

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS**Annual Exponential Growth Rate**

$$r = (\ln P(t+10) - \ln P(t)) / 10$$

Where Ln stands for natural logarithm

P (t) = Initial population

P (t+10) = Population after 10 years

General Fertility Rate

General fertility rate is defined as number of live births per thousand women in the age group (15-49 years) in a given year.

Age- Specific Fertility Rate

Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female population of that age group.

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Age- Specific Mortality Rate

Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age group per thousand populations in the same age-group in a given year.

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.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years)}}{\text{Number of live births to women (15-49 years)}} * 100000$$

Birth Rate

Number of live births per 1000 population

Crude Birth Rate

Number of live births during the year per 1000 population (mid year)

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

Mean Age at Marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage is average age at the first marriage. It is derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to inter-census first marriage rates. In the next step the person years lived in a single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five years age-groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus mean age at marriage is derived.

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 (GER)

Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is

being covered by the educational programmes being run in the country.

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

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

The corresponding age-group for these stages is 6-10 years and 11-13 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

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

While interpreting these figures, it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age group 6-10 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, gross enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

Dropout Rate

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 (IVIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are explained below: Dropout rate at Primary stage during the year is equal to Enrolment in class I preceding four years minus Enrolment in class V during the Year * 100

Enrolment in class I preceding four years Dropout rate at Elementary stage during the year is equal to Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year * 100
Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years Dropout rates at Secondary stage during the year is equal to Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year minus Enrolment in class X during the year * 100
Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the corresponding number of male student in each level.

Thus GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education.

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".

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.

Principal Status

The status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey was considered the principal usual activity status of the person.

Subsidiary Status

A 'non-worker' (on the basis of principal usual activity status) who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity was considered to be usually working in a subsidiary capacity.

Suicide Rate

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

Urban Area

An urban area is defined as follows:

- (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within a municipality, corporation, municipal board, Cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places that satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
 - (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre (1000 per sq. mile). The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses. In that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

Rural area

Any administrative area that was not classified as Urban is treated as a rural area.

Definition of literate:

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write.

Literacy rate:

The total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding. Here the denominator is the population aged seven years or more.

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'

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of female}}{\text{Number of males}} * 1000$$

Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) = $\frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$

Definition of Youth

Youth are defined as those aged 15 to 29 in the national youth policy (2014).

Labour force participation rate (LFPR):

LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons /person-days.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR):

WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days.

Proportion Unemployed (PU):

It is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days.

Unemployment Rate (UR):

UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed).

Scheduled Commercial Banks

All banks which are included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are Scheduled Banks. These banks comprise Scheduled Commercial Banks and Scheduled Co-operative Banks.

Disaster

A disaster is a destructive event that occurs suddenly and involves loss of life and property. Disasters can be of two types- natural and man-made.

Natural Disasters

It is a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life. Some of the Natural Disaster are Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, floods, cyclones, landslides, avalanches and droughts, Hailstorm etc.

Man-Made Disasters

Man-made disasters are triggered by human beings and by human action not by natural forces. Some of the Man-Made Disasters are Fire, bomb explosions, terrorism, leakage of poisonous chemicals, breach in dams, air or water pollution, industrial accidents and epidemics etc.