

III - EXPLANATORY NOTES

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate 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 divided by 1000 live births.

Couples Effectively Protected

Couples effectively protected are defined as the use effectiveness levels of different methods which is indicative of the effective coverage of the eligible couple of all the methods of contraception under family planning. The effectiveness is taken to be 100% in case of sterilization and oral pills, 95% in case of IUD and 50% in case of conventional contraceptives.

Median age

The median age, which divides the population into two equal sizes, one having the population at ages above the median and the other below, is considered to be an appropriate measure of the average age of the population. Depending on the value of the median age, a population may be described as young or old. Population with median age below 20 years are usually classified as young and that having median age 30 years or above are classified as old while those between 20 – 29 are termed as intermediate.

Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

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.,

Gross enrolment

$$\text{Ratio at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} \times 100$$

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

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-10 years and 11-13 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.

Dropout

Dropout 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:

$$\text{Drop out rates at Primary Stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in Class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88) minus Enrolment in class V during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four year (i.e. 1987-88)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Drop out rates at Elementary stage during 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e. 1984-85) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e. 1984-85)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Drop out rates at Secondary stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 year (i.e.1982-83) minus minus Enrolment in class X during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e. 1982-83)}} \times 100$$

Labour Force

Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

Work Force

Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered 'workers' (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category i.e. " working or employed ".

Main Workers

Those persons who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers.

Marginal Workers

Those persons who had worked for less than 6 months during reference period are termed as Marginal Workers

Workforce Participation Rate

Workforce participation rate is defined as the proportion of workers in the population.

Employed and Unemployed

According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) a person in the Labour force is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

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).

Suicide Rate

Suicide rate is defined as the number of suicides per hundred thousand populations.

