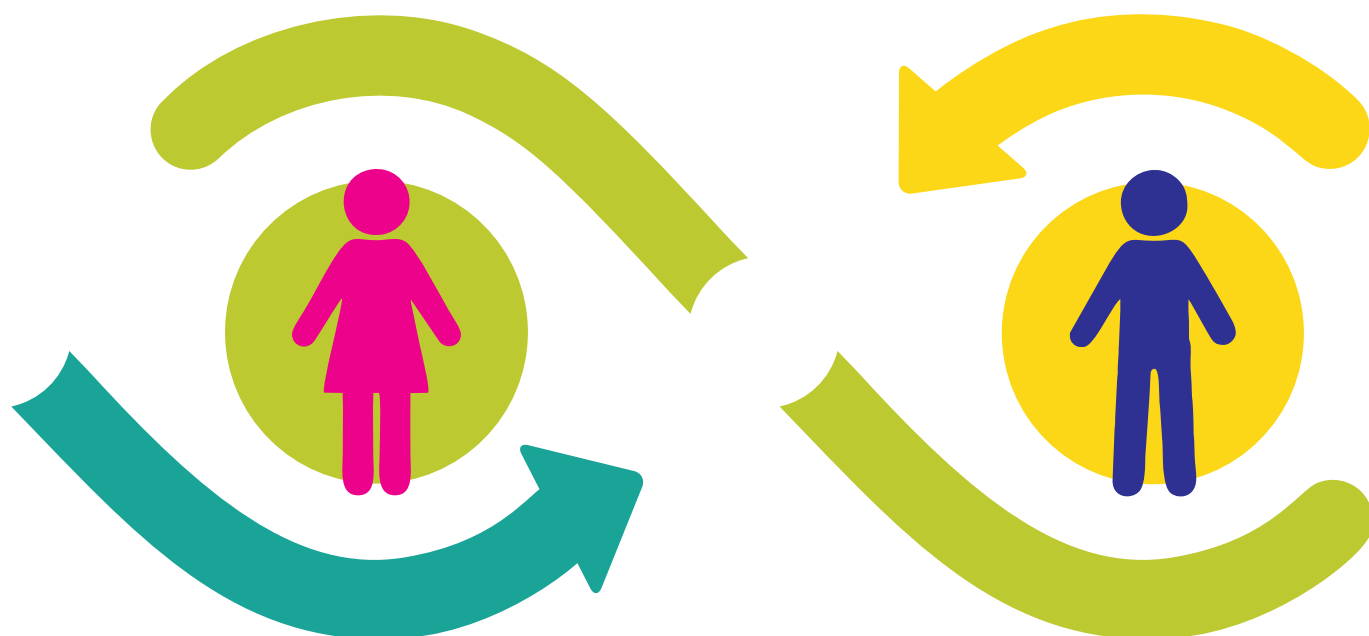


# Women and Men in India - 2017



**Social Statistics Division  
Central Statistics Office  
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
Government of India  
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# Women and Men in India 2017

## -A Statistical Profile

19<sup>th</sup> Issue



**Social Statistics Division  
Central Statistics Office  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Government of India**



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सत्यमेव जयते



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भारत सरकार

**Government of India**

सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

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## Foreword

Gender statistics form the basis for analysis to assess differences in the situations of women and men and how their conditions are changing over the time. The gender statistics raise consciousness and provide the thrust for requisite change in social behaviour by increasing public awareness on the prevailing conditions of women and men. Gender statistics provides necessary inputs to the policy makers in formulating appropriately focused interventions in assessing and bridging the gender-based disparities.

Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls has a multiplier effect crosscutting all other development areas. Empowering women and promoting gender equality is very critical for sustainable development. One goal, i.e. Goal 5, out of 17 SDGs is dedicated for Gender Equality. The country is gearing up for reporting the data on globally and nationally identified indicators for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals\_ The availability of appropriate gender statistics would facilitate in pursuing the SDG's underlying objective of *Leaving No One Behind*.

I hope this publication, which is the Nineteenth in the series, would be useful for the planners, policy makers, researchers and academicians to better perceive the policies and contribute towards achieving the Sustained Development in a time bound manner.

  
(T. C. A. Anant)

**New Delhi  
January 2018**





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## Preface

Gender statistics plays a crucial role in gender mainstreaming the developmental policies and programmes. Gender statistics reflect information on the responsibilities, activities, interests and priorities of women and men and their socio economic conditions.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) in its endeavour to facilitate the policy makers in evolving the best developmental policies, has been bringing out the publication "Women and Men in India" on a regular basis.

The publication "Women and Men in India" provides sex-disaggregated data at State and Central level for various social indicators. The publication includes important indicators as derived from published official data of different Ministries/Department/Organisations. It brings variety of available gender statistics at one place to serve as a single platform for accessing gender statistics by variety of users.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the team of officers under the guidance of Shri Pravin Srivastava, Additional Director General for their valuable contribution in bringing out this publication.

I hope, this publication will be a useful reference to all the stakeholders. Suggestions to improve such publications in future are most welcome.

New Delhi  
January 2018

(Rajeev Lochan)  
Director General

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



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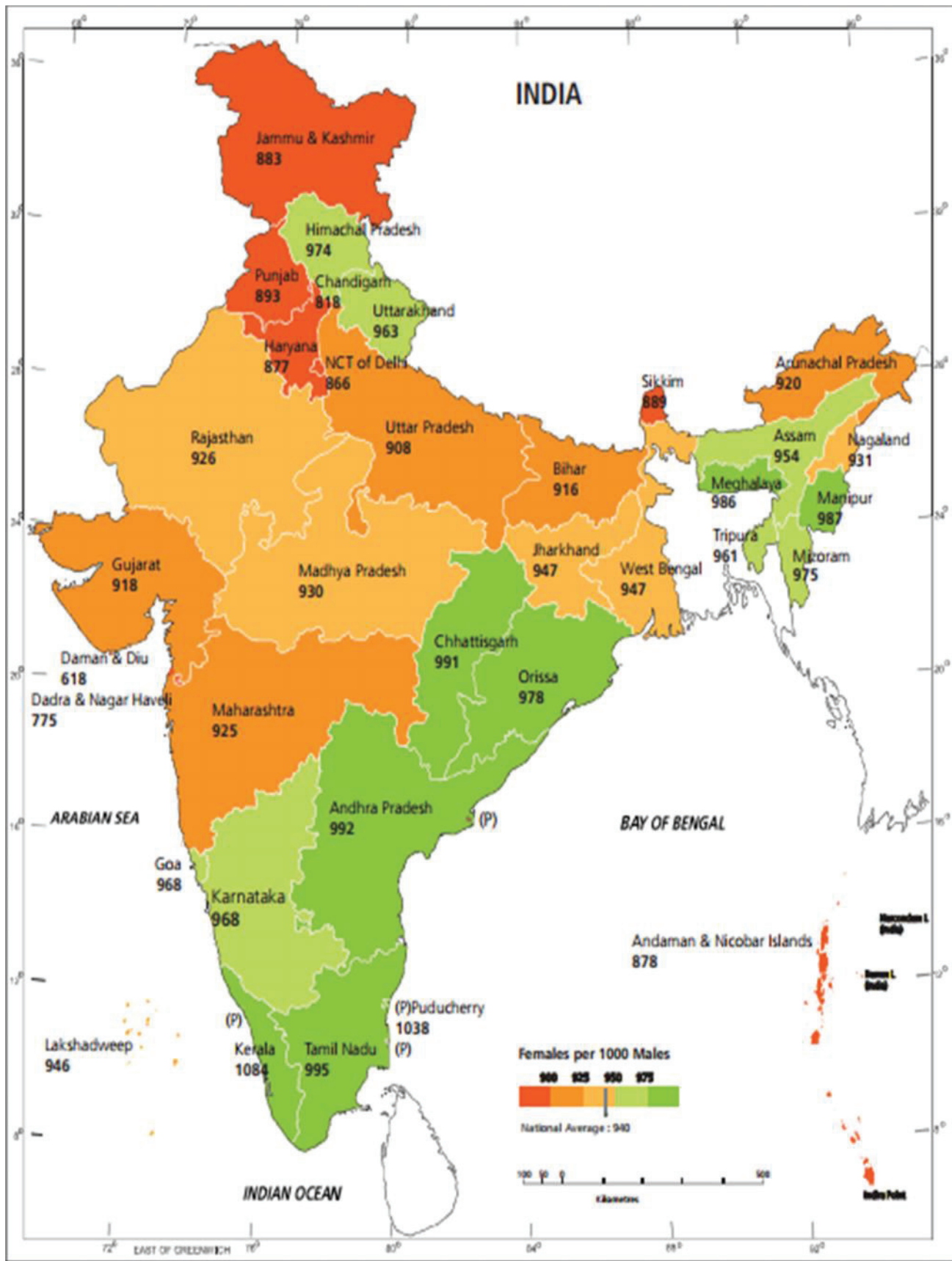


## HIGHLIGHTS

Indicators	India	Highest	Lowest	
<b>Population</b>				
Population - 2011	121.06 Cr			
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) - 2011	943	1084 (Kerala)	879(Haryana)	
Sex Ratio Rural - 2011	949	1078 (Kerala)	882 (Haryana)	
Sex Ratio Urban - 2011	929	1091 (Kerala)	840 (Jammu& Kashmir)	
Child Sex Ratio (age group 0-6) - 2011	918	972 (Arunachal Pradesh)	834(Haryana)	
Elderly Sex Ratio (age group 60+) - 2011	1033	1226 (Kerala)	813 (Sikkim)	
Sex Ratio of Economically active Population (age group 15-59)	944	1106 (Kerala)	868 (Sikkim)	
Change in Sex Ratio during 1951- 2011	-0.32%	10.34% (Assam)	-13.71%(Goa)	
<b>Health</b>				
Crude Birth Rate(CBR) – 2016	20.4	26.8 (Bihar)	12.9 (Manipur, Goa)	
Crude Death Rate (CDR) - 2016	6.4	7.8 (Odisha)	4.2 (Mizoram)	
Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) - 2016	34	47.0 (MP)	8.0 (Goa)	
Maternal Mortality Ratio - 2011-13	167	300 (Assam)	61 (Kerala)	
Total Fertility Rate – 2015	2.3			
Mean age at effective marriage for females – 2015	22.1	24.8 (Jammu& Kashmir)	21 (West Bengal)	
Percent of live births where the mothers received medical attention at delivery -2015	Rural	74.2	99.7 (Kerala)	54.2 (Jharkhand)
	Urban	93.5	99.8(Kerala & AP)	76.2 (Uttarakhand)
Percentage of persons aged 15 - 49 years who are anaemic - 2015-16	Female	53.0	65.2 (Jharkhand)	24.8 (Mizoram)
	Male	22.7	32.4 (Meghalaya)	9.5 (Manipur)
Life Expectancy at birth 2010-14	Total	67.9		
	Female	69.6		
	Male	66.4		
Current use of Family Planning methods (currently married women age 15 - 49 years)	53.5	75.8 (Punjab)	23.6 (Manipur)	
Unmet need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15 - 49 years)	12.9	30.1 (Manipur)	4.7 (AP)	
Percentage of mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visit 2015-16	51.2	90.2 (Kerala)	14.4 (Bihar)	

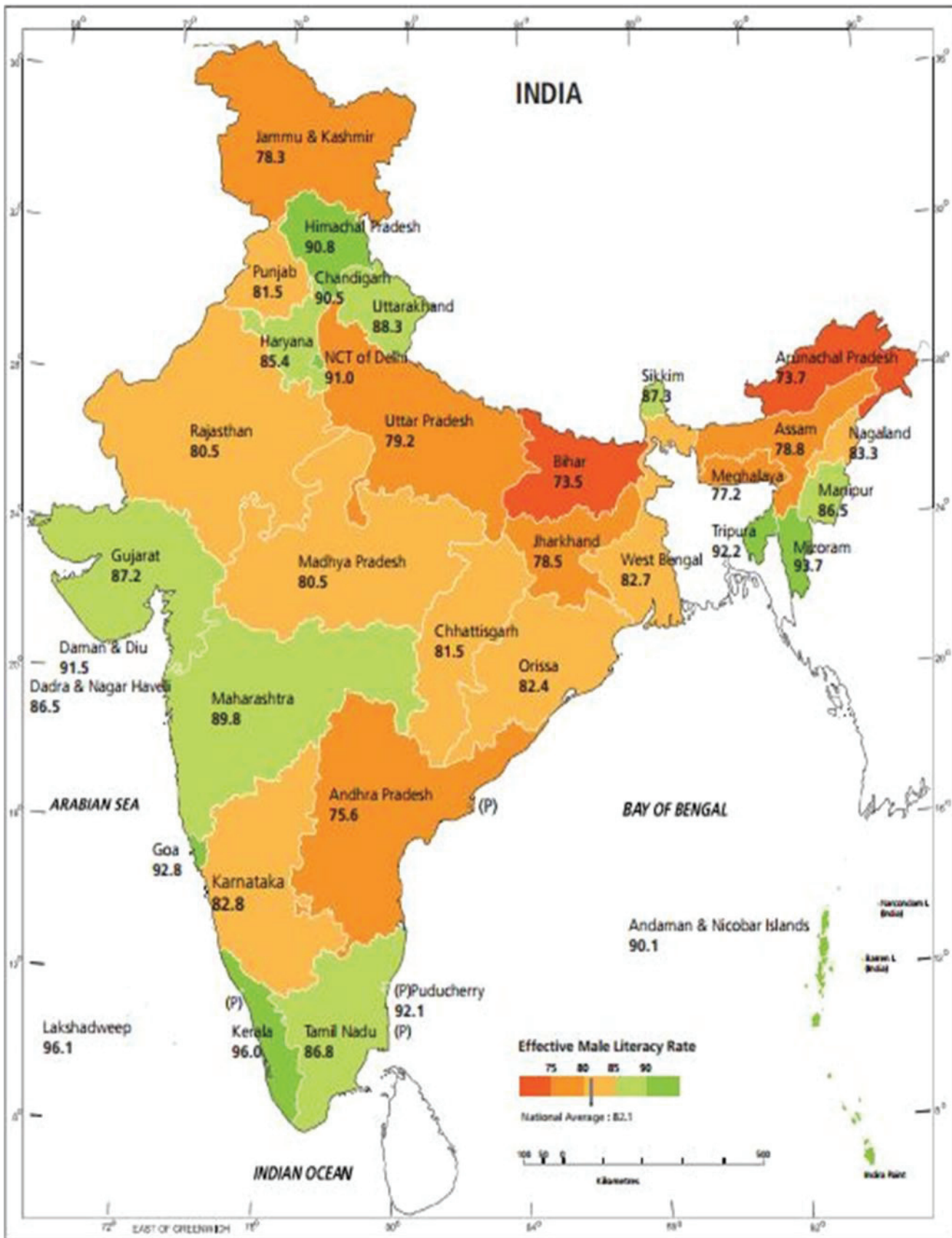
Indicators		India	Highest	Lowest
<b>Literacy and Education</b>				
Literacy Rate - 2011	Total	73.0%	94.0%	61.8% } (Bihar)
	Female	64.6%	92.1%	
	Male	80.9%	96.1%	
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level – 2015-16	Total	99.2%	140.9%	84.5% (Andhra Pradesh)
	Female	100.7%	143.1%	
	Male	97.9%	138.8%	
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary – 2015-16	Total	92.8%	150.6%	70.2% (J & K)
	Female	97.6%	157.9%	
	Male	88.7%	143.7%	
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary level – 2015-16	Total	80.0%	119.8% (Sikkim)	71.6% (Nagaland)
	Female	81%	126.1% (Sikkim)	
	Male	79.2%	116.2% (Tripura)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Higher Secondary Level – 2015-16	Total	56.2%	95.5%	35.6% } (Bihar)
	Female	56.4%	96.6%	
	Male	56%	94.6%	
<b>Participation in Economy</b>				
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15+ years) 2015-16	Total	52.4%	68.7% (Tripura)	39.3% } (Jammu & Kashmir)
	Female	27.4%	60.4% (Mizoram)	
	Male	75.5%	83.3% (Tripura)	
Unemployment Rate (15+ years) 2015-16	Total	3.7%	10.6% (Kerala)	0.6% } (Gujarat)
	Female	5.8%	25.7% (J & K)	
	Male	3.0%	8.7% (H P)	
Worker Population Ratio (15+ years) 2015-16	Total	50.5%	67.4% (Mizoram)	36.7% } (Jammu & Kashmir)
	Female	25.8%	59.0% (Mizoram)	
	Male	73.3%	79.9% (Jharkhand)	
<b>Participation in Decision Making</b>				
% of women representatives in Central Council of Ministers -2017		12%		
Women participation in 16 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha		12%	29% (West Bengal)	0%(10 states/UTs)
Elected women representatives in PRI's - 2016		46%	59% (Jharkhand)	33% (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat & Tamil Nadu)
<b>Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment</b>				
Rate of Incidence of total crime against women - 2016		55.2	131.3 (Assam)	9.2 (Nagaland)
Total Rape victims - 2016		39068	4908 (MP)	23 (Mizoram)
Percentage disabled in total population 2011		2.2%	3.0% (Odisha, Sikkim)	1.4% (Meghalaya, Nagaland)

### Sex Ratio 2011 (States/Union Territories)



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India (Provisional Population Totals- India)

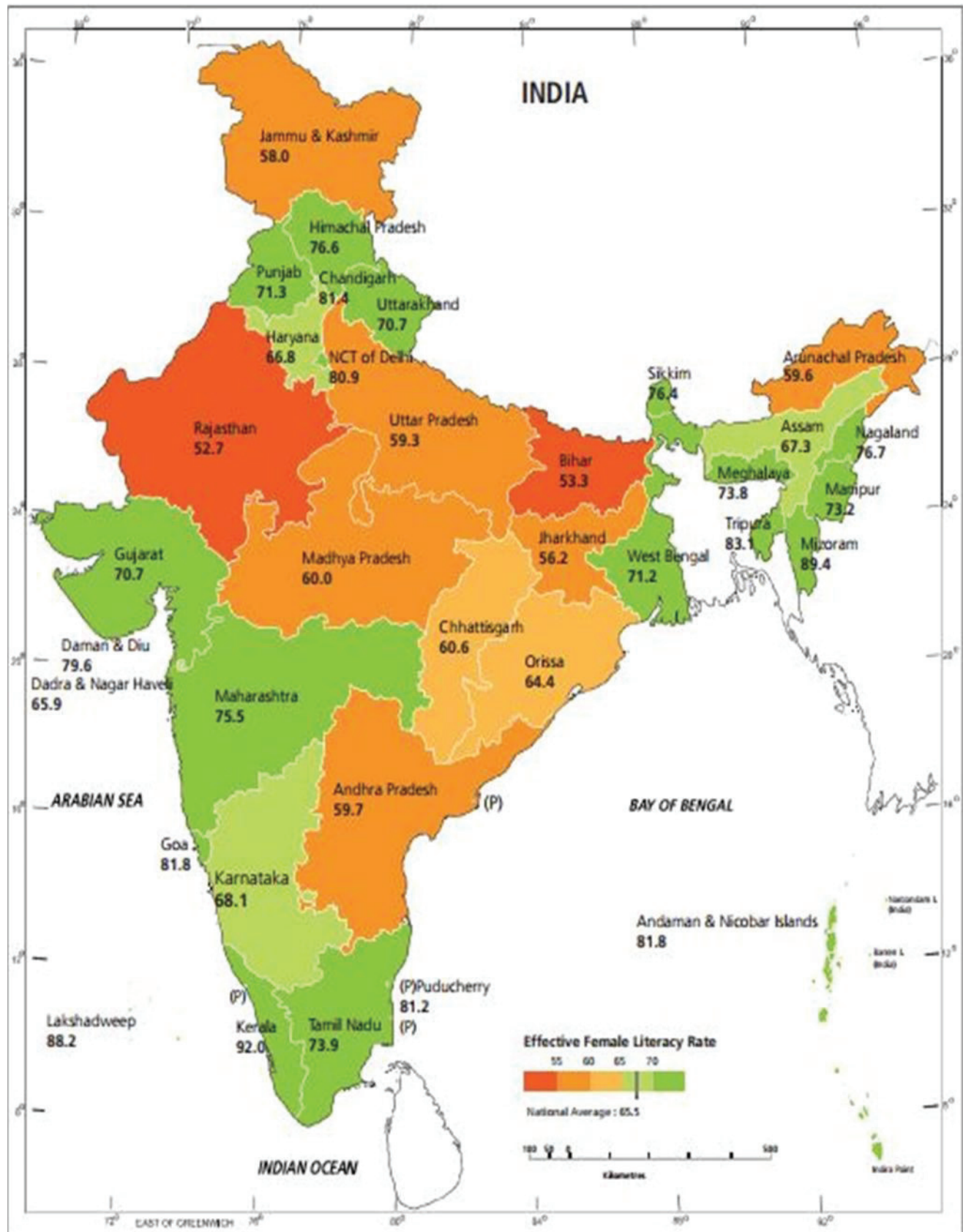
Effective Male Literacy Rates 2011 (States/Union Territories)



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India (Provisional Population Totals- India)

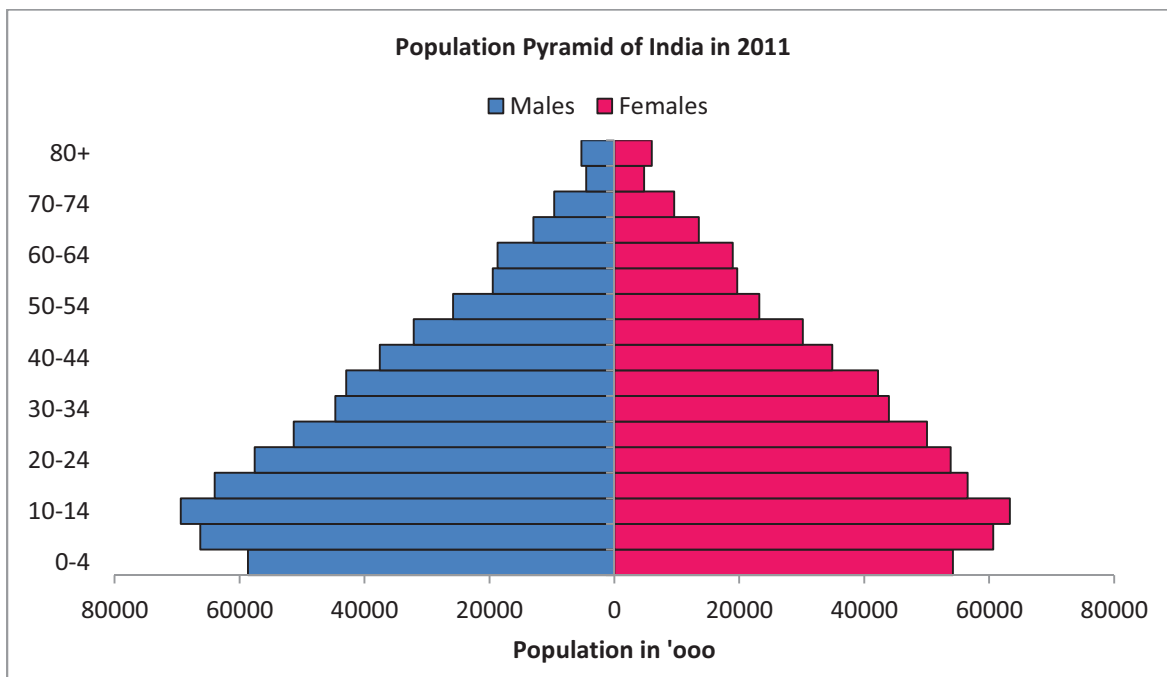
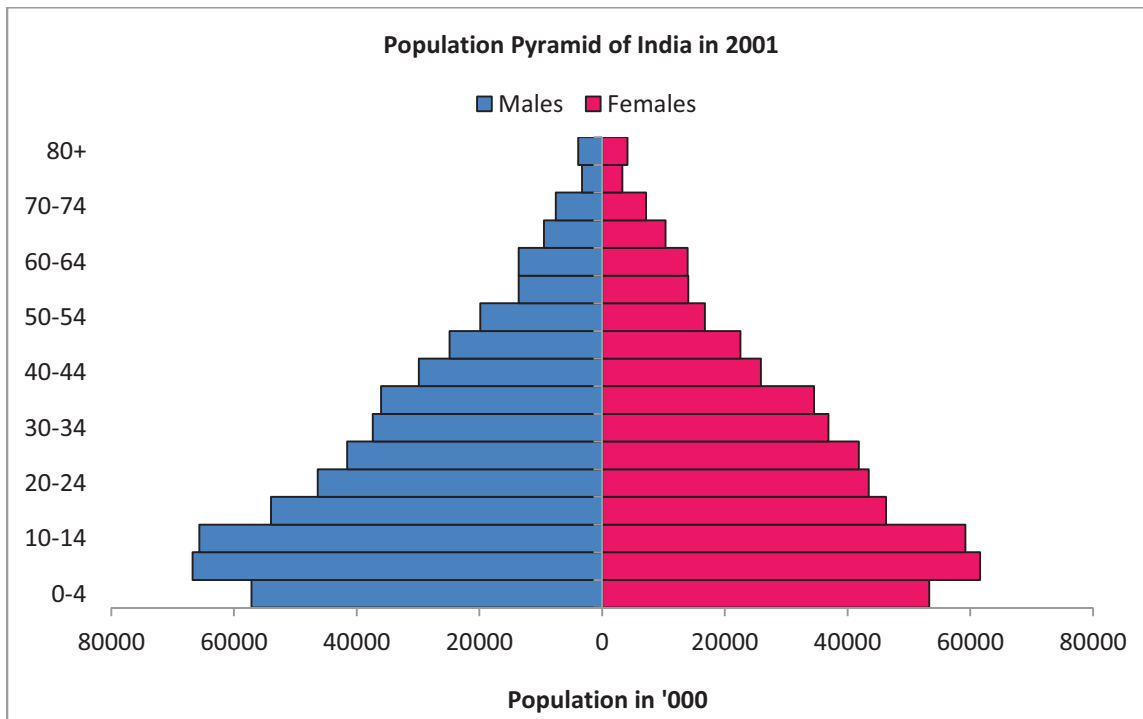


Effective Female Literacy Rates 2011 (States/Union Territories)

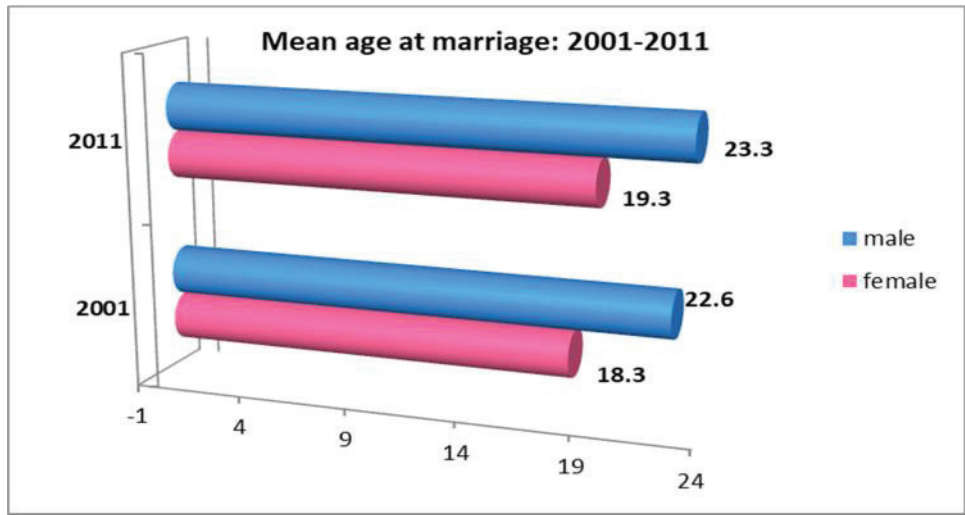


Source: Office of the Registrar General of India (Provisional Population Totals- India)

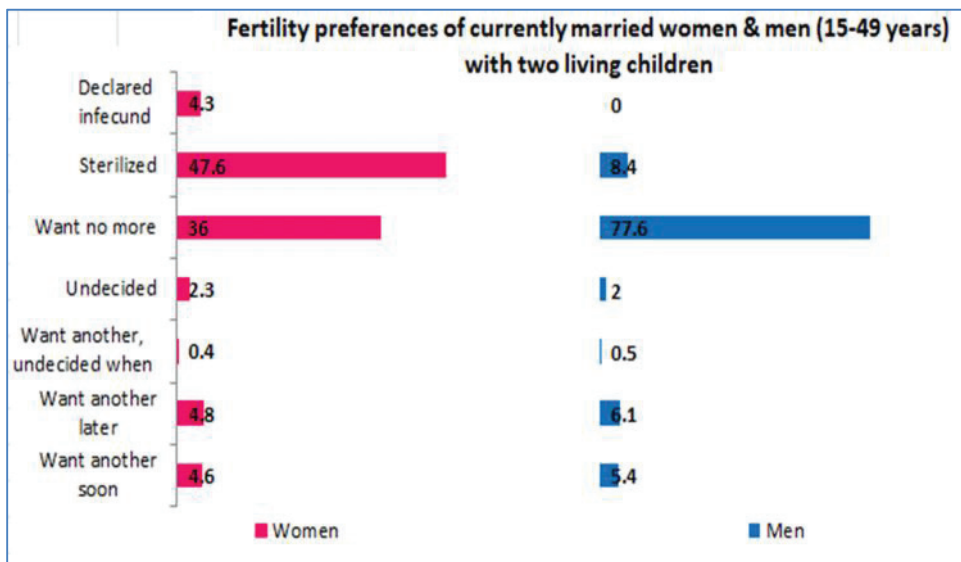
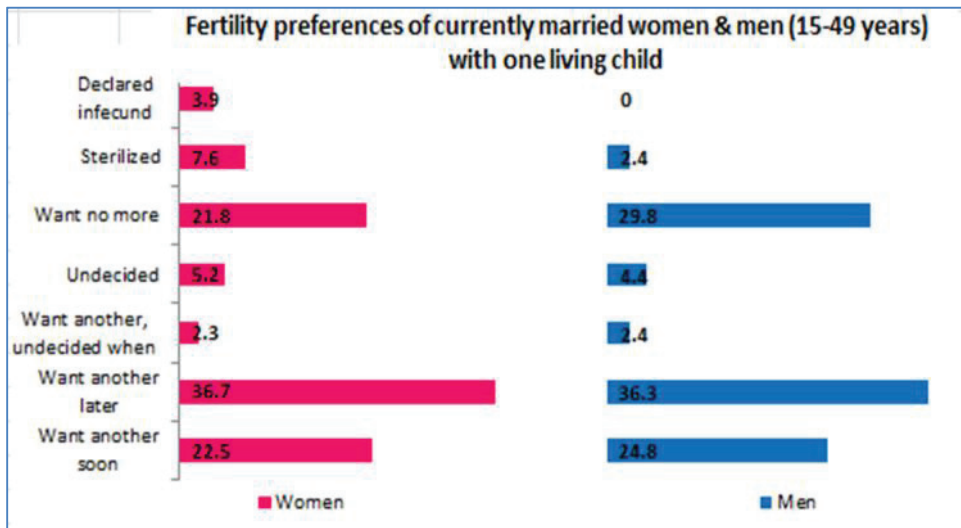
## Population



**Mean age at marriage**



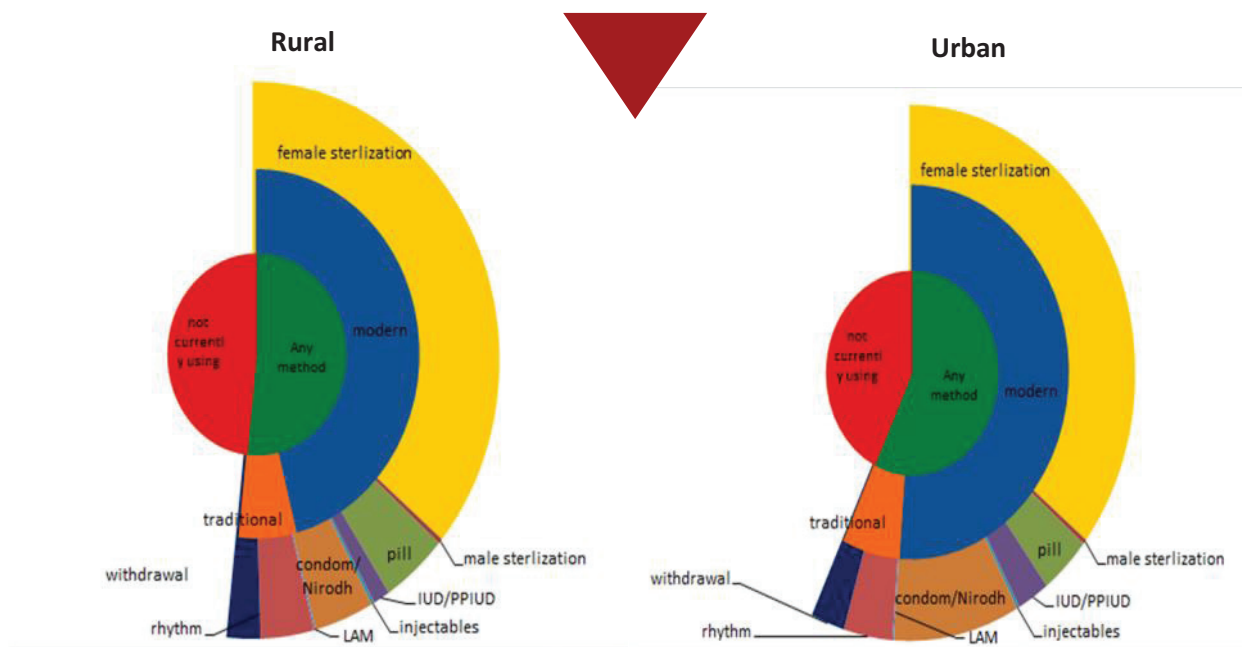
**Fertility Preferences**





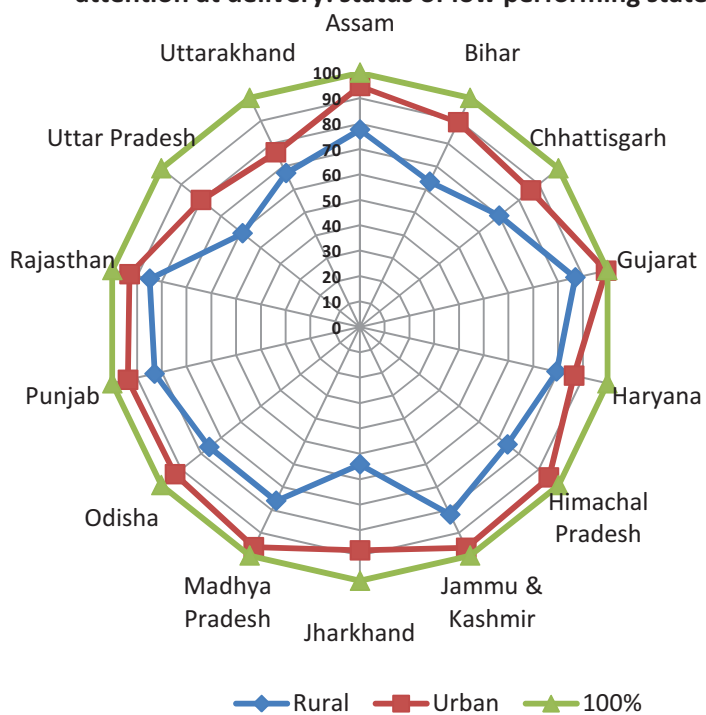
## Family Planning

Distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used



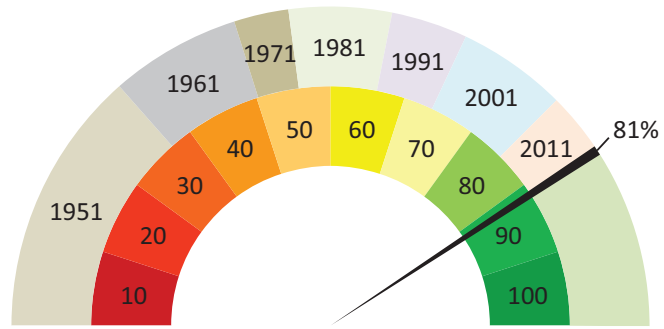
## Medical attention at delivery

Percent of live births where mothers received medical attention at delivery: status of low performing states 2015

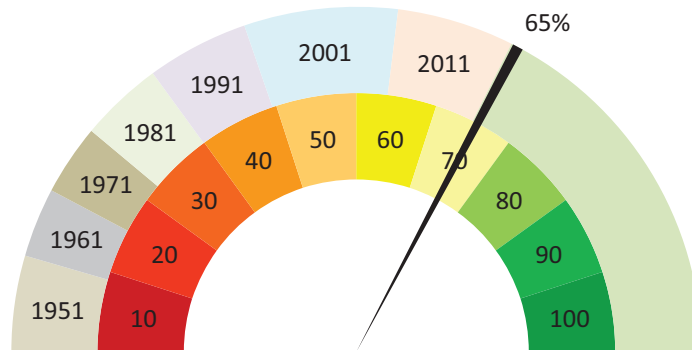


**Trend in Literacy Rate**

**Trend in Literacy rate in Post independent India : Male**



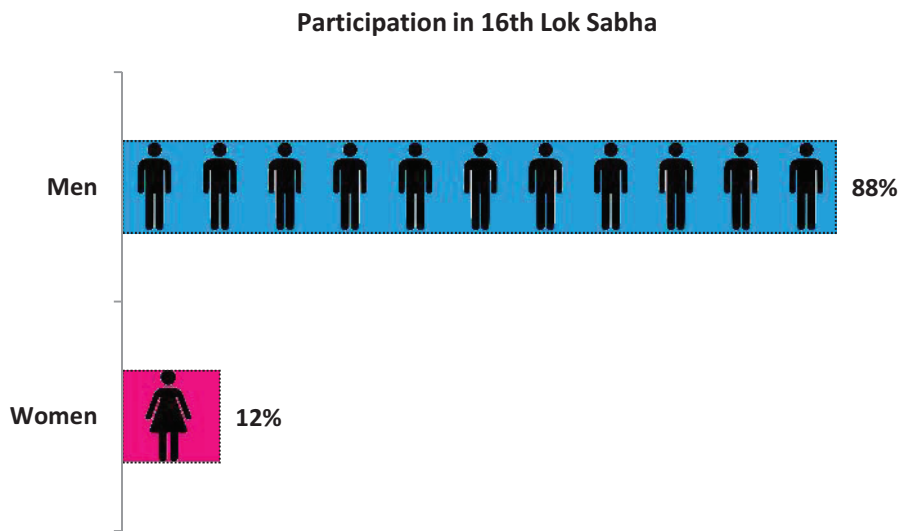
**Trend in Literacy rate in Post independent India : Female**



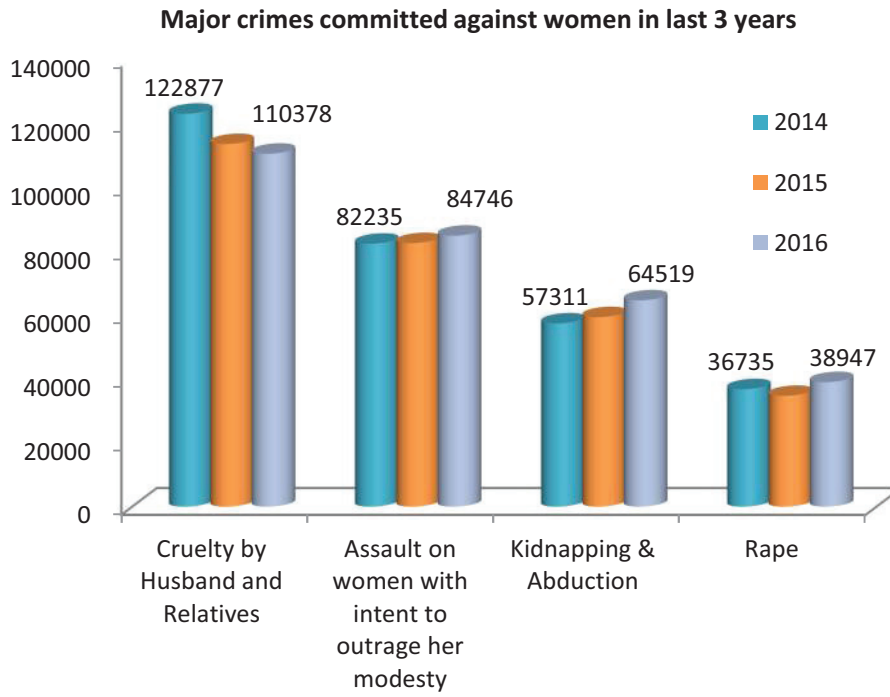
## Unemployment



## Decision making



## Crime







# Chapter 1

## POPULATION RELATED STATISTICS



## Population and related Statistics

Analysis of population composition from gender perspective is very central in understanding nitty-gritty of social structure of a society and also very crucial for framing policy intervention. Owing to this fact, the very first chapter of this publication presents the important statistics on population characteristics from the gender perspective.

Two major factors play a critical role in shaping the population composition, one attributes to biological or natural causes and the other one attributes to human behaviour.

To understand the issue, trend of Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population and Sex Ratios by States, by Age-Group and by Religion etc. are given in the following tables.

- 1.1.** *Trend in Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population of Post-Independent India*
- 1.2.** *Percent Share of Female Population in Total Population and Sex Ratio– 2011*
- 1.3.** *Trend in Sex Ratio in post Independent India*
- 1.4.** *Sex ratio in the Age-Group 0-6 Years by Residence: 2011*
- 1.5.** *Sex ratio in various age-groups*
- 1.6.** *Sex Ratio of Adolescent and Youth & Reproductive Age group in India*
- 1.7.** *Religion wise Sex Ratio among in major States/UTs - Census 2011*
- 1.8.** *Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events*
- 1.9.** *Sex ratio at birth for bigger States based on Sample Registration System*
- 1.10.** *Percentage Distribution of Population by Age-group and sex.*
- 1.11.** *Percentage distribution of Population in reproductive age group by sex, Marital Status and Age-Group, 2015*
- 1.12.** *Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States*
- 1.13.** *Female Headed Households and their Average Household Size*

As per Census 2011, India's population is 121.06 Cr with 48.5% female population. The average annual growth rate of population has declined from 1.95 in 2001 to 1.63 in 2011. During this period, similar pattern is observed for females (1.99 to 1.68) and for males (1.92 to 1.58)

In India, Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population, whereas in almost all the UN publications/International publications, it is expressed as males to per 100 females. During the post-Independence period from 1951 to 2011, sex ratio in rural India has decreased from 965 to 946 and increased from 860 to 929 in urban India. At all India level, the sex ratio has decreased from 946 in 1951 to 943 in 2011 (Table 1.1). During this period 19 States/UTs have recorded significant increase in sex ratio. Notable increase has been recorded in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (40.16%), Delhi (13.02%), Assam (10.34%) and West Bengal (9.82%). Contrary to this, 16 States/UTs have recorded significant decrease in Sex ratio. Notable decrease in sex ratio have been recorded in Daman & Diu (45.03%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (18.19%), Goa (13.71%), Lakshadweep (9.25%) and Bihar (8.21%) (Table 1.3).

In 2011, in age groups 0-6, 0-19, 15-45 and 60+, sex ratio has been observed as 918, 908, 944 and 1033 respectively (Table 1.5). In 2011, religion wise sex ratio for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains was 939, 951, 1023, 903, 965 and 954 respectively (Table 1.7). Sex ratio at birth and age & sex differentials in natural death rates leading to higher life expectancy for females are the two major factors which decides Age and Sex wise distribution of Population.



Women's Mean Age at Marriage gives an idea of length of reproductive period. Women's mean age at marriage at all India level is 22.1 years and the same in rural and urban areas are 21.6 years and 23.0 years respectively. The women's mean age at marriage has shown an increasing trend in all the major States and at all India level it has increased from 21.2 to 22.1 years during 2011 to 2015. The same is highest in Jammu & Kashmir (24.8 years) and lowest in West Bengal (21 years). More than 30 % of population, both males & females, is in the age group of 15-29 years which makes India a young country (Table 1.10).

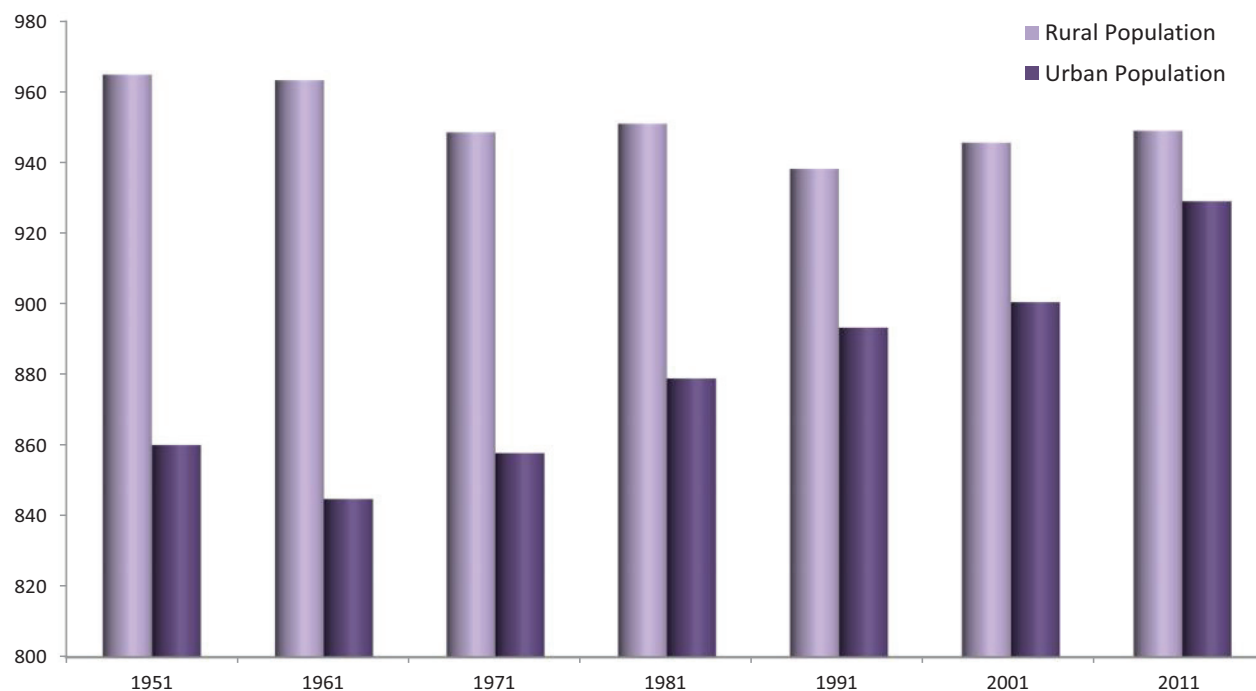
In 2011-12, 11.5% households in rural areas ( 9.7% in 1993-94) and 12.4% households in urban areas (10.6% in 1993-94) are female headed households with household size of 3.3 and 3.2 (3.2 each in 1993-94).

### 1.1 : Trend in Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population of Post Independent India

(Population In Millions)

Year	Rural Population			Sex Ratio	Urban Population			Sex Ratio	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Average annual Exp growth rate		
	Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person
1951	146.66	151.98	298.64	965	28.87	33.57	62.44	860	175.54	185.55	361.09	946	1.26	1.24	1.25
1961	176.79	183.51	360.30	963	36.15	42.79	78.94	845	212.94	226.29	439.23	941	1.93	1.98	1.96
1971	213.73	225.32	439.05	949	50.38	58.73	109.11	858	264.11	284.05	548.16	930	2.15	2.27	2.22
1981	255.37	268.50	523.87	951	74.59	84.87	159.46	879	329.96	353.37	683.33	934	2.23	2.18	2.20
1991	304.41	324.45	628.86	938	102.65	114.91	217.56	893	407.06	439.36	846.42	926	2.10	2.18	2.14
2001	360.95	381.67	742.62	946	135.57	150.55	286.12	900	496.45	532.16	1028.61	933	1.99	1.92	1.95
2011	405.83	427.63	833.46	949	181.62	195.49	377.11	929	587.45	623.12	1210.57	943	1.68	1.58	1.63

### Trend in Sex Ratio in rural urban areas of Post Independent India



Source: Office of the Registrar General (ORGI), India.

Notes:

Sex ratios have been calculated as the proportion of females to 1000 males.

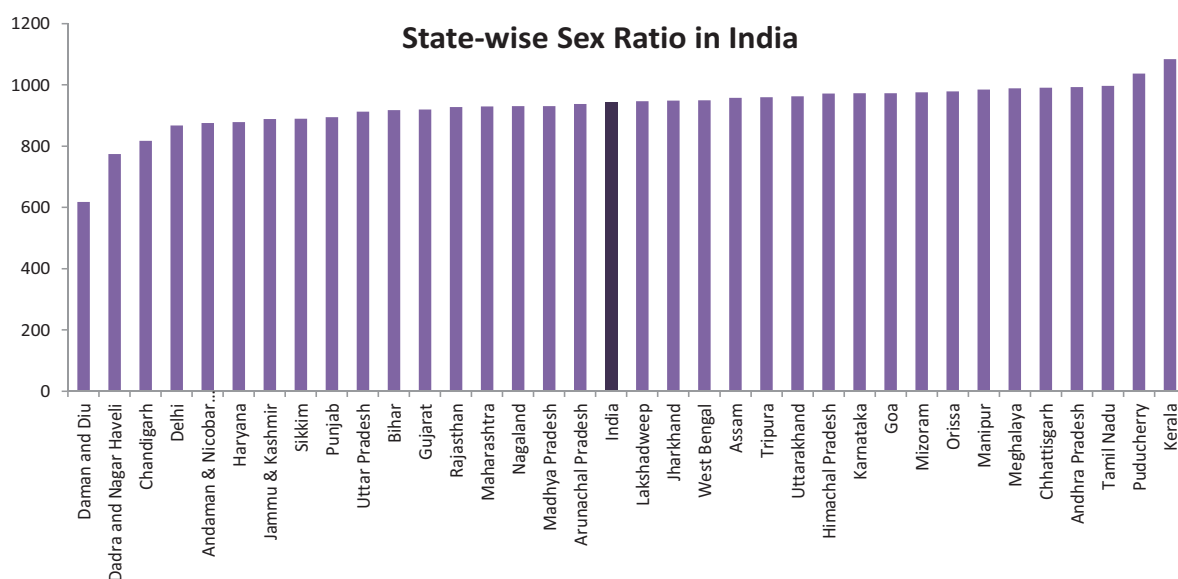
Average annual Exp growth rate has been calculated using the formula  $1/10 * \ln(\text{This year population} / \text{Population as reported in the last decade})$

2001 population exclude the estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maran and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

The population is as on 1st March of the year.

## 1.2 : Percent Share of Female Population in Total Population and Sex Ratio- 2011

State/Union Territory	% Share of Women			Sex Ratio		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.74	46.63	46.69	877	874	876
Andhra Pradesh	49.89	49.68	49.82	996	987	993
Arunachal Pradesh	48.80	47.10	48.41	953	890	938
Assam	48.97	48.61	48.92	960	946	958
Bihar	47.94	47.23	47.86	921	895	918
Chandigarh	40.84	45.10	44.98	690	822	818
Chhattisgarh	50.03	48.87	49.76	1001	956	991
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.31	40.56	43.63	863	682	774
Daman and Diu	46.36	35.52	38.21	864	551	618
Delhi	45.99	46.48	46.47	852	868	868
Goa	50.08	48.86	49.32	1003	956	973
Gujarat	48.70	46.82	47.90	949	880	919
Haryana	46.85	46.61	46.77	882	873	879
Himachal Pradesh	49.64	46.04	49.28	986	853	972
Jammu & Kashmir	47.58	45.64	47.05	908	840	889
Jharkhand	49.01	47.64	48.68	961	910	948
Karnataka	49.48	49.05	49.31	979	963	973
Kerala	51.87	52.18	52.02	1078	1091	1084
Lakshadweep	48.78	48.58	48.63	952	945	946
Madhya Pradesh	48.34	47.87	48.21	936	918	931
Maharashtra	48.76	47.45	48.17	952	903	929
Manipur	49.21	50.64	49.63	969	1026	985
Meghalaya	49.64	50.03	49.72	986	1001	989
Mizoram	48.78	49.94	49.39	952	998	976
Nagaland	48.46	47.60	48.21	940	908	931
Odisha	49.71	48.23	49.46	989	932	979
Puducherry	50.68	51.03	50.92	1028	1042	1037
Punjab	47.57	46.67	47.23	907	875	895
Rajasthan	48.27	47.74	48.14	933	914	928
Sikkim	46.87	47.73	47.09	882	913	890
Tamil Nadu	49.83	50.00	49.91	993	1000	996
Tripura	48.86	49.33	48.98	955	973	960
Uttar Pradesh	47.85	47.21	47.71	918	894	912
Uttarakhand	49.99	46.92	49.06	1000	884	963
West Bengal	48.79	48.56	48.72	953	944	950
<b>India</b>	<b>48.69</b>	<b>48.16</b>	<b>48.53</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>943</b>



Source: Census of India 2011

### 1.3 : Trend in Sex Ratio in post Independent India

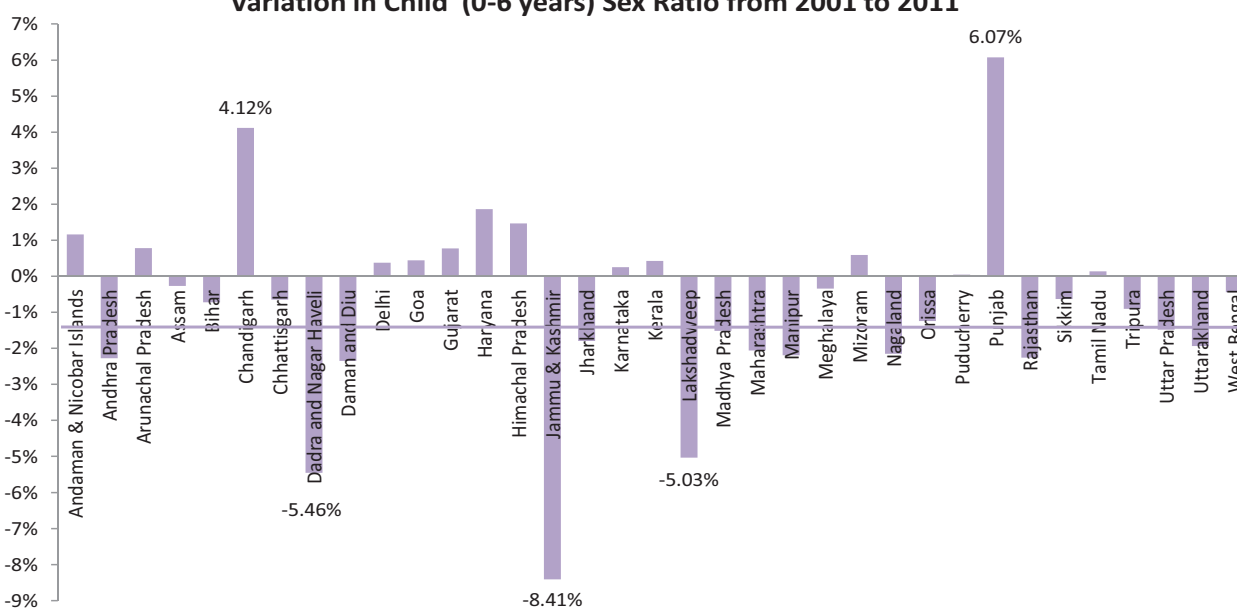
State/ Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	% Improvement over last 60 years
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	625	617	644	760	818	846	876	40.16
Andhra Pradesh	986	981	977	975	972	978	993	0.69
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	894	861	862	859	893	938	4.95
Assam	868	869	896	910	923	935	958	10.34
Bihar	1000	1005	957	948	907	919	918	-8.21
Chandigarh	781	652	749	769	790	777	818	4.69
Chhattisgarh	1024	1008	998	996	985	989	991	-3.26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	946	963	1007	974	952	812	774	-18.19
Daman & Diu	1125	1169	1099	1062	969	710	618	-45.03
Delhi	768	785	801	808	827	821	868	13.02
Goa	1128	1066	981	975	967	961	973	-13.71
Gujarat	952	940	934	942	934	920	919	-3.44
Haryana	871	868	867	870	865	861	879	0.87
Himachal Pradesh	912	938	958	973	976	968	972	6.53
Jammu & Kashmir	873	878	878	892	896	892	889	1.78
Jharkhand	961	960	945	940	922	941	948	-1.30
Karnataka	966	959	957	963	960	965	973	0.72
Kerala	1028	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058	1084	5.48
Lakshadweep	1043	1020	978	975	943	948	946	-9.25
Madhya Pradesh	945	932	920	921	912	919	931	-1.49
Maharashtra	941	936	930	937	934	922	929	-1.23
Manipur	1036	1015	980	971	958	974	992	-4.22
Meghalaya	949	937	942	954	955	972	989	4.19
Mizoram	1041	1009	946	919	921	935	976	-6.27
Nagaland	999	933	871	863	886	900	931	-6.82
Odisha	1022	1001	988	981	971	972	979	-4.23
Puducherry	1030	1013	989	985	979	1001	1037	0.72
Punjab	844	854	865	879	882	876	895	6.06
Rajasthan	921	908	911	919	910	921	928	0.78
Sikkim	907	904	863	835	878	875	890	-1.88
Tamil Nadu	1007	992	978	977	974	987	996	-1.05
Tripura	904	932	943	946	945	948	960	6.20
Uttar Pradesh	908	907	876	882	876	898	912	0.49
Uttarakhand	940	947	940	936	936	962	963	2.46
West Bengal	865	878	891	911	917	934	950	9.82
<b>India</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>-0.32</b>

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

1.4 : Sex ratio in the Age-Group 0-6 Years by Residence : 2011

State/Union Territory	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	966	936	957	976	954	968
Andhra Pradesh	963	955	961	941	935	939
Arunachal Pradesh	960	980	964	975	957	972
Assam	967	943	965	964	944	962
Bihar	944	924	942	938	912	935
Chandigarh	847	845	845	871	880	880
Chhattisgarh	982	938	975	977	937	969
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1003	888	979	970	872	926
Daman and Diu	916	943	926	932	894	904
Delhi	850	870	868	814	873	871
Goa	952	924	938	945	940	942
Gujarat	906	837	883	914	852	890
Haryana	823	808	819	835	832	834
Himachal Pradesh	900	844	896	912	881	909
Jammu & Kashmir	957	873	941	865	850	862
Jharkhand	973	930	965	957	908	948
Karnataka	949	940	946	950	946	948
Kerala	961	958	960	965	963	964
Lakshadweep	999	900	959	911	911	911
Madhya Pradesh	939	907	932	923	901	918
Maharashtra	916	908	913	890	899	894
Manipur	956	961	957	931	949	936
Meghalaya	973	969	973	972	954	970
Mizoram	965	963	964	966	974	970
Nagaland	969	939	964	933	973	943
Orissa	955	933	953	946	913	941
Puducherry	967	967	967	953	975	967
Punjab	799	796	798	844	852	846
Rajasthan	914	887	909	892	874	888
Sikkim	966	922	963	964	934	957
Tamil Nadu	933	955	942	936	952	943
Tripura	968	948	966	960	947	957
Uttar Pradesh	921	890	916	906	885	902
Uttarakhand	918	872	908	899	868	890
West Bengal	963	948	960	959	947	956
<b>India</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>918</b>

Variation in Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio from 2001 to 2011



Source : Census 2001, Census 2011, Registrar General of India

### 1.5 : Sex ratio in various age-groups

(Age in years)

State/Union Territory	Early Childhood (0-6)	Childhood (0-19)	Economically Active (15-59)	Old Age (60+)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	968	948	856	792
Andhra Pradesh	939	940	995	1119
Arunachal Pradesh	972	978	918	917
Assam	962	951	956	971
Bihar	935	897	921	877
Chandigarh	880	807	800	926
Chhattisgarh	969	971	981	1159
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	926	846	694	1185
Daman and Diu	904	716	522	1331
Delhi	871	842	861	989
Goa	942	927	951	1200
Gujarat	890	876	914	1132
Haryana	834	817	888	1015
Himachal Pradesh	909	900	988	1062
Jammu & Kashmir	862	892	891	912
Jharkhand	948	931	943	994
Karnataka	948	938	966	1108
Kerala	964	963	1106	1226
Lakshadweep	911	995	928	971
Madhya Pradesh	918	912	918	1063
Maharashtra	894	887	918	1114
Manipur	930	952	1006	1004
Meghalaya	970	975	994	1075
Mizoram	970	969	978	998
Nagaland	943	937	935	875
Odisha	941	966	986	998
Puducherry	967	962	1037	1255
Punjab	846	811	914	985
Rajasthan	888	888	930	1102
Sikkim	957	968	868	813
Tamil Nadu	943	941	1008	1051
Tripura	957	962	952	1040
Uttar Pradesh	902	891	922	921
Uttarakhand	890	898	991	1039
West Bengal	956	949	940	1010
<b>India</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1033</b>

Source : Census 2011

### 1.6 : Sex Ratio of Adolescent, Youth & Reproductive Age group in India

States/UTs	Adolescent (10-19 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Reproductive Age (15-44 years)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andaman & Nicobar	934	946	914	906	924	879	877	874	882
Andhra Pradesh	939	926	965	966	933	1032	991	983	1006
Arunachal Pradesh	983	971	1023	988	981	1007	950	966	906
Assam	938	937	949	985	984	994	977	975	987
Bihar	854	852	874	846	845	850	916	919	894
Chandigarh	756	653	759	749	573	755	798	615	804
Chhattisgarh	972	981	941	986	991	969	987	995	964
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	775	852	669	627	717	536	672	760	598
Daman & Diu	584	838	497	406	735	338	491	774	429
Delhi	821	791	822	829	822	829	864	865	864
Goa	914	941	898	872	924	843	937	963	922
Gujarat	869	908	813	881	925	827	907	936	873
Haryana	805	815	785	834	836	830	881	878	886
Himachal Pradesh	896	908	791	945	962	805	987	1004	862
Jammu & Kashmir	914	922	888	928	947	877	891	926	814
Jharkhand	910	910	910	918	919	915	943	952	920
Karnataka	928	915	952	931	905	973	964	965	963
Kerala	963	964	963	1008	999	1019	1118	1105	1131
Lakshdweep	1053	1230	1008	948	1014	931	933	946	929
Madhya Pradesh	902	910	880	881	878	888	918	916	921
Maharashtra	878	883	872	879	886	872	914	934	892
Manipur	966	954	998	1002	988	1042	1012	995	1054
Meghalaya	979	971	1011	1011	1012	1011	1003	1003	1005
Mizoram	969	941	996	993	973	1010	983	959	1004
Nagaland	935	927	954	957	954	964	957	972	923
Odisha	981	990	935	1006	1018	949	998	1007	959
Puducherry	960	961	959	1040	1035	1042	1054	1036	1062
Punjab	791	800	775	843	861	813	909	930	876
Rajasthan	886	891	872	891	889	896	927	928	925
Sikkim	970	960	1003	941	926	990	883	866	929
Tamil Nadu	937	919	958	984	953	1019	1014	1004	1025
Tripura	965	962	974	1003	1000	1013	966	956	993
Uttar Pradesh	882	885	873	871	874	861	918	924	901
Uttarakhand	904	935	831	952	1003	847	988	1035	898
West Bengal	942	941	945	952	944	972	960	956	969
<b>India</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>935</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011

### 1.7 Religion wise Sex Ratio in major States/UTs - Census 2011

State/Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Total
Andhra Pradesh	993	978	1059	869	950	960	993
Assam	958	955	985	750	958	916	958
Bihar	913	941	955	909	887	941	918
Chandigarh	803	721	954	940	956	966	818
Chhattisgarh	990	952	1029	906	1016	947	991
Delhi	865	855	1045	938	921	942	868
Gujarat	916	944	979	816	879	966	919
Haryana	876	895	924	903	833	923	879
Himachal Pradesh	975	856	848	925	955	910	972
Jammu & Kashmir	795	935	655	767	995	901	889
Jharkhand	935	943	1027	870	717	929	948
Karnataka	972	969	1050	803	740	952	973
Kerala	1077	1125	1051	755	946	1018	1084
Madhya Pradesh	929	945	1026	885	967	942	931
Maharashtra	928	911	1031	891	970	964	929
Odisha	977	956	1035	902	920	928	979
Punjab	879	862	913	906	935	912	895
Rajasthan	926	946	973	900	909	958	928
Tamil Nadu	992	1015	1035	805	872	957	996
Uttar Pradesh	907	937	950	885	920	921	912
Uttarakhand	976	901	944	912	675	934	963
West Bengal	948	951	1020	859	1001	958	950
<b>India</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>943</b>

Source : Census 2011



1.8 : Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events

State/Union Territory	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	954	934	947	1031	925
Andhra Pradesh	983	985	954	955	971
Arunachal Pradesh	897	819	978	993	895
Assam	920	872	909	902	885
Bihar	NA	NA	924	868	870
Chandigarh	835	887	904	870	898
Chhattisgarh	915	895	925	934	938
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	960	954	876	890	1001
Daman & Diu	857	886	961	916	924
Delhi	893	886	895	896	898
Goa	934	929	946	947	928
Gujarat	901	902	901	886	NA
Haryana	833	832	840	843	851
Himachal Pradesh	918	916	906	896	903
Jammu & Kashmir	913	NA	923	914	912
Jharkhand	NA	847	885	886	879
Karnataka	983	971	943	926	893
Kerala	939	955	942	948	948
Lakshadweep	897	NA	969	1043	891
Madhya Pradesh	897	912	904	908	904
Maharashtra	861	894	901	911	883
Manipur	816	797	700	684	686
Meghalaya	942	947	978	968	975
Mizoram	972	968	954	963	973
Nagaland	873	873	873	860	897
Odisha	902	896	886	880	866
Puducherry	912	909	910	911	939
Punjab	852	844	876	880	891
Rajasthan	911	861	859	799	794
Sikkim	947	974	956	968	973
Tamil Nadu	905	904	853	834	818
Telangana	NA	NA	954	961	834
Tripura	982	980	1055	882	1000
Uttar Pradesh	NA	930	883	881	877
Uttarakhand	869	847	843	865	862
West Bengal	924	926	913	897	919
<b>India</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>881</b>

Source : Civil Registration System, O/o Registrar General of India  
NA:- Not Available.

### 1.9 Sex ratio at birth for bigger States based on Sample Registration System

States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Andhra Pradesh*	916	919	918	912	917	933	928	925	885
Assam	920	918	900	922	919	902	906	908	876
Bihar	911	907	916	912	909	921	894	889	870
Chhattisgarh	970	973	961	977	982	987	927	921	839
Delhi	887	876	869	894	899	909	886	873	866
Gujarat	911	907	854	925	917	871	884	890	826
Haryana	864	866	831	867	869	836	855	859	821
Himachal Pradesh	943	938	924	946	940	929	902	901	844
Jammu & Kashmir	902	899	899	903	899	895	894	897	915
Jharkhand	913	910	902	923	918	914	854	867	852
Karnataka	958	950	939	966	957	967	942	936	887
Kerala	966	974	967	961	970	978	983	985	950
Madhya Pradesh	920	927	919	918	925	911	929	934	954
Maharashtra	902	896	878	892	888	871	916	908	890
Odisha	956	953	950	960	957	961	928	922	869
Punjab	867	870	889	861	863	869	878	881	924
Rajasthan	893	893	861	898	896	867	874	880	840
Tamil Nadu	927	921	911	932	923	920	921	918	901
Uttar Pradesh	878	869	879	877	866	869	887	882	923
Uttarakhand		871	844		879	850		848	828
West Bengal	943	952	951	939	949	953	962	964	944
<b>India</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>890</b>

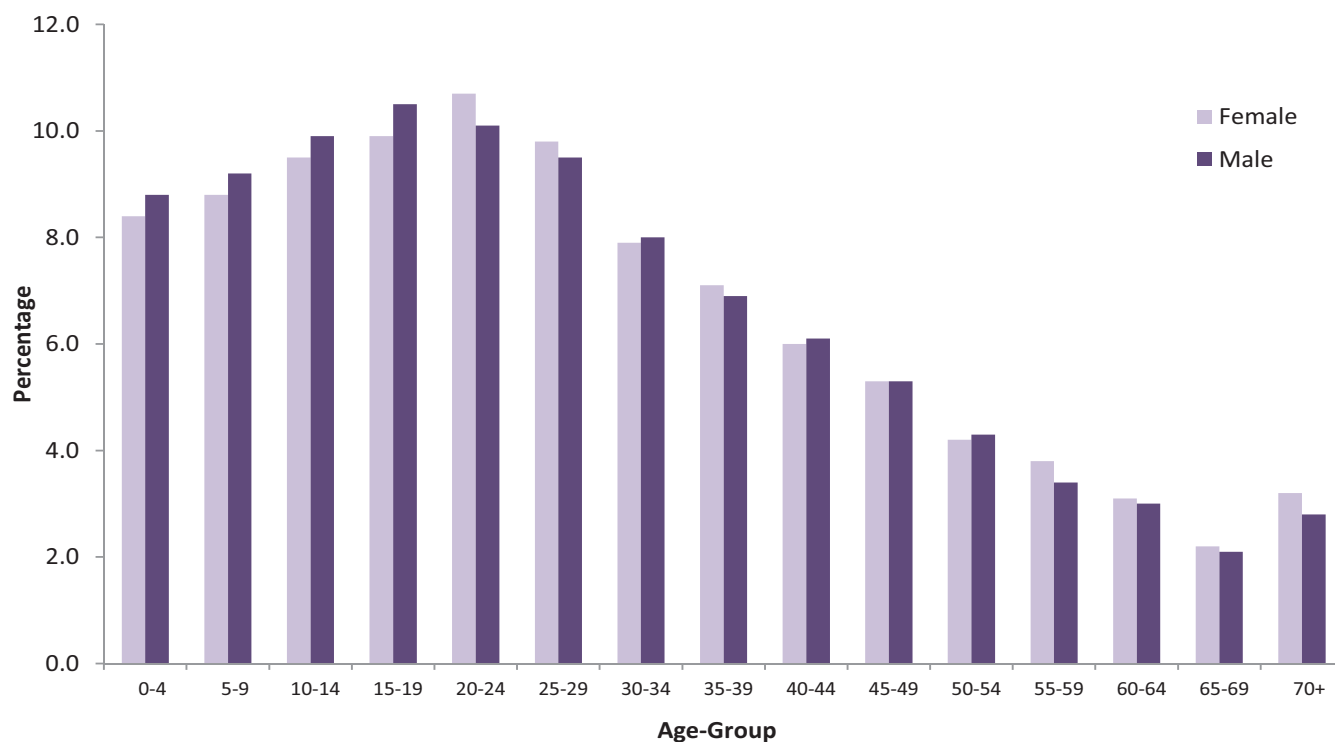
Source : Sample Registration System, O/o Registrar General of India

\* Andhra Pradesh includes Telengana

### 1.10 : Percentage Distribution of Population by Age-group and Sex

Age-Group	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	9.5	9.9	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.8
5-9	9.0	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.8	9.2
10-14	10.3	10.7	10.1	10.6	9.5	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.5	9.9
15-19	9.8	10.7	9.6	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.8	10.4	9.9	10.5
20-24	10.2	9.4	10.5	9.9	10.4	9.7	10.6	10.0	10.7	10.1
25-29	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.5
30-34	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0
35-39	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.9
40-44	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1
45-49	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
50-54	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3
55-59	4.2	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.4
60-64	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
65-69	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
70+	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8

Age-Group, sex wise Percentage Distribution of Population as per SRS 2015



Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note: Total may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.

**1.11 : Percent Distribution of Population in reproductive age group by Sex, Marital Status and Age-Group, 2015**

Age-group		Males			Females			Total		
		Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
Rural	15-19	10.9	0.1	0.0	9.9	0.5	0.0	10.4	0.3	0.0
	20-24	8.5	1.8	0.0	5.0	5.8	0.0	6.8	3.7	0.0
	25-29	3.8	5.4	0.0	1.2	8.0	0.1	2.6	6.6	0.1
	30-34	1.1	6.3	0.1	0.3	7.0	0.2	0.7	6.6	0.1
	35-39	0.4	6.0	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.3	0.3	6.2	0.2
	40-44	0.2	5.5	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.2
	45-49	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.3
Urban	15-19	9.3	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.3	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.0
	20-24	8.8	0.9	0.0	6.4	4.1	0.0	7.6	2.5	0.0
	25-29	5.6	4.3	0.0	2.4	8.1	0.1	4.1	6.1	0.1
	30-34	2.1	6.8	0.1	0.7	8.0	0.2	1.4	7.4	0.1
	35-39	0.8	6.8	0.1	0.3	7.2	0.3	0.5	7.0	0.2
	40-44	0.4	6.4	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.4	0.3	6.3	0.2
	45-49	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.2	5.3	0.3
Total	15-19	10.4	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.0	9.9	0.3	0.0
	20-24	8.6	1.5	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.0	7.1	3.3	0.0
	25-29	4.4	5.0	0.0	1.6	8.1	0.1	3.0	6.5	0.1
	30-34	1.4	6.5	0.1	0.4	7.3	0.2	0.9	6.9	0.1
	35-39	0.5	6.3	0.1	0.2	6.7	0.3	0.4	6.5	0.2
	40-44	0.3	5.8	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.3	0.2	5.7	0.2
	45-49	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.3

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

W/D/S: Widowed/Divorced/Separated.

### 1.12 : Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States

(Age in years)

Major States	Rural					Urban					Combined				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Andhra Pradesh	20.0	20.3	20.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.3	21.8	22.5	22.3	21.6	20.6	20.7	21.8	21.8
Assam	21.2	21.2	21.1	22.1	22.0	23.3	23.1	23.4	23.9	24.4	21.5	21.4	21.4	22.5	22.4
Bihar	20.5	20.6	21.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.3	22.4	22.9	22.5	20.7	20.8	21.1	22.1	22.0
Chhattisgarh	NA	20.4	20.0	21.9	21.5	NA	22.0	21.7	23.0	22.9	NA	20.6	20.3	22.2	22.0
Delhi	NA	21.3	21.8	23.9	25.6	NA	23.2	23.0	23.6	23.4	NA	22.9	22.8	23.6	23.4
Gujarat	20.7	20.7	21.0	22.0	21.1	22.3	22.3	22.7	23.2	22.8	21.3	21.4	21.6	22.7	22.3
Haryana	20.7	20.7	20.7	22.1	21.7	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.6	23.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	22.3	21.9
Himachal Pradesh	22.2	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.9	24.1	24.3	24.0	24.4	24.9	22.4	22.4	22.5	23.1	23.0
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	24.3	24.1	24.9	24.5	NA	26.2	25.8	25.8	25.5	NA	24.6	24.4	25.2	24.8
Jharkhand	NA	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.9	NA	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.4	NA	20.2	20.5	21.0	21.8
Karnataka	20.6	20.9	20.9	22.0	21.5	21.9	22.5	22.2	22.9	22.8	21.0	21.4	21.3	22.4	22.0
Kerala	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.0	22.8	23.1	23.8	24.1	23.5	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.8	23.2
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	20.4	20.2	21.4	21.3	22.7	22.3	22.2	22.9	22.7	20.7	20.8	20.6	21.8	21.7
Maharashtra	20.7	20.1	20.4	21.4	21.0	22.5	22.2	22.5	23.0	23.4	21.7	20.7	21.1	22.2	22.6
Odisha	21.3	21.0	21.2	21.9	22.0	22.5	22.9	22.9	23.3	23.0	21.4	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.2
Punjab	22.2	22.4	22.5	23.5	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	23.4	24.2	22.4	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.4
Rajasthan	20.1	20.2	20.4	21.4	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.0	20.5	20.6	20.7	21.6	21.5
Tamil Nadu	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.9	22.6	23.1	23.0	22.8	23.7	23.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	23.1
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			21.5	21.3	Included in Andhra Pradesh			22.3	23.0	Included in Andhra Pradesh			21.8	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	20.6	21.1	21.4	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.9	22.7	20.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	21.9
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	22.4	22.1	NA	NA	NA	23.5	23.0	NA	NA	NA	22.8	22.3
West Bengal	19.7	19.9	20.2	21.0	20.5	22.3	22.3	22.1	22.5	22.2	20.3	20.5	20.7	21.5	21.0
<b>India</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>

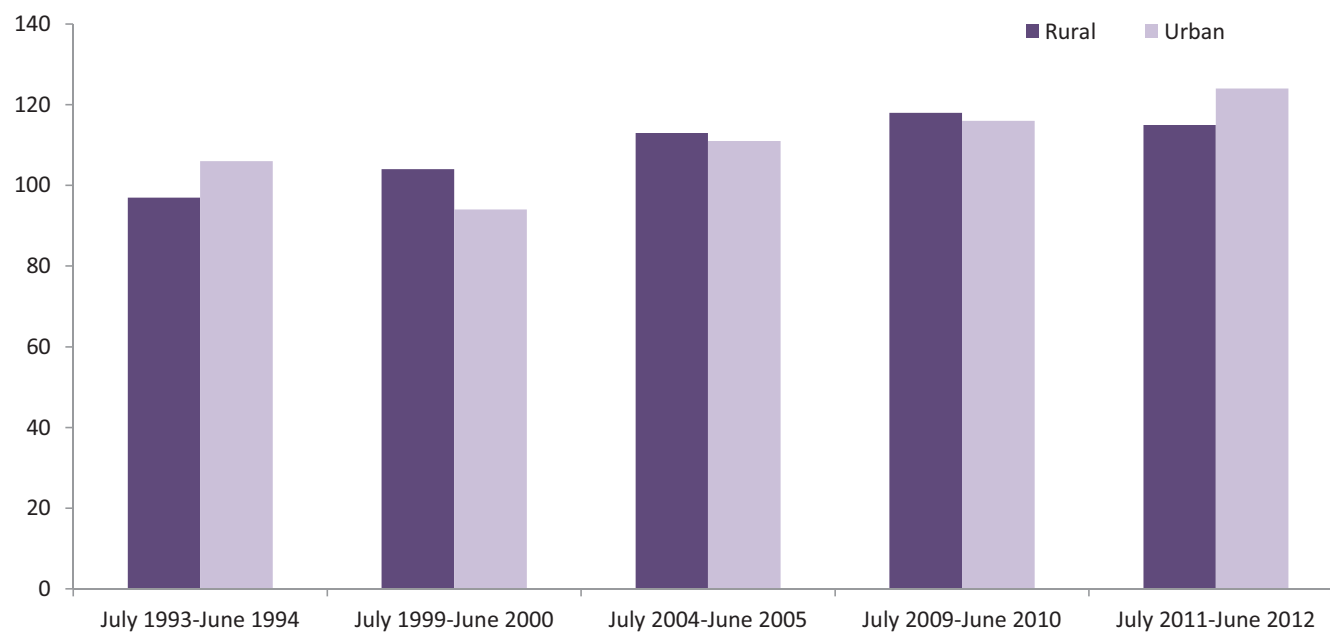
Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

NA : Not Available

### 1.13 : Female Headed Households and their Average Household Size

Year	Sector	No. of female headed hhs per 1000 hhs	Household size
July 1993-June 1994	Rural	97	3.2
	Urban	106	3.2
July 1999-June 2000	Rural	104	3.5
	Urban	94	3.5
July 2004-June 2005	Rural	113	3.4
	Urban	111	3.5
July 2009-June 2010	Rural	118	3.2
	Urban	116	3.1
July 2011-June 2012	Rural	115	3.3
	Urban	124	3.2

### Number of female headed households per 1000 households



Source: National Sample Survey Office.



# Chapter 2

# HEALTH







# Health

Better health is key to happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress and overall development as healthy populations are more productive. Availability of vital statistics & Health related statistics are very crucial for framing various policy interventions across various sectors. The same has become rather more important as significantly large number of indicators have been identified to monitor achievements SDG Goal 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”. Since health of female also effect health and wellbeing of next generation, it becomes essential to assess the differentials in terms gender for various health indicators and also to examine the level of various women specific health indicators. In this chapter following parameters have been examined:

- 2.1.** *Important Women related Vital Rates in India (for last 4 years)*
- 2.2.** *Important Vital Rates in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States 2016*
- 2.3.** *Birth and Death related indicators (for last 4 years)*
- 2.4.** *Trend in Life Expectancy at birth*
- 2.5.** *Trend in Infant Mortality Rate*
- 2.6.** *Maternal Mortality Ratio of Major States*
- 2.7.** *Fertility indicators by level of education of women, 2015*
- 2.8.** *Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, 2015-16*
- 2.9.** *Maternity Care indicators: 2015-16*
- 2.10.** *Delivery Care indicators: 2015-16*
- 2.11.** *Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by State/Union Territory, India, 2015-16*
- 2.12.** *Age-Specific Mortality Rate*
- 2.13.** *Percent of live births where the mothers received medical attention at delivery*
- 2.14.** *Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by currently used contraceptive method*
- 2.15.** *Current use of Family Planning methods (currently married women age 15 - 49 years)*
- 2.16.** *Unmet need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15 - 49 years)*
- 2.17.** *Percentage of persons hospitalised (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days in different age group.*
- 2.18.** *Average total Medical Expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment*
- 2.19.** *Percent distribution of spells of ailment treated on medical advice over levels of care*
- 2.20.** *Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS*

The Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates shows that Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has steadily declined from 21.6 in 2012 to 20.4 in 2016 at all India level, indicating overall reduction in fertility. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa have recorded lowest CBR of 11.7 and 12.9 respectively in 2016 whereas Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have recorded highest CBR of 26.2. and 26.8 respectively in 2016. The trend is also reflected in General Fertility Rate (GFR) which has dropped from 80.3 in 2012 to 76.2 in 2015. However, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has only dropped marginally to 2.3 from 2.4. TFR has still above the replacement level of 2.1 at all India level. TFR is significantly higher for illiterate women both in rural and urban areas, and education level wise TFR reveals that improvement in educational level lowers the TFR. Births by “Untrained Functionary and others” has reduced from 16.6% in 2012 to 9.8% in 2015 (Table 2.1 to 2.3)

Life expectancy is an estimate of the expected average number of years of life (or a person's age at death) for individuals who were born into a particular population. Life expectancy is a measure that is often used to gauge the overall health of a community across sex & all age groups. By and large

regardless of when life expectancy is measured, at birth or later ages, women outlive men. Age Specific Mortality Rate for females is less than that of males for all age group except for 0-4 years (Table 2.12). Over the years the life expectancy of females has increased from 60.4 years in 1990-94 to 69.6 years in 2010-2014 against male life expectancy from 59.4 years to 66.4 years during the same period widening the gap from 1 year to 3.2 years in favour of females (table 2.4). Though, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), though has decreased considerably during 2007 to 2016 for both the sexes, it has remained higher for females compared to males (Table 2.3 & 2.5). The highest IMR is in the State of Madhya Pradesh (47) followed by Odisha (44) and lowest in Goa (8) followed by Kerala (10) in 2016 (Table 2.3 & 2.5).

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined from 301 in 2001-03 to 167 in 2011-13. Among the major States, MMR is highest in Assam (300) followed by Uttar Pradesh (285) and lowest in Kerala (61) followed by Maharashtra (68) (Table 2.6).

During 2011 to 2015, percentage of urban mothers who receive medical attention at the time of delivery has increased from 87.9% to 93.5% respectively. During the same period, it was 60.7% & 74.2% for rural mothers. Among the State / UTs, the percent of live births where mothers received medical attention during delivery is lowest in Jharkhand (54.2%) for rural areas and in Uttarakhand (76.2%) for urban areas.

## 2.1 Important Women related Vital Rates in India (for last 4 years)

Indicators	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Fertility indicators</b>												
Crude birth rate	21.6	23.1	17.4	21.4	22.9	17.3	21.0	22.7	17.4	20.8	22.4	17.3
General fertility rate	80.3	87.6	61.5	78.5	85.5	60.5	77.6	85.4	61.7	76.2	83.8	60.8
<b>Age-specific Fertility rate</b>												
15 - 19	31.5	36.3	16.7	28.1	31.7	16.5	27.3	29.9	20.6	11.1	12.3	8.3
20 - 24	191.9	210.6	140.4	194.3	212.8	142.2	174.9	195.6	128.9	173.8	192.7	132.0
25 - 29	154.6	164.8	131.4	149.7	159.9	125.6	143.7	154.2	123.9	150.3	163.5	125.8
30 - 34	64.5	68.3	55.6	63.9	66.8	57.1	76.6	83.7	63.8	77.6	85.3	63.6
35 - 39	23.9	27.5	15.4	22.0	24.4	15.8	26.4	29.0	21.3	26.2	28.9	21.1
40 - 44	8.2	10.1	3.7	7.4	9.2	3.2	10.5	11.7	8.3	10.9	12.3	8.4
45 - 49	2.2	2.8	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.1	3.6	4.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	2.8
Total fertility rate	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8
Gross reproduction rate	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
General marital fertility rate	114.0	122.9	90.2	112.5	121.3	89.1	107.7	117.5	87.3	113.4	123.8	92.0
Total marital Fertility rate	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.2
Mean age at effective marriage for females	21.2	20.8	22.4	21.3	21.0	22.5	22.3	21.8	23.2	22.1	21.6	23.0
<b>Total fertility rate by level of education of the mother</b>												
Illiterate	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.9	2.7
Literate	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.8
Without any formal education	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3
Below primary	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.4
Primary	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3
Middle	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0
Class X	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8
Class XII	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6
Graduate and above	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5
<b>Percentage distribution of live births by birth order</b>												
1	43.2	41.6	48.9	43.6	42.1	48.7	43.0	41.3	47.9	48.6	46.5	54.4
2	31.4	30.8	33.5	32.4	31.8	34.8	31.0	30.1	33.5	28.5	27.9	30.3
3	13.8	14.6	11.0	13.5	14.4	10.3	15.1	16.1	12.3	13.4	14.5	10.3
4+	11.6	13.0	6.6	10.5	11.7	6.1	10.8	12.5	6.2	9.5	11.1	5.0
<b>Percentage distribution of current live births by birth interval (in months)</b>												
10 to 12	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.9
12 to 18	11.0	11.4	9.1	11.6	12.1	9.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.7	6.4
18 to 24	15.6	16.4	12.5	16.5	17.0	14.1	9.9	9.6	11.0	9.7	9.4	10.4
24 to 30	17.9	18.6	14.9	17.6	18.2	15.1	12.4	12.7	11.3	10.4	10.5	10.1
30 to 36	11.5	11.7	10.4	11.9	12.0	11.3	12.6	12.9	11.9	11.0	11.0	11.3
36+	42.6	40.3	51.9	40.7	38.8	48.8	56.9	56.8	57.3	59.4	59.2	60.0
<b>Percentage distribution of births by type of medical attention at delivery</b>												
Government Hospital	49.3	47.7	54.9	50.0	48.8	55.0	52.0	50.8	55.3	52.6	51.5	55.5
Private Hospital	23.8	20.2	37.1	24.4	20.9	37.1	26.5	22.4	37.8	26.7	22.7	38.0
Qualified Professional	12.4	13.8	7.5	12.7	14.4	6.1	11.3	13.4	5.4	10.9	13.0	5.3
Untrained Functionary and others	16.6	20.4	2.8	12.9	15.9	1.7	10.2	13.4	1.4	9.8	12.9	1.2

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

## 2.2 Important Vital Rates in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States : 2016

Crude Birth Rates	State	Rural	Urban	Total
	Assam	22.8	15.0	21.7
	Bihar	27.7	21.1	26.8
	Chhattisgarh	24.3	18.1	22.8
	Jharkhand	24.5	18.4	22.9
	Madhya Pradesh	27.1	19.5	25.1
	Odisha	19.6	13.7	18.6
	Rajasthan	25.2	21.6	24.3
	Uttarakhand	16.8	16.0	16.6
	Uttar Pradesh	27.3	22.8	26.2

Crude Death Rates	State	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Assam	6.3	7.8	7.1	4.3	5.5	4.9	6.0	7.4	6.7
	Bihar	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Chhattisgarh	7.3	8.3	7.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.4
	Jharkhand	6.4	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	6.0	5.1	5.5
	Madhya Pradesh	6.8	8.4	7.6	5.4	6.1	5.7	6.4	7.8	7.1
	Odisha	7.3	8.9	8.1	5.8	6.4	6.1	7.1	8.5	7.8
	Rajasthan	5.5	7.2	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.1
	Uttarakhand	5.6	8.4	7.0	5.0	6.8	5.9	5.5	7.9	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	7.5	7.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	

Infant Mortality Rates	State	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Assam	47	45	46	22	22	22	45	43	44
	Bihar	47	31	39	34	26	29	46	31	38
	Chhattisgarh	40	41	41	31	31	31	38	39	39
	Jharkhand	34	28	31	20	22	21	31	27	29
	Madhya Pradesh	47	53	50	31	34	33	44	49	47
	Odisha	46	45	46	31	36	34	44	44	44
	Rajasthan	47	42	45	33	27	30	44	39	41
	Uttarakhand	44	39	41	32	27	29	41	36	38
Uttar Pradesh	47	45	46	40	29	34	45	41	43	

Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR) 2015	State	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Assam	70	62	65	29	25	27	66	58	62
	Bihar	54	43	48	56	40	47	54	43	48
	Chhattisgarh	55	47	51	34	36	35	51	45	48
	Jharkhand	48	38	43	26	25	26	44	35	39
	Madhya Pradesh	65	68	67	43	43	43	61	63	62
	Odisha	59	59	59	34	41	37	55	56	56
	Rajasthan	62	49	55	33	29	31	56	44	50
	Uttarakhand	39	32	35	47	48	47	41	36	38
Uttar Pradesh	56	52	54	42	37	40	53	49	51	

**Source :** Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Empowered Action Group States : 8 States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) alongwith Assam .

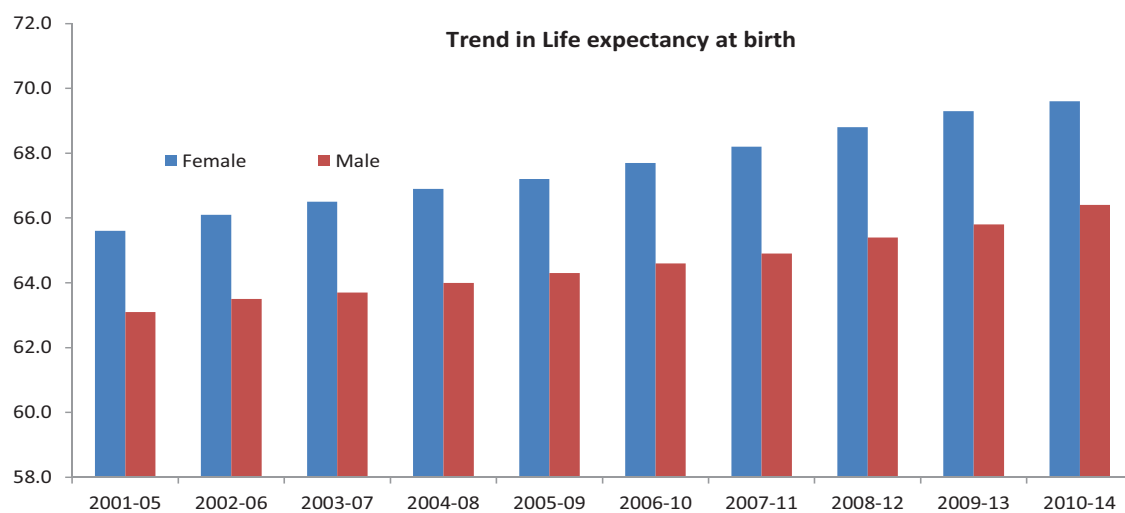
### 2.3 Birth and Death related Indicators (for last 5 years)

States/UTs	Crude Birth Rate(CBR)					Crude Death Rate (CDR)					Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.0	14.6	14.7	12.0	11.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.2	24.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	16.0
Andhra Pradesh	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	41.0	39.0	39.0	37.0	34.0
Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.9	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.2	33.0	32.0	30.0	30.0	36.0
Assam	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.0	21.7	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.7	55.0	54.0	49.0	47.0	44.0
Bihar	27.7	27.6	25.9	26.3	26.8	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	43.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	38.0
Chandigarh	14.8	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	20.0	21.0	23.0	21.0	14.0
Chhattisgarh	24.5	24.4	23.4	23.2	22.8	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.4	47.0	46.0	43.0	41.0	39.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.5	24.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	33.0	31.0	26.0	21.0	17.0
Daman & Diu	18.1	17.9	17.3	17.1	24.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	22.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	19.0
Delhi	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.5	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	25.0	24.0	20.0	18.0	18.0
Goa	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.7	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	8.0
Gujarat	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	38.0	36.0	35.0	33.0	30.0
Haryana	21.6	21.3	21.2	20.9	20.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	42.0	41.0	36.0	36.0	33.0
Himachal Pradesh	16.2	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	36.0	35.0	32.0	28.0	25.0
Jammu and Kashmir	17.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	15.7	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	39.0	37.0	34.0	26.0	24.0
Jharkhand	24.7	24.6	23.8	23.5	22.9	6.8	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	38.0	37.0	34.0	32.0	29.0
Karnataka	18.5	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.6	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	32.0	31.0	29.0	28.0	24.0
Kerala	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.3	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0
Lakshadweep	14.8	14.8	14.0	14.7	18.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	22.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	19.0
Madhya Pradesh	26.6	26.3	25.7	25.5	25.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.1	56.0	54.0	52.0	50.0	47.0
Maharashtra	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.3	15.9	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	25.0	24.0	22.0	21.0	19.0
Manipur	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.4	12.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.5	10.0	10.0	11.0	9.0	11.0
Meghalaya	24.1	23.9	24.1	23.7	23.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.6	49.0	47.0	46.0	42.0	39.0
Mizoram	16.3	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	35.0	35.0	32.0	32.0	27.0
Nagaland	15.6	15.4	15.3	14.8	14.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.5	18.0	18.0	14.0	12.0	12.0
Odisha	19.9	19.6	19.4	19.2	18.6	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.8	53.0	51.0	49.0	46.0	44.0
Puducherry	15.8	15.7	14.6	13.8	13.9	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.2	17.0	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0
Punjab	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2	14.9	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	28.0	26.0	24.0	23.0	21.0
Rajasthan	25.9	25.6	25.0	24.8	24.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	49.0	47.0	46.0	43.0	41.0
Sikkim	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	24.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	16.0
Tamil Nadu	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.0	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	21.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	17.0
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh		18.0	17.8	17.5	Included in Andhra Pradesh		6.7	6.5	6.1	Included in Andhra Pradesh		35.0	34.0	31.0
Tripura	13.9	13.7	14.9	14.7	13.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.5	28.0	26.0	21.0	20.0	24.0
Uttar Pradesh	27.4	27.2	27.0	26.7	26.2	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	53.0	50.0	48.0	46.0	43.0
Uttarakhand	18.5	18.2	18.2	17.8	16.6	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.7	34.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	38.0
West Bengal	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.5	15.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	32.0	31.0	28.0	26.0	25.0
<b>India</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

## 2.4 Trend in Life Expectancy at birth

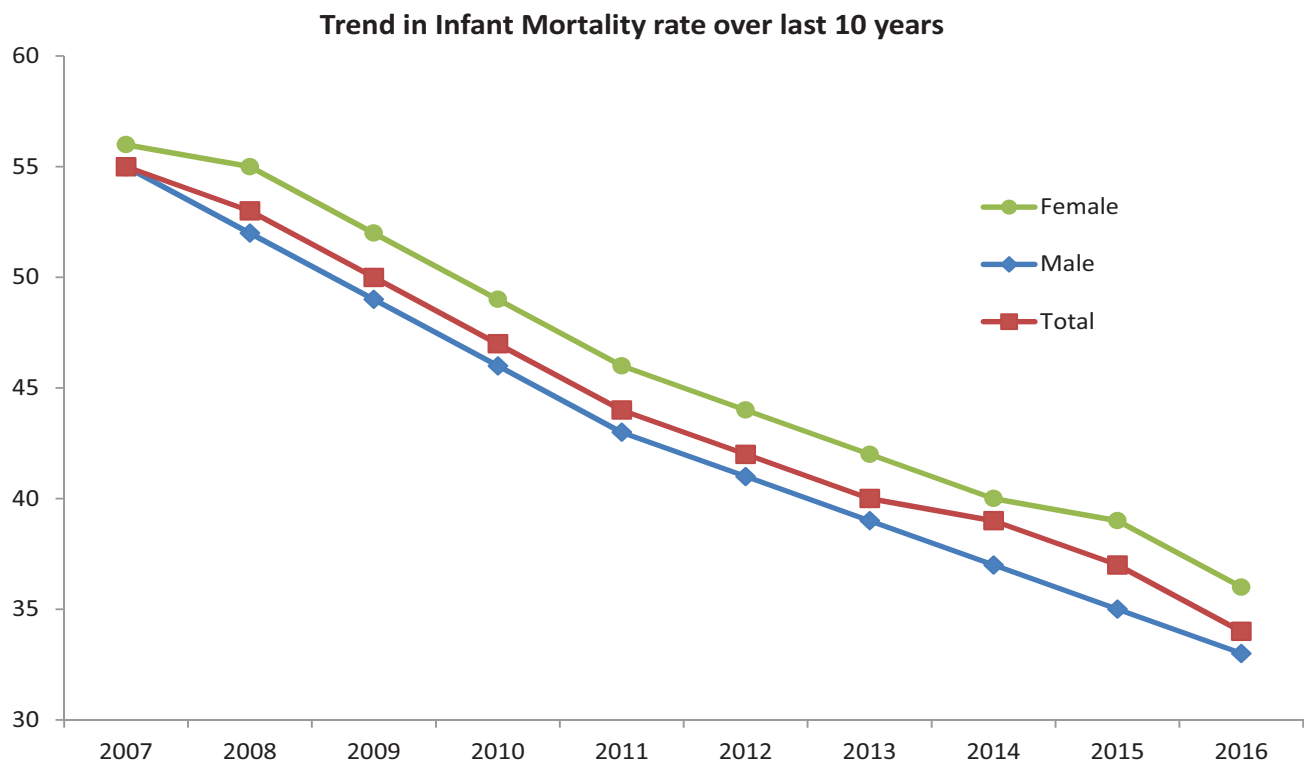
Period	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1990-94	58.7	58.2	58.6	66.7	64.1	65.4	60.4	59.4	60.0
1991-95	59.3	58.5	58.9	67.3	64.5	65.9	60.9	59.7	60.3
1992-96	59.8	58.9	59.4	67.7	64.9	66.3	61.4	60.1	60.7
1993-97	60.2	59.3	59.9	68.0	65.1	66.6	61.8	60.4	61.1
1994-98	60.5	59.5	60.1	68.2	65.3	66.8	62.2	60.6	61.4
1995-99	60.9	59.7	60.3	67.9	65.1	66.4	62.3	60.8	61.5
1996-00	61.3	60.1	60.7	68.3	65.4	66.7	62.7	61.2	61.9
1997-01	61.9	60.3	61.1	68.7	65.7	67.1	63.3	61.4	62.3
1998-02	62.5	60.7	61.6	69.2	66.1	67.6	64.0	61.9	62.9
1999-03	63.2	61.1	62.2	69.7	66.5	68.0	64.6	62.3	63.4
2000-04	63.8	61.6	62.7	70.0	66.9	68.4	65.2	62.8	63.9
2001-05	64.2	61.9	63.0	70.3	67.2	68.6	65.6	63.1	64.3
2002-06	64.7	62.3	63.5	70.6	67.4	68.9	66.1	63.5	64.7
2003-07	65.2	62.6	63.8	70.7	67.5	69.0	66.5	63.7	65.0
2004-08	65.7	62.9	64.2	70.8	67.5	69.0	66.9	64.0	65.4
2005-09	66.0	63.2	64.5	71.0	67.6	69.2	67.2	64.3	65.7
2006-10	66.5	63.5	64.9	71.4	68.0	69.6	67.7	64.6	66.1
2007-11	67.0	63.8	65.3	71.9	68.4	70.1	68.2	64.9	66.5
2008-12	67.6	64.2	65.8	72.4	69.0	70.6	68.8	65.4	67.0
2009-13	68.1	64.6	66.3	73.0	69.6	71.2	69.3	65.8	67.5
2010-14	68.4	65.1	66.7	73.5	70.0	71.5	69.6	66.4	67.9



Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

## 2.5 Trend in Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		
	Female	Male	Total
2007	56	55	55
2008	55	52	53
2009	52	49	50
2010	49	46	47
2011	46	43	44
2012	44	41	42
2013	42	39	40
2014	40	37	39
2015	39	35	37
2016	36	33	34

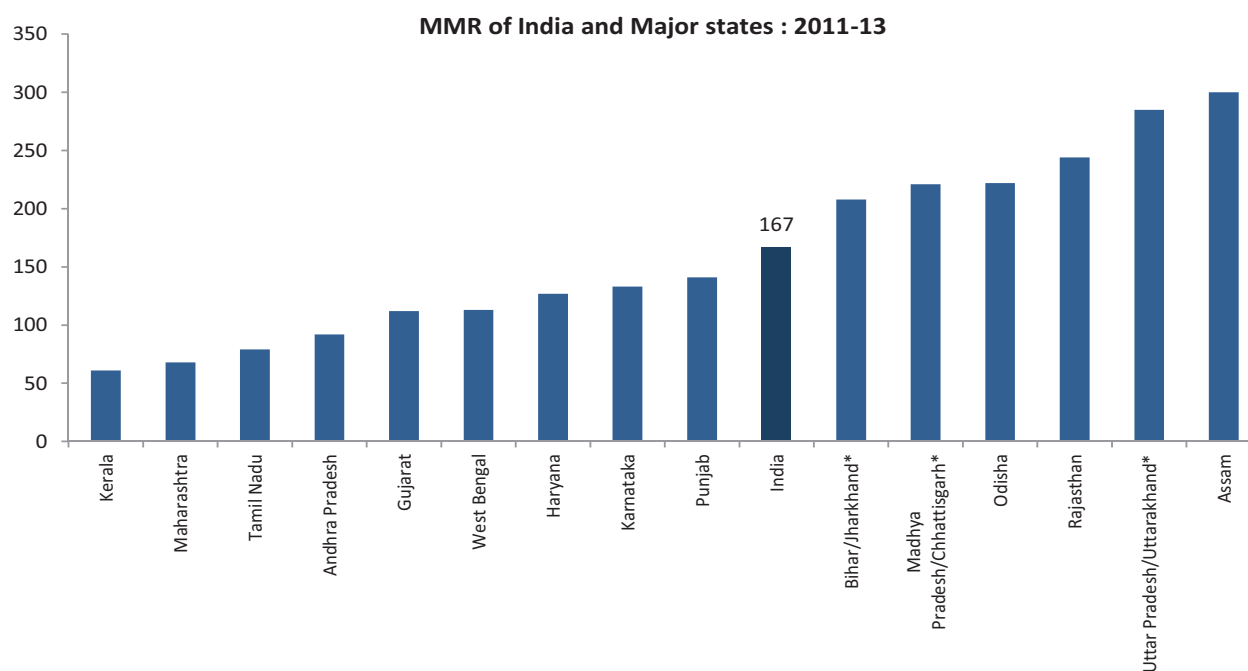


*Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.*



## 2.6 Maternal Mortality Ratio of Major States

State/UTs	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13
Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134	110	92
Assam	490	480	390	328	300
Bihar/Jharkhand*	371	312	261	219	208
Gujarat	172	160	148	122	112
Haryana	162	186	153	146	127
Karnataka	228	213	178	144	133
Kerala	110	95	81	66	61
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh*	379	335	269	230	221
Maharashtra	149	130	104	87	68
Odisha	358	303	258	235	222
Punjab	178	192	172	155	141
Rajasthan	445	388	318	255	244
Tamil Nadu	134	111	97	90	79
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand*	517	440	359	292	285
West Bengal	194	141	145	117	113
<b>India</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>167</b>



**Source :** Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

**Note:** Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

\* For 2001-03, figure is for undivided State.

## 2.7 Fertility indicators by level of education of women, 2015

Indicator	Residence	Education Level									Total
		Illiterate	Literate								
			Total literate	Without any formal education	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate and above	
Total Fertility Rate	Total	3.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.3
	Rural	3.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.5
	Urban	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
General Fertility Rate	Total	92.4	73.1	77.2	84.5	83.6	73.9	65.2	63.9	71.2	76.2
	Rural	98.7	80.1	80.4	89.3	89	79.2	71.5	71.7	85.4	83.8
	Urban	62.7	60.6	65.2	68.3	68.6	61.1	54.9	54.6	63.7	60.8

Age Specific Fertility Rates											
Total	15-19	95.7	23.5	43.8	53.2	36.6	21.6	15.3	18.8	0.0	11.1
	20-24	256.9	141.6	184.9	224.8	204.9	179.7	145.6	83.5	79.8	173.8
	25-29	195.8	139.4	157.7	157.2	155.7	147.7	139.6	129.2	110	150.3
	30-34	114.9	76.0	83.3	80.7	74.2	70.8	67.0	79.9	87.0	77.6
	35-39	46.0	26.9	33.6	32.7	26	23.8	21.9	27.1	29.6	26.2
	40-44	22.0	11.4	16.9	12.7	10.9	10.6	9.5	8.0	11.3	10.9
	45-49	7.5	4.6	6.5	6.3	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.3	3.4	3.6
Rural	15-19	99.3	25.7	44.9	57.4	36.3	22.5	16.9	21.7	0.0	12.3
	20-24	268.1	156.2	191.5	230.8	213.3	183.7	148.8	90.9	94.2	192.7
	25-29	206.4	150.1	161.7	165.8	161.2	155.3	149.4	133.6	116.8	163.5
	30-34	124.9	80.8	86.4	84.0	79.7	76.3	74.0	88.3	91.4	85.3
	35-39	49.4	28.9	35.4	33.1	26.9	25.5	23.6	30.8	37.3	28.9
	40-44	23.7	12.6	17.0	12.8	11.6	12.3	10.3	8.4	15.6	12.3
	45-49	7.7	5.1	7.3	6.5	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.2	6.5	4.1
Urban	15-19	79.0	18.3	39.4	36.1	37.8	18.4	11.9	14.9	0.0	8.3
	20-24	198.2	111.6	157.0	201.2	176.6	166.6	138.1	71.9	68.1	132
	25-29	144.5	121.9	142.5	127.7	140.1	130.1	124.1	123.6	106.1	125.8
	30-34	67.0	69.0	72.5	69.5	60.4	60.2	57.7	71.8	85.4	63.6
	35-39	29.9	24.0	27.4	31.6	23.9	20.7	20.0	24.2	27.0	21.1
	40-44	14.5	9.6	16.4	12.6	9.5	8.0	8.6	7.7	10.2	8.4
	45-49	6.5	3.9	3.7	5.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	1.9	2.6	2.8

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

**2.8 Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, 2015-16**

Desire for children	Number of living children							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
<b>WOMEN<sup>1</sup></b>								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	66.8	22.5	4.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	12.2
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	13.4	36.7	4.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	10.7
Want another, undecided when	2.7	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Undecided	2.9	5.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.7
Want no more	4.8	21.8	36.0	34.6	40.3	47.3	59.0	31.9
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	0.8	7.6	47.6	53.4	48.4	40.7	28.1	36.3
Declared infecund	8.5	3.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.7	5.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>MEN<sup>5</sup></b>								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	46.4	24.8	5.4	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	13.0
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	17.8	36.3	6.1	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	12.4
Want another, undecided when	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.1
Undecided	4.2	4.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.6
Want no more	22.7	29.8	77.6	82.7	84.6	86.1	87.0	63.9
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	6.3	2.4	8.4	9.0	7.7	8.0	5.8	6.9
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

1 Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

2 Want next birth within 2 years

3 Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

4 For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy. For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been is sterilized

5 The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

## 2.9 Maternity Care Indicators : 2015-16

State/UTs	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	68.4	92.1	58.4	53.6	75.0
Andhra Pradesh	82.4	76.3	56.2	43.9	79.7
Arunachal Pradesh	37.0	26.8	8.3	3.6	28.9
Assam	55.1	46.5	32.0	18.1	54.0
Bihar	34.6	14.4	9.7	3.3	42.3
Chandigarh	67.4	64.5	44.9	34.7	89.0
Chhattisgarh	70.8	59.1	30.3	21.7	63.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.6	75.6	43.9	33.1	66.7
Daman & Diu	75.1	62.7	38.3	29.9	60.1
Delhi	63.3	68.6	49.9	37.3	62.6
Goa	84.4	89.0	67.4	63.4	92.1
Gujarat	73.9	70.6	36.8	30.7	63.4
Haryana	63.2	45.1	32.5	19.5	67.3
Himachal Pradesh	70.5	69.1	49.4	36.9	70.2
Jammu & Kashmir	76.8	81.4	30.2	26.8	74.9
Jharkhand	52.0	30.3	15.3	8.0	44.4
Karnataka	66.0	70.3	45.3	32.9	65.6
Kerala	95.1	90.2	67.1	61.2	88.7
Lakshadweep	91.9	82.8	82.1	66.4	92.6
Madhya Pradesh	53.1	35.7	23.6	11.4	55.0
Maharashtra	67.6	72.2	40.6	32.4	78.5
Manipur	77.0	69.0	39.2	33.9	64.6
Meghalaya	53.3	50.0	36.2	23.5	47.5
Mizoram	65.7	61.7	53.8	38.5	64.7
Nagaland	24.9	15.0	4.4	2.4	22.3
Odisha	64.1	62.0	36.5	23.1	73.3
Puducherry	80.6	87.7	66.3	55.6	84.9
Punjab	75.6	68.5	42.6	30.7	87.2
Rajasthan	63.0	38.5	17.3	9.7	63.7
Sikkim	76.2	74.7	52.8	39.0	74.2
Tamil Nadu	64.0	81.2	64.0	45.0	74.1
Telangana	83.1	75.0	52.8	42.2	81.8
Tripura	66.4	64.3	13.4	7.6	62.1
Uttar Pradesh	45.9	26.4	12.9	5.9	54.0
Uttarakhand	53.5	30.9	24.9	11.5	54.8
West Bengal	54.9	76.5	28.1	21.8	61.1
<b>India</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>

Source: National Health Profile 2017, MoHFW (NFHS-4)

\* for last birth in the 5 years before the survey

## 2.10 Delivery Care indicators : 2015-16

State/UTs	Institutional births (%)	% Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel	% Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ ANM/Other health personnel
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.6	1.0	97.5
Andhra Pradesh	91.6	3.7	92.2
Arunachal Pradesh	52.3	2.1	53.8
Assam	70.6	3.9	74.3
Bihar	63.8	8.2	70.0
Chandigarh	91.6	1.7	93.3
Chhattisgarh	70.2	8.4	78.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.0	1.9	89.5
Daman & Diu	90.1	1.4	77.0
Delhi	84.4	3.9	86.9
Goa	96.9	1.8	97.5
Gujarat	88.7	2.2	87.3
Haryana	80.5	5.8	84.7
Himachal Pradesh	76.4	3.4	78.9
Jammu & Kashmir	85.7	2.2	87.6
Jharkhand	61.9	8.0	69.6
Karnataka	94.3	3.1	93.9
Kerala	99.9	0.1	100.0
Lakshadweep	99.9	0.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	80.8	2.3	78.1
Maharashtra	90.3	3.6	91.1
Manipur	69.1	8.0	77.2
Meghalaya	51.4	2.6	53.8
Mizoram	80.1	3.8	83.8
Nagaland	32.8	8.9	41.3
Odisha	85.4	3.3	86.6
Puducherry	99.9	0.1	100.0
Punjab	90.5	4.5	94.1
Rajasthan	84.0	3.2	86.6
Sikkim	94.7	2.4	97.1
Tamil Nadu	99.0	0.6	99.3
Telangana	91.5	2.9	91.4
Tripura	79.9	1.2	80.9
Uttar Pradesh	67.8	4.1	70.4
Uttarakhand	68.6	4.6	71.2
West Bengal	75.2	6.8	81.7
<b>India</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>

Source: National Health Profile 2017, MoHFW (NFHS-4)

\* for last birth in the 5 years before the survey

**2.11 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years with anaemia by State/Union Territory, India, 2015-16**

State/UTs	Women				Men			
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) #	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)§	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.9	22.5	1.2	65.7	15.2	12.3	3.3	30.8
Andhra Pradesh	39.6	18.5	1.9	60.0	11.0	13.5	2.4	26.9
Arunachal Pradesh	33.4	9.1	0.9	43.3	9.6	8.4	0.7	18.6
Assam	37.1	8.3	0.6	46.0	13.8	10.8	0.8	25.4
Bihar	45.7	13.9	0.7	60.3	17.2	13.8	1.3	32.3
Chandigarh	53.8	20.6	1.6	75.9	11.2	8.2	0.0	19.3
Chhattisgarh	37.8	8.4	0.8	47.0	12.7	8.5	1.0	22.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.4	20.0	1.1	79.5	20.8	8.7	1.1	30.7
Daman & Diu	45.4	12.5	1.0	58.9	11.9	11.2	0.5	23.6
Delhi	40.1	12.6	1.6	54.3	10.7	9.6	1.4	21.6
Goa	24.8	5.8	0.7	31.3	6.3	4.4	0.3	11.0
Gujarat	40.3	13.2	1.4	54.9	11.6	8.8	1.3	21.7
Haryana	42.9	18.4	1.4	62.7	11.0	9.4	0.5	20.9
Himachal Pradesh	39.8	13.0	0.7	53.5	12.1	7.6	0.3	20.1
Jammu & Kashmir	29.1	10.8	0.8	40.6	8.6	6.0	1.0	15.6
Jharkhand	49.1	15.2	0.9	65.2	16.3	12.7	1.0	29.9
Karnataka	33.0	10.9	0.9	44.8	8.5	8.3	1.4	18.2
Kerala	29.5	4.4	0.3	34.2	8.3	2.9	0.5	11.7
Lakshadweep	35.7	9.9	0.4	46.0	7.6	2.0	1.9	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	39.3	12.2	1.1	52.5	14.3	10.1	1.1	25.5
Maharashtra	36.9	10.3	0.7	48.0	9.3	7.7	0.7	17.6
Manipur	22.1	4.0	0.3	26.4	5.7	3.2	0.6	9.5
Meghalaya	38.7	16.1	1.4	56.2	14.6	16.0	1.7	32.4
Mizoram	20.4	4.2	0.2	24.8	7.5	4.3	0.3	12.1
Nagaland	22.0	5.2	0.6	27.9	6.6	4.1	0.9	11.6
Odisha	40.5	9.8	0.7	51.0	15.6	11.8	0.9	28.4
Puducherry	41.5	10.4	0.5	52.4	8.9	6.7	0.3	15.9
Punjab	42.3	10.8	0.5	53.5	16.1	9.5	0.4	25.9
Rajasthan	34.6	11.2	1.0	46.8	10.1	6.5	0.6	17.2
Sikkim	27.1	7.2	0.6	34.9	9.0	6.0	0.8	15.7
Tamil Nadu	39.7	14.0	1.4	55.0	10.2	9.1	1.1	20.4
Telangana	36.8	17.3	2.5	56.6	7.7	6.4	1.2	15.3
Tripura	42.3	11.5	0.7	54.5	14.1	10.1	0.5	24.7
Uttar Pradesh	38.8	12.5	1.1	52.4	12.0	10.2	1.5	23.7
Uttarakhand	33.5	10.5	1.2	45.2	8.6	6.2	0.7	15.5
West Bengal	48.9	12.8	0.8	62.5	15.6	13.6	1.1	30.3
<b>India</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

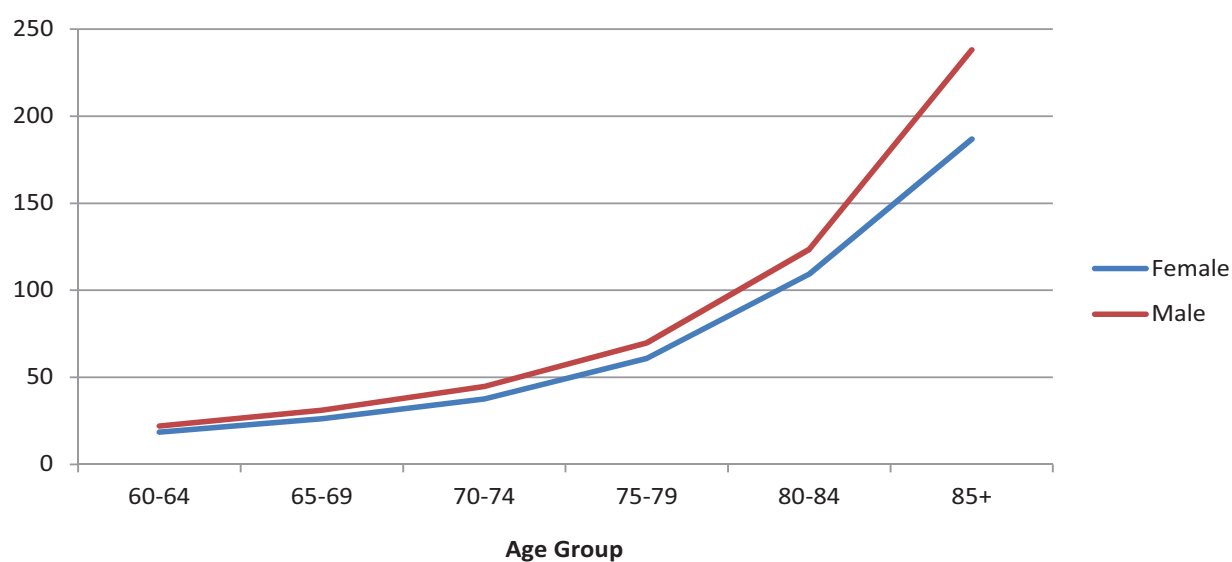
# For pregnant women, the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

§ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

## 2.12 Age-Specific Mortality Rate

Age Group	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	12.1	10.9	11.5	10.6	11.2	10.0	10.6	9.8
5-9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
10-14	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
15-19	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
20-24	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
25-29	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
30-34	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.2
35-39	1.9	3.8	2.3	3.7	1.9	3.3	1.9	3.2
40-44	2.5	5.2	2.8	4.9	2.9	4.5	2.7	3.7
45-49	3.8	7.5	3.9	7.5	3.8	6.1	3.7	6.3
50-54	5.4	10.3	6.4	10.3	7.7	9.7	8.9	9.9
55-59	9.7	17.2	9.1	15.5	10.2	14.0	11.3	16.0
60-64	17.8	24.7	16.1	20.7	15.6	19.9	18.4	22.0
65-69	29.2	37.3	26.8	32.7	22.7	29.5	26.1	31.0
70-74	43.7	56.6	43.2	54.9	37.3	46.6	37.6	44.7
75-79	61.9	75.5	61.2	81.7	64.2	78.5	60.8	69.8
80-84	96.8	103.9	102.0	129.9	124.3	149.2	109.4	123.5
85+	151.8	173.4	202.4	226.1	213.6	277.5	186.9	238.1
All ages	6.4	7.7	6.4	7.5	6.2	7.1	6.1	6.9

Age-Specific Mortality Rates of age 60+ population by sex



Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

2.13 Percent of live births where the mothers received medical attention at delivery

States	Rural				Urban			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Andhra Pradesh	89.4	91.3	92.6	93.6	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.8
Assam	69.0	71.6	75.8	77.6	89.6	93.2	94.3	94.7
Bihar	57.1	58.1	61.1	63.4	86.0	86.6	88.1	89.3
Chhattisgarh	60.5	64.0	68.2	70.2	81.7	83.3	85.2	86.1
Delhi	85.9	89.6	91.8	92.4	89.3	91.3	92.3	93.6
Gujarat	80.3	83.3	85.7	87	97.0	98.7	99.7	99.4
Haryana	72.4	74.8	77.8	79.4	80.0	84.1	86.0	86.5
Himachal Pradesh	67.3	69.2	72.9	74.3	91.8	94.1	94.9	95.2
Jammu & Kashmir	75.7	79.0	81.1	82.0	95.6	96.4	96.3	96.6
Jharkhand	40.5	45.3	52.1	54.2	82.5	86.6	87.2	88.0
Karnataka	88.3	90.7	93.7	94.7	96.0	97.3	98.9	99.4
Kerala	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	98.8	99.3	99.7	99.8
Madhya Pradesh	68.0	71.9	75.0	76.1	92.6	94.2	95.9	96.3
Maharashtra	89.1	91.6	92.3	93.6	98.6	99.0	99.3	99.5
Odisha	66.6	70.3	74.8	75.9	90.3	91.0	92.5	93.1
Punjab	75.0	80.1	81.9	82.9	90.1	92.1	92.8	93.7
Rajasthan	78.8	81.1	83.8	84.9	88.7	90.6	92.2	93.0
Tamil Nadu	87.8	89.3	90.4	90.7	99.5	99.0	99.5	99.6
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh		88.3	89.5	Included in Andhra Pradesh		94.4	95.6
Uttar Pradesh	50.2	54.7	58.2	59	73.4	76.0	79.2	80.0
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	65.9	67.1	NA	NA	74.4	76.2
West Bengal	71.2	73.9	78.0	80.0	89.2	90.9	92.6	93.3
<b>India</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

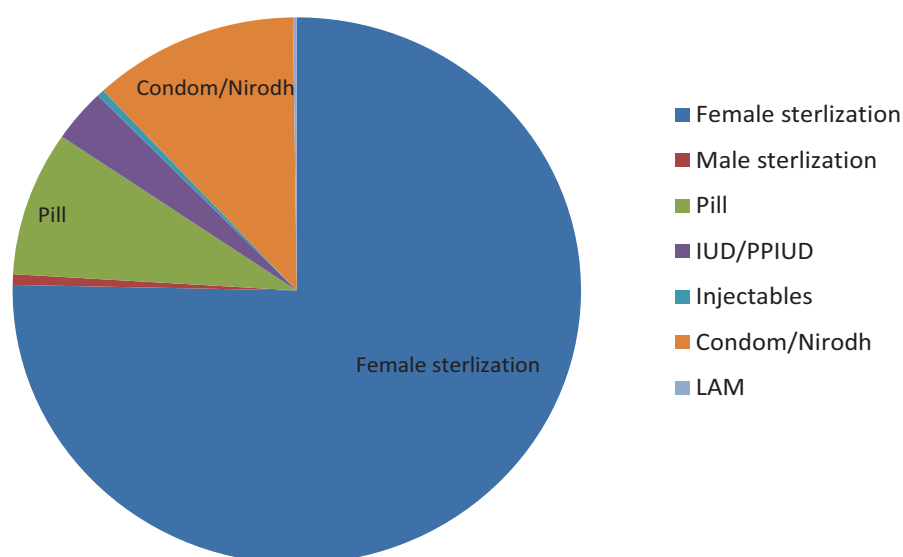
NA : Not Available



**2.14 Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by currently used contraceptive method**

Contraceptive method	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Any method</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Female sterilization	36.1	35.7	36.0
Male sterilization	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pill	4.3	3.6	4.1
IUD/PPIUD	1.1	2.3	1.5
Injectables	0.2	0.2	0.2
Condom/Nirodh	3.9	9.0	5.6
LAM	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Rhythm	3.5	3.5	3.5
Withdrawal	2.2	2.4	2.3
<b>Not currently using</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>

**Distribution of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern contraceptive method**



Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device;

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

## 2.15 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)

State/UTs	Any method * (%)	Any modern method * (%)	Female sterilization (%)	Male sterilization (%)	IUD/PPIUD (%)	Pill (%)	Condom (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.8	48.3	39.9	0.0	2.1	2.2	4.2
Andhra Pradesh	69.5	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	31.7	26.6	11.2	0.0	3.4	10.2	1.4
Assam	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	2.2	22.0	2.7
Bihar	24.1	23.3	20.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.0
Chandigarh	74.0	58.2	20.6	1.3	5.4	3.6	27.3
Chattisgarh	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.6	1.7	3.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.1	37.9	31.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	3.7
Daman & Diu	32.3	31.6	25.7	0.0	2.4	1.3	2.2
Delhi	53.0	47.3	19.4	0.2	5.4	3.2	19.0
Goa	26.3	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	7.1
Gujarat	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	3.0	1.4	4.9
Haryana	63.7	59.4	38.1	0.6	5.7	2.7	12.0
Himachal Pradesh	57.0	52.1	34.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	12.7
Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	46.1	24.4	0.4	2.8	6.2	11.3
Jharkhand	40.4	37.5	31.1	0.2	1.0	2.6	2.2
Karnataka	51.8	51.3	48.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.3
Kerala	53.1	50.3	45.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.6
Lakshadweep	29.3	14.9	10.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	51.4	49.6	42.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	4.9
Maharashtra	64.8	62.6	50.7	0.4	1.6	2.4	7.1
Manipur	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	3.7	4.2	1.3
Meghalaya	24.3	21.9	6.2	0.0	2.1	11.7	1.3
Mizoram	35.3	35.3	17.5	0.0	3.3	13.2	1.3
Nagaland	26.7	21.4	9.1	0.0	6.7	4.0	1.3
Odisha	57.3	45.4	28.3	0.2	1.1	12.0	3.4
Puducherry	61.9	61.2	57.4	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.8
Punjab	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	6.8	2.5	18.9
Rajasthan	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	1.2	2.4	8.7
Sikkim	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	6.3	11.6	5.2
Tamil Nadu	53.2	52.6	49.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.8
Telangana	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Tripura	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	0.6	26.3	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	45.5	31.7	17.3	0.1	1.2	1.9	10.8
Uttarakhand	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	1.6	3.2	16.1
West Bengal	70.9	57.0	29.3	0.1	1.2	20.0	5.9
India	53.5	47.8	36	0.3	1.5	4.1	5.6

Source: National Health Profile 2017, MoHFW (NFHS-4)

\* Includes other methods that are not shown separately

IUD- Intra Uterine Device PPIUD- Postpartum IUD

### 2.16 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)

State/UTs	Total unmet need (%)	Unmet need for spacing (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.5	8.1
Andhra Pradesh	4.7	3.1
Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	12.7
Assam	14.2	5.8
Bihar	21.2	9.4
Chandigarh	6.3	1.8
Chattisgarh	11.1	5.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.6	10.6
Daman & Diu	19.7	11.0
Delhi	15.8	4.9
Goa	17.5	8.3
Gujarat	17.0	6.7
Haryana	9.3	3.8
Himachal Pradesh	15.7	4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	12.3	5.8
Jharkhand	18.4	9.0
Karnataka	10.4	6.0
Kerala	13.7	8.3
Lakshadweep	17.9	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	12.1	5.7
Maharashtra	9.7	4.3
Manipur	30.1	12.7
Meghalaya	21.2	15.3
Mizoram	19.9	12.4
Nagaland	22.2	11.2
Odisha	13.6	4.7
Puducherry	8.3	4.8
Punjab	6.2	2.4
Rajasthan	12.3	5.7
Sikkim	21.7	8.9
Tamil Nadu	10.1	4.8
Telangana	7.3	3.8
Tripura	10.7	4.1
Uttar Pradesh	18.1	6.8
Uttarakhand	15.5	5.2
West Bengal	7.5	3.0
India	12.9	5.7

Source: National Health Profile 2017, MoHFW (NFHS-4)

Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether limiting.

Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

**2.17 Percentage of persons hospitalised (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days in different age group**

Age-Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
0-4	3.8	2.2	3.1	5.1	3.9	4.5
5-9	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
10-14	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
15-19	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9
20-24	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.8
25-29	1.9	4.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.8
30-34	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
35-39	2.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	4.7	3.8
40-44	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.4
45-49	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.5	6.1
50-54	5.7	5.1	5.4	6.2	6.8	6.5
55-59	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.7	7.2	7.4
60+	10.6	9.3	9.9	14.2	12.5	13.3
<b>All</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>

**2.18 Average Total Medical Expenditure for Non-Hospitalised Treatment**

By level of care

in Rs.per Ailing Person

Level of Care	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
HSC, PHC & others*	309	314	347	386
Public Hospital	407	505	372	411
Private Doctor/Clinic	560	600	672	646
Private Hospital	773	810	1131	785
<b>All</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>629</b>

\* includes ANM/ASHA/AWW/dispensary/CHC/MMU

per Ailing Person suffering from only one ailment for different level of care

For each quintile class of UMPCE

UMPCE Quintile Class	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
1	554	495	524	526	433	472
2	406	422	415	591	390	482
3	420	507	469	632	498	553
4	413	491	454	764	686	721
5	640	599	618	785	868	828
<b>All</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>639</b>

UMPCE stands for Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 71st Round, Jan'2014-Jun'2014

## 2.19 Percent Distribution of Spells of Ailment Treated on Medical Advice over levels of care

States/UTs	Male				Female			
	HSC/PHC and others*	Public Hospital	Private Doctor	Private Hospital	HSC/PHC and others*	Public Hospital	Private Doctor	Private Hospital
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.8	10.9	32.3	54	5.9	8.7	24.9	60.5
Andhra Pradesh	59.4	38.7	1	0.9	70.4	29.2	0.3	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	44	20	3.5	59.6	19.9	19.1	1.4
Assam	2.5	4.1	84.4	9	9	12.2	68.1	10.6
Bihar	9.7	5.1	72.4	12.8	34.2	12.5	44.8	8.4
Chandigarh	4.1	8.9	73.8	13.2	14.7	14	69	2.3
Chhattisgarh	4.7	28.4	57.3	9.6	1.5	19	56.7	22.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.4	10.2	50.2	29.2	7.5	10.9	55.7	25.9
Daman & Diu	4.5	7.2	63.5	24.8	1.6	6.4	65.4	26.6
Delhi	8	48.8	34	9.2	3.7	36.1	40.4	19.8
Goa	1.3	46.9	51.2	0.6	7.2	39.6	51.2	2
Gujarat	4.2	29.8	50.2	15.8	6.7	9.5	72	11.8
Haryana	5.5	15.5	43.9	35.1	4.6	17.1	47.2	31.2
Himachal Pradesh	9.7	21.6	36	32.7	11.8	24.2	35	29.1
Jammu & Kashmir	6.1	23.1	60.2	10.5	6.3	19.7	58.1	15.9
Jharkhand	6.7	9.4	61.9	22	8.3	11.1	62.4	18.2
Karnataka	16.5	27.6	32.4	23.6	15.2	44.7	33.3	6.8
Kerala	86.3	11.1	1.5	1.1	43	5.5	44.6	6.9
Lakshadweep	45.2	23.8	28.7	2.2	46.2	4.9	41.6	7.3
Madhya Pradesh	47.9	44.7	7.4	0	28.1	13.9	48.3	9.7
Maharashtra	46.5	23.4	27.8	2.3	44.6	30	23.9	1.5
Manipur	7.8	13.7	56.4	22.1	2.6	14.5	56.9	26
Meghalaya	13.1	23.6	46.2	17.1	12.8	26.4	47.1	13.7
Mizoram	48.7	29	15.1	7.2	62.8	16.2	12.4	8.6
Nagaland	7.1	27.2	22.5	43.2	6.8	27.8	23.7	41.6
Odisha	4.1	6.4	31.8	57.7	6.4	11.7	41	40.8
Puducherry	13.5	19.6	55.4	11.5	32.9	37	30	0.2
Punjab	4.8	9.4	74.5	11.3	4.5	11.1	74	10.4
Rajasthan	4.2	36	30.5	29.2	12.7	40.5	37.7	9.1
Sikkim	4	15.6	76.9	3.5	6.7	13	77.7	2.6
Tamil Nadu	34.3	28.3	27.2	10.3	62.2	18.8	17.7	1.3
Telangana	4.6	26.8	68.4	0.3	13.8	36	48.5	1.7
Tripura	25.7	46.9	1.7	25.7	10.4	21	30.1	38.5
Uttar Pradesh	3.6	10.5	49.1	36.8	2	0.1	38.5	59.4
Uttarakhand	14.2	62.7	0.9	22.2	1.9	68	5.1	25
West Bengal	0	40.8	28.7	30.5	0.6	34	20.5	44.8
<b>India</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>

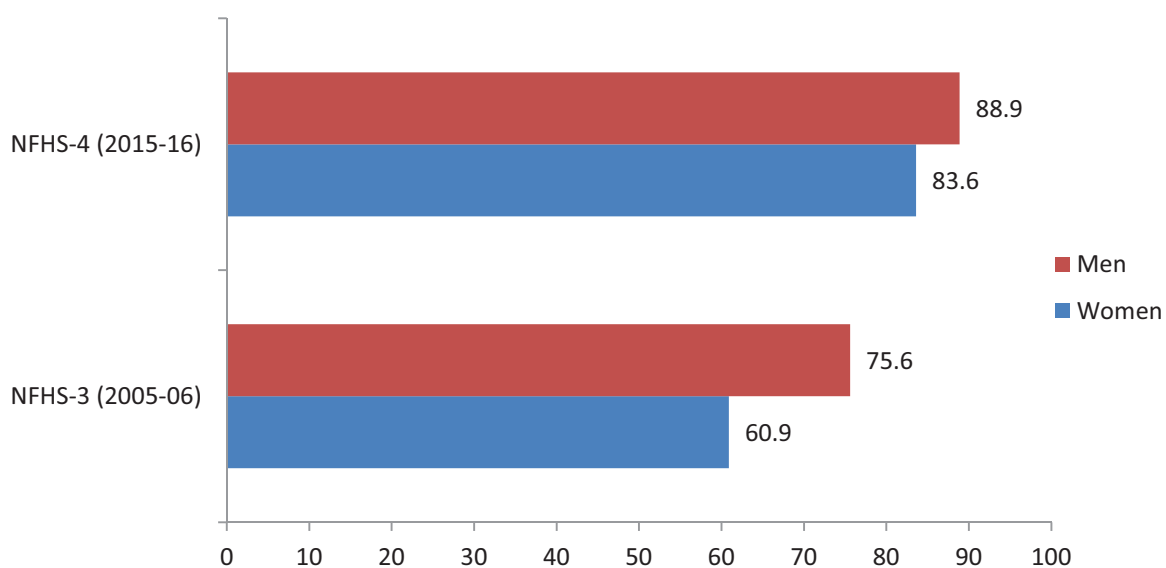
Source: National Sample Survey Office, 71st Round, January 2014-June 2014

\* includes ANM/ASHA/AWW/dispensary/CHC/MMU

## 2.20 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV or AIDS

Age-Group	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Women	Men
15-24	76.3	87.4
15-19	73.0	83.9
20-24	79.6	91.3
25-29	78.9	92.8
30-39	76.5	90.4
40-49	71.1	86.5
Residence		
Urban	87.7	93.8
Rural	68.9	85.8
Total	75.6	88.9
<b>NFHS-3 (2005-06)</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>

Percentage of women and men who have heard of HIV or AIDS



Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)



# Chapter 3

# LITERACY AND EDUCATION







## Literacy and Education

Educational attainment is the first and foremost step towards improving quality of life, awareness level and also level of skill of people in the society. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on overall development and productivity. Considering the importance of education, India has enacted 'Right to Education' to ensure free and compulsory Education for children in the age group 6-14 years. The present chapter provides information on following tables:

- 3.1. Trend in Literacy Rates in Post Independent India
- 3.2. Trend in Literacy Rates of SC/ST categories
- 3.3. Comparison of Literacy Rates
- 3.4. Gap in the Literacy rates of Males and Females in last two decades
- 3.5. Literacy rates (%) for persons in different age-groups for rural & urban population as per NSS
- 3.6. Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 Years and Above)
- 3.7. Adult Literacy Rate by sex and place of residence – 2011
- 3.8. Gross Enrolment Ratio in different stages of education
- 3.9. Number of females per 100 males enrolled in different stages of education
- 3.10. Per 1000 distribution of persons (aged 5 years and above) by completed level of education
- 3.11. Percentage distribution of current enrolment status of persons (aged 5-29 years)
- 3.12. Per 1000 distribution of never-enrolment (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for non-enrolment
- 3.13. Percentage distribution of persons (age 5-29 years) who dropped out/ discontinued education
- 3.14. Per 1000 distribution of dropping out/discontinuance (age 5-29 years) by reasons for dropping out/discontinuance
- 3.15. Trend in Average Annual Drop-Out Rate at different stages of School Education
- 3.16. Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education
- 3.17. Number of Females per 100 Males in University Education in Major Disciplines
- 3.18. Percentage distribution of students by course for general and technical/professional education
- 3.19. Percentage distribution of students by gender pursuing general and technical /professional courses
- 3.20. Average expenditure (Rs) per student pursuing general education at different levels
- 3.21. Enrolment in Higher Education through Regular & Distance Mode
- 3.22. Enrolment of Foreign Students in Higher Education
- 3.23. Gender Parity Index(GPI)
- 3.24. Year-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all Categories of Students
- 3.25. Examination Result- Level-wise Out-turn/Pass out in Higher Education
- 3.26. Educational attainment of household population
- 3.27. Median number of years of schooling completed

Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Higher levels of education and literacy, particularly of female literacy, lead to a greater awareness and also contributes in improvement of economic and social conditions. It acts as a catalyst for social upliftment, enhancing the returns on investment made in almost every aspect of development effort, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental degradation control, employment of weaker sections of the society.

The literacy rate at all India level has steadily increased from 18.32% in 1951 to 72.98% in 2011 and the increase in literacy rates for females and males were from 8.86% and 27.15% to 64.63% and 80.9% respectively as per population censuses (Table 3.1). In 2011, among the State/ UTs, the highest literacy rate of 94% is in Kerala (male : 96.1, female 92.1) and lowest is 61.8% in Bihar (male : 71.2, female : 51.5) (Table 3.3).The gap in literacy rates of males and females is lowest in

Meghalaya (3.1 percentage points) and less than 5 percentage points in the States of Kerala and Mizoram and between 5 to 10 percentage points in A&N Island, Chandigarh, Goa, Lakshadweep Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura. The gap in literacy rates of males and females is highest in the State of Rajasthan (27.1 percentage points) and much more in the States of Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh (Table 3.4).

At all India level, the adult (15+ years) literacy rate is 69.3% and that among males is 78.8% and females is 59.3%. Rural – Urban gap existed in Adult literacy rate for both females and males. The adult literacy rate for females in rural areas is 50.6% vis –a –vis 76.9% in urban areas whereas for males the same in rural areas is 74.1% vis –a –vis 88.3% in urban areas (Table 3.6).

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for female at the primary level stood at 100.7 compared to 97.9 for males in 2015-16, at the upper primary class level the GER for females has been reported at 97.6 against 88.7 for males and at the higher secondary level 68.7 and 67.6 is the GER for females and males respectively during 2015-16. There were 93 girls per 100 boys in primary classes, 95 in upper primary classes, 91 in secondary classes and 90 in senior secondary classes per 100 boys during 2014-15 (Table 3.8 & 3.9).

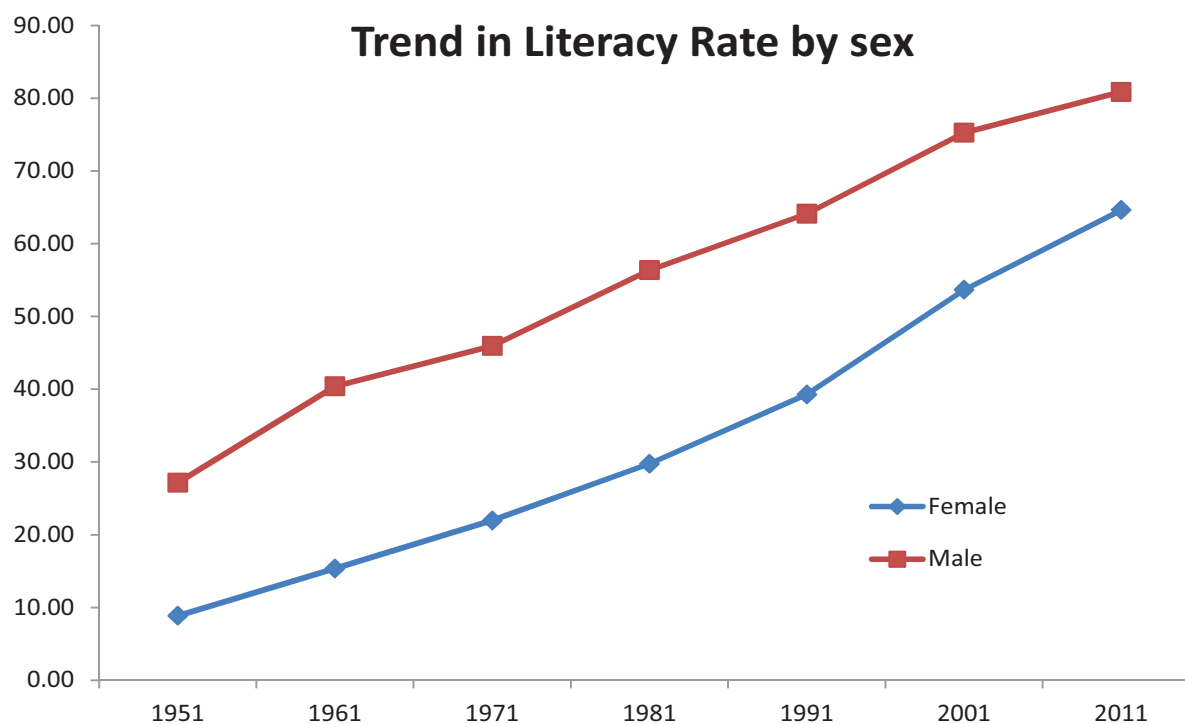
As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round 2014, 40% of males and 44.8% of females were “currently not enrolled” and 1.4% of males and 1.2% females respectively were ‘enrolled but not attending’ (Table 3.11). Major reason for non-enrolments, has been reported as not interested in education for rural males and females whereas for urban India financial constraints is the major reason for non-enrolment (Table 3.11 & 3.12)

As per data of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, dropout rates were observed at 3.9% and 4.4% in the Primary classes, 4.6% and 3.5% in Upper Primary classes and 16.9% and 17.2% in Secondary classes for female and male respectively in 2014-15 (Table 3.15). As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round report, more dropout (around 60%) was observed in 5-15 age group in rural areas whereas more dropout (around 55%) was noticed in age 16-24 in urban areas of both the genders in the year 2014. Major reason for dropout for males is “engaged in economic activities” and for females the reason is “engaged in domestic activities” for rural as well as urban areas (Table 3.14).

In general, it is prevalent that expenditure on education for males is more than females. Average expenditure on education per student is by and large less in rural areas as compared to urban areas. As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round report, expenditure for female student for graduation and post-graduation and above courses is higher than the male counterparts in rural areas (Table 3.20).

### 3.1 : Trend in Literacy Rates in Post Independent India

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1951	4.87	19.02	12.10	22.33	45.60	34.59	8.86	27.15	18.32
1961	10.10	34.30	22.50	40.50	66.00	54.40	15.35	40.40	28.31
1971	15.50	48.60	27.90	48.80	69.80	60.20	21.97	45.96	34.45
1981	21.70	49.60	36.00	56.30	76.70	67.20	29.76	56.38	43.57
1991	30.17	56.96	36.00	64.05	81.09	67.20	39.29	64.13	52.21
2001	46.70	71.40	59.40	73.20	86.70	80.30	53.67	75.26	64.83
2011	57.93	77.15	66.77	79.11	88.76	84.11	64.63	80.88	72.98
<b>% Increase in 2011 over 2001</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13%</b>



Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India.

- Notes: 1. For 1951, the population male, female and persons refers to effective literacy rates and the break up of Rural,  
 2. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas literacy rates for 1981,  
 3. The 1981 literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.  
 4. The 1991 literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed  
 5. The 2001 literacy rates exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

### 3.2 Trend in Literacy Rates of SC/ST categories

#### Scheduled Castes

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1961	2.52	15.06	8.89	10.04	32.21	21.81	3.29	16.96	10.27
1971	5.06	20.04	12.77	16.09	38.93	28.65	6.44	22.36	14.67
1981	8.45	27.91	18.48	24.34	47.54	36.60	10.93	31.12	21.38
1991	19.45	45.95	33.25	42.29	66.90	55.11	23.76	49.91	37.41
2001	37.84	63.66	51.16	57.49	77.93	68.12	41.90	66.64	57.49
2011	52.56	72.58	62.85	68.64	83.32	76.17	56.46	75.17	66.07
<b>% Increase in 2011 over 2001</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>

#### Scheduled Tribes

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1961	2.90	13.37	8.16	13.45	37.09	22.41	3.16	13.83	8.53
1971	4.36	16.92	10.68	19.64	37.09	28.84	4.85	17.63	11.30
1981	6.81	22.94	14.92	27.32	47.60	37.93	8.04	24.52	16.35
1991	16.02	38.45	27.38	45.66	66.56	56.60	18.19	40.65	29.60
2001	32.44	57.39	45.02	59.87	77.77	69.09	34.76	59.17	47.10
2011	46.94	66.80	56.89	70.32	83.16	76.78	49.36	68.51	58.95
<b>% Increase in 2011 over 2001</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India.

### 3.3 Comparison of Literacy Rates

State/Union Territory	2001			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.2	86.3	81.3	82.4	90.3	86.6
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	70.3	60.5	59.1	74.9	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	43.5	63.8	54.3	57.7	72.6	65.4
Assam	54.6	71.3	63.3	66.3	77.8	72.2
Bihar	33.1	59.7	47.0	51.5	71.2	61.8
Chandigarh	76.5	86.1	81.9	81.2	90.0	86.0
Chhattisgarh	51.9	77.4	64.7	60.2	80.3	70.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.0	73.3	60.0	64.3	85.2	76.2
Daman & Diu	70.4	88.4	81.1	79.5	91.5	87.1
Delhi	74.7	87.3	81.7	80.8	90.9	86.2
Goa	75.4	88.4	82.0	84.7	92.6	88.7
Gujarat	58.6	80.5	70.0	69.7	85.8	78.0
Haryana	45.7	78.5	67.9	65.9	84.1	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	67.4	85.4	76.5	75.9	89.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	43.0	66.6	55.5	56.4	76.8	67.2
Jharkhand	38.9	67.3	53.6	55.4	76.8	66.4
Karnataka	56.9	76.1	66.6	68.1	82.5	75.4
Kerala	87.9	94.2	90.9	92.1	96.1	94.0
Lakshadweep	80.5	92.5	86.7	87.9	95.6	91.8
Madhya Pradesh	50.3	76.1	63.7	59.2	78.7	69.3
Maharashtra	67.0	86.0	76.9	75.9	88.4	82.3
Manipur	60.5	80.3	70.5	70.3	83.6	76.9
Meghalaya	59.6	65.4	62.6	72.9	76.0	74.4
Mizoram	86.8	90.7	88.8	89.3	93.3	91.3
Nagaland	61.5	71.2	66.6	76.1	82.8	79.6
Odisha	50.5	75.4	63.1	64.0	81.6	72.9
Puducherry	73.9	88.6	81.2	80.7	91.3	85.8
Punjab	63.4	75.2	69.7	70.7	80.4	75.8
Rajasthan	43.9	75.7	60.4	52.1	79.2	66.1
Sikkim	60.4	76.0	68.8	75.6	86.6	81.4
Tamil Nadu	64.4	82.4	73.5	73.4	86.8	80.1
Tripura	64.9	81.0	73.2	82.7	91.5	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	68.8	56.3	57.2	77.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	59.6	83.3	71.6	70.0	87.4	78.8
West Bengal	59.6	77.0	68.6	70.5	81.7	76.3
<b>India</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

Notes: 1. Literacy rates pertain to the population aged 7 years and above.

2. Literacy rates for 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

### 3.4 State-wise Gap in the Literacy rates of Males and Females in last two decades

State/Union Territory	Gender Gap in literacy rate *		Declined by (%)
	2001	2011	2001-2011
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.1	7.8	29.3
Andhra Pradesh	19.9	15.7	20.9
Arunachal Pradesh	20.3	14.9	26.8
Assam	16.7	11.6	30.5
Bihar	26.6	19.7	25.8
Chandigarh	9.7	8.8	9.0
Chhattisgarh	25.5	20.0	21.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.3	20.9	31.2
Daman & Diu	18.0	12.0	33.5
Delhi	12.6	10.2	19.3
Goa	13.1	8.0	38.8
Gujarat	21.9	16.1	26.6
Haryana	32.8	18.1	44.7
Himachal Pradesh	17.9	13.6	24.1
Jammu & Kashmir	23.6	20.3	13.9
Jharkhand	28.4	21.4	24.7
Karnataka	19.2	14.4	25.2
Kerala	6.3	4.0	36.3
Lakshadweep	12.1	7.6	36.9
Madhya Pradesh	25.8	19.5	24.4
Maharashtra	18.9	12.5	34.0
Manipur	19.8	13.3	32.8
Meghalaya	5.8	3.1	47.3
Mizoram	4.0	4.1	-2.8
Nagaland	9.7	6.6	31.6
Odisha	24.8	17.6	29.2
Puducherry	14.7	10.6	28.1
Punjab	11.9	9.7	18.2
Rajasthan	31.9	27.1	15.0
Sikkim	15.6	10.9	30.0
Tamil Nadu	18.0	13.3	25.9
Tripura	16.1	8.8	45.4
Uttar Pradesh	26.6	20.1	24.4
Uttarakhand	23.7	17.4	26.4
West Bengal	17.4	11.2	36.0
<b>India</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>

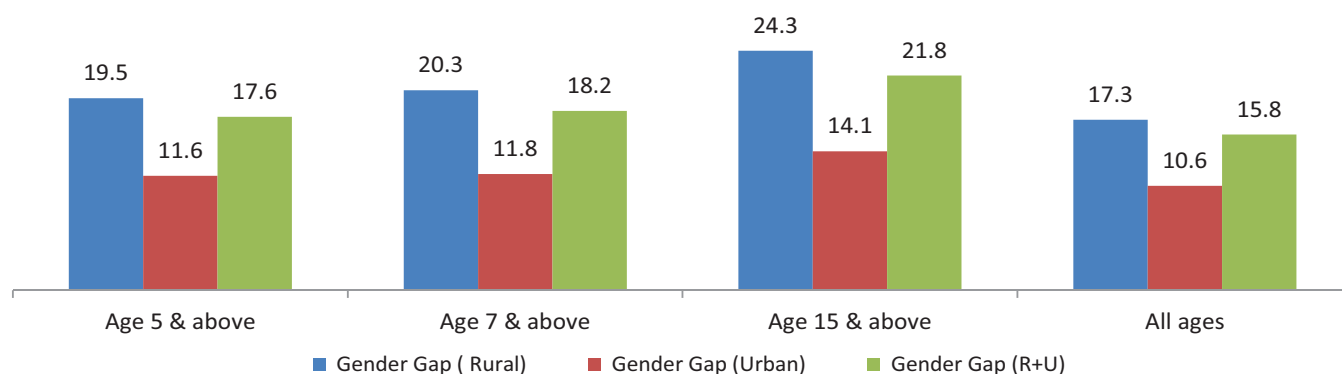
Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

\* Gender Gap=Literacy rate for males-Literacy rate for females

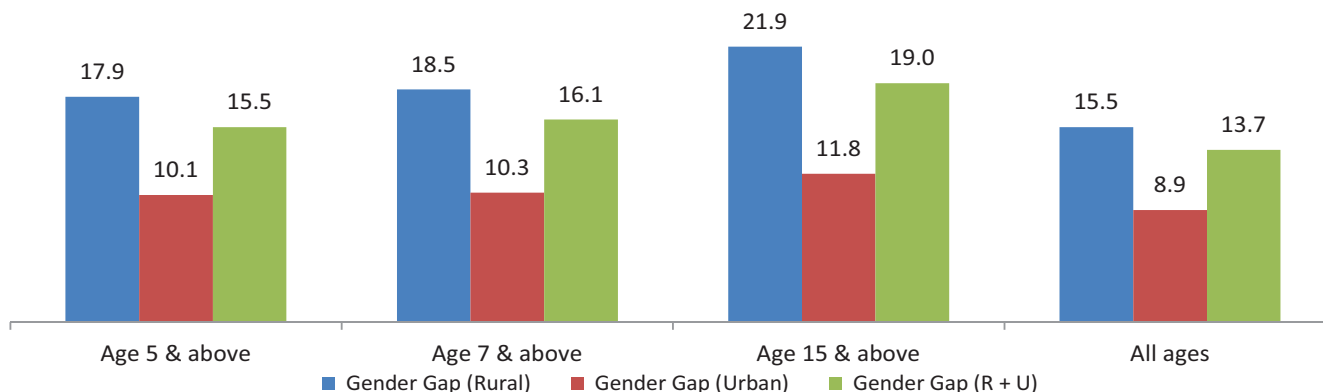
### 3.5 Literacy rates (%) for persons in different age-groups for rural & urban population as per NSS

Age	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban
	Male	Female	Person	Gender Gap (Rural)	Male	Female	Person	Gender Gap (Urban)	Gender Gap (Rural + Urban)
<b>2007-08 (NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round)</b>									
Age 5 & above	76.8	57.3	67.3	19.5	89.7	78.1	84.2	11.6	17.6
Age 7 & above	77.0	56.7	67.0	20.3	89.9	78.1	84.3	11.8	18.2
Age 15 & above	71.8	47.5	59.7	24.3	88.7	74.6	82.0	14.1	21.8
All ages	68.4	51.1	60.0	17.3	82.2	71.6	77.1	10.6	15.8
<b>2014 (NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round)</b>									
Age 5 & above	80.3	62.4	71.4	17.9	91.0	80.9	86.1	10.1	15.5
Age 7 & above	79.8	61.3	70.8	18.5	91.1	80.8	85.9	10.3	16.1
Age 15 & above	75.0	53.1	64.1	21.9	89.7	77.9	84.0	11.8	19.0
All ages	72.3	56.8	64.7	15.5	83.7	74.8	79.5	8.9	13.7

**Gender Gap in Literacy rates by age-groups during 2007-08 (NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round)**



**Gender Gap in Literacy rates by age-groups during 2014 (NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round)**



Source: NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08) & 71<sup>st</sup> Round (2014)

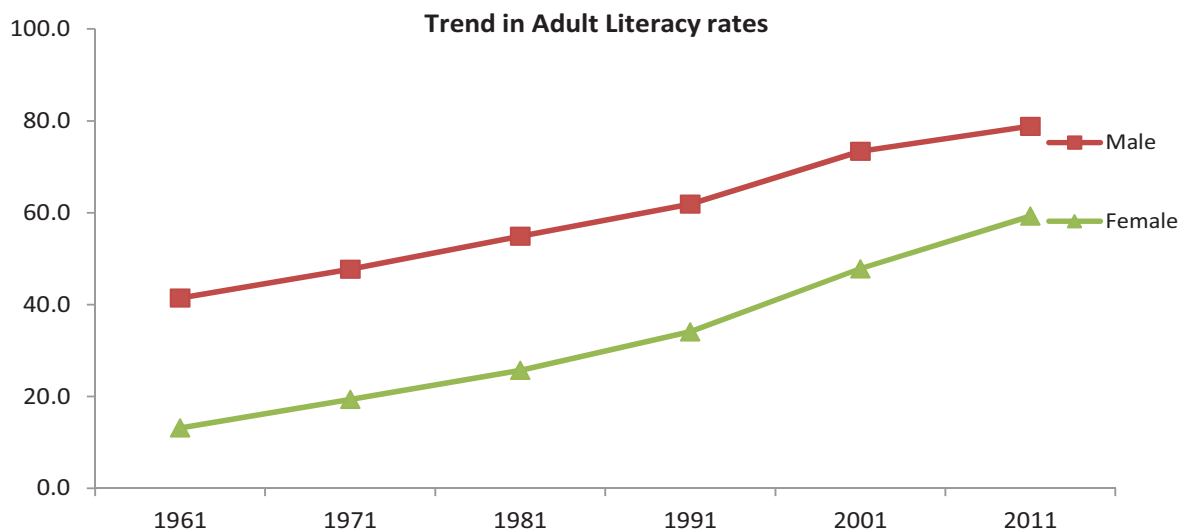
Note: A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate in NSS surveys.

\* Gender Gap=Literacy rate for males-Literacy rate for females



### 3.6 Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 Years and Above)

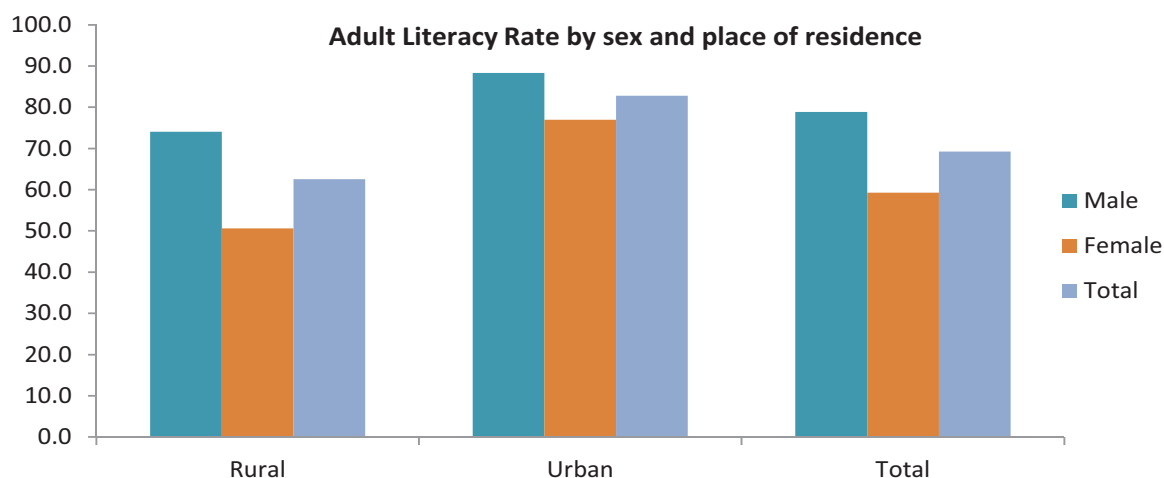
Year	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
1961	41.5	13.2	27.8	0.32
1971	47.7	19.4	34.1	0.41
1981	54.9	25.7	40.8	0.47
1991	61.9	34.1	48.5	0.55
2001	73.4	47.8	61.0	0.65
2011	78.8	59.3	69.3	0.75



Source: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India.

### 3.7 Adult Literacy Rate by sex and place of residence- 2011

Residence	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
Rural	74.1	50.6	62.6	0.68
Urban	88.3	76.9	82.8	0.87
Total	78.8	59.3	69.3	0.75
<b>Residence Parity Index</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.76</b>	



Source: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India.

### 3.8 Gross Enrolment Ratio in different stages of education

Year	Primary Classes I-V ( 6-10 Years)			Upper primary Classes VI-VIII ( 11-13 Years)			Higher Secondary Classes IX-XII (14-17 Years)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2005-06	105.8	112.8	109.4	66.4	75.2	71.0	35.8	44.6	40.4
2006-07	108.0	114.6	111.4	69.6	77.6	73.8	36.8	45.0	41.1
2007-08	112.6	115.3	114.0	74.4	81.5	78.1	41.9	49.4	45.8
2008-09	114.0	114.7	114.3	76.6	82.7	79.8	43.5	51.0	47.4
2009-10	113.8	113.8	113.8	79.0	84.3	81.7	46.1	52.5	49.4
2010-11	116.3	114.9	115.5	82.9	87.5	85.2	48.5	55.7	52.2
2011-12	107.1	105.8	106.5	81.4	82.5	82.0	54.5	58.8	56.8
2012-13*	107.2	104.8	106.0	84.6	80.6	82.5	56.5	57.0	56.8
2013-14*	102.6	100.2	101.4	92.8	86.3	89.3	62.6	62.5	62.5
2014-15*	101.4	98.9	100.1	95.3	87.7	91.2	65.8	64.9	65.3
2015-16*	100.7	97.9	99.2	97.6	88.7	92.8	68.7	67.6	68.1

### 3.9 Number of Females per 100 Males Enrolled in different stages of education

Year	Primary Classes I-V	Upper Primary Classes VI-VIII	Secondary Classes IX-X	Senior Secondary Classes XI-XII	Higher Education
2005-06	87	81	73	72	62
2006-07	88	82	73	74	62
2007-08	91	84	77	76	63
2008-09	92	86	79	77	65
2009-10	92	88	82	80	67
2010-11	92	89	82	79	78
2011-12	93	90	84	81	80
2012-13*	94	95	89	87	81
2013-14*	93	95	89	89	85
2014-15*	93	95	91	90	85
2015-16	93	95	91	90	86

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016, MHRD  
School Education in India 2015-16 : Flash Statistics, U-DISE

\* Figures related to School Education are provisional.

### 3.10 Per 1000 distribution of persons (aged 5 years and above) by completed level of education : 2014

Level of Education	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Not Literate</b>	198	376	90	190	165	320
<b>Literate</b>						
<b>Without Schooling</b>	8	6	5	6	7	6
<b>Up to Primary</b>	377	336	285	280	349	319
<b>Upper Primary</b>	173	130	157	143	168	134
<b>Secondary</b>	118	80	150	133	128	96
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	71	45	114	102	85	62
<b>Diploma</b>	11	5	30	14	17	8
<b>Graduation</b>	37	18	126	96	64	42
<b>Post-graduation and above</b>	8	4	43	35	18	14

### 3.11 Percentage distribution of current enrolment status of persons (aged 5-29 years) : 2014

Status		Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Currently not Enrolled</b>		39.4	45.1	41.5	44.2	40.0	44.8
<b>Currently Enrolled</b>	<b>Attending</b>	58.7	53.0	57.0	54.6	58.2	53.5
	<b>Not Attending</b>	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2

### 3.12 : Per 1000 distribution of never-enrolment (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for non-enrolment : 2014

Major Reasons	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Not interested in education</b>	332	270	295	271	325	270
<b>Financial constraints</b>	215	163	328	300	236	185
<b>Engaged in domestic activities</b>	48	234	38	134	46	218
<b>Engaged in economic activities</b>	89	17	69	11	85	16
<b>School is far off</b>	18	29	4	17	16	27
<b>Marriage</b>		6		4		6
<b>No tradition in the community</b>	29	67	22	63	28	67
<b>Other reasons*</b>	268	213	243	200	263	211

\*include (for all): timings of educational institution not suitable, language/medium of instruction used unfamiliar, inadequate number of teachers, quality of teachers not satisfactory and others; For girl students only, additionally: non-availability of female teacher, non-availability of girls' toilet.

Source: NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014

**3.13 Percentage distribution of persons(age 5-29 years) who dropped out/discontinued education by age of dropping out / discontinuance : 2014**

Age-group of dropping out/ discontinuance	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-15	58.1	62.7	60.3	45.0	41.4	43.3
16-24	41.5	36.7	39.2	53.6	57.4	55.4
25-29	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.3

*Persons, who did not enroll in a particular level, after completing the previous level, are termed as discontinued whereas those who enrolled/attended a specific level but did not complete that level successfully are called drop-outs. Here drop-outs and discontinued are treated together.*

**3.14 Per 1000 distribution of droppingout/discontinuance (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for dropping out/discontinuance : 2014**

Major Reasons	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not interested in education	251	162	208	143	238	156
Financial constraints	236	154	237	149	236	152
Engaged in domestic activities	59	329	24	231	48	297
Engaged in economic activities	299	39	336	69	310	49
School is far off	6	42	2	18	5	34
Unable to cope up with studies	55	51	53	36	54	46
Completed desired level/class	45	43	83	113	57	65
Marriage		124		171		139
Other reasons*	48	57	58	70	51	62

*\*include (for all): timings of educational institution not suitable, language/medium of instruction used unfamiliar, inadequate number of teachers, quality of teachers not satisfactory, unfriendly atmosphere at school, preparation for competitive examination and others. For girl students only, additionally: non-availability of female teacher, non-availability of girls' toilet.*

Source: NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014

### 3.15: Trend in Average Annual Drop-Out Rate at different stages of School Education

Year	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2011-12*	5.3	5.9	3.2	2.1	NA	NA
2012-13*	4.7	4.7	4.0	2.3	14.5	14.5
2013-14*	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.1	17.8	17.9
2014-15	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.5	16.9	17.2

### 3.16 Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Higher Secondary
2005-06	65	67	61	62	NA
2006-07	66	65	63	61	NA
2008-09	73	71	60	60	NA
2010-11	76	80	61	65	59
2012-13*	NA	NA	NA	NA	64
2014-15*	NA	NA	NA	NA	63

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016, MHRD

School Education in India 2015-16 : Flash Statistics, U-DISE

\* Figures related to School Education are provisional.

NA: Not Available

### 3.17 Number of Females per 100 Males in University Education in Major Disciplines

Year	Arts/ Humanities, Social Science	Engineering & Technology	Commerce	Science	IT & Computer	Medical Science	Managem ent	Law	Others
2010-11	98.6	40.9	71.4	86.9	57.8	115.0	48.1	46.2	97.5
2012-13	109.6	40.4	80.6	93.4	71.7	154.0	57.2	46.9	118.5
2014-15	113.3	39.0	83.6	87.7	78.5	153.8	57.8	45.4	120.6

(Others includes Agriculture, Education, Indian language, Foreign language, Oriental learning, Home Science, Fine Arts, Physical Education, Library Education, Fisheries etc.

Source: D/o Higher Education, MHRD

**3.18 : Percentage distribution of students by course for general and technical/professional education : 2014**

Course	Male	Female
<b>General</b>		
Humanities	45.7	54.3
Science	34.5	27.8
Commerce	19.8	18
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Technical/Professional</b>		
Medicine	3.9	13.7
Engineering	46.2	29.4
Law	1.5	1.6
Management	6.8	7.9
IT/Computer Courses	10.1	12.4
Courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes	16.1	6.5
Others*	15.4	28.5
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**3.19 Percentage distribution of students pursuing general and technical/professional courses : 2014**

Course	Male	Female
<b>General</b>		
Up to class X	54.2	45.8
Humanities	49.9	50.1
Science	59.5	40.5
Commerce	56.6	43.4
<b>Technical/Professional</b>		
Medicine	35.3	64.7
Engineering	75.2	24.8
Law	63.9	36.2
Management	62.3	37.7
IT/Computer Courses	61.1	38.9
Courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes	82.8	17.2
<b>Others*</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>

\* Includes agriculture, education, chartered accountancy & similar courses and any other courses not mentioned elsewhere

Source: NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014

### 3.20 Average expenditure (Rs) per student pursuing general education at different levels : 2014

Gender	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	PG and above	Diploma
<b>Rural</b>							
<b>Male</b>	3061	3603	5568	9820	11306	13017	15209
<b>Female</b>	2512	2813	4534	8012	11813	16715	10706
<b>Person</b>	2811	3242	5100	9031	11527	14604	13422
<b>Urban</b>							
<b>Male</b>	10604	11864	13781	21681	17480	19090	23040
<b>Female</b>	9489	10940	13284	18442	16161	16565	21249
<b>Person</b>	10083	11446	13547	20179	16771	17744	21947
<b>Rural + Urban</b>							
<b>Male</b>	4895	5775	7805	13511	13324	15417	16920
<b>Female</b>	4273	4922	7049	11509	13649	16641	14918
<b>Person</b>	4610	5386	7459	12619	13478	15999	15997

Source: NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014

### 3.21 : Enrolment in Higher Education through Regular & Distance Mode

Mode	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
Regular	16431441	13968473	45.95%	16539469	14220411	46.23%
Distance	2057178	1754545	46.03%	2055254	1769647	46.27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18488619</b>	<b>15723018</b>	<b>45.96%</b>	<b>18594723</b>	<b>15990058</b>	<b>46.23%</b>

### 3.22 : Enrolment of Foreign Students in Higher Education

Country	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
All Countries	27889	14404	34.06%	30151	15273	33.62%
<b>Top Countries</b>						
Nepal	5542	3152	36.25%	6403	3171	33.12%
Afghanistan	3411	306	8.23%	3972	432	9.81%
Bhutan	1605	1092	40.49%	1677	1248	42.67%
Sudan	1937	167	7.94%	1869	190	9.23%
Nigeria	1384	568	29.10%	1458	632	30.24%
Malaysia	934	990	51.46%	705	1196	62.91%
Sri Lanka	641	969	60.19%	511	678	57.02%
Iran	729	815	52.78%	722	737	50.51%
Iraq	1220	166	11.98%	981	136	12.18%
United Arab Emirates	600	684	53.27%	672	807	54.56%
United States	465	514	52.50%			
Yemen				1164	74	5.98%

Source: D/o Higher Education, MHRD



### 3.23 : Gender Parity Index(GPI)

Level	2014-15			2015-16		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Primary (I-V)	1.03	1.02	0.98	NA	NA	NA
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	1.09	1.09	1.02	NA	NA	NA
Elementary (I-VIII)	1.05	1.04	0.99	NA	NA	NA
Secondary (IX-X)	1.01	1.03	1.01	NA	NA	NA
Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	0.99	1.03	0.95	NA	NA	NA
Higher Education	0.92	0.91	0.81	0.92	0.91	0.83

### 3.24 : Year-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all Categories of Students

Level/ Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Elementary (I-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	(IX-XII)	Higher Education
1950-51	0.41	0.22	0.38	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960-61	0.50	0.34	0.47	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	0.63	0.45	0.59	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	0.67	0.53	0.63	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990-91	0.75	0.61	0.71	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000-01	0.82	0.75	0.80	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005-06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.69
2006-07	0.94	0.90	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.69
2007-08	0.98	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.70
2008-09	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.72
2009-10	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.74
2010-11	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.86
2011-12	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.88
2012-13*	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.89
2013-14*	1.03	1.08	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.92
2014-15*	1.03	1.09	1.05	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.92

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016 and D/o Higher Education, MHRD

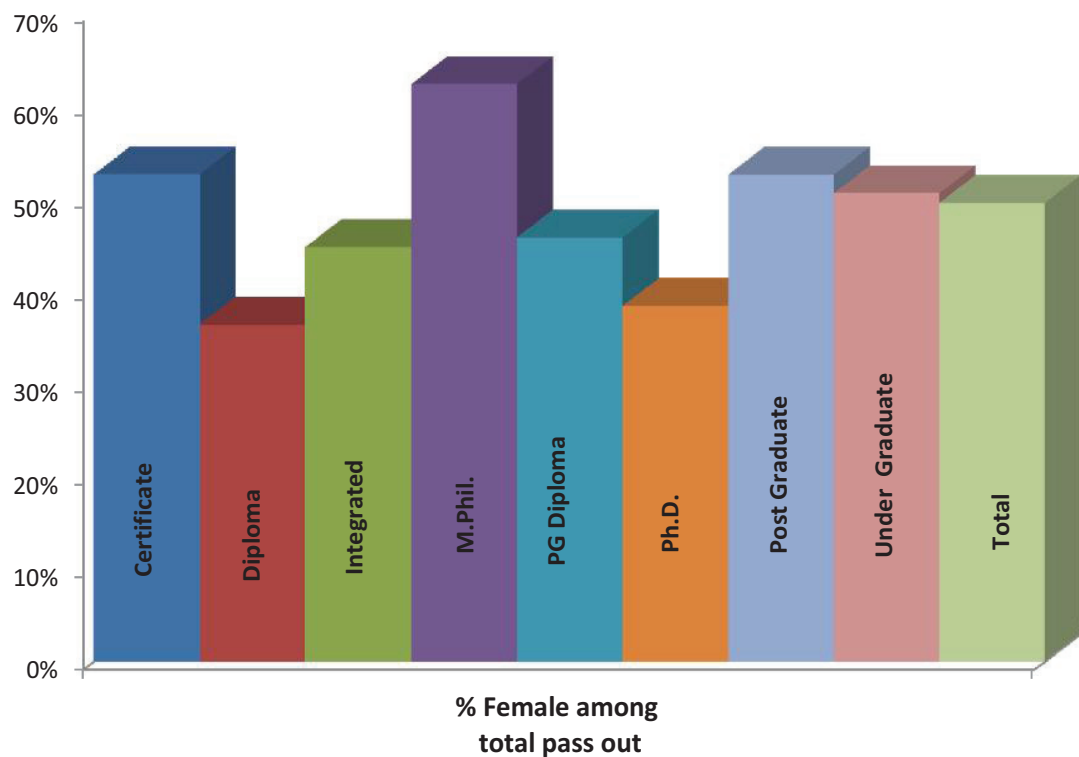
NA: Not Available

\* Figures related to School Education are provisional.

### 3.25 : Examination Result : Level-wise Out-turn/Pass out in Higher Education

Level	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	% Female among total pass out	Male	Female	% Female among total pass out
Certificate	39391	36574	48%	37321	41467	53%
Diploma	470765	276887	37%	500999	287323	36%
Integrated	12680	9593	43%	12477	10127	45%
M.Phil.	9678	13519	58%	8701	14423	62%
PG Diploma	115065	107445	48%	95013	80340	46%
Ph.D.	13252	8578	39%	14887	9284	38%
Post Graduate	693697	726514	51%	665846	739150	53%
Under Graduate	3086332	3208575	51%	3128466	3203533	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4440860</b>	<b>4387685</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>4463710</b>	<b>4385647</b>	<b>50%</b>

Level-wise percentage Females Passout 2015-16

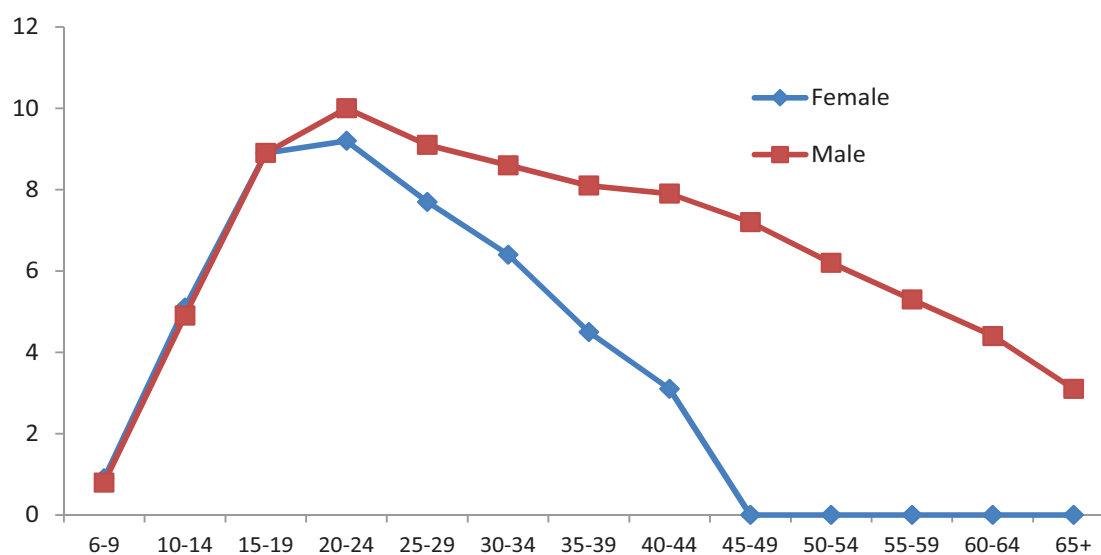


Source: D/o Higher Education

3.26 : Median number of years of Schooling completed by age-group : 2015-16

Age	Median number of years of Schooling completed	
	Female	Male
6-9	0.9	0.8
10-14	5.1	4.9
15-19	8.9	8.9
20-24	9.2	10.0
25-29	7.7	9.1
30-34	6.4	8.6
35-39	4.5	8.1
40-44	3.1	7.9
45-49	0.0	7.2
50-54	0.0	6.2
55-59	0.0	5.3
60-64	0.0	4.4
65+	0.0	3.1
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	7.0	8.5
Rural	3.1	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>

Median number of years of Schooling completed



Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

3.27 : Median Number of years of Schooling completed by State/UT

State/Union Territory	Female	Male
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.5	8.1
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	5.7
Assam	4.6	5.8
Bihar	0.9	4.6
Chandigarh	8.7	9.6
Chhattisgarh	4.2	6.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.6	7.8
Daman & Diu	6.6	8.4
Delhi	7.4	8.9
Goa	7.5	8.8
Gujarat	4.9	7.3
Haryana	4.9	8.0
Himachal Pradesh	6.7	8.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	7.8
Jharkhand	2.3	5.8
Karnataka	5.1	7.3
Kerala	8.7	9.0
Lakshadweep	7.5	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.6	6.0
Maharashtra	6.1	8.1
Manipur	6.8	8.2
Meghalaya	4.5	4.5
Mizoram	6.5	7.0
Nagaland	5.4	6.5
Odisha	4.0	6.1
Puducherry	7.6	9.0
Punjab	6.5	7.8
Rajasthan	1.7	6.3
Sikkim	5.8	6.7
Tamil Nadu	6.7	7.9
Telangana	3.9	6.9
Tripura	5.4	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	3.0	6.1
Uttarakhand	4.9	7.7
West Bengal	4.5	5.8
<b>India</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)



# Chapter 4

## PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMY





## Participation in Economy

Enhancing women's participation in economic activities is very critical not only for achieving poverty reduction and economic development but it is also crucial for over all social development. Reducing gender gap in participation in economic activities contributes towards many other benefit of economic prosperity such as improvement in child survival, overall family health, reduction in fertility etc.

The economic activities are broadly classified as organized and unorganized, each of which may be in the formal or informal sector. Participation of women in economic activities in formal sectors of industries, services and agricultural sector is measurable, but activities of women in informal sectors such as house works, training and education of children and household services are still not measured.

Women constitute roughly half of the economically active population, but their contribution to economic activity is far below the potential. Unlocking this large potential could work as catalyst in achieving goals as set under Sustainable Development Goals.

Data on the following measures related with participation in economic activity from gender perspective have been compiled in this Chapter -

- 4.1. *Work Participation Rate : 2011*
- 4.2. *Trend in Workforce Participation Rate*
- 4.3. *Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status: 2011-12*
- 4.4. *Worker Population Ratio : 2011-12*
- 4.5. *Main Workers in various age groups in Rural & Urban India*
- 4.6. *Labour Force Participation Rates by Age-Group, Sex and Residence*
- 4.7. *Labour Force Participation Rate (State-wise): 2011-12*
- 4.8. *Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years and above (State-wise)*
- 4.9. *Unemployment Rates (in the labour force) according to usual status*
- 4.10. *Unemployment Rates(State-wise) : 2011-12*
- 4.11. *Unemployment Rates for persons aged 15 years and above (State-wise):2015-16*
- 4.12. *Proportion Unemployed for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise):2015-16*
- 4.13. *Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise):2015-16*
- 4.14. *Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise):2015-16*
- 4.15. *Average per day wage/salary earnings of regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years by industry of work and broad education category :2011-12*
- 4.16. *Average Wage/Salary per day by Regular Wage/Salaried Employees of Age 15-59 Years: 2011-12*
- 4.17. *Average Wage Earning per day by Casual Labourers of Age 15-59 Years in Specified Works: 2011-12*
- 4.18. *Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks*
- 4.19. *Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at various levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks*
- 4.20. *Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Category*
- 4.21. *Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks By Broad Ownership Category*
- 4.22. *Establishments and employment in proprietary establishments by sex of the owner:2014*
- 4.23. *Establishments and employment in non-agricultural proprietary establishments by sex of the owner:2014*
- 4.24. *Number of non-agricultural establishments and employment therein:2014*
- 4.25. *Distribution of proprietary establishments by sex of owner:2014*



**4.26.** *Total number of establishments under women entrepreneurship by nature of operation, Hired or no Hired Workers: 2014*

**4.27.** *Number of Establishments under women entrepreneur by Major Source of Finance: 2014*

**4.28.** *Broad Activity wise distribution of proprietary establishments by sex of the owner:2014*

In 2011, the Workforce Participation Rate at all India level was 25.51% for females and 53.26% for males. While there is no rural – urban gap for males (53%), there is considerable rural – urban gap for females (rural -30%, urban- 15.4%). Workforce Participation rate for females is significantly higher at 41.8% in rural areas against urban participation rate of 35.31%. In Himachal Pradesh, workforce participation rate for female is highest (44.82%), whereas the same is lowest in Delhi (10.58%) among States/UTs (Table 4.1).

NSS reports also reveal similar trends, Workforce Participation rate for urban male is 54.6% and 14.7% for urban female compared to 54.3% for rural male and 24.8% for rural females in 2011-12. Over the period from 2000-2001 to 2011-12 the rates have remained more or less same (Table 4.2). As per NSS 2011-12, 59.3% of the female workers in rural India are self employed while in urban areas the corresponding figure is 42.8%. Among the male workers, 54.5% in rural areas and 41.7% in urban areas are self employed. In rural areas the share of regular wage/ salaried employees is significantly less for both females (5.6%) and males (10%) compared to urban areas (42.8% - females, 43.4- males) (Table 4.3).

As per NSS 2011-12, the Worker Population Ratio for females is higher in rural areas (24.8) than urban areas (14.7). For males, the ratios in rural and urban areas are 54.3 and 54.6 respectively. Thus, considerable gender gap exists in both rural and urban areas and the gap is higher in urban areas (Table 4.4). Similar pattern is seen in the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of females (rural: 25.3, urban: 15.5) is lower than that of males (rural: 55.3, urban: 56.3) in both rural and urban areas at all India level as well as State/UT level (Table 4.6 & 4.7). The NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round data 2011-12, reveals that unemployment rate is same for rural male (1.7) and female (1.7). In urban areas it is higher for female (5.2) than male (3.0) (Table 4.10).

As on March 2016, percentage of female share in number of accounts and deposits in scheduled commercial Banks is around 32% and there is not much area wise variation (Table 4.18). 22% of the persons employed in all scheduled Commercial Banks are women, 12% in rural, 20% in urban and 26% in metropolitan areas (Table 4.19).

Women owned 24% rural and 19 % urban proprietary establishments. Females in Manipur owned proprietary establishments among States/UTs both in rural (82%) & in urban (77%) areas (Table 4.25).

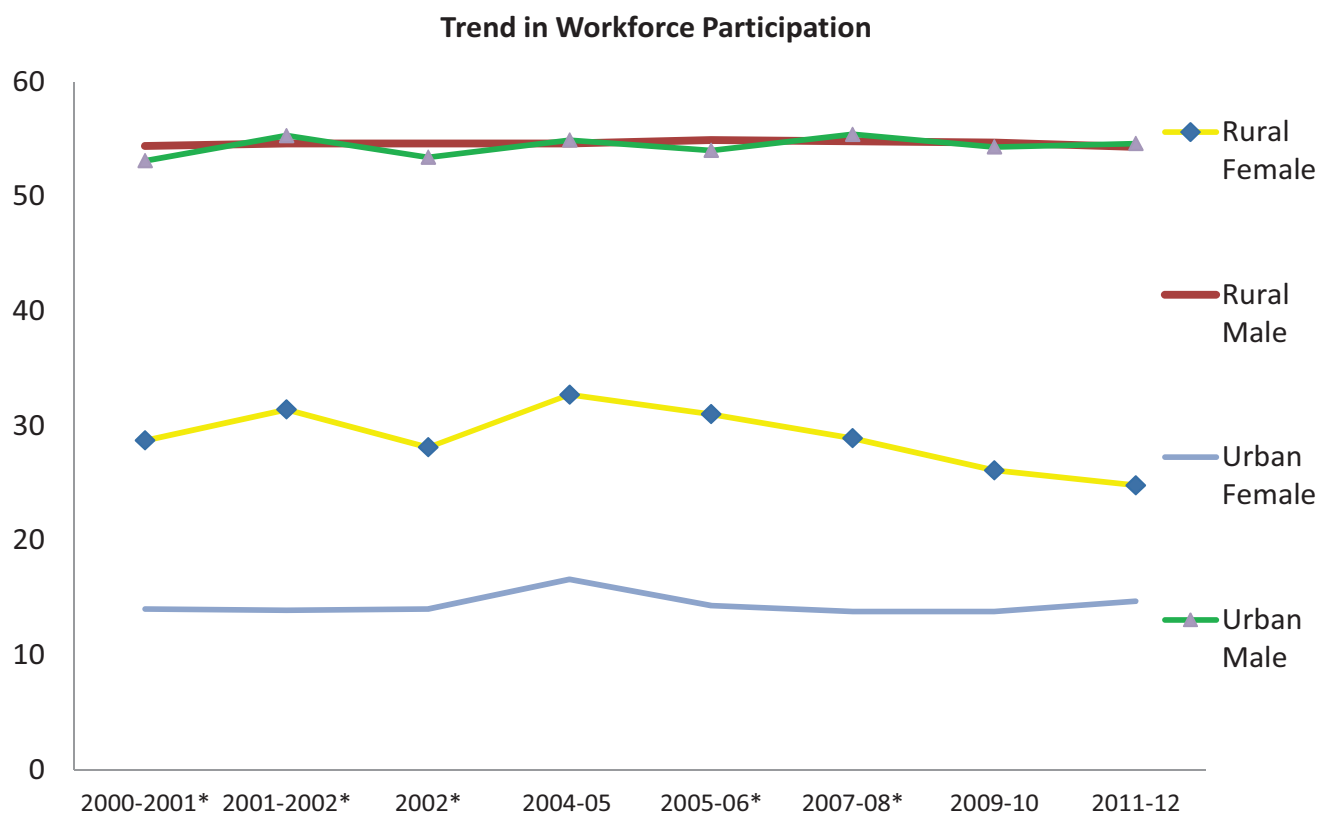
#### 4.1 Work Participation Rate : 2011

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.9	59.1	39.8	17.7	60.35	40.47	17.81	59.59	40.08
Andhra Pradesh	44.6	58.4	51.5	19.1	54.14	36.75	36.16	56.98	46.61
Arunachal Pradesh	39.5	48.5	44.1	21.3	50.91	36.97	35.44	49.06	42.47
Assam	23.7	53.1	38.7	14.9	56.79	36.41	22.46	53.59	38.36
Bihar	20.2	46.7	34.0	10.4	44.90	28.62	19.07	46.47	33.36
Chandigarh	14.2	62.2	42.6	16.0	56.34	38.17	16.00	56.51	38.29
Chhattisgarh	46.3	56.4	51.3	17.4	53.09	35.66	39.70	55.59	47.68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.4	56.8	45.9	14.7	66.51	45.48	25.25	61.57	45.73
Daman & Diu	15.9	58.2	38.6	14.5	75.12	53.58	14.89	71.48	49.86
Delhi	9.7	49.3	31.1	10.6	53.08	33.34	10.58	52.99	33.28
Goa	22.6	55.5	39.1	21.5	57.48	39.89	21.92	56.76	39.58
Gujarat	32.0	57.1	44.9	11.4	57.18	35.73	23.38	57.16	40.98
Haryana	20.8	50.1	36.4	12.1	51.15	32.95	17.79	50.44	35.17
Himachal Pradesh	47.4	59.0	53.3	19.9	55.72	39.22	44.82	58.69	51.85
Jammu & Kashmir	20.8	46.3	34.2	14.5	52.68	35.23	19.11	48.11	34.47
Jharkhand	35.0	50.8	43.0	10.1	46.72	29.26	29.10	49.76	39.71
Karnataka	38.8	59.8	49.4	20.8	57.81	39.66	31.87	59.00	45.62
Kerala	20.2	53.6	36.3	16.0	51.76	33.12	18.23	52.73	34.78
Lakshadweep	12.6	52.3	32.9	10.5	44.56	28.01	10.96	46.25	29.09
Madhya Pradesh	39.3	54.3	47.0	15.1	51.66	34.18	32.64	53.56	43.47
Maharashtra	42.5	56.7	49.8	16.8	55.16	36.95	31.06	56.00	43.99
Manipur	41.2	52.4	46.9	33.2	49.87	41.41	38.56	51.58	45.09
Meghalaya	35.0	47.0	41.0	23.6	47.68	35.63	32.67	47.17	39.96
Mizoram	41.9	53.9	48.0	31.1	50.89	40.98	36.16	52.35	44.36
Nagaland	52.3	55.7	54.0	25.9	47.95	37.44	44.74	53.42	49.24
Odisha	29.7	56.5	43.2	14.1	54.08	34.81	27.16	56.11	41.79
Puducherry	21.1	54.2	37.4	16.1	54.41	34.84	17.63	54.36	35.66
Punjab	14.3	54.9	35.6	13.2	55.51	35.75	13.91	55.15	35.67
Rajasthan	42.7	51.7	47.3	12.0	50.75	32.27	35.12	51.47	43.60
Sikkim	44.6	61.0	53.3	24.8	57.52	41.90	39.57	60.16	50.47
Tamil Nadu	41.2	60.0	50.7	21.8	58.54	40.16	31.80	59.31	45.58
Tripura	26.3	55.3	41.1	16.0	56.97	36.76	23.57	55.77	40.00
Uttar Pradesh	18.3	47.4	33.4	11.3	48.94	31.16	16.75	47.71	32.94
Uttarakhand	32.9	49.1	41.0	11.3	50.98	32.36	26.68	49.67	38.39
West Bengal	19.4	57.2	38.7	15.4	56.84	36.69	18.08	57.07	38.08
<b>India</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>53.76</b>	<b>35.31</b>	<b>25.51</b>	<b>53.26</b>	<b>39.79</b>

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India.

#### 4.2 : Trend in Workforce Participation Rate

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2000-2001*	28.7	54.4	14.0	53.1
2001-2002*	31.4	54.6	13.9	55.3
2002*	28.1	54.6	14.0	53.4
2004-05	32.7	54.6	16.6	54.9
2005-06*	31.0	54.9	14.3	54.0
2007-08*	28.9	54.8	13.8	55.4
2009-10	26.1	54.7	13.8	54.3
2011-12	24.8	54.3	14.7	54.6



Source : National Sample Survey Office.

Figures are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status workers of all ages.

\* Based on thin Sample.

#### 4.3 : Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status: 2011-12

States/ UTs	Rural						Urban					
	Self-employed		Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		Casual Labour		Self-employed		Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		Casual Labour	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
A & N Islands	55.9	41.9	34.9	41.2	9.2	17.1	11.5	20.9	58.0	58.3	30.5	20.8
Andhra Pradesh	44.7	48.3	3.1	11.8	52.1	39.9	44.7	35.4	37.6	49.5	18.2	15.2
Arunachal Pradesh	89.6	78.1	5.8	15.3	4.7	6.6	48.8	32.2	38.6	56.7	11.8	11.2
Assam	63.9	71.1	17.2	10.4	18.0	18.5	46.7	55.0	44.4	35.2	7.8	9.8
Bihar	41.5	52.9	5.7	3.8	50.9	43.3	53.3	61.0	26.7	21.9	17.8	17.1
Chandigarh	27.7	20.1	74.5	58.4	0	21.5	39.7	36.7	60.3	55	0.0	8.2
Chhattisgarh	58.1	58.0	1.9	5.6	39.8	36.3	33.3	35.9	35.8	36.3	30.8	27.8
D & N Haveli	52.8	34.4	39.8	50.6	6.8	15.0	7.0	18.1	88.7	80.2	4.3	1.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	10.1	91.2	88.9	11.8	1.0	43.9	33.1	35.1	59.2	21.6	7.7
Delhi	0.0	23.9	99.3	75.3	0.7	0.8	23.1	36.8	74.0	59.4	1.9	4.0
Goa	20.0	31.4	49.0	58.0	31	10.6	12.7	32.5	82.8	60.1	4.5	7.4
Gujarat	58.6	56.6	5.0	12.5	36.7	31.1	48.1	40.3	36.8	51.9	15.0	7.8
Haryana	75.3	58.3	4.3	16.6	20.4	25.3	27.8	42.6	67.0	46.3	5.2	11.1
Himachal Pradesh	88.0	54.7	5.9	22.0	6.1	23.3	35.8	28.5	59.0	61	5.2	10.5
Jammu & Kashmir	90.2	51.0	5.9	19.6	3.9	29.4	42.7	49.9	50.4	39.1	6.0	11.1
Jharkhand	82.8	63.6	2.5	4.7	14.6	31.7	33.3	45.0	45.5	37.1	21.2	17.7
Karnataka	49.8	52.9	8.4	13.4	42.2	33.7	30.1	41.6	53.4	42.7	16.6	15.7
Kerala	36.7	38.9	23.1	15.6	40.7	45.7	36.1	36.4	46.6	31.5	17.3	32.1
Lakshadweep	7.6	19.2	32.4	43.8	60	37.0	39.7	34.5	59.5	39.3	0.9	26.0
Madhya Pradesh	57.3	61.0	2.5	5.7	39.7	33.2	48.7	48.3	35.7	34.6	15.7	17.3
Maharashtra	53.4	53.8	3.1	12.3	43.3	33.9	33.1	36.8	54.2	54.6	12.0	8.6
Manipur	50.4	73.1	4.6	15.7	45	11.2	84.6	68.6	13.7	25.2	1.6	6.1
Meghalaya	75.4	67.6	9.0	11.4	15.6	21.1	43.6	32.2	48.5	50.7	8.4	17.1
Mizoram	81.2	83.2	4.3	12.5	14.5	4.2	72.3	41.9	25.7	47.2	2.0	10.7
Nagaland	94.9	80.2	2.9	18.8	2.2	1.0	64.6	36.2	35.4	60	0.0	3.9
Odisha	65.9	60.6	3.3	8.3	30.5	31.1	58.1	49.6	27.1	36.4	14.8	14.0
Puducherry	24.0	28.4	24.0	33.1	51.6	38.7	19.7	24.8	66.7	52	13.6	23.2
Punjab	77.8	45.9	8.5	20.1	13.7	33.9	41.2	45.3	54.4	46.5	4.4	8.2
Rajasthan	76.4	61.8	2.6	9.7	21	28.7	60.3	41.8	27.0	41.8	12.8	16.5
Sikkim	90.1	70.9	6.8	22.6	3.1	6.6	46.5	35.0	53.5	59.9	0.0	5.1
Tamil Nadu	27.8	31.4	9.5	17.0	62.7	51.4	39.8	32.4	41.8	43.6	18.4	23.9
Tripura	27.2	46.4	8.3	8.0	64.5	45.4	20.4	43.4	66.4	39.8	13.3	16.8
Uttar Pradesh	80.8	62.3	4.0	6.7	15.3	31.0	67.6	52.1	21.6	29.9	10.8	18.0
Uttarakhand	92.5	61.9	3.2	16.6	4.5	21.5	53.5	51.2	43.0	39.3	4.7	9.5
West Bengal	57.7	43.2	10.6	8.2	32.3	48.6	46.0	44.9	40.2	37.5	13.2	17.8
<b>India</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures relate to usual status principal and subsidiary (all) workers.

2. The figures represent size of workforce as percentage of population.

#### 4.4 : Worker Population Ratio : 2011-12

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
A&N Islands	19.9	58.7	20.0	60.7
Andhra Pradesh	44.5	60.2	17.0	55.4
Arunachal Pradesh	27.8	48.3	12.7	45.7
Assam	12.2	54.0	9.0	54.2
Bihar	5.3	47.3	4.5	42.1
Chandigarh	4.7	56.7	12.1	54.7
Chhattisgarh	41.5	55.7	24.0	49.6
D&N Haveli	16.1	48.8	11.5	57.6
Daman & Diu	3.4	69.4	14.8	59.5
Delhi	14.6	49.3	10.4	53.0
Goa	21.0	54.7	15.7	51.1
Gujarat	27.8	59.9	13.3	60.3
Haryana	16.2	51.8	9.7	51.4
Himachal Pradesh	52.4	54.1	21.2	60.0
Jammu & Kashmir	25.5	54.7	11.7	53.9
Jharkhand	19.8	53.3	6.6	48.0
Karnataka	28.7	61.2	16.3	57.9
Kerala	22.1	56.5	19.1	55.2
Lakshadweep	10.5	54.8	11.6	55.0
Madhya Pradesh	23.9	56.1	11.5	52.0
Maharashtra	38.8	57.6	16.6	54.9
Manipur	26.2	51.0	18.2	45.6
Meghalaya	39.1	52.7	20.2	50.3
Mizoram	39.4	59.1	24.9	48.7
Nagaland	31.2	50.4	14.4	41.2
Odisha	24.6	59.2	15.5	57.9
Puducherry	22.1	51.7	14.7	54.8
Punjab	23.4	56.6	13.6	57.0
Rajasthan	34.7	49.5	14.1	49.0
Sikkim	48.7	58.0	27.3	60.9
Tamil Nadu	37.8	59.5	20.1	58.7
Tripura	22.8	56.2	11.3	52.5
Uttar Pradesh	17.7	49.1	10.2	51.1
Uttarakhand	30.8	45.2	8.6	50.6
West Bengal	18.9	58.6	17.4	60.2
<b>India</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>

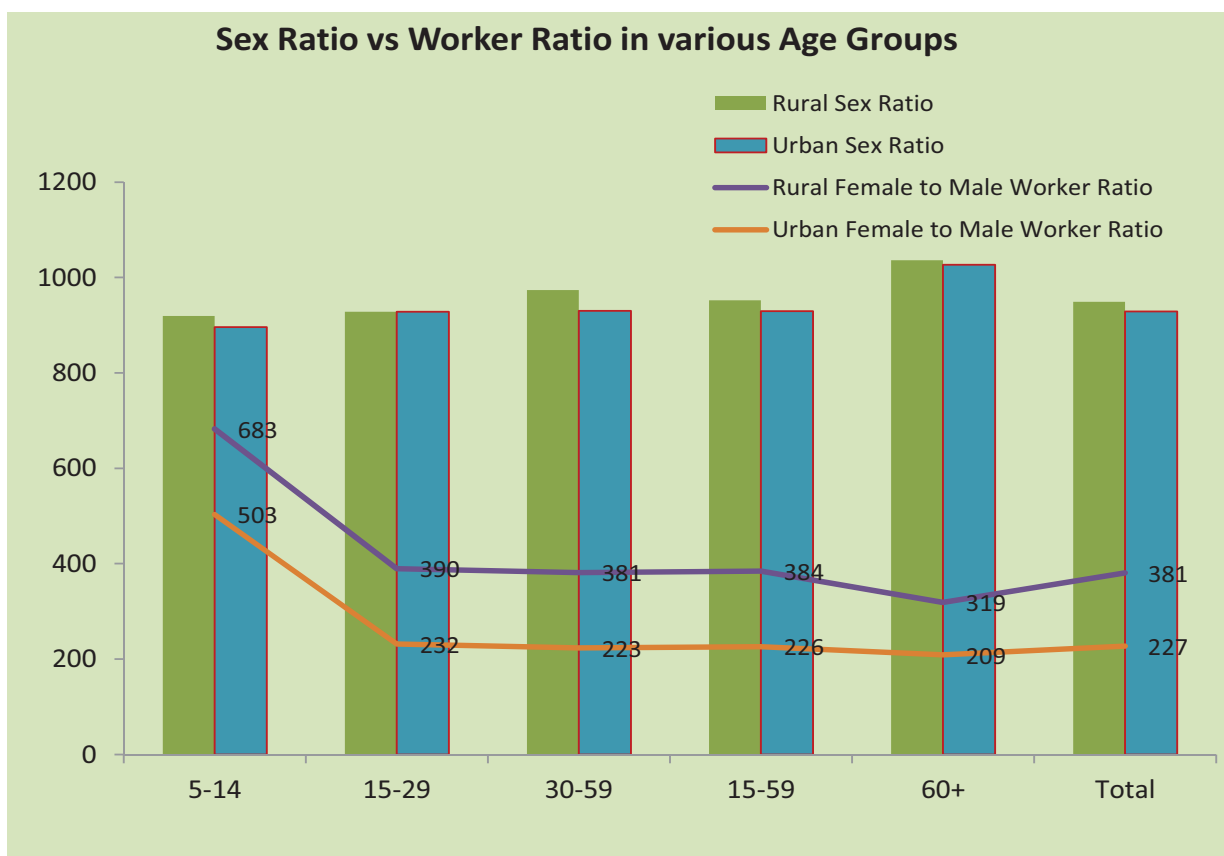
Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status workers of all ages.

2. The figures represent size of workforce as percentage of population.

#### 4.5 : Main Workers in various age groups in Rural & Urban India

Age-Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Sex Ratio	Female Male Worker ratio	Sex Ratio	Female Male Worker ratio	Sex Ratio	Female Male Worker ratio
5-14	919	683	896	503	913	634
15-29	928	390	928	232	928	336
30-59	973	381	930	223	958	323
15-59	952	384	929	226	944	327
60+	1036	319	1027	209	1033	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>327</b>



Source : Census 2011

#### 4.6 : Labour Force Participation Rates by Age-Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group (Years)	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		2009-2010		2011-2012	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Rural</b>										
5-9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
10-14	14.2	13.9	9.6	9.3	7.5	7.0	3.6	4.6	3.0	2.9
15-19	37.1	59.8	31.4	53.2	33.1	52.9	19.5	39.0	16.4	33.3
20-24	47.0	90.2	42.5	88.9	43.5	89.1	31.4	81.3	29.7	78.8
25-29	52.8	98.0	49.8	97.5	53.0	98.2	40.4	97.5	36.9	96.3
30-34	58.7	98.8	55.7	98.7	59.3	98.8	43.4	99.0	43.1	99.0
35-39	61.0	99.2	57.9	98.6	64.2	99.1	49.7	99.2	48.1	99.1
40-44	60.7	98.9	58.6	98.4	62.7	98.5	49.8	99.4	48.2	98.8
45-49	59.4	98.4	56.6	98.0	61.6	98.2	49.2	98.4	48.4	98.8
50-54	54.3	97.0	51.5	95.3	56.2	96.3	48.5	96.7	44.4	96.6
55-59	46.8	94.1	45.0	93.0	50.9	93.1	41.1	93.4	39.4	93.5
60 & above	24.1	69.9	21.8	64.0	25.4	64.5	22.6	64.7	21.3	64.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>55.3</b>
<b>Urban</b>										
5-9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	4.7	7.1	3.7	5.2	3.5	5.3	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.5
15-19	14.2	40.4	12.1	36.6	14.4	38.1	8.5	26.3	8.9	25.6
20-24	23.0	77.2	19.1	75.5	25.0	76.9	19.7	68.2	19.7	66.4
25-29	24.8	95.8	21.4	95.1	26.1	95.7	22.2	94.7	25.3	95.1
30-34	28.3	98.3	24.5	98.0	30.8	98.7	23.9	98.5	25.9	98.9
35-39	30.4	99.0	28.9	98.6	34.0	98.4	27.8	99.1	28.4	99.0
40-44	32.0	98.4	28.5	98.0	31.7	98.3	25.6	98.7	27.6	98.8
45-49	31.7	97.6	26.9	97.4	26.9	97.6	23.1	97.9	24.5	97.9
50-54	28.7	94.5	26.4	93.9	25.9	93.9	22.8	94.8	21.9	94.6
55-59	22.5	85.6	20.8	81.1	21.8	83.2	19.1	85.5	17.7	86.9
60 & above	11.4	44.3	9.4	40.2	10.0	36.6	7.0	34.2	7.8	36.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>56.3</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status workers of all ages.

2. The figures represent size of workforce as percentage of population.

#### 4.7 : Labour Force Participation Rate (State-wise) : 2011-12

States/ UTs	Rural			Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	30.0	60.3	45.7	24.8	63.3	43.7
Andhra Pradesh	44.8	61.2	52.8	18.0	57.6	38.0
Arunachal Pradesh	28.2	49.2	38.9	13.9	47.5	31.8
Assam	12.9	56.4	35.9	9.7	57.3	34.8
Bihar	5.8	48.7	28.4	5.4	44.1	26.7
Chandigarh	4.7	56.7	34.9	13.5	57.9	37.9
Chhattisgarh	41.6	56.3	49.0	25.2	51.7	39.3
D & N Haveli	16.1	48.8	32.5	11.5	57.6	36.7
Daman & Diu	3.4	69.4	42.5	15.2	59.5	35.7
Delhi	14.6	54.4	37.1	10.9	54.8	34.9
Goa	21.2	58.6	39.9	17.4	52.6	35.3
Gujarat	27.9	60.2	44.8	13.5	60.7	38.7
Haryana	16.4	53.2	36.5	10.2	53.5	33.1
Himachal Pradesh	52.9	54.7	53.8	23.6	61.2	43.3
Jammu & Kashmir	26.3	55.9	41.5	14.5	56.3	36.2
Jharkhand	20.4	54.2	37.8	7.3	50.3	30.0
Karnataka	28.9	62.0	45.4	17.1	59.4	38.8
Kerala	25.8	58.3	41.0	22.2	56.7	38.6
Lakshadweep	17.7	59.8	38.3	17.8	58.2	39.3
Madhya Pradesh	23.9	56.4	40.7	11.9	53.3	33.4
Maharashtra	38.9	58.2	49.0	17.2	56.0	37.4
Manipur	27.0	52.3	40.0	20.4	48.3	34.7
Meghalaya	39.2	52.9	46.1	21.0	51.5	35.0
Mizoram	40.5	59.9	50.5	26.7	50.7	38.6
Nagaland	37.1	59.0	48.3	22.4	50.9	37.6
Odisha	25.1	60.6	42.7	15.8	60.3	39.5
Puducherry	22.3	52.1	36.6	15.3	56.3	36.0
Punjab	23.7	57.9	41.4	14.1	58.6	37.9
Rajasthan	34.9	50.0	42.7	14.4	50.7	33.6
Sikkim	49.2	58.6	53.9	27.4	62.8	46.3
Tamil Nadu	38.6	60.7	49.5	21.1	59.9	40.3
Tripura	28.7	59.9	44.9	26.0	59.4	42.7
Uttar Pradesh	17.8	49.6	34.1	10.6	53.3	33.1
Uttarakhand	31.5	46.5	39.0	10.8	51.9	32.2
West Bengal	19.4	60.2	40.0	18.6	63.0	41.9
<b>India</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status persons of all ages.

2. The figures represent size of labour force as percentage of population.



4.8 : Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise)

Name of States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	37.9	80.8	59.4	32.4	81.9	56.8	28.1	61.4	44.9
Andhra Pradesh	58.1	82.2	69.7	23.7	77.0	50.4	36.1	60.0	47.9
Arunachal Pradesh	41.5	73.9	57.9	21.2	69.6	47.5	25.6	48.8	37.6
Assam	17.9	83.1	51.5	12.5	77.0	46.0	12.6	56.5	35.8
Bihar	8.7	78.3	45.3	8.0	66.6	40.2	5.7	48.2	28.3
Chandigarh	7.6	91.0	55.9	17.9	80.2	51.4	12.9	57.8	37.6
Chhattisgarh	61.3	83.8	72.6	34.3	75.7	55.5	38.2	55.3	46.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.8	73.2	49.4	16.9	86.7	54.5	14.2	52.9	34.4
Daman & Diu	5.2	92.4	59.5	22.0	80.5	50.2	7.8	66.8	40.4
Delhi	19.6	80.5	52.6	14.4	75.7	47.2	11.1	54.8	35.0
Goa	26.1	71.7	49.0	22.4	69.4	46.0	19.3	55.6	37.6
Gujarat	38.4	84.9	62.6	18.0	80.2	51.5	22.2	60.4	42.4
Haryana	22.1	75.8	50.6	13.6	72.9	44.7	14.5	53.3	35.4
Himachal Pradesh	67.2	76.3	71.5	30.1	77.6	55.1	49.8	55.5	52.6
Jammu & Kashmir	36.6	76.9	57.5	19.0	73.5	47.5	23.6	56.0	40.3
Jharkhand	30.2	85.3	57.9	9.7	73.5	42.4	17.6	53.3	36.0
Karnataka	38.2	82.4	60.2	22.9	77.8	51.3	24.6	61.0	43.0
Kerala	33.4	77.3	53.6	28.0	75.1	49.8	24.8	57.9	40.3
Lakshadweep	22.7	81.8	50.6	21.4	76.3	49.5	17.8	59.0	38.8
Madhya Pradesh	35.8	83.3	60.5	16.5	75.1	46.7	20.8	55.6	38.8
Maharashtra	51.6	79.4	66.0	22.4	75.3	49.5	29.0	57.2	43.7
Manipur	38.5	76.8	58.0	29.1	75.1	51.7	25.2	51.2	38.6
Meghalaya	62.1	81.1	71.7	30.3	67.7	48.4	35.3	52.7	43.8
Mizoram	59.9	87.5	74.2	38.2	74.8	56.0	33.6	55.5	44.6
Nagaland	47.3	81.1	64.0	29.3	69.5	50.3	32.1	56.1	44.5
Odisha	34.7	85.4	59.6	20.2	81.3	52.0	23.8	60.5	42.2
Puducherry	29.1	73.1	49.3	19.9	74.5	47.2	18.0	54.8	36.2
Punjab	31.7	79.5	56.1	18.2	77.8	49.8	20.3	58.1	40.1
Rajasthan	50.4	77.9	64.1	19.6	71.5	46.6	30.1	50.1	40.5
Sikkim	68.1	80.0	74.1	37.5	83.6	62.6	45.4	59.4	52.5
Tamil Nadu	50.4	81.5	65.5	27.2	78.0	52.3	30.8	60.4	45.4
Tripura	38.3	85.3	62.0	32.8	76.8	54.5	28.2	59.8	44.5
Uttar Pradesh	27.5	81.5	54.5	14.7	77.5	47.3	16.3	50.4	33.9
Uttarakhand	43.8	71.1	56.9	15.0	73.8	45.3	26.3	47.9	37.3
West Bengal	26.4	85.0	55.8	22.9	77.9	51.5	19.2	61.0	40.5
<b>India</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>

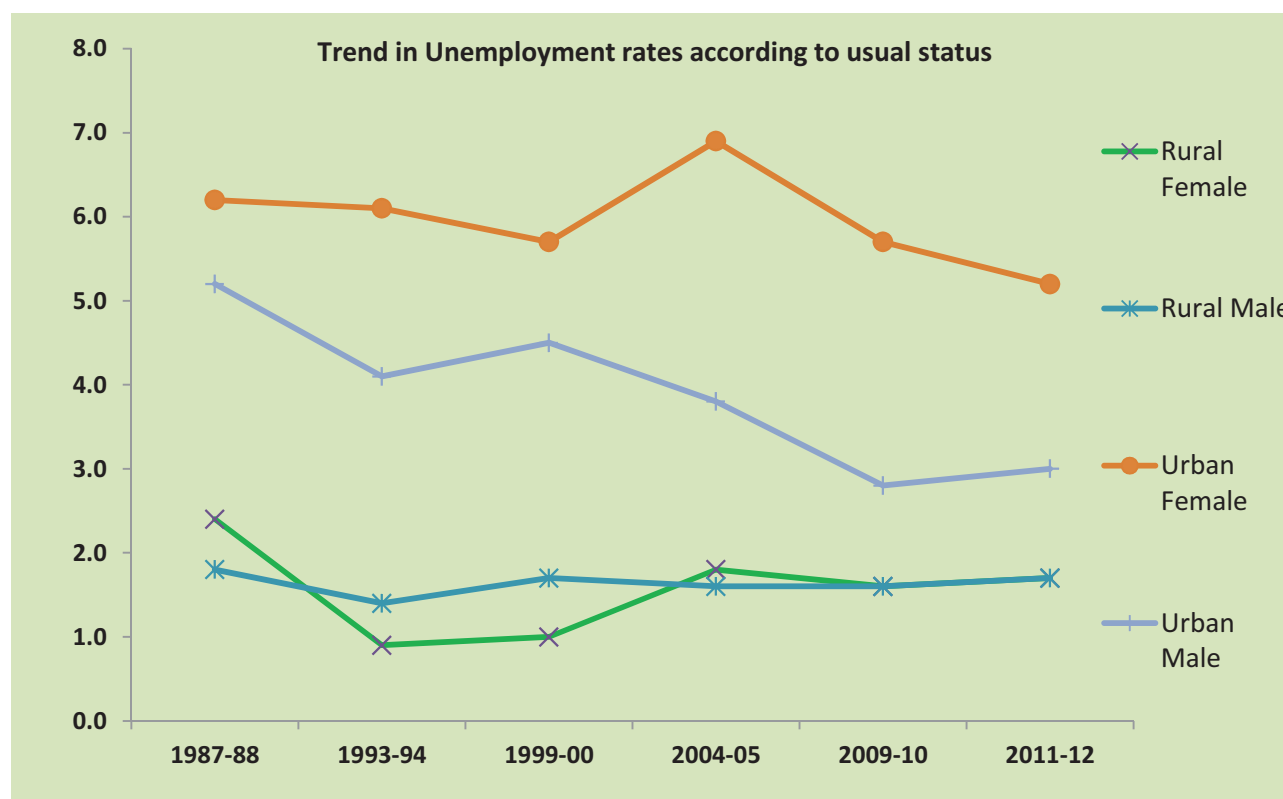
Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status workers.

2. The figures represent size of labourforce as percentage of population.

#### 4.9 Unemployment rates (in the labour force) according to usual status

Round	Year	Rural		Urban	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
27 <sup>th</sup>	1972-73	0.5	1.2	6.0	4.8
32 <sup>nd</sup>	1977-78	2.0	1.3	12.4	5.4
38 <sup>th</sup>	1983	0.7	1.4	4.9	5.1
43 <sup>rd</sup>	1987-88	2.4	1.8	6.2	5.2
50 <sup>th</sup>	1993-94	0.9	1.4	6.1	4.1
55 <sup>th</sup>	1999-00	1.0	1.7	5.7	4.5
61 <sup>st</sup>	2004-05	1.8	1.6	6.9	3.8
66 <sup>th</sup>	2009-10	1.6	1.6	5.7	2.8
68 <sup>th</sup>	2011-12	1.7	1.7	5.2	3.0



Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures relate to usual status adjusted labourforce .

#### 4.10 : Unemployment Rates (State-wise) : 2011-12

State/UTs	Rural			Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	12.8	1.8	5.4	19.7	4.0	8.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	1.7	1.2	5.4	3.9	4.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	1.7	1.7	8.7	3.6	4.8
Assam	5.7	4.3	4.5	7.0	5.4	5.6
Bihar	8.2	2.7	3.2	16.5	4.5	5.6
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	5.7	6.4
Chhattisgarh	0.3	1.1	0.8	4.7	4.1	4.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5
Delhi	0.0	9.4	7.8	4.6	3.3	3.5
Goa	0.8	6.6	5.1	9.7	2.9	4.6
Gujarat	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.8
Haryana	1.7	2.6	2.4	5.0	4.0	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	1.1	1.0	9.9	1.9	4.0
Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	2.2	2.5	19.0	4.1	7.0
Jharkhand	2.8	1.8	2.1	8.9	4.6	5.1
Karnataka	0.4	1.2	0.9	4.4	2.4	2.9
Kerala	14.2	3.1	6.8	13.9	2.7	6.1
Lakshadweep	43.5	7.9	16.0	35.0	5.3	11.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.5	2.4	2.6
Maharashtra	0.3	0.9	0.7	3.8	1.8	2.3
Manipur	3.0	2.4	2.6	10.8	5.6	7.1
Meghalaya	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.7	2.4	2.8
Mizoram	2.7	1.3	1.8	6.7	4.0	5.0
Nagaland	15.9	14.6	15.1	36.0	19.1	23.8
Odisha	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.9	3.5
Puducherry	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.7	2.7	2.9
Punjab	1.3	2.2	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.8
Rajasthan	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.5	3.2	3.1
Sikkim	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	3.2	2.3
Tamil Nadu	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.5	2.1	2.7
Tripura	20.3	6.2	10.5	56.4	11.5	25.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.7	4.2	4.1
Uttarakhand	2.1	2.7	2.5	20.0	2.5	5.3
West Bengal	2.4	2.8	2.7	6.4	4.3	4.8
<b>India</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

Notes: 1. Figures relate to usual status principal and subsidiary (all) workers.

4.11 : Unemployment Rate for Persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise) :2015-16

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	29.8	5.5	12.9	33.7	2.6	10.0	30.8	4.6	12.0
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	3.3	9.1	2.7	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	4.8	3.9	7.3	3.2	4.2	2.9	4.6	3.9
Assam	7.2	2.1	3.3	18.0	5.9	8.5	8.4	2.6	4.0
Bihar	3.6	4.4	4.2	12.1	5.6	6.2	3.9	4.5	4.4
Chandigarh	48.8	1.7	4.9	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.9	3.6	3.4
Chhattisgarh	0.4	0.5	0.5	10.1	4.4	5.7	1.1	1.3	1.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.1	2.5	2.9	14.5	0.9	2.6	7.3	1.8	2.7
Daman & Diu	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.3
Delhi	7.9	2.7	3.7	7.0	2.4	3.0	7.1	2.4	3.1
Goa	22.9	10.8	13.8	10.5	3.7	5.6	15.2	6.7	9.0
Gujarat	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Haryana	3.1	2.5	2.6	15.3	3.1	4.9	5.5	2.7	3.3
Himachal Pradesh	18.1	9.6	11.2	1.9	2.4	2.3	16.3	8.7	10.2
Jammu & Kashmir	30.7	4.5	7.8	12.7	1.5	3.2	25.7	3.8	6.6
Jharkhand	0.7	1.5	1.2	15.6	6.5	7.9	1.8	2.5	2.2
Karnataka	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.4
Kerala	24.1	3.5	10.2	25.1	4.0	11.0	24.5	3.7	10.6
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	3.2	4.9	8.5	2.9	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.4	2.1	3.0	5.7	2.6	2.9	6.3	2.2	3.0
Maharashtra	1.1	1.5	1.3	4.9	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5
Manipur	0.7	3.1	2.1	8.5	5.1	6.1	2.7	3.9	3.4
Meghalaya	4.5	1.2	2.5	17.1	6.2	10.7	6.9	2.1	4.0
Mizoram	0.2	0.4	0.3	5.2	1.6	3.1	2.3	0.9	1.5
Nagaland	5.2	4.2	4.6	9.5	8.2	8.7	6.1	5.2	5.6
Odisha	6.4	2.8	3.7	9.4	3.5	4.4	6.6	2.9	3.8
Puducherry	12.7	1.4	5.3	8.1	3.1	4.5	10.2	2.5	4.8
Punjab	16.7	4.0	5.7	22.9	3.6	6.2	18.7	3.9	5.8
Rajasthan	2.2	2.5	2.4	11.4	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.5
Sikkim	11.3	6.5	8.4	24.2	5.0	10.7	13.2	6.1	8.9
Tamil Nadu	5.0	3.1	3.9	6.3	2.5	3.5	5.4	2.9	3.8
Telangana	1.5	1.0	1.2	14.5	3.1	6.1	4.2	1.8	2.7
Tripura	13.6	5.4	8.8	37.4	5.4	15.6	16.8	5.4	10.0
Uttar Pradesh	12.5	4.4	5.6	24.6	4.6	6.5	13.9	4.5	5.8
Uttarakhand	9.1	6.4	7.1	9.1	1.8	2.7	9.1	5.3	6.1
West Bengal	5.3	2.3	3.0	12.2	4.0	5.4	6.8	2.8	3.6
<b>India</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Source : Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment(2015-16)

Note : 1. The rate is according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach(ps+ss).

2. Total includes 'transgender' also.

4.12 : Proportion Unemployed for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise) :2015-16

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	11.6	4.8	8.1	10.1	2.1	5.8	11.2	3.9	7.4
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1.5	3.7	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.5	2.5
Assam	2.0	1.6	1.8	4.0	4.5	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.1
Bihar	0.7	3.4	2.2	1.0	4.1	2.7	0.7	3.5	2.2
Chandigarh	3.4	1.3	2.2	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.3	1.3
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.3	3.2	2.7	0.6	1.0	0.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Daman & Diu	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Delhi	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3
Goa	5.6	8.8	7.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.4
Gujarat	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Haryana	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	3.3	7.0	5.1	0.3	1.7	1.0	2.9	6.3	4.6
Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.6
Jharkhand	0.4	1.3	0.9	2.3	4.8	3.6	0.9	2.0	1.5
Karnataka	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
Kerala	7.7	2.5	5.2	7.7	2.8	5.5	7.7	2.7	5.3
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4
Maharashtra	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
Manipur	0.4	2.3	1.4	2.6	4.0	3.3	1.3	2.9	2.1
Meghalaya	2.5	0.9	1.7	8.4	4.5	6.5	3.7	1.6	2.6
Mizoram	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.1
Nagaland	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.3	5.7	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.7
Odisha	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.0
Puducherry	4.6	1.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.6
Punjab	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5
Rajasthan	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.4
Sikkim	6.7	5.1	5.9	9.8	3.8	6.4	7.3	4.8	6.0
Tamil Nadu	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Telangana	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.9	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.6
Tripura	8.0	4.5	6.3	13.6	4.6	9.2	9.2	4.5	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.7
Uttarakhand	2.4	4.7	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	3.7	2.9
West Bengal	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.9
<b>India</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment(2015-16)

Note : 1. The rate is according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach(ps+ss)

2. Total includes 'transgender' also.

**4.13 : Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise): 2015-16**

States/Uts	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	27.3	82.0	55.0	19.8	79.9	52.1	25.1	81.3	54.1
Andhra Pradesh	57.3	79.5	68.6	20.2	66.1	42.9	47.0	75.9	61.6
Arunachal Pradesh	57.0	73.7	65.6	18.6	61.6	40.4	51.6	72.0	62.1
Assam	25.5	73.7	51.4	18.1	71.2	45.9	24.5	73.4	50.6
Bihar	18.9	75.1	49.3	7.3	69.4	40.8	17.8	74.6	48.4
Chandigarh	3.6	75.0	43.7	8.2	60.5	36.9	8.1	61.0	37.1
Chhattisgarh	62.4	82.6	72.7	20.0	68.9	45.8	54.2	79.8	67.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.7	73.0	48.8	10.3	65.9	41.3	16.1	69.7	45.4
Daman & Diu	16.3	74.7	47.6	14.9	83.2	50.9	15.2	81.2	50.1
Delhi	20.1	74.0	49.3	11.5	65.1	40.5	11.7	65.4	40.8
Goa	19.0	72.0	44.7	22.7	68.7	44.7	21.2	70.0	44.7
Gujarat	25.3	78.5	52.9	10.2	71.1	41.9	19.9	75.9	49.0
Haryana	22.2	69.9	47.1	10.6	66.1	39.5	18.7	68.7	44.7
Himachal Pradesh	14.9	65.9	40.5	16.6	67.7	43.1	15.1	66.2	40.8
Jammu & Kashmir	7.0	62.7	36.1	10.7	64.2	38.5	7.9	63.1	36.7
Jharkhand	58.7	83.2	71.9	12.6	68.5	42.0	48.2	79.9	65.2
Karnataka	37.6	78.5	58.6	25.7	73.2	49.9	33.3	76.6	55.5
Kerala	24.2	70.1	46.0	23.1	67.7	44.2	23.7	69.0	45.2
Lakshadweep	24.5	34.0	29.0	14.1	60.3	35.5	15.5	56.6	34.6
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	71.4	47.1	8.5	64.4	37.8	17.2	69.6	44.8
Maharashtra	46.4	75.3	61.1	12.3	63.5	39.0	32.8	70.5	52.2
Manipur	57.8	72.3	65.2	28.4	75.8	50.9	46.4	73.6	59.9
Meghalaya	52.3	77.3	65.1	40.7	67.4	53.7	49.9	75.4	62.8
Mizoram	70.4	79.0	74.7	47.6	73.1	59.4	59.0	76.3	67.4
Nagaland	61.4	72.5	67.3	41.1	63.9	52.9	55.9	70.3	63.5
Odisha	25.6	77.7	52.7	12.9	70.3	42.7	23.7	76.6	51.2
Puducherry	31.8	81.3	54.5	25.7	72.0	48.6	28.1	75.4	50.9
Punjab	9.6	69.7	40.6	9.1	66.7	39.3	9.4	68.7	40.2
Rajasthan	38.4	75.7	57.9	8.7	66.1	38.7	31.9	73.6	53.7
Sikkim	52.8	73.6	63.6	30.5	72.6	53.4	48.2	73.4	61.4
Tamil Nadu	52.4	78.6	65.5	23.5	67.4	45.1	39.3	73.6	56.3
Telangana	52.9	71.5	62.2	22.9	68.0	46.1	42.7	70.3	56.6
Tripura	51.0	78.4	64.7	22.6	80.2	50.2	45.3	78.7	61.9
Uttar Pradesh	13.6	74.1	45.8	5.9	62.1	35.6	12.0	71.6	43.7
Uttarakhand	23.7	68.0	46.4	10.5	64.3	39.4	20.5	67.0	44.6
West Bengal	23.1	81.7	53.4	14.2	72.2	43.8	20.5	79.0	50.7
<b>India</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>

Source: Fifth Annual Employment -Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment(2015-16)

Note : 1. The rate is according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach(ps+ss)

2. Total includes 'transgender' also.

4.14 : Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above (State-wise): 2015-16

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person
A & N Islands	39.0	86.7	63.2	29.9	82.0	57.9	36.2	85.2	61.5
Andhra Pradesh	59.0	82.4	70.9	22.2	67.9	44.9	48.8	78.5	63.8
Arunachal Pradesh	58.5	77.4	68.2	20.1	63.6	42.2	53.2	75.5	64.6
Assam	27.5	75.3	53.1	22.1	75.6	50.1	26.7	75.3	52.7
Bihar	19.6	78.6	51.4	8.3	73.6	43.5	18.5	78.1	50.7
Chandigarh	6.9	76.3	45.9	8.3	62.8	38.2	8.2	63.2	38.4
Chhattisgarh	62.6	83.1	73.0	22.2	72.1	48.5	54.8	80.9	68.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.6	74.9	50.2	12.0	66.5	42.4	17.4	71.0	46.7
Daman & Diu	16.4	74.7	47.6	15.3	83.2	51.0	15.5	81.2	50.2
Delhi	21.8	76.0	51.2	12.3	66.7	41.8	12.6	67.0	42.1
Goa	24.6	80.8	51.9	25.3	71.3	47.4	25.0	75.0	49.1
Gujarat	25.4	79.1	53.3	10.3	71.5	42.1	20.0	76.4	49.3
Haryana	22.9	71.7	48.3	12.6	68.2	41.5	19.7	70.6	46.2
Himachal Pradesh	18.2	72.9	45.7	16.9	69.4	44.1	18.0	72.5	45.5
Jammu & Kashmir	10.1	65.7	39.2	12.2	65.2	39.7	10.6	65.6	39.3
Jharkhand	59.2	84.4	72.7	14.9	73.2	45.6	49.0	82.0	66.6
Karnataka	38.1	79.3	59.3	26.5	74.3	50.8	33.9	77.5	56.2
Kerala	31.9	72.6	51.2	30.9	70.5	49.6	31.4	71.7	50.5
Lakshadweep	24.5	34.0	29.0	15.8	62.3	37.3	16.9	58.3	36.2
Madhya Pradesh	21.5	73.0	48.6	9.0	66.1	39.0	18.3	71.2	46.2
Maharashtra	46.9	76.5	61.9	12.9	64.4	39.8	33.4	71.5	53.0
Manipur	58.2	74.7	66.6	31.1	79.8	54.2	47.7	76.5	62.0
Meghalaya	54.8	78.2	66.8	49.1	71.8	60.2	53.6	77.0	65.5
Mizoram	70.6	79.3	75.0	50.2	74.2	61.3	60.4	77.0	68.4
Nagaland	64.8	75.7	70.6	45.5	69.6	57.9	59.6	74.1	67.2
Odisha	27.4	80.0	54.7	14.2	72.9	44.7	25.4	78.9	53.2
Puducherry	36.4	82.4	57.6	27.9	74.3	50.9	31.3	77.3	53.4
Punjab	11.5	72.6	43.0	11.8	69.2	41.9	11.6	71.5	42.7
Rajasthan	39.2	77.6	59.3	9.9	67.6	40.0	32.8	75.4	55.1
Sikkim	59.5	78.6	69.5	40.3	76.4	59.9	55.6	78.1	67.4
Tamil Nadu	55.2	81.2	68.2	25.0	69.1	46.8	41.5	75.8	58.5
Telangana	53.7	72.3	63.0	26.7	70.2	49.1	44.5	71.5	58.1
Tripura	59.1	82.9	71.0	36.2	84.7	59.4	54.4	83.3	68.7
Uttar Pradesh	15.6	77.5	48.5	7.8	65.1	38.1	14.0	75.0	46.4
Uttarakhand	26.0	72.6	49.9	11.6	65.5	40.5	22.5	70.7	47.5
West Bengal	24.4	83.7	55.1	16.2	75.2	46.3	22.0	81.3	52.5
<b>India</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>52.4</b>

Source: Fifth Annual Employment -Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment(2015-16)

Note : 1. The rate is according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach(ps+ss)

2. Total includes 'transgender' also.

**4.15 : Average per day wage/salary earnings of regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years by industry of work and broad education category :2011-12**

Sector of work (Industry Division)	Not literate		Literate & upto Middle		Secondary & Higher Secondary		Diploma/ Certificate		Graduate and above		All	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>RURAL</b>												
Agriculture (01-03)	88.2	128.52	107.48	143.14	351.02	274.51	-	670.43	242.76	466.72	101.24	168.83
Mining & quarrying (05-09)	483.5	535.36	433.29	475.5	95.15	657.87	175	1514.2	120.47	984.17	286.17	648.63
Manufacturing1 (10-18)	94.52	141.06	118.23	149.38	125.99	210.23	194.07	225.51	262.2	329.9	121.36	182.64
Manufacturing2 (19-33)	86.65	170.33	114.41	200.57	145.91	225.14	394.07	407.6	162.24	543.97	131.33	265.65
Electricity, gas and water (35-39)	336.72	246.78	87.83	350.28	551.43	543.74	355.29	461.99	483.79	649.65	248.06	462.71
Construction (41-43)	153.32	243.55	176.56	224.74	280.1	295.29	980.62	476.36	82.8	524.82	322.43	279.15
Trade (45,46,47,55,56)	55.15	128.2	90.25	150.04	115.13	183.02	180.03	279.58	341.02	270.56	140.27	175.15
Transport & storage etc. (49-53)	282.2	197.3	264.62	196.97	312.87	271.61	0	448.07	161.11	415.48	295.87	235.55
Services (58-96)	83.54	219.55	98.46	266.8	192.23	439.94	428.94	557.17	388.28	577.9	248.67	471.51
Private hhs. with emp. Persons (97)	57.55	146.14	88.34	241.13	39.59	119.68	-	107.14	-	100.52	64.79	169.32
others (99)	-	-	-	195.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195.52
<b>All</b>	<b>89.31</b>	<b>174.37</b>	<b>104.27</b>	<b>202.48</b>	<b>179.98</b>	<b>319.46</b>	<b>428.66</b>	<b>450.31</b>	<b>377.85</b>	<b>550.23</b>	<b>201.56</b>	<b>322.28</b>
<b>URBAN</b>												
Agriculture (01-03)	107.18	156.64	132.22	156.37	161.33	352.92	-	605.33	497.45	962.87	160.35	438.14
Mining & quarrying (05-09)	534.52	630.78	258.71	557.53	301.49	601.9	-	1193	472.26	1457.7	467.78	946.25
Manufacturing1 (10-18)	126.77	182.15	125.84	196.78	151.81	268.41	236.36	329.55	299.08	507.48	149.03	258.9
Manufacturing2 (19-33)	113.65	182.18	115.05	242.22	182.41	335.39	254.23	502.04	652.62	934.95	276.09	451.64
Electricity, gas and water (35-39)	177.78	291.34	374.26	280.78	400.64	570.85	427.52	704.1	1014.6	1029.5	531.96	524.55
Construction (41-43)	106.96	238.07	311.26	268.39	806.92	269.8	280.26	545.59	543.4	748.11	270.29	403.3
Trade (45,46,47,55,56)	147.93	158.65	158.83	175.36	203.65	229.87	582.89	389.2	335.66	514.51	231.33	254.59
Transport & storage etc. (49-53)	123.61	216.71	306.39	269.69	389.76	415.1	1133.3	614.07	690.68	902.45	455.01	443.76
Services (58-96)	145.69	256.9	151.1	304.57	381.33	443.81	401.46	543.41	623.82	809.79	480.74	631.96
Private hhs. with emp. Persons (97)	93.65	153.69	102.73	229.05	159.86	209.39	50	175.7	101.22	199.35	102.93	211.82
others (99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	600	-
<b>All</b>	<b>123.43</b>	<b>207.65</b>	<b>132.81</b>	<b>237.24</b>	<b>306.96</b>	<b>358.51</b>	<b>391.43</b>	<b>524.33</b>	<b>609.69</b>	<b>805.52</b>	<b>366.15</b>	<b>469.87</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2011- June 2012)



**4.16 : Average Wage/Salary (in Rs.) received per day by Regular Wage/Salaried Employees of Age 15-59 Years :2011-12**

State /Union Territory	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
A&N Islands	435.15	530.37	773.96	654.08
Andhra Pradesh	225.01	251.28	244.30	427.82
Arunachal Pradesh	474.94	672.73	629.15	705.38
Assam	179.71	343.97	561.63	615.23
Bihar	188.42	450.49	369.02	417.10
Chandigarh	282.78	462.73	654.22	568.13
Chhattisgarh	162.55	266.76	252.07	351.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	155.15	188.04	390.06	324.00
Daman & Diu	267.64	282.04	423.02	459.66
Delhi	386.91	529.74	683.98	569.56
Goa	255.97	372.41	435.98	459.04
Gujarat	173.13	268.69	271.86	326.34
Haryana	357.38	396.44	635.59	810.93
Himachal Pradesh	250.69	434.72	306.55	426.03
Jammu & Kashmir	222.37	453.56	484.71	497.61
Jharkhand	294.26	515.47	380.00	576.69
Karnataka	151.85	237.53	391.97	518.58
Kerala	240.45	368.44	412.47	519.84
Lakshadweep	290.41	730.80	591.57	690.68
Madhya Pradesh	108.56	270.94	320.58	459.66
Maharashtra	306.76	369.14	370.30	516.55
Manipur	522.57	591.97	646.92	666.55
Meghalaya	358.51	446.29	444.08	527.21
Mizoram	602.98	662.86	610.51	850.29
Nagaland	490.26	544.70	417.63	596.60
Odisha	223.23	245.30	286.42	457.66
Puducherry	126.19	316.53	224.19	409.82
Punjab	157.61	302.79	399.38	352.58
Rajasthan	177.86	328.61	412.89	417.14
Sikkim	547.98	573.97	418.87	541.06
Tamil Nadu	199.44	292.55	297.63	420.76
Tripura	218.73	319.64	301.52	409.66
Uttar Pradesh	171.27	296.51	378.00	496.53
Uttarakhand	392.71	457.89	445.76	447.54
West Bengal	119.76	297.35	323.56	454.61
<b>India</b>	<b>201.56</b>	<b>322.28</b>	<b>366.15</b>	<b>469.87</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.

**4.17 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers of Age 15-59 Years in Specified Works :2011-12**

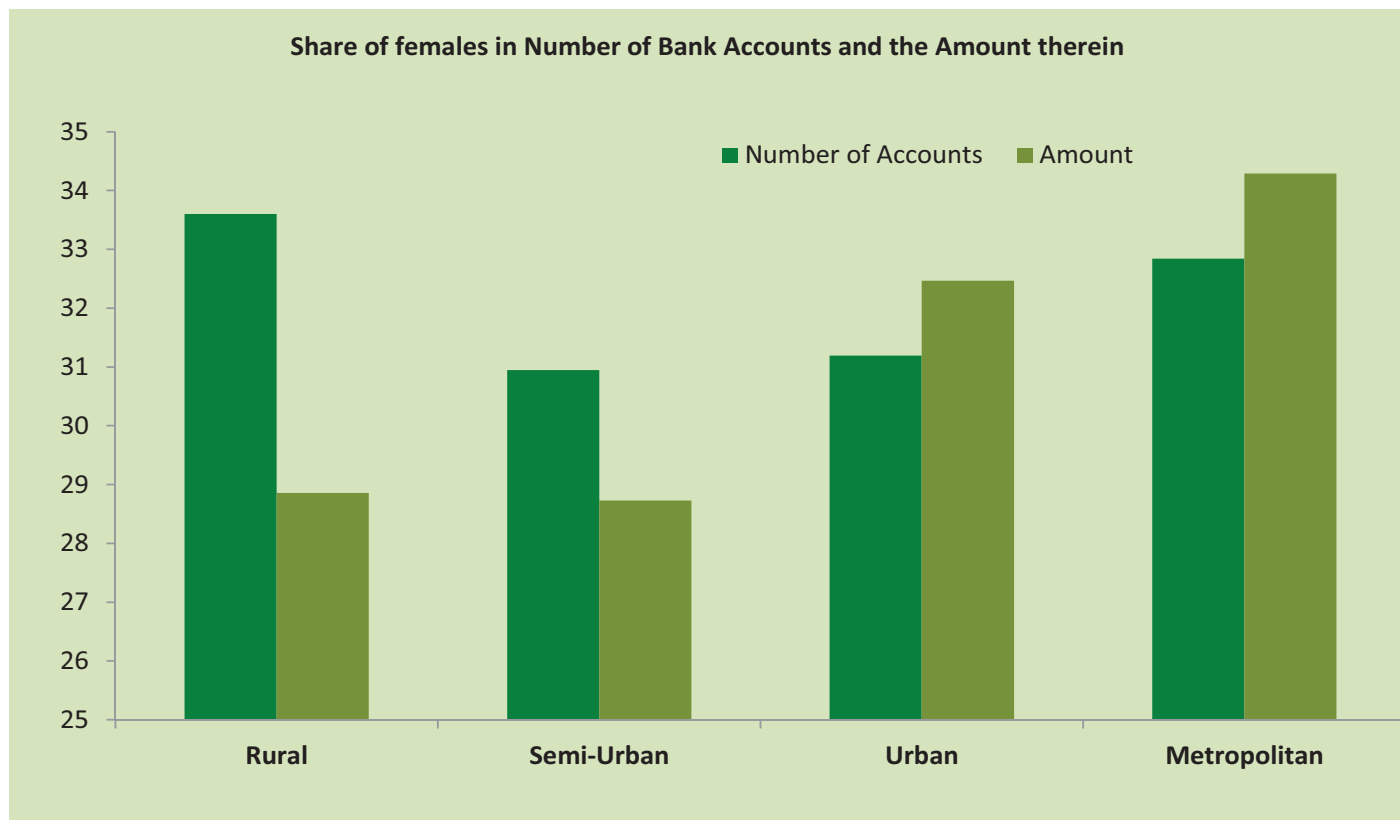
State/Union Territory	Rural						Urban	
	Works other than Public Works		Public Works other than MGNREGA Public Works		MGNREG Public Works		Works other than Public Works	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
A&N Islands	193	177	203	173	175	-	191	170
Andhra Pradesh	111	168	103	98	101	101	194	127
Arunachal Pradesh	173	223	137	152	-	-	235	97
Assam	98	143	181	169	169	-	159	102
Bihar	90	129	149	133	110	-	158	134
Chandigarh	-	190	-	150	-	-	197	-
Chhattisgarh	75	90	125	124	125	125	119	82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	188	193	92	-	-	-	170	-
Daman & Diu	148	250	-	-	-	-	272	81
Delhi	114	-	-	-	-	-	285	86
Goa	127	206	-	-	-	-	181	219
Gujarat	105	116	130	-	-	101	161	89
Haryana	152	202	180	127	-	-	207	166
Himachal Pradesh	126	182	117	135	121	119	171	132
Jammu & Kashmir	220	209	114	155	116	-	217	178
Jharkhand	75	137	128	147	-	-	154	84
Karnataka	100	163	175	125	-	-	192	102
Kerala	170	345	150	110	150	149	336	168
Lakshadweep	126	371	-	-	-	120	290	-
Madhya Pradesh	97	108	94	103	120	122	130	98
Maharashtra	93	134	104	147	-	-	173	96
Manipur	181	211	117	107	120	113	168	170
Meghalaya	131	198	120	119	114	-	215	134
Mizoram	363	283	118	135	124	114	232	165
Nagaland	-	164	-	-	-	100	175	-
Odisha	88	124	133	131	122	134	165	91
Puducherry	120	220	152	-	-	103	216	157
Punjab	158	202	-	-	130	130	198	79
Rajasthan	119	168	105	131	94	87	181	132
Sikkim	239	209	170	144	118	118	202	-
Tamil Nadu	110	197	94	96	94	88	228	127
Tripura	120	168	119	119	119	118	174	148
Uttar Pradesh	95	137	121	133	118	116	145	117
Uttarakhand	124	179	120	158	100	108	173	108
West Bengal	100	124	133	124	126	131	135	90
<b>India</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>111</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, July 2011 - June 2012.  
MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

#### 4.18: Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

As on March 2016

Group	Individuals				Total (Including Others)		% Female to Total Individuals	
	Male		Female					
	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount
Rural	338514	5821239	171309	2361241	576170	10089413	33.60	28.86
Semi-Urban	297363	7998351	133258	3224047	470711	14772116	30.95	28.73
Urban	187365	9408886	84934	4523613	297716	21505758	31.19	32.47
Metropolitan	185211	15124033	90574	7891131	301519	49628024	32.84	34.29
<b>All India</b>	<b>1008453</b>	<b>38352509</b>	<b>480075</b>	<b>18000031</b>	<b>1646116</b>	<b>95995311</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>31.94</b>



Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Reserve Bank of India

Note : Number of Accounts are in Thousands. Amount is in ₹ Million

**4.19 : Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at various levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks**

As on March, 2016

Bank Group		Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total
R u r a l	State Bank of India & its associates	13%	13%	8%	12%
	Nationalised Banks	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Foreign Banks	14%	-	-	14%
	Regional Rural Banks	6%	11%	9%	8%
	Private Sector Banks	11%	18%	11%	12%
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	12%	14%	12%	12%
S e m i  U r b a n	State Bank of India & its associates	26%	23%	9%	21%
	Nationalised Banks	19%	26%	17%	22%
	Foreign Banks	13%	-	-	14%
	Regional Rural Banks	15%	28%	11%	19%
	Private Sector Banks	14%	36%	24%	17%
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	18%	26%	14%	20%
M e t r o p o l i t a  U r b a n / R u r a l	State Bank of India & its associates	38%	23%	11%	27%
	Nationalised Banks	27%	38%	17%	29%
	Foreign Banks	31%	48%	6%	31%
	Regional Rural Banks	19%	41%	17%	26%
	Private Sector Banks	20%	41%	16%	21%
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	25%	34%	15%	26%
A l l  I n d i a	State Bank of India & its associates	30%	21%	10%	23%
	Nationalised Banks	23%	30%	17%	24%
	Foreign Banks	31%	48%	6%	31%
	Regional Rural Banks	10%	18%	10%	13%
	Private Sector Banks	18%	36%	18%	20%
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	21%	27%	14%	22%

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Reserve Bank of India

#### 4.20 : Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Category

As on March 2016

State/UT	Total Employees				Females			
	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total
A & N Islands	244	170	53	467	77	55	9	141
Andhra Pradesh	27,657	16,219	7,561	51,437	5,707	3,960	1,616	11,283
Arunachal Pradesh	547	310	128	985	116	51	20	187
Assam	10,698	5,594	2,967	19,259	1,991	1,085	273	3,349
Bihar	20923	14651	6892	42466	3237	1907	364	5508
Chandigarh	5,002	1,889	743	7,634	1,536	656	129	2,321
Chhattisgarh	9750	5300	1953	17003	1670	1104	164	2938
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	286	95	40	421	50	12	4	66
Daman & Diu	242	84	40	366	27	7	5	39
Delhi	39,898	13,145	4,935	57,978	10,827	3,983	753	15,563
Goa	3207	1776	747	5730	1023	876	255	2154
Gujarat	41,677	18,687	8,991	69,355	5,789	4,286	1,080	11,155
Haryana	27080	10866	4867	42813	5785	2654	711	9150
Himachal Pradesh	4,925	3,401	1,987	10,313	829	548	414	1,791
Jammu & Kashmir	11747	6211	3647	21605	2438	1111	186	3735
Jharkhand	10,769	7,396	3,265	21,430	2,448	1,519	235	4,202
Karnataka	59605	27484	13432	100521	11420	10404	2798	24622
Kerala	31,375	20,498	7,063	58,936	12,542	10,124	2,575	25,241
Lakshadweep	52	21	13	86	7	11	3	21
Madhya Pradesh	27,189	14,399	7,166	48,754	4,927	3,143	453	8,523
Maharashtra	146385	39274	17957	203616	37928	13738	1994	53660
Manipur	761	338	112	1,211	178	78	11	267
Meghalaya	1172	785	475	2432	407	252	144	803
Mizoram	599	301	159	1,059	200	88	28	316
Nagaland	720	344	145	1209	185	71	32	288
Odisha	18,779	11,074	4,984	34,837	3,465	1,754	317	5,536
Puducherry	1132	655	227	2014	281	264	68	613
Punjab	30,431	14,577	7,427	52,435	5,871	4,122	1,277	11,270
Rajasthan	31251	14817	7809	53877	3984	2569	732	7285
Sikkim	567	231	125	923	132	59	26	217
Tamil Nadu	58986	32227	11105	102318	15051	13113	2552	30716
Telangana	28,964	12,894	6,697	48,555	5,948	3,529	1,263	10,740
Tripura	1784	893	367	3044	239	118	33	390
Uttar Pradesh	65,217	38,608	18,929	1,22,754	10,402	5,948	1,494	17,844
Uttarakhand	7335	4906	2546	14787	1517	987	282	2786
West Bengal	44,108	21,411	12,785	78,304	7,310	3,530	1,338	12,178
<b>India</b>	<b>7,71,064</b>	<b>3,61,531</b>	<b>1,68,339</b>	<b>13,00,934</b>	<b>1,65,544</b>	<b>97,716</b>	<b>23,638</b>	<b>2,86,898</b>

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India , Reserve Bank of India

#### 4.21 State-wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks By Broad Ownership Category

(As on March 2016)

(No. of Accounts in Thousand, Amount in Rs. Million)

State/UTs	Individual				Total	
	Male		Female		No. of Accounts	Amount
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount		
A & N Islands	363	13,048	159	7,716	556	32,322
Andhra Pradesh	46,675	9,09,526	25,819	4,97,331	82,486	21,02,375
Arunachal Pradesh	695	36,285	334	13,150	1,229	87,321
Assam	20,596	4,88,268	9,965	1,96,234	33,014	10,23,039
Bihar	53,706	12,52,920	25,838	3,99,832	87,938	24,30,732
Chandigarh	2,452	2,14,850	1,153	1,09,360	3,884	5,56,805
Chhattisgarh	20,846	4,25,134	6,494	1,90,001	30,014	10,46,117
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	470	11,601	151	4,337	683	30,804
Daman & Diu	335	18,958	129	7,377	497	37,280
Delhi	28,045	24,57,008	13,817	15,32,900	45,467	96,70,587
Goa	3,133	2,57,373	1,976	1,56,076	5,487	5,59,482
Gujarat	52,009	23,98,013	23,576	11,40,642	83,014	51,84,533
Haryana	27,196	11,46,216	13,164	5,99,541	43,254	25,26,024
Himachal Pradesh	7,019	3,29,243	3,603	1,60,009	11,558	6,63,499
Jammu & Kashmir	10,654	4,51,229	5,255	1,73,217	17,278	8,03,143
Jharkhand	20,651	7,11,818	8,122	2,44,933	35,900	15,96,224
Karnataka	61,164	26,40,038	34,006	14,47,749	1,03,589	69,60,635
Kerala	35,897	21,11,689	23,417	8,61,836	61,841	36,61,367
Lakshadweep	55	3,001	34	2,465	91	7,548
Madhya Pradesh	56,434	11,78,771	17,926	5,38,463	85,712	28,25,905
Maharashtra	1,02,815	63,75,462	48,769	29,87,499	1,71,562	218,17,690
Manipur	1,244	24,872	694	8,486	2,086	60,361
Meghalaya	1,141	56,125	810	34,107	2,332	1,81,683
Mizoram	364	18,650	230	9,860	1,090	59,132
Nagaland	733	39,512	338	12,122	1,179	77,284
Odisha	29,973	7,68,626	12,294	3,44,583	49,530	20,92,150
Puducherry	1,641	64,088	679	26,450	2,475	1,26,763
Punjab	31,908	15,70,115	15,912	7,45,146	52,571	29,01,780
Rajasthan	41,142	12,50,812	25,620	5,77,927	74,291	25,89,976
Sikkim	518	27,517	310	13,100	871	63,540
Tamil Nadu	77,453	27,15,003	36,847	11,93,935	1,21,045	60,00,348
Telangana	36,018	12,43,655	17,951	7,13,616	61,299	35,57,859
Tripura	3,043	87,750	1,950	35,500	5,248	1,73,252
Uttar Pradesh	1,43,571	37,68,745	61,323	15,10,560	2,27,980	74,22,742
Uttarakhand	10,468	4,23,569	4,802	1,78,417	16,488	9,65,176
West Bengal	78,022	28,63,021	36,605	13,25,559	1,22,583	60,99,837
<b>India</b>	<b>10,08,453</b>	<b>383,52,509</b>	<b>4,80,075</b>	<b>180,00,032</b>	<b>16,46,117</b>	<b>959,95,311</b>

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

#### 4.22 Establishments and employment in proprietary establishments by sex of the owner:2014

		Male	Female	Total	% Female
Rural	Establishment	9342670	2452819	<b>11834222</b>	20.73%
	Workers	16709863	3641531	<b>20437388</b>	17.82%
Urban	Establishment	707430	308948	<b>1019286</b>	30.31%
	Workers	1311080	411819	<b>1729873</b>	23.81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Establishment</b>	<b>10050100</b>	<b>2761767</b>	<b>12853508</b>	<b>21.49%</b>
	<b>Workers</b>	<b>18020943</b>	<b>4053350</b>	<b>22167261</b>	<b>18.29%</b>

#### 4.23: Establishments and employment in non-agricultural proprietary establishments by sex of the owner: 2014

		Male	Female	Total	% Female
Rural	Establishment	16149809	2790225	<b>19000169</b>	14.69%
	Workers	28679897	4623335	<b>33475585</b>	13.81%
Urban	Establishment	17876783	2498827	<b>20436846</b>	12.23%
	Workers	42435503	4771497	<b>47417860</b>	10.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Establishment</b>	<b>34026592</b>	<b>5289052</b>	<b>39437015</b>	<b>13.41%</b>
	<b>Workers</b>	<b>71115400</b>	<b>9394832</b>	<b>80893445</b>	<b>11.61%</b>

#### 4.24: Number of non-agricultural establishments and employment therein: 2014

	Type of Establishment	Male	Female	Total	% Female
Rural	Own Account Establishment	16297005	5362506	21659511	24.76%
	Establishments with hired worker	18322370	6856220	25178590	27.23%
	All Establishments	34619375	12218726	46838101	26.09%
Urban	Own Account Establishment	13901011	3706609	17607620	21.05%
	Establishments with hired worker	35741224	8224422	43965646	18.71%
	All Establishments	49642235	11931031	61573266	19.38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Own Account Establishment</b>	<b>30198016</b>	<b>9069115</b>	<b>39267131</b>	<b>23.10%</b>
	<b>Establishments with hired worker</b>	<b>54063594</b>	<b>15080642</b>	<b>69144236</b>	<b>21.81%</b>
	<b>All Establishments</b>	<b>84261610</b>	<b>24149757</b>	<b>108411367</b>	<b>22.28%</b>

Source: Sixth Economic Census (2014), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
 Figures in absolute Number

#### 4.25 Distribution of proprietary establishments by sex of owner: 2014

States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
A & N Islands	69	38	36%	36	5	12%	105	43	29%
Andhra Pradesh	63493	27001	30%	37306	9779	21%	100799	36780	27%
Arunachal Pradesh	30	54	64%	46	43	48%	76	97	56%
Assam	44142	24414	36%	15292	5427	26%	59434	29841	33%
Bihar	19153	2461	11%	7612	758	9%	26765	3219	11%
Chandigarh	25	0	0%	207	18	8%	232	18	7%
Chhattisgarh	13127	1340	9%	5531	749	12%	18658	2089	10%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	1	14%	40	3	7%	46	4	8%
Daman & Diu	5	0	0%	11	11	50%	16	11	41%
Delhi	80	8	9%	7384	1111	13%	7464	1119	13%
Goa	237	193	45%	334	131	28%	571	324	36%
Gujarat	13694	5298	28%	31520	11192	26%	45214	16490	27%
Haryana	7425	1681	18%	6183	763	11%	13608	2444	15%
Himachal Pradesh	6372	4786	43%	547	232	30%	6919	5018	42%
Jammu & Kashmir	30399	9659	24%	8912	3086	25%	39311	12745	24%
Jharkhand	9922	1151	10%	2484	428	15%	12406	1579	11%
Karnataka	24360	6909	22%	23219	5566	19%	47579	12475	21%
Kerala	6129	8799	59%	8024	6144	43%	14153	14943	51%
Lakshadweep	3	0	0%	7	5	42%	10	5	33%
Madhya Pradesh	26020	3109	11%	16455	3202	16%	42475	6311	13%
Maharashtra	28241	5971	17%	40017	7286	15%	68258	13257	16%
Manipur	7011	31074	82%	4264	14512	77%	11275	45586	80%
Meghalaya	1414	1646	54%	275	368	57%	1689	2014	54%
Mizoram	463	161	26%	939	756	45%	1402	917	39%
Nagaland	2374	1766	43%	272	353	56%	2646	2119	44%
Odisha	109417	17946	14%	13495	2183	14%	122912	20129	14%
Puducherry	74	12	14%	166	73	30%	240	85	26%
Punjab	4199	1581	27%	7311	1347	16%	11510	2928	20%
Rajasthan	60660	7118	10%	42795	7649	15%	103455	14767	12%
Sikkim	308	238	44%	106	54	34%	414	292	41%
Tamil Nadu	43215	8151	16%	61192	10035	14%	104407	18186	15%
Telangana	20070	4998	20%	7298	7185	49%	27368	12183	31%
Tripura	5512	881	14%	3933	262	6%	9445	1143	11%
Uttar Pradesh	120474	29573	20%	132686	17853	12%	253160	47426	16%
Uttarakhand	4249	1839	30%	2200	871	28%	6449	2710	29%
West Bengal	151237	48776	24%	95165	18045	16%	246402	66821	21%
<b>India</b>	<b>823609</b>	<b>258633</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>583264</b>	<b>137485</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>1406873</b>	<b>396118</b>	<b>22%</b>

Source: Sixth Economic Census (2014), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation



**4.26 : Total number of establishments under women entrepreneurship by nature of operation, Hired or no Hired Workers: 2014**

States/UTs	Nature of operation			Total	% perennial	Hired/No Hired Workers		% with Hired worker
	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual			Without Hired Workers	With Hired Worker	
A&N Islands	2092	347	74	2513	83%	2011	502	20%
Andhra Pradesh	766306	82316	1290	849912	90%	736146	113766	13%
Arunachal Pradesh	6032	241	140	6413	94%	4438	1975	31%
Assam	132924	14285	6949	154158	86%	130338	23820	15%
Bihar	141579	10465	1566	153610	92%	90115	63495	41%
Chandigarh	5460	256	67	5783	94%	4921	862	15%
Chhattisgarh	44829	32501	646	77976	57%	62328	15648	20%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1287	14	3	1304	99%	352	952	73%
Daman & Diu	694	95	16	805	86%	566	239	30%
Delhi	66544	2864	1026	70434	94%	50403	20031	28%
Goa	14573	1614	469	16656	87%	13539	3117	19%
Gujarat	433199	88087	7337	528623	82%	403569	125054	24%
Haryana	101907	17538	5079	124524	82%	113224	11300	9%
Himachal Pradesh	36956	8800	3417	49173	75%	45229	3944	8%
Jammu & Kashmir	23264	7030	998	31292	74%	23012	8280	26%
Jharkhand	51075	3319	338	54732	93%	19827	34905	64%
Karnataka	498295	40993	6518	545806	91%	492506	53300	10%
Kerala	825386	54589	33942	913917	90%	863797	50120	5%
Lakshadweep	346	90	24	460	75%	329	131	28%
Madhya Pradesh	201458	19654	2293	223405	90%	155898	67507	30%
Maharashtra	613038	44616	6646	664300	92%	580337	83963	13%
Manipur	81106	5657	1523	88286	92%	84550	3736	4%
Meghalaya	27525	1233	772	29530	93%	21540	7990	27%
Mizoram	15264	259	305	15828	96%	12808	3020	19%
Nagaland	9636	3054	967	13657	71%	11840	1817	13%
Odisha	166525	65829	17246	249600	67%	223875	25725	10%
Puducherry	9736	302	131	10169	96%	8192	1977	19%
Punjab	101598	6944	2379	110921	92%	83916	27005	24%
Rajasthan	214987	29224	3781	247992	87%	193234	54758	22%
Sikkim	5071	211	22	5304	96%	4383	921	17%
Tamil Nadu	1026273	45422	15914	1087609	94%	793646	293963	27%
Telangana	328637	27643	206	356486	92%	292512	63974	18%
Tripura	13586	714	206	14506	94%	13168	1338	9%
Uttar Pradesh	432631	42374	7374	482379	90%	371730	110649	23%
Uttarakhand	27597	2865	957	31419	88%	26828	4591	15%
West Bengal	738603	64990	27744	831337	89%	762247	69090	8%
<b>India</b>	<b>7166019</b>	<b>726435</b>	<b>158365</b>	<b>8050819</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>6697354</b>	<b>1353465</b>	<b>17%</b>

Source: Sixth Economic Census (2014), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.27 : Number of Establishments under women entrepreneur by Major Source of Finance: 2014

States/UTs	Self-finance	Financial Assistance from Govt	Borrowing from financial institutions	Borrowing from Non-institutions/ Money Lenders	Loan from Self Help Group	Donations/ Transfers from other agencies	Total
A & N Islands	2110	60	199	5	4	135	2513
Andhra Pradesh	663439	20470	8562	8573	36434	112434	849912
Arunachal Pradesh	5229	262	45	28	24	825	6413
Assam	139193	3438	1887	1250	1146	7244	154158
Bihar	77584	7307	1946	1736	520	64517	153610
Chandigarh	5621	117	26	3	1	15	5783
Chhattisgarh	58761	4365	680	267	135	13768	77976
D & N Haveli	490	10	38	2	2	762	1304
Daman & Diu	673	14	15	0	1	102	805
Delhi	59542	1148	322	239	111	9072	70434
Goa	14939	503	670	25	118	401	16656
Gujarat	339799	62511	6464	782	676	118391	528623
Haryana	116069	1495	577	433	117	5833	124524
Himachal Pradesh	44084	1242	1351	38	131	2327	49173
Jammu & Kashmir	23527	1676	638	933	45	4473	31292
Jharkhand	24408	4577	549	165	264	24769	54732
Karnataka	464768	17513	7363	2956	8994	44212	545806
Kerala	864223	9939	13471	2780	6897	16607	913917
Lakshadweep	360	15	4	1	4	76	460
Madhya Pradesh	145051	14855	2311	1003	848	59337	223405
Maharashtra	551300	19440	10940	2997	3752	75871	664300
Manipur	83621	345	802	673	90	2755	88286
Meghalaya	27279	661	223	114	47	1206	29530
Mizoram	14075	562	132	12	15	1032	15828
Nagaland	12837	107	53	65	25	570	13657
Odisha	188460	12810	3560	2058	2890	39822	249600
Puducherry	8200	192	182	598	100	897	10169
Punjab	94246	1808	577	299	94	13897	110921
Rajasthan	182371	7912	2599	1325	387	53398	247992
Sikkim	4720	236	123	7	3	215	5304
Tamil Nadu	881274	26046	4868	4766	4558	166097	1087609
Telangana	286081	7879	4239	2418	6544	49325	356486
Tripura	12853	458	226	122	46	801	14506
Uttar Pradesh	365439	14561	2565	2327	983	96504	482379
Uttarakhand	27193	1046	582	71	122	2405	31419
West Bengal	575628	25398	8000	28454	4532	189325	831337
<b>India</b>	<b>6365447</b>	<b>270978</b>	<b>86789</b>	<b>67525</b>	<b>80660</b>	<b>1179420</b>	<b>8050819</b>

Source: Sixth Economic Census (2014), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

4.28 : Broad Activity wise distribution of proprietary establishments by sex of the owner: 2014

S. No.	Broad activity code	Sex of Owner			No. of employees under ownership of			% employees under Female owner	
		Male	Female	Total	% Female Owners	Male Owners	Female Owners		Total Owners
1	Activities relating to agriculture other than crop production & plantation	557244	52310	611375	9%	1131472	102828	1239717	8%
2	Livestock	8607401	2546345	11191189	23%	15201517	3679536	18962765	19%
3	Forestry and Logging	442221	124475	568018	22%	920902	209192	1133376	18%
4	Fishing and aqua culture	443234	38637	482926	8%	767052	61794	831403	7%
<b>Subtotal : Agricultural Activities</b>		<b>10050100</b>	<b>2761767</b>	<b>12853508</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18020943</b>	<b>4053350</b>	<b>22167261</b>	<b>18%</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	10050100	2761767	12853508	21%	287645	29792	319425	9%
6	Manufacturing	7345863	2399463	9774315	25%	20377605	3948294	24427323	16%
7	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27715	3323	31230	11%	111064	19317	131797	15%
8	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	118788	10144	129385	8%	238476	19889	259662	8%
9	Construction	884478	47025	933616	5%	1914320	97694	2017819	5%
10	Whole sale trade, retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	900100	30237	932474	3%	2157375	75444	2239864	3%
11	Whole sale trade ( not covered in item-10 above )	807033	48648	858225	6%	1975778	106444	2090942	5%
12	Retail trade ( not covered in item-10 above )	13619370	1432202	15091913	9%	22781161	2197914	25072276	9%
13	Transportation and storage	2696511	124707	2828104	4%	3968963	214037	4198057	5%
14	Accommodation and Food service activities	1974088	223095	2204816	10%	4697298	466884	5188971	9%
15	Information & communication	252666	19853	273734	7%	765787	58630	829983	7%
16	Financial and insurance activities	304102	76271	382474	20%	674988	184822	869232	21%
17	Real estate activities	304102	76271	382474	20%	553935	59697	616058	10%
18	Professional, scientific & technical activities	439953	30681	472287	6%	1007593	75058	1088270	7%
19	Administrative and support service activities	587370	45264	634614	7%	1361802	115946	1484513	8%
20	Education	510166	217474	735402	30%	2490014	738854	3283095	23%
21	Human health & social work activities	594382	75395	673131	11%	1551946	222085	1789320	12%
22	Arts entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	139039	18552	158433	12%	332134	41891	376614	11%
23	Other service activities not else where classified	2390786	432835	2833424	15%	3867516	722140	4610224	16%
<b>Subtotal : Non -Agricultural Activities</b>		<b>34026592</b>	<b>5289052</b>	<b>39437015</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>71115400</b>	<b>9394832</b>	<b>80893445</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>44076692</b>	<b>8050819</b>	<b>52290523</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>89136343</b>	<b>13448182</b>	<b>103060706</b>	<b>13%</b>

Source: Sixth Economic Census (2014), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
Total includes others also.

## Chapter 5

# PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING





## Participation in Decision Making

The level of participation of women in decision-making is one of the principal indicator to measure their empowerment. This chapter focuses on following parameters:

- 5.1. Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers
- 5.2. Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Elections
- 5.3. Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections
- 5.4. Women Voters Turnout for General Election – 2014
- 5.5. Women participation in 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha
- 5.6. Participation of women in State Assemblies
- 5.7. Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts
- 5.8. Women in All India and Central Group A Services
- 5.9. Women intake in various all India central Group B & C services
- 5.10. Women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Over the years since election for the second Lok Sabha (for first Lok Sabha Sex-wise break up of contesting candidates is not available) number of women contesting the election has increased steadily from 45 to 668 in the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha election held in 2014. However, percentage of winning women candidates has declined from 60% to 9.3% during this period (Table 5.3).

The participation of women electors in the General elections (Lok Sabha) has increased over the years, from 46.63% in election for third Lok Sabha in 1962 against male participation of 62% to 66% (women) and 67% (men) in the election for 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha (Table 5.2).

In the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 12% of the total members are women (64 out of 534). Out of the 318 first time elected members of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 43 are women (14%) (Table 5.5). As in 2017, women ministers constituted 12% in Central Council of Ministers (9 out of 75). Percentage of Women ministers has remained in the range of 2.6% (in 1996) to 17.8 % (in 2015) (Table 5.1).

In the election for 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, the turnout of women voters is more or less equal as turnout of male voters with only few percentage point difference. Highest difference of 5% in male-female voters turnout was recorded in Madhya Pradesh. Some of the States/UT have even recorded slightly higher turnout of women voters compared to men voters (Table 5.4).

Representation of women in State Assemblies is still less. Analysis from the available data shows that in elections held during 2013 to 2017 for various State Legislative Assemblies, percentage of women representation is only as high as 14% (in Bihar, Haryana & Rajasthan). On an average at all India level, in 2017, 9% of the State Assembly members and 5% of the State Council members were women (Table 5.6).

In Judicial system also, the women participation as judges is very marginal. In 2017, only 1 (out of 25) women judge is there in Supreme Court. In all the High Courts of the country, only 11% (74 females against 613 males) judges are females. The highest number of women judges are in the High Court of

Bombay & Madras (11) followed by Delhi (10). Sikkim has the highest percentage share of female judges among its High Court Judges (33%, one female and two male judges).

In 2016, at all India level 46% of the elected representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions were women. The share of women elected members in Panchayati Raj institutions is highest in Jharkhand (59%) followed by Rajasthan (58%) and Uttarakhand (58%) and lowest in Daman & Diu (29%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (33%), Goa (33%), Gujarat (33%) and Tamil Nadu (33%) (Table 5.9).

So far as participation of women in all India and Central Group A services is concerned, 30% of officers are women in Indian Economic Service (2014), compared to 24% in Indian Statistical Service (2016), 17% in Indian Administrative Service (2016), 9%(2016) in Indian Police Service, 8% in Indian Foreign Service (2014) and 4% in Indian Forest Service (2016) (Table 5.8).

### 5.1 : Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers

Year	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers			% Women in Central Council of Ministers
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Deputy Minister	
1985	15	25	0	1	3	0	10.0%
1990	17	17	5	0	1	1	5.1%
1995	12	37	3	1	4	1	11.5%
1996	18	21	0	0	1	0	2.6%
1997	20	24	0	0	5	0	11.4%
1998	21	21	0	1	3	0	9.5%
2002	32	41	0	2	6	0	11.0%
2004	29	39	0	1	6	0	10.3%
2003	30	48	0	1	5	0	7.7%
2009	40	38	0	3	4	0	9.0%
2011	32	44	0	2	6	0	10.5%
2012	31	43	0	2	6	0	10.8%
2013	31	47	0	3	9	0	15.4%
2014	23	22	0	6	1	0	15.6%
2015	23	22	0	6	2	0	17.8%
2016	26	49	0	5	4	0	12.0%
2017	27	48	0	6	3	0	12.0%

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

\*Including Ministers of State with independent charge



## 5.2 : Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Elections

General Election	Year	Total number of electors			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		(Figures in Millions)			Female	Male	Total
		Female	Male	Total			
First	1952	-	-	173.2	-	-	61.2 <sup>a</sup>
Second	1957	-	-	193.7	-	-	62.2 <sup>a</sup>
Third	1962	102.4	113.9	216.4	46.6	62.0	55.4
Fourth	1967	119.4	129.6	249.0	55.5	66.7	61.3
Fifth	1971	130.6	143.6	274.2	-	-	55.3
Sixth	1977	154.2	167.0	321.2	54.9	65.6	60.5
Seventh	1980	170.3	185.2	355.6	51.2	62.2	56.9
Eighth	1984	192.3	208.0	400.3	59.2	68.4	63.6
Ninth	1989	236.9	262.0	498.9	57.3	66.1	62.0
Tenth	1991	234.5	261.8	498.4	51.4	61.6	56.7
Eleventh	1996	282.8	309.8	592.6	53.4	62.1	57.9
Twelfth	1998	289.2	316.7	605.9	57.9	65.7	62.0
Thirteenth	1999	295.7	323.8	619.5	55.6	63.9	59.9
Forteenth	2004	322.0	349.5	671.5	53.6	62.2	58.1
Fifteenth	2009	342.2	374.7	716.9	55.8	60.3	58.1
Sixteenth	2014	397.0	437.0	834.1	65.6	67.1	66.4

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Notes: 1. Sex-wise break up of electors is not available for the first, second and fifth General Elections.

a: Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

### 5.3 : Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections

Lok Sabha Election	Year	Tenure	Number of seats available for election	Total number contesting	Average number of contestants per seat	Female			Male		
						Total number contesting	Elected	Percentage winning	Total number contesting	Elected	Percentage winning
First	1952	April 1952- April 1957	489	1874	3.8	Sex-wise break up of candidates are not available					
Second	1957	April 1957- March 1962	494	1518	3.1	45	27	60.0	1473	467	31.7
Third	1962	Apr 1962- Mar 1967	494	1985	4.0	70	35	50	1915	459	24
Fourth	1967	04/03/1967- 27/12/1970	520	2369	4.6	67	30	44.8	2302	490	21.3
Fifth	1971	15/03/1971- 18/01/1977	520	2784	5.4	86	21	24.4	2698	499	18.5
Sixth	1977	Mar 1977- Aug 1979	542	2439	4.5	70	19	27.1	2369	523	22.1
Seventh	1980	18/01/1980- 31/12/1984	542	4620	8.5	142	28	19.7	4478	514	11.5
Eighth	1984	31/12/1984- 27/11/1989	542	5574	10.3	164	42	25.6	5406	500	9.2
Ninth	1989	19/12/1989 - 9/7/1991	529	6160	11.6	198	27	13.6	5962	502	8.4
Tenth	1991	20/06/1991- 10/05/1996	521	8699	16.7	325	37	11.4	8374	484	5.8
Eleventh	1996	15/05/1996- 04/12/1997	543	13952	25.7	599	40	6.7	13353	503	3.8
Twelfth	1998	10/03/1998- 26/04/1999	543	4750	8.7	274	43	15.7	4476	500	11.2
Thirteenth	1999	10/10/1999- 06/02/2004	543	5155	9.5	296	52	17.6	4859	494	10.2
Fourteenth	2004	17/05/2004- 18/05/2009	543	5435	10.0	355	45	12.7	5080	498	9.8
Fifteenth	2009	18/05/2009- 18/05/2014	543	8070	14.9	556	59	10.6	7514	484	6.4
Sixteenth	2014	May, 2014 onwards	543	8251	15.2	668	62	9.3	7583	481	6.3

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi & Lok Sabha Secretariat

Notes: Total number of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed, if any.

As on December, 2017 Total Elected Female Members are 64.

#### 5.4 : Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2014

(Figures for electors & voters in thousands)

State/UT's	Women Electors	Women Voters	%Women Turnout	Total Electors	Total Voters	%Total Turnout
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	127	89	70%	269	190	71%
Andhra Pradesh	32268	24006	74%	64939	48359	74%
Arunachal Pradesh	380	308	81%	759	597	79%
Assam	9098	7209	79%	18885	15086	80%
Bihar	29669	17106	58%	63762	35885	56%
Chandigarh	282	208	74%	615	453	74%
Chhattisgarh	8707	5935	68%	17623	12256	70%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90	77	86%	197	165	84%
Daman & Diu	55	45	82%	112	87	78%
Goa	532	421	79%	1061	817	77%
Gujarat	19374	11565	60%	40603	25824	64%
Haryana	7381	5144	70%	16098	11495	71%
Himachal Pradesh	2336	1529	65%	4810	3099	64%
Jammu & Kashmir	3400	1639	48%	7202	3567	50%
Jharkhand	9642	6122	64%	20327	12983	64%
Karnataka	22626	14873	66%	46212	31039	67%
Kerala	12592	9298	74%	24327	17976	74%
Lakshadweep	24	22	88%	50	43	87%
Madhya Pradesh	22808	12905	57%	48118	29640	62%
Maharashtra	37974	22004	58%	80717	48719	60%
Manipur	903	727	81%	1774	1413	80%
Meghalaya	790	553	70%	1567	1078	69%
Mizoram	356	217	61%	702	433	62%
Nagaland	582	510	87%	1183	1039	88%
Delhi	5660	3618	64%	12711	8272	65%
Odisha	14002	10500	75%	29196	21532	74%
Puducherry	469	389	83%	901	740	82%
Punjab	9281	6583	71%	19608	13845	71%
Rajasthan	20331	12482	61%	42969	27110	63%
Sikkim	180	151	84%	371	309	83%
Tamil Nadu	27543	20370	74%	55115	40620	74%
Tripura	1171	988	84%	2389	2024	85%
Uttar Pradesh	62894	36113	57%	138966	81092	58%
Uttarakhand	3379	2123	63%	7130	4392	62%
West Bengal	30144	24736	82%	62833	51623	82%

Source: Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2014 (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha).

### 5.5 : Women participation in 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha

Name of the State/UTs	Women MPs	Total Seats	% Women	First Time Elected		
				Women	Total	% Women
Andhra Pradesh	2	25	8%	2	18	11%
Assam	2	14	14%	1	8	13%
Bihar	3	40	8%	1	17	6%
Chandigarh	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Chhatisgarh	1	11	9%	0	6	0%
Delhi	1	7	14%	1	7	14%
Goa	0	2	0%	0	1	0%
Gujarat	5	26	19%	3	15	20%
Haryana	0	10	0%	0	7	0%
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	0%	0	1	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	0	6	0%	0	4	0%
Jharkhand	0	14	0%	0	6	0%
Karnataka	1	28	4%	1	11	9%
Kerala	1	20	5%	1	4	25%
Lakshadweep	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Madhya Pradesh	5	29	17%	2	14	14%
Maharashtra	6	48	13%	4	30	13%
Meghalaya	0	2	0%	0	1	0%
Nagaland	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Odisha	3	21	14%	3	12	25%
Puducherry	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Punjab	1	13	8%	0	6	0%
Rajasthan	1	25	4%	1	18	6%
Tamil Nadu	4	39	10%	4	35	11%
Telangana	1	17	6%	1	11	9%
Tripura	0	2	0%	0	2	0%
Uttar Pradesh	13	80	16%	9	55	16%
Uttarakhand	1	5	20%	0	3	0%
West Bengal	12	42	29%	8	22	36%
<b>All India</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>14%</b>

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat  
As on 21st December 2017

### 5.6 : Participation of women in State Assemblies

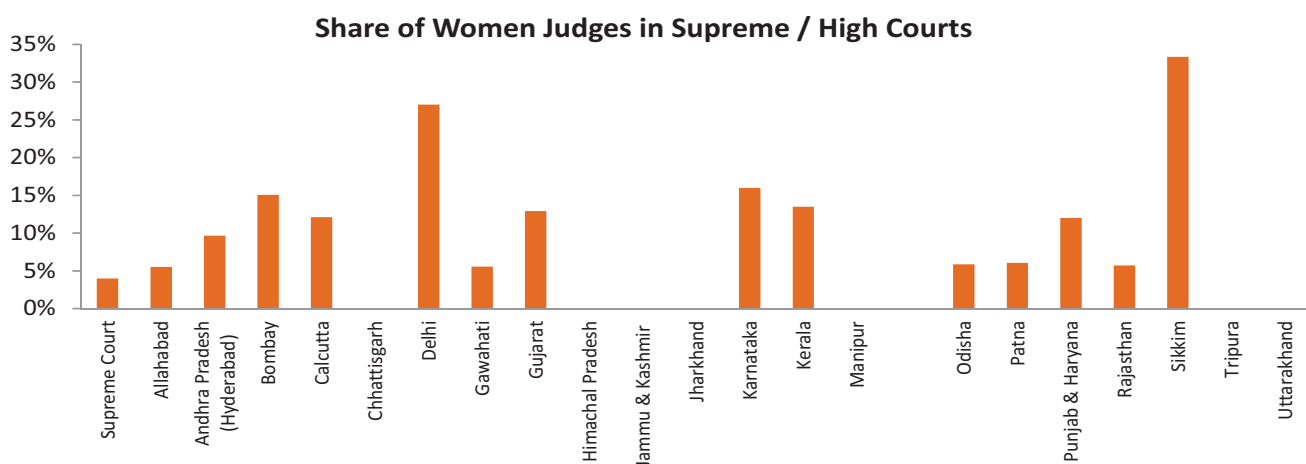
State	Assembly					Council			
	Year of Constitution of the State/Assembly	Year of Assembly election	Male	Female	% Women	Male	Female	% Women	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1955	2014	156	20	11%	53	5	9%	58
Arunachal Pradesh	1978	2014	58	2	3%				
Assam	1937/1951	2016	118	8	6%				
Bihar	1937/1951	2015	209	34	14%		68		75
Chhattisgarh	2000/2003	2013	80	10	11%				
Delhi	1992/1993	2015	64	6	9%				
Goa	1987/1967	2017	38	2	5%				
Gujarat	1960/1962	2017	160	13	8%				
Haryana	1966/1967	2014	77	13	14%				
Himachal Pradesh	1971/1951	2017	65	4	6%				
Jammu and Kashmir ^	1934/1962	2014	85	2	2%	32	2	6%	36
Jharkhand	2000/2005	2014	69	8	10%				
Karnataka	1956/1957	2013	218	6	3%	71	3	4%	75
Kerala	1957	2016	132	8	6%				
Madhya Pradesh	1957	2013	200	30	13%				
Maharashtra	1960/1962	2014	268	20	7%	74	4	5%	78
Manipur	1972/1967	2017	58	2	3%				
Meghalaya	1972	2013	56	4	7%				
Mizoram	1987/1972	2013	40	0	0%				
Nagaland	1963/1964	2013	60	0	0%				
Odisha	1937	2014	136	11	7%				
Punjab	1937	2017	111	6	5%				
Puducherry	1963	2016	30	0	0%				
Rajasthan	1956	2013	172	28	14%				
Sikkim	1975	2014	29	3	9%				
Tamil Nadu	1937	2016	218	16	7%				
Telangana	2014	2014	111	9	8%	35	1	3%	40
Tripura	1972	2013	55	5	8%				
Uttar Pradesh	1937	2017	361	42	10%	94	4	4%	100
Uttarakhand	2000	2017	66	4	6%				
West Bengal	1937	2016	255	39	13%				
<b>Total</b>			<b>3759</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>462</b>

Source : State Assemblies/ councils websites as on 06.12.2017; Newspaper reports for Himachal Pradesh & Gujarat 2017 elections

^ 6 Year Term

### 5.7 : Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts

Name of the Court	Approved Judge Strength	Permanent	Additional	Female	Male	% Female
<b>Supreme Court</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>High Courts</b>						
Allahabad	160	76	84	6	103	6%
Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	61	46	15	3	28	10%
Bombay	94	71	23	11	62	15%
Calcutta	72	54	18	4	29	12%
Chhattisgarh	22	17	5	0	12	0%
Delhi	60	45	15	10	27	27%
Gawahati	24	18	6	1	17	6%
Gujarat	52	39	13	4	27	13%
Himachal Pradesh	13	10	3	0	8	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	17	13	4	0	11	0%
Jharkhand	25	19	6	0	14	0%
Karnataka	62	47	15	4	21	16%
Kerala	47	35	12	5	32	14%
Madhya Pradesh	53	40	13	3	31	9%
Madras	75	56	19	11	49	18%
Manipur	5	4	1	0	2	0%
Meghalaya	4	3	1	0	2	0%
Odisha	27	20	7	1	16	6%
Patna	53	40	13	2	31	6%
Punjab & Haryana	85	64	21	6	44	12%
Rajasthan	50	38	12	2	33	6%
Sikkim	3	3	0	1	2	33%
Tripura	4	4	0	0	2	0%
Uttarakhand	11	9	2	0	10	0%



Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice As on 01.12.2017

Note: Female/Male figures based on total no. of judges

### 5.8 : Women in All India and Central Group A Services

Service	Year	Total			% Female
		Female	Male	Total	
Indian Administrative Service	2016	838	4088	4926	17%
Indian Economic Service	2014	139	320	459	30%
Indian Foreign Service	2014	207	2346	2553	8%
Indian Forest Service	2016	111	2480	2591	4%
Indian Police Service	2016	349	3429	3778	9%
Indian Postal Service	2016	-	-	561	-
Indian Revenue Service	2014	-	-	5872	-
Indian Statistical Service	2016	173	556	729	24%
Indian Trade Service	2014	-	-	191	-
Indian Legal Services	2016	-	-	153	-
Indian Metrological Services	2016	-	-	461	-

**Source :** (1) Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(2) Indian Economics Services Website

(3) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Impelementation

(4) Department of Posts Website

(5) D/o Law & Justice/ Indian Legal Services Website

(6) Indian Metrological Servies Website

- Data Not Available

### 5.9 : Women intake in Various All India Central Group B & C Services

Name of Service	2015				2016			
	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
SI in Delhi Police, CAPFs and ASI in CISF Examination	242	2656	2898	8%	489	4293	4782	10%
Combined Graduate Level Examination	993	7520	8513	12%	1188	9473	10661	11%
Stenographer Grade 'C' and 'D' Examination	722	1693	2341	31%	NA	NA	NA	-
Junior Hindi Translator, Junior Translator, Senior Hindi Translator and Hindi Pradhyapak Examination	NA	NA	NA	-	96	238	334	29%
Constable (GD) in CAPFs, NIA & SSF and Rifleman(GD) in Assam Rifles Examination	5333	51952	57285	9%	NA	NA	NA	-
Combined Higher Secondary (10+2) Level Examination	1104	8090	9194	12%	NA	NA	NA	-
Junior Engineer (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Quantity Surveying and Contract) Examination	57	1515	1572	4%	NA	NA	NA	-

Source : Staff Selection Commission

NA: Not Available.



### 5.10 Women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

States/UT's	No of Panchayats *			Elected Representatives #		
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women (%)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	9	70	NA	NA	-
Andhra Pradesh	13	660	12920	156049	78025	50
Arunachal Pradesh	20	177	1835	9356	3094	33
Assam	21	191	2199	26844	13422	50
Bihar	38	534	8378	136325	70400	52
Chandigarh	1	1	12	NA	NA	-
Chhattisgarh	27	146	10996	158776	87549	55
Dadar Nagar Haveli	1	N.A.	20	136	47	35
Daman & Diu	2	N.A.	15	97	28	29
Goa	2	N.A.	192	1559	514	33
Gujarat	33	248	14263	132726	43670	33
Haryana	21	126	6204	68152	24876	37
Himachal Pradesh	12	78	3226	27832	13947	50
Jammu and Kashmir	22	319	4204	33282	11169	34
Jharkhand	24	263	4398	51327	30373	59
Karnataka	30	176	6024	95307	50892	53
Kerala	14	152	941	19089	9897	52
Lakshadweep	1	N.A.	10	NA	NA	-
Madhya Pradesh	51	313	22825	396819	198409	50
Maharashtra	34	351	27887	203203	101466	50
Manipur	4	N.A.	161	1784	868	49
Odisha	30	314	6806	100791	49697	49
Puducherry	N.A.	10	98	NA	NA	-
Punjab	22	147	13016	97180	33609	35
Rajasthan	33	295	9891	121008	70531	58
Sikkim	4	N.A.	185	1099	549	50
Tamil Nadu	31	385	12524	119399	39975	33
Telangana	9	438	8685	103468	46702	45
Tripura	8	35	591	10939	3930	36
Uttar Pradesh	75	821	59019	718667	297235	41
Uttarakhand	13	95	7955	61451	35537	58
West Bengal	22	342	3341	59296	29579	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>6626</b>	<b>248891</b>	<b>2911961</b>	<b>1345990</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

\* as on December 2017

# as on November 2016

Chapter 6

# SOCIAL OBSTACLES IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT





## Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

The Constitution of India in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles, not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to strive and adopt measures in favour of women. Accordingly, Government of India has various laws, policies, plans and programmes aimed at women's empowerment. However, wide gaps between in various forms of development measures exist in reality in India. This has been analysed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the "Platform for Action, Five Years After – An Assessment".

The physical/ economic/ social conditions hinder the development and empowerment. Crime against women is a major concern as the empowerment of women gets jeopardized due to that. In India, NCRB compiles status of all crimes getting recorded in the system under various crime heads. This Chapter includes time series analysis as well as State-wise occurrence rate of various crimes against women, including the status of disposal of cases of crime against women by Police as well by Courts of Law, suicide victims, etc.

The condition of 'Disability' also demands special attention and measures, so that people can overcome the obstacles due to that and progress.

In this chapter, statistics on various such issues have been compiled and as per the details below.

- 6.1.** *Trend in major Crime Committed Against Women*
- 6.2.** *Disposal of cases of Crime Committed Against Women by Police during 2016*
- 6.3.** *Disposal of cases of Crimes Committed Against Women by Courts during 2016*
- 6.4.** *Rate of Incidence (per lakh) of Various Crimes Committed against Women during 2016*
- 6.5.** *Rape Victims (by age group) during 2016*
- 6.6.** *Trend in Incidence of Suicides per One Lakh Population*
- 6.7.** *Percentage distribution of Sex-wise Profile of Suicide Victims by various Parameters during 2015*
- 6.8.** *Distribution of Suicides by Causes during 2015*
- 6.9.** *Percentage of Disabled Persons by Sex and Area- Census 2011*
- 6.10.** *Age-group wise percentage distribution of Disabled persons*
- 6.11.** *Percentage of Disabled by type of Disability in India - Census 2011*
- 6.12.** *Percentage of Disabled persons to Total population*
- 6.13.** *Percentage of females by type of Disability among disabled females- Census 2011*

Violence or crime against women can be domestic as well as public, physical, emotional or mental. Fear of violence in their mind may directly or indirectly deter their participation in various social and economic activities. In 2016, 7% of the total crimes reported are the crimes categorised as 'crime against women'. Among the crime against women 'Cruelty by Husband and relatives' has the highest share (33%) followed by 'Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (25%) (Table 6.1). 67% of the cases of crime against women were disposed of by the police during 2016 (Table 6.2). So far as conviction rate is concerned, it is very low (1.7% ) and ranges between 1% to 3.7% for various type of crimes (Table 6.3).

During 2016 among the State / UTs, the highest share of crime against women is in Uttar Pradesh (15% of all India crime) followed by West Bengal (10% of all India crime). 7 % of the total crimes were against women. Tripura recorded highest i.e. 25% of the total crime against women whereas Kerala & Tamil Nadu (1%) recorded lowest (Table 6.4).

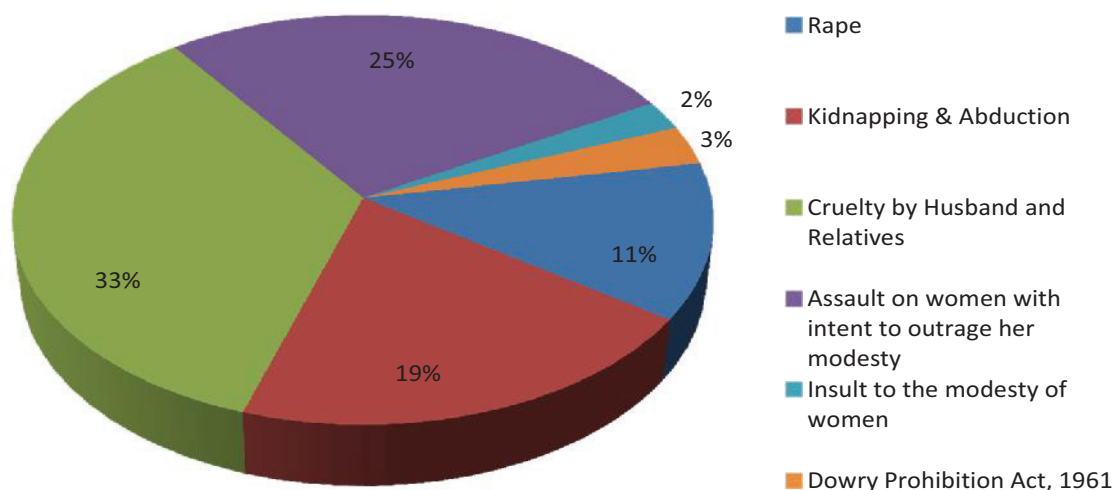
During 2016, the highest number of rape victims were reported from the age group 18-30 years (42%). Rape victims in the age group 0-6 years constitute 1% of total rape victims. The highest percentage of rape cases is reported from Madhya Pradesh (13%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12%). Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for 36% of total rape cases reported in the Country in 2016 (Table 6.5)

Disability acts as an added disadvantage to women who are disabled. According to Census 2011, 2.4% of the total male population and 2.01% of female population are disabled. Census 2011 reported that, among female disabled persons, the major types of disability are disability in seeing (20.2%) and disability in hearing (20.2%) while for male disabled persons, the highest number of them are having disability in movement (22.5%) (Table 6.9).

### 6.1 : Trend in Major Crimes Committed Against Women

Crime Head	2014	2015	2016	% Share in 2016	% Increase in last 1 year
Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	36735	34651	38947	11%	12%
Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363 to 373 IPC)	57311	59277	64519	19%	9%
Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)	122877	113403	110378	33%	-3%
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec.354 IPC)	82235	82422	84746	25%	3%
Insult to the modesty of women (Sec.509 IPC)	9735	8685	7305	2%	-16%
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9894	9683	3%	-2%
Total Crime Against Women	337922	327394	338954	100%	4%
<b>*Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC + SLL</b>	<b>4571663</b>	<b>4710676</b>	<b>4831515</b>		<b>3%</b>
<b>% Crime Against Women to Total Crime</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>		

Share of Crimes against Women in 2016



Source: Crime in India 2016, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

IPC : Indian Penal Code & SLL : Special and Local Laws

\* Total includes crimes under other crime heads also, therefore total may not tally.

## 6.2 : Disposal of cases of Crime Committed Against Women by Police During 2016

Crime Head	Cases Reported during the year	Total Cases for investigation @	Cases in which charge-sheets were submitted	Total cases Disposed off by police	% Disposed of total cases for Investigation
Rape	38947	55071	33628	38387	70%
Attempt to commit Rape	5729	7532	4290	5490	73%
Kidnapping & Abduction of Women *	64519	103468	29084	62294	60%
Dowry Deaths	7621	11841	7067	7967	67%
Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	84746	114922	71638	82123	71%
Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	11927	6336	7448	62%
Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	110378	162185	91810	110240	68%
Abetment of Suicides of Women	4466	6694	3872	4199	63%
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9683	15773	8455	10216	65%
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	38	79	54	58	73%
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	437	563	403	422	75%
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)	2214	3280	1921	1965	60%
<b>Total Crimes against Women #</b>	<b>338954</b>	<b>497482</b>	<b>260304</b>	<b>333266</b>	<b>67%</b>

Source: Crime in India 2016, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

@ Pending Cases of last years are included

\* Includes cases of importation of girls from Foreign countries (Section 366B IPC)

# Includes other crimes, therefore total varies.

### 6.3 : Disposal of cases of Crimes Committed Against Women by Courts During 2016

Crime Head	Cases Sent for Trial during the Year	Total no. Of Cases for Trial during the Year @	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted or Discharged	% cases convicted of total no. of cases for trial
Rape	33628	152165	4739	13813	3.1%
Attempt to Commit Rape	4290	10170	215	878	2.1%
Kidnapping & Abduction of Women *	29084	139931	2512	9208	1.8%
Dowry Deaths	7067	44123	1325	3026	3.0%
Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	71638	323042	7001	25114	2.2%
Insult to the Modesty of Women	6336	36767	735	2894	2.0%
Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	91810	569685	5433	39248	1.0%
Abetment of Suicides of Women	3872	13823	212	1311	1.5%
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	8455	38122	494	2739	1.3%
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	54	759	22	37	2.9%
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	403	1202	23	46	1.9%
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)	1921	8895	329	525	3.7%
<b>Total Crimes against Women #</b>	<b>260304</b>	<b>1342060</b>	<b>23094</b>	<b>98994</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Source: Crime in India 2016, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

@ Pending Cases of Last Years included

\* Includes cases of importation of girls from Foreign countries (Section 366B IPC)

# Includes other crimes, therefore total varies.



6.4 : State-wise Rate of Incidence (per lakh women) of Various Crimes Committed against Women during 2016

State/ Union Territory	Rates of Incidence of Crimes								Incidence of Crimes		% of All India Crime against Women	% of Crime against women to Total Crime within State
	Rape & Abduction	Kidnapping	Dowry deaths	Cruelty by husband & Relatives	Assult with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to modesty	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total crimes against women	Total crimes against women	Total cognizable crimes		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.2	7.8	0.0	2.6	17.1	0.7	0.0	40.1	108	2491	0%	4%
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	2.4	0.7	25.1	18.7	7.1	2.3	63.5	16362	129389	5%	13%
Arunachal Pradesh	14.7	13.5	0.2	7.9	17.4	1.6	0.0	58.7	367	2700	0%	14%
Assam	11.2	33.6	1.0	58.7	21.3	0.2	1.5	131.3	20869	107014	6%	20%
Bihar	2.0	10.9	2.0	7.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	26.6	13400	189696	4%	7%
Chandigarh	9.3	15.3	0.5	16.7	10.4	1.8	0.1	56.7	414	4256	0%	10%
Chhattisgarh	12.6	11.2	0.6	4.8	13.7	0.8	0.1	45.9	5947	84192	2%	7%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.2	2.5	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	14.4	28	256	0%	11%
Daman & Diu	10.9	8.2	0.0	7.3	3.6	1.8	0.0	37.3	41	287	0%	14%
Delhi	22.6	40.7	1.7	40.6	43.6	9.6	0.2	160.4	15310	216920	5%	7%
Goa	6.7	7.5	0.2	2.5	15.6	3.5	0.0	40.5	371	3706	0%	10%
Gujarat	3.3	7.2	0.0	12.5	4.1	0.2	0.0	28.7	8532	435422	3%	2%
Haryana	9.4	21.3	2.1	26.2	14.7	1.0	0.1	77.8	9839	143111	3%	7%
Himachal Pradesh	7.3	5.8	0.1	6.2	11.8	1.4	0.0	35.2	1222	17249	0%	7%
Jammu & Kashmir	4.3	13.0	0.1	5.7	20.7	2.6	0.0	47.8	2850	26624	1%	11%
Jharkhand	6.8	4.2	1.7	6.1	4.1	0.1	8.3	33.2	5453	47817	2%	11%
Karnataka	5.4	6.2	0.8	8.3	17.0	0.5	5.5	45.8	14131	179479	4%	8%
Kerala	9.1	0.9	0.1	18.9	22.1	1.8	0.0	54.9	10034	707870	3%	1%
Lakshadweep	11.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	21.4	9	50	0%	18%
Madhya Pradesh	13.1	13.1	1.7	16.8	23.3	1.0	0.1	71.1	26604	365154	8%	7%
Maharashtra	7.3	10.7	0.4	12.6	19.8	1.6	0.1	54.6	31388	430866	9%	7%
Manipur	4.3	7.4	0.0	2.2	5.0	0.4	0.0	19.6	253	4098	0%	6%
Meghalaya	13.8	3.7	0.0	1.9	4.9	1.2	0.0	27.0	372	3582	0%	10%
Mizoram	4.4	0.6	0.0	3.7	13.7	0.2	0.0	23.2	120	2800	0%	4%
Nagaland	2.3	4.4	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	9.2	105	1908	0%	6%
Odisha	9.4	10.9	1.9	13.2	39.1	2.1	6.6	84.5	17837	103565	5%	17%
Puducherry	0.8	1.5	0.0	2.0	5.8	0.4	2.0	12.8	95	4885	0%	2%
Punjab	6.2	9.0	0.6	11.7	7.6	0.1	0.0	38.0	5105	57739	2%	9%
Rajasthan	10.4	11.5	1.3	39.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	78.3	27422	251147	8%	11%
Sikkim	30.3	4.0	0.0	0.7	11.2	3.6	0.0	50.3	153	1020	0%	15%
Tamil Nadu	0.9	3.0	0.2	3.6	2.5	0.1	0.9	12.9	4463	467369	1%	1%
Telangana	6.9	5.4	1.4	39.2	20.5	5.5	0.0	83.7	15374	120273	5%	13%
Tripura	11.0	6.3	1.0	22.9	11.4	0.1	0.0	53.9	1013	4081	0%	25%
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	12.5	2.4	10.8	10.9	0.0	2.8	47.5	49262	494025	15%	10%
Uttarakhand	6.4	7.2	1.1	7.5	6.6	0.1	0.5	30.4	1588	16074	0%	10%
West Bengal	2.4	9.8	1.2	42.3	9.1	1.0	0.0	71.2	32513	204400	10%	16%
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>338954</b>	<b>4831515</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7%</b>

Source: Crime in India 2016, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

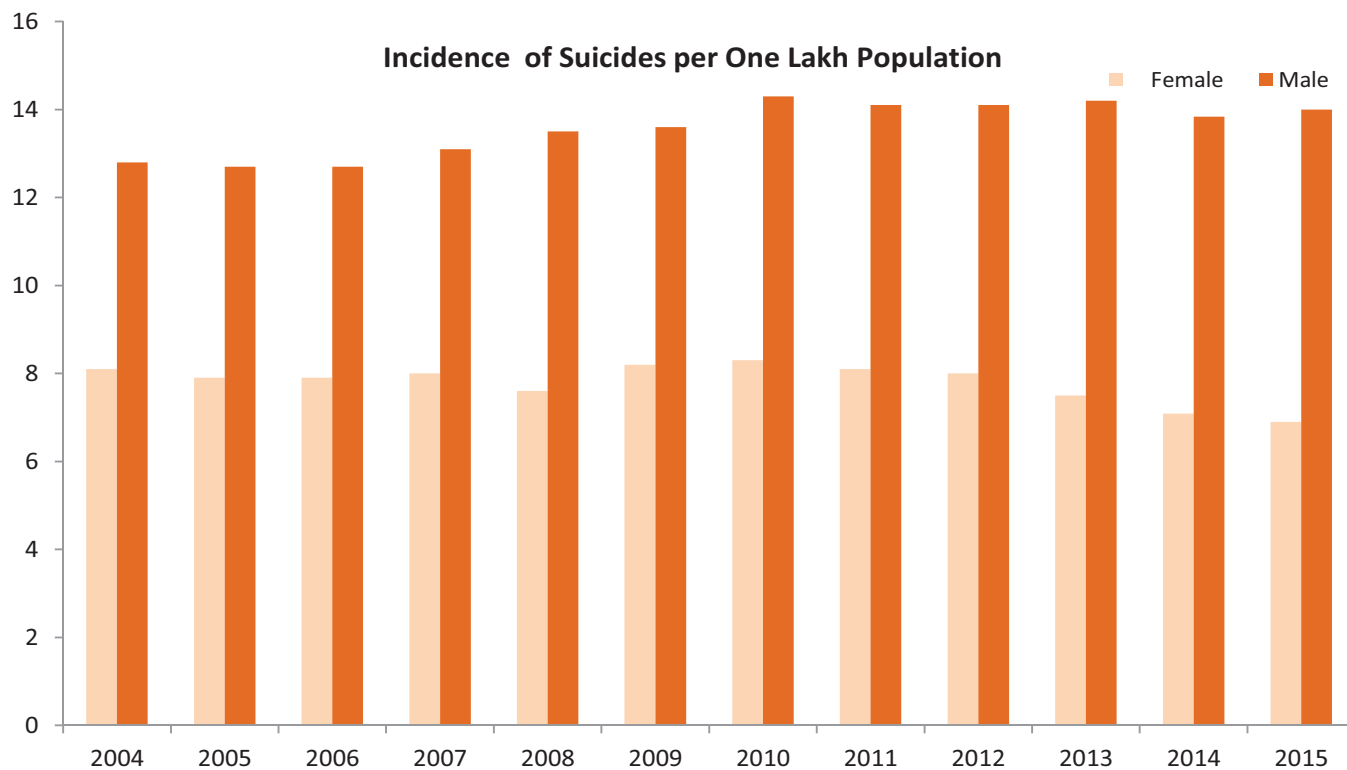
### 6.5 : State-wise Distribution of Rape Victims (by age-group) during 2016

State/Union Territory	Below 6 years	6-12 years	12-16 years	16-18 years	18-30 years	30-45 years	45-60 years	Above 60 years	Total	% to All India Victims
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	25	3	1	0	30	0%
Andhra Pradesh	17	43	142	261	436	85	9	2	995	3%
Arunachal Pradesh	3	12	25	10	32	7	2	1	92	0%
Assam	0	52	147	265	938	373	4	0	1779	5%
Bihar	0	7	41	121	684	146	9	0	1008	3%
Chandigarh	2	4	18	17	21	6	0	1	69	0%
Chhattisgarh	33	79	340	532	475	150	13	5	1627	4%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	6	3	5	0	0	0	14	0%
Daman & Diu	0	0	2	6	1	3	0	0	12	0%
Delhi	55	116	294	335	1059	302	9	0	2170	6%
Goa	2	3	15	20	8	11	2	0	61	0%
Gujarat	10	23	175	319	304	146	7	2	986	3%
Haryana	32	82	194	210	474	165	29	3	1189	3%
Himachal Pradesh	6	13	67	62	81	23	6	0	258	1%
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	9	9	182	51	2	0	256	1%
Jharkhand	0	16	51	138	657	212	36	0	1110	3%
Karnataka	39	73	295	735	418	94	14	3	1671	4%
Kerala	42	146	276	412	525	226	27	7	1661	4%
Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0%
Madhya Pradesh	39	153	964	1323	1790	545	86	8	4908	13%
Maharashtra	107	241	732	1230	1425	436	42	3	4216	11%
Manipur	1	2	7	8	24	11	2	0	55	0%
Meghalaya	12	26	49	36	49	20	2	0	194	0%
Mizoram	1	2	4	2	7	5	0	2	23	0%
Nagaland	2	5	4	8	1	6	0	0	26	0%
Odisha	5	32	404	817	597	127	2	0	1984	5%
Puducherry	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	6	0%
Punjab	15	33	175	187	281	139	9	1	840	2%
Rajasthan	6	37	195	539	2032	807	41	0	3657	9%
Sikkim	0	16	27	14	32	9	0	0	98	0%
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	279	37	4	0	320	1%
Telangana	25	65	272	257	480	137	26	16	1278	3%
Tripura	5	28	40	35	73	24	2	0	207	1%
Uttar Pradesh	56	271	1078	710	2092	543	65	2	4817	12%
Uttarakhand	2	13	41	35	166	74	5	0	336	1%
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	804	268	38	0	1110	3%
<b>All India</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>6091</b>	<b>8656</b>	<b>16462</b>	<b>5192</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>39068</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% to All Age</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Crime in India 2016, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

### 6.6 : Trend in Incidence of Suicides per One Lakh Population

Year	Female	Male	Total
2004	8.1	12.8	10.5
2005	7.9	12.7	10.3
2006	7.9	12.7	10.5
2007	8.0	13.1	10.8
2008	7.6	13.5	10.8
2009	8.2	13.6	10.9
2010	8.3	14.3	11.4
2011	8.1	14.1	11.2
2012	8.0	14.1	11.2
2013	7.5	14.2	11.0
2014	7.1	13.8	10.6
2015	6.9	14.0	10.6



Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**6.7 : Percentage distribution of Sex-wise Profile of Suicide Victims by various Parameters during 2015**

Profession	No. of Suicides			% of Suicides	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
House wife	22293	-	22293	53%	-
Service:	1306	9265	10571	3%	10%
(i) Government	265	1380	1645	1%	2%
(ii) Private	847	6351	7198	2%	7%
(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	194	1534	1728	0%	2%
Student	4247	4687	8934	10%	5%
Unemployed	1529	9381	10912	4%	10%
Self-employed:	2079	22708	24787	5%	25%
(i) Business activity	730	8050	8780	2%	9%
(ii) Farming/Agriculture Activity	1018	11584	12602	2%	13%
(iii) Others	331	3074	3405	1%	3%
Retired Person	103	912	1015	0%	1%
Daily Wage Earner	3388	20409	23799	8%	22%
Others	7143	24166	31312	17%	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42088</b>	<b>91528</b>	<b>133623</b>		

Marital Status	No. of Suicides			% of Suicides	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Un-Married	9705	18470	28179	23%	20%
Married	28344	64534	92878	67%	71%
Widowed/Widower	1158	1291	2449	3%	1%
Divorcee	388	519	907	1%	1%
Separated	306	784	1090	1%	1%
Widow/ Divorcee/Separated	1852	2594	4446	4%	3%
Others	867	2007	2875	2%	2%
Status not Known	1320	3923	5245	3%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42088</b>	<b>91528</b>	<b>133623</b>		

Educational Level	No. of Suicides			% of Suicides	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
No Education	6681	11812	18497	16%	13%
Primary	8496	17793	26290	20%	19%
Middle	8866	19409	28275	21%	21%
Matriculate/ Secondary	8736	20260	28996	21%	22%
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	4690	11152	15842	11%	12%
Diploma	355	1202	1557	1%	1%
Graduate and above	1131	2676	3807	3%	3%
Professionals	122	353	475	0%	0%
Status Not Known	3011	6871	9884	7%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42088</b>	<b>91528</b>	<b>133623</b>		

Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Total includes transgender also.

### 6.8 : Distribution of Suicides by Causes during 2015

Causes	No. of Suicides			% of Suicides		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	276	4081	4357	1%	4%	3%
Marriage Related Issues	3915	2497	6412	9%	3%	5%
Suspected/Illicit Relation(other than Extra Marital Affair)	195	278	474	0%	0%	0%
Impotency/Infertility	205	243	448	0%	0%	0%
Family Problem(Other than Marriage Related Issues)	12885	24043	36928	31%	26%	28%
Illness	6944	14232	21178	16%	16%	16%
(i) AIDS/STD	34	156	190	0%	0%	0%
(ii) Cancer	241	586	827	1%	1%	1%
(iii) Paralysis	176	442	618	0%	0%	0%
(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	2795	5614	8409	7%	6%	6%
(v) Other Prolonged Illness	3698	7434	11134	9%	8%	8%
Death of Dear Person	355	596	951	1%	1%	1%
Drug Abuse/Addiction	157	3513	3670	0%	4%	3%
Failure in Examination	1135	1511	2646	3%	2%	2%
Fall in Social Reputation	289	804	1093	1%	1%	1%
Ideological Causes/ Hero Worshipping	17	40	57	0%	0%	0%
Illegitimate Pregnancy	49	0	49	0%	0%	0%
Love Affairs	1935	2541	4476	5%	3%	3%
Physical Abuse (Rape,Incest, etc.)	65	15	80	0%	0%	0%
Poverty	245	1454	1699	1%	2%	1%
Professional/Career Problem	272	1317	1590	1%	1%	1%
Property Dispute	596	1895	2491	1%	2%	2%
Unemployment	273	2450	2723	1%	3%	2%
Causes not known	5073	11140	16214	12%	12%	12%
Other Causes	7207	18878	26087	17%	21%	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42088</b>	<b>91528</b>	<b>133623</b>			

Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.  
Total includes 'transgender' also.

**6.9: Percentage of Disabled (Differently abled persons) by Sex and area - Census 2011**

Area	Males	Females	Persons
Rural	2.43	2.03	2.24
Urban	2.34	1.98	2.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.21</b>

**6.10: Age-group wise percentage distribution of Disabled Persons**

Age-group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.1
5-9	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4
10-19	17.8	17.2	16.5	16.5	17.4	17.0
20-29	15.4	13.8	17.9	17.7	16.1	15.0
30-39	13.4	12.0	15.7	14.9	14.1	12.9
40-49	11.8	10.1	13.7	12.1	12.4	10.7
50-59	9.2	8.8	10.3	9.3	9.5	9.0
60+	19.8	24.8	14.4	17.2	18.1	22.5

**6.11: Percentage of disabled by type of disability in India - Census 2011**

Type of Disability		In Seeing	In Hearing	In Speech	In Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other	Multiple disability
Area	Sex								
Rural	Male	17.5	17.1	7.1	24.0	5.7	2.7	17.6	8.3
	Female	20.4	19.6	6.9	18.6	5.3	2.6	17.8	8.8
	Persons	18.8	18.2	7.0	21.7	5.5	2.7	17.7	8.5
Urban	Male	17.9	19.5	8.5	18.9	6.1	2.9	19.7	6.5
	Female	19.8	21.8	8.5	14.8	5.6	2.6	20.4	6.5
	Persons	18.7	20.5	8.5	17.1	5.9	2.8	20.0	6.5
Total	Male	17.6	17.9	7.5	22.5	5.8	2.8	18.2	7.8
	Female	20.2	20.2	7.4	17.5	5.4	2.6	18.6	8.1
	Persons	18.8	18.9	7.5	20.3	5.6	2.7	18.4	7.9

Source: Census 2011, O/o Registrar General of India

### 6.12: Percentage of Disabled persons to Total population

State/ Union Territory	Male	Female	Persons
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	1.6	1.7
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	2.5	2.7
Arunachal Pradesh	2.0	1.9	1.9
Assam	1.6	1.5	1.5
Bihar	2.5	2.0	2.2
Chandigarh	1.5	1.3	1.4
Chhattisgarh	2.6	2.3	2.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	0.9	1.0
Daman & Diu	0.9	1.0	0.9
Delhi	2.3	2.2	2.3
Goa	1.9	1.7	1.8
Gujarat	2.3	1.9	2.2
Haryana	2.5	2.0	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	2.6	2.9
Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	2.1	2.3
Jharkhand	2.3	2.0	2.2
Karnataka	2.5	2.1	2.3
Kerala	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lakshadweep	2.4	1.9	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	2.9	2.3	2.6
Maharashtra	2.2	1.9	2.1
Manipur	1.6	1.4	1.5
Meghalaya	1.5	1.3	1.4
Mizoram	1.6	1.4	1.5
Nagaland	1.5	1.2	1.4
Odisha	3.2	2.7	3.0
Puducherry	2.7	2.2	2.4
Punjab	2.6	2.1	2.4
Rajasthan	2.4	2.2	2.3
Sikkim	3.0	2.9	3.0
Tamil Nadu	1.8	1.5	1.6
Tripura	1.9	1.6	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	1.9	2.1
Uttarakhand	2.0	1.7	1.8
West Bengal	2.4	2.0	2.2
<b>India</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: Census 2011, O/o Registrar General of India

6.13 Percentage of females by type of disability among disabled females - Census 2011

State/ Union Territory	In seeing	In Hearing	In Speech	In Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other	Multiple Disability
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.4	19.8	7.7	19.6	4.8	7.2	12.4	11.1
Andhra Pradesh	19.2	16.0	9.4	20.2	6.0	2.0	18.8	8.5
Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	31.4	5.3	10.4	5.0	2.3	14.4	8.9
Assam	17.7	22.4	8.0	13.9	5.2	3.7	18.4	10.8
Bihar	25.5	26.7	7.4	12.6	3.4	1.3	18.8	4.4
Chandigarh	11.5	19.9	6.6	23.7	6.7	5.1	17.0	9.4
Chhattisgarh	17.4	25.1	6.5	16.8	5.4	2.5	19.3	12.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.0	25.8	6.3	16.9	5.5	2.2	20.1	15.7
Daman & Diu	17.9	16.9	5.1	28.2	8.7	3.9	9.2	10.2
Delhi UT	16.3	17.0	15.4	15.2	5.3	5.0	17.8	7.9
Goa	21.0	18.8	5.2	20.1	5.6	3.6	18.8	6.8
Gujarat	16.9	23.7	3.7	18.7	4.7	2.6	21.4	8.4
Haryana	18.4	18.1	4.9	19.0	5.3	3.1	18.9	12.3
Himachal Pradesh	20.2	20.2	7.4	17.5	5.4	2.6	18.6	8.1
Jammu & Kashmir	19.7	20.1	4.7	14.7	4.4	4.4	19.3	12.8
Jharkhand	24.7	22.7	6.0	17.1	4.6	2.5	14.6	7.8
Karnataka	21.8	18.9	6.8	16.9	7.4	1.7	19.0	7.4
Kerala	17.0	15.6	5.2	19.3	8.2	9.0	12.7	13.1
Lakshadweep	24.2	15.3	3.2	19.4	4.8	8.0	10.7	14.4
Madhya Pradesh	19.1	18.4	4.4	23.0	4.7	2.4	19.4	8.6
Maharashtra	20.6	16.4	16.7	15.0	5.5	2.0	18.2	5.5
Manipur	33.9	22.7	4.3	7.9	8.1	2.3	15.0	5.9
Meghalaya	16.6	27.6	6.2	11.0	5.2	5.6	19.7	8.1
Mizoram	13.6	21.9	8.1	11.7	10.7	6.8	13.0	14.2
Nagaland	15.0	29.2	7.7	11.8	4.3	3.3	17.1	11.6
Odisha	13.7	15.8	6.4	27.6	6.2	3.9	15.8	10.7
Puducherry	22.3	20.1	5.3	18.8	5.6	3.5	13.9	10.6
Punjab	12.8	23.1	6.3	26.0	7.6	2.9	14.1	7.3
Rajasthan	13.6	24.7	3.7	17.7	6.5	3.0	25.2	5.5
Sikkim	22.2	14.8	3.8	26.0	4.0	2.2	12.1	14.9
Tamil Nadu	16.1	28.0	9.0	10.1	2.9	3.1	14.0	16.8
Tripura	11.4	21.1	6.8	21.0	8.6	2.9	20.5	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	18.4	18.4	7.0	15.9	6.8	4.6	18.4	10.5
Uttarakhand	19.9	26.9	6.4	13.2	3.8	1.5	23.3	5.1
West Bengal	17.7	22.4	6.5	17.3	5.5	3.0	16.4	11.2
<b>India</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>

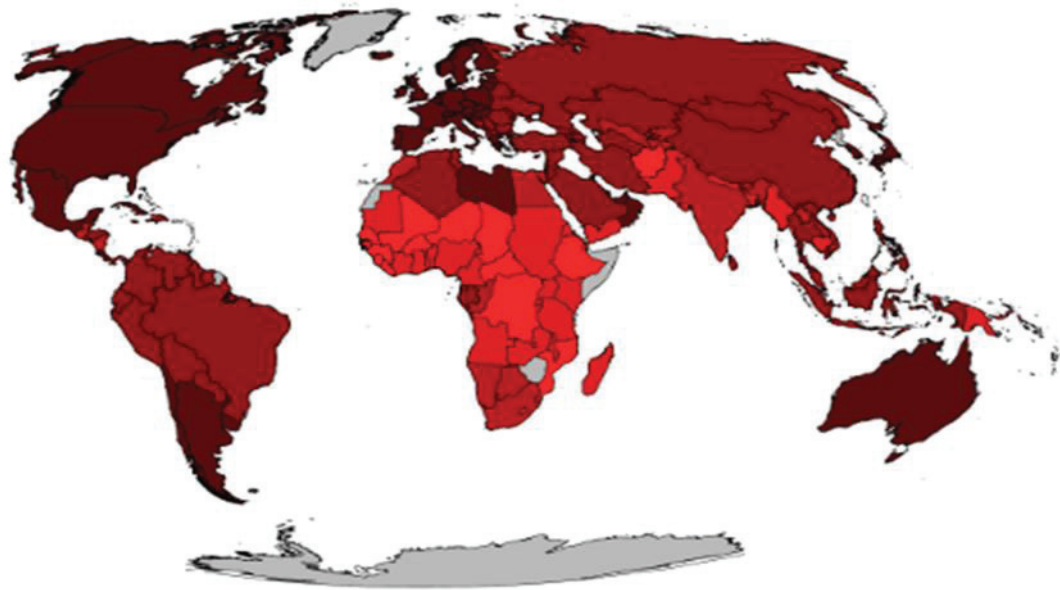
Source: Census 2011, O/o Registrar General of India





## Chapter 7

# INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GENDER INDICATORS





## International Comparison of Gender Indicators

India is part of many international conglomerations. It is interesting for the various stakeholders to have a comparative glance at the level of development indicators from a gender perspective. This Chapter presents a comparison of the status of women and men in respect of some important indicators with various blocks of countries such as SAARC Countries, BRICS Countries and major developed countries of the World.

The Indicators discussed in this chapter are:-

- 7.1. Population and Sex Ratio in few selected Countries
- 7.2. Life Expectancy of Selected Countries at Birth and at age 60
- 7.3. Marriage Indicators of Selected Countries
- 7.4. Fertility and related Mortality Statistics for Selected Countries
- 7.5. Status of Maternity Leave Benefits of selected Nations
- 7.6. Literacy Rates of Youth & Adult and Gender Parity Index
- 7.7. Enrolment Ratios for various sectors of Education
- 7.8. Share of Female in Enrolment & Teaching
- 7.9. Labour Force Participation Rate by sex
- 7.10. Women in National Parliaments
- 7.11. Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births



### 7.1 : Population and Sex Ratio in few selected Countries - 2015

Country	Total Population (in Thousands)	Sex Ratio	Average Annual population growth rate 2015-2020
		(males per 100 females)	
<b>SAARC Countries</b>			
Afghanistan	33736	106.4	2.4
Bangladesh	161201	101.9	1.0
Bhutan	787	113.4	1.2
<b>India @</b>	<b>1210854</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Maldives	418	130.2	1.9
Nepal	28656	94.2	1.1
Pakistan	189381	105.6	1.9
Sri Lanka	20714	93.0	0.4
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>			
Argentina	43418	95.8	0.9
Australia#	23800	99.4	1.3
Brazil	205962	96.8	0.8
Canada	35950	98.4	0.9
China*	1397029	106.3	0.4
France	64457	96.6	0.4
Germany	81708	96.8	0.2
Japan	127975	95.5	-0.2
Mexico	125891	99.2	1.2
Russian Federation	143888	86.8	-0.01
South Africa	55291	96.5	1.2
United Kingdom	65397	97.2	0.6
United States of America	319929	97.9	0.7

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

@ Source: Census 2011, O/o Registrar General of India. Average annual exponential growth rate (2001-2011) is given

Population : De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands.

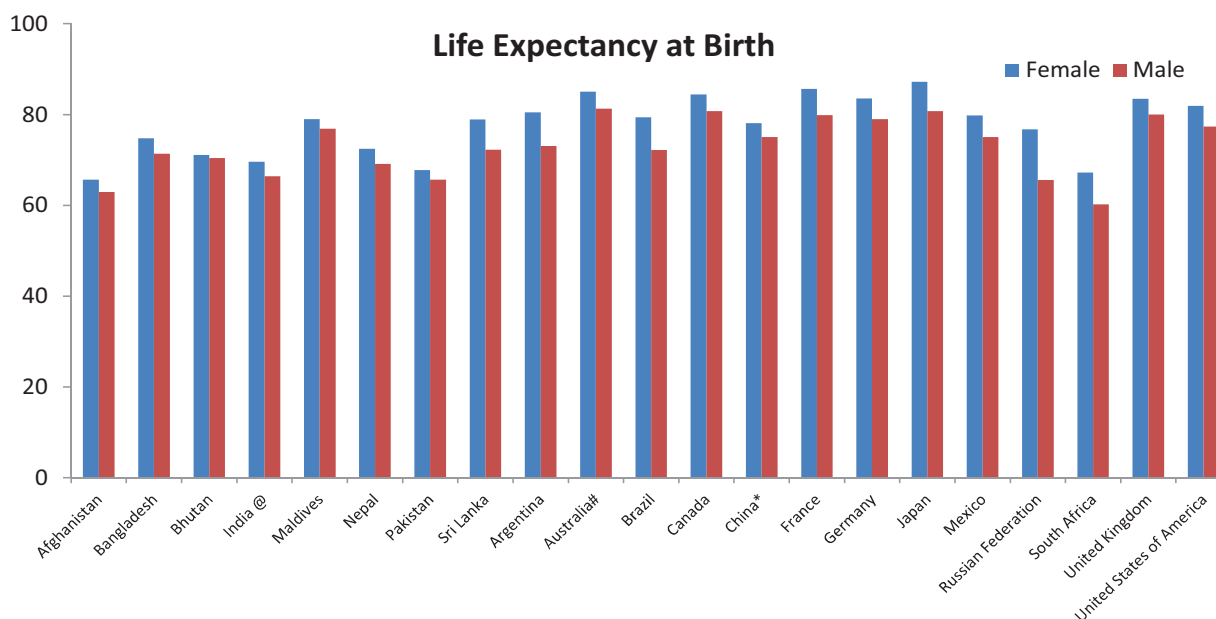
Population sex ratio : Number of males per 100 females in the population.

# Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.

## 7.2 : Life Expectancy at Birth and at age 60 in Selected Countries, 2015-20

Country	At birth		At age 60	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>SAARC Countries</b>				
Afghanistan	65.62	62.93	17.20	15.57
Bangladesh	74.74	71.34	20.98	18.86
Bhutan	71.09	70.40	20.75	20.87
<b>India @</b>	<b>69.60</b>	<b>66.40</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>
Maldives	79.00	76.90	21.25	19.97
Nepal	72.42	69.14	18.70	16.77
Pakistan	67.76	65.66	18.10	17.59
Sri Lanka	78.92	72.23	22.20	19.65
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>				
Argentina	80.50	73.06	24.30	19.08
Australia#	85.04	81.28	26.90	24.08
Brazil	79.41	72.20	24.01	20.35
Canada	84.43	80.74	26.65	23.80
China*	78.08	75.01	21.27	18.94
France	85.67	79.89	27.86	23.71
Germany	83.57	78.95	25.48	22.19
Japan	87.18	80.72	28.98	23.57
Mexico	79.80	75.03	24.16	22.12
Russian Federation	76.76	65.59	21.53	15.75
South Africa	67.25	60.22	19.19	14.15
United Kingdom	83.48	80.02	25.71	23.17
United States of America	81.88	77.33	25.14	22.33



Source : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

@ Source: O/o Registrar General of India (2010-14)

Life expectancy by sex : The average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years.

# Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.

### 7.3 : Marriage Related Indicators of Selected Countries

Country	Year	Population aged 15-19 ever married (%)		Mean age at marriage		Source
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
<b>SAARC Countries</b>						
Afghanistan	2016	17.4	3.3	21.5	24.3	DHS
Bangladesh	2014	45.2	-	18.8	-	DHS
Bhutan	2010	16.3	-	21.4	-	MICS
<b>India @</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	Census
Maldives	2014	5.4	1.1	22.5	25.8	Census
Nepal	2014	24.5	-	20.7	-	MICS
Pakistan	2013	13.4	-	23.1	-	DHS
Sri Lanka	2012	10.6	2.3	23.4	27.2	Census
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>						
Argentina	2010	12.9	6.0	24.6	26.6	Census
Australia#	2016	0.6	0.4	29.9	31.2	Census
Brazil	2010	15.4	4.3	23.9	26.8	Census
Canada	2016	1.7	0.6	27.2	28.7	Census
China*	2013	3.2	2.1	24.4	26.2	APC
France	2013	0.2	0.1	32.0	33.7	Estimates
Germany	2016	0.4	0.1	31.5	33.8	Estimates
Japan	2015	0.6	0.3	29.4	30.8	Census
Mexico	2015	19.0	-	22.2	-	MICS
Russian Federation	2010	7.9	1.9	24.4	27.0	Census
South Africa	2011	3.4	0.7	30.6	33.0	GHS
United Kingdom	2011	3.0	1.2	27.0	28.7	Census
United States of America	2010	2.1	1.1	27.5	29.2	Census

Source : World Marriage Data 2017, UN Population Division

@ Source: O/o Registrar General of India

- Data not available

DHS - Demographic and Health Survey

MICS-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

APC- Annual Population Change Survey

GHS-General Household Survey



#### 7.4 : Fertility and related Mortality Statistics for Selected Countries for the period 2010-2015

Country	Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19)	Total Fertility Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality
<b>SAARC Countries</b>				
Afghanistan	88.0	5.1	71.1	98.65
Bangladesh	85.0	2.2	33.1	41.0
Bhutan	28.0	2.1	30.5	37.34
<b>India @</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>
Maldives	9.0	2.2	9.0	10.51
Nepal	75.0	2.3	32.4	39.5
Pakistan	41.0	3.7	69.8	86.66
Sri Lanka	18.0	2.1	8.2	9.6
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>				
Argentina	64.0	2.3	13.7	15.98
Australia#	16.0	1.9	4.0	4.7
Brazil	68.0	1.8	20.3	24.33
Canada	11.0	1.6	4.7	5.4
China*	8.0	1.6	11.7	13.54
France	10.0	2.0	3.3	4.0
Germany	8.0	1.4	3.1	3.76
Japan	5.0	1.4	2.2	3.0
Mexico	66.0	2.3	18.8	23.22
Russian Federation	27.0	1.7	8.3	10.2
South Africa	51.0	2.4	38.3	50.83
United Kingdom	18.0	1.9	4.2	4.9
United States of America	30.0	1.9	6.0	7.00

Source: World Mortality Report 2015, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division  
World Fertility Patterns 2015, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

@ Source: O/o Registrar General of India (2015)

# Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

\* The data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions of China and Taiwan Province of China.

The adolescent birth rate is the annual number of births to women aged 15 to 19 per 1,000 women in that age group.

The total fertility rate is the number of children a woman would bear if her child-bearing follows the current fertility patterns and she lives through her entire child-bearing years. These are estimated by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat using the latest available demographic data from countries and given as five-year averages currently for the period 2010-2015.

Infant mortality rate is the total number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year. Estimates and projections of the infant mortality rate are prepared every two years by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat from data compiled by the Population Division and Statistics Division from national statistical sources. The best source of data to compute the infant mortality rate is a civil registration system covering at least 90 percent of births and deaths in a country or area. As many developing countries lack complete and reliable statistics of births and deaths based on civil registration, various estimation techniques are used to calculate the indicator from population censuses and demographic surveys.

### 7.5 : Status of Maternity Leave Benefits of selected Nations

Country	Length of maternity leave	% wage paid in covered period	Provider of benefit
<b>SAARC Countries</b>			
Afghanistan	90 days	100	Employer
Bangladesh	16 weeks	100	Employer
<b>India@</b>	<b>26 weeks</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Employer</b>
Nepal	52 days	100	Employer
Pakistan	12 weeks	100	Employer
Sri Lanka <sup>10</sup>	12 weeks	86, 100	Employer
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>			
Argentina <sup>3</sup>	90 days	100	Family allowance funds (financed through state and employer contributions)
Australia <sup>4</sup>	18 weeks	...	Social assistance system financed by the state
Brazil	120 days	100	Social Insurance
Canada <sup>1,6,5</sup>	17 weeks	55	Federal and State. Employment Insurance
China	90 days	100	Social Insurance
France <sup>5</sup>	16 weeks	100	Social Security and health insurance funds
Germany	14 weeks	100	Statutory health Insurance scheme, employer
Japan <sup>8</sup>	14 weeks	30	1/8 National Treasury, 7/8 Employment Insurance Fund
Mexico	12 weeks	100	Social security
Russian Federation <sup>5,7</sup>	140 days	100	Social Insurance Fund
South Africa <sup>9</sup>	4 months	60	Unemployment Insurance Fund
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	52 weeks	90	Employer (92% refunded by public funds)
United States of America	12 weeks	...	...

Source : United Nations

... Not available.

is 18.

2. Consisting of 26 weeks of ordinary maternity leave and 26 weeks of additional maternity leave.

3. In addition, a means-tested birth grant is paid in lump sum.

4. A lump sum payment is paid for each child.

5. up to ceiling

6. Federal and State. Related to family income and tax benefits.

7. Additional birth grant is paid in lump sum.

8 A further re-engagement benefit of 10% on return to work.

9. Maximum amount of 60% depending on level of income of the contributor for a maximum of 17.32 weeks.

10.86% of wages for workers paid at a time-rate/ piece-rate and 100% to employees covered by the Shop and Offices Employees Act.

@ Recent Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act,2017

### 7.6 : Literacy Rates of Youth & Adult and Gender Parity Index

Country	Reference Year	Youth (15-24) Literacy Rates			Adult (15+) Literacy Rates		
		Female	Male	GPI	Female	Male	GPI
<b>SAARC Countries</b>							
Afghanistan	2011	32.11	61.88	0.52	17.61	45.42	0.39
Bangladesh	2016	93.54	90.91	1.03	69.90	75.62	0.92
Bhutan	2012	84.49	90.40	0.93	48.02	66.00	0.73
<b>India @</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>81.85</b>	<b>90.04</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>59.28</b>	<b>78.88</b>	<b>0.75</b>
Maldives	2014	99.44	99.08	1.00	98.69	98.52	1.00
Nepal	2011	80.21	89.88	0.89	48.84	71.71	0.68
Pakistan	2014	65.55	79.77	0.82	44.28	69.07	0.64
Sri Lanka	2010	98.59	97.69	1.01	89.96	92.58	0.97
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>							
Argentina	2015	99.48	99.13	1.00	98.13	98.04	1.00
Brazil	2014	99.25	98.45	1.01	92.06	91.37	1.01
China	2010	99.59	99.69	1.00	92.71	97.48	0.95
Mexico	2015	99.01	98.87	1.00	93.49	95.55	0.98
Russian Federation	2010	99.76	99.66	1.00	99.65	99.73	1.00
South Africa	2015	99.23	98.68	1.01	93.41	95.40	0.98

GPI : Gender Parity Index is the ratio of indicator value for females to that of males.

Source : UIS (UNESCO Institute of Statistics)

@ Source: O/o Registrar General of India

### 7.7 : Enrolment Rate/Ratios for various sectors of Education

Country	Adjusted Primary (Net) Rate			Secondary (Gross) Rate			Tertiary (Gross)		
	Year	Girls	Boys	Year	Girls	Boys	Year	Women	Men
<b>SAARC Countries</b>									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	2015	39.74	70.67	2014	3.67	13.29
Bangladesh	2010	99.98	90.08	2015	67.42	59.80	2014	11.39	15.43
Bhutan	2014	90.26	87.74	2014	87.06	81.42	2013	9.24	12.55
<b>India @</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>93.17</b>	<b>90.27</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>80.97</b>	<b>79.16</b>	...	...	...
Maldives	2016	96.00	93.74	...	...	...	2014	20.25	12.40
Nepal	2016	96.73	97.47	2016	72.15	67.12	2015	15.08	14.79
Pakistan	2015	67.88	79.38	2015	39.20	49.45	2015	9.23	10.58
Sri Lanka	2014	96.45	98.21	2013	101.97	97.50	2015	23.96	15.56
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>									
Argentina	2014	99.47	99.87	2014	110.31	103.36	2014	102.90	63.54
Australia	2015	97.48	96.86	2014	133.63	141.25	2014	106.31	75.40
Brazil	2015	95.46	94.12	2015	102.18	97.22	2015	59.26	42.38
Canada	...	...	...	2013	110.04	109.83	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	2015	95.59	93.17	2015	47.31	39.89
France	2014	99.65	99.24	2014	111.23	110.08	2014	71.00	57.93
Germany	...	...	...	2015	99.63	105.55	2015	66.78	69.69
Japan	2014	99.95	99.95	2014	101.91	101.59	2014	60.88	65.73
Mexico	2014	98.15	97.06	2014	93.46	87.73	2014	30.03	29.85
Russian Federation	2015	98.16	96.86	2015	103.37	105.53	2015	88.32	72.89
South Africa	2005	93.98	83.23	2014	111.52	88.00	2014	23.31	15.70
United Kingdom	2012	99.73	99.87	2014	130.40	125.34	2014	64.12	49.04
United States of America	2015	94.77	94.16	2014	98.47	96.70	2015	99.60	72.83

Source : UIS (UNESCO Institute of Statistics)

@ Source: U-DISE 2015-16

### 7.8 : Share of Female in Enrolment & Teaching

Country	Percentage of students who are female (%)						Percentage of teachers who are female (%)					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
<b>SAARC Countries</b>												
Afghanistan	2015	39.7	2015	34.7	2014	20.4	2015	34.5	2015	33.2	2014	10.7
Bangladesh	2015	50.9	2015	51.9	2014	41.7	2015	59.5	2013	20.8	2014	17.6
Bhutan	2016	49.4	2014	51.0	2013	41.4	2016	40.7	2014	39.2	2012	27.4
India	2015	50.1	2015	47.6	2015	47.2	2015	49.5	2015	43.2	2015	38.6
Maldives	2016	49.0	2004	51.9	2014	60.9	2016	73.6	2003	34.7	2003	66.7
Nepal	2016	50.8	2016	50.6	2015	51.7	2016	42.3	2016	22.1	...	...
Pakistan	2015	44.2	2015	42.3	2015	45.2	2015	50.4	2015	57.1	2015	37.2
Sri Lanka	2015	49.2	2013	50.9	2015	61.1	2015	86.4	...	...	2011	42.6
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>												
Argentina	2014	49.0	2014	50.8	2014	61.1	2015	87.4	2008	68.3	2009	48.6
Australia	2015	48.6	2014	47.0	2014	56.8	...	...	...	...	2013	44.0
Brazil	2015	48.1	2015	50.2	2015	57.1	2014	89.6	2014	65.2	2014	45.4
Canada	2013	48.8	2013	48.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	2015	46.3	2015	47.3	2015	51.5	2015	62.6	2015	51.9	2011	45.1
France	2014	48.7	2014	49.2	2014	54.5	2013	83.0	2013	59.5	2013	37.2
Germany	2015	48.6	2015	47.3	2015	47.9	2015	86.8	2014	62.4	2015	38.2
Japan	2014	48.8	2014	48.9	2014	46.9	2005	64.9	...	...	2006	17.9
Mexico	2016	50.8	2014	50.8	2014	49.4	2014	67.6	2012	49.6	...	...
Russian Federation	2015	49.0	2015	48.2	2015	53.4	2014	98.8	2012	82.1	2013	58.2
South Africa	2014	48.6	2014	51.9	2014	58.1	2014	48.6	2009	54.8	...	...
United Kingdom	2014	48.8	2014	49.8	2014	56.0	2013	87.0	2015	62.8	2015	44.4
United States of America	2015	48.9	2014	49.1	2015	56.2	2014	87.2	2014	62.0	2014	49.1

Source : United Nations & UIS (UNESCO Institute of Statistics)

... Not available

### 7.9 : Labour Force Participation Rate by sex

Country	For Persons aged 15-24				For Persons aged 15+			
	Year	Female	Male	Both	Year	Female	Male	Both
<b>SAARC Countries</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	2016	23.6	53.1	38.0	2016	33.2	79.4	56.1
Bhutan	2015	31	28	29.6	2015	55.9	71.2	63.1
<b>India @</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>21.3*</b>	<b>66.8*</b>	<b>45.2*</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>52.4</b>
Maldives	2014	42.9	61.1	52.2	2014	46.8	78.5	62.8
Nepal					2014	79.7	86.8	-
Pakistan	2015	20.7	59.8	40.3	2015	24.2	79.7	52
Sri Lanka	2016	23.3	42.9	32.7	2016	35.9	75.1	53.8
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>								
Argentina	2014	30.1	46.6	38.6	2014	47.7	72.5	59.4
Australia	2016	66.4	67.3	66.9	2016	59.2	70.5	64.8
Brazil	2016	47.5	60.5	54.1	2016	51.9	73.2	62.1
Canada	2016	64.0	63.5	63.7	2016	61.3	70.3	65.7
China	2010	55.1	59.6	57.4	2010	63.7	78.2	71.0
France	2016	34.0	39.8	36.9	2016	51.6	60.6	55.9
Germany	2016	47.4	50.9	49.2	2016	55.6	66.6	61
Japan	2016	45.0	44.8	44.8	2016	50.3	70.4	60.0
Mexico	2016	31.2	57.2	44.2	2016	43.4	77.7	59.7
Russian Federation	2015	33.8	41.9	37.9	2015	63.5	75.5	69.1
South Africa	2016	23.6	29.3	26.4	2016	47.7	62.3	54.7
United Kingdom	2016	57.5	59.3	58.4	2016	57.5	68.6	62.9
United States of America	2016	53.8	56.5	55.2	2016	56.8	69.2	62.8

Source : UNSD

@ Source: Employment Unemployment Survey 2015-16, M/o Labour & Employment

\* for 18-29 age group

### 7.10 : Women in National Parliaments

Country	Lower or single House				Upper House or Senate			
	Elections	Seats*	Women	% W	Elections	Seats*	Women	% W
<b>SAARC Countries</b>								
Afghanistan	18.09.2010	249	69	28%	10.01.2015	68	18	27%
Bangladesh	05.01.2014	350	71	20%	---	---	---	---
Bhutan	13.07.2013	47	4	9%	23.04.2013	25	2	8%
<b>India @</b>	<b>07.04.2014</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>21.03.2016</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11%</b>
Maldives	22.03.2014	85	5	6%	---	---	---	---
Nepal	19.11.2013	595	176	30%	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	11.05.2013	340	70	21%	05.03.2015	104	19	18%
Sri Lanka	17.08.2015	225	13	6%	---	---	---	---
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>								
Argentina	25.10.2015	257	100	39%	25.10.2015	72	30	42%
Australia	02.07.2016	150	43	29%	02.07.2016	76	31	41%
Brazil	05.10.2014	513	55	11%	05.10.2014	81	12	15%
Canada	19.10.2015	335	88	26%	N.A.	100	43	43%
China	05.03.2013	2924	709	24%	---	---	---	---
France	11.06.2017	577	225	39%	24.09.2017	348	102	29%
Germany	24.09.2017	709	218	31%	N.A.	69	27	39%
Japan	14.12.2014	475	44	9%	10.07.2016	242	50	21%
Mexico	07.06.2015	500	213	43%	01.07.2012	128	47	37%
Russian Federation	18.09.2016	450	71	16%	N.A.	170	29	17%
South Africa #	07.05.2014	395	167	42%	21.05.2014	54	19	35%
United Kingdom	08.06.2017	650	208	32%	N.A.	805	207	26%
United States of America	08.11.2016	433	84	19%	08.11.2016	100	21	21%

Source : Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments by 1st October 2017

\* Figures correspond to the number of seats currently filled in Parliament

# South Africa: The figures on the distribution of seats do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

### 7.11 : Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births

Country or Area / Year	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>SAARC Countries</b>					
Afghanistan	396	425	459	496	536
Bangladesh	176	188	201	214	228
Bhutan	148	156	166	177	190
<b>India @</b>	-	-	-	<b>167<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>178<sup>2</sup></b>
Maldives	68	69	70	76	82
Nepal	258	275	291	308	328
Pakistan	178	184	190	197	204
Sri Lanka	30	31	32	32	33
<b>Other than SAARC Countries</b>					
Argentina	52	54	54	55	56
Australia	6	6	6	6	7
Brazil	44	46	48	60	59
Canada	7	7	7	8	8
China	27	28	29	31	33
France	8	9	9	9	9
Germany	6	6	6	7	7
Japan	5	6	6	6	6
Mexico	38	39	41	42	42
Russian Federation	25	25	25	26	27
South Africa	138	140	145	152	154
United Kingdom	9	9	9	10	10
United States	14	14	14	14	14

Source : UN data updated on 24 Feb 2016

-Data not available

@ Source: O/o Registrar General of India(1 - for period 2011-13; 2-for period 2010-12)

MMR estimates have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100-999 rounded to nearest 1; and = 1000 rounded to nearest 10.





# Annexure

 **Important Constitutional and Legal Provisions for Women in India**

 **Definitions and Explanations**



## IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. India is a signatory to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which focuses on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment through a dedicated Goal and various other targets in its other 16 Goals.

### 1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. The Constitution of India allows for positive discrimination in favor of women. The article, under right to equality, states: "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

### 2. LEGAL PROVISIONS

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities. The crimes which are directed specifically against women have been characterized as 'Crime against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

- (1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)
  - (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
  - (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes ( Sec. 363-373)
  - (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
  - (iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
  - (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
  - (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
  - (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)
  
- (2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)  
Some acts have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests like
  - (i) The Family Courts Act, 1954
  - (ii) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
  - (iii) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - (iv) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
  - (v) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
  - (vi) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 2017)
  - (vii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
  - (viii) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
  - (ix) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
  - (x) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
  - (xi) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
  - (xii) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
  - (xiii) The sexual harassment of women at workplace Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal Act 2013

### 3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

- (i) **National Commission for Women** :In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.
- (ii) **Reservation for Women in Local Self -Government** :The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

### 4. SCHEMES FOR EMPOWERMENT OF GIRLS/WOMEN

Government of India promotes social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their human rights and develop to their full potential. The schemes are as listed below:

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- One Stop Centre Scheme
- Women Helpline Scheme
- Ujjawala Yojana
- Working Women Hostel
- Swadhar Greh
- Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
- Kishori Shakti Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- Nari Shakti Puraskar

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## Definitions and Explanations

### Annual Exponential Population 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 (GFR)

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

### Age- Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

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 (ORGI).

### Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality (ORGI).

### Age- Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR)

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 (ORGI).

### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

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 in a given year (ORGI).

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year (ORGI).

### Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live under prevailing mortality conditions (ORGI).

### Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for a class-group is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number of persons in the corresponding official age-group (MHRD).

### Dropout Rate

A dropout is a pupil who leaves school before the completion of a school stage or leaving at some intermediate or non-terminal point of a given level of education (MHRD).

Drop-out rate at primary level is calculated as,

$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years minus Enrolment in class V during the Year}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years}} * 100$$

### **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 (MHRD).

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population (ORGI).

### **Usual Status Approach (ps+ss)**

The usual status, determined on the basis of the usual principal activity and usual subsidiary economic activity of a person taken together, is considered as the activity status of the person according to usual status (ps+ss). According to the usual status (ps+ss), workers are those who perform some work activity either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. Thus, a person who is not a worker in the usual principal status is considered as worker according to the usual status (ps+ss), if the person pursues some subsidiary economic activity for 30 days or more during 365 days preceding the date of survey (NSS 68th round).

### **Literate**

A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple message in at least on language with understanding (NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round).

### **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 (ORGI).

### **Effective Literacy Rate**

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

### **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' (ORGI)

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Females} * 1000}{\text{Number of Males}}$$

### **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**

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

### **Definition of Youth**

Youth are defined as those aged 15 to 29 in the National Youth Policy (2014) (NYP-2014).

### **Labour force participation rate (LFPR)**

LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed) per 1000 persons /person-days (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round).

### **Worker Population Ratio (WPR)/Work-force Participation Rate (WFPR)**

WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round).

### **Proportion Unemployed (PU)**

It is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round).

### **Unemployment Rate (UR)**

UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days in the labour force (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round).

### **Labour force participation rate (LFPR)**

LFPR is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons (Labour Bureau).

### **Worker Population Ratio (WPR)**

WPR is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons (Labour Bureau).

### **Proportion Unemployed (PU)**

PU is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons (Labour Bureau).

### **Unemployment Rate (UR)**

UR is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (employed & unemployed) (Labour Bureau).

### **Scheduled 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 (RBI).

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