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## **Project Review: Multi Purpose National Identity Card**

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### **Introduction**

The Union Government of India is contemplating preparation of a National Register of Indian Citizens and issue of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) based on this register. The main purpose of this project, to be known as, Multi-purpose National Identity Card project is to provide a credible individual identification system and simultaneous use for several multifarious socio-economic benefits and transactions within and outside the Government. This would form the basis of more efficient e-Governance.

The system envisages preparation of a computerized National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC), providing a unique National Identity Number (NIN) to each citizen of the country and issue of identity cards. The NRIC would be continuously updated by linking it to the registration of births and deaths carried out under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

### **Legal Framework**

The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 are being notified.

### **Procedure**

The initial NRIC will be built from the initial Local Register of Indian Citizens (LRIC), which will be based on a census type exercise to be conducted throughout the country during a specified period. The baseline exercise would involve a systematic listing of houses and households followed by canvassing of the schedule for preparation of Population Register. After Population Register Schedules are canvassed, the data entry of Population Register would be done. The following details are expected to be included in the NRIC/ MNIC:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| National Identity Card Number (NIN)    | 06. Place of birth                               |
| 01. Name (including surname, if any)   | 07. Marital status                               |
| 02. Sex                                | 08. Name of the spouse in full (if ever married) |
| 03. Father's name in full              | 09. Present residential address                  |
| 04. Mother's name in full              | 10. Permanent residential address                |
| 05. Date of birth (actual or declared) |  |

11. Visible identification mark
12. Photograph
13. Finger Biometrics

14. Date of registration
15. Date of issue
16. Date of expiry

This data would be printed in a pre formatted verification form and handed over to the verification team through the supervisor. The main responsibility of the verification team will be to ascertain the citizenship status of each individual by following a prescribed procedure. The adult individual will sign the verification form certifying that her/his personal details and the photograph are correct. In case of dependents it will be the responsibility of the head of the family to sign the verification form. The verification team would give a recommendation regarding the Citizenship Status of the individual. The final decision in this regard would be taken by the sub-divisional Magistrate.

After publication of draft Local Register of Indian Citizens (LRIC) four week's period would be given for inviting objections. As stated earlier after the objection period is over the final LRIC will be prepared leaving out those whose inclusion have met with objection. These objections will be cleared after due process of enquiry etc.

There will be a reference date for initialization for the NRIC. Any birth to an Indian citizen or any death of an Indian citizen after the date of initialization will be accounted for in the NRIC only through the information obtained from the system of registration of births and deaths.

The NRIC will be maintained at the centre by the National Office of Citizen's Registration. This will be continuously updated mainly through the system of registration of births and deaths. The Registrars of births and deaths will send relevant extracts from the births and deaths register periodically to the MNIC Centre to be permanently located at sub-district or sub-town areas. The updating of NRIC would also include updating of change in address, marital status, name, etc.

### ***Use of MNIC scheme***

The NRIC, the NIN and the MNIC would improve e-governance leading to quick and hassle free service for the citizens. This would also improve security cover in the country.

### ***Pilot Project***

The Government has decided to conduct a pilot for the MNIC Project in selected areas of 13 districts in thirteen states/union territories in the country.

The pilot aims at providing the following benefits:

- a) A credible individual identification system
- b) Speedy and efficient transactions between the individual and the service provider (government and non-government)
- c) User friendly interface between the citizen and the government
- d) Improvement in services to the people in 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) or 'Above Poverty Line' (APL) categories
- e) Deterrent for future illegal immigration

## The Pilot Areas

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-district
1.	Assam	Karimganj	Patharkandi Revenue Circle
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua(All Tahsils)	Billawar Tahsil Bashohli Tahsil Kathua Tahsil Hiranagar Tahsil
3.	Gujarat	Kachchh	Lakhpat Taluka
4.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Tahsil
5.	Uttranchal	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh Tahsil
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Nowtanva Tahsil
7.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala East Tahsil 1. (a) Agartala Sheet No.13-24 Agartala West Tahsil 1. (b) Agartala Sheet No.1-12  Lankamura Tahsil 1. Shingerbil 2. Lankamura  Barjala Tahsil 1. Ramnagar 2. Barjala  Indiranagar Tahsil 1. Indiranagar 2. Kunjaban
8.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Murshidabad Jiaganj CD Block  Murshidabad Municipality
9.	Goa	North Goa	Tiswadi Taluka
10.	Delhi	North West district	Narela Tahsil Village Pooth Khurd(CT)
11.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Karaikal sub-taluk
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Narsapur Mandal Hathnoora Mandal Kowdipally Mandal Shivampet Mandal Jinnaram Mandal
13.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Tiruvadanai Taluk

More detail will follow.

## Feature: Housing Condition – Some highlights from 2001 Census (Part 2)

### Number of dwelling rooms

Living in separate census houses is not a true reflection of the need for living space. 2001 Census data on number of dwelling rooms available to households in India show that about 6 million households do not have any exclusive room to themselves (see Table-8). As many as 74 million households (or 38.5%) live in one room unit and 57 million (30.0%) in two room units.

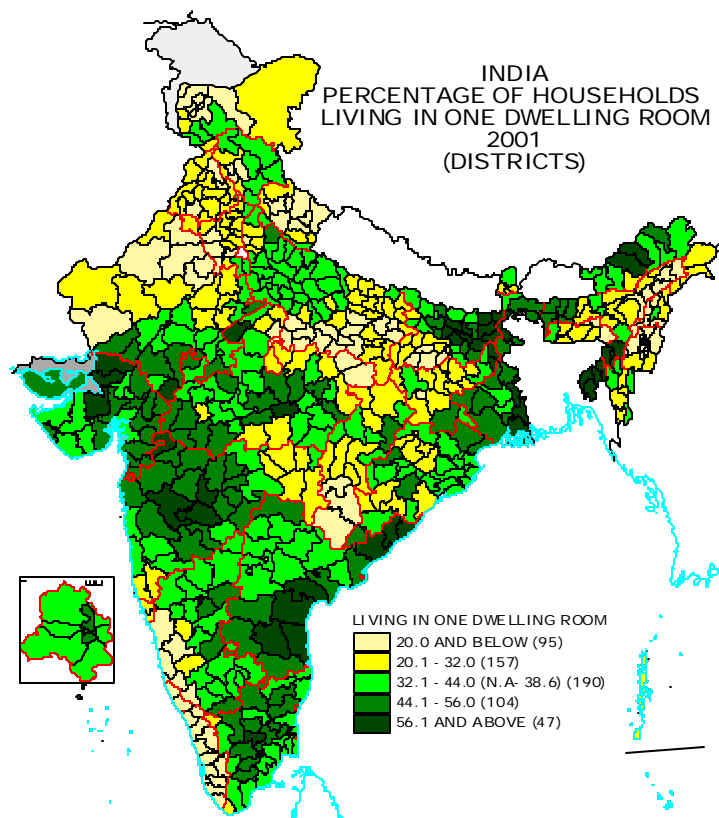
The following table shows the distribution of households in India by number of dwelling rooms:

Table 8: Distribution of households by number of dwelling rooms, number of married couples and number of married couples having independent sleeping rooms – India 2001						
Number of dwelling rooms	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
Total	191,963,935	100.0	138,271,559	100.0	53,692,376	100.0
No exclusive room	5,972,416	3.1	4,724,468	3.4	1,247,948	2.3
One room	73,856,117	38.5	55,003,323	39.8	18,852,794	35.1
Two rooms	57,571,314	30.0	41,713,866	30.2	15,857,448	29.5
Three rooms	27,541,899	14.3	18,364,968	13.3	9,176,931	17.1
Four rooms	14,361,957	7.5	9,705,107	7.0	4,656,850	8.7
Five rooms and above	12,660,232	6.6	8,759,827	6.3	3,900,405	7.3
Total number of married couples	220,389,861		162,954,127		57,435,734	
Total number of married couples having independent sleeping room	133,996,396	60.8	95,444,337	58.6	38,552,059	67.1

For the first time information was collected about the total number of married couples in a household and the number among them who reported to have independent sleeping room. In the country, 2001 Census data shows that out of 220 million married couples only 134 millions had separate sleeping rooms constituting only 60.8% of the total number of married couples. The remaining married couples obviously did not have any separate independent room and had to share their room with the other members of the household.

The entire set of tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are now available in electronic format in seven CDs. Price of each CD is Rs 350/- (or UK Pound 12.00 or USD 18.00). Order now.

The map below shows the percentage of households living in one dwelling room by district:



Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

### Availability of kitchen, bathroom facility, latrine within the house and source of drinking water within the premises

Besides the basic structure of the house, any household would also require certain basic facilities like, kitchen, bathroom, latrine and source of drinking water located within the house. As the following table (Table 9) would show, out of 192 million households 64.0% reported having a separate kitchen within the house. For the remaining households, either they did not have any separate kitchen or had to cook in the open, excluding those households who reported not cooking at all.

The following table (Table 9) summarizes the availability of these facilities within the house:

Table 9: Number of households reported having kitchen, bathroom facility or latrine within the house and drinking water source within the premises – India – 2001						
Number of households having the facility	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of households	191,963,935		138,271,559		53,692,376	

a. Separate kitchen within the house	122,939,364	64.0	82,153,605	59.4	40,785,759	76.0
b. Bathroom facility within the house	69,371,158	36.1	31,569,044	22.8	37,802,114	70.4
c. Latrine within the house	69,885,799	36.4	30,304,359	21.9	39,581,440	73.7
d. Source of drinking water within the premises	74,803,269	39.0	39,698,747	28.7	35,104,522	65.4

Number of households who enjoyed the facility of a bathroom was limited only to 36.1% of the households in India; the corresponding number in rural areas was limited to only 22.8% of the households. Availability of latrine within the house was equally bad. Only 36.4% of the households in India had the luxury of a latrine within the house. In rural areas this facility was available only to 21.9% of the households. This inordinate low percentage of households, which had bathroom facility or latrine within the house, reflects poor and unhygienic state of affairs. For the women folk the hazards of going out of the house for taking bath or for answering nature's call is enormous. For the old and the infirm the prospects are extremely inconvenient.

In owning a conventional house these facilities are important components today, notwithstanding the fact that the traditional system could be otherwise. As per the 2001 Census results, out of 192 million households in India only 75 million households had source of drinking water located within the premises of their house. The remaining households had obviously to fetch drinking water from the outside.

In conclusion it may be said that though there is an improvement in the use of material for constructing house as compared to the previous census, availability of basic facilities, like separate kitchen, bathroom and toilet within the house are still a distant dream. Special efforts are required from every quarter to sensitize the people about the need to incorporate them while building a new house.

- For National Level Summary please visit Census of India website at <http://www.censusindia.net/population.html>
- Next release:

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT 2001**

### Vital Rates 2001

The Registrar General, India has released the final estimated vital rates for India and states and union territories. These include estimates of Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate. Also published are these estimates for the last three years.

For collection of the Sample Registration Bulletins published please visit:

<http://www.censusindia.net/vs/srs/bulletins/>

**Table 1**  
**Final estimates of crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2001**

India/States/ Union territories	Crude Birth rate			Crude 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
<b>India *</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Bigger States</b>												
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.8	21.3	19.6	8.1	8.9	5.6	12.8	12.4	14.0	66	74	39
2. Assam	26.8	27.8	18.5	9.5	9.8	6.6	17.3	18.0	11.9	73	76	33
3. Bihar	31.2	32.3	23.4	8.2	8.5	6.3	23.0	23.7	17.1	62	63	52
4. Gujarat	24.9	26.6	21.5	7.8	8.8	5.6	17.2	17.8	15.9	60	67	42
5. Haryana	26.7	27.8	22.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	19.1	20.2	15.4	65	68	54
6. Karnataka	22.2	23.6	19.0	7.6	8.2	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.6	58	69	27
7. Kerala	17.2	17.4	16.6	6.6	6.8	6.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	11	12	9
8. Madhya Pradesh	30.8	32.8	23.0	10.0	10.8	7.2	20.8	22.0	15.9	86	92	53
9. Maharashtra	20.6	21.0	20.1	7.5	8.5	5.9	13.1	12.5	14.2	45	55	27
10. Orissa	23.4	23.9	19.6	10.2	10.7	6.8	13.1	13.2	12.8	90	94	60
11. Punjab	21.2	22.1	18.7	7.0	7.2	6.4	14.2	14.8	12.2	51	55	37
12. Rajasthan	31.0	32.3	24.7	7.9	8.3	6.2	23.0	24.0	18.5	79	83	57
13. Tamil Nadu	19.0	19.6	17.8	7.6	8.4	6.0	11.4	11.2	11.8	49	54	35
14. Uttar Pradesh	32.1	33.2	27.0	10.1	10.6	7.8	22.0	22.5	19.2	82	86	62
15. West Bengal	20.5	22.8	13.8	6.8	7.0	6.4	13.7	15.8	7.4	51	53	38
<b>Smaller States</b>												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	22.0	22.9	12.8	5.5	5.9	2.3	16.5	17.0	10.6	39	41	11
2. Chhatisgarh	26.3	29.0	22.4	8.8	10.1	7.0	17.5	18.9	15.4	76	88	56
3. Goa	13.9	14.0	13.9	7.5	8.1	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.4	19	21	16
4. Jharkhand	26.3	28.3	19.5	8.8	9.7	6.0	17.4	18.6	13.4	62	67	40
5. Himachal Pradesh	21.0	21.3	16.8	7.0	7.1	5.3	14.0	14.2	11.5	54	55	32
6. Jammu & Kashmir	20.1	21.1	16.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	14.1	15.0	10.3	48	50	39
7. Manipur	18.2	19.0	15.9	5.1	4.8	6.1	13.1	14.2	9.9	20	19	23
8. Meghalaya	28.3	30.7	15.0	9.0	9.9	3.9	19.3	20.7	11.1	56	57	41
9. Mizoram	15.7	17.7	13.2	4.4	5.2	3.4	11.3	12.4	9.8	19	23	12
10. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	12.4	N.A.	N.A.	2.6	N.A.	N.A.	9.9	N.A.	N.A.	13
11. Sikkim	21.6	21.8	16.7	5.1	5.2	3.2	16.5	16.6	13.5	42	43	31
12. Tripura	16.1	16.6	13.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	10.5	11.0	8.3	39	40	30
13. Uttaranchal	18.5	21.1	16.6	7.8	10.0	6.1	10.7	11.1	10.5	48	69	26
<b>Union territories</b>												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.8	17.8	14.2	4.7	5.0	4.1	12.1	12.8	10.2	18	21	8
2. Chandigarh	16.1	20.6	15.6	3.5	2.2	3.7	12.6	18.4	11.9	24	28	23
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.3	30.1	20.0	6.5	6.8	2.9	22.8	23.3	17.1	58	62	9
4. Daman & Diu	22.3	22.6	22.0	6.7	7.6	5.9	15.6	15.0	16.2	40	42	35
5. Delhi	18.7	23.2	18.1	5.0	5.4	5.0	13.6	17.8	13.1	29	34	28
6. Lakshadweep	20.4	22.1	18.7	5.0	4.7	5.2	15.4	17.4	13.5	33	34	33
7. Pondicherry	17.9	18.7	17.3	7.0	7.7	6.6	10.8	11.0	10.7	22	31	15

\* : Excludes Nagaland (Rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

N. A.: Not available due to part-receipt of returns.

Note : Infant mortality rates for Smaller States and Union territories are for the period 1999-2001.

**Table 2**

**Estimates of crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate for the latest three years, 1998-2000**

India/States/ Union territories	Year	Crude Birth rate			Crude Death rate			Infant mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>India *</b>	1998	26.5	28.0	21.1	9.0	9.7	6.6	72	77	45
	1999	26.0	27.6	20.8	8.7	9.4	6.3	70	75	44
	2000	25.8	27.6	20.7	8.5	9.3	6.3	68	74	44
<b>Bigger States</b>										
1. Andhra Pradesh	1998	22.4	22.8	21.1	8.8	9.7	6.1	66	75	38
	1999	21.7	22.0	20.6	8.2	9.0	5.7	66	75	37
	2000	21.3	21.7	20.1	8.2	9.0	5.8	65	74	36
2. Assam	1998	27.9	28.7	20.2	10.0	10.5	6.0	76	80	36
	1999	27.0	28.0	18.9	9.7	10.1	6.2	76	79	36
	2000	26.9	27.9	18.6	9.6	10.0	6.1	75	78	35
3. Bihar	1998	31.1	32.1	23.1	9.4	9.7	6.5	67	68	51
	1999	31.5	32.4	25.2	8.9	9.2	7.1	63	64	55
	2000	31.9	32.8	25.6	8.8	9.1	7.1	62	63	53
4. Gujarat	1998	25.5	27.0	22.2	7.9	8.6	6.4	64	71	46
	1999	25.4	27.0	22.0	7.9	8.8	5.9	63	70	45
	2000	25.2	26.8	21.9	7.5	8.3	5.8	62	69	45
5. Haryana	1998	27.6	28.8	23.3	8.2	8.6	6.9	70	72	59
	1999	26.8	27.7	23.3	7.7	8.0	6.4	68	70	58
	2000	26.9	28.0	23.1	7.5	7.9	6.2	67	69	57
6. Karnataka	1998	22.0	23.1	19.4	7.9	8.9	5.6	58	70	25
	1999	22.3	23.7	19.2	7.7	8.7	5.5	58	69	24
	2000	22.0	23.3	19.1	7.8	8.6	5.8	57	68	24
7. Kerala	1998	18.3	18.3	18.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	16	15	17
	1999	18.0	18.1	17.7	6.4	6.5	6.3	14	14	16
	2000	17.9	18.0	17.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	14	14	14
8. Madhya Pradesh	1998	30.7	32.1	23.1	11.2	11.9	7.8	98	104	56
	1999	31.1	33.1	23.6	10.4	11.1	7.6	90	96	55
	2000	31.4	33.4	23.5	10.3	11.1	7.5	87	93	54
9. Maharashtra	1998	22.5	23.6	20.8	7.7	8.9	5.8	49	58	32
	1999	21.1	21.6	20.3	7.5	8.7	5.6	48	58	31
	2000	21.0	21.4	20.4	7.5	8.6	5.8	48	56	33
10. Orissa	1998	25.7	26.4	20.9	11.1	11.6	7.6	98	101	66
	1999	24.1	24.6	20.3	10.7	11.1	7.1	97	100	65
	2000	24.3	24.9	20.1	10.5	11.0	7.0	95	99	66
11. Punjab	1998	22.4	23.7	18.5	7.7	8.2	6.3	54	58	40
	1999	21.5	22.5	18.6	7.4	7.9	6.1	53	57	39
	2000	21.6	20.7	18.6	7.4	7.9	5.9	52	56	38
12. Rajasthan	1998	31.6	33.1	24.7	8.8	9.3	6.9	83	87	60
	1999	31.1	32.5	24.9	8.4	8.9	6.4	81	85	59
	2000	31.4	32.8	25.1	8.5	8.9	6.6	79	82	58

**Table 2 (Contd.)**

**Estimates of crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate for the latest three years, 1998-2000**

India/States/ Union territories	Year	Crude Birth rate			Crude Death rate			Infant mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Tamil Nadu	1998	19.2	19.7	18.1	8.5	9.3	6.8	53	59	40
	1999	19.3	19.8	18.2	8.0	8.7	6.6	52	58	39
	2000	19.3	20.0	18.1	7.9	8.7	6.5	51	56	38
14. Uttar Pradesh	1998	32.4	33.4	27.2	10.5	10.9	8.1	85	89	65
	1999	32.8	33.9	27.5	10.5	11.1	8.1	84	88	66
	2000	32.8	34.0	27.2	10.3	10.8	8.0	83	87	65
15. West Bengal	1998	21.3	23.4	15.2	7.5	7.7	7.1	53	56	41
	1999	20.7	22.9	14.3	7.1	7.2	6.8	52	55	40
	2000	20.7	23.0	14.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	51	54	37
<b>Smaller States</b>										
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1998	22.5	23.3	13.6	6.1	6.5	1.8	44	46	10
	1999	22.3	23.2	13.5	6.0	6.4	1.9	43	45	10
	2000	22.3	23.1	13.9	6.0	6.3	2.5	44	45	11
2. Chhatisgarh	1998	Included in Madhya Pradesh								
	1999	26.9	29.3	23.6	9.6	11.3	7.0	78	95	47
	2000	26.7	29.2	22.8	9.6	11.2	7.1	79	95	49
3. Goa	1998	14.3	14.6	14.0	8.2	8.5	7.9	23	25	22
	1999	14.3	14.4	14.1	7.2	7.6	6.6	21	23	17
	2000	14.3	14.3	14.2	7.4	7.9	6.7	23	24	21
4. Jharkhand	1998	Included in Bihar								
	1999	26.3	28.5	19.0	8.9	9.7	6.4	71	76	48
	2000	26.5	28.8	19.4	9.0	9.8	6.5	70	74	48
5. Himachal Pradesh	1998	22.6	23.0	17.0	7.7	7.9	5.4	64	66	38
	1999	23.8	24.3	16.8	7.3	7.5	5.2	62	63	38
	2000	22.1	22.5	16.9	7.2	7.3	5.5	60	62	37
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1998	19.9	20.8	16.1	5.4	5.6	4.6	45	46	44
	1999	20.9	22.0	16.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	52	53	44
	2000	19.7	20.5	16.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	50	51	45
7. Manipur	1998	19.0	19.9	16.7	5.3	5.1	6.1	25	22	26
	1999	18.6	19.4	16.4	5.4	5.0	6.6	25	22	24
	2000	18.3	19.1	16.2	5.6	5.4	6.0	23	23	25
8. Meghalaya	1998	29.2	31.8	15.6	9.0	9.9	4.2	52	54	36
	1999	28.7	31.1	15.7	9.1	10.2	3.3	56	59	33
	2000	28.5	31.0	15.3	9.2	10.1	4.6	58	61	32
9. Mizoram	1998	15.8	18.1	13.1	5.6	6.7	4.3	23	26	18
	1999	17.0	18.7	14.8	5.5	6.9	3.7	19	22	14
	2000	16.0	19.2	12.2	5.2	6.2	3.9	21	23	17
10. Nagaland	1998	N.A	N.A	11.9	N.A	N.A	1.7	N.A	N.A	16
	1999	N.A	N.A	11.8	N.A	N.A	2.3	N.A	N.A	16
	2000	N.A	N.A	12.2	N.A	N.A	3.0	N.A	N.A	23

**Table 2 (Concluded)****Estimates of crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate for the latest three years, 1998-2000**

India/States/ Union territories	Year	Crude Birth rate			Crude Death rate			Infant mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Sikkim	1998	20.9	21.2	13.5	6.1	6.2	3.9	52	52	44
	1999	21.6	21.9	14.7	5.8	5.9	3.4	49	50	33
	2000	21.8	22.1	14.8	5.7	5.7	4.0	49	49	36
12. Tripura	1998	17.6	18.2	14.8	6.1	6.2	5.4	49	50	39
	1999	17.0	17.5	14.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	42	43	33
	2000	16.5	17.0	14.0	5.4	5.3	5.6	41	42	32
13. Uttaranchal	1998	Included in Uttar Pradesh								
	1999	19.6	24.5	16.1	6.5	10.5	3.5	52	75	27
	2000	20.2	24.6	17.1	6.9	10.3	4.5	50	73	26
<b>Union territories</b>										
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1998	17.7	18.0	16.8	4.6	5.1	3.0	30	37	9
	1999	18.1	17.8	19.2	5.5	6.2	3.5	25	30	9
	2000	19.1	19.0	19.3	5.1	5.7	3.4	23	27	10
2. Chandigarh	1998	17.9	21.3	17.5	4.1	3.5	4.2	32	44	30
	1999	17.9	24.5	17.1	3.9	2.6	4.1	28	36	27
	2000	17.5	18.9	17.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	28	38	26
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1998	34.1	35.1	23.4	7.9	8.4	3.0	61	65	7
	1999	34.2	35.2	23.6	6.6	7.0	2.5	56	61	7
	2000	34.9	35.9	24.0	7.8	8.2	3.5	58	62	14
4. Daman & Diu	1998	21.7	23.0	20.5	7.0	8.1	6.1	51	42	59
	1999	26.9	24.9	28.8	7.1	8.9	5.4	35	34	36
	2000	23.7	21.8	25.4	6.6	7.1	6.2	48	38	57
5. Delhi	1998	19.4	20.9	19.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	36	36	36
	1999	20.3	20.7	20.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	31	33	31
	2000	20.3	21.4	20.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	32	32	32
6. Lakshadweep	1998	23.0	23.5	22.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	26	22	30
	1999	25.1	25.1	25.0	4.7	4.3	5.0	32	26	37
	2000	26.1	27.6	24.6	6.0	7.1	4.9	27	25	29
7. Pondicherry	1998	18.2	18.3	18.1	7.8	8.7	7.2	21	31	14
	1999	17.7	18.0	17.5	6.9	7.9	6.1	22	32	15
	2000	17.8	18.4	17.4	6.5	7.2	6.0	23	33	15

\* Excludes Nagaland (Rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

N.A. Not available due to non-receipt of returns.

Note: Infant mortality rate for smaller states/Ut's shown against 1998, 1999 and 2000 are for the periods 1996-98, 1997-99 and 1998-2000 respectively.

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