

COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

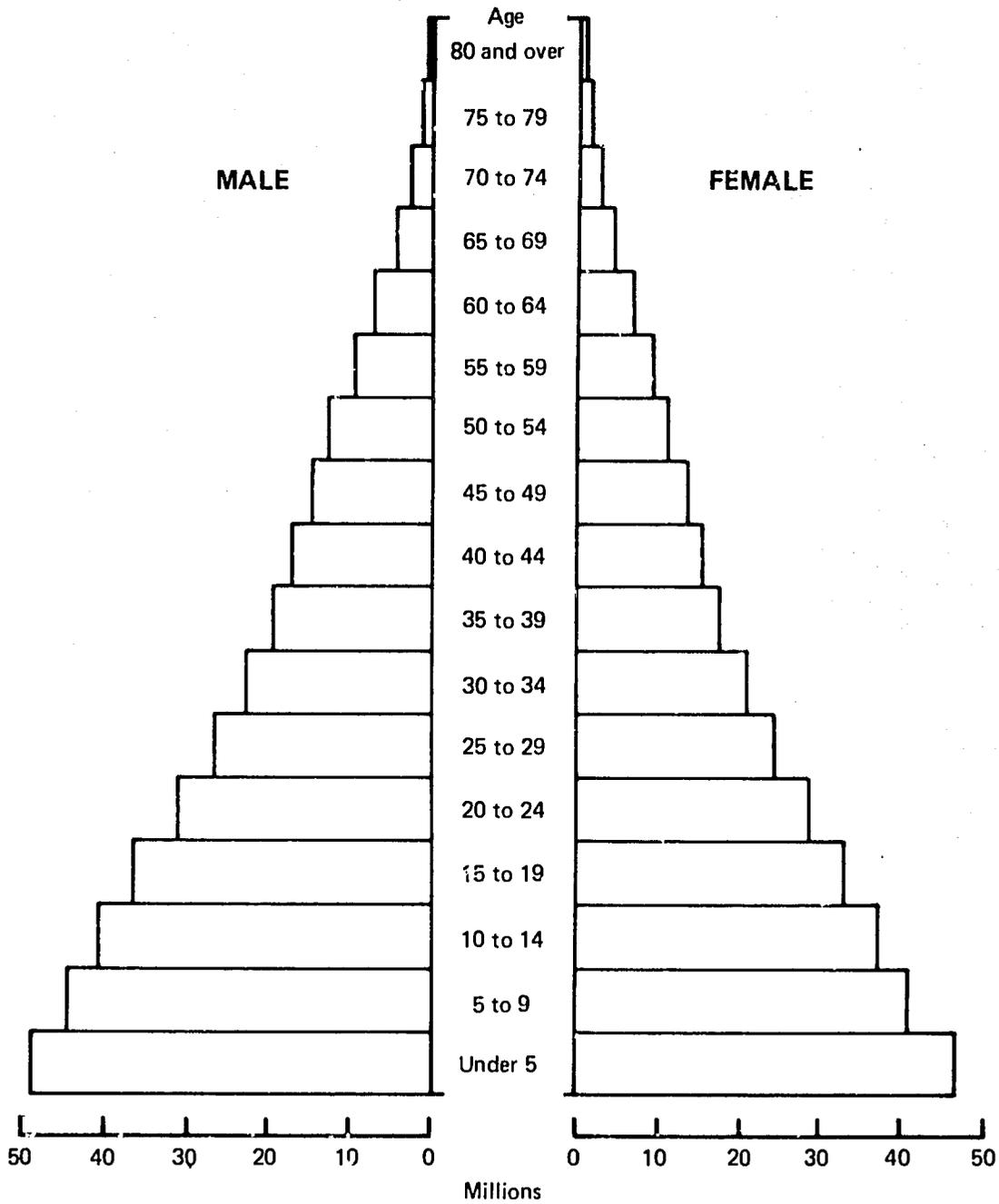


INDIA

Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Population of India, by age and sex: July 1, 1978



Projection based on India's 1971 census of population, as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.

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Country Demographic Profiles is a series of reports which brings together a variety of demographic data for selected countries of the world, and usually includes data for both a recent census year and the current period. The reports are prepared in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Development Support Bureau, Agency for International Development. General direction was provided by **Samuel Baum**, Assistant Chief (International Demographic Statistics), Population Division. This profile was prepared by **Nancy B. Frank** and **Frank Hobbs** under the supervision of **Eduardo E. Arriaga**, Chief, International Data Evaluation Branch.

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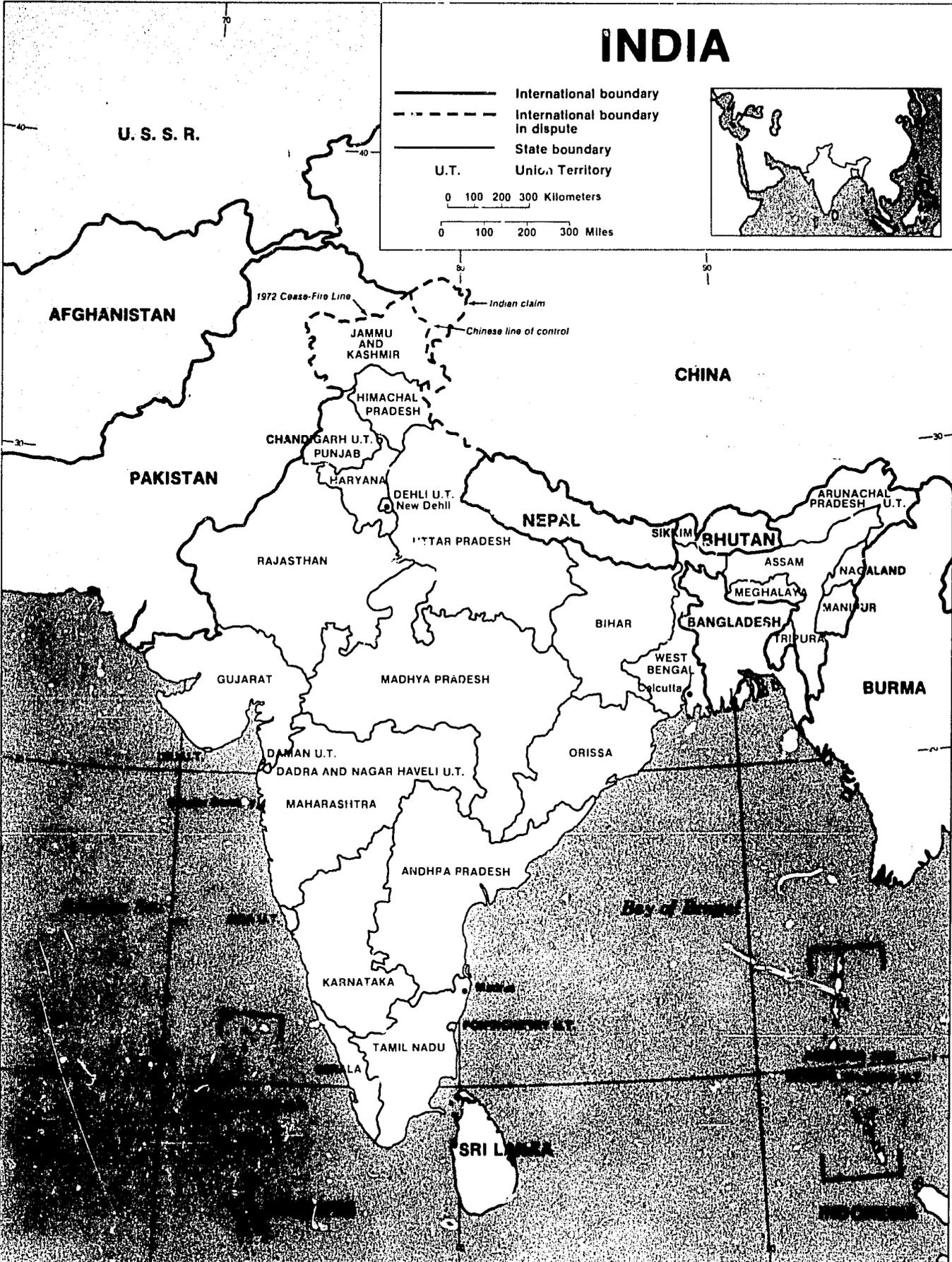
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INDIA



India

HIGHLIGHTS

The population of India passed 600 million persons in 1974. Although the growth rate is not extremely high, the absolute number of persons added annually in the country represents a large magnitude. During the last 22 years (1956-78) India added to its population more persons than the total population living in the United States and Canada combined in 1978. During 1977 alone, India added over 13 million people to the population (resulting from 23 million births and 10 million deaths). The estimated country's population for July 1978 is 656 million.

Both mortality and fertility have been declining slowly for many years in India. The trend has been almost the same in both mortality and fertility and as a consequence the rate of natural increase has remained practically unchanged. Both fertility and mortality are expected to continue to decline in the future. An increasing number of persons were using contraceptive methods and adopting sterilization through 1976. For instance, from 1975 to 1976, the number of new sterilizations more than tripled to over 8 million. However, in spite of a declining crude birth rate during the 1971-77 period (from 39 to 36 births per 1,000 population, respectively), the absolute number of annual births has not experienced a similar decline because of the age structure and in 1977 there were still more births than in 1971.

Mortality is still high; currently the country has the mortality level of the United States at the beginning of this century. In 1977, approximately 10 million persons died in India. By way of illustrating the impact of high mortality rates in India, if, in 1977, the country would have had the same age-specific mortality rates as the United States, the crude death rate of India would have been one-third of the actual one.

Infant and child mortality are also high. Of a total of 23 million babies born in 1977, 3 million can be expected to die before reaching their first birthday, and only 18 million of them can be expected to celebrate their fifth birthday based on current mortality levels.

Mainly as a consequence of past fertility trends, India's population still has a young age composition. For instance, there are more children under age 10 than adults 35 years of age and over.

India has remained a predominantly agricultural and rural country. In 1971 nearly three-fourths of the labor force were

engaged in agriculture and 4 out of 5 persons were living in rural areas. Although India has several very large cities, about half of the people living in urban localities are residents of cities smaller than 100,000 inhabitants.

Only a small proportion of the population of India is literate. According to the 1971 census, only 1 of every 3 persons age 15 years and over is able to read and write. While almost half of Indian men are able to read and write, only 1 of every 5 women can do so.

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of India contains tables of selected demographic information, including size of population, and estimates of fertility and mortality. Specifically, annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population by age and sex is given for the latest census year, as well as for 1978. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year to 1985.

Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and selected life table values by age and sex.

Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Other related items are included, such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; labor force by industry, occupation, and status; and some other selected indicators.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for this profile were obtained primarily from the March 1, 1951, March 1, 1961, and April 1, 1971 population censuses, and from India's Sample Registration System. These dates represent the official reference period for each census. Certain factors have been responsible in the past for having some areas enumerated before the official date. This is evidenced by the description of the enumeration carried out in 1971. "In the snow-covered areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, enumeration was done in September/October 1970. In a few tribal tracts of Andhra Pradesh, enumeration was done in December 1970 and January 1971. In Arunachal Pradesh enumeration

commenced in September 1970 and proceeded till February 1971. In West Bengal, an extraordinary situation prevailed on account of disturbed law and order conditions. It was, therefore, decided to complete the enumeration in West Bengal slightly in advance of the rest of the country. Accordingly enumeration began on 1 February and was over by 28 February 1971. The revisional round was, however, undertaken from 1 to 3 April to bring the data up-to-date as at sunrise of 1 April 1971. Enumeration was completed successfully in West Bengal despite all the odds" (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, p. 1).

The age-sex distributions used in the analysis were the 1961 census tabulation and the 1971 census one-percent sample tabulation (see appendix table A-1 for the 1971 1-percent sample tabulation). In both 1961 and 1971 the population, by age and sex, of the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir was included as part of the original count. Sikkim was admitted as the 22nd state of the Indian Union in May 1975. Censuses of Sikkim were conducted on the same dates as were the censuses of India. For 1971 only the total figures, by sex, were available for Sikkim at the time of the census evaluation. Subsequent to this analysis a ten-percent rural and twenty-percent urban sample became available for India which included an age-sex distribution for Sikkim. This age-sex distribution is shown with the one-percent sample tabulation which excludes Sikkim in appendix table A-1. After the adjustment of the India census (see notes to table 1) the resulting adjusted India age sex distribution for 1971 and the estimated net underenumeration of the India census was assumed to apply to Sikkim (see the adjusted census tabulation by age and sex, table 2). The 1971 base data, therefore, and all projected population figures include an allowance for the population of Sikkim. The total census population figures for Sikkim in 1951 and 1961 were adjusted as the India censuses and incorporated into the population time series shown in table 1. Following are the adjusted population figures for Sikkim:

Census year	Enumerated population	Adjusted population
1951	137,725	142,868
1961	162,199	166,861
1971	209,843	215,606

Source: Census figures from India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, p. 132; adjusted population figures estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The quality of the age-sex distributions from the two most recent censuses would be described as "quite unreliable" and "fairly unreliable" based on scores of the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index of 50 and 40 for 1961 and 1971, respectively. Limitations of this index include the failure to take account of the expected decline in the sex ratios with increasing age, of real fluctuations due to migration, war, and epidemic, and of normal fluctuations in

births and deaths. The U.N. Age-Sex Accuracy Index is primarily a measure of net age misreporting and, for the most part, does not measure net coverage error. By using the results of the 1971 Post Enumeration Check and by applying selected analytical techniques to the age-sex data, the census distributions for 1961 and 1971 were adjusted for possible age misreporting and net coverage error. The estimated net (percent) underenumeration for the total population under age 10, by sex, in 1961 and 1971 is shown below.

Year and sex	All ages	Under age 10
1961		
Both sexes	2.8	3.3
Male	3.7	5.5
Female	1.8	0.9
1971		
Both sexes	2.7	2.2
Male	3.3	3.8
Female	2.0	0.5

India has had a compulsory civil registration system for the registration of births and deaths since 1969. The vital rates derived from the civil registration system are considered deficient, with estimates in 1970 of underregistration of both births and deaths of over 50 percent (see India Office of the Registrar General, 1970, p. 12). Data for vital events have also been collected in various rounds of the National Sample Survey but are considered to be of lower quality than data from the Sample Registration System (see Chan, 1977, pp. 6-7). Birth and death data from the Sample Registration System for 1969 to 1975 were used as the base for estimating vital rates in this profile (see Lingner and Wells, 1973 for a description of the Sample Registration System). The information from the Sample Registration System was evaluated and adjusted whenever necessary. All fertility and mortality data from the Sample Registration System were assumed to apply to all areas of present-day India.

Data presented on the 1971 labor force in tables 16 through 19 must be used with caution if any comparisons to the 1961 labor force are made. Changes in definition in 1971 may have produced a downward bias among persons counted in the labor force, especially for females.

The user should recognize that in many instances, although the estimates are the best that can be provided on the basis of available information, they are only tentative and new observations may well lead to different conclusions. The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained in the Population Division. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Population Division for further details as well as to offer comments.

Glossary

(Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile)

Active users. Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

Age pattern of fertility. The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population).

Age-specific marital fertility rate. The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

Birth rate. The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

Cohort. A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as the same year of birth or marriage.

Component method. A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are made concerning the future fertility, mortality and migration rates of the population.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Death rate. The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude death rate.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married, the widowed, and divorced or separated.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The annual increase or decrease to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems, may include clients changing from one service organization to another; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year; as well as clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time.

Rate of natural increase. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the midyear population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth.

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, divided by 1,000.

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index. An index developed by the United Nations to measure irregularities in age distributions in 5-year age groups. Index values of less than 20 usually describe "reasonably reliable" age distributions, values between 20 and 40 "fairly unreliable" age distributions, and values over 40 "quite unreliable" age distributions. The United Nations states that although high test scores may reflect actual irregularities in the age data caused by past demographic fluctuations or international migrations, usually, to a larger extent, they reflect errors in the age data.

Table 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF MIDYEAR POPULATION: 1950 TO 1978

(In thousands)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Year	Population
ESTIMATES		ESTIMATES--Con.		PROJECTIONS	
1950.....	369,880	1960.....	445,857	1971.....	566,180
1951.....	376,222	1961.....	454,946	1972.....	578,712
1952.....	382,871	1962.....	464,230	1973.....	591,328
1953.....	389,813	1963.....	473,850	1974.....	603,797
1954.....	397,016	1964.....	484,027		
		1965.....	494,882	1975.....	616,551
1955.....	404,478	1966.....	506,005	1976.....	629,760
1956.....	412,204	1967.....	517,457	1977.....	643,040
1957.....	420,207	1968.....	529,200	1978.....	656,382
1958.....	428,486	1969.....	541,296		
1959.....	437,037	1970.....	553,619		

Source: The 1950 to 1970 estimates are based on the results of the 1961 and 1971 population censuses of India, adjusted for net underenumeration of 2.8 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, and estimated growth trends for the period. The March 1, 1961 and April 1, 1971 census populations were 439,234,771 and 548,159,652, respectively (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, table A-II). The adjusted figures for the same dates were 451,885,000 and 563,214,000, respectively.

The 1971 population census was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census as follows: (a) net omission rates, by age and sex, from the India Post Enumeration Check (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, pp. 33-36) were applied to the one-percent sample tabulation, by age and sex (United Nations, 1974, table 6), resulting in a 1.6 percent adjustment for net omissions; (b) estimated fertility and mortality trends between 1961 and 1971 were considered (see tables 3 and 4); and, (c) a cohort analysis of the 1961 and 1971 censuses, by age and sex, was made assuming certain trends of the sex ratios in each age cohort during the 10-year period. The adjusted 1961 census distribution was obtained by reverse surviving the adjusted 1971 age-sex distribution. For 1951 the total population was derived by accepting the adjusted 1961 midyear population and employing an estimated intercensal growth rate of 1.9 percent as accepted from the India Office of the Registrar General (no date, p. i) and Visaria (1969, p. 111). See appendix table A-4. The estimated figure for 1951 implies a net underenumeration of 3.6 percent. The March 1, 1951 census population was 361,088,090 (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, table A-II).

Boundary changes between the 1951 and 1971 censuses were taken into account following official population allocations reported in India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, table A-II. All population estimates and projections used in the above table include all areas of present-day India including the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir and the state of Sikkim which was admitted as the 22nd state of the Indian Union in May 1975.

The midyear 1971 population figure was obtained by shifting the adjusted census population (April 1, 1971) forward three months at an annual rate of 2.2 percent and assuming the same age and sex structure. The 1972 to 1978 population figures were projected by the component method using the midyear 1971 population as the base. The midyear 1971 population was annually projected from 1972 to 1975 using official crude birth rates from the Sample Registration System adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see table 3) and estimated trends in age-specific survival ratios by sex (see mortality discussion below). Fertility assumptions for 1975 to 1978 and mortality and migration assumptions for 1971 to 1978 were as follows:

Fertility: The adjusted 1975 crude birth rate was applied to the 1975 estimated midyear population to estimate total births for 1975. The 1975 pattern of age-specific fertility rates was assumed to be the same as the pattern of the adjusted 1971 rates (see table 7). Based on the estimated births for 1975 and female population, by age, total and age-specific fertility rates were derived (see appendix table A-2). The total fertility rate of 5.30 in 1975 was assumed to decrease to 4.95 in 1978. This rate was obtained by assuming that the same average annual rate of decline implied between the average of the 1971 and 1972 total fertility rates (TFR's) and the average of the 1973, 1974, and 1975 TFR's continued during the 1975 to 1978 period.

Table 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF MIDYEAR POPULATION: 1950 TO 1978—Continued

Source--Continued

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth was assumed to increase from 49 years to 50 years for males and from 47 years to 50 years for females from 1971 to 1978. The 1978 levels were obtained: (a) by considering trends in estimated life expectancies for the intercensal periods 1941-51 and 1951-61 (Visaria, 1969); (b) by considering the 1969 mortality data from the Sample Registration System (India Office of the Registrar General, 1972a) and preparing life tables from these data (for discussion see tables 4 and 5); and (c) by estimating an improvement in the life expectancy at birth for both sexes from 1969 to 1978 of 0.3 years per calendar year. Male life expectancy was assumed to increase at a slightly slower pace than female life expectancy (see appendix table A-7).

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil during the projection period.

Table 2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1971 AND MIDYEAR 1978

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, April 1971 ^{1 2}			Projected population, midyear 1978 ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	563,214	293,739	269,474	656,382	342,080	314,302
0 to 4 years.....	89,908	46,521	43,387	95,164	49,083	46,081
5 to 9 years.....	75,766	39,554	36,212	85,402	44,444	40,957
10 to 14 years.....	67,214	35,124	32,091	78,046	40,795	37,251
15 to 19 years.....	57,906	30,306	27,600	69,384	36,323	33,061
20 to 24 years.....	48,629	25,506	23,123	60,743	31,853	28,891
25 to 29 years.....	41,457	21,809	19,648	51,106	26,913	24,192
30 to 34 years.....	36,159	19,055	17,104	42,975	22,713	20,263
35 to 39 years.....	32,179	16,986	15,193	37,041	19,603	17,438
40 to 44 years.....	27,980	14,782	13,198	32,501	17,166	15,335
45 to 49 years.....	23,577	12,392	11,184	28,209	14,817	13,393
50 to 54 years.....	19,431	10,134	9,297	23,445	12,183	11,262
55 to 59 years.....	15,195	7,844	7,351	18,709	9,592	9,117
60 to 64 years.....	11,297	5,726	5,570	14,036	7,093	6,942
65 to 69 years.....	7,739	3,846	3,893	9,569	4,744	4,825
70 to 74 years.....	4,635	2,246	2,389	5,776	2,791	2,985
75 to 79 years.....	1,882	890	993	2,832	1,324	1,508
80 years and over.....	2,260	1,018	1,242	1,444	643	801

¹Population refers to all areas of present-day India.

²For unadjusted census figures see appendix table A-1.

Source: See note to table 1.

Table 3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED VITAL RATES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1951 TO 1978

Year	Births per 1,000 pop- ulation	Deaths per 1,000 pop- ulation	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
1951-61 ¹	42-45	23-26	1.9	1.9
1961-71 ¹	40-43	18-21	2.2	2.2
1971.....	39	17	2.2	2.2
1972.....	38	(²)	(²)	(²)
1973.....	37	(²)	(²)	(²)
1974.....	36	(²)	(²)	(²)
1975.....	37	(²)	(²)	(²)
1978.....	34-36	15	1.9-2.1	1.9-2.1

¹For discussion of vital rates for the periods prior to 1971 see appendix table A-4.

²See appendix table A-5 for crude death rates, rates of natural increase, and growth rates consistent with the component projections discussed in table 1.

Source: Crude birth rates for 1971, 1972, and 1974 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on official estimated rates for all-India from the Sample Registration System (India Registrar General, 1976) inflated by 5 percent (as recommended by India Registrar General, 1974, p. 7 and India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1974c, p. 120). The average annual rate of change between the adjusted 1972 and 1974 estimated crude birth rates was used to estimate the 1973 crude birth rate. Official urban and rural crude birth rates for 1975 from the Sample Registration System as reported by Chari (1977, table 1) were combined at the U.S. Bureau of the Census using a 1 to 4 ratio, respectively, and the resulting combined rate was inflated by 5 percent. The 1971 crude death rate was calculated using the 1971 midyear population distribution and age-specific central death rates from the 1971 estimated life tables (see appendix table A-6).

The range in vital rates for 1978 is implied by alternate component population projections. These alternate projections assume three different levels of the total fertility rate (TFR) in 1978. The 1978 TFR's were obtained by considering the trend in the TFR from 1971 to 1975 (see appendix table A-2) as follows. An annual rate of decline of the TFR (of 2.3 percent) was calculated from a) the average TFR for 1971 and 1972; and b) the average TFR for 1973, 1974 and 1975. The lower bound TFR for 1978 (4.78) was obtained by applying this annual rate of decline (2.3 percent) to the 1974 TFR (5.24). The intermediate TFR for 1978 (4.95) was obtained by applying the same annual rate of decline (2.3 percent) to the 1975 TFR (5.30). The upper bound TFR for 1978 (5.12) was then obtained by assuming the same absolute difference between the lower and intermediate TFR's in 1978 as between the intermediate and high series TFR's in 1978. Considering past trends and allowing for annual fluctuations in fertility, it is considered that these assumptions present a reasonable range within which the actual fertility level may fall.

For mortality and migration assumptions, see table 1. A crude birth rate of 35, a crude death rate of 15, and a growth rate of 2.0 for 1978 are consistent with the projection series in table 1.

Rates of natural increase were calculated from crude birth and death rates. Growth rates are the same as the rates of natural increase indicating that net international migration was not significant.

Table 4. ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: 1969

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1969.....	134	47

Source: Data were calculated from empirical life tables generated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on age-sex-specific death rates by urban and rural residence for 1969 from the Sample Registration System (India Office of the Registrar General, 1972a, table 20a). These rates were graphically smoothed and adjusted to be broadly consistent with expected age patterns of mortality. The mortality patterns shown by 1965 data from the National Sample Survey (India Cabinet Secretariat, no date, table 11) were used as an additional guideline during the adjustment process. The adjusted age-sex-specific death rates were used to generate life tables for 1969, by sex, for all-India (see table 5).

The infant mortality rate was calculated by using q_0 values from the male and female life tables and a sex ratio at birth of 1.05.

Table 5. ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE VALUES, BY SEX: 1969

Age interval (x to x+n)	Annual number of deaths per 1,000 persons occurring between age x and age x + n $(1000 \frac{m}{n} x)$	In stationary population		Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x (e_x)
		Number of persons living at exact age x (l_x)	Number of persons living between age x and age x + n (nL_x)	
MALE				
Under 1 year.....	143.3	100,000	91,238	48.2
1 to 4 years.....	25.2	86,922	325,098	54.4
5 to 9 years.....	5.4	78,737	384,228	55.9
10 to 14 years.....	2.3	76,652	380,827	52.4
15 to 19 years.....	2.9	75,761	376,107	48.0
20 to 24 years.....	3.3	74,654	370,244	43.7
25 to 29 years.....	3.5	73,430	363,999	39.4
30 to 34 years.....	3.9	72,156	357,402	35.0
35 to 39 years.....	5.2	70,759	349,472	30.7
40 to 44 years.....	7.8	68,926	338,515	26.4
45 to 49 years.....	13.2	66,279	321,380	22.4
50 to 54 years.....	18.4	62,037	297,162	18.7
55 to 59 years.....	28.1	56,561	265,048	15.3
60 to 64 years.....	42.6	49,125	222,671	12.2
65 to 69 years.....	64.2	39,648	171,201	9.5
70 to 74 years.....	101.1	28,660	114,137	7.2
75 to 79 years.....	160.4	17,118	59,279	5.3
80 years and over.....	238.1	7,610	31,966	4.2
FEMALE				
Under 1 year.....	152.1	100,000	91,005	46.7
1 to 4 years.....	31.1	86,161	317,396	53.1
5 to 9 years.....	7.2	76,292	370,105	55.8
10 to 14 years.....	2.6	73,645	365,559	52.8
15 to 19 years.....	3.8	72,684	360,150	48.5
20 to 24 years.....	4.9	71,312	352,362	44.4
25 to 29 years.....	5.6	69,588	343,203	40.4
30 to 34 years.....	5.9	67,673	333,440	36.5
35 to 39 years.....	6.3	65,694	323,470	32.5
40 to 44 years.....	7.3	63,669	312,817	28.5
45 to 49 years.....	9.1	61,399	300,453	24.4
50 to 54 years.....	12.9	58,666	284,734	20.4
55 to 59 years.....	21.1	54,994	262,004	16.6
60 to 64 years.....	34.1	49,462	228,761	13.2
65 to 69 years.....	55.7	41,651	183,463	10.2
70 to 74 years.....	89.6	31,426	128,406	7.6
75 to 79 years.....	148.2	19,924	70,007	5.6
80 years and over.....	231.4	9,550	41,276	4.3

Source: See Table 4 for detailed notes.

Table 6. PROJECTED NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE: 1971, AND 1975 TO 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women, 15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
1971.....	127,719	27,746	23,245	19,751	17,194	15,273	13,267	11,243
1975.....	141,553	31,039	26,374	22,016	18,760	16,398	14,507	12,459
1976.....	145,167	31,755	27,206	22,701	19,226	16,721	14,789	12,769
1977.....	148,836	32,419	28,051	23,429	19,725	17,067	15,063	13,082
1978.....	152,573	33,061	28,891	24,192	20,263	17,438	15,335	13,393
1979.....	156,401	33,722	29,702	24,982	20,845	17,838	15,617	13,696
1980.....	160,332	34,427	30,470	25,788	21,475	18,269	15,197	13,987
1981.....	164,365	35,184	31,182	26,612	22,152	18,731	16,238	14,266
1982.....	168,487	35,978	31,845	27,449	22,872	19,225	16,581	14,536
1983.....	172,683	36,774	32,487	28,282	23,628	19,758	16,949	14,806
1984.....	176,936	37,528	33,147	29,087	24,409	20,334	17,345	15,086
1985.....	181,228	38,207	33,851	29,851	25,207	20,957	17,772	15,383

Source: Projection based on the 1971 adjusted census population see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women was assumed to increase from 47 years in 1971 to 52 years in 1985.

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil.

Table 7. ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND SELECTED DERIVED MEASURES: 1971

Age	Births per 1,000 women	Derived measures	1971
15 to 19 years.....	95	Total fertility rate	
20 to 24 years.....	265	per woman.....	5.67
25 to 29 years.....	271	Gross reproduction rate	
30 to 34 years.....	229	per woman.....	2.77
35 to 39 years.....	159	Net reproduction rate	
40 to 44 years.....	78	per woman.....	1.90
45 to 49 years.....	37	Sex ratio at birth.....	1.05

Source: Total and age-specific fertility rates for 1971 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the 1971 crude birth rate (see table 3), and 1969 age-specific fertility rates, by urban and rural residence, from the Sample Registration System reported in India Office of the Registrar General, 1972a, tables 7 and 28 (see appendix table A-3). The urban and rural rates were weighted by the urban and rural proportions of the female population, by age, in the 1971 census and combined. The pattern of the combined rates for 1969 was assumed to apply to 1971. The combined rates were then inflated to achieve an estimated crude birth rate of 39 per thousand for 1971 (for discussion of 1971 crude birth rate, see table 3). The age-specific fertility rates and selected derived measures as shown above were assumed to apply to all-India even though all areas of present-day India were not included in the Sample Registration System in 1969. For a discussion of the 1969 rates as reported and of rates from a Fertility Survey conducted in 1971-72, see appendix table A-3.

The sex ratio at birth was assumed to be 1.05 based on estimates by other investigators (India Office of the Registrar General, 1972b, pp. 15-16 and Visaria, 1969, p. 108).

The gross reproduction rate was based on the total fertility rate and the sex ratio at birth.

The net reproduction rate was calculated using the estimated age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth, and L_x values for females from a 1971 life table calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see appendix table A-6).

**Table 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL BIRTHS,
BY ORDER OF BIRTH: 1969**

Birth order	Percent ¹
All orders.....	100.0
1st birth.....	20.5
2nd birth.....	18.1
3rd birth.....	16.4
4th birth.....	14.5
5th birth.....	11.6
6th birth.....	8.2
7th birth.....	5.3
8th birth.....	2.8
9th birth.....	1.5
10th birth and over.....	1.1
Median birth order.....	3.2

¹The base of the percentages is the number of births of known order.

Note: These data relate only to the rural areas of States which were included in the Sample Registration System in 1969.

Source: India Office of the Registrar General, 1972a, table 12.

Table 9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN, AGES 10 TO 49 YEARS, BY MARITAL STATUS: 1971

Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified status
All women, 10 to 49 years..	100.0	26.8	68.3	4.3	0.6	0.1
10 to 14 years.....	100.0	88.2	11.5	0.1	(Z)	0.1
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	43.7	55.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	9.5	88.8	0.9	0.7	0.1
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	2.3	95.0	1.9	0.8	0.1
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	1.0	94.1	4.1	0.8	(Z)
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	0.8	91.3	7.0	0.8	(Z)
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	0.6	84.2	14.4	0.8	(Z)
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	0.5	78.0	20.6	0.8	(Z)

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on ten-percent rural and twenty-percent urban sample of India census returns for all states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. The data for these states and all union territories were based on a complete count of census returns. Reported in India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1977, table C-II.

**Table 10. MEASURES OF AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR
WOMEN: 1971 AND 1976**

Minimum legal age at marriage	
1971.....	15 years
1976.....	18 years
Age by which 25 percent have ever married, 1971.....	14 years
Age by which 50 percent have ever married, 1971.....	17 years
Age by which 75 percent have ever married, 1971.....	20 years

Source: The legal age at marriage for 1971 and the revised legal age for 1976 are reported in World Health Organization, 1976, p. 6.

Percent of women ever married derived from ten-percent rural and twenty-percent urban sample of India census returns for all states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. The data for these states and all union territories were based on a complete count of census returns. Reported in India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1977, table C-II.

**Table 11. NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS OF CONTRACEPTION, BY METHOD, FOR
SELECTED YEARS: 1956 TO 1976**

(In thousands. Excludes Sikkim)

Method	January 1956 to December 1964	January 1965 to March 1970	Fiscal year ¹						
			1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total.....	855	9,840	1,804	2,685	3,515	1,372	² 1,895	3,518	8,981
Oral contraceptives....	-	³ 26	13	20	14	13	(NA)	29	37
IUD's.....	-	3,329	471	478	355	372	443	607	563
Sterilizations.....	855	6,485	1,320	2,187	3,122	942	1,354	2,668	8,106
Male.....	563	5,449	870	1,620	2,613	403	612	1,438	6,087
Female.....	292	1,036	450	567	509	539	742	1,230	2,019
Abortions ⁴	-	-	-	-	24	45	98	214	275

- Represents zero.
NA Data not available.

¹Fiscal year begins April 1 of year designated and ends March 31 of following year.

²Excludes data on oral contraceptives.

³Data are for 1967, 1968, and 1969.

⁴Acceptors refers to the number of reported abortions performed during the fiscal year. " 'Medical Termination' of pregnancy is offered in government Family Hospitals and approved institutions as a health care measure for reducing maternal mortality and morbidity from illegal abortions, not for demographic reasons" (Nortman and Hofstatter, 1978, p. 57).

Source: IUD's and sterilizations:

January 1956 to March 1970-India Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Department of Family Planning, 1972, tables D-1 through D-5.

1970 and 1971-U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975, p. 30.

1972 to 1976-Nortman and Hofstatter, 1978, table 16.

Oral contraceptives:

1967 to 1970-Nortman, 1972, table 13.

1971 to 1973-Nortman and Hofstatter, 1976, table 16.

1975 and 1976-Nortman and Hofstatter, 1978, table 16.

Abortions:

1972 to 1976-Nortman and Hofstatter, 1978, table 16.

**Table 12. ACTIVE USERS AND USERS AS A PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN, AGES 15 TO 49
YEARS, BY METHOD: 1972 TO 1977**

(In thousands. Excludes Sikkim)

Method	Number ¹						Percent of married women 1977
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
All methods....	12,928	13,861	15,701	15,883	17,554	25,371	20.8
IUD's.....	1,552	1,462	1,369	1,361	1,446	1,671	1.4
Sterilizations.....	9,142	10,346	11,825	12,320	13,533	21,925	17.9
Other ²	2,234	2,053	2,507	2,202	2,575	1,775	1.5

¹Data for 1972 to 1976 are for January 1. Data for 1977 are for March 31.

²Includes users of oral contraceptives.

Source: Data for 1972 and 1973 are from Nortman, 1973, table 16; for 1974, from Nortman, 1974, table 22; for 1975, from Nortman, 1975, table 22; for 1976, from Nortman and Hofstatter, 1976, table 23; and for 1977, from Nortman and Hofstatter, 1978, table 23. Married women for 1977 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of women, ages 15 to 49, who were married in 1971 (table 9) to the projected number of total women in the same ages for 1977 (table 6). Adjustments were made to reflect the exclusion of the population of Sikkim.

Table 13. PERCENT LITERATE, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX: 1971

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over...	34.1	47.7	19.4
15 to 24 years.....	48.2	62.1	33.3
25 to 34 years.....	34.8	50.1	19.3
35 years and over.....	25.2	38.0	10.7

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The test for reading was the ability to read a portion of the instruction booklet for enumerators; for writing, the ability to write a simple letter (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1974b, p. xxiii).

Source: Based on ten-percent rural and twenty-percent urban sample of India census returns for all states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. The data for these states and all union territories were based on a complete count of census returns. Reported in India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1977, table C-III, part A.

Table 14. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 5 TO 19 YEARS, ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX: 1967

(Excludes Sikkim)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 5 to 19 years.....	39.4	50.3	27.9
5 to 9 years.....	60.8	73.4	47.4
10 to 14 years.....	39.1	52.7	24.8
15 to 19 years.....	11.4	16.8	5.7

Note: Enrollment is defined as attendance in public schools at the primary and secondary level of education.

Source: Based on data for India reported in United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1974, table 3.5.

Table 15. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, WHO HAVE COMPLETED SCHOOL, BY LEVEL AND SEX: 1971

Age	Percent who have completed at least--											
	Primary school			Middle school			Matriculation or higher secondary level			Graduate level and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over.	26.4	37.2	14.7	14.5	21.3	7.1	6.8	10.3	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.4
15 to 24 years.....	40.9	53.6	27.4	25.7	35.5	15.1	11.1	15.6	6.4	1.0	1.2	0.7
25 to 34 years.....	26.9	39.4	14.4	15.0	23.4	6.5	8.1	13.1	3.1	1.7	2.7	0.7
35 years and over.....	17.3	26.4	7.1	7.5	12.0	2.4	3.6	5.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.2

Note: Primary education is defined as the first four or five years of school depending on the school system of the State in which the respondent lived. Middle school is three or four years of school following the primary level and implies that seven to nine years of school have been completed. Matriculation or higher secondary level varies from about two to four years and includes those persons who terminate their schooling and those who prepare for university studies. This category also includes those persons who have received non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates not equal to a degree. Graduate level and above includes persons who have received the first or advanced degrees in universities.

Source: Based on ten-percent rural and twenty-percent urban sample of India census returns for all states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. The data for these states and all union territories were based on a complete count of census returns. Reported in India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1977, table C-III, part A.

Table 16. PERCENT OF POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY AGE AND SEX: 1971

(Excludes Sikkim)

Age	Male	Female
Total, 10 years and over.	74.1	16.9
10 to 14 years.....	21.8	8.9
15 to 19 years.....	55.2	15.5
20 to 24 years.....	81.3	17.8
25 to 29 years.....	94.2	19.7
30 to 39 years.....	97.1	21.4
40 to 49 years.....	97.1	22.4
50 to 59 years.....	94.0	19.4
60 years and over.....	73.8	10.5

Note: The economically active population comprises those persons who, during the week prior to the census enumeration, engaged in productive work as their main activity. It includes apprentices and persons who normally work but had been absent on account of illness, holiday, etc., but excludes persons who engage primarily in household duties, and persons who receive income from rent or pensions if they do not actively work for such income. This definition differs from that used in the 1961 census. Therefore, comparisons over time may not be meaningful. This is especially true for women since they are more likely than men to have been counted as economically active in 1961 but not counted in 1971. The 1961 census did not use the concept of main activity and included all persons engaged in economic activity during the reference period even if productive work was the person's secondary activity. Differences also exist in the determination of economically active between the 1961 and 1971 censuses with respect to the reference period used.

Source: Based on one-percent sample of India census returns reported in India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1972b, table B-I, part A, and India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1972a.

Table 17. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY: 1971

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. Excludes Sikkim)

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
PERCENT¹			
All industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing..	72.5	70.3	83.1
Mining and quarrying.....	0.5	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing (including repair services)....	9.5	10.0	7.1
Construction.....	1.2	1.4	0.7
Electricity, gas, and water.....	0.3	0.4	(Z)
Transport, storage, and communication.....	2.5	2.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels.....	4.9	5.6	1.7
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services.....	0.7	0.8	0.1
Community, social, and personal services (excluding repair services).....	7.8	8.1	6.5
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers.....	179,158	148,047	31,111
Workers not classified by industry.....	1,215	1,028	187
Total labor force.....	180,373	149,075	31,298

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Note: The 1971 census definition of economically active differs from that used in 1961 (see note to table 16).

Source: Based on one-percent sample of India census returns reported in International Labour Office, 1976, table 2A.

Table 18. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1971

(Figures may not add to Totals due to rounding. Excludes Sikkim)

Occupation	Both sexes		
	Male	Female	
PERCENT ¹			
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.....	2.8	2.8	2.9
Administrative and managerial workers.....	0.7	0.8	0.1
Clerical and related workers.....	3.1	3.6	0.7
Sales workers.....	4.4	5.0	1.6
Service workers.....	3.3	3.3	3.2
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen, hunters, and cultivators.....	75.2	72.8	86.5
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and laborers.....	10.5	11.6	5.1
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers.....	172,774	142,905	29,868
Workers not classified by occupation.....	7,600	6,170	1,430
Total labor force.....	180,373	149,075	31,298

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Note: The 1971 census definition of economically active differs from that used in 1961 (see note to table 16).

Source: Based on one-percent sample of India census returns reported in International Labour Office, 1976, table 2B.

Table 19. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND STATUS: 1971

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. Excludes Sikkim)

Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
PERCENT ¹						
Total labor force.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.....	1.1	33.2	1.3	33.7	0.6	29.4
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	1.6	57.5	1.5	58.3	2.0	51.4
Family workers.....	0.6	9.3	0.6	8.1	0.4	19.2
Cultivators and agricultural laborers.....	96.7	-	96.6	-	97.0	-
NUMBER (in thousands)						
Total classified workers ²	129,963	49,195	104,119	43,928	25,844	5,267

- Represents zero.

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.²Excludes 1,028,000 males and 187,100 females whose activities were not adequately described.

Note: The 1971 census definition of economically active differs from that used in 1961 (see note to table 16).

Source: Based on one-percent sample of India census returns reported in International Labour Office, 1976, table 2A.

**Table 20. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS: 1970**

(Figures do not add to total due to rounding)

Persons per household	Percent
All households.....	100.0
1 person.....	5.5
2 persons.....	8.9
3 persons.....	11.3
4 persons.....	14.1
5 persons.....	15.0
6 persons and over.....	45.3
OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEASURES	
Number of households.....	97,092,830
Mean number of persons per household.....	5.6
Median number of persons per household.....	5.2

Note: A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. Data are based on a twenty-per-cent sample of census houses from the houselist which was developed and canvassed six months to a year in advance of the main 1971 census enumeration (reference date March 1, 1970). All households in the sample houses were included. Data exclude institutional and "houseless" households.

Source: India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1974a, table H-IV.

Table 21. SELECTED URBAN MEASURES: 1971

(Excludes Sikkim)

Urban areas ¹ :	
Population	109,094,309
Percent of country's total population.....	19.9
Cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more:	
Number of cities.....	151
Population.....	53,380,841
Percent of country's total population.....	9.7
Towns and cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more:	
Number of towns and cities.....	1,022
Population.....	88,039 834
Percent of country's total population.....	16.1

¹Urban areas are defined as follows:

(a) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment, or notified town areas; or (b) all other places which satisfied the following criteria, (i) a minimum population of 5,000, (ii) a minimum of three-quarters of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural activities, and (iii) a density of at least 400 persons per square kilometer. The Census Directors were given discretion, in consultation with the state government, to include some places that did not meet the above criteria but had other distinct "urban characteristics" and to exclude some places which may have met the criteria but did not have "urban characteristics" (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, p. 3).

Source: India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, pp. 181-182.

Table 22. STATE OR UNION TERRITORY POPULATION, GROWTH RATES, AND MIGRATION DATA

State or Union Territory	1961 population (in thousands)	1971 population (in thousands)	1971 population born outside state or union territory (percent) ¹	Annual growth rate 1961 to 1971 (percent)
STATES				
Andhra Pradesh.....	35,984	43,361	1.7	1.9
Assam.....	(²)	14,943	10.3	(²)
Bihar.....	46,436	55,978	2.0	1.9
Gujarat.....	20,633	26,577	3.5	2.5
Haryana.....	(³)	9,961	14.0	(³)
Himachal Pradesh.....	(³)	3,432	5.5	(³)
Jammu and Kashmir.....	3,561	4,592	2.4	2.5
Kerala.....	16,904	21,278	1.3	2.3
Madhya Pradesh.....	32,372	41,495	5.1	2.5
Maharashtra.....	39,554	50,050	7.0	2.3
Manipur.....	780	1,072	3.7	3.2
Meghalaya.....	(²)	1,009	10.5	(²)
Mysore (renamed Karnataka).....	23,587	29,167	4.0	2.1
Nagaland.....	369	516	9.7	3.3
Orissa.....	17,549	21,912	2.9	2.2
Punjab.....	(³)	13,476	12.7	(³)
Rajasthan.....	20,156	25,703	4.1	2.4
Sikkim (statehood May 1975).....	162	205	NA)	2.3
Tamil Nadu.....	33,687	41,154	2.3	2.0
Tripura.....	1,142	1,549	35.7	3.0
Uttar Pradesh.....	73,746	88,012	1.9	1.8
West Bengal.....	34,926	43,946	11.0	2.3
UNION TERRITORIES				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	64	115	50.3	5.9
Arunachal Pradesh.....	39	468	13.0	24.8
Chandigarh.....	(³)	248	74.2	(³)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli.....	58	74	16.9	2.4
Delhi.....	2,659	4,047	47.3	4.2
Goa, Daman and Diu.....	627	858	12.6	3.1
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (renamed Lakshadweep).....	24	32	5.1	2.7
Pondicherry.....	369	471	22.7	2.4

NA Data not available.

¹Figures based on one-percent sample of census returns.

²Assam and Meghalaya were the single State of Assam in 1961 with a population of 11,872,900. The comparable figure for 1971 including the combined areas of Assam and Meghalaya would be 15,952,300. The annual growth rate 1961-71 would be 2.9 percent and the population born outside Assam and Meghalaya combined would be 10.3 percent.

³The State of Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh are newly designated areas and were not shown in the 1961 census as distinct areas. The State of Punjab in 1961 consisted of the areas presently designated as the Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, and part of Himachal Pradesh.

Source: India Office of the Registrar General, 1974, appendix B, pp. 10-154.

**Table 23. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY
COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1971**

Country of birth	Number of persons
All countries.....	5,979,500
Pakistan and Bangladesh.....	8,113,100
Nepal.....	486,600
Burma.....	139,700
Malaysia.....	42,400
Sri Lanka.....	37,800
China.....	19,000
United Kingdom.....	9,500
Kenya.....	6,700
Union of South Africa.....	6,700
United States.....	4,300
All other countries.....	113,700
Foreign-born population as percent of total population.....	1.6

Source: Figures from special tabulations based on one-percent sample of census returns as reported in India Office of the Registrar General, 1974, appendix B, pp. 8-9.

Table 24. SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ITEMS

Item	Year	Number or rate
Total area ¹	1972	328,759,000 hectares
Agricultural area ²	1972	178,185,000 hectares
Daily newspaper circulation ³	1974	16 per 1,000 population
Radio receivers ³	1974	25 per 1,000 population
Television receivers ³	1974	0.5 per 1,000 population

¹Includes Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined, and the 1972 total area of Sikkim of 711,000 hectares.

²Includes arable land, land under permanent crops, and permanent meadows and pastures. India reports 178,110,000 hectares of agricultural area. A Food and Agriculture Organization estimate for Sikkim is 75,000 hectares.

³Data relate to India, excluding Sikkim.

Source: Total area and agricultural area from Food and Agriculture Organization, 1976, table 1. Other items from United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1976, tables 12.1, 15.2, and 16.2.

Appendix

Table A-1. CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1971

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	One-percent sample (excludes Sikkim) ¹			Ten-percent rural and twenty- percent urban sample (includes Sikkim) ²		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	547,950	283,937	264,013	548,160	284,049	264,110
0 to 4 years.....	79,107	40,065	39,042	79,560	40,204	39,356
5 to 9 years.....	82,870	42,714	40,156	82,007	42,211	39,796
10 to 14 years.....	68,277	36,091	32,186	68,768	36,493	32,275
15 to 19 years.....	47,447	25,211	22,236	47,468	25,222	22,246
20 to 24 years.....	43,082	21,563	21,520	43,101	21,573	21,528
25 to 29 years.....	40,799	20,327	20,472	40,820	20,339	20,481
30 to 34 years.....	36,164	18,275	17,889	36,188	18,321	17,867
35 to 39 years.....	32,893	17,265	15,629	32,898	17,236	15,662
40 to 44 years.....	28,363	15,102	13,261	28,288	15,058	13,230
45 to 49 years.....	22,792	12,413	10,379	22,885	12,468	10,417
50 to 54 years.....	20,690	11,203	9,487	20,531	11,116	9,415
55 to 59 years.....	12,655	6,782	5,874	12,828	6,876	5,952
60 to 64 years.....	14,334	7,442	6,892	14,374	7,485	6,889
65 to 69 years.....	6,821	3,554	3,267	7,001	3,644	3,357
70 to 74 years.....	5,911	3,071	2,840	5,879	3,035	2,844
75 to 79 years.....	2,248	1,156	1,092	2,246	1,151	1,094
80 years and over.....	3,378	1,647	1,731	3,200	1,559	1,641
Unknown.....	116	56	60	116	56	60

¹Figures are from the one-percent sample of census returns including data for the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir but excluding data for Sikkim.

²Figures are from the ten-percent rural and twenty-percent urban sample of India census returns for all states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. The data for these states and all union territories were based on a complete count of census returns.

Source: United Nations, 1974, table 6 and India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1977, table C-IV.

**Table A-2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES:
1971 TO 1975, AND 1978**

Age	Estimated					Projected 1978		
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	High series	Intermediate series	Low series
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)								
15 to 19 years.....	95	94	91	88	89	85	81	77
20 to 24 years.....	265	262	254	245	248	241	234	227
25 to 29 years.....	271	268	259	250	253	246	239	233
30 to 34 years.....	229	226	219	211	214	207	201	194
35 to 39 years.....	159	157	152	147	148	143	138	134
40 to 44 years.....	78	77	75	72	73	70	67	64
45 to 49 years.....	37	37	36	35	35	33	30	28
Total fertility rate per woman								
	5.67	5.60	5.43	5.24	5.30	5.12	4.95	4.78

Source: For 1971 and 1978, see notes for tables 1, 3, and 7. For 1972 through 1975, total and age-specific fertility rates were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the adjusted estimates of the crude birth rate (see table 3), the female midyear population by age, and the adjusted 1971 age-specific fertility rates.

Table A-3. REPORTED ESTIMATES OF TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES: 1969 AND 1971-72

Age	Sample Registration System 1969				Fertility Survey 1971-72			
	Births per 1,000 women		Births per 1,000 ever- married women		Births per 1,000 women		Births per 1,000 ever- married women	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Age-specific fertility rates per 1,000 women								
15 to 19 years.....	71	98	(NA)	140	52	98	221	212
20 to 24 years.....	245	262	(NA)	283	221	274	313	313
25 to 29 years.....	253	267	(NA)	283	247	283	284	303
30 to 34 years.....	213	226	(NA)	247	173	227	201	249
35 to 39 years.....	140	158	(NA)	181	108	151	124	170
40 to 44 years.....	70	77	(NA)	98	43	83	52	94
45 to 49 years.....	38	36	(NA)	50	13	33	16	32
Total fertility rate per woman								
	5.14	5.62	(NA)	6.40	4.29	5.74	6.05	6.86

NA Data not available.

Source: Age-specific fertility rates per 1,000 women by urban and rural residence for 1969 from Sample Registration data are reported as urban pooled estimates of urban data for 5 states and rural pooled estimates of rural data for 12 states (India Office of the Registrar General, 1972a, tables 7 and 28). Marital fertility data for rural areas only from the Sample Registration System (India Office of the Registrar General, 1972a, table 8) are reported as pooled estimates from 11 states using proportions of married females from the 1961 census.

The 1971-72 age-specific fertility rates (India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1976, table 4) are from the Fertility Survey conducted from July 1971 to June 1972 in a sub-sample of the units in the Sample Registration System. Fertility data refer to births occurring to ever-married women in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table A-4. ESTIMATED VITAL RATES FOR SELECTED PERIODS: 1951 TO 1971

Year and analyst	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population
1951		
Mukherjee.....	42-44	30-32
1951-61		
India Registrar General.....	42	23
Visaria.....	45	26
1961		
Mukherjee.....	43-45	25-27
1961-71		
India Registrar General.....	41	19
Adlakha and Kirk.....	40-42	18-20
Mukherjee.....	41-43	19-21

Source: Estimates of vital rates at the national level for periods before 1970 have of necessity been estimated from the age distributions of the decennial censuses by indirect methods in the absence of reliable registration or survey data for all-India (see India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1974c, pp. 9-19 and 35-39). Ranges in vital rates for 1951 and 1961, estimated by Mukherjee (1976, p. 221), were based on quasi-stable population analyses of census data from 1901 through 1961. Quasi-stable estimates of vital rates for the 1961-71 period made by Mukherjee (1976, p. 240) were based on data from the 1961 census and preliminary data from the 1971 one-percent census tabulations.

The official estimates for 1951-61 made by the India Office of the Registrar General (no date, p. i) were estimated using quasi-stable population analysis. The 1961-71 estimates prepared by the India Registrar General (1974, p. 7) are preliminary estimates based on 1961 census data and 1971 one-percent census tabulations using the reverse survival method.

Estimates by Visaria for 1951-61 (1969, p. 111) are quasi-stable estimates.

Adlakha and Kirk prepared estimates for 1961-71 (Adlakha and Kirk, 1974, p. 393) based on 1961 census data and 1971 one-percent census tabulations using reverse survival and forward survival methods.

Table A-5. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED CRUDE DEATH RATES, RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, AND GROWTH RATES: 1971 TO 1975, AND 1978

Year	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
ESTIMATED			
1971.....	17	2.2	2.2
PROJECTED			
1972.....	17	2.2	2.2
1973.....	16	2.1	2.1
1974.....	16	2.1	2.1
1975.....	16	2.1	2.1
1978.....	15	1.9-2.1	1.9-2.1

Source: For 1971, see note to table 3. Crude death rates for 1972 to 1978 are those pertaining to the population projection made at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see note to table 1 for assumptions). Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth rates (see table 3) and death rates and may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding. Growth rates are the same as rates of natural increase indicating that net international migration was not significant for these years.

Table A-6. ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE VALUES, BY SEX: 1971

Age interval (x to x+n)	Annual number of deaths per 1,000 persons occurring between age x and age x + n $\left(1000 \frac{m_x}{n}\right)$	In stationary population		Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x $\left(e_x\right)$
		Number of persons living at exact age x $\left(l_x\right)$	Number of persons living between age x and age x + n $\left(nL_x\right)$	
MALE				
Under 1 year.....	141.0	100,000	91,371	48.7
1 to 4 years.....	24.4	87,121	326,504	54.8
5 to 9 years.....	5.2	79,157	390,701	56.2
10 to 14 years.....	2.3	77,123	383,430	52.6
15 to 19 years.....	2.9	76,249	378,528	48.2
20 to 24 years.....	3.2	75,162	372,808	43.9
25 to 29 years.....	3.4	73,961	366,675	39.5
30 to 34 years.....	3.8	72,709	360,102	35.2
35 to 39 years.....	5.1	71,332	352,135	30.8
40 to 44 years.....	7.7	69,522	341,059	26.5
45 to 49 years.....	13.0	66,901	323,970	22.5
50 to 54 years.....	18.2	62,687	299,780	18.8
55 to 59 years.....	27.8	57,226	267,533	15.4
60 to 64 years.....	42.2	49,788	225,185	12.3
65 to 69 years.....	63.6	40,286	173,791	9.6
70 to 74 years.....	99.8	29,230	116,959	7.3
75 to 79 years.....	152.6	17,553	63,536	5.5
80 years and over.....	237.2	7,861	33,145	4.2
FEMALE				
Under 1 year.....	148.8	100,000	91,181	47.4
1 to 4 years.....	29.8	86,432	319,413	53.8
5 to 9 years.....	6.8	76,901	378,111	56.3
10 to 14 years.....	2.5	74,343	369,380	53.2
15 to 19 years.....	3.7	73,409	363,708	48.8
20 to 24 years.....	4.7	72,074	356,165	44.7
25 to 29 years.....	5.4	70,392	347,281	40.7
30 to 34 years.....	5.7	68,520	337,755	36.7
35 to 39 years.....	6.1	66,582	327,934	32.7
40 to 44 years.....	7.1	64,592	317,352	28.7
45 to 49 years.....	8.9	62,349	304,970	24.6
50 to 54 years.....	12.6	59,639	289,058	20.6
55 to 59 years.....	20.7	55,985	266,125	16.8
60 to 64 years.....	33.6	50,465	232,792	13.3
65 to 69 years.....	54.9	42,652	187,531	10.3
70 to 74 years.....	88.0	32,361	132,613	7.8
75 to 79 years.....	138.8	20,684	76,782	5.8
80 years and over.....	229.8	10,028	43,641	4.4

Source: Life expectancy at birth for both sexes combined was estimated by assuming an improvement of the 1969 life expectancy at birth of 0.3 years, per calendar year. Male life expectancy was assumed to increase at a slightly slower pace than female life expectancy (see appendix table A-7). These life table values were generated by assuming that the pattern of change in the mortality probabilities between the life tables for 1969 and 1971 was the same pattern of change as that implied by the Coale-Demeny south region life tables (Coale and Demeny, 1966) at equivalent levels of life expectancies at birth. Also, see table 1.

**Table A-7. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY SEX:
1969, 1971, AND 1978**

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
ESTIMATED			
1969.....	47.5	48.2	46.7
PROJECTED			
1971.....	48.1	48.7	47.4
1978.....	50.2	50.4	49.8

Source: See notes to tables 1, 4, and appendix table A-6.

Table A-8. CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, BY URBAN/RURAL AREAS: 1975

(Excludes Sikkim)

States and Union Territories	Total	Urban	Rural
All India.....	35.2	28.5	36.7
STATES			
Andhra Pradesh.....	34.9	30.1	35.9
Assam (including Meghalaya).....	30.1	23.7	30.7
Bihar.....	27.7	26.9	27.7
Gujarat.....	37.0	31.8	38.9
Haryana.....	38.0	29.7	39.7
Himachal Pradesh.....	32.7	20.6	33.5
Jammu and Kashmir.....	31.9	21.6	34.4
Karnataka (formerly Mysore).....	27.7	22.5	29.7
Kerala.....	28.0	27.5	28.1
Madhya Pradesh.....	40.3	32.6	41.7
Maharashtra.....	29.7	29.4	29.9
Manipur.....	24.5	18.7	25.3
Nagaland.....	(¹)	(¹)	19.5
Orissa.....	33.6	30.7	33.8
Punjab.....	31.8	29.2	32.5
Rajasthan.....	36.9	31.4	38.1
Tamil Nadu.....	30.7	25.9	32.7
Tripura.....	29.2	17.8	30.3
Uttar Pradesh.....	43.1	33.9	44.5
West Bengal.....	(NA)	24.2	(NA)
UNION TERRITORIES			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	36.7	23.4	39.0
Arunachal Pradesh.....	(¹)	(¹)	28.7
Chandigarh.....	36.4	36.5	35.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli.....	(¹)	(¹)	37.1
Delhi.....	27.0	25.4	39.6
Goa, Daman and Diu.....	23.4	19.3	24.8
Lakshadweep (formerly Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).....	(¹)	(¹)	40.1
Pondicherry.....	28.4	20.7	29.9

NA Although NA is not defined in the original source, it is assumed to stand for not available.

¹Information not provided.

Note: Figures are taken as published by Registrar General (see source). They were not adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by 5 percent as was done in table 3. Therefore, the total rate shown for India does not agree with the rate reported elsewhere (see table 3 for the adjusted rate and detailed note). India Registrar General, 1977 notes for this table that "There is no urban sample in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. Figures for ... 1975 for Bihar appear to be deficient and may be treated as provisional. These have not been included in the aggregated estimates for India. Figures for 1975 for Assam (including Meghalaya), Karnataka and Kerala may be treated as provisional."

Source: India Registrar General, 1977, table 1.

**Table A-9. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FOR SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS,
BY URBAN/RURAL AREAS: 1972**

(Excludes Sikkim)

Socioeconomic group and area	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
ALL WOMEN							
Religion							
Hindu							
Urban.....	52.6	223.7	244.0	164.5	94.8	40.2	11.3
Rural.....	96.5	272.7	281.2	221.7	148.9	76.8	35.4
Muslim							
Urban.....	54.9	212.6	250.3	221.4	150.1	61.9	28.8
Rural.....	108.5	301.0	284.3	279.1	161.3	84.3	23.5
Christian							
Urban ¹	46.0	178.4	226.2	149.2	96.3	15.6	-
Rural.....	36.4	243.1	248.3	167.0	91.1	67.5	18.9
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Religion							
Hindu							
Urban.....	216.9	312.0	279.5	181.6	112.8	48.2	14.0
Rural.....	206.5	309.8	299.8	242.8	168.1	92.4	35.6
Muslim							
Urban.....	229.7	300.7	311.5	254.3	174.1	77.1	31.6
Rural.....	219.6	358.3	308.1	299.4	184.0	130.6	35.1
Christian							
Urban ¹	155.4	323.8	275.3	176.8	161.2	48.5	-
Rural.....	248.1	291.6	279.6	199.2	128.2	97.8	9.6
Educational attainment ²							
Illiterate							
Urban.....	217.9	295.8	254.1	222.9	149.6	70.6	18.1
Rural.....	213.7	306.1	302.5	252.3	173.2	95.1	31.9
Literate but below matriculation							
Urban.....	227.4	329.5	285.8	168.9	94.4	24.2	10.0
Rural.....	228.0	350.7	314.9	227.7	145.9	88.2	65.0
Matriculation and above							
Urban.....	211.4	301.6	239.3	102.1	36.0	9.6	-
Rural.....	127.5	300.2	445.0	114.6	25.1	2.2	-
Per Capita monthly expenditure ³							
Below Rs. 20							
Urban ¹	309.0	355.4	340.4	347.6	315.9	174.5	57.0
Rural.....	236.8	327.1	331.3	271.2	183.6	129.2	44.0
Rs. 21-50							
Urban.....	226.1	343.2	313.5	216.3	147.1	64.4	19.3
Rural.....	204.7	317.7	302.0	250.3	172.0	89.8	31.1
Rs. 51-100							
Urban.....	201.6	253.4	206.5	126.5	58.8	15.6	1.7
Rural.....	186.2	258.5	264.3	234.1	138.3	69.9	16.4

- Represents zero.

¹Small sample size.

²The definitions of literacy and matriculation are not given in the source. Literacy is assumed to be defined as in the census (see note to table 12). Matriculation is assumed to be equivalent to a high school education.

³In 1972, 8,008 rupees (Rs.) were equivalent to one U.S. dollar. Expenditure group Rs. 101 and above is not shown due to inadequate observations.

Source: India Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1976, tables 6, 8, and 10.

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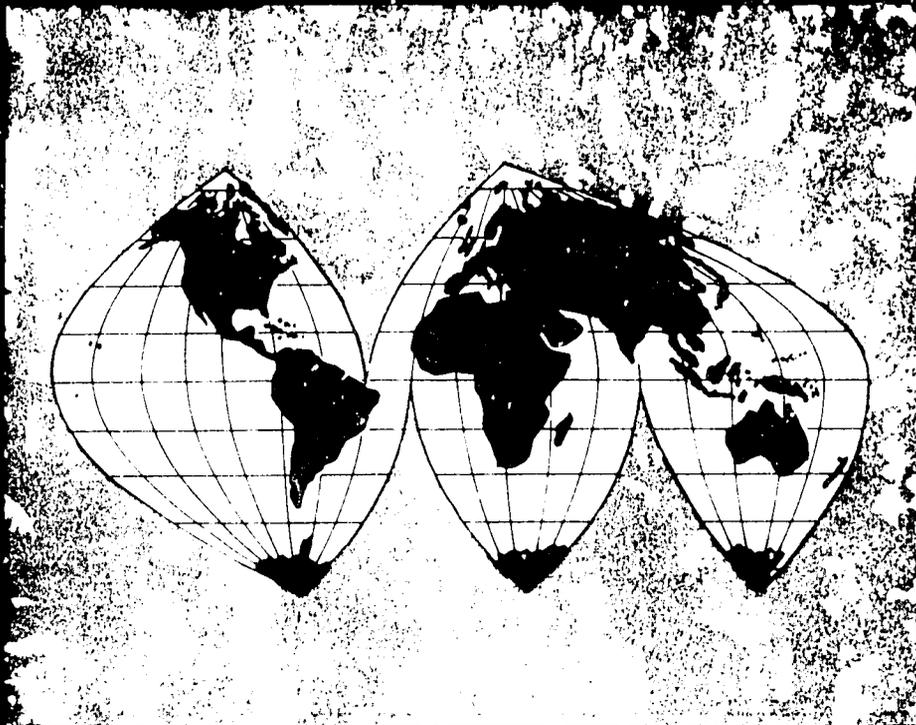
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