

# THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

FIFTEENTH ROUND : JULY 1959—JULY 1960

NUMBER 153

**DIFFERENTIAL BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY  
RATES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS**



सत्यमेव जयते



*Issued by:*

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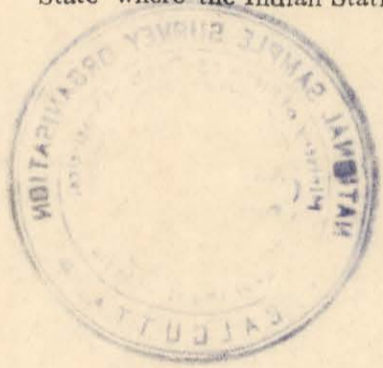
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DIFFERENTIAL BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN RURAL  
HOUSEHOLDS

*This report entitled 'Differential Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Rural Households, Fifteenth Round, July 1959-July 1960', was prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The views contained in the report are not necessarily those of the Government of India, 1961.\**

CHAPTER ONE  
INTRODUCTION

1.1. At the request of the Working Group on Vital and Health Statistics of the Planning Commission the data on births and deaths are being collected to furnish reliable estimates of birth, and death rates and of the rate of natural increase in the successive rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) since the fourteenth round (July 1958—July 1959). The results of the fourteenth round were presented in SS Report No. 48, "Preliminary estimates of birth and death rates and of the rate of growth of population" and 76, "Fertility and mortality rates in rural India". The estimates of annual birth and death rates and of the rate of growth obtained from the data of the fifteenth round were presented in NSS Report No. 110.

1.2. In this report the estimate of the differential birth, death and infant mortality rates obtained from the data of the fifteenth round have been presented at the all-India level for the rural sector.

1.3. *Items of information* : For each household in the sample village, information on household industry-occupation, religion, total household expenditure for last month, and duration of stay in the village was collected. For each normal member of the household, relation to head, sex, age (last birth day), marital status, period of absence of last year, membership change and total number of children born and age at first birth for all ever-married female member were recorded. Information on births included: mother's age at first birth and reported birth, order of birth, interval since previous birth, sex of the child, whether born dead, age on the date of survey if alive, on the date of survey, age at death if born alive but since dead, time of birth (week, calendar month, calendar year) how the time of birth was determined, type of attendance, place of birth, and informants relation to child; and that on death—relation of deceased to head, sex, age of deceased, time of death (week, calendar month, calendar year), how the time of death was determined, type of attendance, place of death, last-industry-occupation and informants relation to deceased.

1.4. *Organisation* : The Field Directorate of the National Sample Survey under the control of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India collected the information (excepting for West Bengal which was directly covered by the staff of the Indian Statistical Institute), while the Institute was responsible for the sample design, the field schedules and instructions. The processing and tabulation of the data of the Central sample was also done by the Institute.

1.5. *Participation of States* : The States of Punjab, U. P., Assam, Bihar, Orissa, M. P., Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Bombay participated with the Central NSS, taking an independent sample but following the same sample design, concepts and definitions as those of the Central sample, and thus providing an interpenetrating net-work of sub-samples (IPNS) between the two agencies the Central and the State (in addition to the IPNS arrangement within an agency, already integrated in the sample design).

1.6. *Sample design* : Broadly speaking the sample design in 15th round was uni-stage stratified with two interpenetrating sub-samples as in 14th round. The period of survey was one year and this was sub-divided into six sub-rounds of two months each. The same set of sample villages was surveyed in 15th round in the same order as in 14th round. In 15th round the same definition of household as in 14th round was followed and complete enumeration for population, births and deaths was also done at the village level as in 14th round. In 15th round the detailed schedule (in which there was a block for enumerating the usual members of the household and recording their demographic particulars) was canvassed in all the sub-rounds. In 14th round, on the other hand, the detailed schedule was canvassed in the first two sub-rounds and in the remaining four sub-rounds, the usual members of the household were enumerated only under broad age-groups and the other demographic particulars were not collected. The sample design has been discussed in detail in chapter four.

1.7. *Distribution of sample villages* : The total number of sample villages surveyed and of sample households and persons enumerated in 15th round (for the Central sample) are given in Table (1.1). 37 sample villages out of 2616 sample villages could not be surveyed due to various reasons. At the tabulation stage these 37 casualty villages were substituted by surveyed villages for the operational convenience. In substituting the casualty villages, 1951 census population and proximity were taken into consideration. The purity of the sub-sample and sub-round of the casualty village was also maintained.

\*The Draft Report (No. D. 156) was first submitted by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, to the Government of India in February, 1967. It was revised subsequently and resubmitted in June, 1968.

TABLE (1.1) : Total number of sample villages surveyed and number of sample households and persons enumerated in the States from two interpenetrating samples: NSS, 15th round.

state	villages			households			persons		
	sample 1	sample 2	combined	sample 1	sample 2	combined	sample 1	sample 2	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	108	107	215	13551	14234	27785	62812	64953	127765
Assam (excluding Manipur & Tripura)	40	40	80	2618	3445	6063	14985	18893	33878
Bihar . . . . .	114	113	227	8675	11197	19872	47906	61872	109778
Gujarat . . . . .	54	50	104	5500	5864	11364	30039	31954	61993
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	158	156	314	11178	10719	21897	63990	61554	125544
Kerala . . . . .	36	36	72	4425	4484	8909	24896	24425	49321
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	124	124	248	9648	8464	18112	48262	41306	89568
Madras . . . . .	89	89	178	12667	12323	24990	55130	53882	109012
Maharashtra . . . . .	99	104	203	11328	10914	22242	58731	55471	114202
Mysore . . . . .	60	59	119	5255	5693	10948	28256	20466	58722
Orissa . . . . .	60	60	120	3538	3865	7403	17011	17999	35010
Punjab (excluding Delhi & Himachal Pradesh).	41	41	82	3405	3494	6899	20098	19848	39946
Rajasthan . . . . .	59	58	117	5105	4719	9824	28036	25685	53721
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	150	154	304	12660	14160	26820	65480	73380	138860
West Bengal . . . . .	83	82	165	8045	7193	15238	42581	36736	79317
All India . . . . .	1290	1289	2579	118752	121620	240372	613374	622841	1236315

1.8. The results presented in this report relate to sub-sample 2 of the central sample and the results of the other sub-sample are not available due to some reasons. The difference of the sub-sample estimates gives the margin of uncertainty for each of the principal variate as also for the derived functions. Consequently, the margin of uncertainty for the results presented in the report cannot be ascertained.



CHAPTER TWO  
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

HOUSEHOLD

2.1. *Definition of household* : A *de jure* concept was adopted and a household was considered to consist of its normal resident members only and births and deaths occurring to these members irrespective of the place of occurrence were recorded. Persons who normally pass nights under the same roof and take food from the same kitchen irrespective of the immediate length of stay in the households, were considered as normally resident members in the household; normally resident member thus exclude guests but include temporary absentees. The decision as to whether a particular person would be treated as a normal resident member in a household was left to the informant, the judgement of the investigator being exercised to know that a person is (a) not claimed to be a normally resident member in more than one household or (b) not omitted in all households: a person considered to be a normally resident member should not have formed a separate household or joined as a usual member, another household. Thus a student residing in a hostel who has normal place of residence somewhere else was excluded from the hostel and included in the place of residence, but orphans residing in a hostel and without any other places of residence were included in the hostel. Casual patients at hospital were included in their normal households, but not the permanent patients. The count of population was on a *de facto* basis only for the floating population (*i. e.* population without any normal residence) who were looked for and counted in the place (within the sample villages) where they were found at the time of investigation.

2.2. *Single member and extinct households* : Instruction was given specially to seek for and count single member households, if alive. Deaths to all the members constituting a household are known to be difficult to ascertain. It should be noted that if the frame consists of the extant households only, the population would refer to that obtaining on the date of survey and would, by definition, exclude households which ceased to exist consequent on the death of all the members. Information on such households and the single member alive households was sought from the neighbours and responsible persons in the village; enquiry was also made in every tenth household surveyed. In this setting, the chance of omission of such extinct and single member households is likely to be small.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

2.3. The number of births and deaths in the household were recorded with the week and month of event for the two years preceding the date of survey. The events that occurred during 365 days preceding the date of survey were taken into account in calculating the annual vital rates and those occurred during the period of 366-730 days preceding the date of survey for year before last year rates. The survey period was, as it has been mentioned, July 1959-July 1960; the reference period (or recall period), 365 days preceding the date of survey, was thus a moving one and covered the period July 1958-July 1960 while the period of 366-730 days covered the period July 1957-July 1959. Thus the results presented do not refer to a fixed time period but refer to the overlapping time periods of the length of one year, spread over the survey period. This method is aimed at minimising omissions in reporting arising from memory lapse (or recall lapse). In the calculation of birth and death rates, the current population (either total or age-specific) has been taken as the base. The recall lapse in the data for the recall period year before last has been discussed in Appendix II.

2.4. Age specific death rates have been obtained on dividing the number of deaths to persons of a particular age-group by the number of persons of that sex in the corresponding age-group and the result has been expressed per 1000 such persons.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

2.5. The infant mortality relates the number of children dying before attaining one year of life during last year to the total number of children born alive "last year".

2.6. The age-specific death rate for age below one year relates the number of children dying before attaining one year of life to the total number of children enumerated under age one year (*i. e.* the total number of children born alive last year and also alive on the date of survey).

2.7. *Household occupation* : The occupation corresponding to the principal means of livelihood of the household was treated as household occupation. Out of the many different means of livelihood of a household the one which fetched the maximum share of income during the last one year preceding the date of enquiry was treated as the principal means of livelihood.

## CHAPTER THREE

### DISCUSSION ON RESULTS

3.1. In this chapter the birth and death rates and the infant mortality rate are presented by per capita monthly household expenditure groups and household occupation groups. The sample size at some per capita expenditure level and for some household occupation groups being small the estimates for the same differentials are subject to large error. Moreover, the birth and death rates are functions of sex, age and marital status. Consequently the large variation, if there be any such variation, over the differentials per capita monthly household expenditure and household occupation cannot be ascribed as such to the same differentials.

3.2. Table (3.1) gives the estimated annual birth rate by per capita monthly household expenditure groups. The table shows that the birth rate declines with the rise in the per capita monthly household expenditure. The highest birth rate was reported from the households having the per capita monthly household expenditure of Rs. 0-7. Owing to the small sample size the estimates for the per capita expenditure groups 26 and above were subject to larger error as compared to those in per capita expenditure below Rs. 26.

TABLE (3.1) : *Birth rate by per capita monthly household expenditure groups (rupees) : all India rural households, 2nd sub-sample, NSS, 15th round.*

item	per capita monthly household expenditure groups (Rs.)								
	0-7	8-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-50	51 & above	all groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
birth rate . . . . .	47.84	42.76	36.36	34.40	33.08	26.22	29.08	24.38	38.55
no. of births . . . . .	3021	6864	8018	4007	1234	355	332	48	23879

3.3. Table (3.2) presents the estimated annual birth rate by household occupation group. The table shows that the birth rates in the farmer households, agricultural-labourer-households and other farm-worker households were of the same order of magnitude and this were of the order of 40 per 1000 persons. The birth rate in the tenant-cultivator households was lower than that in the households having agriculture as household occupation. The lowest birth rate was reported from the tenant-cultivator households and from the households having occupation: "professional, technical, administrative, executive, clerical and sales workers" as household occupation.

TABLE (3.2) : *Birth rate by household occupation groups : all-India rural households, 2nd sub-sample NSS, 15th round.*

item	occupation groups <sup>1</sup>								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	all groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
birth rate . . . . .	32.22	38.89	33.89	40.22	41.19	40.65	39.75	37.69	38.55
no. of births . . . . .	897	13212	1498	5214	339	1949	389	381	23879

<sup>1</sup>group 1 : professional, technical and related workers, administrative, executive and managerial workers, clerical and related workers and sales workers.

group 2 : farmers (excepting tenant-cultivators) and farm managers.

group 3 : tenant-cultivator.

group 4 : agricultural labourer.

group 5 : other farm workers, hunters and related workers, fishermen and related workers, and forest workers.

group 6 : miners, quarrymen and related workers, workers in transport and communication operations, craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.

group 7 : service, sport, and recreation workers.

group 8 : unclassifiable occupation, households living on remittances and rents and charities.

3.4. The estimated annual death rate by per capita monthly household expenditure groups is presented in table (3.3). The death rates in the households having per capita expenditure of Rs. 21-above were slightly higher than those in the households having per capita expenditure below Rs. 21 but those estimates were subject to larger error because of small sample size as compared to those in the households having per capita expenditure of Rs. 8-20. The lowest death rate was reported from the households having per capita expenditure of Rs. 0-7.

TABLE (3.3): *Death rate by per capita monthly household expenditure groups: all-India rural households, 2nd sub-sample, NSS, 15th round.*

item	per capita monthly household expenditure groups								
	0-7	8-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-50	51 & above	all groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
death rate . . . . .	13.86	15.16	15.24	15.75	17.12	15.35	19.01	29.07	15.44
no. of deaths . . . . .	823	2339	3292	1918	624	196	174	49	94.15

3.5 Table (3.4) shows the estimated death rate by household occupation groups. The highest death rate was reported from the agricultural labourer households and from the households living on rents, remittance and charities and households having household occupation "unclassifiable occupation". The lowest death rate was reported from professional, technical administrative, clerical and sales worker households but the estimate was subject to a larger error owing to the small sample size as compared to those in other household occupation groups 2, 3, 4 and 6. It may also be seen that the death rates in the farmer households, tenant-cultivator households other farm-worker households, miner, transport and communication worker, production process worker and other labourer households were of the same order of magnitude.

TABLE (3.4): *Death rate by household occupation groups: all-India rural households, 2nd sub-sample, NSS 15th round.*

item	household occupation groups <sup>1</sup>								all group
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
death rate . . . . .	9.68	15.66	13.68	17.05	14.07	14.18	12.21	18.18	15.44
no. of deaths . . . . .	255	5306	553	2166	123	682	137	193	9415

<sup>1</sup>same as in table (3.2).

3.6. Table (3.5) gives the estimated infant mortality rate by sex and per capita monthly household expenditure groups. The table shows that the infant mortality rate rises progressively with the increase in per capita monthly household expenditure in case of both male and female infants. The infant mortality rate for female infants in the different per capita expenditure groups except for the group of Rs—21-25 was lower than that for male infants. The sample size in per capita monthly household expenditure group 51-above being very small the estimate of infant mortality rate in this per capita expenditure group was subject to a large error. The highest infant mortality rate was reported from the households having per capita expenditure Rs. 21-above but the estimates were subject to large error owing to the small sample size. The lowest infant mortality rate was reported from the households having per capita expenditure Rs. 0-7. The neonatal and post-natal mortality rates by per capita expenditure groups may perhaps throw some light on the progressive rise in the infant mortality rate with the increase in per capita monthly household expenditure.

TABLE (3.5): *Infant mortality rate by sex and per capita monthly household expenditure groups: all-India rural households, 2nd sub-sample, NSS, 15th round.*

sex	per capita monthly household expenditure groups								
	0-7	8-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-50	51 & above	all groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
male . . . . .	90.6	113.0	150.7	158.3	171.5	225.4	215.1	210.2	131.6
(no. of sample deaths) . . . . .	(116)	(382)	(588)	(306)	(106)	(38)	(34)	(6)	(1576)
female . . . . .	69.4	110.5	129.5	143.2	173.2	166.2	148.3	403.6	116.9
(no. of sample deaths) . . . . .	(111)	(347)	(471)	(255)	(89)	(25)	(22)	(7)	(1327)
infants . . . . .	79.7	111.8	140.3	151.1	172.3	196.6	183.4	287.9	125.1
(no. of sample deaths) . . . . .	(227)	(729)	(1059)	(561)	(195)	(63)	(56)	(13)	(2903)

3.7. Table (3.6) presents the estimated infant mortality rate by sex and household occupation. The infant mortality rate for female infants was slightly lower than that for male infants in farmer households, agricultural-labourer households, and minor, production process worker, transport and communication workers and other labourer households. The infant mortality rate for female infants was much lower than that for male infants in professional, technical, administrative, clerical and sales worker households, other farm worker households and service, sport and recreation worker households and this might be due to the small sample size in those households. The infant mortality rates for female infants were of the same order of magnitude in farmer and cultivator and agricultural labourer households. The infant mortality rate for male infants in the tenant-cultivator households was slightly higher than those in farmer and agricultural-labourer households but the estimate was subject to larger error owing to the small number of births and deaths enumerated as compared to those in farmer and agricultural-labourer households.

TABLE (3.6) : Infant mortality rate by sex and household occupation groups: all-India rural households, 2nd sub-sample, NSS, 15th round.

sex	household occupation								all groups
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
male	235.9	124.8	183.6	124.9	252.2	135.7	126.0	109.8	131.6
(no. of sample deaths)	(97)	(817)	(129)	(314)	(38)	(142)	(22)	(17)	(1576)
female	94.9	120.8	124.7	117.2	39.6	126.4	87.4	139.4	116.0
(no. of sample deaths)	(39)	(742)	(85)	(298)	(11)	(111)	(17)	(24)	(1327)
infants	164.9	122.8	154.0	121.1	153.1	131.3	107.0	125.4	125.1
(no. of sample deaths)	(136)	(1559)	(214)	(612)	(49)	(253)	(39)	(41)	(2903)

<sup>1</sup> same as in table (3.2).

Table (3.5) gives the estimated infant mortality rate by sex and per capita monthly household expenditure groups. The table shows that the infant mortality rate rises progressively with the increase in per capita monthly household expenditure in case of both male and female infants. The infant mortality rate for female infants in the different per capita expenditure groups except for the group of Rs-21-25 was lower than that for male infants. The sample size in per capita monthly household expenditure group 5—above being very small the estimate of infant mortality rate in this per capita expenditure group was subject to a large error. The highest infant mortality rate was reported from the households having per capita expenditure Rs. 21—above but the estimates were subject to large error owing to the small sample size. The lowest infant mortality rate was reported from the households having per capita expenditure Rs 0-7. The neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates by per capita expenditure groups may perhaps throw some light on the progressive rise in the infant mortality rate with the increase in per capita monthly household expenditure.

TABLE (3.5) : Infant mortality rate by sex and per capita monthly household expenditure groups: all-India rural households, 2nd sub-sample, NSS, 15th round.

sex	per capita monthly household expenditure groups							
	0-7	8-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-50	51 & above
male	113.0	130.7	138.3	171.2	227.4	215.1	210.2	131.6
(no. of sample deaths)	(710)	(982)	(308)	(300)	(20)	(3)	(6)	(1576)
female	110.2	143.2	132.2	169.7	148.3	102.0	116.9	116.0
(no. of sample deaths)	(311)	(311)	(322)	(88)	(32)	(3)	(3)	(1327)
infants	113.0	140.4	154.1	172.3	196.0	107.9	125.1	125.1
(no. of sample deaths)	(327)	(1093)	(361)	(388)	(22)	(3)	(9)	(2903)

CHAPTER FOUR  
SAMPLING DESIGN AND PROCEDURE OF ESTIMATION

4.1. In the NSS 14th round (July 1958-June 1959), the design for the population data was generally stratified uni-stage, with two interpenetrating sub-samples. Rural India was divided into 218 strata (composed of contiguous tehsils or groups of tehsils), each stratum containing approximately equal 1951-census population. The total period of survey of one year was divided into six sub-rounds each of two months duration. A total of 2616 sample villages was covered in the 14th round, with 436 sample villages in each sub-round. In each stratum, two investigators collected the information independently, each surveying a sub-sample of six villages, that is one village in each sub-round. Thus, within a stratum, investigator (party) and sub-sample had one-to one correspondence, so that each sub-sample was physically identifiable. The allocation of the total sample of 2616 villages to the states was made on the basis of various factors, including the total 1951-census population; and the allocation were rounded to multiples of 12. In each stratum, the sample villages were selected systematically with a random start after arranging the tehsils in a serpentine order (as explained in NSS Report No. 5). To equalise the work load between the investigators, in certain cases, hamlets (hamlet groups) were selected from the sample villages.

4.2. Strata with large areas were divided into two or more investigation zones so that normally an investigator would work within an area from 2000 to 5000 square miles, that is from about 50 to 70 square miles and two such zones were selected with probability proportional to the number of villages in them and with replacement. It will be seen that in such a scheme the sample villages may be considered to have been selected directly from the total sample villages in the stratum, that is as in Uni-stage stratified sampling without, however, going through the intermediate stage of investigation zones.

4.3. The sample village surveyed in the NSS 14th round were resurveyed in the NSS 15th round (July 1959-July 1960).

4.4. The estimates of rates and ratios given in the tables were obtained from the simple unbiased estimates of the numerator and the denominator by applying the proper multiplying factors.

4.5. Estimates of aggregates and ratios: Let  $y_{hijk}$  be the aggregate of  $y$  characteristic in the  $j$ th sub-sample ( $j=1,2$ ) of  $i$ -th stratum in  $h$ -th state and  $v_{hi}$  total number of villages in the  $hi$ -th stratum in the  $k$ -th sub-round<sup>1</sup>. Then the simple unbiased estimate of the aggregate of  $Y$  in the  $hi$ -th and for all-India (rural) for sub-sample  $j$  for all sub-rounds combined are given respectively by :

$$y_{hxi} = \sum_i v_{hi} \sum_k y_{hijk}; \quad y_{xxj} = \sum_h y_{hxj}$$

The ratios of two simple unbiased estimate of aggregates  $Y$  and  $X$  are given, at the  $h$ -th state and all-India level respectively for sub-sample  $j$  by :

$$r_{hxi} = \frac{y_{hxi}}{x_{hxi}}; \quad r_{xxj} = \frac{y_{xxj}}{x_{xxj}}$$

where  $x_{hxi}$ ,  $x_{xxj}$  etc. are similarly defined as for the  $y$ 's. Also similar definitions hold for the estimates of the two samples combined.

<sup>1</sup>In villages where one hamlet (or hamlet groups) is selected at random out of the Ghijhamlets (or hamlet groups) and refer to hamlet (group) aggregates of  $Y$ , then the estimated village aggregates will be given by Ghijynijk.

SAMPLING DESIGN AND PROCEDURE OF ESTIMATION

4.1. In the NSS 1959-60 (July 1959-June 1960), the data for the population data was specially arranged with two interviewing agencies. Rural India was divided into 218 strata (composed of contiguous tribal or groups of tribes) each stratum containing approximately equal 1951-census population. The total number of strata in one year was divided into six sub-rounds each of two months duration. A total of 260 sample villages was covered in the 12th round, with 260 sample villages in each sub-round. In each stratum, two investigators collected the information independently, each surveying a sub-sample of the village, that is one village in each sub-round. Thus, within a stratum, investigator (party) and sub-sample had one-to-one correspondence, so that each sub-sample was precisely identifiable. The allocation in the total sample of 260 villages in the strata was made on the basis of various factors, including the total population, the proportion of the stratum were rounded to multiples of 10. In each stratum the sample villages were selected systematically with a random start after arranging the tribes in a systematic order (as explained in NSS Report No. 5). To equalize the work load between the investigators, in certain cases, hamlets (hamlet groups) were selected from the sample villages.

4.2. Strata with large areas were divided into two or more investigation zones so that normally an investigator would work within an area from 500 to 5000 square miles, that is from about 50 to 70 square miles and two such zones were selected with probability proportional to the number of villages in them and with replacement. It will be seen that in such a scheme the sample villages may be considered to have been selected directly from the total sample village population, that is in the stage stratified sampling without, however, going through the intermediate stage of investigation zones.

4.3. The sample villages surveyed in the NSS 1959-60 were divided into the NSS 1959-60 round (July 1959-July 1960).

4.4. The estimates of rates and ratios given in the tables were obtained from the sample unbiased estimates of the numerator and the denominator by applying the proper weighting factors.

4.5. Estimates of aggregates and ratios, but not the systematic or systematic in the sub-sample (1-12) of stratum in the stratum and total number of villages in the stratum in the k-th sub-round. Then the single unbiased estimate of the aggregate of Y in the k-th and for all-India (total) for all sub-rounds combined are given respectively by:

$$Y_{k-1} = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \bar{y}_{ki} = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \bar{y}_{ki} = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i \bar{y}_{ki}$$

The ratio of two sample unbiased estimates of aggregates Y and X respectively in the k-th round and all-India level respectively for sub-sample k by:

$$r_{k-1} = \frac{Y_{k-1}}{X_{k-1}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k V_i \bar{y}_{ki}}{\sum_{i=1}^k V_i \bar{x}_{ki}}$$

where  $\bar{y}_{ki}$  etc. are unbiasedly defined as for the k-th round. Also slight adjustments for the estimates of the two samples combined.

The villages where one hamlet (or hamlet group) or more than one of the 1951-census population groups and one or more (group) aggregates of Y (the total population) village aggregates will be given by Chapter 4.

**APPENDIX I**

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**A NOTE ON RECALL LAPSE**

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APPENDIX I

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A NOTE ON RECALL LARSE

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### A NOTE ON RECALL LAPSE

A1.1 The continuation of the survey in the 15th round (July 1959-July 1960) in the same set of sample villages with the same duration (one year) as in the 14th round made it possible to get independent estimates relating to the calendar period of the recall period 'last-year' of the 14th round (July 1958-July 1959) which is identical with the calendar period of the recall period 'year before-last' of the 15th round (July 1959-July 1960) and thus to study the recall-lapse in vital rates. In this report the results at the state level have been presented.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE (A1.1) : Annual rate per 1000 persons of birth, death and growth for year before last in NSS 15th round and for last year in NSS 14th round in the different states : rural households, second sub-sample

state	last year (NSS 14th round)			year before last (NSS 15th round)			index <sup>a</sup> (base : 'last year')		
	birth	death	growth	birth	death	growth	birth	death	growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	34.44	15.84	18.60	29.19	7.62	21.57	84.76	48.11	115.97
Assam . . . . .	41.17	14.97	26.20	33.84	7.23	26.61	82.20	48.30	101.56
Bihar . . . . .	31.04	17.30	13.74	23.93	8.23	15.70	77.09	47.57	114.26
Gujarat . . . . .	39.91	17.15	22.76	30.03	8.71	21.32	75.24	50.79	93.67
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	21.25	11.03	10.22	18.26	6.69	11.57	85.93	60.65	113.21
Kerala . . . . .	34.81	10.33	24.48	33.56	8.44	25.12	96.41	81.70	102.61
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	41.95	22.95	19.00	28.97	10.18	18.79	69.06	44.36	98.89
Madras . . . . .	34.19	13.81	20.38	27.89	8.77	19.12	81.57	63.50	93.82
Maharashtra . . . . .	38.09	18.01	20.08	29.76	10.52	19.24	78.13	58.41	95.82
Mysore . . . . .	40.79	16.22	24.57	48.19	14.62	33.57	118.14	90.14	136.63
Orisa . . . . .	37.64	17.20	20.44	32.13	11.87	20.26	85.36	69.01	99.12
Punjab . . . . .	40.91	14.69	26.22	29.77	7.26	22.51	72.77	49.42	85.85
Rajasthan . . . . .	40.83	18.26	22.57	29.34	10.08	19.26	71.86	55.20	85.33
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	44.87	28.93	15.94	25.93	10.27	15.66	57.79	35.50	98.24
West Bengal . . . . .	31.57	9.56	22.01	18.49	3.60	14.89	58.57	37.66	67.65
All-India . . . . .	38.02	18.58	19.44	29.19	9.16	20.03	76.78	49.30	103.03

$$^a \text{Index} = \frac{\text{year before last}}{\text{last year}} \times 100$$

A1.2 Table (A1.1) shows the rates of birth, death and growth per 1000 persons for 'year-before-last' in NSS 15th round and for 'last-year' in NSS 14th round and the index of former to the latter in the different states. The index of the all-India estimates of birth and death rates for 'year-before-last' was 77 and 49 respectively, indicating under-reporting of 23 per cent in birth and 51 per cent in death. The extent of recall-lapse in deaths was thus more than two times than that for births at all-India level. The index for deaths was highest in Mysore. The index for births was highest in Kerala. In Mysore, the index for birth exceeded 100 indicating over estimation of births in year-before-last. The indices for both births and deaths were lowest in West Bengal. The recall-lapse in death reporting being greater than that for births, the rate of growth obtained from the estimates of 'year-before-last' was over-estimated by 3 percent only at the all-India level. While the effect of the recall-lapse is quite appreciable in case of the two primary rates, it is interesting to note that the effect of this is not so marked on the growth rate at the all-India level. This is so because there is a certain amount of compensation as both the birth and the death rates are under-estimated, the death rate being subject to a higher degree of recall-lapse. At the state level, the growth rate obtained from the estimates of year-before-last was over-estimated in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir by more than 10% and in Assam and Kerala by 2 and 3 percent respectively and in Mysore by 37 percent (the birth rate being over-estimated by 18 percent) while in the remaining states the growth rate obtained from the estimates of year-before-last was under-estimated and the under-estimation of growth rate (obtained from year-before-last rates) was highest in West Bengal.

<sup>1</sup>The results of the study of the recall-lapse at the zone level were presented in NSS Report No. 110.

A1. 3 Table (A1.2) presents the infant mortality rate by sex for last-year in NSS 14th round and for year-before-last in NSS 15th round and the index of the latter to the former. It may be seen that the indices for both male and female infants are of the same order of magnitude at the all-India level and in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan. The recall-lapse in the reporting of male-infant deaths as compared to that for female infant deaths was higher in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the index for male-infants being smaller than that for female-infants and the recall-lapse in the reporting of male-infants deaths as compared to that for female-infant deaths was lower in the states of Gujarat, Mysore and Orissa the index for male-infants being larger than that for female-infants. It may also be seen that the infant deaths irrespective of sex in Kerala and only female-infant deaths in Assam were over reported in year-before-last, the indices exceeding 100.

TABLE (A1.2): Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births for year-before-last in NSS 15th round and last year in NSS 14th round by sex in the different states: rural households, 2nd sub-sample

state	NSS 14th round (last year)			NSS 15th round (year before last)			index <sup>b</sup>		
	male	female	all infants	male	female	all infants	male	female	all infants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	119.7	118.2	119.0	59.7	63.4	61.5	49.87	53.64	51.68
Assam . . . . .	110.4	70.5	88.9	52.6	100.8	74.4	47.64	142.98	83.69
Bihar . . . . .	169.7	133.4	152.5	74.6	59.1	67.1	43.96	44.30	44.00
Gujarat . . . . .	125.4	105.0	115.4	83.8	51.6	67.7	66.83	49.14	58.67
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	93.8	51.1	74.4	54.4	40.3	47.3	58.00	78.86	63.58
Kerala . . . . .	91.2	91.7	91.4	96.7	94.0	95.4	106.03	102.51	104.38
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	168.6	168.2	168.4	64.9	65.6	65.3	38.49	39.00	38.78
Madras . . . . .	125.8	101.1	113.4	116.6	97.2	107.1	92.69	96.14	94.44
Maharashtra . . . . .	113.3	112.8	113.1	67.6	71.4	69.5	59.66	63.30	61.45
Mysore . . . . .	125.3	98.8	112.9	103.0	70.0	87.9	82.20	70.85	77.86
Orissa . . . . .	140.8	148.4	144.5	129.8	126.3	128.1	92.19	85.11	88.65
Punjab . . . . .	112.2	132.8	122.4	71.0	78.3	74.6	63.28	58.96	60.95
Rajasthan . . . . .	112.1	105.0	108.7	67.3	60.6	63.9	60.04	57.71	58.79
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	209.2	207.1	215.2	97.0	111.8	104.1	46.37	53.98	48.37
West Bengal . . . . .	85.0	83.1	84.1	50.5	53.2	51.8	59.41	64.02	61.59
All-India . . . . .	146.6	139.6	143.2	82.4	81.9	82.2	56.21	58.67	57.40

<sup>b</sup> Index =  $\frac{\text{year before last}}{\text{last year}} \times 100$

TABLE (A1.3): Sex ratio (males per 100 females) at birth for year-before-last and index of the sex-ratio for year-before-last in the different States: rural households, second sub-sample NSS 15th round.

reference year	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Jammu & Kashmir	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	All India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
year before last	106	121	105	100	98	101	99	106	99	119	106	107	97	108	98	106
index (base:106)	100	114	99	94	92	95	93	100	93	112	100	101	92	102	92	100

A1. 4. Table (A1.3) shows the sex-ratio (males per 100 females) at birth for 'year-before-last, and the index of this to 106. 'The sex-ratio at birth is known as biologically constant and is centered round 106' <sup>1</sup>. No sex selection is observed in the reporting of births for year before last in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The female births were under-reported in A-sam and Mysore. In the states of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal the male births were under-reported in the recall-period of year-before-last and the extent of under-reporting in these states was of the same order or magnitude. It may also be seen that the extent of the under-reporting of female births in the recall-period of year-before-last was much higher than that for male births.

A1. 5 Table (A1.4) presents the age-specific mortality for 'year-before-last in NSS 15th round and for 'last-year' in NSS 14th round and the index of the former to the latter at the all-India level. It may be seen that at the different ages the extent of under-reporting of deaths in year-before-last for both sexes was almost of the same order of magnitude. The under-reporting was highest in case of infants dying before completing 1 year and this was of the order of 65%. The under-reporting of male-deaths in the age group 1-4 years was slightly lower than that in the age-group 5-14. The under-reporting of deaths was least in the age-group 35-44 and the same in the age-group below 25 was higher than that in the age group 25-above. The age-specific mortality rates by sex for 'year-before-last' at the state level are presented in Table (A1.5).

TABLE (A1.4) : Age-specific death rate by sex for last year in NSS 14th round and year-before-last in NSS 15th round and index of the rate for year-before-last : all-India rural households

age-group	NSS 14th round a] (last year)			NSS 15th round b] (year-before-last)			year before last index= $\frac{\text{last year}}{\text{year before last}} \times 100$		
	male	fema	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	198.0	182.5	190.3	68.2	66.1	67.2	34	36	35
1-4	42.6	45.4	44.0	22.2	21.9	22.1	52	48	50
5-14	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	47	47	47
15-24	3.5	5.4	4.5	1.6	2.4	2.0	46	44	44
25-34	4.2	6.4	5.3	2.1	3.7	2.9	50	58	55
35-44	5.8	5.4	5.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	69	61	66
45-54	12.8	8.0	10.5	7.3	4.8	6.1	57	60	58
55-64	32.2	21.0	26.6	16.6	10.1	13.4	52	48	50
65-above	72.9	54.7	63.5	41.6	31.7	36.7	57	58	58
all ages	19.6	18.8	19.2	9.4	8.9	9.2	48	47	48

1] National Sample Survey Report No. 7: "Couple Fertility", Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, 1955, p. 62.

a] NSS 14th round estimates are based on both sub-samples covering 853 villages in the first two sub-rounds of the 14th round survey. [Table (1.1), National Sample Survey Report No. 48, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, 1961.]

b] NSS 15th round estimates are based on the data of sub-sample 2 covering 1289 villages.

TABLE (A1.5) : Age specific death for 'year-before-last' by sex in the different states: rural households, NSS 15th round, 2nd sub-sample.

states (number of sample villages surveyed.)	sex	age-group								
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Andhra Pradesh (107)	male	54.50	13.64	2.39	1.84	1.82	2.79	8.70	20.51	38.76
	female	57.40	16.27	2.04	1.56	2.31	3.37	7.32	10.61	37.09
	persons	55.91	14.95	2.22	1.70	2.06	3.07	8.03	15.61	37.92
2. Assam (40)	male	52.14	10.66	1.72	0.94	4.35	4.72	14.16	22.63	24.63
	female	105.80	5.82	2.69	3.27	1.28	2.28	0.00	12.38	47.20
	persons	75.71	8.20	2.20	2.14	2.84	3.67	7.41	17.16	34.90
3. Bihar (113)	male	60.26	19.32	2.56	1.57	2.83	6.36	9.81	13.87	35.22
	female	44.96	22.18	2.50	2.58	3.64	3.09	5.12	5.75	32.11
	persons	52.55	20.77	2.54	2.09	3.23	4.76	7.46	9.58	33.62
4. Gujarat (50)	male	63.32	25.60	1.73	2.20	2.72	5.46	7.99	14.71	44.01
	female	36.93	23.55	1.79	1.83	2.37	1.13	7.06	8.14	31.12
	persons	49.78	24.55	1.76	2.02	2.55	3.33	7.55	11.44	37.28
5. Jammu & Kashmir (156)	male	42.75	16.65	2.01	2.52	1.77	3.83	10.92	10.64	33.36
	female	43.42	17.12	3.71	1.08	4.00	2.40	9.05	8.08	26.83
	persons	43.08	16.89	2.80	1.82	2.83	3.21	10.14	9.64	30.51
6. Kerala (36)	male	91.81	13.75	1.62	1.31	1.85	7.59	5.73	8.36	35.02
	female	85.19	10.20	0.68	0.09	5.26	4.25	3.26	5.40	44.54
	persons	88.44	11.98	1.15	0.64	3.76	5.85	4.42	6.84	40.06
7. Madhya Pradesh (124)	male	46.51	35.93	3.28	2.66	3.58	3.37	9.61	19.81	36.14
	female	53.33	24.19	2.06	1.90	4.92	3.47	4.72	13.19	59.34
	persons	49.73	30.00	2.71	2.28	4.22	3.42	7.29	16.25	48.98
8. Madras (89)	male	104.03	18.78	1.63	1.28	1.05	3.30	8.75	20.79	42.54
	female	79.10	12.33	1.45	2.23	5.37	2.74	3.23	8.57	29.17
	persons	91.39	15.60	1.54	1.75	3.29	3.02	5.99	14.60	35.64
9. Maharashtra (104)	male	56.38	29.86	1.52	1.12	1.33	3.45	8.99	22.69	57.63
	female	59.34	28.80	3.64	1.96	4.48	3.59	8.16	14.61	54.11
	persons	57.88	29.33	2.55	1.55	2.90	3.52	8.57	18.66	55.88
10. Mysore (59)	male	165.06	24.19	2.62	1.53	2.48	4.76	10.69	22.98	79.73
	female	98.50	29.78	3.98	6.69	5.61	4.58	8.23	30.50	73.08
	persons	132.46	26.96	3.30	4.06	4.05	4.67	9.57	26.61	76.34
11. Orissa (60)	male	123.87	19.01	4.00	3.10	2.23	11.85	8.78	29.99	32.26
	female	117.00	14.99	3.08	2.86	6.31	3.73	7.23	14.37	29.34
	persons	120.49	16.99	3.55	2.97	4.23	7.76	8.00	22.54	30.51
12. Puniab (41)	male	57.73	16.34	0.95	0.82	0.55	0.72	3.18	9.74	18.43
	female	70.10	28.01	1.25	0.66	1.64	2.88	2.48	14.56	6.60
	persons	63.41	22.01	1.09	0.74	1.10	1.80	2.86	11.60	13.90
13. Rajasthan (58)	male	48.04	28.72	4.76	2.77	2.23	1.44	2.53	19.64	64.56
	female	48.64	27.67	4.51	3.22	6.08	4.14	4.92	3.70	20.17
	persons	48.33	28.19	4.64	2.98	3.99	2.76	3.63	12.16	42.07
14. Uttar Pradesh (154)	male	69.94	30.02	3.44	1.32	1.80	3.07	3.69	13.02	41.72
	female	77.97	32.73	2.95	2.82	3.26	4.54	3.66	9.76	20.63
	persons	73.87	31.35	3.20	2.05	2.52	3.76	3.68	11.46	31.82
15. West Bengal (82)	male	31.48	5.99	0.63	0.88	1.70	2.43	6.59	5.80	35.76
	female	31.98	7.03	1.15	1.83	1.56	0.83	1.26	1.05	3.46
	persons	31.74	6.51	0.87	1.34	1.63	1.73	4.02	3.31	19.51
16. All-India. (1289)	male	68.19	22.24	2.57	1.62	2.13	4.04	7.33	16.56	41.56
	female	66.12	21.94	2.57	2.37	3.73	3.34	4.77	10.10	31.74
	persons	67.17	22.09	2.57	1.99	2.92	3.70	6.10	13.35	36.66

**APPENDIX II**

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**A NOTE ON REPORTING ERROR**

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APPENDIX II

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A NOTE ON REPORTING ERROR

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### A NOTE ON REPORTING ERROR

A2.1 In NSS 14th and 15th rounds the births and deaths that occurred during 730 days preceding the date of enquiry were enumerated. The vital rates for the period of 366 days and more preceding the date of enquiry calculated separately are presented in Appendix I so as to examine the extent of under-reporting of the vital events that occurred over the recall period of year-before-last owing to memory-lapse. In this chapter the under-reporting of births and deaths during the recall-period of 365 days preceding the date of enquiry has been examined.

A2.2 Table (A2.1) gives the sex-ratio at birth (male live-births per 100 female live-births) for India and some selected countries. "The sex-ratio at birth is known as biologically constant and is centered round 106". This at all-India level was 104 against 106 in Japan, Sweden and England and Wales and 105 in France and U. S. A.

TABLE (A2.1) : Sex-ratio at birth (male live-births per 100 female live-births) for India and other countries.

India (rural) NSS 15th round	Japan <sup>1</sup> 1953-57	U.S.A. <sup>1</sup> 1953-57	France <sup>1</sup> 1954-58	Sweden <sup>1</sup> 1953-57	England & Wales <sup>1</sup> 1954-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
104	106	105	105	106	106

<sup>1</sup>Demographic Yearbook (1959), United Nations.

A2.3 Table (A2.2) presents the sex-ratio at birth for the different states in India and Table (A2.3) gives the sex-ratio at birth in the different regions in England & Wales. It may be seen that the sex-ratio at birth over the different states in India varies from 125 in Assam to 96 in West Bengal. The sex-ratio at birth was smaller than 100 in West Bengal, Madras and Maharashtra and between 101 and 109 in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and higher than 110 in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Table (A2.3) shows that there is no variation in sex-ratio over the different regions in England & Wales. The sex-ratio at birth in the states excepting West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and this in the different regions in England & Wales being centred round 106 it appears that there was under-reporting of male births and during 365 days preceding the date of enquiry in the West Bengal, Madras and Maharashtra and female births during 365 days preceding the date of enquiry in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

TABLE (A.2.2) : Sex-ratio at birth (male live-births per 100 female live-births) in the different states : rural households, NSS 15th round, Second sub-sample

Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Jammu & Kashmir	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maharashtra	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
105	125	108	101	108	101	114	98	99	104	101	121	109	102	96

TABLE (A2.3) : Sex-ratio at birth in the different regions in England & Wales

northern	east and west ridings	north-western	north-midland	mid-land	eastern	London & south-western	southern	south-western	Wales
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
106	104	106	106	106	106	105	106	106	105

SOURCE : General Register Office : The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England & Wales, part II, 1963.

A 2.4 Table (A 2.4) shows the age-specific death rate for 'last-year' in NSS 14th and 15th rounds for males, females and persons. It may be seen that the death rate in 15th round remained almost at the same level as that of 14th round in age-groups 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 in case of both males and females and in age-group 65—above in case of females. The death rate in 15th round declined markedly in age-group 0-14 in case of both males and females, in age-group 55-64 in case of females and in age-groups 55-above in case of males. The decline in the death rate in 15th round in age-group 55-64 in case of females and in age-group 55-above in case of males against an almost steady rate in age-group 15-54 appears to be striking. In 15th round, the death rate in age-groups year, 1-4 years and 5-14 years was pronouncedly lower than that in 14th round. Such a large decline in death rate over a period of one year in age-group 0-14 years against an almost steady rate in age-group 15-54 appears to be very striking even though a decline in death rate, specially in the younger age-group, is expected owing to the steady decline in death rate observed in the country as also in other countries in the recent past.

TABLE (A 2.4): Age-specific death rate for 'last year' in NSS 14th and 15th rounds by sex: all-India rural households

Age-group	14th round <sup>1</sup>			15th round <sup>2</sup>		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	198.0	182.5	190.3	151.3	129.9	140.8
1-4	42.6	45.4	44.0	31.2	30.4	30.8
5-14	5.5	5.5	5.5	3.3	4.1	3.7
15-24	3.5	5.4	4.5	3.1	5.0	4.1
25-34	4.2	6.4	5.3	3.7	5.8	4.7
35-44	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.3
45-54	12.8	8.0	10.5	12.0	8.1	10.1
55-64	32.2	21.0	26.6	27.6	16.6	22.2
65—above	72.9	54.7	63.5	63.2	53.6	58.4
all -ages	19.6	18.8	19.2	16.0	14.9	15.4

<sup>1</sup>14th round estimates are based on the data of both sub-samples covering 853 villages (Table 1.1 of NSS Report No. 48, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, 1961) in the first two sub-rounds of the 14th round survey.

<sup>2</sup>15th round estimates are based on the data of sub-sample covering 1289 sample villages.

Table (A 2.5) : Age-specific death rate for 'last year' in NSS 14th and 15th rounds by sex: all-India rural households

Age-group	14th round <sup>1</sup>			15th round <sup>2</sup>		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	198.0	182.5	190.3	151.3	129.9	140.8
1-4	42.6	45.4	44.0	31.2	30.4	30.8
5-14	5.5	5.5	5.5	3.3	4.1	3.7
15-24	3.5	5.4	4.5	3.1	5.0	4.1
25-34	4.2	6.4	5.3	3.7	5.8	4.7
35-44	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.3
45-54	12.8	8.0	10.5	12.0	8.1	10.1
55-64	32.2	21.0	26.6	27.6	16.6	22.2
65—above	72.9	54.7	63.5	63.2	53.6	58.4
all -ages	19.6	18.8	19.2	16.0	14.9	15.4



**APPENDIX III**

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**FASCIMILIE OF SCHEDULE OF INVESTIGATION**

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APPENDIX III

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FASCIMILE OF SCHEDULE OF INVESTIGATION

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[5] household characteristics as on.....

h.h. srl. no.	name of head of household	name of father/mother/husband of head	household size by sex and age				total	total	h.h. land possessed (0.00 acres)	household		h.h. religion	duration of stay in village	total h.h. expenditure last month (Rs.)	per capita h.h. expenditure last month (Rs. 0.00)*				
			male*		female*					industry code	occupation code								
			0-4	5-14	15-44	45+										0-4	5-14	15-44	45+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	

[6] usual household members as on.....

item	serial no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....	serial no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....
1. srl. no. of member		
2. relation to head		
3. sex		
4. age last birthday (years)		
5. marital status		
6. total no. of children born alive**		
7. age at first birth**		
8. period of absence last year (weeks)		
9. membership change		

item	serial no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....	serial no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....
1. srl. no. of member		
2. relation to head		
3. sex		
4. age last birthday (years)		
5. marital status		
6. total no. of children born alive**		
7. age at first birth**		
8. period of absence last year (weeks)		
9. membership change		

[7] births during the two years ended on.....														[8] deaths during the two years ended on...									
srl. no. of birth	srl. no. as in bl. [6]	age of mother (years)	time of birth				born alive	born dead (B.D.)	informant's relation to child	srl. no. of death	relation of deceased to head	sex (m-1, f-2)	age at death (years)	time of death				place of death	attendance type	last industry-occupation (code)	informant's relation to deceased		
			at reported birth	at first birth	interval since previous birth (months)	order of birth								sex (m-1, f-2)	week	calendar month	calendar year					how determined	week
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																							
srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																							
srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																							
srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																							

\* not to be filled by the investigator      \*\* for all married, widowed, divorced, and separated females.

[5] household characteristics as on.....

h.h. srl. no.	name of head of household	name of father/mother/husband of head	household size by sex and age									h.h. land possessed (0.00 acres)	household		h.h. religion	duration of stay in village	total h.h. expenditure last month (Rs.)	per capita h.h. expenditure last month (Rs. 0.00)*
			male*				female*				industry code		occupation code					
			0-14	15-44	45-	total	0-14	15-44	45-	total				total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

[6] usual household members as on.....

item		serial no. of h. h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....					serial no. of h. h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....				
1.	srl. no. of member										
2.	relation to head										
3.	sex (m-1, f-2)										
4.	age last birthday (years)										
5.	marital status										
6.	total no. of children born alive**										
7.	age at first birth**										
8.	period of absence last year (weeks)										
9.	membership change										

item		serial no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....					serial no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....				
1.	srl. no. of members										
2.	relation to head										
3.	sex (m-1, f-2)										
4.	age last birthday (years)										
5.	marital status										
6.	total no. of children born alive**										
7.	age at first birth**										
8.	period of absence last year (weeks)										
9.	membership change										

[7] births during the two years ended on.....

[8] deaths during the two years ended on.....

srl. no. of birth	srl. no. as in bl. [6]		age of mother (years)	interval since birth (months)	order of birth	sex (m-1, f-2)	time of birth				place of birth	attendance type	born alive				born dead (B.D.)	informant's relation to child	srl. no. of death	relation of deceased to head	sex (m-1, f-2)	age at death (years)	time of death				place of death	attendance type	last industry-occupation (code)	informant's relation to deceased	
	mother	child					at reported birth	at first birth	week	calendar month			calendar year	how determined	present age (weeks)	age at death (weeks)							since born	dead	week	calendar month					calendar year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
		srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																													
		srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																													
		srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																													
		srl. no. of h.h. as in col. (1) of bl. [5].....																													

\*not to be filled by the investigator

\*\*for all married, widowed, divorced, and separated females

## CODE LIST

(Schedule 12 : Population, Births &amp; Deaths)

## BLOCK [5] : HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## 1. Household religion (Col. 16) :

Hinduism . . . . .	1;
Islam . . . . .	2;
Christianity . . . . .	3;
Sikhism . . . . .	4;
Jainism . . . . .	5;
Buddhism . . . . .	6;
Zoroastrianism . . . . .	7;
Jewish . . . . .	8;
others . . . . .	9.

## BLOCK [6] : USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

## 2. Marital status (row 5) :

never married . . . . .	1;
married . . . . .	2;
widowed . . . . .	3;
divorced . . . . .	4;
separated . . . . .	5.

## 3. Membership change (row 9) :

## Tenth place :

## A. For households which existed in the village a year ago :

(a) also a member a year ago . . . . .	0;
(b) has now become a member by :	
(i) birth . . . . .	1;
(ii) marriage . . . . .	2;
(iii) realignment of household . . . . .	3;
(iv) other reasons (specify) . . . . .	4.

## B. For households formed within a year : members of such "new" households . . . . .

## Unit place (place of origin) :

(a) No change of place . . . . .	0;
(b) Rural areas in :	
(i) same district . . . . .	1;
(ii) other district in the same State . . . . .	2;
(iii) other States . . . . .	3;
(c) Urban areas in :	
(i) same district . . . . .	4;
(ii) other district in the same State . . . . .	5;
(iii) other States . . . . .	6;
(d) Foreign countries :	
(i) Pakistan . . . . .	7;
(ii) other countries . . . . .	8.

## BLOCK [7] : BIRTHS ; BLOCK [8] : DEATHS

4. Time of birth/death— (col. 12 of bl. [7];  
How determined } col. 8 of bl. [8]):

definite statement of age . . . . .	1;
relating with : local and religious festivals . . . . .	2;
: agricultural season . . . . .	3;
: others whose ages are known . . . . .	4;
registration certificate . . . . .	5;
other evidence (specify) . . . . .	6;
guess ; no evidence . . . . .	7.

5. Place of birth/death (col. 13 of bl. [7];  
col. 9 of bl. [8]) :

## (a) Within the village :

own premises . . . . .	1;
child's mother's father's premises . . . . .	2;
other premises . . . . .	3;
hospitals, maternity homes and other medical institutions . . . . .	4;
others (specify) . . . . .	5;

## (b) Outside the village :

own premises . . . . .	6;
child's mother's father's premises . . . . .	7;
other premises . . . . .	8;
hospitals, maternity homes and other medical institutions . . . . .	9;
others (specify) . . . . .	0.

6. Attendance type (col. 14 of bl. [7]  
col. 10 of bl. [8]):

dhai . . . . .	1;
midwife or qualified nurse . . . . .	2;
physician . . . . .	3;
relatives . . . . .	4;
others . . . . .	5;
no attendance . . . . .	6.

7. Informant's relation to child/deceased (col. 18. of  
bl. [7]; col. 12 of bl. [8]):

father . . . . .	1;
mother . . . . .	2;
*spouse (husband or wife) . . . . .	3;
*son . . . . .	4;
*daughter . . . . .	5;
head of household (other than 1-5) . . . . .	6;
other relations in the household . . . . .	7;
other relations outside the household . . . . .	8;
others . . . . .	9.

\*not applicable in case of births.

## NOTE

1. In col. (3) of block [7] (srl. no. of child as in block [6]), write 'B.D.' if the child was born dead; 'S. D.' if the child was born alive and since dead; and 'X' if the child is alive now and not a member of the household, specifying in a footnote where (e. g. grand father's h.h.) it is a usual member now.

2. (i) put 'X' only where specified, e. g. the item 'total no. of children born alive' for never-married females;

(ii) put '-' (dash) if the item is not applicable, e.g. 'total no. of children born alive' for males; 'for ever married females with no children born alive' '0' should be put and not 'X', '-', or blank;

(iii) write 'n. a.' for information not available even after detailed probing;

(iv) avoid blank space as far as possible.

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- 2 Tables with Notes on the Second Round (April-June 1951)
- 3 Tables with Notes on the Third Round (August-November 1951)
- 4 Special Report on the Survey of Persons in the "Live-Register" of Delhi Employment Exchange (August-September 1951)
- 5 Technical Paper on Some Aspects of the Development of the Sample Design
- 6 Survey of Faridabad Township (March-April 1954)
- 7 Couple Fertility (Second Round : April-June 1951 and Fourth Round : April-September 1952)
- 8 Report on Preliminary Survey of Urban Unemployment (September 1953)
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- 10 First Report on Land Holdings, Rural Sector (Eighth Round : July 1954-March 1955)
- 11 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1949-50
- 12 A Technical Note on Age Grouping, Oct. 1958
- 13 Report on Household Transport Operations (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)
- 14 Report on Some Characteristics of the Economically Active Population (Fourth to Seventh Rounds : April 1952-March, 1954)
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- 16 Preliminary Report on Employment and Unemployment (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
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- 20 Report on Pattern of Consumer Expenditure (Second to Seventh Rounds : April 1951-March 1954)
- 21 Household Small Scale Manufacturing Establishments smaller than those covered by Industries (Development and Regulations) Act 1951 (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
- 22 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1952
- 23 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1953
- 24 Report on Household Retail Trade (Seventh to Ninth Rounds : October 1953-September 1955)
- 25 Sample Verification of Livestock Census : 1956
- 26 A Preliminary Report on Housing Condition (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)
- 27 Technical Records of Sample Design, Instructions to Field Workers and List of Sample Villages and Urban Blocks (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
- 28 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1954 (1)
- 29 Notes on Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
- 30 Report on Land Holdings (2) : Operational Holdings in Rural India (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 31 Tables with Notes on Household Transport Operation (Eighth to Tenth Rounds : July 1954-May 1956)
- 32(I) Some Aspects of Costs of Cultivation of Paddy, Wheat, Jowar and Bajra (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : 1951-52 and 1952-53)
- 32(II) Some Aspects of Costs of Cultivation of Barley, Maize, Ragi, Gram, Small Millets, Groundnut, Cotton and Jute (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : 1951-52 and 1952-53)
- 32(III) Some Aspects of Costs of Cultivation of Minor Cereals, Pulses, Sugarcane, Oil Seeds, Potato, Spices and Tobacco (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : 1951-52 and 1952-53)
- 33 Tables with Notes on Wages, Employment, Income and Indebtedness of Agricultural Labour Households in Rural Areas (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
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- 35 Tables with Notes on Livestock Products (Fifth to Seventh Round : April 1952-March 1954)
- 36 Report on Land Holdings (3) : Some Aspects of Ownership Holdings (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 37 Survey of Book Reader's Preference in India (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
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- 40 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
- 41 Household Retail Trade (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
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- 48 Preliminary Estimates of Birth and Death Rates and of the Rate of Growth of Population (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-July 1959)
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- 54 Vital Rates (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)

- 55 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1954(2) : Exploratory Survey of Scheduled Industries
- 56 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1955 (1) : Survey of Scheduled Industries
- 57 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1955(2)
- 58 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1956 (1) : Survey of Scheduled Industries
- 59 Tables with Notes on Pattern of Household Ownership and Possession of Land in Rural Areas, 1950-51 to 1953-54 (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 60 Tables with Notes on Farming Condition and Practices in Rural Areas 1953-54 (Eighth Round: July 1954-April 1955)
- 61 Notes on the Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Eleventh Round : August 1956-February 1957)
- 62 Supplementary Report on Employment and Unemployment (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
- 63 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment in Urban Areas (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 64 Indian Villages : A Study of Some Social and Economic Aspects (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 65 Tables with Notes on Animal Husbandry (Eleventh Round : August 1956-January 1957)
- 66 Report on Land Holdings (4) : Rural Sector, States (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 67 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 68 Tables with Notes on Rural Indebtedness (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 69 Notes on the Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 70 Technical Paper on Sample Design (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 71 Consumer Expenditure by Levels of Household Expenditure (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 72 Tables with Notes on Milk Production (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 73 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 74 Report on Land Holdings (5), Rural Sector (Some Aspects of Operational Holdings—Population Zones and All India) (Eighth Round: July 1954-April 1955)
- 75 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1956 (2)
- 76 Fertility and Mortality Rates in India (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 77 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Eleventh Round : August 1956-February 1957)
- 78 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 79 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Fifteenth Round: July 1959-June 1960)
- 80 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 81 Report on Land Holdings : Urban Sector (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 82 Tables with Notes on Some Aspects of Cost of Cultivation of Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Oil Seeds and Vegetables, Urban India (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : 1951-1953)
- 83 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1957(1)
- 84 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries : Survey of Scheduled Industries, 1957 (3)
- 85 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment in Urban Areas (Fourteenth Round: July 1958-June 1959)
- 86 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1957(2)
- 87 Tables with Notes on Average Budget of Agricultural Labour Households in Rural Areas (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
- 88 Tables with Notes on Household Receipts and Disbursements in rural and urban areas (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 89 Tables with Notes on Dwelling Habits of Occupants of the Two-room Government Residences in New Delhi, July 1960
- 90 Tables with Notes on Survey of Scheduled Industries, 1958 : Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries
- 91 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1959, Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 92 Some Results of Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
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- 94 Tables with Notes on Small Scale Manufacture : Rural and Urban Households Enterprises smaller than the Registered Factories (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
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- 101 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Preliminary) (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 102 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 103 Tables with Notes on Urban Labour Force (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 104 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 105 Tables with Notes on Household Non-Mechanised Transport and Utilisation of working Animals (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 106 Tables with Notes on Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Seventeenth Round : July 1961-June 1962)
- 107 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
- 108 Report on the Type study on Consumption and Disposal of Cereals and Capital Formation by Households : 1959-60
- 109 Tables with Notes on Indian Villages (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 110 Tables with Notes on Rates of Birth, Death and Growth of Rural Population (Fifteenth Round, July 1959-June 1960)
- 111 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1958 : Factory Establishments : Detailed Results
- 112 Tables with Notes on Land Utilisation Survey and Crop Cutting Experiments (Eighteenth Round : July 1962-June 1963)
- 113 Tables with Notes on Agricultural Holdings in Rural India (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 114 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment in Rural Areas (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 115 Tables with Notes on disposal of cereals by Producer Households in Rural Areas (15th Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 116 Tables with Notes on Family Planning (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)



- 117 Tables with Notes on the Enquiry of Physically Handicapped Persons (Sixteenth Round : July 1960 -August 1961)
- 118 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1961 : Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 119 Special study on Morbidity (Sixteenth Round : November 1960-October, 1961)
- 120 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1962 : Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 121 Preliminary estimates of birth and death rate and of the rate growth of population (18th Round : Feb. 1963-Jan. 1964)
- 122 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1959 : Sample Sector (Detailed results)
- 123 Tables with notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1963 : Sample Sector (Summary Results)
- 124 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-Cutting Experiments (18th Round : July 1963-June 1964)
- 125 Technical Paper on Sample Design (19th Round : July 1964—June 1965)
- 126 Tables with Notes on Internal Migration (14th Round : July 1958-June 1959 & 15th Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 127 Tables with Notes on Urban Labour Force (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- \*128 Tables with Notes on Internal Migration (Rural) (14th Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 129 Report on Pilot Enquiry on Morbidity (17th Round : September 1961—July 1962)
- 130 Tables with Notes on Professions and Liberal Arts (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 131 Tables with Notes on Annual Survey of Industries, 1960 : Sample Sector (Detailed Results)
- \*132 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1964 : Sample Sector (Summary Results)
- \*133 Some results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (19th Round : July 1964-June 1965)
- \*134 Tables with Notes on Income of Rural Labour Households (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 135 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Preliminary) (17th Round : Sep. 1961-July 1962)
- \*136 Tables with Notes on Capital Formation Urban (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- 137 Tables with Notes on Housing Conditions (16th Round : July 1960-August 1961)
- 138 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (16th Round : July 1960-August 1961)
- 139 Tables with Notes on Annual Survey of Industries 1961 : Sample Sector (Detailed Results)
- \*140 Tables with Notes on Some Aspects of Agriculture in India (Rural) (11th Round : August 1956-February 1957)
- \*141 Tables with Notes on Household Consumption of Fuel and Light (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 142 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure, Preliminary (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 143 Tables with Notes on Indebtedness of Scheduled Tribe Households (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 144 Tables with Notes on some Aspects of Land Holdings Rural Areas (State and All-India Estimates) (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- \*145 Tables with Notes on Income of Scheduled Tribe Households (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- \*146 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (15th Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- \*147 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (20th Round : July 1965-June 1966)
- \*148 Report on Special Survey on Household Entrepreneurial Activities in Aligarh Town, 1959-60
- \*149 Report on Pilot Study on Non-Household Enterprises (19th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- \*150 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- \*151 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Some Selected Items) (18th Round : February-June 1964)
- \*152 Tables with Notes on Urban Labour Force (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- \*153 Differential Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Rural Households (15th Round : July 1959-July 1960)

Note :—Report Nos. marked \* are under print.

