



SRS BULLETIN

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

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About SRS

The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large-scale demographic survey for providing reliable annual estimates of Infant mortality rate, birth rate, death rate and other fertility & mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. Initiated on a pilot basis by the Office of the Registrar General, India in a few selected states in 1964-65, it became fully operational during 1969-70 with about 3700 sample units. The field investigation consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths in selected sample units by resident part time enumerators, generally anganwadi workers & teachers, and an independent survey every six months by SRS supervisors. The data obtained by these two independent functionaries are matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field and thereafter an unduplicated count of births and deaths is

obtained. The sample unit in rural areas is a village or a segment of it (if the village population is 2000 or more). In urban areas, the sampling unit is a census enumeration block with population ranging from 750 to 1000. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the latest census frame. The current Sample is based on the 2011 Census frame. At present, SRS is operational in 8850 sample units (4,961 rural and 3,889 urban) covering about 7.9 million population, spread across all States and Union territories.

Abstract

This Bulletin presents the estimates of Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the year 2017 for India and its States/UTs. The 'Bigger States' in this Bulletin are the States having population more than 10 million as per Census 2011.

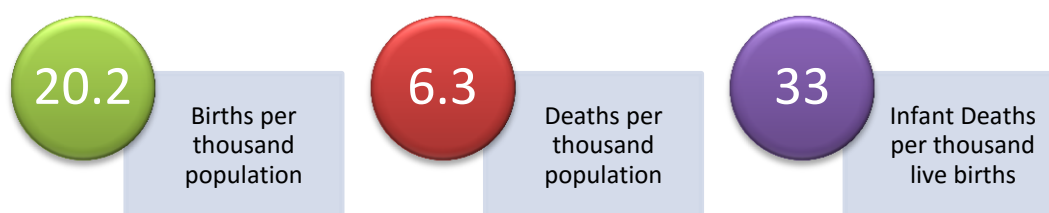


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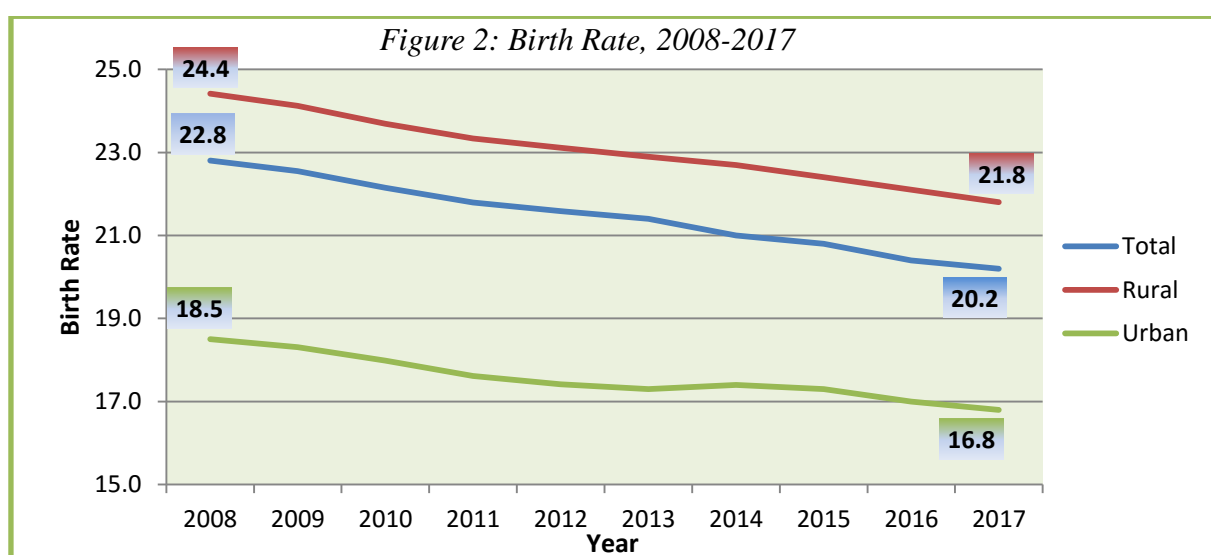
Birth Rate

Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth.

The Birth Rate at all India level has declined drastically over the last four decades from 36.9 in 1971 to 20.2 in 2017. The rural-urban differential has also narrowed over these years. However, the birth rate has continued to be higher in rural areas compared to urban areas in the last four decades. In the last decade, the rate of decline has been around 10.7% in rural areas and 9.2% in urban areas. The *Figure-2* states that Birth rate at all India level has declined from 22.8 to 20.2 in last decade. The corresponding decline in rural area is 24.4 to 21.8 and for urban areas it is from 18.5 to 16.8.

In 2017, the birth rate for India varies from 16.8 in urban regions to 21.8 in rural regions. The highest birth rate has been recorded in Bihar (26.4) while the lowest in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (11.4).

In 2017, the highest Birth Rate has been observed at 26.4 in Bihar, whereas Andaman & Nicobar Islands has the lowest Birth Rate of 11.4.



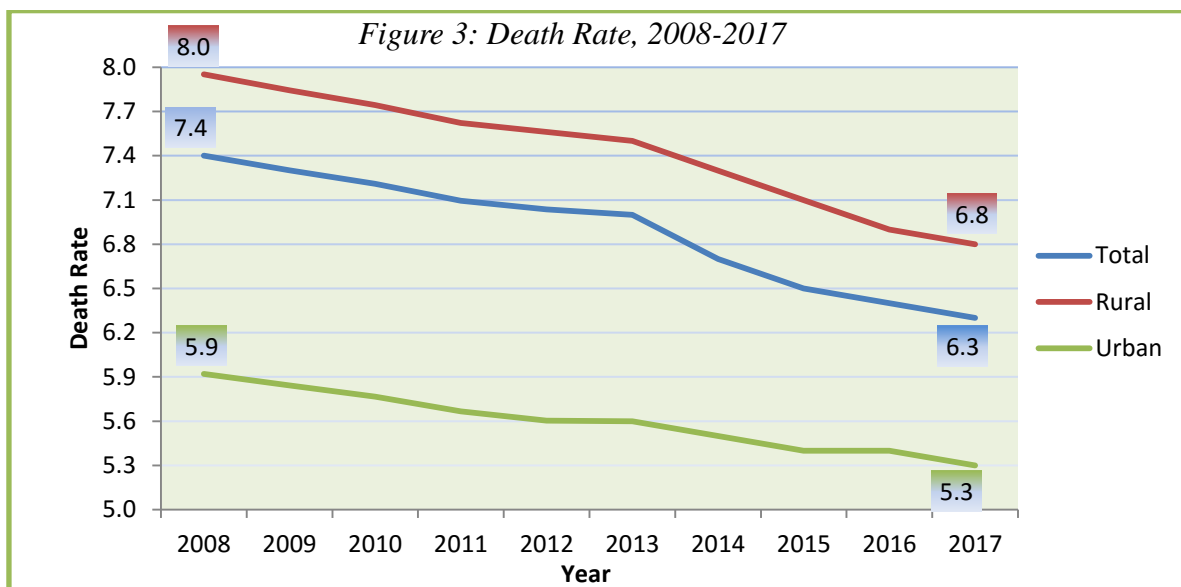
In 2017, Chhattisgarh has recorded the highest Death Rate of 7.5, whereas the lowest Death Rate has been recorded in Nagaland at 3.6.

Death Rate

Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.

The death rate of India has witnessed a significant decline over the last four decades from 14.9 in 1971 to 6.3 in 2017. The decline has been steeper in rural areas as compared to urban areas. *Figure-3* states that Death rate at all India level has declined from 7.4 to 6.3 in last decade. The corresponding decline in rural area is 8.0 to 6.8 and for urban areas it is from 5.9 to 5.3. The rate of decline in these years has been higher in rural areas (around 14.5%) than in the urban areas (10.5%).

For the year 2017, the death rate for India varies from 5.3 in urban areas to 6.9 in rural areas. The death rate for the States/Union Territories ranges from 3.6 in Nagaland to 7.5 in Chhattisgarh for 2017.



Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.

The present level of IMR (33 infant deaths per thousand live births, for the year 2017) is about one-fourth as compared to 1971 (129 infant deaths per thousand live births). In the last ten years, IMR has witnessed a decline of about 36.7% in rural areas and about 36% in urban areas. The *Figure-4* states that IMR at all India level has declined from 53 to 33 in last decade. The corresponding decline in rural area is 58 to 37 and for urban areas it is from 36 to 23.

Despite the decline in IMR over the last decades, one in every 30 infants die at the National level (irrespective of rural-urban), one in every 27 infants in rural areas and one in every 43 infants in urban areas still die within one year of life. Among the States/Union Territories, the IMR ranges from 7 in Nagaland to 47 in Madhya Pradesh for 2017.

In 2017, the maximum IMR has been reported for Madhya Pradesh (47) and the minimum for Nagaland (7).

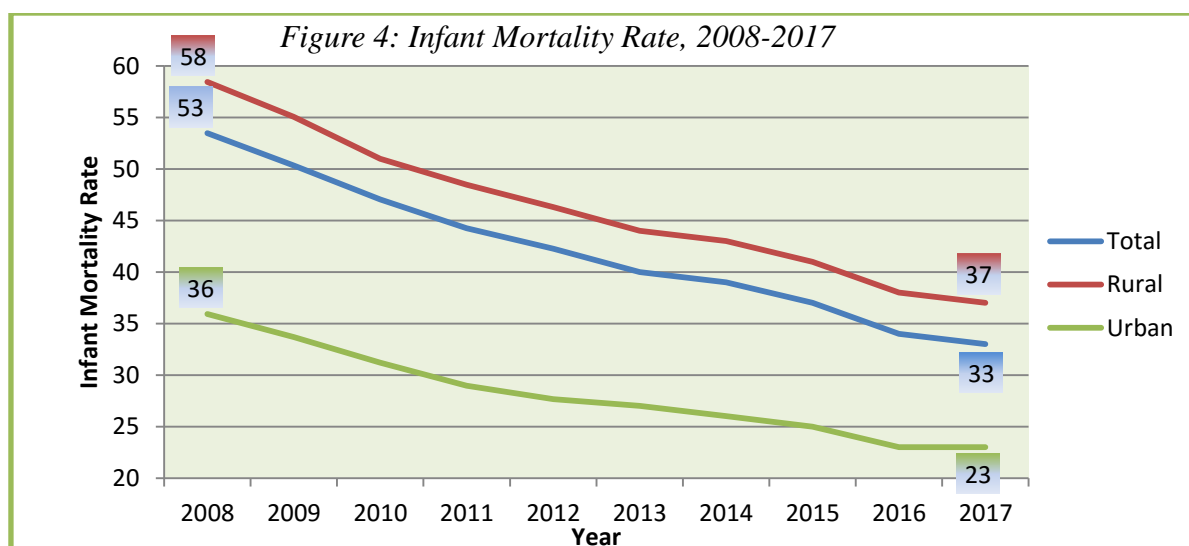


Table 1: Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2017

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	20.2	21.8	16.8	6.3	6.9	5.3	13.9	15.0	11.6	33	37	23
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	16.2	16.5	15.5	7.2	8.1	5.3	8.9	8.4	10.2	32	36	23
2. Assam	21.2	22.4	14.7	6.5	6.7	5.3	14.7	15.7	9.4	44	46	21
3. Bihar	26.4	27.2	20.9	5.8	5.9	5.4	20.6	21.3	15.6	35	36	31
4. Chhattisgarh	22.7	24.1	18.0	7.5	8.1	5.6	15.1	16.0	12.4	38	40	32
5. NCT of Delhi	15.2	16.5	15.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	11.5	12.4	11.5	16	12	16
6. Gujarat	19.9	21.8	17.6	6.2	6.9	5.5	13.7	14.9	12.1	30	36	22
7. Haryana	20.5	21.9	18.2	5.8	6.3	5.0	14.7	15.6	13.2	30	32	25
8. Jammu & Kashmir	15.4	17.1	11.6	4.8	5.1	4.3	10.5	12.0	7.4	23	24	19
9. Jharkhand	22.7	24.2	18.2	5.5	5.8	4.6	17.2	18.3	13.6	29	30	24
10. Karnataka	17.4	18.2	16.1	6.5	7.6	4.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	25	27	22
11. Kerala	14.2	14.1	14.2	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.3	6.9	7.7	10	9	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	24.8	26.8	19.4	6.8	7.3	5.5	18.0	19.5	13.9	47	51	32
13. Maharashtra	15.7	16.0	15.4	5.7	6.6	4.6	10.1	9.4	10.9	19	23	14
14. Odisha	18.3	19.3	13.5	7.4	7.7	6.0	10.9	11.6	7.5	41	42	32
15. Punjab	14.9	15.5	14.1	7.0	7.7	6.0	7.9	7.8	8.1	21	22	19
16. Rajasthan	24.1	25.0	21.5	6.0	6.3	5.1	18.1	18.7	16.3	38	42	28
17. Tamil Nadu	14.9	15.0	14.9	6.7	7.6	5.9	8.3	7.4	9.0	16	19	14
18. Telangana	17.2	17.5	16.8	6.6	8.0	4.5	10.6	9.5	12.3	29	33	23
19. Uttar Pradesh	25.9	27.0	22.6	6.7	7.2	5.4	19.2	19.9	17.2	41	44	33
20. Uttarakhand	17.3	17.6	16.4	6.7	7.1	5.6	10.6	10.5	10.8	32	33	30
21. West Bengal	15.2	16.7	11.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	9.4	11.0	5.7	24	24	22
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	18.3	18.8	15.5	6.1	6.4	4.9	12.1	12.4	10.6	42	44	34
2. Goa	12.5	12.1	12.9	6.2	7.2	5.4	6.4	4.9	7.5	9	10	8
3. Himachal Pradesh	15.8	16.3	10.3	6.6	6.8	4.0	9.2	9.4	6.3	22	23	15
4. Manipur	14.6	14.8	14.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	12	13	9
5. Meghalaya	22.8	24.8	13.7	6.1	6.3	4.8	16.7	18.5	8.8	39	41	25
6. Mizoram	15.0	17.7	12.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	11.0	13.8	8.0	15	20	7
7. Nagaland	13.5	14.0	12.7	3.6	4.2	2.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	7	7	7
8. Sikkim	16.4	15.2	18.3	4.5	5.3	3.4	11.9	9.9	14.9	12	13	9
9. Tripura	13.0	14.1	10.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.8	9.0	5.1	29	28	32
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.4	12.1	10.3	5.1	5.8	4.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	14	12	18
2. Chandigarh	13.5	19.1	13.4	4.5	2.7	4.5	9.1	16.4	8.9	14	3	14
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.6	20.4	26.0	4.4	5.7	3.4	19.3	14.8	22.6	13	19	10
4. Daman & Diu	20.2	16.1	21.1	4.7	5.7	4.5	15.4	10.4	16.6	17	18	17
5. Lakshadweep	15.0	18.4	14.1	6.5	8.3	6.0	8.5	10.1	8.1	20	16	21
6. Puducherry	13.2	13.7	13.1	7.3	7.8	7.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	11	13	10

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2015-17.

Table 2 : Ninety five percent confidence limits (lower and upper limits) for Birth Rate, 2017

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth Rate					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	20.0	20.4	21.5	22.1	16.5	17.1
Bigger States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.6	16.8	15.7	17.3	14.5	16.4
2. Assam	20.1	22.4	21.0	23.7	14.1	15.2
3. Bihar	26.0	26.8	26.8	27.7	20.3	21.6
4. Chhattisgarh	21.2	24.1	22.2	26.0	16.6	19.5
5. NCT of Delhi	14.0	16.3	12.8	20.3	14.0	16.3
6. Gujarat	19.1	20.7	20.6	23.0	16.4	18.7
7. Haryana	19.5	21.5	20.5	23.3	16.9	19.5
8. Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	16.1	16.1	18.0	10.6	12.7
9. Jharkhand	21.5	23.9	22.6	25.7	16.7	19.7
10. Karnataka	16.5	18.3	17.3	19.2	14.4	17.9
11. Kerala	13.5	14.9	13.3	14.9	13.0	15.4
12. Madhya Pradesh	23.9	25.7	25.6	27.9	18.6	20.2
13. Maharashtra	15.2	16.3	15.2	16.8	14.6	16.2
14. Odisha	17.6	19.0	18.5	20.1	12.3	14.8
15. Punjab	14.2	15.6	14.6	16.4	13.0	15.3
16. Rajasthan	23.3	24.8	24.0	25.9	20.1	22.8
17. Tamil Nadu	14.4	15.5	14.2	15.7	14.2	15.6
18. Telangana	16.4	18.0	16.4	18.5	15.7	17.8
19. Uttar Pradesh	24.9	27.0	25.8	28.3	21.2	24.0
20. Uttarakhand	16.4	18.1	16.5	18.6	15.3	17.6
21. West Bengal	14.6	15.8	16.0	17.4	10.8	12.7
Smaller States						
1. Arunachal Pradesh	16.9	19.6	17.4	20.3	12.4	18.6
2. Goa	11.3	13.8	10.8	13.5	11.0	14.8
3. Himachal Pradesh	14.8	16.8	15.2	17.4	9.3	11.3
4. Manipur	13.7	15.4	13.9	15.7	12.4	15.8
5. Meghalaya	21.1	24.5	22.8	26.9	10.9	16.4
6. Mizoram	13.7	16.3	15.3	20.1	11.1	13.3
7. Nagaland	11.9	15.0	11.7	16.3	11.0	14.3
8. Sikkim	15.2	17.7	14.0	16.4	15.9	20.7
9. Tripura	11.9	14.1	12.8	15.5	8.1	12.4
Union Territories						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.6	12.1	11.2	13.1	9.2	11.4
2. Chandigarh	10.9	16.2	15.2	22.9	10.7	16.1
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.4	26.9	15.4	25.5	22.0	30.0
4. Daman & Diu	16.0	24.3	13.7	18.4	16.2	26.0
5. Lakshadweep	11.0	18.9	0.0	39.0	12.5	15.7
6. Puducherry	11.9	14.5	12.6	14.9	11.3	14.8

Note : Ninety five percent confidence limits for Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate have been estimated using the formulae $BR \pm 2 \text{ S.E.}(BR)$, $DR \pm 2 \text{ S.E.}(DR)$ and $IMR \pm 2 \text{ S.E.}(IMR)$ respectively.

**Table 3 : Ninety five percent confidence limits (lower and upper limits) for
Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, 2017**

India/States/ Union Territories	Death Rate						Infant Mortality Rate					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.1	5.4	31	34	35	38	21	25

Bigger States

1. Andhra Pradesh	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.5	4.5	6.0	27	37	29	42	14	33
2. Assam	6.0	7.0	6.1	7.3	4.8	5.7	36	52	37	55	14	29
3. Bihar	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.1	5.7	31	40	31	41	22	40
4. Chhattisgarh	6.9	8.2	7.4	8.9	4.7	6.5	29	48	29	52	17	47
5. NCT of Delhi	3.3	4.1	3.0	5.3	3.3	4.1	10	22	1	23	10	22
6. Gujarat	5.9	6.6	6.5	7.3	4.9	6.0	26	35	31	41	14	29
7. Haryana	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.7	4.4	5.5	25	35	27	37	15	35
8. Jammu & Kashmir	4.5	5.2	4.6	5.5	3.8	4.7	17	28	19	29	4	34
9. Jharkhand	5.1	6.0	5.2	6.5	4.1	5.1	19	39	18	43	15	33
10. Karnataka	6.1	7.0	7.2	8.1	4.1	5.7	19	31	21	32	9	34
11. Kerala	6.5	7.2	6.9	7.6	5.8	7.1	5	14	6	12	2	19
12. Madhya Pradesh	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.6	4.9	6.2	42	51	45	56	23	41
13. Maharashtra	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.9	4.2	4.9	16	22	18	27	9	20
14. Odisha	7.0	7.8	7.3	8.2	5.3	6.7	35	46	35	48	20	45
15. Punjab	6.5	7.5	7.2	8.3	5.2	6.8	15	27	15	30	9	29
16. Rajasthan	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.6	4.5	5.8	34	43	37	46	18	38
17. Tamil Nadu	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.9	5.4	6.3	13	20	15	23	9	19
18. Telangana	6.1	7.1	7.3	8.7	3.8	5.1	24	34	26	39	13	32
19. Uttar Pradesh	6.3	7.1	6.7	7.7	4.9	5.9	36	46	37	50	25	41
20. Uttarakhand	6.2	7.1	6.5	7.6	5.1	6.1	27	38	26	40	20	41
21. West Bengal	5.5	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.6	6.5	20	27	20	28	14	31

Smaller States

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Goa
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Manipur
5. Meghalaya
6. Mizoram
7. Nagaland
8. Sikkim
9. Tripura

Confidence limits of Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate for smaller States and Union Territories have not been presented due to small sample size and very large variations between the Upper and Lower tolerance limits.

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Daman & Diu
5. Lakshadweep
6. Puducherry

Note : Ninety five percent confidence limits for Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate have been estimated using the formulae $BR \pm 2$ S.E.(BR), $DR \pm 2$ S.E.(DR) and $IMR \pm 2$ S.E.(IMR) respectively.

Table 4: Death rate by sex and residence, 2017

India/States/ Union Territories	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.9	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.6	4.9
Bigger States									
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.2	8.1	6.4	8.1	9.0	7.1	5.3	5.8	4.6
2. Assam	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.7	7.3	6.1	5.3	5.9	4.6
3. Bihar	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.5
4. Chhattisgarh	7.5	8.2	6.9	8.1	8.7	7.5	5.6	6.3	4.9
5. NCT of Delhi	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.3
6. Gujarat	6.2	6.8	5.6	6.9	7.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4
7. Haryana	5.8	6.5	5.0	6.3	7.1	5.4	5.0	5.5	4.4
8. Jammu & Kashmir	4.8	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.6	4.5	4.3	5.0	3.5
9. Jharkhand	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.2	6.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
10. Karnataka	6.5	7.1	6.0	7.6	8.2	7.0	4.9	5.3	4.5
11. Kerala	6.8	7.7	6.0	7.2	8.2	6.3	6.5	7.3	5.7
12. Madhya Pradesh	6.8	7.5	6.1	7.3	8.0	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.1
13. Maharashtra	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	4.6	5.1	4.0
14. Odisha	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.7	8.4	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.7
15. Punjab	7.0	7.7	6.2	7.7	8.5	6.9	6.0	6.7	5.2
16. Rajasthan	6.0	6.6	5.3	6.3	7.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1
17. Tamil Nadu	6.7	7.5	5.8	7.6	8.3	6.7	5.9	6.7	5.0
18. Telangana	6.6	7.2	6.0	8.0	8.9	7.1	4.5	4.6	4.3
19. Uttar Pradesh	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.0	5.4	5.5	5.3
20. Uttarakhand	6.7	7.8	5.5	7.1	8.4	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.0
21. West Bengal	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	6.3	5.7
Smaller States									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	6.1	6.6	5.7	6.4	6.9	5.9	4.9	5.1	4.7
2. Goa	6.2	6.9	5.5	7.2	7.7	6.7	5.4	6.2	4.6
3. Himachal Pradesh	6.6	7.7	5.5	6.8	8.0	5.7	4.0	4.5	3.5
4. Manipur	5.3	5.9	4.7	5.3	6.0	4.5	5.3	5.7	4.9
5. Meghalaya	6.1	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.3	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.4
6. Mizoram	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	5.0	3.3
7. Nagaland	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.1
8. Sikkim	4.5	5.3	3.7	5.3	6.3	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.1
9. Tripura	5.2	6.0	4.3	5.2	6.2	4.1	5.2	5.5	4.9
Union Territories									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.1	5.7	4.5	5.8	6.6	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.0
2. Chandigarh	4.5	4.9	4.1	2.7	3.4	1.8	4.5	4.9	4.1
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.7	5.3	6.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
4. Daman & Diu	4.7	5.0	4.4	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.2
5. Lakshadweep	6.5	7.1	5.8	8.3	7.9	8.7	6.0	6.9	5.2
6. Puducherry	7.3	9.0	5.7	7.8	9.4	6.3	7.1	8.9	5.4

Table 5: Infant mortality rate by sex and residence, 2017

India/States/ Union Territories	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	33	32	34	37	36	37	23	22	25
Bigger States									
1. Andhra Pradesh	32	31	33	36	35	36	23	22	25
2. Assam	44	41	46	46	44	49	21	21	22
3. Bihar	35	34	37	36	34	38	31	29	33
4. Chhattisgarh	38	39	37	40	41	38	32	31	33
5. NCT of Delhi	16	17	16	12	16	8	16	17	16
6. Gujarat	30	30	30	36	36	35	22	20	23
7. Haryana	30	28	31	32	31	33	25	24	26
8. Jammu & Kashmir	23	22	24	24	24	24	19	18	21
9. Jharkhand	29	25	33	30	27	34	24	19	31
10. Karnataka	25	24	26	27	26	28	22	20	24
11. Kerala	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	11
12. Madhya Pradesh	47	48	45	51	52	49	32	34	29
13. Maharashtra	19	18	19	23	21	24	14	14	13
14. Odisha	41	40	41	42	42	42	32	32	33
15. Punjab	21	20	22	22	22	23	19	18	20
16. Rajasthan	38	37	40	42	40	43	28	26	30
17. Tamil Nadu	16	17	16	19	20	18	14	14	15
18. Telangana	29	28	29	33	33	32	23	21	25
19. Uttar Pradesh	41	39	43	44	42	45	33	28	38
20. Uttarakhand	32	35	29	33	38	28	30	29	32
21. West Bengal	24	23	24	24	24	25	22	21	24
Smaller States									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	42	40	45						
2. Goa	9	10	8						
3. Himachal Pradesh	22	22	23						
4. Manipur	12	11	13						
5. Meghalaya	39	42	36						
6. Mizoram	15	12	18						
7. Nagaland	7	2	13						
8. Sikkim	12	10	13						
9. Tripura	29	30	27						
Union Territories									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	16	13						
2. Chandigarh	14	19	8						
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	13	14						
4. Daman & Diu	17	17	17						
5. Lakshadweep	20	25	14						
6. Puducherry	11	10	12						

Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2015-17. On account of wide year-to-year fluctuations due to inadequate sample size, the infant mortality rate by sex, separately for rural and urban areas, is not given.

Table 6: Number of sample units and population covered; India, States and Union Territories, 2017

India/States/ Union Territories	Number of sample units			Population covered (in'000)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	8850	4961	3889	7925	5811	2114
Bigger States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	325	198	127	327	263	64
2. Assam	300	90	210	219	107	111
3. Bihar	330	200	130	366	288	78
4. Chhattisgarh	158	73	85	117	71	45
5. Delhi	199	10	189	133	15	118
6. Gujarat	478	231	247	426	295	131
7. Haryana	256	144	112	241	183	59
8. Jammu & Kashmir	350	226	124	283	231	51
9. Jharkhand	211	91	120	157	96	61
10. Karnataka	511	361	150	495	413	82
11. Kerala	280	175	105	365	311	55
12. Madhya Pradesh	448	285	163	402	306	96
13. Maharashtra	662	306	356	517	348	169
14. Odisha	405	290	115	355	293	62
15. Punjab	249	130	119	206	145	61
16. Rajasthan	350	236	114	321	264	57
17. Tamil Nadu	545	235	310	518	332	186
18. Telangana	224	121	103	209	154	55
19. Uttar Pradesh	500	328	172	515	413	102
20. Uttarakhand	375	195	180	291	184	107
21. West Bengal	555	304	251	544	414	130
Smaller States						
1. Arunachal Pradesh	65	50	15	41	31	11
2. Goa	95	45	50	88	65	23
3. Himachal Pradesh	210	155	55	117	91	26
4. Manipur	165	120	45	149	123	27
5. Meghalaya	130	95	35	81	62	19
6. Mizoram	45	25	20	36	24	11
7. Nagaland	50	35	15	30	23	7
8. Sikkim	65	50	15	61	49	12
9. Tripura	90	65	25	106	91	15
Union Territories						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55	37	18	46	36	10
2. Chandigarh	40	5	35	32	10	22
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35	15	20	41	27	14
4. Daman & Diu	25	15	10	28	21	7
5. Lakshadweep	14	2	12	13	3	10
6. Puducherry	55	18	37	50	27	22

Note: 'Total' population may not add up to 'Rural' and 'Urban' population due to rounding.

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