

Appendix-I

Differentials in Fertility by Religion in the District of Darjeeling Survey Schedule

Date of interview:

Respondent No:

Whereabouts of the respondent:

Village:

Mouza:

G. P:

CD Block:

P. S :

Dist:

Particulars of the respondent:

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Religion:

SC/ST/OBC/Gen:

Jati/Caste (if Hindu):

Primary language:

Educational background:

Literate/Illiterate:

If literate, educational attainment (class passed):

Duration (years) of schooling:

Cause of abandoning education:

Continuation of education after marriage: Y/N

If yes, period in years:

Parents'/Spouse's educational attainment (class passed):

Father:

Mother:

Husband:

Occupational status:

Housewife/Employed/selfemployed:

Main/Marginal worker:

Sector of employment: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

Father's occupation:

Mother's occupation:

Husband's occupation:

Father-in-law's occupation:

Mother-in-law's occupation:

Age at marriage and conjugal life:

Present marital status: Married/Separated/Divorcee/Abandoned

Your age at first marriage:

Age at present marriage:

Your husband's age at marriage:

Duration of conjugal life:

Duration of gap period if any:

Children of the respondent:

No. of live births:

No. of still births:

No. times pregnancy terminated naturally:

No. of times pregnancy terminated intentionally:

Total number of pregnancies:

Details of children:

SL	Name	Age (years)	Sex	Schooling (years)	Qualification (class passed)	Remark

Details of the other resident members of the family:

SL	Name	Age (years)	sex	occupation	Qualification (class passed)	Remark

Wealth and Asset with the family:

Amount of agricultural land (bigha/acre) owned:

Operational holding (bigha/acre)

Livestock etc:

No. of bullocks/cows:

Goats/sheeps:

Pigs:

Poultry:

Monthly earnings:

Monthly earning from Agriculture:

Livestock:

Poultry:

Trade & business:

Services:

Others:

Total:

Monthly expenditure:

Break-up of expenditure

Health:

Education:

Food:

Other:

Total:

Family structure and decision making:

Head of the household:

Principal decision maker about schooling:

Principal decision maker about allotment of housework:

Principal decision maker about economic earning:

Principal decision maker about spending of the earning:

Daughters help in cooking and other household works etc: Y/N

Your opinion about your daughter:

Age at which you will marry your daughter:

Continuation of your daughter's education after attaining the age of puberty:

Y/N

Continuation of your daughter's schooling/education after marriage: Y/N

If you have to withdraw your son or daughter your option: Son/Daughter

Economic value of children:

Duration of your daughter's daily engagement in domestic work/earning:

Distance of source of drinking water:

Method of collecting drinking water: Head/hand load/tap

Family members who collect drinking water:

Time spent in collecting water:

Fuel used in the household activities:

Time spent in collecting firewood:

Your preference of living with when you are above 60 years of age:

Son/daughter

Reproductive preference:

Your option of having another child: Yes/no/ not sure/ don't know

If yes, your preference: son/daughter

Reason of such a preference:

News of birth of a boy as compared to a girl to you: better/same/worse

Your husband's choice of having another child: Y/N/not sure/ don't know

Your planning about number and gapping of children exists: Yes/No

Your preferred number of children: one/two/more than two

Your opinion of large family while comparing with small family: better/not sure/don't know/worse

Your practice of breast-feeding: Yes/No

Duration of breast-feeding:

Contraceptive use and Reproductive health

Discussion about contraception with husband: Y/N

Birth control measure ever used: Y/N

If yes, type/method:

If no, reason for not using: Religious/social/family choice/voluntarily

Birth control measure is a decision taken by: you/husband/both/thrust upon by elderly

Discussion partner about family planning: husband/health advisor/relatives and friends

Frequency of visiting health center/officials for advice regarding family planning:

Access to contraceptives: Easy/difficult/inaccessible

Separate bedroom for the couple: Y/N

Permission of your religion about use of contraceptives: Y/N

Permission of your religion for abortion: Y/N

Your view about the stand of your religion on use of contraceptives:

Your view about the stand of your religion on abortion:

Nature of birth control measures: Permanent/Temporary

If temporary,

Method of birth control that you use: Traditional/Modern

If traditional: Rhythm/withdrawn

If modern: IUD/Pill/Condom/Sperm killer medicine

If permanent, Vasectomy/ Tubal Ligation

Religion and Women's status (*rate in the scale of 1-5 where 1 represents lowest and 5 highest*)

Your knowledge of provisions of your religion on family size and birth control:

Your faithfulness towards religious practices:

Extent to which you bother about what your local priest/moulavi etc think of you:

Frequency of your visit to mosque/temple/cathedral/gompa:

Your interaction with your neighbours belonging to other religious group:

Religious faithfulness of your children:

Frequency of their visit to places of worship:

Level of your satisfaction concerning your children's religious practices:

Women's Status (*strong 1, moderate 2, weak 3, Negligible 4 and absent 5*)

Representation of women in panchayat/municipality:

Representation as lawmakers in state assembly and parliament:

Importance of representation in panchayat etc. :

Female voices are given due importance: Y/N

Females are free to decide their own affair: Y/N

Female child get equal right as compared to male child:

Your observation about the following aspects during last five years:

Your economic condition: better/same/worsened

Women's empowerment: improved/unchanged/worsened

Position of women in the society: improved/unchanged/worsened

Violence against women: Increased/reduced/remain unchanged

Tendency of dowry: Exists/wiped out/never existed/increased

Appendix-II

Main Results of Population Projection by Religion, All India

Year	Population in billion		Percent of Muslims to total pop.	Pop. growth rates (percent)		
	Hindus	Muslims		Hindus	Muslims	Difference
1991	0.69	0.11	12.6	--	--	NA
2001	0.83	0.14	13.5	1.81	2.60	0.79
2011	0.95	0.17	14.4	1.41	2.22	0.81
2021	1.06	0.21	15.4	1.04	1.80	0.76
2031	1.14	0.24	16.1	0.76	1.33	0.58
2041	1.21	0.26	16.7	0.56	0.97	0.41
2051	1.25	0.28	17.3	0.34	0.78	0.44
2061	1.27	0.30	17.8	0.19	0.53	0.34
2071	1.28	0.31	18.2	0.06	0.35	0.29
2081	1.27	0.31	18.6	-0.03	0.20	0.23
2091	1.27	0.32	18.8	-0.04	0.10	0.14
2101	1.27	0.32	18.8	-0.01	0.04	0.05

Source: Bhat and Xavier, "Role of religion in fertility decline: The case of

Indian Muslims", adopted from EPW, January 29, 2005, p. 399.

Appendix-III

Major Demographic Attributes of Darjeeling District

SL No.	Demographic aspects	Male	Female	Total
01	Population	1609172		
02	Number households	318737		
03	Household size	5.0		
04	Proportion of urban population	32.3		
05	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	937		
06	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	962		
07	Sex Ratio (SC)	949		
08	Sex Ratio (ST)	996		
09	Proportion of SC population (percent)	15.0	16.2	15.1
10	Proportion of ST population (percent)	12.3	13.1	12.7
11	Literacy Rate (percent)	80.1	62.9	71.8
12	Illiteracy Rate (percent)	34.3	51.9	42.8
13	Work participation Rate (percent)	48.5	21.4	35.4
14	Proportion of Main Workers (percent)	43.2	15.4	9.8
15	Proportion of Marginal Workers (percent)	5.3	6.0	5.6
16	Proportion of Non-workers (percent)	51.5	78.6	64.6
17	Proportion of cultivators to total workers (percent)	14.4	18.2	15.5
18	Proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers (percent)	8.9	13.4	10.2
18	Proportion of workers in household industries to total workers (percent)	2.5	3.6	2.8
19	Proportion of other workers to total workers (percent)	74.3	84.8	71.5

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Vol. 7 (CD ROM), Census of India, 2001.

Appendix-IV

Comparative Growth of Hindus and Muslims, Present, Past and Future (1961-2001)

Year	Population (billion)		Percent to total		Growth rate of population (%)		
	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Difference
1961	0.37	0.05	83.45	10.7	2.07	3.25	1.18
1971	0.45	0.06	82.73	11.2	2.37	3.09	0.72
1981	0.56	0.08	82.30	11.7	2.44	3.09	0.65
1991	0.69	0.11	81.53	12.6	2.28*	3.28*	1.00*
2001	0.83	0.14	80.46	13.5	1.81	2.60	0.79
2011 ^{\$}	0.95	0.17	80.47	14.4	1.41	2.22	0.81
2021	1.06	0.21	77.73	15.4	1.04	1.80	0.76
2031	1.14	0.24	76.76	16.1	0.76	1.33	0.58
2041	1.21	0.26	77.72	16.7	0.56	0.97	0.41
2051	1.25	0.28	72.23	17.3	0.34	0.78	0.44
2061	1.27	0.30	75.35	17.8	0.19	0.53	0.34
2071	1.28	0.31	75.19	18.2	0.06	0.35	0.29
2081	1.27	0.31	76.20	18.6	-0.03	0.20	0.23
2091	1.27	0.32	74.61	18.8	-0.04	0.10	0.14
2101	1.27	0.32	74.61	18.8	-0.01	0.04	0.05

Source: 1. Kulkarni and Alagarajan (2005), EPW, 29th January, 2009, p. 404,

2. Bhat and Zavier (2005), EPW, 29th January, 2009, p. 399,

3. Reddy (2003), EPW, 16th August, 2003, p. 3501

* Excludes figures of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir.

\$ 2011-2101 figures are projected.

Appendix-V

Fertility Estimates for Hindus and Muslims and Difference in Female Literacy, India, 2001

States	Hindu		Muslim		Muslim TFR-Hindu TFR	Muslim female literacy- Hindu literacy
	CBR	TFR	CBR	TFR		
Jammu& Kashmir	22.1	2.6	24.7	3.1	0.5	-24.1
Himachal Pradesh	19.7	2.2	28.3	3.7	1.5	-21.1
Punjab	21.5	2.5	28.6	3.7	1.2	-24.1
Chandigarh	23.6	2.9	35.3	4.8	1.9	-17.9
Uttaranchal	23.7	2.9	37.2	5.1	2.2	-21.4
Haryana	25.4	3.2	45.0	6.4	3.2	-35.6
Delhi	24.1	3.0	34.1	4.6	1.6	-16.3
Rajasthan	31.1	4.1	35.5	4.8	0.7	-2.4
Uttar Pradesh	31.4	4.1	35.5	4.8	0.7	-5.7
Bihar	33.6	4.5	37.4	5.1	0.6	-1.9
Sikkim	24.3	3.0	35.0	4.7	1.7	-8.5
Arunachal Pradesh	31.9	4.2	41.2	5.8	1.6	-7.5
Nagaland	26.6	3.4	42.9	6.0	2.6	-32.3
Manipur (excl. 3 sub-div)	20.1	2.3	32.3	4.3	2.0	-23.1
Mizoram	27.9	3.6	39.5	5.5	1.9	-23.8
Tripura	19.9	2.3	30.5	4.0	1.7	-15.9
Meghalaya	24.0	.9	37.1	5.1	2.2	-25.1
Assam	2.9	2.8	37.2	5.1	2.3	-20.9
West Bengal	19.7	2.2	30.9	4.1	1.9	-13.3
Jharkhand	9.3	3.8	35.8	4.9	1.1	3.5
Orissa	22.1	2.6	26.3	3.3	0.7	11.7
Chattisgarh	26.9	3.4	24.5	3.0	-0.4	23.2
Madhya Pradesh	29.6	3.9	29.2	3.8	-0.1	11.1
Gujarat	23.6	2.9	25.0	3.1	0.2	6.8
Daman & Diu	24.5	3.0	20.8	2.4	-0.6	8.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.9	4.4	31.3	4.1	-0.3	34.2
Maharashtra	21.9	2.6	26.8	3.4	0.8	4.9
Andhra Pradesh	20.0	2.3	23.1	2.8	0.5	9.9
Karnataka	20.3	2.3	25.4	3.2	0.9	7.7
Goa	16.8	1.8	25.1	3.1	1.3	-4.2
Lakshadweep	13.1	1.2	23.7	2.9	1.7	-16.0
Kerala	15.4	1.5	21.8	2.6	1.1	-1.2
Tamil Nadu	17.2	1.8	19.1	2.1	0.3	13.8
Pondichery	18.0	2.0	18.6	2.1	0.1	10.1
Andama & Nicobar Island	21.1	2.5	18.1	2.0	-0.5	11.7
India	24.9	3.1	30.8	4.1	0.5	

Source: Rajan (2005): EPW, 29th January, p. 438 {original calculation done by Rajan and James (2004) for Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala}.

Appendix-VI

Percentage Distribution of Persons by General Education, Sex and Religion, India, 1987-88

Educational Level	Rural				Urban			
	Hindus		Muslims		Hindus		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	51.3	75.0	58.2	76.1	25.3	42.2	42.4	59.5
<Primary	19.0	11.8	18.6	13.1	18.8	17.2	20.9	18.5
Pre-Middle	22.7	11.2	19.1	9.9	30.5	25.3	26.3	16.8
Secondary	5.7	1.7	3.4	0.8	17.2	10.7	8.0	4.3
Graduate +	1.2	0.2	0.6	--	7.9	4.2	2.3	0.8

Source: National Sample Survey 43rd Round (1987-88), Table 31.4, pp. S85-

86.

Appendix-VII

Percentage of Currently Married Women using contraceptive methods among Hindus and Muslims by levels of Education, 1998-99

Educational Level	Hindus		Muslims		Difference between methods	
	Any method	Any modern method	Any method	Any modern method	Diff. b/w (2) & (4)	Diff. b/w (3) & (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	= (6)	= (7)
Illiterate	41.0	38.0	29.0	23.3	12.00	14.70
Literate but below middle	54.0	48.9	42.3	35.1	11.70	13.80
Middle completed but below high school	50.6	43.2	45.5	37.7	5.10	5.50
High School and above	55.7	46.1	44.6	37.5	11.1	8.60

Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of NFHS-II.

Appendix-VIII

Socio-economic Differentials between Hindus and Muslims, India, 2001

Indicators	Hindus	Muslims	All Religions
Urban population	26.1	35.7	27.8
Literates			
Total	65.1	59.1	64.8
Male	76.2	67.6	75.3
Female	53.2	50.1	53.7
Percentage of workers total population			
Total	40.4	31.3	39.1
Male	52.4	47.5	51.7
Female	27.5	14.1	25.6
Percentage of workers in (sector)			
Agriculture	60.7	42.7	58.2
Household Industry	3.8	8.1	4.2
Other	35.5	49.1	37.6
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	931	936	933
Percentage of population in the age group (0-6 years)	15.6	18.7	15.9

Source: 'The First Report on Religion Data', Census of India 2001, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Appendix-IX

Percentage of population Below Poverty Level among Hindus and Muslims, India, 1987-88 to 1993-94

Years/ Areas	1987-88				1993-94			
	All India	Muslims	Hindus	Ratio of Muslims to Hindus	All India	Hindus	Muslims	Ratio of Muslims to Hindus
Rural	39.38.21	40.8	39.9	0.98	37.3	37.5	41.3	1.10
Urban	38.2	36.8	54.6	1.48	32.4	29.9	48.5	1.62

Source: Bhat (2004) for Hindu-Muslim poverty levels. All India figures are from Planning Commission. 1987-88 figures are from *Shelter*, HUDCO/HSMI, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 73, and for 1993-94, Planning Commission (2002), p. 166.

Appendix-X

Average Annual Growth Rate of population of Hindus and Muslims during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001, Major States

Country and state	Average Annual Growth Rate (Per Cent)				Decline in the Growth Rate (%)		Difference (Hindu-Muslim)
	1981-1991		1991-2001		Hindu	Muslim	
	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim			
India	2.05	2.84	1.82	2.59	0.23	0.25	-0.02
Andhra Pradesh	2.21	2.67	1.35	1.65	0.86	1.02	-0.16
Assam	NA	NA	1.39	2.57	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	2.05	2.59	2.07	3.11	-0.02	-0.53	0.50
Delhi	4.16	6.13	3.65	6.02	0.51	0.12	0.39
Gujarat	1.92	2.15	2.00	2.42	-0.08	-0.26	0.18
Haryana	2.40	3.78	2.39	4.71	0.01	-0.93	0.94
Himachal Pradesh	1.90	2.47	1.57	2.93	0.33	-0.46	0.80
Karnataka	1.86	2.43	1.43	2.11	0.43	0.32	0.11
Kerala	1.19	2.27	0.70	1.47	0.48	0.80	-0.31
Madhya Pradesh	2.36	2.72	1.96	2.58	0.40	0.13	0.26
Maharashtra	2.25	2.73	1.96	2.97	0.30	-0.24	0.54
Orissa	1.75	3.14	1.47	2.77	0.28	0.37	-0.09
Punjab*	1.20 (1.86)	3.54	2.53 (1.77)	4.67	-1.33 (0.09)	-1.14	-0.19 (1.05)
Rajasthan	2.48	3.47	2.46	3.06	0.01	0.41	-0.39
Tamil Nadu	1.41	1.92	1.04	1.28	0.37	0.63	-0.27
Uttar Pradesh	2.08	3.11	2.16	2.75	-0.09	0.36	-0.45
West Bengal	1.91	3.14	1.33	2.30	0.58	0.84	-0.25

Note: The growth rates for combined population of Hindus and Sikhs are given in parenthesis because in the 1991 Census, many Hindus were probably reported as Sikhs.

NA – Not Available

Source: Adopted from Bhat (2005), EPW, March 26, 2005, p. 1378.

Appendix-XI

Regional Scenario of Hindu-Muslim Population Growth Rates, 1991-2001

Region (1)	Growth Rate			Difference (5)=(4)-(3)
	Population (2)	Hindu (3)	Muslim (4)	
South India	1.29	1.22	1.66	0.45
North-East India	1.94	1.30	2.63	1.33
East India	1.99	1.71	2.67	0.96
West India	2.43	2.00	2.86	0.86
North West India	2.36	2.32	2.86	0.53
India	2.03	1.82	2.57	0.75

Source: Rajan (2005): "District Level Fertility Estimates for Hindus and Muslims", EPW, January 29, 2005, p. 441

Appendix-XII

District-wise CBR and TFR by Religion, 2001

S L	District	All Religion		Hindus		Muslims	
		CBR	TFR	CBR	TFR	CBR	TFR
1	Darjeeling	19.6	2.1	19.5	2.2	34.8	4.7
2	Jalpaiguri	24.9	2.8	23.3	2.8	32.3	4.3
3	Koch Bihar	25.5	3.0	22.5	2.7	31.6	4.2
4	Uttar Dinajpur	35.1	4.3	28.7	3.7	43.6	6.1
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	26.9	3.3	24.2	3.0	31.6	4.2
6	Malda	33.0	4.0	27.2	3.5	37.1	5.1
7	Murshidabad	29.3	3.5	22.8	2.7	32.3	4.3
8	Birbhum	26.1	3.0	22.9	2.8	31.0	4.1
9	Bardhaman	20.0	2.3	19.4	2.2	25.2	3.1
10	Nadia	21.1	2.4	18.2	2.0	27.2	3.5
11	North 24 Parganas	18.8	2.1	15.7	1.6	26.8	3.4
12	Hugli	18.1	2.0	17.2	1.8	24.2	3.0
13	Bankura	22.2	2.6	21.6	2.5	32.2	4.3
14	Puruliya	24.9	3.1	24.9	3.1	35.4	4.8
15	Medidnipur	22.6	2.6	21.1	2.5	32.0	4.2
16	Haorah	18.0	2.1	16.1	1.6	28.0	3.6
17	Kolkata	11.8	1.4	12.1	1.0	20.7	2.4
18	South 24 Parganas	24.7	3.0	19.9	2.3	33.3	4.5
All West Bengal		22.5	2.6	19.7	2.2	30.9	4.1

Source: adopted from S. Irudaya Rajan, EPW, 29th January, 005, p. 444.

Appendix-XIII

District-wise TFR and its determinants, 2001

SL	District	TFR	Female Literacy (%)	Gender gap	FWPR (%)	% WSTS	% SC/ST	Sex Ratio	% of FSTS
1	Darjeeling	2.10	62.90	17.10	21.40	20.90	30.80	937.00	78.50
2	Jalpaiguri	2.80	52.20	20.60	23.50	33.60	55.60	942.00	73.20
3	Koch Bihar	3.00	56.10	19.80	22.20	63.50	50.70	949.00	36.90
4	Uttar Dinajpur	4.30	36.50	22.00	23.80	66.40	32.80	938.00	35.90
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	3.30	54.30	18.10	25.10	65.40	44.90	951.00	39.50
6	Malda	4.00	41.30	17.50	28.30	50.90	23.70	948.00	71.70
7	Murshidabad	3.50	47.60	13.10	16.40	48.00	13.30	952.00	90.00
8	Birbhum	3.00	51.60	19.30	19.70	56.80	36.20	950.00	53.30
9	Bardhaman	2.30	61.00	17.70	16.00	40.80	33.40	922.00	56.50
10	Nadia	2.40	59.60	12.70	14.10	44.30	32.20	946.00	85.00
11	North 24 Parganas	2.10	71.70	12.20	11.30	22.20	22.80	926.00	89.60
12	Hugli	2.00	67.20	15.40	16.20	35.30	27.80	947.00	62.30
13	Bankura	2.60	49.40	27.30	32.00	61.60	41.60	952.00	36.00
14	Puruliya	3.10	36.50	37.20	36.20	56.40	36.60	954.00	32.70
15	Medinipur	2.60	64.40	20.50	22.80	54.60	24.70	955.00	51.20
16	Haorah	2.10	70.10	13.10	9.20	12.50	15.80	906.00	93.90
17	Kolkata	1.40	77.30	6.50	12.80	0.50	6.20	829.00	98.70
18	South 24 Parganas	3.00	59.00	20.20	11.80	35.70	33.30	937.00	65.30
	All West Bengal	2.60	56.59	18.35	20.16	39.50	31.24	934.00	67.40

Source: Calculated from the data collected from Primary Census Abstract,

Vol. 7 (CD ROM), Census of India, 2001

TFR= Total Fertility Rate,

FWPR= Female Work Participation Rate,

WSTS= Workers in Secondary and Tertiary,

FSTS= Female workers in Secondary and Tertiary Sector.

Appendix-XIV

Educational and Economic status by religion, 2007-08

Religion	No. years of schooling				Percent in service [#]	Monthly Finance (Per Capita)		
	Self	Father	Mother	Husband		Income	Expenditure	Savings
Buddhists	9.73	5.99	3.86	10.82	68.00	3077	1703	1374
Christians	5.28	3.74	0.72	7.12	34.00	1200	614	586
Hindus	5.84	5.12	2.21	7.31	18.50	1416	903	513
Muslims	4.56	4.59	1.73	6.24	11.00	1413	931	482
Average	6.35	4.86	2.13	7.87	32.88	1777	1038	739

Source: Calculated by the researcher from the data collected from field work, 2007-2008.

Data relevant to the husbands of the respondents.

Appendix-XV

Population Trends for Major Religions of India, 1961-2001

Year	All	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
	(Figures in '000)							
1961	439239	366528	46941	10728	7846	3256	2027	1909
1971	547950	453292	61418	14223	10379	3912	2605	2221
1981	683330	562389	80286	16696	13093	4758	3222	2885
1991	846388	690060	106715	19654	16426	6476	3355	3701
2001	1028610	827579	138188	24080	19216	7955	4225	7367

Source: Registered General of India (2004). *Interpolated figures of population by religion for Assam 1981 and Jammu and Kashmir 1991.

Appendix-XVI

Reasons for Currently Not Using Contraceptives Among and Muslims, 1998-99

Reasons	Hindus	Muslims	All Religions
Husband away	2.6	4.3	2.9
Not having sex	1.4	1.1	1.3
Infrequent sex	1.2	0.7	1.1
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	8.1	8.4	8.2
Sub-fecund/infecund	4.3	3.4	4.1
Post-partum/breast feeding	7.8	6.3	7.6
Wants as many children as possible	46.3	35.7	44.6
Opposed to family planning	0.8	1.4	0.9
Husband opposed	3.5	6.2	3.8
Other people opposed	0.8	0.6	0.7
Against religion	0.2	12.5	2.0
Knows no method	1.4	1.2	1.4
Knows no source	2.7	2.4	2.6
Health concerns	3.5	2.4	3.4
Worry about side effect	3.5	2.5	3.4
Hard to get method	0.4	0.4	0.4
Costs too much	0.9	1.5	1.0
Inconvenient	0.3	0.2	0.3
Afraid of sterilization	2.9	1.8	2.7
Does not like the existing method	3.1	3.2	3.2
Others	2.7	2.9	2.7
Don't know	1.7	1.0	1.6
Total	100	100	100
No. of Women	26701	4715	22752

Source: Calculated based on NFHS-II data, IIPS, Mumbai (adopted from EPW, 29th January, 2005, p. 416)

Appendix-XVII

Number of Districts Falling under Different Levels of Fertility for Hindus and Muslims, India, 2001

Level of TFR	Hindus		Muslims	
	No. of Districts	Percent	No. of Districts	Percent
<2	79	13.30	26	4.38
2-3	203	34.18	137	23.06
3-4	162	27.27	160	26.94
4-5	135	22.73	167	28.11
>5	15	2.53	104	17.51
Total	594	100.00	594	100.00

Source: Rajan (2005): EPW, 29th January, p. 438 {original calculation done by Guilmoto and Rajan (2004) and Rajan and James (2004) for Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala}.

Appendix-XVIII

Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Density and General Sex Ratio by Residence and Sex, India / West Bengal / District / Sub District, 1991-2001

Sl. No.	India/ State/ District/ CD/ PS/ City/Town/	Civic Status	T R U	Area in Km ²	Population						Decadal Growth Rate 1991-	Density 2001 (Persons)	Sex Ratio Females per 1000 Males		No. of 2001
					1991 \$			2001					1991	2001	
					Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	DARJILING DISTRICT(01)		T	3149.00	1299919	679323	620596	1609172	830644	778528	23.79	511	914	937	
			R	3073.77	903859	467324	436535	1088740	556633	532107	20.45	354	934	956	
			U	75.23	396060	211999	184061	520432	274011	246421	31.40	6918	868	899	
	RURAL UNITS														
1	DARJEELING PI	C.D.	T	416.00	117196	60059	57137	115837	58407	57430	-1.16	278	951	983	
	PS-LODHAMA (F),		R	413.80	117196	60059	57137	114204	57601	56603	-2.55	276	951	983	
	PULBAZAR (F)DARJILING (P)		U	2.20	-	-	-	1633	806	827	-	742	-	1026	
	Urban units under the CD Block		U	2.20	-	-	-	1633	806	827	-	742	-	1026	
	*PATTABONG I (CT)		U	2.20	-	-	-	1633	806	827	-	742	-	1026	
2	RANGLI RANGL	C.D.	T	272.99	65342	33367	31975	64349	32304	32045	-1.52	236	958	992	
	PS-RANGLI RANGLIOT (F)		R	272.99	65342	33367	31975	64349	32304	32045	-1.52	236	958	992	
			U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	
3	KALIMPONG-I	C.D.	T	360.46	53641	27445	26196	67680	34382	33298	26.17	188	954	968	
	PS-KALIMPONG (P)		R	360.46	53641	27445	26196	67680	34382	33298	26.17	188	954	968	
			U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	
4	KALIMPONG-II	C.D.	T	241.26	51411	26905	24506	60263	31309	28954	17.22	250	911	925	
	PS-KALIMPONG (P)		R	241.26	51411	26905	24506	60263	31309	28954	17.22	250	911	925	
			U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	
5	GORUBATHAN	C.D.	T	442.72	46382	24203	22179	54279	27572	26707	17.03	123	916	969	
	PS-GORUBATHAN (F),JALDHAKA (F)		R	442.72	43285	22531	20754	54279	27572	26707	25.40	123	921	969	
			U	-	3097	1672	1425	0	0	0	-	-	852	-	
6	JORE BUNGLOI	C.D.	T	222.12	92312	46412	45900	100724	49816	50908	9.11	453	989	1022	
	PS-JORE BUNGALOW (P),		R	222.12	92312	46412	45900	100724	49816	50908	9.11	453	989	1022	

	SUKHIAPOKRI (F)	U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
7	MIRIK && C.D.	T	119.18	42807	22195	20612	42237	21112	21125	-1.33	354	929	1001
	PS-MIRIK (P),NAXALBARI (P)	R	119.18	42807	22195	20612	42237	21112	21125	-1.33	354	929	1001
		U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
8	KURSEONG { C.D.	T	372.30	80489	41372	39117	85867	43330	42537	6.68	231	945	982
	PS-KURSEONG (P), MATIGARA- INVESTIGATION CENTRE (P)	R	354.31	66917	34344	32573	72204	36425	35779	7.90	204	948	982
	Urban units under the CD Block	U	17.99	13572	7028	6544	13663	6905	6758	0.67	759	931	979
	CART ROAD (CT)	U	17.99	13572	7028	6544	13663	6905	6758	0.67	759	931	979
9	MATIGARA # C.D.	T	143.00	89927	47267	42660	129326	68004	61322	43.81	904	903	902
	PS-MATIGARA INVESTIGATION- CENTRE (P), SILIGURI (P)	R	140.49	85224	44648	40576	123921	65123	58798	45.41	882	909	903
	Urban units under the CD Block	U	2.51	4703	2619	2084	5405	2881	2524	14.93	2153	796	876
	BAIRATISAL (CT)	U	2.51	4703	2619	2084	5405	2881	2524	14.93	2153	796	876
10	NAXALBARI # C.D.	T	181.88	93731	49163	44568	144915	75831	69084	54.61	797	907	911
	PS-NAXALBARI (P)	R	180.25	81667	42731	38936	129141	67595	61546	58.13	716	911	911
	Urban units under the CD Block	U	1.63	12064	6432	5632	15774	8236	7538	30.75	9677	876	915
	UTTAR BAGDO (CT)	U	1.63	12064	6432	5632	15774	8236	7538	30.75	9677	876	915
11	PHANSIDEWA C.D.	T	312.15	140045	73304	66741	171508	87945	83563	22.47	549	910	950
	PS-PHANSIDEWA (F)	R	312.15	140045	73304	66741	171508	87945	83563	22.47	549	910	950
		U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
12	KHARIBARI # C.D.	T	144.88	64012	33383	30629	88230	45449	42781	37.83	609	918	941
	PS-KHARIBARI (F)	R	144.88	64012	33383	30629	88230	45449	42781	37.83	609	918	941
		U	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	URBAN UNITS	U	75.23	396060	211999	184061	520432	274011	246421	31.40	6918	868	899
	(Inclusive of those shown under the CD Block)												
1	*PATTABONG I (CT)	U	2.20	-	-	-	1633	806	827	-	742	-	1026
2	DARJILING (M)	U	10.57	73062	37763	35299	107197	55963	51234	46.72	10142	935	915
3	KALIMPONG (M)	U	8.68	38832	19973	18859	42998	22296	20702	10.73	4954	944	929

4	MIRIK	(NA)	U	6.50	7022	3585	3437	9141	4619	4522	30.18	1406	959	979
5	KURSEONG	(M)	U	5.05	26758	13989	12769	40019	20410	19609	49.56	7925	913	961
6	CART ROAD	(CT)	U	17.99	13572	7028	6544	13663	6905	6758	0.67	759	931	979
7	UTTAR BAGDO	(CT)	U	1.63	12064	6432	5632	15774	8236	7538	30.75	9677	876	915
8	BAIRATISAL	(CT)	U	2.51	4703	2619	2084	5405	2881	2524	14.93	2153	796	876
9	SILIGURI (P)	(M.Corp)	U	20.10	216950	118938	98012	284602	151895	132707	31.18	14159	824	874
Urban Agglomeration (inclusive of urban units shown above)														
	* DARJILING U.A.		U	12.77	-	-	-	108830	56769	52061	-	8522	-	917
	(a) DARJILING	(M)	U	10.57	-	-	-	107197	55963	51234	-	10142	-	915
	(b)*PATTABONK	(CT)	U	2.20	-	-	-	1633	806	827	-	742	-	1026

Declassified/

merged towns

of 2001 for

U 3097 1672 1425

which 1991

figures have not

been recast.

Note:-

1.# - Newly formed District/CD Block subsequent to 1991. 1991 figures recast according to jurisdictional changes in 2001.

2.* - New census town/ OG/ UA subsequent to 1991. 1991 figures are not recast and included in the concerned CD Block/ Town.

3.** - New census town/ OG subsequent to 1991 which were part of the urban frame in 1991 as part of census town/og and hence amenable to comparison with 1991.

4.&& - Partial Jurisdictional changes in CD block boundaries by addition or deletion of areas in 2001. 1991 figures recast accordingly.

5. \$ - 1991 figures are inclusive of towns which have been declassified or merged into other towns in 2001.

6. @- Towns are part of Kolkata U.A. and as such are also shown under Kolkata U.A.

7. There was no census in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 due to disturbed conditions. Population of India shown for 1991 excluded those for Jammu & Kashmir

8. India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons

9. As per Union P.C.A. for 1991 there is a gap of 16,052 Persons in the total of Main, Marginal and Non Workers with the Indian Population Totals.

10. C.D. = Community Development Block

M.Corp. = Municipal Corporation

M = Municipality

NA = Notified Area

CB = Cantonment Board


CT = Census Town

OG = Out Growth

Source: Census of India, 2001

Point "A" Chapter-III

Corrigendum: The second sentence in the last paragraph of page-70 should be read as "It is interesting to note that particularly in the hilly region, the fertility rate is not always inversely related to female literacy e.g. Kalingpong-I, with female literacy of 66.60 per cent, one of the highest literacy rate in the region, has CBR of 19.26 which is much higher than the regional average of 17.39".


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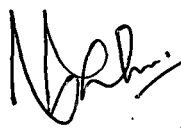
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Addendum: Summary of the chapter-III

The present chapter i.e. chapter-III highlights the fertility character by religious groups in the study area. It also covers the spatial variation in fertility with an analysis at the block level for the area concerned. Primary data collected from the field have been compared to the available secondary data from the different sources. The CBR as well as the TFR have been computed for the study area and have also been compared with state and national average. It is found that both CBR and TFR for the study area are slightly higher than the state as well as the national averages. The phenomenon could be attributed to large concentration backward communities in the area. Different attributes of fertility such as number of pregnancies ever occurred, number of births including still births ever took place, number of live births (ever born), number of still births, number of children during enumeration, number of live births during last one year have been highlighted in this chapter. Crude Birth Rates, Total Fertility Rates and Family Size have been computed and results have been compared with that of state and national averages.


In the section dealing with the spatial variation in fertility it has been observed that among the C. D. Blocks in Darjeeling Sadar, Kurseong and Kalinpong subdivisions Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri has got the lowest fertility in terms of CBR i.e. 4.83. However, the Kalimpong-I C. D. Block has the highest CBR i.e. 19.26 despite the fact that the C. D. Block has one of the highest female literacy rates which stands 36.60 per cent in the block.

The comparison of CBR and TFR among the religious groups exhibits that the highest CBR (51.02) is found among the Muslims but at the same time the highest TFR (4.89) is recorded among the Christians. Probable explanation for such high fertility among the communities mentioned above could be found in the subsequent chapters where educational attainment of the respondents as well as their parents and husband along with their per capita income have been compared between the religious groups. It is observed from the comparison that the Muslims and the Christians lag behind other communities in question with respect to educational attainment as well as per capita income. It is further noted that the Christians have


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Point the lowest per capita income of Rs. 1200.00 and the Muslims have the second lowest per capita income of Rs. 1413.00 in the present study. It is further observed from the study that the Muslims have the lowest occupational profile with only 11.00 per cent being employed in regular service sector as compared to an average figure of 20.00 per cent among all the communities taken together. The following


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Add "B" Chapter-IV

The gendum: First sentence in the last paragraph of page-89 should be replaced by and sentence "The analysis of TFR and CBR among all the four religious groups irref is that CBR is the highest among the Muslims followed by Christians, Hindus to b Buddhists (table 4.3) and TFR is found to be the highest among the Christians fol by Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists (table-4.2)".

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Appendum: Summary of the chapter-IV

The present chapter i.e. chapter-IV covers the discussion and analysis on religion fertility. The chapter begins with ASFR of all the respondents taken together, irrespective of their religious affiliation. The highest ASFR (266.67 per 1000) is found in the age group of 20-24 years where as the lowest ASFR (37.04 per 1000) is found in the age group of 40-45 years. Religious group-wise TFR and CBR have been presented to rank the groups on the basis of fertility prevailed among them. A comparative study of ASFR of the religious groups under study has also been presented in this chapter. This section of the study reveals that the lower age group 15-20 years has very low ASFR ranging between 0.06 per 1000 to 96.77 per 1000 among the Buddhists and the Christians respectively. The highest ASFR is found in the age group of 20-24 years for all the religious groups excepting the Christians in case of whom the age group of 25-29 years has the highest ASFR i.e. 53 per 1000. Having a good number of children and also large number of males in the above mentioned age group in case of Christians, the resultant TFR is high among the community in question.

Apart from the basic measures of fertility i.e. TFR, CBR and ASFR, an attempt also been made to find out the trend of fertility among the religious groups through an analysis of number of pregnancies ever recorded by religious groups. Similarly, number of births, including still births have also been analysed along with number of children during enumeration. It is interesting to note that the Muslims recorded the highest number of pregnancies, births including still births and also number of children during enumeration leading to higher fertility. The phenomenon can be attributed to their poor record of educational attainment as well as poor educational profile. It is needless to mention that among all the communities in question, the Muslims have the poorest educational attainment with respect to the respondents, their parents and husbands. It is interesting to note further that the educational attainment has affected fertility more effectively among the Muslims as compared to the other communities.

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ndum: Follows table- 5.41, page-185.

of significance of the Correlation Coefficients and interpretation

er to ascertain the importance of the relationship that exists between the les i.e. level of fertility and the variables for which correlation coefficients have calculated (table-5.41). Sample size being large, test of significance of the ation coefficients has been done taking the critical points of **Standard Normal Distribution Values i.e. T (tau) values**. Actual T (tau) values have been calculated the formula:

$$\frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

e, T (tau) = computed value, r = correlation coefficient (here modulus of r has taken) and n = sample size.

5.41a: Results of test of significance of correlation coefficient using Standard Distribution Values of T

es	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Muslim
onal ent (Self)	4.92635* (1.960 & 2.576)	5.08613* (1.960 & 2.576)	7.57477* (1.960 & 2.576)	5.73197* (1.960 & 2.576)
s ion	1.03653 (1.960 & 2.576)	1.21703 (1.960 & 2.576)	3.20376* (1.960 & 2.576)	3.50228* (1.960 & 2.576)
s ion	1.97994** (1.960 & 2.576)	1.95424 (1.960 & 2.576)	2.42745** (1.960 & 2.576)	1.36363 (1.960 & 2.576)
s	1.34848 (1.960 & 2.576)	2.07026** (1.960 & 2.576)	2.63408* (1.960 & 2.576)	2.40052** (1.960 & 2.576)
arriage	2.8685* (1.960 & 2.576)	2.80327* (1.960 & 2.576)	3.43268* (1.960 & 2.576)	3.67926* (1.960 & 2.576)
capita income	3.15494* (1.960 & 2.576)	3.38506* (1.960 & 2.576)	2.44215** (1.960 & 2.576)	0.69838 (1.960 & 2.576)

es in the parenthesis indicate theoretical values of T(tau) at 5 % and 1 % level confidence.

ans significant both at 1 % as well as 5 % level of confidence and ** means significant only at 5 % level of confidence.

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the help of this formula T(tau) values have been computed and the theoretical values from the table have been put along side in the table-5.41a. Both the theoretical values for 5 % level and 1 % level of confidence have been given. A close observation of the theoretical values and actual computed values show that some of the variables taken to find out correlation with fertility level have no significant relation. But for other variables the relation is significant. The significance of the relationship also varies from one community to other. Let us take individual variable and study the significance.

a) Educational attainment of the respondent has significant negative relationship with fertility both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence irrespective of religious groups. It could be said that educational improvement of the respondent of all religious affiliation can reasonably control fertility as it is expected to improve their sense of social responsibilities.

Father's educational attainment of the respondent has significant negative relationship with fertility both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence among the respondents belonging to Muslim and Hindu religious groups. It means that educational improvement of the respondent of these religious affiliations can also effectively control fertility. At the same time, among the Buddhists and Christians, the relationship is found not to be significant both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence. Societal value systems may be responsible for not having significant influence on daughter's fertility in spite of the fact that fathers' education is showing an increasing trend.

b) It is also interesting to note that mother's educational achievement has almost no significant influence on the fertility of their daughters. As it has been found from the test of significance that among Christians and Muslims, mother's educational attainment has no significant relation with fertility of their daughter both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence. It is only among the Buddhists and Hindus where we find marginally significant negative relationship between mother's educational attainment and their daughters' fertility found only at 5 % level of confidence. However, at 1 % level of confidence it is found not to be significant.


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- 4) Husband's educational attainment presents a varied kind of relationship with their wives' fertility. Among the Buddhists, the variable has no significant relationship both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence where as among the Muslims and the Christians it is found to be significantly negatively related only at 5 % level of significance. It is only among the Hindus that the variable is significantly related to the fertility both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence.
- 5) Age at first marriage of the respondents has significant negative relation with the fertility of the respondents among all the religious groups both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence. That means rising age at first marriage has a positive effect on the rate of fertility.
- 6) The analysis of correlation between the per capita income and the fertility rates shows that it is only among the Buddhists and the Christians that the variable i.e. per capita income has significant negative relation with fertility both at 5 % and 1% level of confidence. In case of Hindus, the variable has significant relation only at 5 % level of confidence. However, it is interesting to note that the increase in income does not seem to have negative impact on the fertility in the Muslim community in this area as it has been statistically found that per capita income has no significant relation even at 5 % level of confidence. This phenomenon may be attributed to the fact that food security and other basic necessities of life may not prompt Muslims to adopt small family norm in the area under study.

Thus, from the above discussion on test of significance of correlation coefficients it may be said that educational attainment of the respondents and their age at the first marriage have significant negative relationship with fertility irrespective of religious affiliation. Such relationship between the variable, as is understood from the analysis, will go a long way in helping the policy makers to formulate policy planning in regard to an emerging demographic scenario in the study area. As far as the other variables are concerned, such variables do not show consistent negative relationship for all the communities.


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