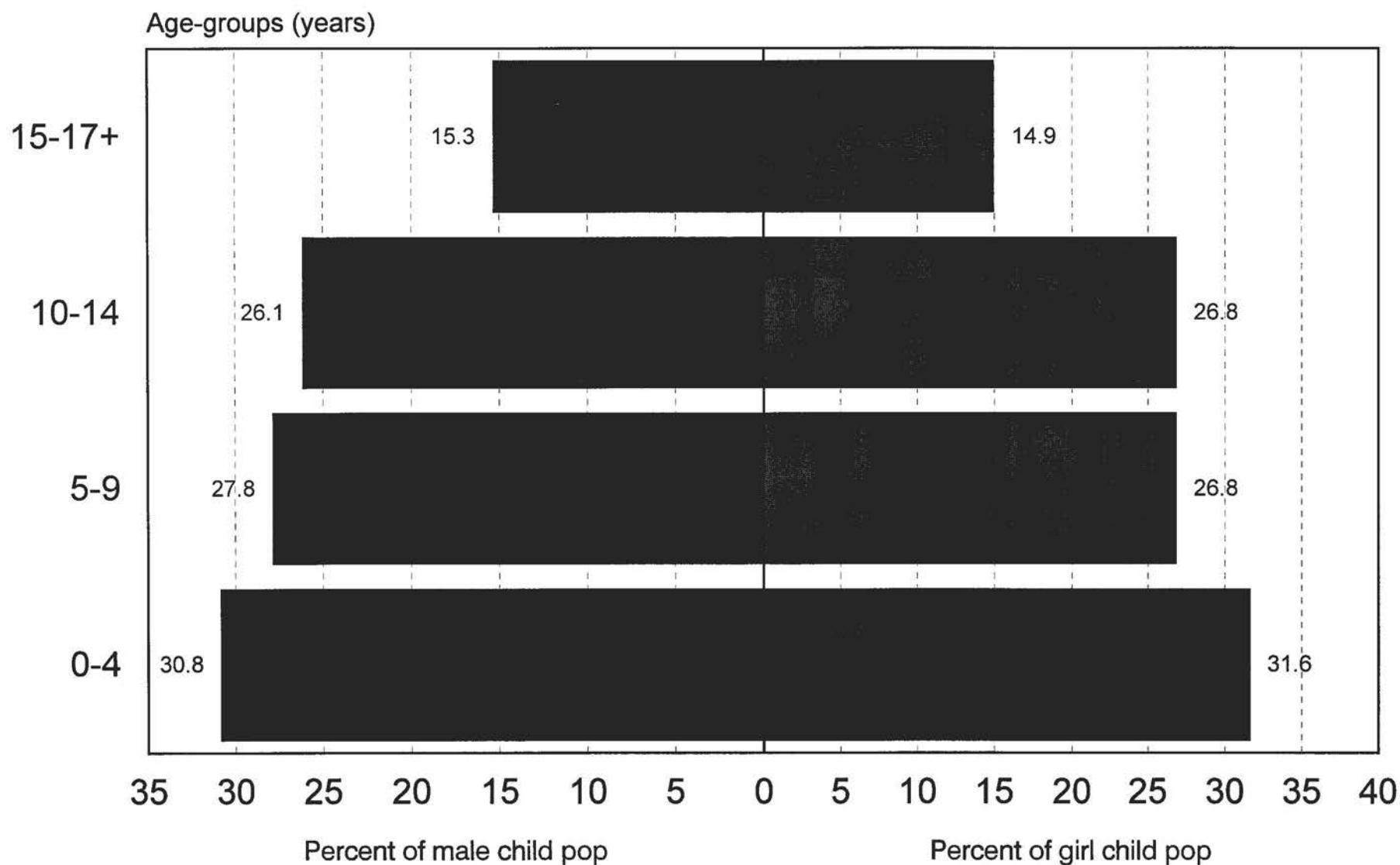
0-19+ years, 1992



Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators

Children's Population Pyramid, India

0-17+ years, 1992

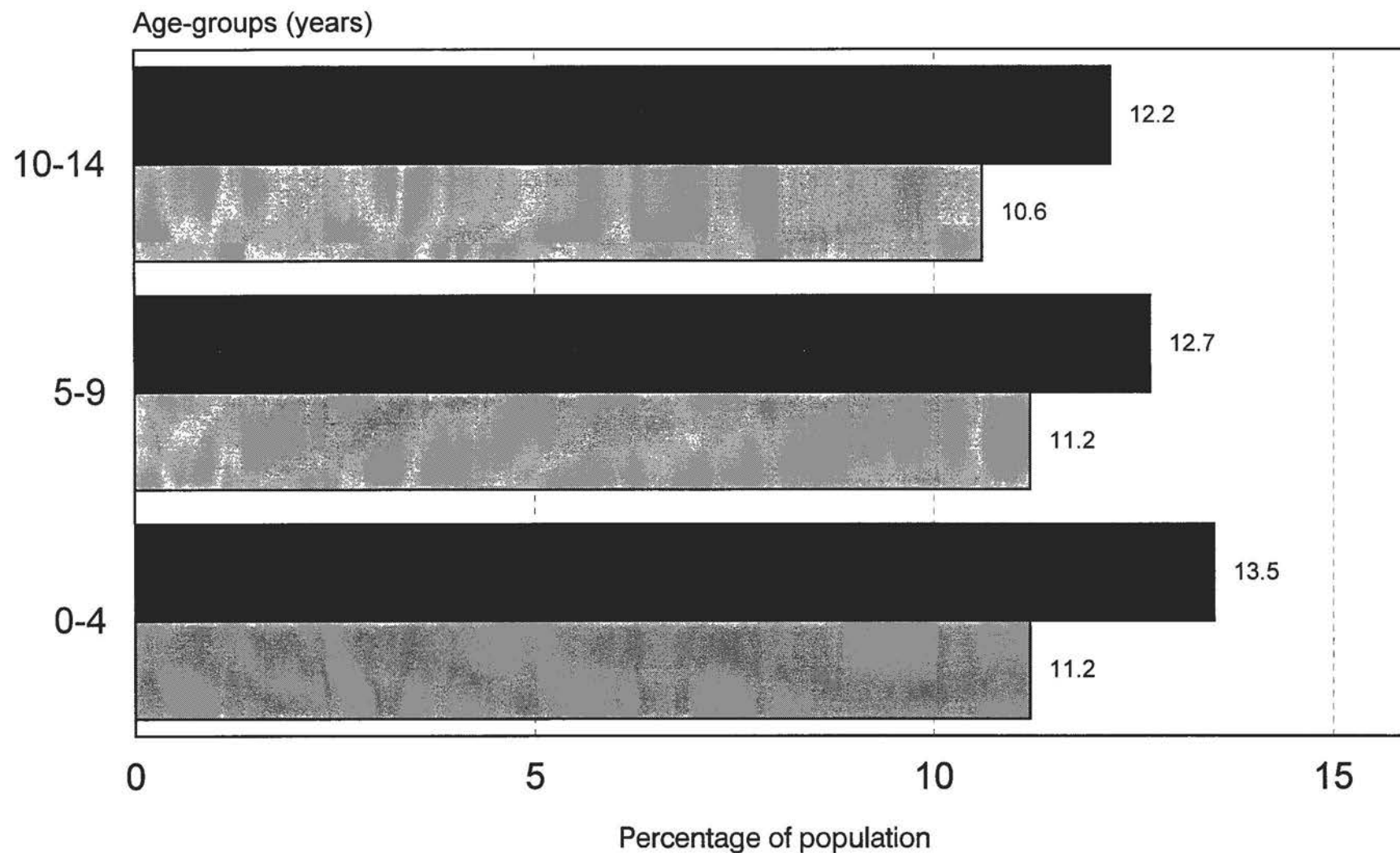


Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators

■ Male ■ Female

Children's Population Pyramid, India

0-14 years, 1951 and 1992

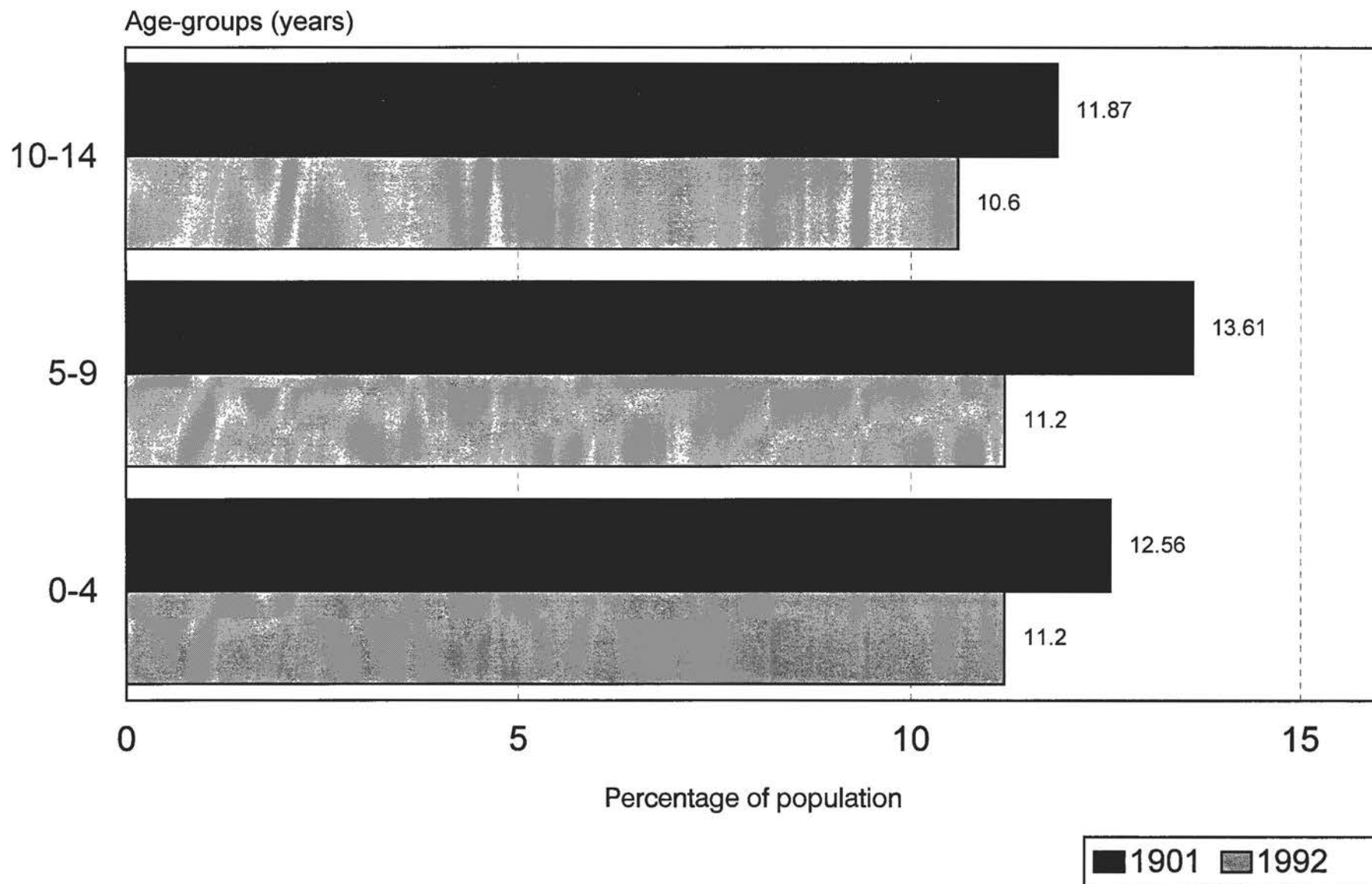


Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators, Registrar General.

■ 1951 ■ 1992

Children's Population Pyramid, India

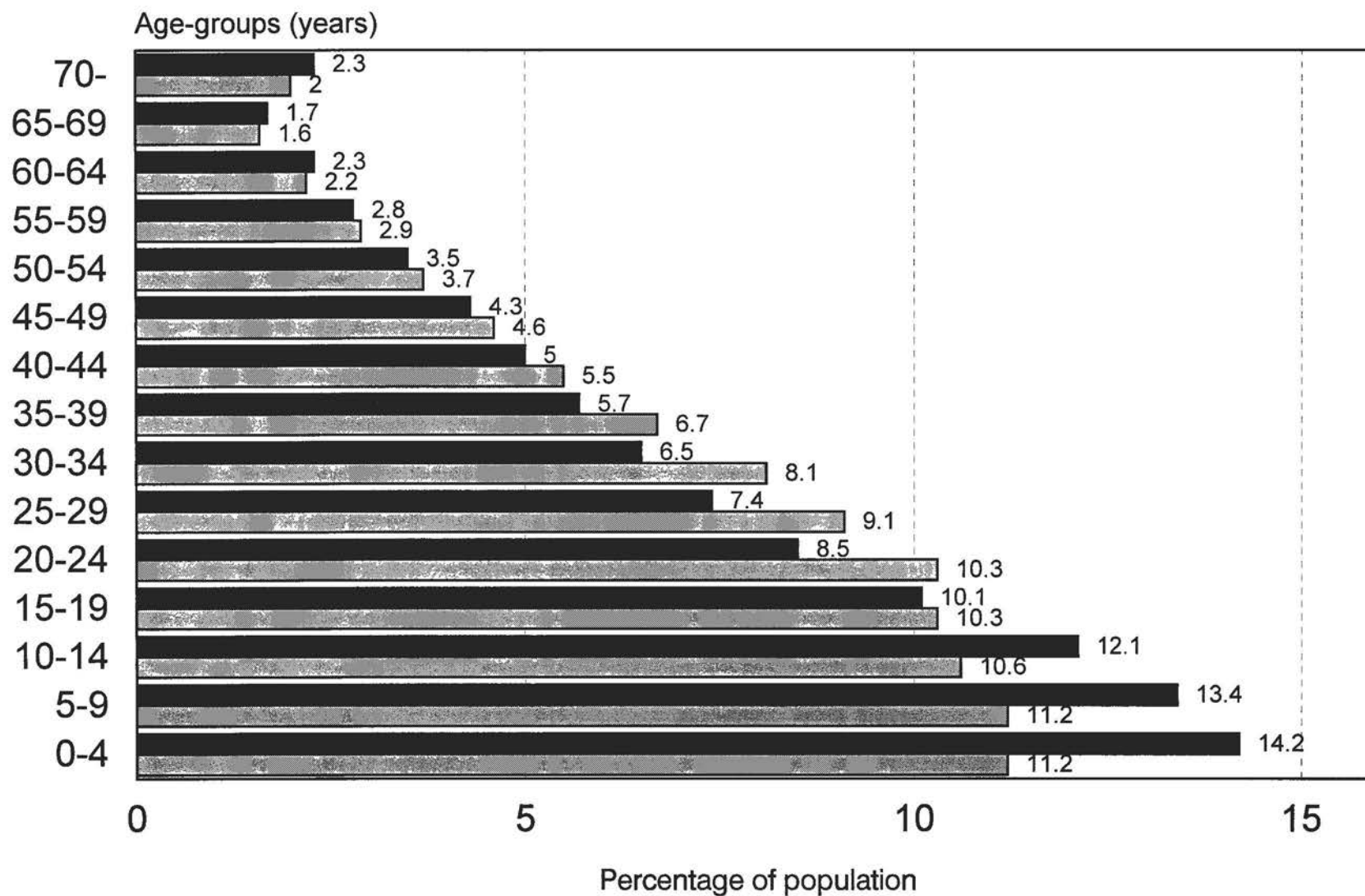
0-14 years, 1901 and 1992



Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators, Registrar General.

Population Pyramid, India

1981 and 1992

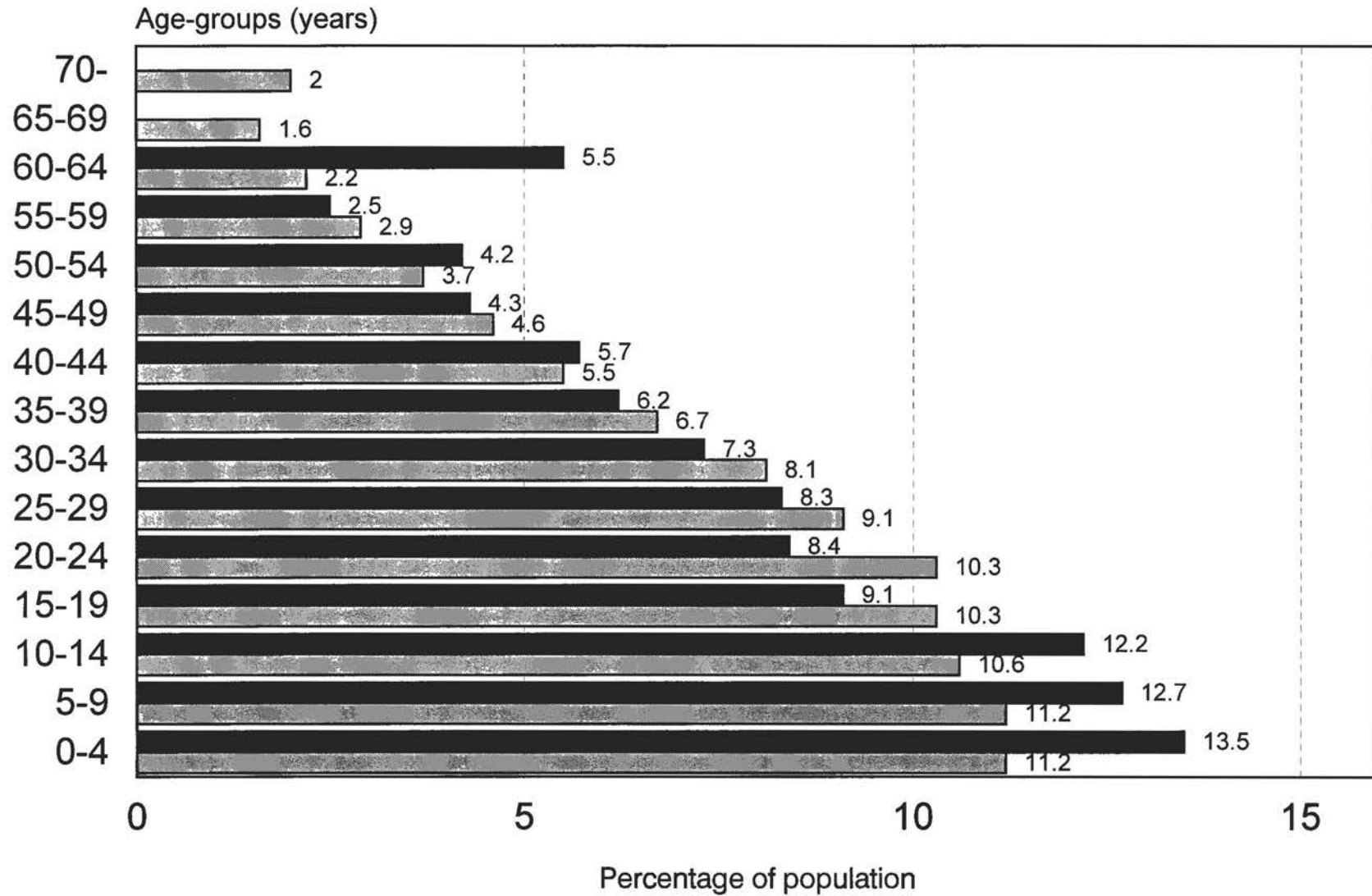


Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators, Census 1981

■ 1981 ■ 1992

Population Pyramid, India

1951 and 1992

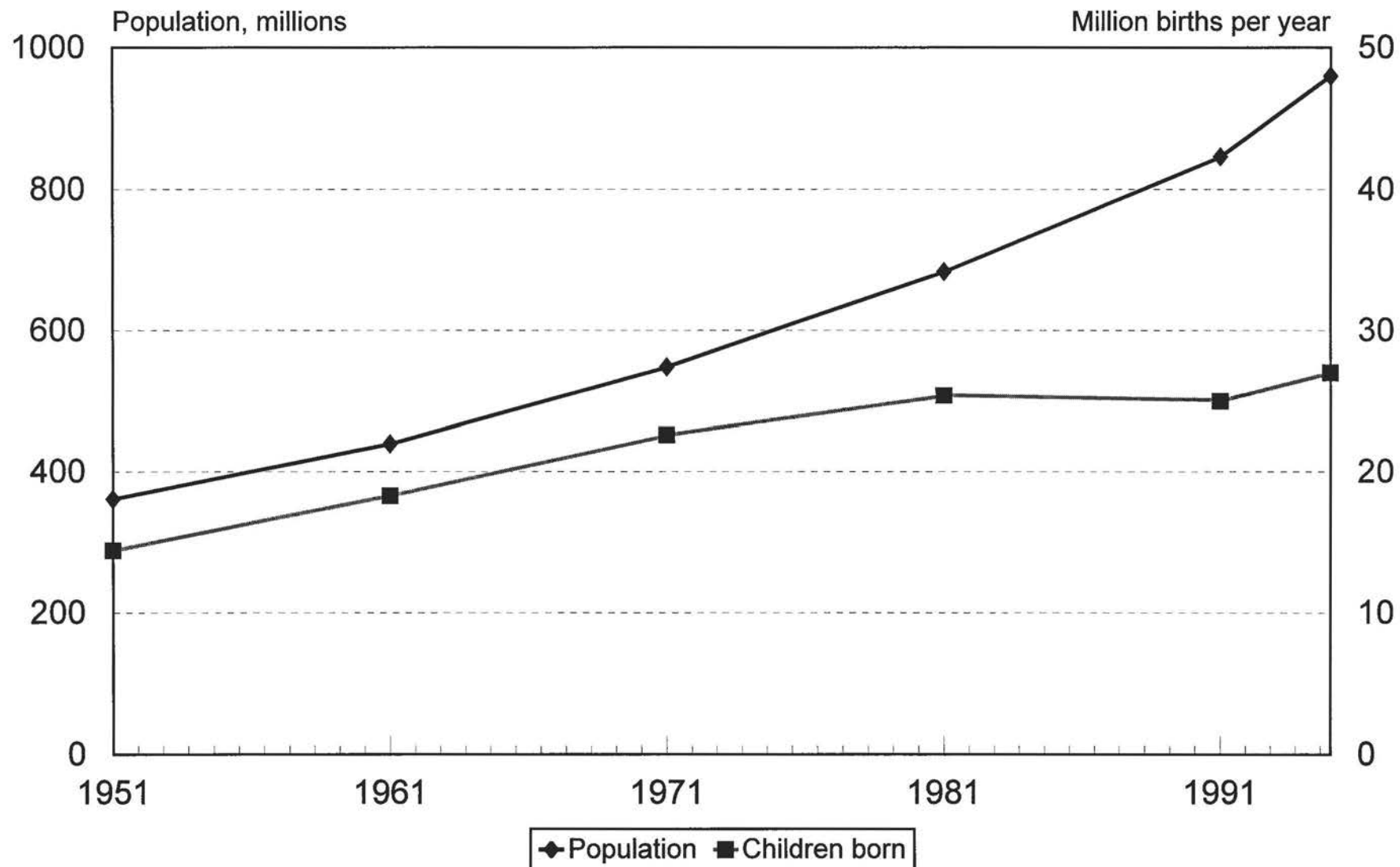


Source: SRS Fertility and Mortality Indicators, Census 1981

■ 1951 ■ 1992

Trend in population and births

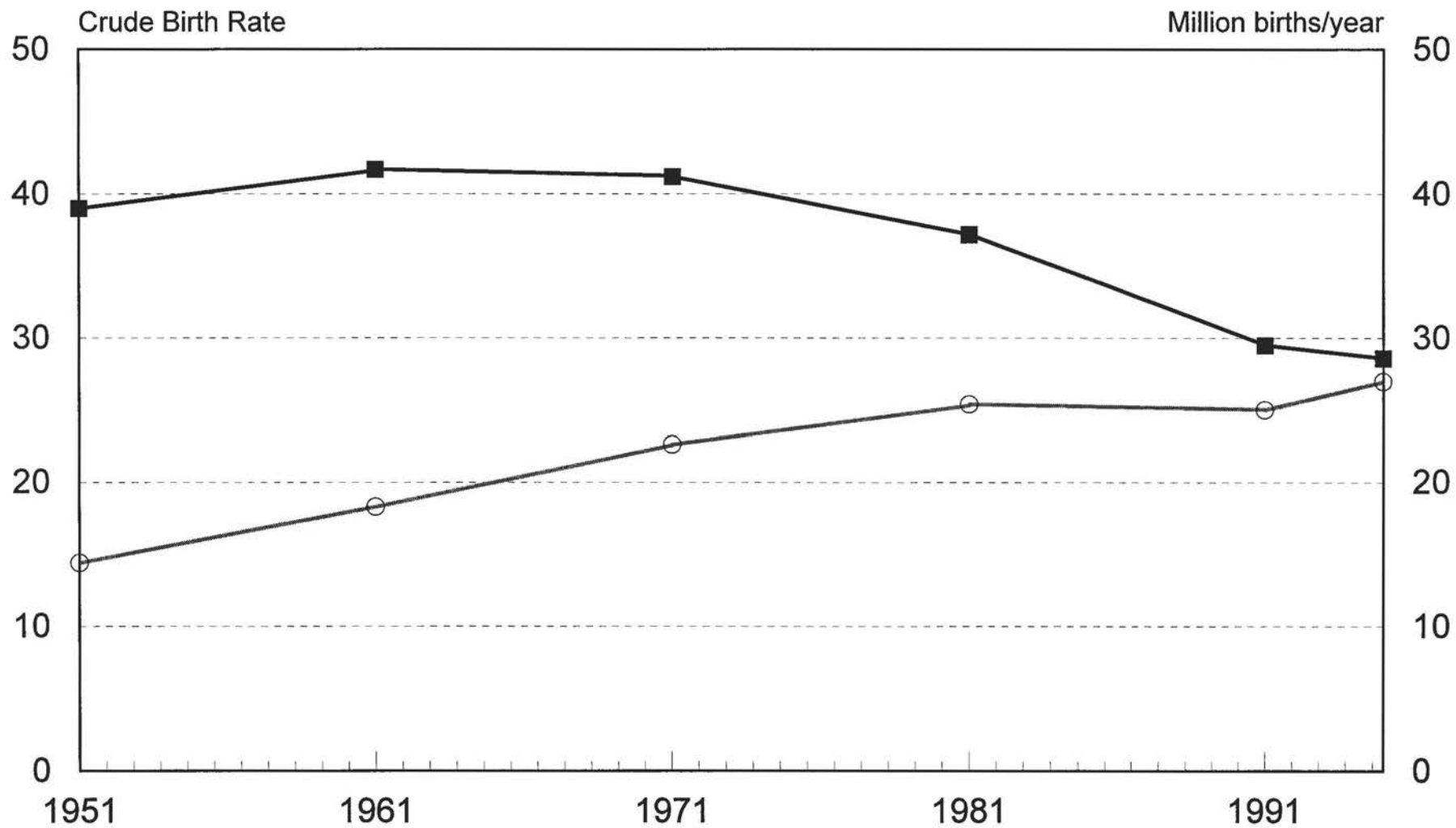
1951-95



Source: Census and SRS. Million births calculated as Population*CBR.

Trend in CBR and births

1951-95

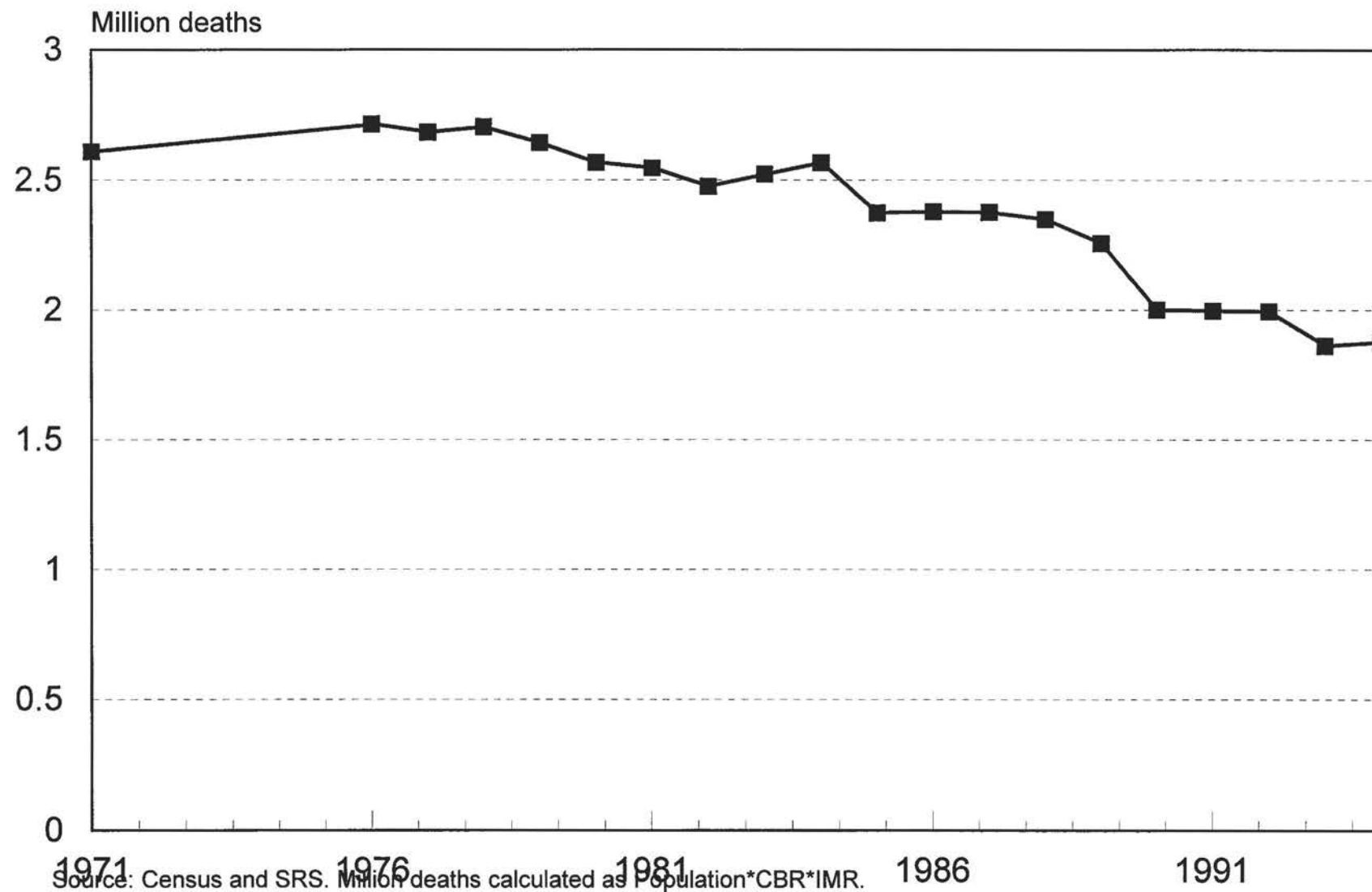


■ Crude Birth Rate ○ Children born

Source: Census and SRS. Million births calculated as Population*CBR.

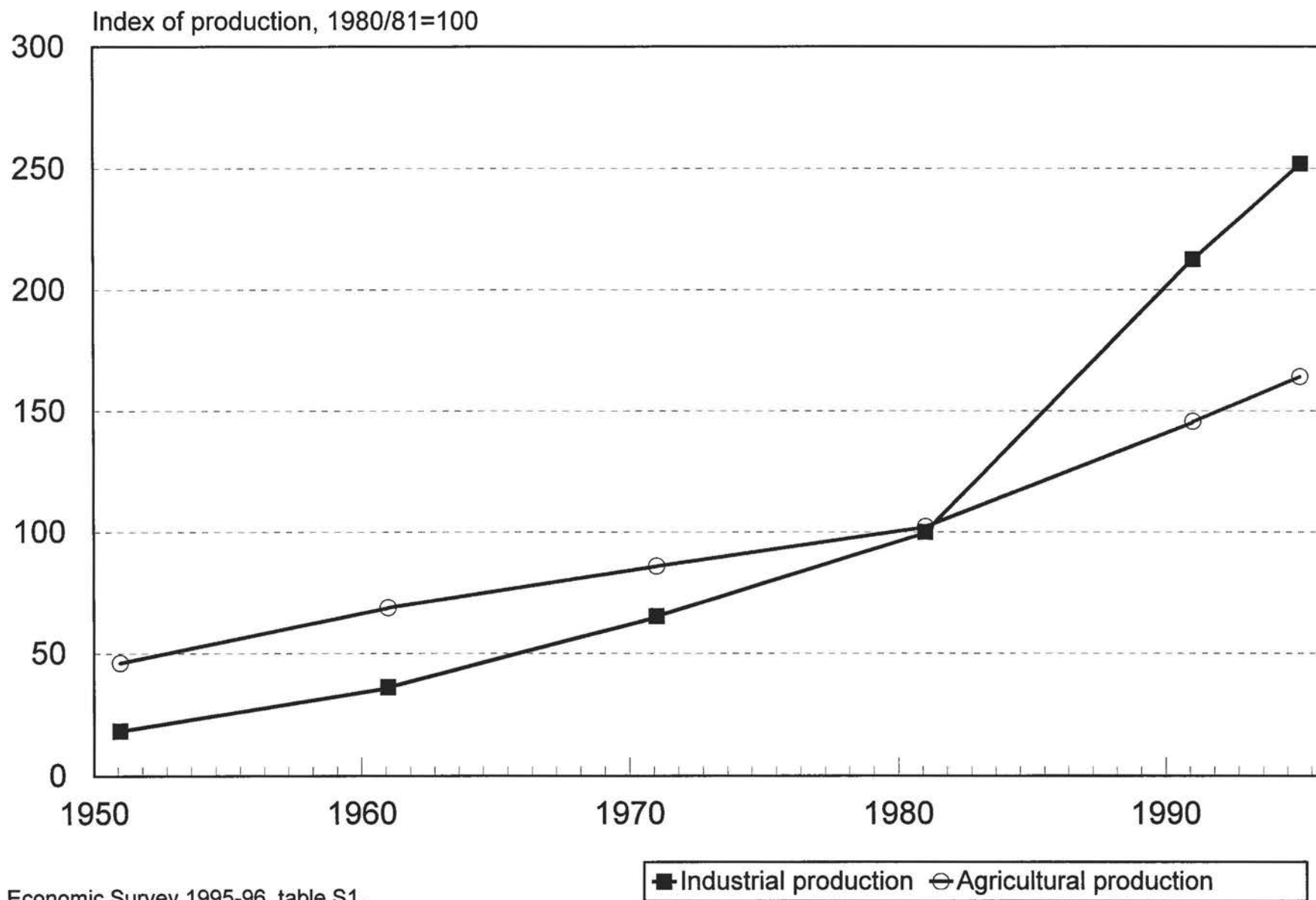
Number of infant deaths

1971-95



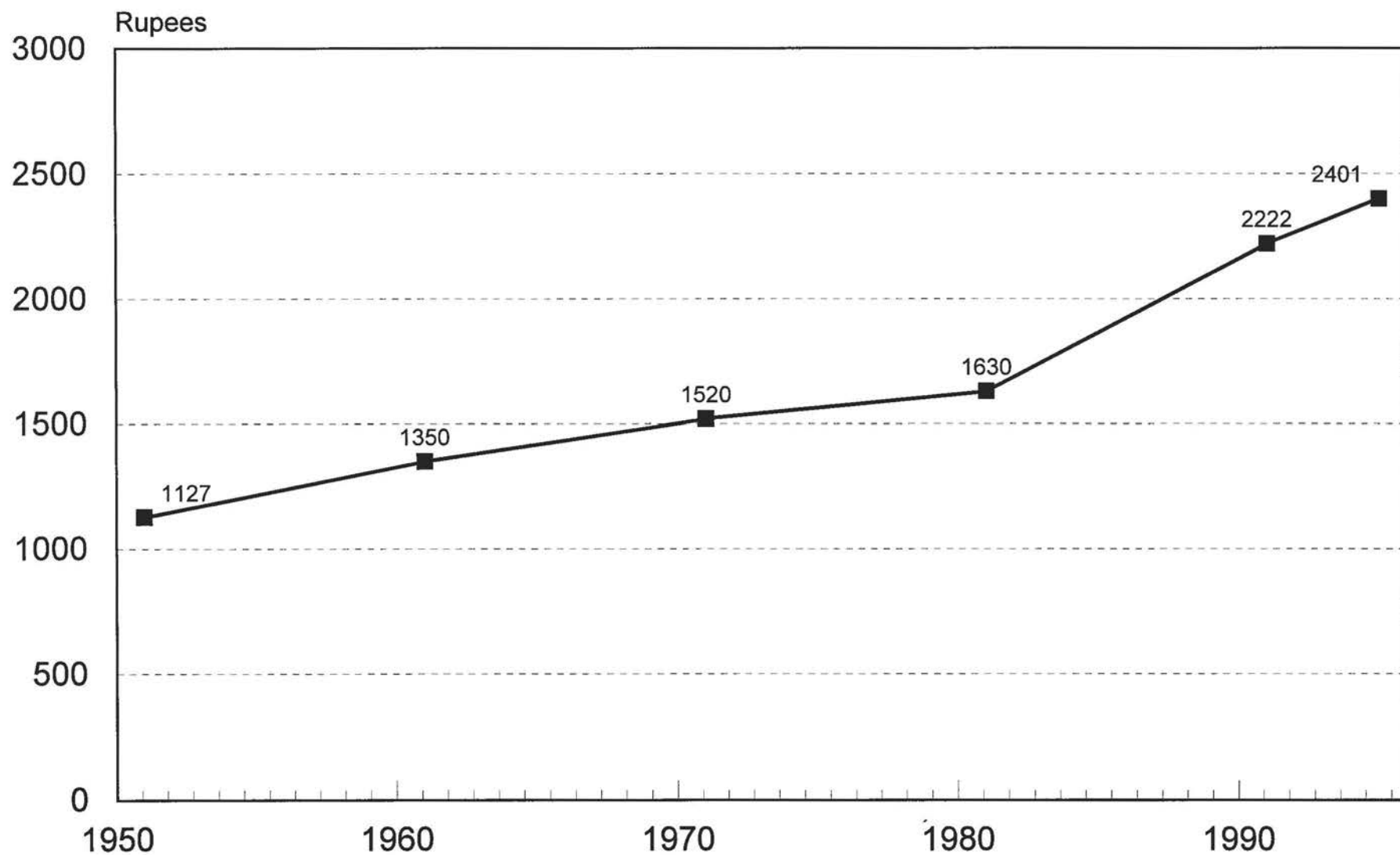
Trend in industrial and agricultural production

1951-95



Trend in economic performance

1951-95

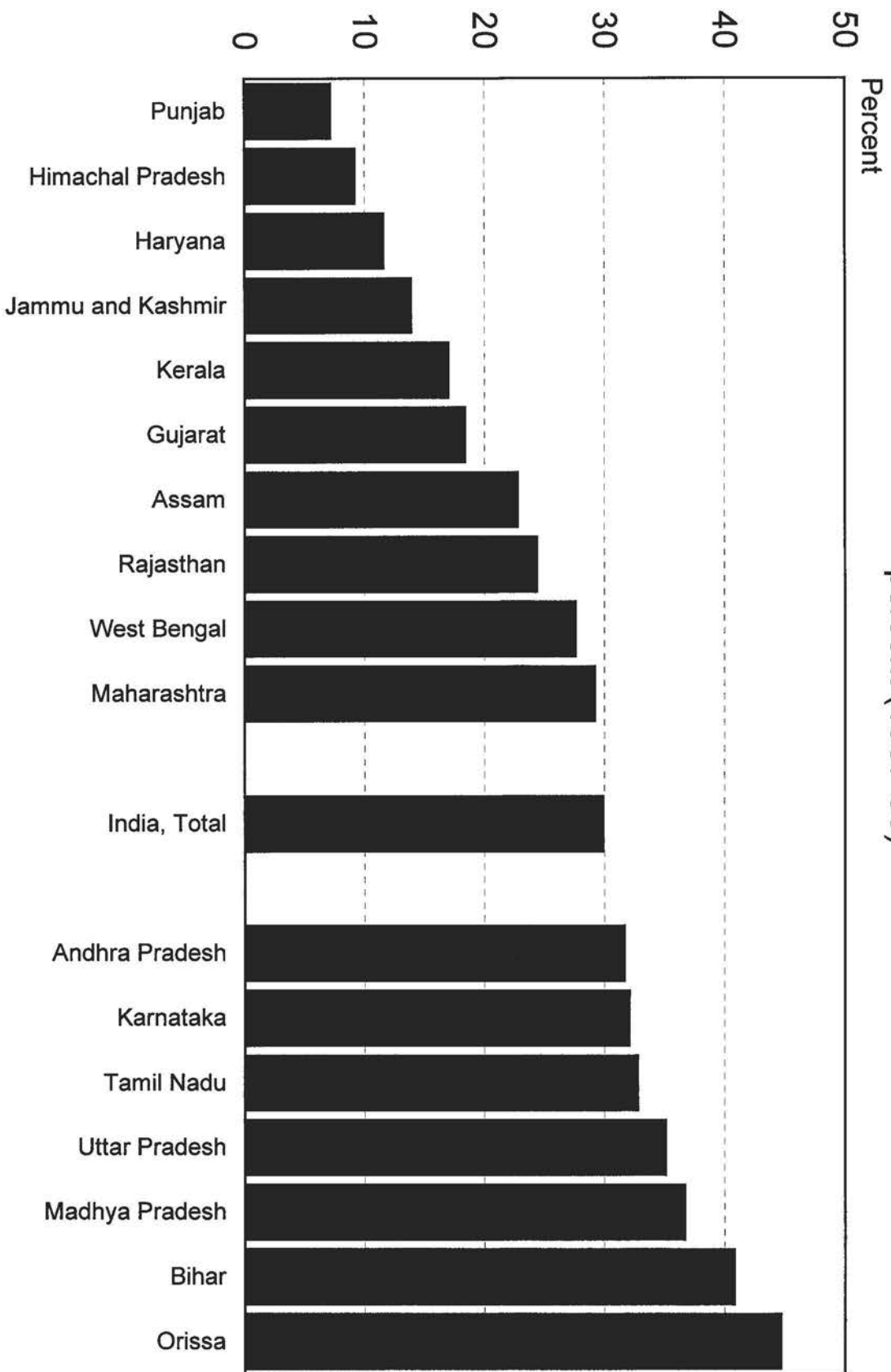


Source: Economic Survey 1995-96. NNP in 1980/81 prices

■ Net national product per capita

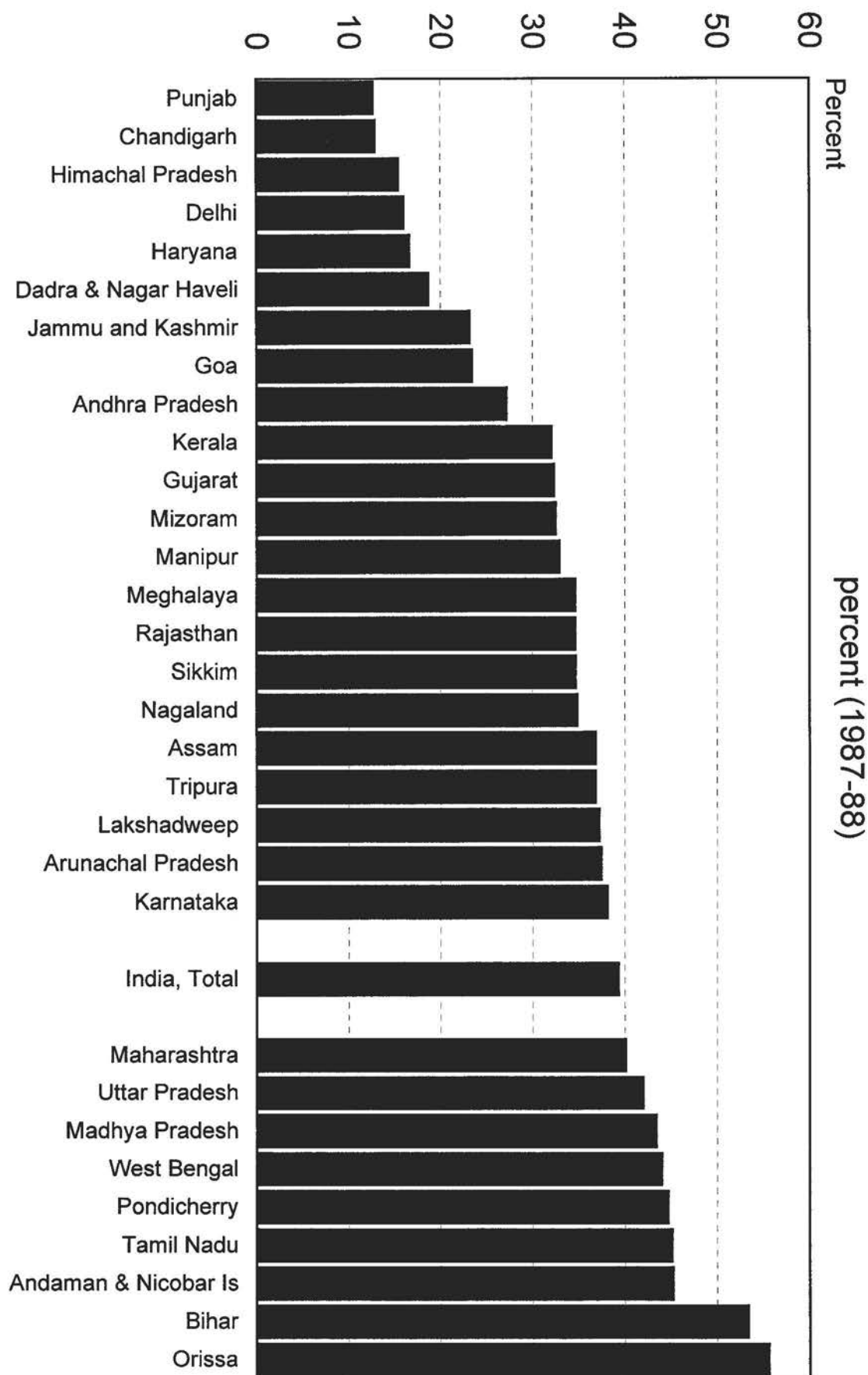
Population under poverty line

percent (1987-88)



Source: Planning Commission

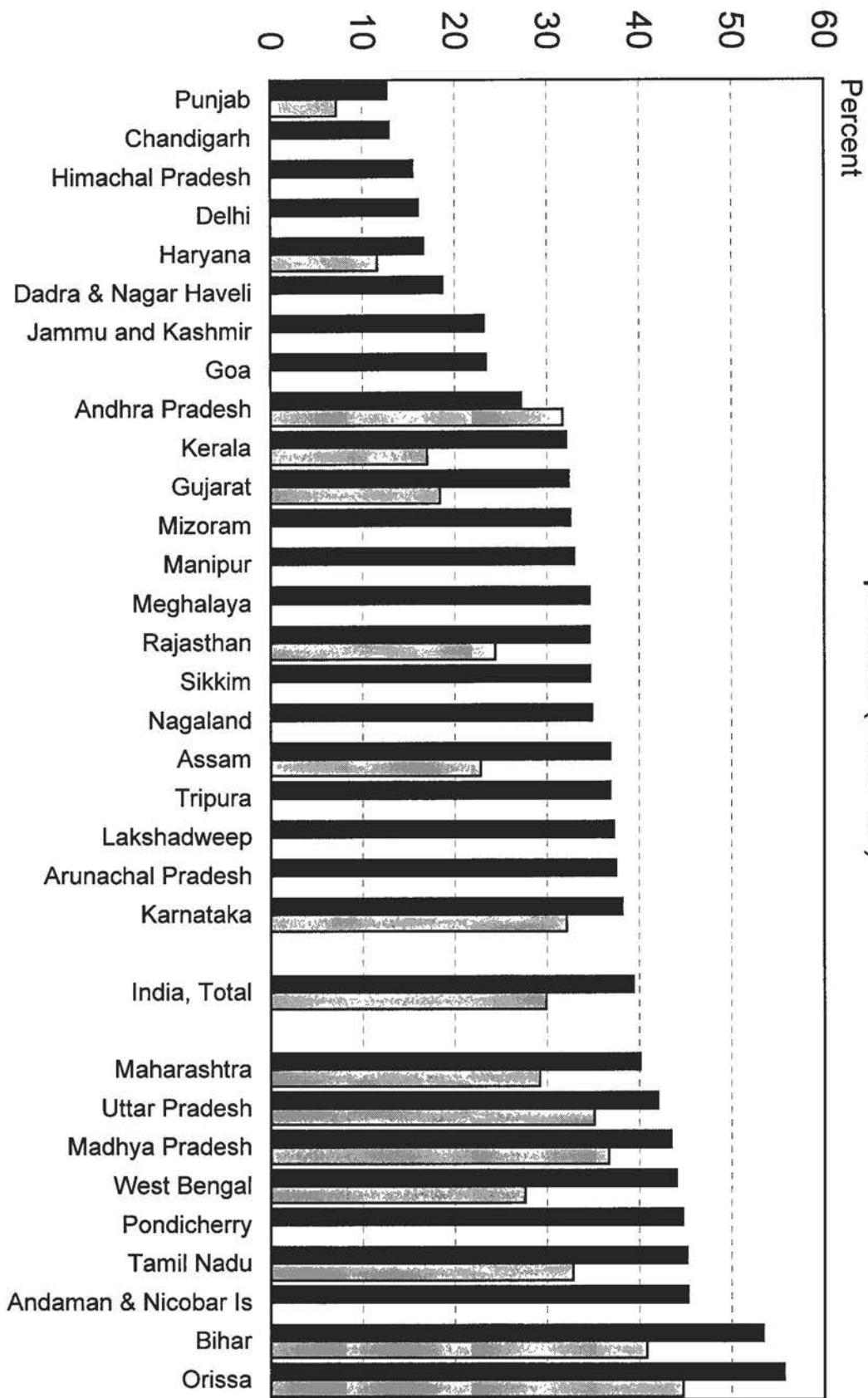
Population under poverty line, revised estimates



Source: Lakdawala Report

Population under poverty line, estimates

percent (1987-88)

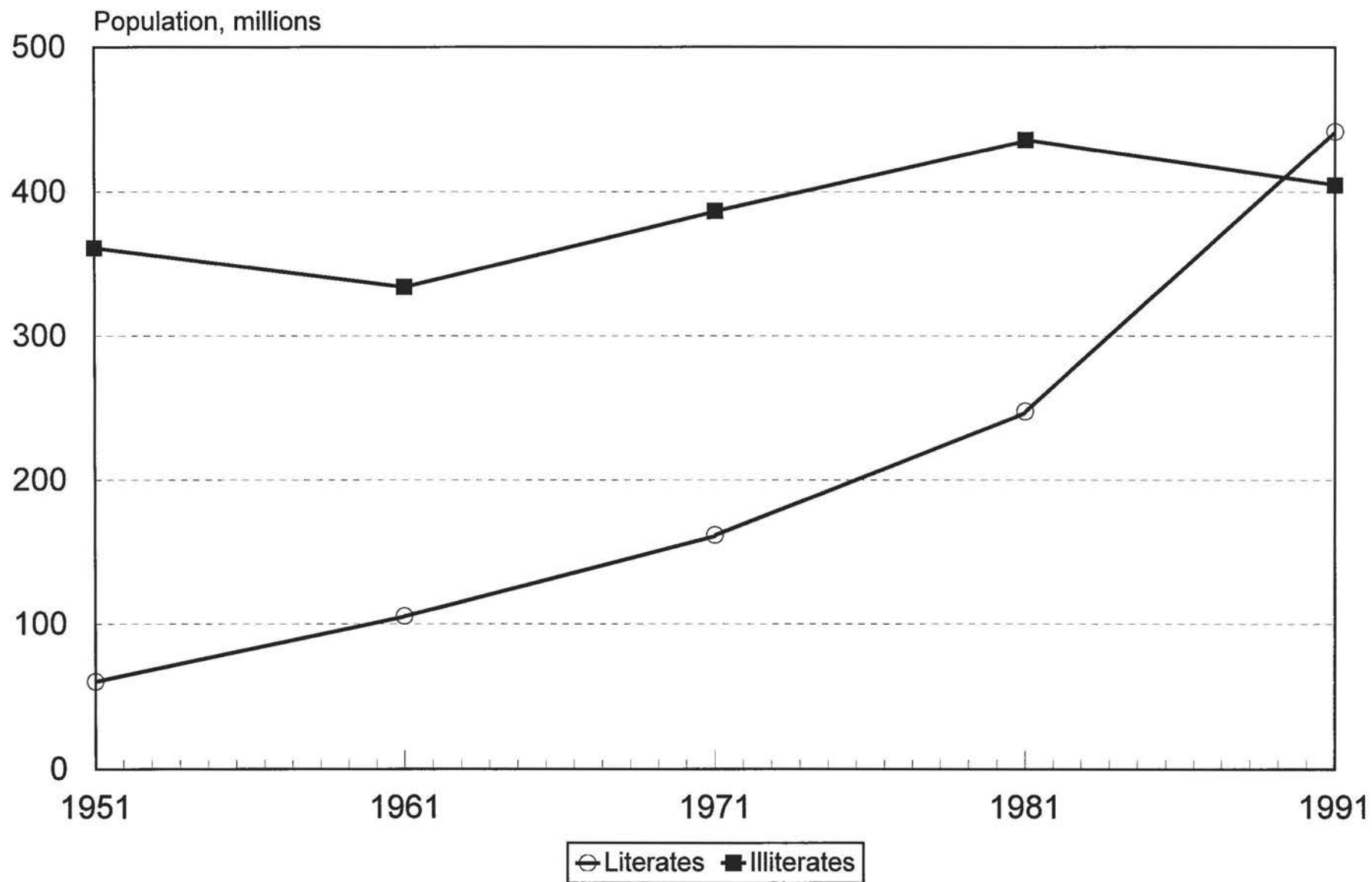


Source: Lakdawala Report, Planning Commission

■ Lakdawala report ▨ Planning Commission

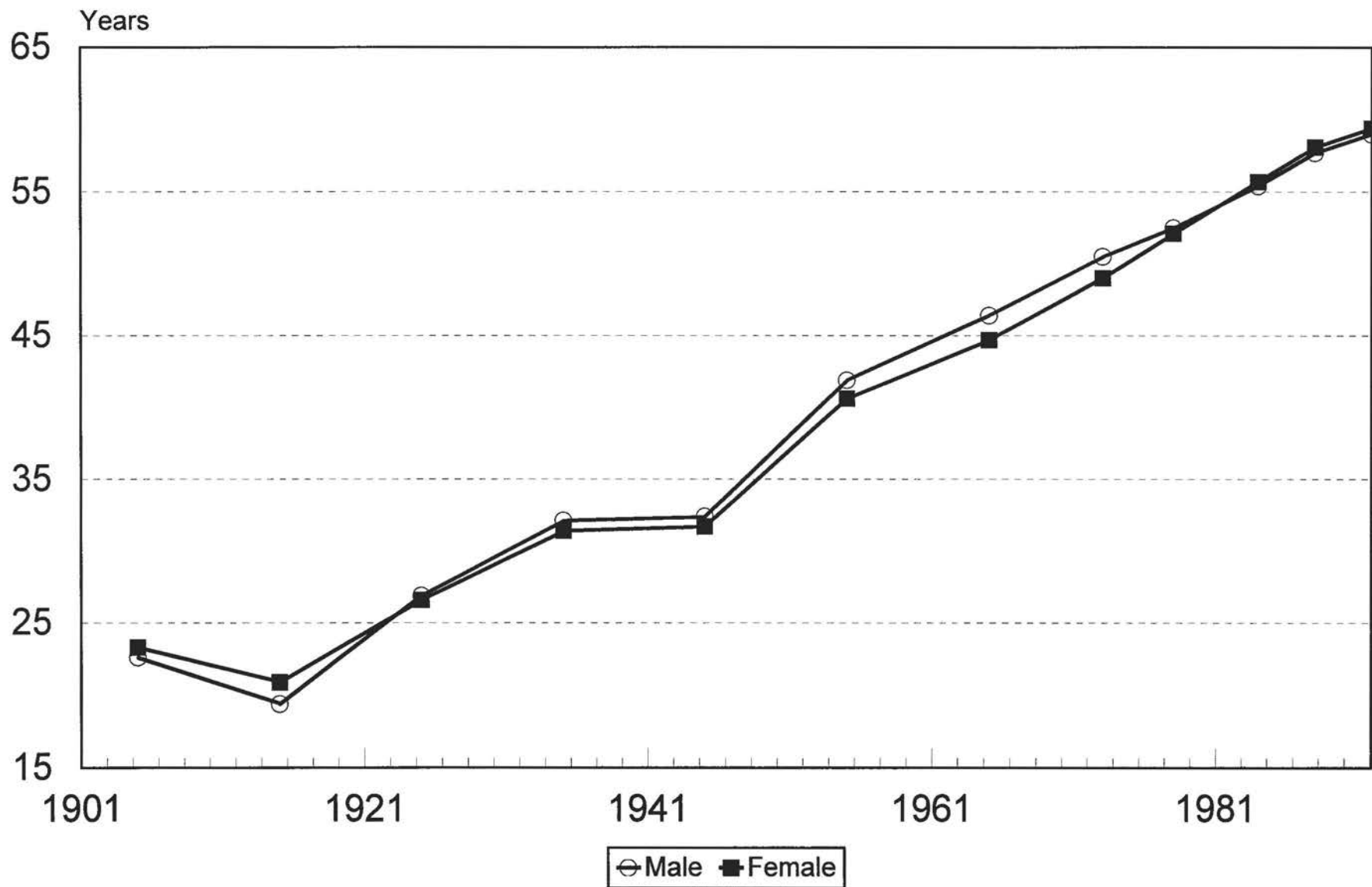
Trend in literacy in India

1951-91



Source: Census 1991, Registrar General of India

Trend in life expectancy at birth 1901-90



Trend in life expectancy at birth 1955-91

