

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. POPULATION

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)

Child Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age-groups in the population. It is expressed as 'number of female children age (0-6) years per 1000 male children age (0-6) years'

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of female children (0-6 age group)}}{\text{Number of male children 0-6 age groups}}$$

II. Vital Statistics

Sample Registration System:

The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are full timers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

Live Birth Rate per 1000 Population

$$\frac{\text{Total live births} \times 1000}{\text{Estimated mid-year population}}$$

Still-birth rate per 1000 live and still-births

$$\frac{\text{Total Still - births} \times 1000}{\text{Total live-births} + \text{Total still-births}}$$

Infant mortality rate:

It refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to the annual number of live births.

III. EDUCATION

Literate:

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who were blind and could read Braille are treated as literate.

Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

$$\text{Gross enrolment ratio at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding To the I stage}} \times 100$$

Two stages are: primary (Classes I-V) and middle (Classes VI-VIII).

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-11 years and 11-14 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

$$\frac{\text{Total Enrolment in Classes I-V}}{\text{Total population in the age Group 6-11 years}} \times 100$$

While interpreting these figures it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-11 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.

$$\text{Pupil-teacher ratio For secondary school} = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in secondary school}}{\text{Total number of teachers in secondary School}}$$

Dropout rate in different stages of school education

Dropout rate:

Dropout rate at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (I-VIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are defined as:

Drop out rates at Primary stage (I-V) During year=t	$= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e. Year=t-4) minus Enrolment in class V during the Year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e. year=t-4)}} \times 100$
Drop out Rates at middle stage (classes I-VIII) During year=t	$= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (I.e. year =t-7) Enrolment in class VIII during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e. year=t-7)}} \times 100$
Drop out rates at Secondary stage (classes I-X) During year = t	$= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 year (i.e. year = t-9) minus Enrolment in class X during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e. years = t-9)}} \times 100$

IV. Welfare

Juvenile :-

Earlier juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years)