

Selected Socio-Economic Statistics

India, 2011

October 2011



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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
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Preface

The 2011 Report continues the tradition of collection of socio-economic statistics from decadal Population Censuses, Annual National Sample Surveys, adhoc-surveys and administration statistics. This report depicts the socio-economic development of the country through the statistical indicators. This is a combined report for the year 2010 and 2011.

2. The Central Statistics Office [CSO] brought out a publication which is a collection of selected indicators titled 'Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India' for the first time in 1987 recognizing the need to present the socio-economic scenario in figures. As the first publication was found quite useful by the users, CSO started bringing it out regularly with revised title namely 'Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India' with effect from 1993. CSO is making all the efforts to continuously improve the publication in order to suit the needs of users with the changing global and local socio-economic conditions. The publication consists of eleven chapters depicting data for the different socio-economic sub-sectors.

3. A large number of socio-economic indicators and statistics are being published annually at National and International Level. It is important to incorporate and imbibe such statistics into the data compilation system to give it a wide spread access to make it amenable to use further. I take this opportunity to place on record my deep and heartfelt appreciation for the excellent work done by the team of officers and Ms. Subhashini, Intern, University of Chennai ably led by Shri Inderjeet Singh, Deputy Director General, Social Statistics Division, under the overall guidance of Smt. S. Jeya Lakshmi, Additional Director General in bringing out this comprehensive publication.

4. I hope this publication would cater to the needs of the planners, policy makers and spur further interest in the researchers and the academia. Any suggestion to improve the publication would be highly appreciated.

S. K. Das
Director General
Central Statistics Office
October, 2011

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SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (INDIA VS WORLD) AT A GLANCE				
SL No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	India/World
AREA				
1	Area(India)	2001	Million sq km	3.28
2	Area(World)	2001	Million sq km	133.94
3	Agricultural Land	2001	Million sq km	1.41
4	Forest Land	2001	Million sq km	0.68
POPULATION				
5	Population(India)	2011	Millions	1210.2
6	Population(World)	2010	Millions	6,908.70
7	Female Population(India)	2011	Millions	586.5
8	Female Population(World)	2001	Millions	3153.01
9	Urban Population(India)	2001	Millions	286.2
10	Urban Population(World)	2001	Millions	3067.05
11	Density of Population (India)	2011	Per sq km	382
12	Density of Population(World)	2001	Per sq km	47.5
13	Slum Population	2001	Millions	42.58
ECONOMY				
14	Per capita Household monthly Consumption expenditure(Rural)	July 2007- June 08	Rupees	763
15	Per capita Household monthly Consumption expenditure(Urban)	July 2007- June 08	Rupees	1464
16	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)Current Prices(India)	2007-08	Billion Rupees	4297047
17	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)Current Prices(world)	2008	Billion Dollar	60,042.10
18	Per Capita Income(Current Prices) per annum(India)	2007-08	Rupees	33283
19	Per Capita Income(Current Prices) per annum(World)	2008	Dollar	\$9120
20	Population Below Poverty line	2004-05 (URP)*	Percent	27.5

1. Figures in bracket indicate the percentage against world figures

2. All the figures where World/India is not indicated, figures pertain to India.

* : URP Uniform Recall Period

SL No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	India
HEALTH				
21	Total Fertility Rate	2008		2.6
22	Infant Mortality Rate(India)	2009	Per Thousand live births	50
23	Infant Mortality Rate(World)	2008	Per Thousand live births	44
24	Life Expectancy(All)(India)	2002-06	Years	63.4
25	Life Expectancy(All)World)	2010	Years	67
26	Life Expectancy(M)(India)	2002-06	Years	62.6
27	Life Expectancy(M)(World)	1998-2002	Years	65
28	Life Expectancy(F)(India)	2002-06	Years	64.2
29	Life Expectancy(F)(World)	1998-2002	Years	69
30	No. of regd. Allopathic Doctors	2010	Per Million population	690
31	HIV prevalence rate (15-49)	2009	Number	0.31
32	Effective Couple Protection Rate	2008	Percent	46.5
33	Estimated disabled Persons	2002	Million	10.63
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT				
34	Work Force Participation Rate	2001	Percent	39.1
35	Usual status worker population (Rural Male)	2004-05	Percent	54.6
36	Usual status worker population (Rural Female)	2004-05	Percent	32.7
37	Usual status worker population (Urban Male)	2004-05	Percent	54.9
38	Usual status worker population (Urban Female)	2004-05	Percent	16.6
39	Labour Force Participation Rate(Rural Male)	2004-05	Percent	55.5
40	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Female)	2004-05	Percent	33.3

41	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Male)	2004-05	Percent	57
42	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Female)	2004-05	Percent	17.8
43	Unemployment Rate (Rural Male)	2005-06	Percent	1.6
44	Unemployment Rate (Rural Female)	2005-06	Percent	3.1
45	Unemployment Rate (Urban Male)	2005-06	Percent	3.8
46	Unemployment Rate (Urban Female)	2005-06	Percent	6.9
47	Employment in Organised Sector	2009	Lakh No.	280.98
EDUCATION				
48	Literacy Rate(All)	2001	Percent	64.84
49	Literacy Rate(M)	2001	Percent	75.26
50	Literacy Rate(F)	2001	Percent	53.67
MISCELLANEOUS				
51	Suicide Rate	2009	No. per lakh population	10.9
52	Number of Newspapers (Estimated Circulation)	2009-10	Thousand number	162312
53	Number of Radio Stations	2009	Number	233
54	Number of Television Stations	2009	Number	1416
55	Number of Telephone (Connections)	2009	Millions	429.72
56	Number of Post Office	2005	Per Million	141
57	No. of Households	2001	Million	193.6
58	Per Capta annual domestic consumption of electricity	2008-09	KWH	112.7
59	Number of Vehicles Per thousand population	2003	No.	63.84

Socio Economic Indicators, India at a Glance

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	Reference Year/period	Value of Indicator	Earlier Reference Year/period	Value of Indicator
AREA AND ENVIRONMENT						
1	Area	Million sq km	2001	3.28	1951	3.28
2	Agricultural Land	Hectare	2007-08	0.267	1991-92	0.309
3	Forest Land	Hectare	2007-08	0.061	1991-92	0.079
POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY						
4	Population	Million	2011	1210.2	1951	361.1
5	Female Population	Million	2001	586.5	1951	175.5
6	Urban Population	Million	2001	286.2	1951	62.44
7	Density of Population	Per sq km	2011	382	1951	117
8	Slum Population	Million	2001	42.58	1991	45.66
9	Total Fertility Rate	Per Woman	2008	2.6	1990	3.8
10	Crude Birth Rate	Per Thousand	2009	22.5	1971	36.9
11	Crude Death Rate	Per Thousand	2009	7.3	1971	14.9
12	Infant Mortality Rate	Per Thousand	2009	50	1971	129
13	Expectation of Life (Persons)	Years	2002-06	63.4	1901-11	22.9
14	Expectation of Life (Male)	Years	2002-06	62.6	1901-11	22.6
15	Expectation of Life (Female)	Years	2002-06	64.2	1901-11	22.9
ECONOMY, CONSUMPTION AND POVERTY						
16	Per capita Household Consumption Expenditure (Rural) monthly	Rupee	July 2007- June 08	763	July 91- Dec91	243.5

17	Per capita Household Consumption Expenditure (Urban) monthly	Rupee	July 2007- June 08	1464	July 91 - Dec91	370.3
18	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Current Prices	Rupee	2007-08	4297047	1991-92	584091
19	Per Capita Income (Current Prices) per Annum	Rupee	2007-08	33283	1991-92	6100
20	Population Below Poverty Line (URP*)	Percent	2004-05	27.5	1993-94	35.97

*- URP: Uniform Recall Period

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

21	Couples Protected by Family Planning Methods	Thousand	2007-08	193460	1991-92	148430
22	Number of registered allopathic Doctors	Per Lakh Population	2010	69	1991	47
23	Number of Nurses	Per Lakh Population	2009	92	1991	40
24	Number of Hospitals Beds (Govt. Hospital)	Per Lakh population	2009	46.5	2004	43.5
25	HIV Prevalence (Adult)	Percent	2009	0.31	2002	0.45
26	Number of Allopathic Hospitals (Govt.)	Number	2009	12760	1991	11174
27	Number of Dispensaries (Govt.)	Number	2008	22558	1991	27431
28	Per Capita Expenditure on Health	Rupee	2007-08	336	1991-92	57
29	Average Daily Intake of Proteins(Per Person)	Gram	2005-06	49.4	1991-92	54.1
30	Availability of Cereals (Food Grain) Per Capita	Gram	2008-09	407	1991-92	434.5

EDUCATION

31	Educational Expenditure as	Percent	2007-08	3.67	1991-92	3.8
	Percentage of GDP					
32	Literacy Rate (All)	Percent	2001	64.84	1951	16.7
33	Literacy Rate (M)	Percent	2001	75.26	1951	25

34	Literacy Rate (F)	Percent	2001	53.67	1951	7.9
35	Gross Enrolment at Primary level (M)	Percent	2007-08	115.3	1991-92	112.8
36	Gross Enrolment at Primary Level (F)	Percent	2007-08	112.6	1991-92	86.9
37	Gross Enrolment at Middle level (M)	Percent	2007-08	81.5	1991-92	75.1
38	Gross Enrolment at Middle Level (F)	Percent	2007-08	74.4	1991-92	49.6
39	Net Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	Percent	2008-09	98.59	2005-06	84.53
40	Net Enrolment Ratio (Middle)	Percent	2008-09	56.22	2005-06	43.14
41	Gross Drop-out Rate in Primary (M)	Percent	2007-08	25.7	2000-01	39.7
42	Gross Drop-out Rate in Primary (F)	Percent	2007-08	24.4	2000-01	41.9
43	Gross Drop-out Rate in Middle (M)	Percent	2007-08	43.7	2000-01	50.3
44	Gross Drop-out Rate in Middle (F)	Percent	2007-08	41.3	2000-01	57.9
45	Gross Drop-out Rate in Secondary (M)	Percent	2007-08	56.6	2000-01	66.4
46	Gross Drop-out Rate in Secondary (F)	Percent	2007-08	57.3	2000-01	71.5

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

47	Work Force Participation Rate	Percent	2001	39.1		
48	Usual Status Worker Population (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.6		
49	Usual Status Worker Population (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	32.7		
50	Usual Status Worker Population (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.9		
51	Usual Status Worker Population (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	16.6		
52	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	55.5	1977-78	63.7
53	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	33.3	1977-78	30.5

54	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	57	1977-78	60.1
55	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	17	1977-78	17.1
56	Unemployment Rate (Rural Male)	Percent	2005-06	2.5	1983	2.1
57	Unemployment Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2005-06	2.18	1983	1.4
58	Unemployment Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2005-06	4.81	1977-78	5.9
59	Unemployment Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2005-06	6.9	1977-78	7.63
60	Employment in Organised Sector	Lakh No.	2009	280.98	1991	267.3
61	Employment in Central Government	Lakh No.	2004	31.64	1990	37.74
62	Job Seekers Registered with	Lakh No.	2010	388.29	1991	363
	Employment Exchanges					
63	Incidence Rate of Industrial Injuries	Per Thousand Employed Workers	2005	2.06	1991	20.2

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

64	Incidence of Crime	Per Lakh Population	2009	21.2	2000	17.7
65	Rape (against Women)	Number	2009	21397	2000	16496
66	Riots	Number	2009	62942	2000	80456
67	Sexual Harassment	Number	2009	11009	2000	11024
68	Suicide Rate	Per Lakh Population	2009	10.9	1991	9.2
69	Accident	Per Lakh Population	2008	42.3	1991	34.6
70	Accident Severity (Road)	No. Per Lakh	2008	24.7	2001	19.9

NB: Severity is Road accident deaths / 100 accidents

MASS COMMUNICATION

71	Estimated Circulation of Daily News Papers	Number in thousands	2009-10	162312	2000	59129
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72	Celluloid Feature Films	Number	2010*	589	1991	910
73	Cinema Halls	Number	2010*	8521	1991	13181
74	Radio Station	Number	2009	233	1991	125
75	T.V. Relay Centre	Number	2007	1416	1991	531
76	Total Telephone (Connections)	Million	2009	429.72	1991	5.07
77	Telephones connections- Population Distribution	Per 100 population	2009	36.98	1991	0.6
78	Telephones connections- Geographical Distribution	Per square KM	2009	130.71	1991	1.57

*: As on June 30, 2010

HOUSING

79	No. of Residential Houses occupied	Million	2001	187.1	1951	64.4
80	Size of Household (average)	Number	2001	5.3	1981	5.6
81	Homeless Persons	Lakh Number	2001	19.44	1981	23.42
82	Slum Population	Lakh Number	2001	425.78		
83	Electricity Consumption	Per Capita (Kwh)	2008-09	112.7	1991-92	41.9

INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND PROCES

84	Household Consumption (Rural) monthly	Per Capita (Rs)	July 2007- June 08	763	July- Dec91	243.5
85	Household Consumption (Urban) monthly	Per Capita (Rs)	July 2007- June 08	1464	July- Dec91	370.3
86	Gross National Product	Rs Crore	2007-08	4297047	1991-92	584091
87	Net National Product	Per Capita (Rs)	2007-08	33283	1991-92	6100
88	CPI (IW)		2010	182	1995	306
89	WPI		2010	130	1995	292

CPI(IW): Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers)

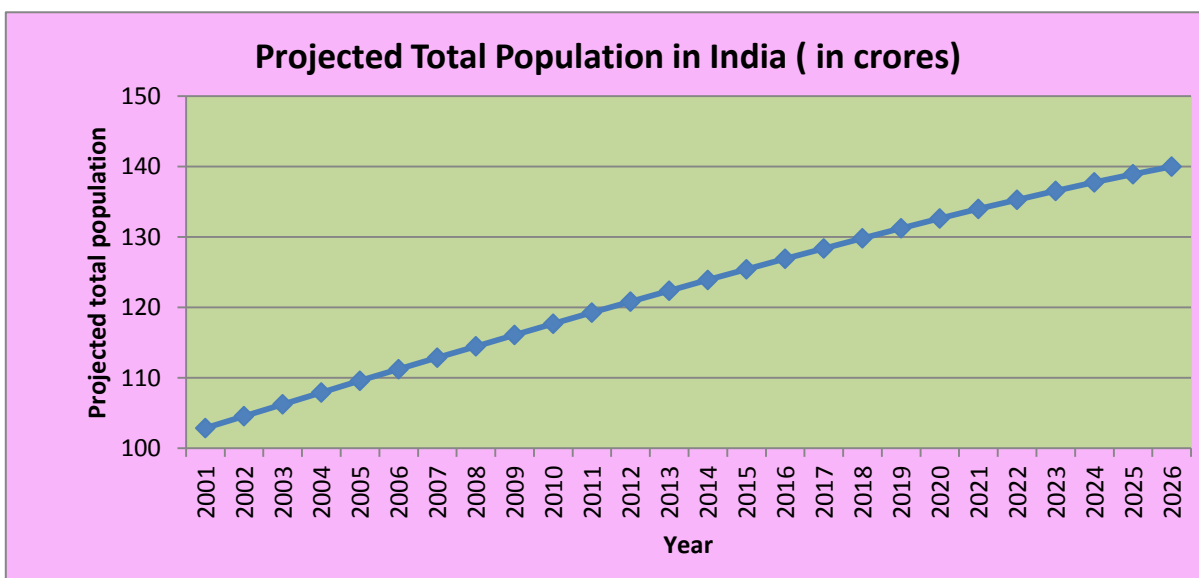
WPI: Wholesale Price Index

1. Population and Vital Statistics

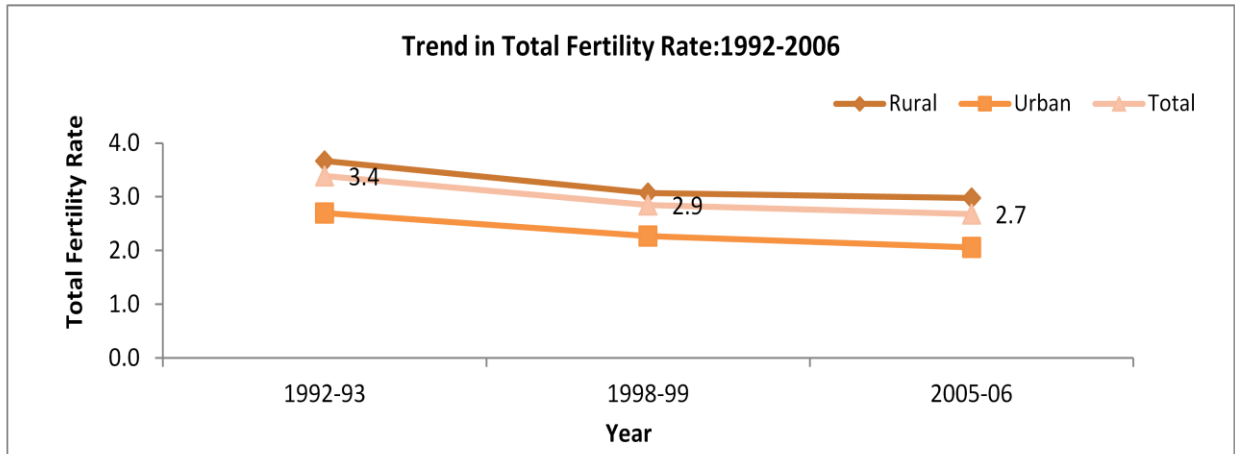
Population of India

The demographics of India is remarkably diverse. India is the second most populous Country in the World with more than one sixth of the world's population. The stock of any Population changes with time. There are three components of Population Changes- Fertility, Mortality and Migration. Socio-Economic phenomena of Population & Development and their impact and differentials like Urbanisation, Infant Mortality Rate, Migration and Causes of Death are important to understand the population characteristics. The stock of Population changed from 102.8 Crores in 2001 to 121.01 Crores in 2011. Exponential rate of growth of population was 1.64 during 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate of Population came down during 1991-2001 to 2001-2011 from 1.81 to 1.22 (rural areas), and 2.15 to 1.76 (combined population) and marginal increase in urban areas from 3.15 to 3.18 . However, the congestion of population is shown by increasing population density from 325 in 2001 to 382 in 2011.

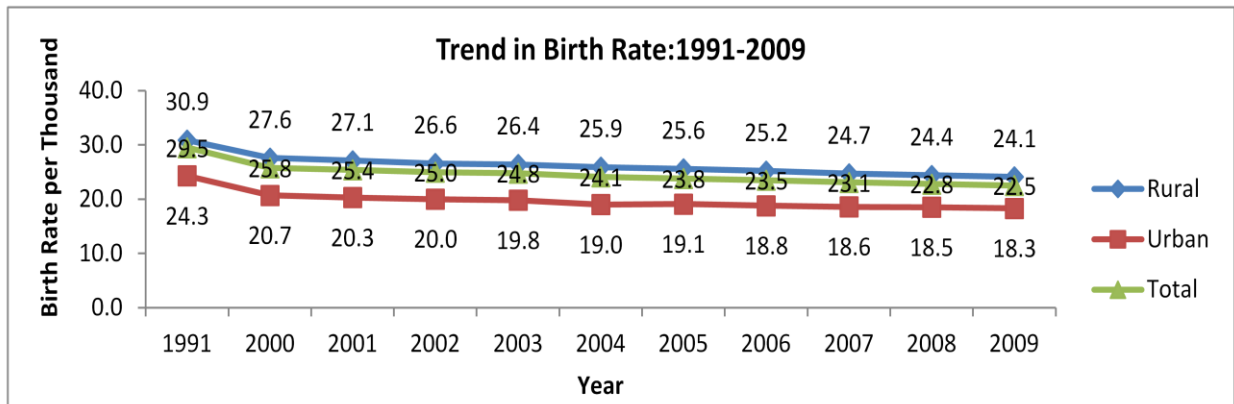
Although India occupies only 2.2% of the world's land area, it supports over 15% of the world's population. Almost 35% of Indians are younger than 15 years of age. The projected total population (2001-2026), shows that Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is the least populated state in India. There is a fall in projected total population after 2025 for some states/Union Territories like Goa, DNH, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.



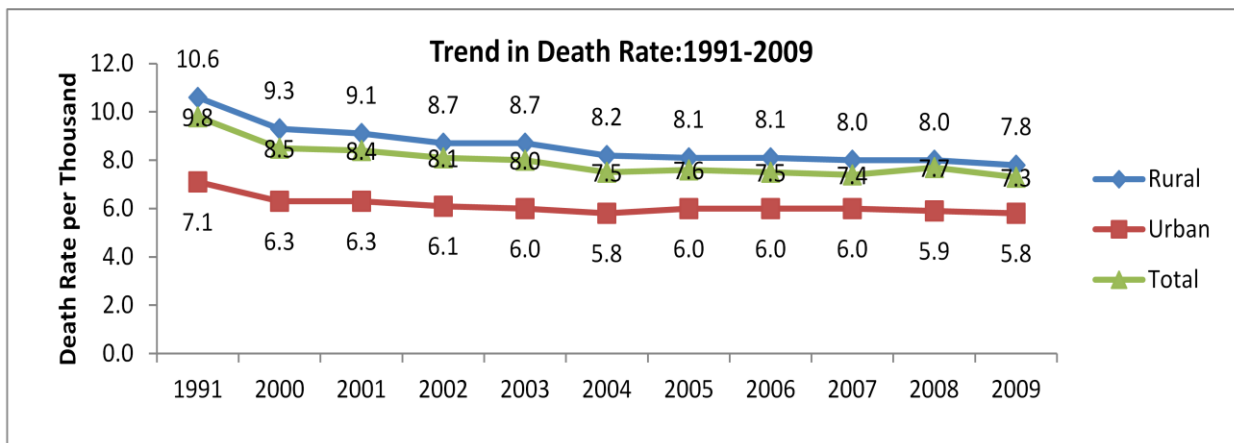
According to the Committee on Population Projection, Population of India will increase continuously, though marginally. However, Population of Goa, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep will start declining after 2025.

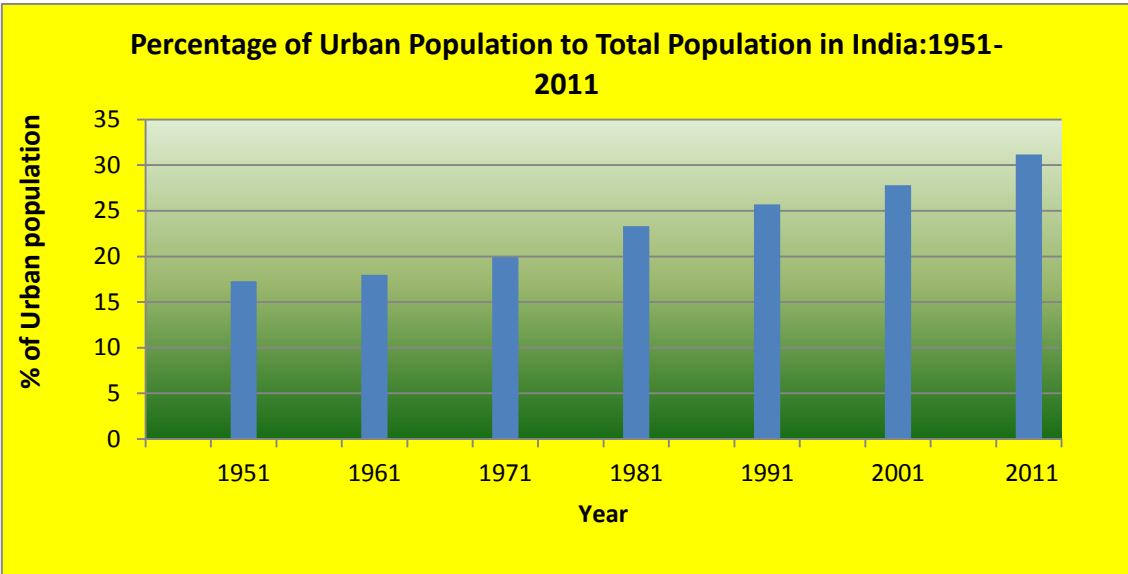
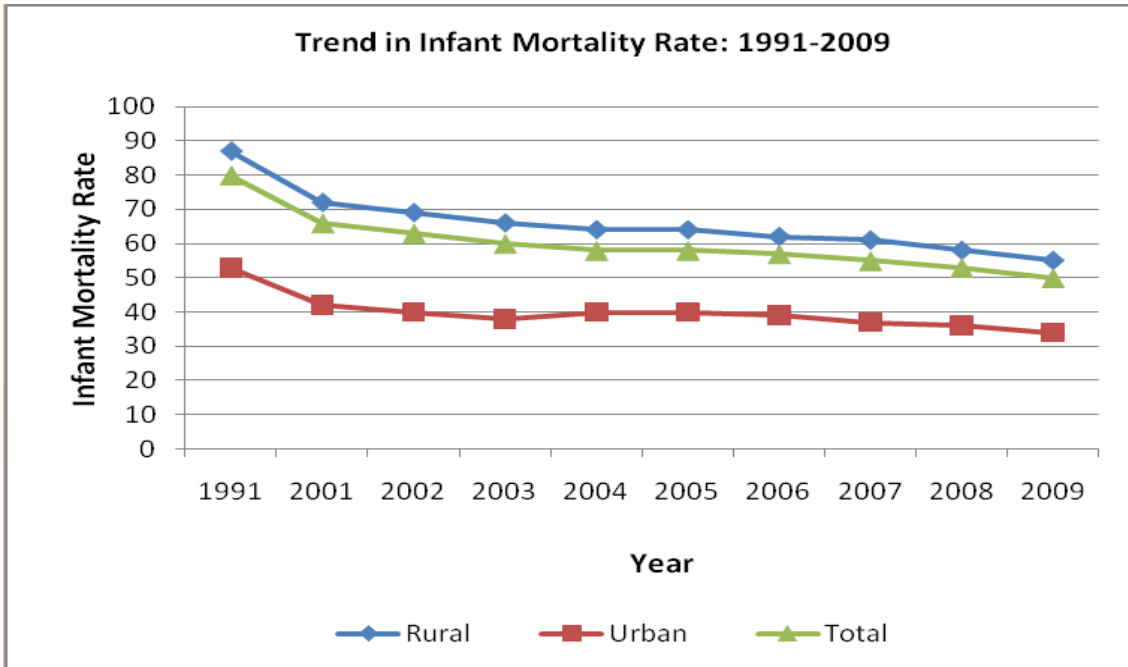


The number of women per 1000 men (Sex Ratio) which was 930 in 1971 decreased to 926 in 1991 and marginally increased to 933 in 2001. Birth rate and death rate have been decreasing both in rural and urban areas. The birth rate in 2009 for rural areas was 24.1 as compared to 18.3 in urban areas. The death rate in 2009 was 7.8 in rural areas and 5.8 in urban areas. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for rural areas has shown a decreasing trend during 1992-93 to 2005-06 and it was 2.98 in 2005-06. A similar trend is observed for urban areas with TFR in 2005-06 being 2.06. The infant mortality rate reduced to 50 in 2009 from 66 in 2001 though a large rural-urban differential still persists.



Looking at the trend of vital rates for India, it can be observed that birth rates and death rates have been decreasing both in rural and urban areas. The birth rate in 2009 for rural areas was 24.1 as compared to 18.3 in urban areas. Death rate in rural areas is 7.8 and in urban areas it is 5.8. However, the death rate for the country as a whole stands out to be 7.3.





Impact of Education

Impact of Education on Fertility is a well-established hypothesis and plays a great role for population phenomena. TFR for illiterate women were 4.03 and 3.55 in 1992-93 and 2005-06 respectively whereas in the same period TFR for the women educated high school and above were 2.15 and 2.08 respectively. The same pattern of decline in fertility is found among the women who have completed middle level schooling.

Table 1.1 Population of India			
Year	Male	Female	Person
1951	185,528,462	175,559,628	361,088,090
1961	226,293,201	212,941,570	439,234,771
1971	284,049,276	264,110,376	548,159,652
1981	353,374,460	329,954,637	683,329,097
1991	439,358,440	407,062,599	846,421,039
2001	532,223,090	496,514,346	1,028,737,436
2011	623,724,248	586,469,174	1,210,193,422

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table 1.2 : Growth Rate of Population (%) in India

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1951-61	2.16	1.98	1.96
1961-71	2.48	2.24	2.2
1971-81	2.47	2.23	2.22
1981-91	2.38	2.16	2.14
1991-2001	2.15	1.97	1.97
2001-2011	1.76	-	1.64

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. Population from General Population Table (Part II-A), Census of India 1991 for data (1901-1911) to (1971-81).

2. Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 for data from (1981-91 to 1991-2001)

3. Notes: 1991 Population includes interpolated Population figures for J & K.

Growth of Population in India: 1951-2011

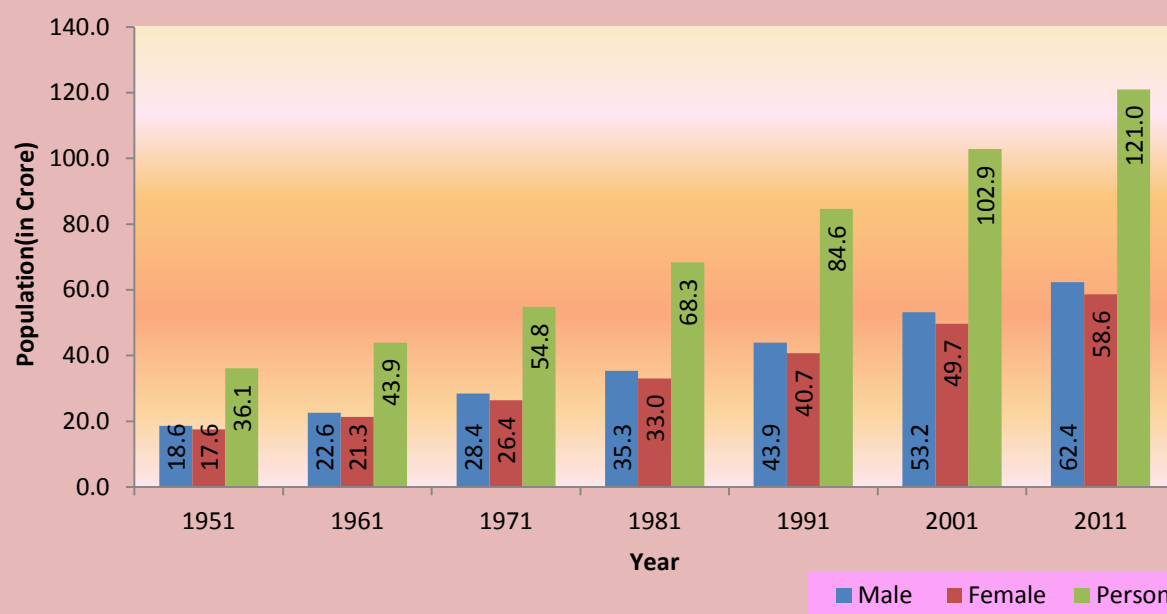


Table 1.3 : Percent Distribution of Population by Age and Sex - India

Age group (years)	1981 ^b			1991 ^c			2001		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
0-4	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.2	10.7	10.7	10.7
5-9	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.5	12.5	12.4
10-14	13.1	12.6	12.9	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.9
15-19	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.3
20-24	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
25-29	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.4
30-34	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.4
35-39	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.0
40-44	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.2
45-49	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5
50-54	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
55-59	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8
60-64	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8
65-69	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1
70+ ^a	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9
Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.									
Note: a. '70+' includes age not stated in 1971.									
b. Excludes Assam and all ages includes age not stated in the 1981 Census.									
c. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.									
NA: Not available.									

Table 1.4 : Population of India - States/ Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1951			1961		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19,055	11,916	30,971	39,304	24,244	63,548
Andhra Pradesh	15,670,565	15,444,694	31,115,259	18,161,671	17,821,776	35,983,447
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	177,680	158,878	336,558
Assam	4,298,773	3,730,083	8,028,856	5,798,376	5,038,953	10,837,329
Bihar ³	19,489,964	19,292,307	38,782,271	23,297,343	23,150,114	46,447,457
Chandigarh	13,623	10,638	24,261	72,576	47,305	119,881
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21,345	20,187	41,532	29,524	28,439	57,963
Delhi	986,538	757,534	1,744,072	1,489,378	1,169,234	2,658,612
Goa ¹	280,141	315,918	596,059	302,534	324,133	626,667
Gujarat	8,331,922	7,930,735	16,262,657	10,633,902	9,999,448	20,633,350
Haryana	3,031,612	2,641,985	5,673,597	4,062,787	3,527,737	7,590,524
Himachal Pradesh	1,247,826	1,138,155	2,385,981	1,451,334	1,361,129	2,812,463
Jammu & Kashmir ²	1,736,827	1,517,025	3,253,852	1,896,633	1,664,343	3,560,976
Karnataka	9,866,923	9,535,033	19,401,956	12,040,923	11,545,849	23,586,772
Kerala	6,681,901	6,867,217	13,549,118	8,361,927	8,541,788	16,903,715
Lakshadweep	10,295	10,740	21,035	11,935	12,173	24,108
Madhya Pradesh ³	13,255,004	12,816,633	26,071,637	16,578,204	15,794,204	32,372,408
Maharashtra	16,490,039	15,512,525	32,002,564	20,428,882	19,124,836	39,553,718
Manipur	283,685	293,950	577,635	387,058	392,979	780,037
Meghalaya	310,706	294,968	605,674	397,288	372,092	769,380
Mizoram	96,136	100,066	196,202	132,465	133,598	266,063
Nagaland	106,551	106,424	212,975	191,027	178,173	369,200
Orissa	7,242,892	7,403,054	14,645,946	8,770,586	8,778,260	17,548,846
Pondicherry	156,275	160,978	317,253	183,347	185,732	369,079
Punjab	4,968,206	4,192,294	9,160,500	6,007,566	5,127,503	11,135,069
Rajasthan	8,313,883	7,656,891	15,970,774	10,564,082	9,591,520	20,155,602
Sikkim	72,210	65,515	137,725	85,193	76,996	162,189
Tamil Nadu	15,003,724	15,115,323	30,119,047	16,910,978	16,775,975	33,686,953
Tripura	335,589	303,440	639,029	591,237	550,768	1,142,005
Uttar Pradesh ³	33,100,733	30,118,939	63,219,672	38,638,317	35,116,256	73,754,573
West Bengal	14,105,519	12,194,461	26,299,980	18,599,144	16,327,135	34,926,279
India ²	185,528,462	175,559,628	361,088,090	226,293,201	212,941,570	439,234,771

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India

Note: Reference period of various censuses is 1st March except during 1971 for which it is 1st April.

1. Includes Daman & Diu

2. The population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 population.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Utrakhand, respectively.

NA: Not available

Table 1.4 (Conti...): Population of India/ States, Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70,027	45,106	115,133	107,261	81,480	188,741
Andhra Pradesh	22,008,663	21,494,045	43,502,708	27,109,616	26,441,410	53,551,026
Arunachal Pradesh	251,231	216,280	467,511	339,322	292,517	631,839
Assam ¹	7,714,240	6,910,912	14,625,152	9,444,037	8,597,211	18,041,248
Bihar ³	28,846,944	27,506,425	56,353,369	35,930,560	33,984,174	69,914,734
Chandigarh	147,080	110,171	257,251	255,278	196,332	451,610
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36,964	37,206	74,170	52,515	51,161	103,676
Delhi	2,257,515	1,808,183	4,065,698	3,440,081	2,780,325	6,220,406
Goa ²	431,214	426,557	857,771	548,450	538,280	1,086,730
Gujarat	13,802,494	12,894,981	26,697,475	17,552,640	16,533,159	34,085,799
Haryana	5,377,044	4,659,387	10,036,431	6,909,679	6,012,440	12,922,119
Himachal Pradesh	1,766,957	1,693,477	3,460,434	2,169,931	2,110,887	4,280,818
Jammu & Kashmir	2,458,315	2,158,317	4,616,632	3,164,660	2,822,729	5,987,389
Karnataka	14,971,900	14,327,114	29,299,014	18,922,627	18,213,087	37,135,714
Kerala	10,587,851	10,759,524	21,347,375	12,527,767	12,925,913	25,453,680
Lakshadweep	16,078	15,732	31,810	20,377	19,872	40,249
Madhya Pradesh ³	21,455,334	20,198,785	41,654,119	26,886,305	25,292,539	52,178,844
Maharashtra	26,116,351	24,295,884	50,412,235	32,414,432	30,368,386	62,782,818
Manipur	541,675	531,078	1,072,753	721,006	699,947	1,420,953
Meghalaya	520,967	490,732	1,011,699	683,710	652,109	1,335,819
Mizoram	170,824	161,566	332,390	257,239	236,518	493,757
Nagaland	276,084	240,365	516,449	415,910	359,020	774,930
Orissa	11,041,083	10,903,532	21,944,615	13,309,786	13,060,485	26,370,271
Pondicherry	237,112	234,595	471,707	304,561	299,910	604,471
Punjab	7,266,515	6,284,545	13,551,060	8,937,210	7,851,705	16,788,915
Rajasthan	13,484,383	12,281,423	25,765,806	17,854,154	16,407,708	34,261,862
Sikkim	112,662	97,181	209,843	172,440	143,945	316,385
Tamil Nadu	20,828,021	20,371,147	41,199,168	24,487,624	23,920,453	48,408,077
Tripura	801,126	755,216	1,556,342	1,054,846	998,212	2,053,058
Uttar Pradesh ³	47,016,635	41,324,886	88,341,521	58,819,535	52,042,977	110,862,512
West Bengal	23,435,987	20,876,024	44,312,011	28,560,901	26,019,746	54,580,647
India	284,049,276	264,110,376	548,159,652	353,374,460	329,954,637	683,329,097

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. The 1981 figures of population for Assam are interpolated.

2. Includes population of Daman & Diu.

3. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand, respectively.

Table 1.4 (Conti...): Population of India/States, Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	33,724,581	32,783,427	66,508,008	38,527,413	37,682,594	76,210,007
Arunachal Pradesh	465,004	399,554	864,558	579,941	518,027	1,097,968
Assam	11,657,989	10,756,333	22,414,322	13,777,037	12,878,491	26,655,528
Bihar	33,838,238	30,692,316	64,530,554	43,243,795	39,754,714	82,998,509
Chhatisgarh ¹	8,872,620	8,742,308	17,614,928	10,474,218	10,359,585	20,833,803
Goa	594,790	575,003	1,169,793	687,248	660,420	1,347,668
Gujarat	21,355,209	19,954,373	41,309,582	26,385,577	24,285,440	50,671,017
Haryana	8,827,474	7,636,174	16,463,648	11,363,953	9,780,611	21,144,564
Himachal Pradesh	2,617,467	2,553,410	5,170,877	3,087,940	2,989,960	6,077,900
Jammu & Kashmir ²	4,142,082	3,694,969	7,837,051	5,360,926	4,782,774	10,143,700
Jharkhand ¹	11,363,853	10,480,058	21,843,911	13,885,037	13,060,792	26,945,829
Karnataka	22,951,917	22,025,284	44,977,201	26,898,918	25,951,644	52,850,562
Kerala	14,288,995	14,809,523	29,098,518	15,468,614	16,372,760	31,841,374
Madhya Pradesh	25,394,673	23,171,569	48,566,242	31,443,652	28,904,371	60,348,023
Maharashtra	40,825,618	38,111,569	78,937,187	50,400,596	46,478,031	96,878,627
Manipur ³	938,359	898,790	1,837,149	1,161,952	1,131,944	2,293,896
Meghalaya	907,687	867,091	1,774,778	1,179,087	1,142,735	2,318,822
Mizoram	358,978	330,778	689,756	459,109	429,464	888,573
Nagaland	641,282	568,264	1,209,546	1,047,141	942,895	1,990,036
Orissa	16,064,146	15,595,590	31,659,736	18,660,570	18,144,090	36,804,660
Punjab	10,778,034	9,503,935	20,281,969	12,985,045	11,373,954	24,358,999
Rajasthan	23,042,780	20,963,210	44,005,990	29,420,011	27,087,177	56,507,188
Sikkim	216,427	190,030	406,457	288,484	252,367	540,851
Tamil Nadu	28,298,975	27,559,971	55,858,946	31,400,909	31,004,770	62,405,679
Tripura	1,417,930	1,339,275	2,757,205	1,642,225	1,556,978	3,199,203
Uttar Pradesh	70,396,062	61,665,591	132,061,653	87,565,369	78,632,552	166,197,921
Uttarakhand ¹	3,640,895	3,409,739	7,050,634	4,325,924	4,163,425	8,489,349
West Bengal	35,510,633	32,567,332	68,077,965	41,465,985	38,710,212	80,176,197

Table 1.4 (Conti...): Population of India/ States, Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	154,369	126,292	280,661	192,972	163,180	356,152
Chandigarh	358,614	283,401	642,015	506,938	393,697	900,635
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70,953	67,524	138,477	121,666	98,824	220,490
Daman & Diu	51,595	49,991	101,586	92,512	65,692	158,204
Delhi	5,155,512	4,265,132	9,420,644	7,607,234	6,243,273	13,850,507
Lakshadweep	26,618	25,089	51,707	31,131	29,519	60,650
Pondicherry	408,081	399,704	807,785	486,961	487,384	974,345
India	439,358,440	407,062,599	846,421,039	532,223,090	496,514,346	1,028,737,436

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Notes:

1. The states of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are carved out from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively in 2001 Census. In 1991, the recasted figures for these states are given as per jurisdiction of 2001 Census.

2. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The interpolated population of Jammu & Kashmir is based on the final population of 2001 Census.

3. India and Manipur figures are final and include estimated for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maran, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Table 1.4 (Conti...): Population of India/ States, Union Territories

State/Union Territory	2011		
	Male	Female	Person
Andaman & Nicobar Islands [#]	202,330	177,614	379,944
Andhra Pradesh	42,509,881	42,155,652	84,665,533
Arunachal Pradesh	720,232	662,379	1,382,611
Assam ¹	15,954,927	15,214,345	31,169,272
Bihar ³	54,185,347	49,619,290	103,804,637
Chandigarh	580,282	474,404	1,054,686
Chhattisgarh	12,827,915	12,712,281	25,540,196
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193,178	149,675	342,853
Daman & Diu	150,100	92,811	242,911
Delhi	8,976,410	7,776,825	16,753,235
Goa ²	740,711	717,012	1,457,723
Gujarat	31,482,282	28,901,346	60,383,628
Haryana	13,505,130	11,847,951	25,353,081
Himachal Pradesh	3,473,892	3,382,617	6,856,509
Jammu & Kashmir	6,665,561	5,883,365	12,548,926
Jharkhand	16,931,688	16,034,550	32,966,238
Karnataka	31,057,742	30,072,962	61,130,704
Kerala	16,021,290	17,366,387	33,387,677
Lakshadweep	33,106	31,323	64,429
Madhya Pradesh ³	37,612,920	34,984,645	72,597,565
Maharashtra	58,361,397	54,011,575	112,372,972
Manipur	1,369,764	1,351,992	2,721,756
Meghalaya	1,492,668	1,471,339	2,964,007
Mizoram	552,339	538,675	1,091,014
Nagaland	1,025,707	954,895	1,980,602
Orissa	21,201,678	20,745,680	41,947,358
Pondicherry	610,485	633,979	1,244,464
Punjab	14,634,819	13,069,417	27,704,236
Rajasthan	35,620,086	33,000,926	68,621,012
Sikkim	321,661	286,027	607,688
Tamil Nadu	36,158,871	35,980,087	72,138,958
Tripura	1,871,867	1,799,165	3,671,032
Uttar Pradesh ³	104,596,415	94,985,062	199,581,477
Uttrakhand	5,154,178	4,962,574	10,116,752
West Bengal	46,927,389	44,420,347	91,347,736
India	623,724,248	586,469,174	1,210,193,422

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 1.5 : Projected Total Population on 1st March, 2001-2026 for States, Union Territories and India

(in thousand)

Year	India	JK	HP	Punjab	Chandigarh	Uttrakhand	Haryana	Delhi
2001	1028610	10144	6078	24359	901	8489	21145	13851
2002	1045547	10301	6157	24699	922	8634	21579	14273
2003	1062388	10461	6234	25041	957	8780	22015	14698
2004	1079117	10622	6309	25384	1000	8927	22450	15129
2005	1095722	10783	6383	25724	1050	9073	22883	15569
2006	1112186	10941	6455	26059	1103	9219	23314	16021
2007	1128521	11099	6526	26391	1161	9365	23743	16484
2008	1144734	11527	6595	26722	1227	9511	24171	16955
2009	1160813	11414	6662	27048	1297	9656	24597	17437
2010	1176742	11568	6728	27368	1368	9800	25020	17935
2011	1192506	11718	6793	27678	1438	9943	25439	18451
2012	1208116	11865	6856	27981	1508	10084	25854	18983
2013	1223581	12010	6918	28279	1580	10224	26266	19529
2014	1238887	12152	6978	28568	1651	10362	26675	20092
2015	1254019	12289	7037	28846	1719	10499	27079	20676
2016	1268961	12419	7095	29112	1780	10632	27477	21285
2017	1283600	12545	7151	29372	1859	10761	27868	21896
2018	1298041	12665	7206	29625	1941	10887	28253	22523
2019	1312240	12780	7259	29868	2028	11010	28631	23164
2020	1326155	12888	7311	30101	2122	11129	29002	23818
2021	1339741	12987	7361	30323	2226	11241	29362	24485
2022	1352695	13086	7408	30542	2301	11351	29720	25162
2023	1365302	13180	7453	30753	2374	11457	30071	25852
2024	1377442	13269	7497	30956	2438	11558	30416	26553
2025	1388994	13353	7537	31154	2488	11655	30755	27263
2026	1399838	13434	7575	31345	2518	11746	31087	27982

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

JK: Jammu and Kashmir

HP: Himachal Pradesh

Table 1.5 (Conti...) : Projected Total Population on 1st March-2001-2026 for States, Union Territories and India

(in thousands)

Year	Rajasthan	UP	Bihar	Sikkim	Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Manipur	Mizoram	Tripura	Haryana
2001	56507	166198	82999	541	1098	1990	2167	889	3199	21145
2002	57664	169547	84612	548	1112	2016	2195	900	3241	21579
2003	58825	172944	86194	555	1127	2042	2223	912	3283	22105
2004	59984	176374	87745	562	1141	2068	2251	923	3324	22450
2005	61136	179824	89264	569	1155	2094	2280	935	3366	22883
2006	62276	183282	90752	576	1169	2119	2308	946	3407	23314
2007	63408	186755	92208	583	1184	2145	2336	958	3449	23743
2008	64534	190254	93633	591	1198	2171	2364	970	3491	24171
2009	65650	193763	95026	598	1212	2197	2393	981	3532	24597
2010	66750	197271	96389	605	1227	2223	2421	993	3574	25020
2011	67830	200764	97720	612	1241	2249	2449	1004	3616	25439
2012	68892	204250	99020	619	1255	2275	2478	1016	3658	25854
2013	69940	207739	100289	626	1270	2301	2506	1028	3700	26266
2014	70969	211217	101526	633	1284	2327	2534	1039	3742	26675
2015	71973	214671	102732	640	1299	2354	2563	1051	3784	27079
2016	72948	218088	103908	647	1313	2380	2592	1063	3826	27477
2017	73924	221469	105064	653	1327	2405	2619	1074	3867	27868
2018	74884	224829	106192	660	1341	2430	2646	1085	3906	28253
2019	75828	228152	107293	667	1354	2454	2673	1096	3946	28631
2020	76759	231425	108372	673	1367	2477	2698	1106	3983	29002
2021	77676	234631	109431	679	1379	2500	2723	1116	4019	29362
2022	78521	237676	110410	686	1392	2522	2747	1126	4056	29720
2023	79339	240651	111352	692	1404	2544	2771	1136	4091	30071
2024	80116	243517	112245	698	1415	2566	2794	1146	4125	30416
2025	80841	246234	113081	704	1427	2586	2817	1155	4159	30755
2026	81501	248763	113847	709	1438	2606	2839	1164	4191	31087

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

UP: Uttar Pradesh

Table 1.5 (Conti...) : Projected Total Population on 1st March-2001-2026 for States, Union Territories and India

Year	Meghalaya	Assam	West Bengal	Jharkhand	Orissa	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat
2001	2319	26656	80176	26946	36805	20834	60348	50671
2002	2349	27071	81278	27443	37244	21197	61581	51556
2003	2379	27478	82320	27922	37670	21553	62799	52429
2004	2409	27878	83316	28388	38085	21904	64006	53290
2005	2440	28273	84277	28846	38490	22251	65202	54140
2006	2470	28665	85216	29299	38887	22594	66390	54979
2007	2500	29053	86125	29745	39276	22934	67569	55808
2008	2530	29435	86995	30181	39655	23269	68737	56626
2009	2560	29814	87839	30611	40025	23600	69897	57434
2010	2591	30191	88669	31040	40389	23929	71050	58232
2011	2621	30568	89499	31472	40750	24258	72200	59020
2012	2651	30945	90320	31904	41105	24585	73344	59800
2013	2682	31319	91122	32334	41453	24909	74482	60569
2014	2712	31693	91920	32766	41797	25232	75614	61329
2015	2743	32069	92725	33203	42138	25555	76745	62081
2016	2773	32449	93550	33652	42479	25879	77875	62825
2017	2803	32810	94334	34069	42808	26186	78964	63532
2018	2832	33166	95109	34483	43132	26488	80042	64222
2019	2860	33561	95875	34887	43450	26782	81101	64891
2020	2887	33856	96633	35278	43762	27066	82134	65532
2021	2914	34183	97383	35652	44068	27337	83135	66139
2022	2940	34495	98075	36018	44349	27605	84111	66774
2023	2965	34796	98747	36375	44620	27865	85064	67396
2024	2990	35084	99388	36718	44876	28117	85989	68013
2025	3014	35354	99988	37046	45112	28359	86879	68631
2026	3038	35602	100534	37356	45324	28591	87729	69258

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 1.5 (Conti...) : Projected Total Population on 1st March-2001-2026 for States, Union Territories and India

Year	DNH*	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Goa	Kerala	Tamil Nadu
2001	220	96879	76210	52851	1348	31841	62406
2002	222	98445	77154	53554	1354	32132	62989
2003	229	100030	78074	54246	1376	32421	63552
2004	240	101624	78973	54926	1409	32707	64096
2005	252	103218	79852	55597	1450	32989	64623
2006	266	104804	80712	56258	1492	33265	65135
2007	281	106386	81554	56909	1540	33535	65629
2008	299	107972	82375	57550	1596	33802	66106
2009	318	109553	83178	58181	1655	34063	66566
2010	337	111118	83964	58804	1714	34317	67012
2011	354	112660	84735	59419	1767	34563	67444
2012	370	114184	85491	60026	1817	34802	67862
2013	387	115697	86229	60624	1868	35034	68265
2014	402	117189	86952	61214	1915	35258	68654
2015	414	118652	87662	61797	1953	35473	69030
2016	422	120076	88361	62374	1977	35677	69396
2017	437	121509	89035	62912	2023	35873	69730
2018	452	122926	89691	63435	2068	36062	70047
2019	468	124326	90330	63936	2117	36241	70344
2020	486	125711	90949	64410	2170	36410	70617
2021	506	127082	91549	64848	2232	36569	70865
2022	517	128398	92111	65295	2262	36722	71101
2023	527	129689	92649	65725	2287	36867	71319
2024	535	130948	93160	66139	2302	37004	71517
2025	537	132165	93636	66541	2300	37132	71696
2026	534	133333	94073	66933	2275	37254	71857

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

*: Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Table 1.5 (Conti...) : Projected Total Population on 1st March-2001-2026 for States, Union Territories and India

(In thousands)

Year	Puducherry	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Daman and Diu	Lakshadweep
2001	974	356	158	61
2002	974	366	171	64
2003	990	378	182	67
2004	1019	391	194	69
2005	1057	405	205	70
2006	1098	419	216	72
2007	1146	434	227	73
2008	1204	449	238	74
2009	1267	465	248	75
2010	1331	480	259	75
2011	1391	494	270	76
2012	1451	507	281	77
2013	1513	520	293	77
2014	1573	533	305	78
2015	1626	543	317	79
2016	1669	551	330	81
2017	1733	563	344	82
2018	1798	575	359	83
2019	1868	588	374	84
2020	1944	601	391	85
2021	2028	617	409	86
2022	2085	627	420	86
2023	2140	637	431	85
2024	2186	645	439	84
2025	2219	651	443	81
2026	2232	653	441	78

Source: National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 1.6 : Important Administrative and Key Population Statistics for India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	2001 Census											Decadal Growth rate (91-2001)	Sex ratio (2001)
	Area (in sq. km.)	Districts	Sub-District	Total Towns	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total Villages	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	No. of Households (thousand)	Population (thousand)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIA	3,287,263	593	5,463	5,161	3,799	1,362	638,588	593,732	44,856	193580	1028737	21.54	933
States													
Andhra Pradesh	275,045	23	1,125	210	117	93	28,123	26,613	1,510	17004	76210	14.59	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13	149	17	0	17	4065	3863	202	216	1098	27.00	893
Assam	78,438	23	142	125	80	45	26312	25,124	1,188	4915	26656	18.92	935
Bihar	94,163	37	533	130	125	5	45,098	39,015	6,083	9	82999	28.62	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	16	97	97	75	22	20308	19744	564	4092	20834	18.27	989
Goa	3,702	2	11	44	14	30	359	347	12	295	1348	15.21	961
Gujarat	196,024	25	226	242	168	74	18539	18,066	473	9691	50671	22.66	920
Haryana	44,212	19	67	106	84	22	6955	6,764	191	3712	21145	28.43	861
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	12	109	57	56	1	20,118	17495	2623	1222	6078	17.54	968
Jammu & Kashmir ^{2,4}	222,236	14	59	75	72	3	6652	6417	235	1569	10144	29.43	892
Jharkhand	79714	18	210	152	44	108	32615	29354	3261	4799	26946	23.36	941
Karnataka	191,791	27	175	270	44	44	29,406	27,481	1,925	10402	52851	17.51	965
Kerala	38,863	14	63	159	44	99	1364	1,364	0	6726	31841	9.43	1058
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	45	259	394	44	55	55,393	52,117	3,276	10912	60348	24.26	919
Maharashtra	307,713	35	353	378	44	127	43,711	41,095	2,616	19577	96879	22.73	922
Manipur ^{1,3}	22,327	9	38	33	44	5	2391	2315	76	375	2167	17.94	974
Meghalaya	22,429	7	32	16	44	6	6026	5782	244	419	2319	30.65	972
Mizoram	21,081	8	22	22	44	0	817	707	110	176	889	28.82	935
Nagaland	16,579	8	93	9	44	1	1317	1278	39	328	1990	64.53	900
Orissa	155,707	30	397	138	44	31	51,349	47,529	3,820	7738	36805	16.25	972
Punjab	50,362	17	72	157	44	18	12673	12,278	395	4349	24359	20.10	876
Rajasthan	342,239	32	241	222	44	38	41,353	39,753	1,600	9318	56507	28.41	921
Sikkim	7,096	4	9	9	44	1	452	450	2	114	541	33.06	875
Tamil Nadu	130,058	30	201	832	44	111	16317	15,400	917	14666	62406	11.72	987
Tripura	10,486	4	38	23	44	10	870	858	12	664	3199	16.03	948
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	70	300	704	44	66	107,452	97,942	9,510	25758	166198	25.85	898
Uttarakhand	53483	13	49	86	44	12	16826	15761	1065	1603	8489	20.41	962
West Bengal	88,752	18	341	375	44	252	40,782	37,945	2,837	15872	80176	17.77	934

Table 1.6 (Conti...) : Important administrative and key population statistics for India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	2001 Census											Decadal Growth % (91-2001)	Sex ratio (2001)
	Area (sq. km.)	Districts	Sub-District	Total Towns	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total Villages	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	No. of household (thousand)	Population (in thousands)		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8249	2	7	3	1	2	547	501	46	78	356	26.9	846
Chandigarh	114	1	1	1	1	0	24	23	1	206	901	40.28	777
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1	1	2	0	2	70	70	0	46	220	59.22	812
Daman & Diu	112	2	2	2	2	0	23	23	0	36	158	55.73	710
Delhi	1483	9	27	62	3	59	165	158	7	2733	13851	47.02	821
Lakshadweep	32	1	4	3	0	3	24	8	16	10	61	17.3	948
Pondicherry	479	4	10	6	6	0	92	92	0	216	974	20.62	1001

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note: 1. India and Manipur population figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

2. The area figures for India and Jammu & Kashmir includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.

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

4. The 1991 census could not be held owing disturbance in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by interpolation on the basis of 2001 final population.

Table 1.7 : Rural/Urban Differential in Growth of Population- India			
Period	Average annual percentage growth rate of population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1951-1961	2.06	2.64	2.16
1961-1971	2.19	3.82	2.48
1971-1981	1.93	4.61	2.47
1981-1991	2	3.64	2.38
1991-2001	1.81	3.15	2.15
2001-2011	1.22	3.18	1.76

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note : 1991 population includes interpolated population figures for J&K.

Table 1.8 : Trend in Urbanization -India	
Year	Urban Population as percentage of Total Population
1951	17.3
1961	18
1971	19.9
1981 ^a	23.3
1991 ^b	25.7
2001 ^c	27.8
2011	31.2

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. The figures for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.

b. The 1991 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'interpolation' on the basis of 2001 final population.

c. India and Manipur figures are final and include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Table 1.9 : Inter-State Differentials in percentage of Urban Population to Total Population

State/Union Territory	1971	1981	1991 ^a	2001 ^b	2011
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.77	26.3	26.71	32.63	35.67
Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.32	26.89	27.3	33.49
Arunachal Pradesh	3.7	6.56	12.8	20.75	22.67
Assam	8.87	9.88	11.1	12.9	14.08
Bihar ^c	10	12.47	13.14	10.46	11.3
Chandigarh	90.55	93.63	89.69	89.77	97.25
Chhattisgarh	-	-	17.4	20.09	23.24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	6.67	8.47	22.89	46.62
Daman & Diu	37.56	36.75	46.8	36.25	75.16
Delhi	89.7	92.73	89.93	93.18	97.5
Goa	25.56	32.03	41.01	49.76	62.17
Gujarat	28.08	31.1	34.49	37.36	42.58
Haryana	17.67	21.88	24.63	28.92	34.79
Himachal Pradesh	6.99	7.61	8.69	9.8	10.04
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	22.89	24.81	27.21
Jharkhand	-	-	21.25	22.24	24.05
Karnataka	24.31	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.57
Kerala	16.24	18.74	26.39	25.96	47.72
Lakshadweep	NA	46.28	56.31	44.46	78.08
Madhya Pradesh ^c	16.29	20.29	23.18	26.46	27.63
Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	45.23
Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11	30.21
Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.6	19.58	20.08
Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.1	49.63	51.51
Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23	28.97
Orissa	8.41	11.79	13.38	14.99	16.68
Puducherry	42.04	52.28	64	66.57	68.31
Punjab	23.73	27.68	29.55	33.92	37.49
Rajasthan	17.63	21.05	22.88	23.39	24.89
Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.1	11.07	24.97
Tamil Nadu	30.26	32.95	34.15	44.04	48.45
Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.3	17.06	26.18
Uttar Pradesh ^c	14.02	17.95	19.84	20.78	22.28
Uttarakhand	-	-	22.97	25.67	30.55
West Bengal	24.75	26.47	27.48	27.97	31.89
India	19.91	23.7	25.73	27.81	31.16

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note: a. the 1991 census could not be held owing to disturbance in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by interpolation on the basis of 2001 final population.

Table 1.10: Population of India, States and Union Territories according to Village Size, 2001

India/ State/ Union Territories	Population					Total Rural Population	Population (percentage)				
	Village Size Category						Village Size Category				
	Less than 500	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5000 and above		Less than 500	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45,590	43,460	70,931	66,765	13,208	239,954	19.00	18.11	29.56	27.82	5.50
Andhra Pradesh	1,478,624	3,310,429	9,399,311	21,441,493	19,771,210	55,401,067	2.67	5.98	16.97	38.70	35.69
Arunachal Pradesh	427,155	182,904	174,385	68,744	16,899	870,087	49.09	21.02	20.04	7.90	1.94
Assam	2,557,156	4,517,495	7,615,423	7,088,271	1,437,943	23,216,288	11.01	19.46	32.80	30.53	6.19
Bihar	2,317,642	6,242,732	14,493,430	26,256,858	24,976,009	74,316,709	3.12	8.40	19.50	35.37	33.61
Chandigarh	864	1,498	3,176	24,026	62,556	92,120	0.94	1.63	3.45	26.08	67.91
Chhattisgarh	2,190,413	4,641,932	5,721,911	3,496,461	597,339	16,648,056	13.16	27.88	34.37	21.00	3.59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,400	9,108	21,159	89,573	47,787	170,027	1.41	5.36	12.44	52.68	28.11
Daman & Diu	614	4,231	6,287	18,685	71,039	100,856	0.61	4.20	6.23	18.53	70.44
Delhi	2,000	7,418	46,315	198,404	690,590	944,727	0.21	0.79	4.90	21.00	73.10
Goa	23,805	40,052	113,248	309,127	190,859	677,091	3.52	5.92	16.73	45.66	28.19
Gujarat	909,974	3,149,093	8,090,216	12,280,618	7,310,866	31,740,767	2.87	9.92	25.49	38.69	23.03
Haryana	237,341	916,344	3,041,342	6,241,216	4,593,017	15,029,260	1.58	6.10	20.24	41.53	30.56
Himachal Pradesh	2,624,445	1,425,180	889,848	481,281	61,565	5,482,319	47.87	26.00	16.23	8.78	1.12
Jammu & Kashmir	587,665	1,206,718	2,185,466	2,619,338	1,027,875	7,627,062	7.70	15.82	28.65	34.34	13.48
Jharkhand	3,821,366	5,242,740	5,711,026	4,650,831	1,526,125	20,952,088	18.24	25.02	27.26	22.20	7.28
Karnataka	2,262,322	5,354,376	8,966,708	11,921,677	6,383,950	34,889,033	6.48	15.35	25.70	34.17	18.30
Kerala	2,038	0	16,274	236,291	23,319,846	23,574,449	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.00	98.92
Lakshadweep	332	0	0	10,281	23,070	33,683	0.99	0.00	0.00	30.52	68.49
Madhya Pradesh	5,759,346	11,660,821	14,347,440	10,069,408	2,543,863	44,380,878	12.98	26.27	32.33	22.69	5.73
Maharashtra	2,952,984	8,837,060	16,259,983	17,086,068	10,641,552	55,777,647	5.29	15.84	29.15	30.63	19.08
Manipur	326,171	234,409	284,735	473,957	271,548	1,590,820	20.50	14.74	17.90	29.79	17.07
Meghalaya	954,042	468,673	243,822	171,391	26,783	1,864,711	51.16	25.13	13.08	9.19	1.44
Mizoram	102,686	138,109	106,501	80,214	20,057	447,567	22.94	30.86	23.80	17.92	4.48
Nagaland	125,581	263,033	352,101	522,660	383,874	1,647,249	7.62	15.97	21.38	31.73	23.30
Orissa	5,989,149	8,086,983	9,322,642	6,705,531	1,183,117	31,287,422	19.14	25.85	29.80	21.43	3.78
Puducherry	0	5,990	29,159	143,703	146,874	325,726	0.00	1.84	8.95	44.12	45.09
Punjab	864,260	2,494,314	4,778,120	5,821,284	2,138,510	16,096,488	5.37	15.50	29.68	36.16	13.29
Rajasthan	3,739,057	7,982,062	12,296,507	13,626,010	5,649,177	43,292,813	8.64	18.44	28.40	31.47	13.05
Sikkim	32,926	113,464	162,789	115,835	55,967	480,981	6.85	23.59	33.85	24.08	11.64
Tamil Nadu	538,647	2,077,824	6,566,452	15,172,366	10,566,392	34,921,681	1.54	5.95	18.80	43.45	30.26
Tripura	20,865	73,512	284,961	1,170,460	1,103,655	2,653,453	0.79	2.77	10.74	44.11	41.59
Uttar Pradesh	6,880,623	18,768,311	38,590,542	48,664,907	18,753,956	131,658,339	5.23	14.26	29.31	36.96	14.24
Uttarakhand	2,296,459	1,283,765	1,034,269	1,033,812	661,970	6,310,275	36.39	20.34	16.39	16.38	10.49
West Bengal	3,071,900	6,494,508	12,064,939	20,782,495	15,335,104	57,748,946	5.32	11.25	20.89	35.99	26.55
India*	53,146,442	105,278,548	183,291,418	239,170,081	161,604,150	742,490,639	7.16	14.18	24.69	32.21	21.77

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

* India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Table 1.11 : Distribution of Rural Population by Size of Village, India

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991 ^a	2001 ^b
Total Rural Population (in millions)	360.30	439.05	507.61	622.81	742.62
Size of village in terms of population	Percent distribution				
Less than 200	4.95	3.47	2.40	1.69	1.24
200-499	16.00	12.90	10.08	7.78	5.92
500-999	23.29	21.50	13.13	16.76	14.18
1000-1999	24.86	25.77	25.91	25.74	24.69
2000-4999	21.29	23.82	27.05	29.80	32.21
5000-9999	6.20	7.45	9.29	11.21	13.21
10000 & above	3.41	5.09	6.14	7.02	8.55
Rural population as percentage of total population	82.03	80.09	76.30	74.27	72.19

Source :Office of the Registrar General, India, General Population Tables (Part II A, Index:1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001)

Notes: Size class-wise percentages do not add upto percentage of total rural population as data on Assam are excluded in the size class-wise distribution.

a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

b. Exclude 3 sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state.

Table 1.12 : Urbanization by Class of Towns over Census years

Class of Town	Population (000's)						
	1901	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001 ^a
Class I : 100000 & above	6652	27812	40518	61863	95952	140067	196345
Class II : 50000-99,999	3011	6109	8659	12108	18195	23629	27832
Class III : 20000-49,999	3994	9745	13154	17103	21584	28688	35155
Class IV : 10000-19,999	5281	8412	9934	11861	14543	17074	19458
Class V : 5000- 9,999	5186	7983	5449	4824	5386	5650	6658
Class VI : Less than 5000	1572	1925	629	496	760	663	668
All Classes	25696	61986	78343	108256	156420	215772	286120
Urban population as percentage of total population ¹	10.85	17.29	17.97	19.91	23.70	25.73	27.81

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes :

Exclude figures for Assam in 1981 where census of 1981 was not held

Exclude figures for Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 where 1991 Census was not conducted owing to disturbance. For comparative purposes, the figures of Jammu & Kashmir have also been excluded for 1901 to 1981 and 2001.

1. Data includes Jammu & Kashmir and Assam

a. India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati of Manipur as population census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Table 1.13 : Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percentage of Total Population of India

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1961 ^a	14.67	6.86
1971	14.60	6.94
1981 ^b	15.81	7.83
1991 ^c	16.48	8.08
2001 ^d	16.20	8.20

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: a. Includes population of that area of N.E.F.A. (now Arunachal Pradesh), where simplified schedule was canvassed in place of all-India schedule and the population for that area is 297853 persons, 147100 males and 150753 females.

b.Excludes Assam where census could not be carried out owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

c. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

d. India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mo Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in this sub-division as per schedule.

Table 1.14 : Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Percentage of the Total Population for States, Union Territories and India, 2001

State / Union Territory	Total Population ('000)	Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to Total population
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356	0.00	8.27
Andhra Pradesh	76,210	16.19	6.59
Arunachal Pradesh	1,098	0.56	64.22
Assam	26,656	6.85	12.41
Bihar	82,999	15.72	0.91
Chandigarh	901	17.50	0.00
Chhattisgarh	20,834	11.61	31.76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220	1.86	62.24
Daman & Diu	158	3.06	8.85
Delhi	13,851	16.92	0.00
Goa	1,348	1.77	0.04
Gujarat	50,671	7.09	14.76
Haryana	21,145	19.35	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	6,078	24.72	4.02
Jammu & Kashmir	10,144	7.59	10.90
Jharkhand	26,946	11.84	26.30
Karnataka	52,851	16.20	6.55
Kerala	31,841	9.81	1.14
Lakshadweep	61	0.00	94.51
Madhya Pradesh	60,348	15.17	20.27
Maharashtra	96,879	10.20	8.85
Manipur	2,167	2.77	34.20
Meghalaya	2,319	0.48	85.94
Mizoram	889	0.03	94.46
Nagaland	1,990	0.00	89.15
Orissa	36,805	16.53	22.13
Puducherry	974	16.19	0.00
Punjab	24,359	28.85	0.00
Rajasthan	56,507	17.16	12.56
Sikkim	541	5.02	20.60
Tamil Nadu	62,406	19.00	1.04
Tripura	3,199	17.37	31.05
Uttar Pradesh	166,198	21.15	0.06
Uttarakhand	8,489	17.87	3.02
West Bengal	80,176	23.02	5.50
India	1,028,610	16.20	8.20

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in this sub-division as per schedule.

Table 1.15 : Population Density of India, States and Union Territories:1951-2011

	(per sq. km)						
States/Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	113	131	158	195	242	277	308
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	8	14	23	34	43	46
Arunachal Pradesh	-	4	6	8	10	13	17
Assam	102	138	186	230	286	340	397
Bihar	223	267	324	402	685	881	1102
Chandigarh	213	1052	2257	3961	5632	7900	9252
Chhattisgarh	*	*	*	*	130	154	189
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85	118	151	211	282	449	698
Daman & Diu	434	327	559	705	907	1413	2169
Delhi	1176	1793	2742	4194	6352	9340	11297
Goa	148	159	215	272	316	364	394
Gujarat	83	105	136	174	211	258	308
Haryana	128	172	227	292	372	478	573
Himachal Pradesh	43	51	62	77	93	109	123
Jammu & Kashmir ^b	NA	NA	NA	59	77	100	124
Jharkhand	*	*	*	*	274	338	414
Karnataka	101	123	153	194	235	276	319
Kerala	349	435	549	655	749	819	859
Lakshadweep	657	753	994	1258	1616	1895	2013
Madhya Pradesh	59	73	94	118	158	196	236
Maharashtra	104	129	164	204	257	315	365
Manipur ^a	26	35	48	64	82	103	122
Meghalaya	27	34	45	60	79	103	132
Mizoram	9	13	16	23	33	42	52
Nagaland	13	22	31	47	73	120	119
Orissa	94	113	141	169	203	236	269
Pondicherry	645	750	959	1229	1683	2030	2598
Punjab	182	221	269	333	403	484	550
Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	129	165	201
Sikkim	19	23	30	45	57	76	86
Tamil Nadu	232	259	317	372	429	480	555
Tripura	61	109	148	196	263	305	350
Uttar Pradesh	215	251	300	377	548	690	828
Uttrakhand	*	*	*	*	132	159	189
West Bengal	296	394	499	615	767	903	1029
India	117	142	177	216	267 ^{a,b}	325 ^{a,b}	382

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Notes: a. Includes estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001

b. For working out the density of India and Jammu & Kashmir the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.

* :State was not created and separate data are not available

Table 1.16 : Rural-Urban Differentials in Sex Ratio: 1901-2011

Year	Sex -Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1901	979	910	972
1911	975	872	964
1921	970	846	955
1931	966	838	950
1941	965	831	945
1951	965	860	946
1961	963	845	941
1971	949	858	930
1981 ^a	951	879	934
1991 ^b	938	894	926
2001 ^c	946	900	933
2011	947	926	940

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: a. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. For working out sex-ratio for India & Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam worked out by interpolation have been taken.

b. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. For working out Sex-Ratio for India the population figures for Jammu & Kashmir interpolated on the basis of final population of 2001 Census.

c. India figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in this sub-division as per schedule.

Table 1.17: Sex Ratio and Share of Female Population by States and UTs: 2011

State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio	Female Population	Percentage Share of Female Population
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	878	177614	47
Andhra Pradesh	992	42155652	50
Arunachal Pradesh	920	662379	48
Assam	954	15214345	49
Bihar	916	49619290	48
Chandigarh	818	474404	45
Chhattisgarh	991	12712281	50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	775	149675	44
Daman and Diu	618	92811	38
Delhi	866	7776825	46
Goa	968	717012	49
Gujarat	918	28901346	48
Haryana	877	11847951	47
Himachal Pradesh	974	3382617	49
Jammu and Kashmir	883	5883365	47
Jharkhand	947	16034550	49
Karnataka	968	30072962	49
Kerala	1084	17366387	52
Lakshadweep	946	31323	49
Madhya Pradesh	930	34984645	48
Maharashtra	925	54011575	48
Manipur ¹	987	1351992	50
Meghalaya	986	1471339	50
Mizoram	975	538675	49
Nagaland	931	954895	48
Orissa	978	20745680	49
Puducherry	1038	633979	51
Punjab	893	13069417	47
Rajasthan	926	33000926	48
Sikkim	889	286027	47
Tamilnadu	995	35980087	50
Tripura	961	1799165	49
Uttar Pradesh	908	94985062	48
Uttrakhand	963	4962574	49
West Bengal	947	44420347	49
India¹	940	586469174	48

Note: 1: India and Manipur Figures are final and include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati District of Manipur as Population Census 2001 in these three

Sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Highest percentage share of female population: Kerala

Table 1.18: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Maternal Mortality Rate and Life Time Risk; India, EAG and Assam, South and Other States:2004-06

Major States	Sample Female Population	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Maternal Mortality Rate	Life Time Risk (%)
Assam	162882	56	480	34.4	1.2
Bihar/Jharkhand	304690	117	312	38.4	1.3
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	300897	111	335	36.9	1.3
Orissa	256956	64	303	24.9	0.9
Rajasthan	221039	105	388	47.5	1.6
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	446016	240	440	53.8	1.9
EAG and Assam Sub-Total	1692480	693	375	40.9	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	321615	35	154	10.9	0.4
Karnataka	363162	51	213	14	0.5
Kerala	283975	14	95	4.9	0.2
Tamilnadu	380146	25	111	6.6	0.2
South Sub-Total	1348898	125	149	9.3	0.3
Gujrat	269499	40	160	14.8	0.5
Haryana	155579	27	186	17.4	0.6
Maharashtra	312853	29	130	9.3	0.3
Punjab	182169	25	192	13.7	0.5
West Bengal	442177	44	141	10	0.3
Other	944786	127	206	13.44	0.5
Other Sub-Total	2307063	292	174	12.7	0.4
India Total	5348441	1110	254	20.7	0.7

Source: Maternal Mortality in India:2004-2006, Office of the Registrar General, India

EAG: Empowered Action Group

Table 1.19 : Distribution of Migrants by Place of Last Residence - India

Place of Last Residence	1981 ^a			1991 ^b			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Number of migrants (in millions)	62.5	145.2	207.7	64.3	167.8	232.1	93.3	221.2	314.5
Percent Distribution									
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	76.8	89.5	85.7	76.6	89.4	85.8	76.7	88.9	85.3
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants	48.5	66.7	61.3	47.9	60.3	60.5	50.7	66.1	61.5
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	28.3	22.8	24.5	28.7	24.1	25.3	26.0	22.8	23.8
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	18.0	8.5	11.3	18.5	8.8	11.5	21.3	10.4	13.6
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	5.2	2.0	2.9	4.9	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.									
a.1981 figures exclude Assam.									
b.1991 figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir.									

Table 1.20 : Percentage of Currently Married Females to all Females for Different Age-Groups - India

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	94.00	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981 ^a	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74
1991 ^b	35.28	81.81	93.97	95.14	92.75	87.56	80.18
2001	24.45	75.73	92.15	94.23	93.19	86.91	76.78

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: a. Excludes Assam

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

**Table 1.21 : Vital Rates Based on Sample Registration System-India
(per 1000 population)**

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	38.9	30.1	36.9	16.4	9.7	14.9	22.5	20.4	22.0
1975	36.7	28.5	35.2	17.3	10.2	15.9	19.4	18.3	19.3
1976	35.8	28.4	34.4	16.3	8.5	15.0	19.5	19.9	19.4
1977	34.3	27.8	33.0	16.0	9.4	14.7	18.3	18.4	18.3
1978	34.7	27.8	33.3	15.3	9.4	14.2	19.4	18.4	19.1
1979	34.3	28.3	33.1	14.1	8.1	13.0	20.2	20.2	20.1
1980	34.6	28.1	33.3	13.7	7.9	12.6	20.9	20.2	20.7
1981	35.6	27.0	33.9	13.7	7.8	12.5	21.9	19.2	21.4
1985	34.3	28.1	32.9	13.0	7.8	11.8	21.3	20.3	21.1
1986	34.2	27.1	32.6	12.2	7.6	11.1	22.0	19.5	21.5
1987	33.7	27.4	32.2	12.0	7.4	10.9	21.7	20.0	21.3
1988	33.1	26.3	31.5	12.0	7.7	11.0	21.1	18.6	20.5
1989	32.2	25.2	30.6	11.1	7.2	10.3	21.1	18.0	20.3
1990	31.7	24.7	30.2	10.5	6.8	9.7	21.2	17.9	20.5
1991 ^a	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
1992 ^a	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
1993 ^a	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
1994 ^a	30.5	23.1	28.7	10.1	6.7	9.3	20.4	16.4	19.4
1995 ^a	30.0	22.7	28.3	9.8	6.6	9.0	20.2	16.1	19.3
1996 ^a	29.3	21.6	27.5	9.7	6.5	9.0	19.6	15.1	18.5
1997	28.9	21.5	27.2	9.6	6.5	8.9	19.2	15.0	18.3
1998 ^b	28.0	21.0	26.5	9.7	6.6	9.0	18.3	14.4	17.4
1999	27.6	20.8	26.1	9.4	6.3	8.7	18.2	14.5	17.3
2000	27.6	20.7	25.8	9.3	6.3	8.5	18.3	14.4	17.3
2001 ^b	27.1	20.3	25.4	9.1	6.3	8.4	18.1	14.0	17.0
2002 ^b	26.6	20.0	25.0	8.7	6.1	8.1	17.9	13.9	16.9
2003	26.4	19.8	24.8	8.7	6.0	8.0	17.8	13.8	16.8
2004	25.9	19.0	24.1	8.2	5.8	7.5	17.8	13.3	16.6
2005	25.6	19.1	23.8	8.1	6.0	7.6	17.5	13.1	16.3
2006	25.2	18.8	23.5	8.1	6.0	7.5	17.2	12.8	16.0
2007	24.7	18.6	23.1	8.0	6.0	7.4	16.8	12.7	15.7
2008	24.4	18.5	22.8	8.0	5.9	7.7	16.5	12.6	15.7
2009	24.1	18.3	22.5	7.8	5.8	7.3	16.3	12.5	15.2

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes: The estimates exclude Bihar and West Bengal for the period 1971 to 1978 and for Mizoram the data is available from 1995 onwards.

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

b. Estimates at the national level exclude Nagaland (rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

Table 1.22 : Vital Rates Based on Sample Registration System - States/ Union Territories and India , 2008 (per 1000 population)

States/ Union Territory	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	22.8	24.4	18.5	7.4	8.0	5.9	15.4	16.5	12.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.9	16.9	17.1	4.8	5.5	3.6	12.1	11.4	13.4
Andhra Pradesh	18.4	19.1	16.8	7.5	8.3	5.7	10.9	10.8	11.1
Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	23.2	15.2	5.2	5.6	3.0	16.6	17.5	12.1
Assam	23.9	25.3	15.7	8.6	9.0	5.6	15.4	16.2	10.1
Bihar	28.9	29.7	22.5	7.3	7.4	6.0	21.6	22.3	16.5
Chandigarh	16.4	22.6	15.8	4.4	3.1	4.6	11.9	19.6	11.2
Chhattisgarh	26.1	27.6	19.3	8.1	85.0	6.4	18.0	19.2	12.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.0	26.4	29.2	5.4	6.1	3.0	21.6	20.4	26.2
Daman and Diu	17.5	17.3	17.9	5.3	5.4	5.2	12.2	12.0	26.2
Delhi	18.4	20.2	18.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	13.6	15.1	13.4
Gujarat	22.6	24.1	20.3	6.9	8.0	5.4	15.7	16.1	14.9
Goa	13.6	13.4	13.8	6.6	8.1	5.7	7.1	5.3	8.2
Haryana	23.0	24.2	20.4	6.9	7.3	5.9	16.1	16.8	14.5
Himachal Pradesh	17.7	18.2	12.1	7.4	7.7	4.7	10.3	10.6	7.4
Jammu and Kashmir	18.8	20.2	14.0	5.8	6.0	4.9	13.1	14.2	9.1
Jharkhand	25.8	27.5	18.9	7.1	7.5	5.2	18.7	19.9	13.7
Karnataka	19.8	20.9	17.9	7.4	8.5	5.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Kerala	14.6	14.6	14.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.0	7.9	8.2
Lakshadweep	14.3	15.7	12.9	7.1	6.4	7.8	7.1	9.3	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	28.0	30.0	21.1	8.6	9.4	6.0	19.4	20.7	15.1
Maharashtra	17.9	18.4	17.2	6.6	7.4	5.6	11.3	11.0	11.6
Manipur	15.8	15.9	15.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	10.9	11.1	10.3
Meghalaya	25.2	27.3	15.6	7.9	8.4	5.4	17.3	18.9	10.2
Mizoram	17.8	22.0	13.4	5.1	5.9	4.2	12.8	16.1	9.2
Nagaland	17.5	17.8	16.4	4.6	5.0	3.3	12.9	12.9	13.0
Orissa	21.4	22.2	16.0	9.0	9.4	6.9	12.3	12.9	9.1
Puducherry	16.4	16.4	16.4	7.5	8.8	6.9	8.9	7.6	9.5
Punjab	17.3	18.0	16.1	7.2	8.0	6.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
Rajasthan	27.5	28.8	23.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	20.7	21.8	17.4
Sikkim	18.4	18.7	16.6	5.2	5.4	3.7	13.2	13.3	12.8
Tamilnadu	16.0	16.2	15.8	7.4	8.2	6.3	8.6	8.0	9.4
Tripura	15.4	16.1	12.0	5.9	6.0	5.2	9.5	10.1	6.8
Uttar Pradesh	29.1	30.0	25.1	8.4	8.8	6.6	20.7	21.2	18.4
Uttarakhand	20.1	21.0	16.5	6.4	6.7	5.6	13.6	14.4	10.9
West Bengal	18.5	19.4	12.4	6.2	6.1	6.6	11.2	13.3	5.8

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table 1.22a : Vital Rates Based on Sample Registration System - States/ Union Territories and India , 2009 (per 1000 population)

States/ Union Territory	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	22.5	24.1	18.3	7.3	7.8	5.8	15.2	16.3	12.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.3	16.5	16.1	4.1	4.4	3.6	12.2	12.0	12.5
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	18.8	17.0	7.6	8.5	5.5	10.6	10.3	11.5
Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	22.6	14.9	6.1	7.0	2.5	15.0	15.6	12.4
Assam	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9	15.2	16.1	10.1
Bihar	28.5	29.3	22.2	7.0	7.2	5.8	21.5	22.1	16.5
Chandigarh	15.9	22.1	15.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	12.0	18.2	11.4
Chhattisgarh	25.7	27.2	19.0	8.1	8.5	6.4	17.6	18.8	12.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.0	26.5	28.8	4.8	5.2	3.7	22.1	21.3	25.2
Daman and Diu	19.2	19.6	18.6	5.1	5.5	4.4	14.2	14.1	14.2
Delhi	18.1	19.9	17.8	4.4	4.8	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.5
Goa	13.5	13.0	13.9	6.7	8.2	5.8	6.8	4.8	8.1
Haryana	22.7	23.8	20.1	6.6	7.1	5.7	16.0	16.7	14.5
Himachal Pradesh	17.2	17.8	11.7	7.2	7.4	4.9	10.0	10.4	6.8
Jammu and Kashmir	18.6	19.9	13.7	5.7	6.0	4.7	12.8	13.9	9.0
Jharkhand	25.6	27.1	19.2	7.0	7.4	5.3	18.6	19.7	13.9
Karnataka	19.5	20.6	17.6	7.2	8.3	5.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Kerala	14.7	14.6	14.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.9	7.8	8.3
Lakshadweep	15.0	15.5	14.6	5.8	5.4	6.3	9.2	10.1	8.3
Madhya Pradesh	27.7	29.7	20.8	8.5	9.2	6.1	19.2	20.5	14.8
Maharashtra	17.6	18.1	16.9	6.7	7.6	5.5	10.9	10.6	11.4
Manipur	15.4	15.4	15.5	4.7	4.6	5.0	10.7	10.8	10.5
Meghalaya	24.4	26.4	15.0	8.1	8.6	5.7	16.3	17.9	9.4
Mizoram	17.6	21.7	13.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	13.0	16.7	9.2
Nagaland	17.2	17.4	16.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	13.6	13.7	13.2
Orissa	21.0	21.9	15.7	8.8	9.2	6.8	12.2	12.7	8.9
Puducherry	16.5	17.1	16.2	7.0	7.4	6.8	9.5	9.7	9.4
Punjab	17.0	17.7	15.8	7.0	7.8	5.8	9.9	9.9	10.1
Rajasthan	27.2	28.4	23.2	6.6	6.7	6.1	20.6	21.7	17.1
Sikkim	18.1	18.4	16.0	5.7	6.0	3.9	12.3	12.4	12.1
Tamilnadu	16.3	16.5	16.0	7.6	8.5	6.6	8.6	8.0	9.4
Tripura	14.8	15.5	11.6	5.1	5.0	5.5	9.7	10.5	6.1
Uttar Pradesh	28.7	29.7	24.7	8.2	8.6	6.5	20.5	21.1	18.3
Uttrakhand	19.7	20.6	16.3	6.5	6.9	5.2	13.2	13.7	11.0
West Bengal	17.2	19.1	12.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	11.0	13.0	5.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table 1.23 : Age-Specific Mortality Rates (Rural)-India (per 1000 population)

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1981	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
0-4	56.2	45.5	29.1	29.1	26.6	26.1	26.5	26.2	25.6	24.8	22.9	19.5	21.5	19.7	19.1	19.1	19.5	19.1	18.0	17.1
5-9	5.2	4.6	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
10-14	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
15-19	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5
20-24	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
25-29	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3
30-34	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
35-39	6.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7
40-44	7.0	6.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8
45-49	9.0	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.8	7.3	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3
50-54	17.5	13.6	11.5	11.8	12.2	11.3	10.9	11.3	12.9	11.7	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.4	8.0	8.6	7.8	8.9	9.1
55-59	21.6	21.0	17.6	18.2	19.3	16.7	14.9	16.2	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.8	13.0	14.0	13.3	13.5	12.7
60-64	35.7	34.1	29.0	29.4	29.9	27.5	25.4	26.8	28.1	29.2	24.7	23.1	22.7	22.6	25.1	21.9	22.0	21.7	23.6	23.9
65-69	40.5	47.9	42.5	45.4	43.7	39.8	36.3	38.0	40.7	43.9	37.9	38.0	39.4	38.8	38.3	30.9	33.4	35.0	33.6	34.9
70-74	112.8	101.5	93.3	94.1	95.2	89.6	56.9	62.9	59.8	67.5	58.7	50.2	52.0	53.6	58.0	51.6	54.0	53.6	59.1	57.1
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.7	88.6	84.1	90.0	83.0	82.8	83.2	79.7	84.7	73.0	72.8	76.3	76.7	83.7
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	122.9	120.8	118.8	130.2	107.2	101.4	101.2	101.1	112.6	108.7	106.4	106.1	115.8	119.7
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	209.4	184.4	189.0	213.7	167.4	164.7	171.5	161.7	182.0	184.1	166.7	188.3	194.4	201.3
All ages	16.4	13.7	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0

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

Notes: a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

From 1995 onwards, age group extended.

NA: Not available.

Table 1.24 : Age-Specific Mortality Rates (Urban)- India (per 1000 population)

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1981	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
0-4	32.2	20.4	16.0	15.6	13.4	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.3	20.1	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.1
5-9	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
10-14	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
15-19	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
20-24	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7
25-29	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
30-34	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
35-39	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
40-44	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
45-49	8.0	6.9	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.2	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4
50-54	13.6	11.6	10.7	10.2	8.3	89.9	8.7	9.9	10.1	8.3	8.1	9.6	9.7	8.7	8.2	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5
55-59	19.4	18.5	17.7	16.4	12.1	13.5	13.7	14.4	14.8	14.2	14.8	15.3	14.6	12.7	12.5	10.8	11.7	12.2	11.9	12.2
60-64	30.9	28.4	26.5	25.5	20.6	25.4	22.5	26.3	23.2	24.6	17.2	21.0	21.3	20.2	21.4	18.1	19.0	19.7	20.0	18.7
65-69	42.8	39.3	38.0	37.1	29.5	32.1	34.4	32.4	38.2	34.3	33.1	35.6	35.7	36.7	32.3	27.8	30.3	30.3	30.2	29.5
70-74	91.5	79.7	84.1	82.0	65.5	81.0	58.3	55.0	53.5	48.9	47.9	42.4	49.2	44.3	52.7	45.1	49.2	47.6	48.8	46.3
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.8	83.2	86.7	75.8	64.4	80.6	75.6	72.3	74.5	66.0	77.2	73.4	68.9	68.1
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	108.4	118.2	101.9	110.8	90.4	108.2	94.9	90.4	106.1	107.3	107.8	112.7	107.0	109.0
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	203.7	172.8	194.6	185.6	160.9	153.1	171.6	178.5	163.8	183.8	176.9	193.2	198.7	186.2
All ages	9.7	7.8	7.1	7.0	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	8.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9

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

Notes: a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

From 1995 onwards age group extended.

NA: Not available.

Table 1.25 : Age-Specific Mortality Rates (Combined Rural/Urban)-India (per 1000 population)

Age-group (years)	1971 ^a	1981	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
0-4	51.9	41.2	26.5	26.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.1	22.4	20.4	19.3	17.8	17.3	17.0	17.3	17.0	16.0	15.2
5-9	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
10-14	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
15-19	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
20-24	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
25-29	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
30-34	4.6	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7
35-39	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
40-44	6.7	5.8	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
45-49	9.5	8.5	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	7.7	6.1	6.1
50-54	16.8	13.2	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.3	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.8	7.6	8.4	13.0	8.6	8.6
55-59	21.2	20.6	17.6	17.8	17.6	16.0	14.7	15.7	16.9	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.0	12.4	13.3	21.2	13.1	12.6
60-64	34.9	33.0	28.5	28.6	27.5	27.0	24.7	26.7	27.1	28.3	22.9	22.3	22	23.8	20.9	21.2	33.7	22.6	22.5
65-69	48.4	46.4	41.6	43.8	40.3	38.1	35.9	38.9	40.2	41.7	36.8	38.6	38.3	36.7	30.1	32.6	52.1	32.7	33.5
70-74	109.3	97.4	91.4	91.5	87.6	87.7	57.2	61.5	58.6	63.5	56.2	51.3	51.5	54.1	50.0	52.8	75.5	56.6	54.3
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.9	89.5	84.7	86.3	78.6	81.6	78.1	79.8	71.2	74.0	107.8	74.6	79.4
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	119.9	120.4	115.4	125.8	103.2	99.5	98.6	98.6	108.3	106.7	189.0	113.6	116.9
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208.4	182.2	190.1	206.0	165.8	171.5	165.5	165.5	184.0	169.3	6.0	195.5	197.4
All ages	14.9	12.5	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4

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

a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

From 1995 onwards age group extended.

NA: Not available.

Table 1.26 : Age-Specific Fertility Rates - India (per 1000 population)

Age-group (years)	Area	1971 ^a	1976 ^a	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989
15-19	Rural	110.6	87.0	98.2	100.3	97.5	97.1	91.6
	Urban	64.9	64.6	58.1	62.1	58.7	57.2	50.3
	Total	100.8	83.0	90.4	91.1	88.3	88.2	82.0
20-24	Rural	260.9	260.2	261.3	264.6	262.8	260.1	259.6
	Urban	213.9	213.7	195.0	217.8	221.3	211.9	206.5
	Total	250.8	249.5	246.9	252.8	252.3	248.1	246.4
25-29	Rural	261.6	250.8	244.9	229.4	223.3	220.7	216.3
	Urban	227.9	197.5	187.0	179.0	184.6	173.0	163.4
	Total	254.8	238.8	232.1	216.4	213.5	208.5	202.5
30-34	Rural	212.4	190.9	180.4	153.6	148.4	143.4	140.8
	Urban	158.0	133.9	117.8	94.5	96.4	89.3	85.1
	Total	202.2	179.7	167.7	139.2	135.9	130.2	127.0
35-39	Rural	147.5	126.3	112.6	89.3	88.1	84.8	81.5
	Urban	96.5	73.6	60.1	45.0	49.6	45.2	42.5
	Total	137.8	116.1	102.5	78.6	78.8	75.3	72.2
40-44	Rural	68.2	58.9	48.4	43.5	40.2	39.1	39.7
	Urban	34.9	28.9	24.5	17.6	18.8	18.7	17.3
	Total	62.2	53.3	44.0	37.9	35.5	34.5	34.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	17.3	22.0	17.8	17.9	14.4	13.4
	Urban	15.4	8.3	9.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.9
	Total	24.4	15.7	19.6	14.9	15.1	12.4	11.6
Total Fertility Rate	Rural	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
	Urban	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8
	Total	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9

(Conti...)

Table 1.26: Age -Specific Fertility Rates- India (per 1000 population) (Contd..)

Age-group (years)	Area	1990	1991 ^b	1992 ^b	1993 ^b	1994 ^b	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
15-19	Rural	92.6	84.5	83.3	80.6	79.5	61.9	62.7	60.7	61.1	59.9	59.5	56.1	53.6	52.5	58.6	52.4	52.6	47.3	47.8
	Urban	49.6	46.1	42.4	37.4	36.7	34.4	33.6	31.5	31.0	30.0	27.3	26.5	26.5	54.4	33.6	28.4	25.7	23.7	24.5
	Total	83.1	76.1	74.4	69.6	68.1	55.2	55.3	53.7	54.0	52.1	51.1	48.9	48.9	46.1	51.6	45.9	45.2	41.1	41.6
20-24	Rural	249.8	244.6	249.4	247.7	260.9	256.3	244.0	241.8	234.3	231.5	238.1	236.9	236.9	235.1	240.6	246.2	227.7	235.3	218.6
	Urban	197.8	200.7	189.6	196.4	195.9	186.9	183.0	177.8	176.9	166.0	168.3	161.3	160.4	157.6	164.9	170.0	159.7	161.7	154.4
	Total	237.0	234.0	235.2	234.4	244.6	238.4	229.1	225.6	220.3	213.1	218.7	215.7	214.0	214.4	218.3	223.4	208.1	213.9	200.1
25-29	Rural	209.7	202.3	200.8	196.2	200.2	203.5	201.2	200.1	192.4	192.5	197.3	187.0	186.2	180.4	184.0	171.2	180.9	169.4	132.3
	Urban	165.5	158.7	155.5	174.3	159.7	164.1	149.4	151.6	151.6	153.7	152.2	151.2	149.4	147.2	140.7	134.6	138.2	132.1	169.7
	Total	198.5	191.3	189.6	189.7	188.9	194.2	188.1	188.2	182.8	181.9	184.5	177.3	175.9	171.3	171.2	160.4	168.0	158.3	158.3
30-34	Rural	135.0	128.6	125.1	124.3	129.8	134.5	124.0	121.8	114.1	114.7	109.2	109.2	102.7	98.8	96.5	99.1	87.5	83.0	80.7
	Urban	81.8	81.6	75.8	89.1	88.9	76.6	75.1	70.6	72.0	73.6	76.4	69.3	65.0	66.9	59.6	60.0	58.2	56.3	55.0
	Total	121.6	117.0	113.0	114.3	119.1	119.1	112.4	109.1	104.2	103.8	100.8	98.5	92.8	90.6	85.8	87.6	35.7	75.2	73.3
35-39	Rural	82.2	75.9	75.3	70.5	65.9	67.4	66.8	63.2	62.0	63.5	63.1	56.9	55.5	50.5	45.6	41.4	42.5	37.5	39.2
	Urban	40.7	37.4	35.5	38.1	32.9	32.6	28.0	28.8	30.9	31.7	27.8	30.0	26.6	25.8	20.2	20.1	20.3	18.0	17.8
	Total	72.5	66.8	66.0	61.1	56.8	59.2	56.0	54.6	54.3	54.8	53.1	49.9	47.8	44.1	38.0	35.0	35.7	31.7	32.7
40-44	Rural	36.0	35.3	35.2	33.6	29.2	37.5	33.6	30.3	29.3	28.5	25.8	26.0	22.0	22.2	21.0	21.5	18.8	15.3	15.3
	Urban	15.7	14.9	16.7	14.2	14.4	13.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	10.6	10.4	9.0	8.9	8.6	7.3	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.1
	Total	31.2	30.6	30.9	28.5	25.4	31.0	28.3	25.8	25.0	23.5	21.7	21.2	18.5	18.5	16.8	16.7	15.0	12.3	12.3
45-49	Rural	14.7	14.0	13.0	11.2	4.4	12.1	12.3	9.2	10.8	10.1	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.8	10.7	8.1	8.0	5.5	6.3
	Urban	6.2	5.3	5.8	7.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.9
	Total	12.9	12.1	11.4	10.1	4.4	10.3	10.2	7.7	9.0	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.9	6.2	6.0	4.1	4.9
Total Fertility rate	Rural	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9
	Urban	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Total	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6

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

Notes: a. Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

b. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Table 1.27 : Differentials in Fertility by Background Characteristics -India

Background Characteristics	Total Fertility Rate ^a			Mean number of children ever born to ever married women aged 40-49 years		
	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06
Residence						
Rural	3.67	3.07	2.98	5.13	4.73	4.33
Urban	2.70	2.27	2.06	4.16	3.78	3.36
Education						
Illiterate	4.03	3.47	3.55	5.26	4.98	4.71
literate < middle school complete	3.01	2.64	2.51	4.50	4.06	3.52
Middle school complete	2.49	2.26	2.23	3.71	3.41	2.97
High School complete and above	2.15	1.99	2.08	2.80	2.66	2.63
Caste/Tribe						
Scheduled Caste	3.92	3.15	2.92	5.40	4.85	4.45
Scheduled Tribe	3.55	3.06	3.12	4.81	4.74	4.59
Other Backward class	-	2.83	2.75	-	4.43	4.12
Other	3.30	2.66	2.35	4.76	4.20	3.52
Total	3.39	2.85	2.68	4.84	4.45	4.00
Source : NFHS-3						
Notes: Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the Survey, and mean number of children by selected background characteristics.						
a. Total Fertility Rate for women age 15-49 years.						

Table 1.28 : Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 population)			
Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	138	82	129
1981	119	62	110
1982	114	65	105
1983	114	66	105
1984	113	66	104
1985	107	59	97
1986	105	62	96
1987	104	61	95
1988	102	62	94
1989	98	58	91
1990	86	50	80
1991 ^a	87	53	80
1992 ^a	85	53	79
1993 ^a	82	45	74
1994 ^a	80	52	74
1995 ^a	80	48	74
1996	77	46	72
1997	77	45	71
1998 ^b	77	45	72
1999	75	44	70
2000	74	44	68
2001	72	42	66
2002	69	40	63
2003	66	38	60
2004*	64	40	58
2005**	64	40	58
2006	62	39	57
2007	61	37	55
2008	58	36	53
2009	55	34	50
Source: Sample Registration System; Office of the Registrar General, India.			
a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, and Mizoram.			
b. Estimate at the national level excludes Nagaland (rural) due to part-receipt of returns.			
Notes: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 2000-02			
* Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three -years period 2002-04			
** Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three -years period 2003-05			

Table 1.29 : Inter-State Differentials in Infant Mortality Rate-India (per 1000 population)

States/Union Territories	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T
A& N Islands	62	39	56	60	37	54	35	23	31	31	20	27
Andhra Pradesh	44	19	40	41	15	37	58	36	52	54	35	49
Arunachal Pradesh	70	38	67	41	68	66	34	19	32	35	14	32
Assam	62	45	60	59	44	58	66	39	64	64	37	61
Bihar	62	50	61	61	49	59	57	42	56	53	40	52
Chandigarh	14	16	15	11	13	13	22	29	28	25	25	25
Chhattisgarh	62	37	53	60	34	52	59	48	57	55	47	54
D & N Haveli	62	45	57	60	44	55	38	20	28	41	24	37
Daman & Diu	52	26	50	49	25	47	29	36	31	21	30	24
Delhi	54	38	52	53	38	51	40	34	35	40	31	33
Goa	52	32	49	51	31	48	10	11	10	11	10	11
Gujarat	53	36	48	52	35	47	58	35	50	55	33	48
Haryana	16	12	15	13	9	13	58	43	54	54	41	51
Himachal Pradesh	79	52	74	77	50	72	45	27	44	46	28	45
Jammu & Kashmir	42	26	35	41	24	34	51	37	49	48	34	45
Jharkhand	11	11	11	13	9	12	49	32	46	46	30	44
Karnataka	54	43	53	57	46	56	50	33	45	47	31	41
Kerala	32	13	25	27	16	23	12	10	12	12	11	12
Lakshadweep	18	27	20	18	29	21	28	35	31	22	28	25
Madhya Pradesh	76	53	73	73	52	71	75	48	70	72	45	67
Maharashtra	48	36	44	47	35	43	40	23	33	37	22	31
Manipur	74	41	67	72	40	65	16	8	14	18	11	16
Meghalaya	35	16	33	36	20	34	60	43	58	61	40	59
Mizoram	39	33	37	38	31	35	45	24	37	45	19	36
Nagaland	37	30	36	40	32	39	25	28	26	27	23	26
Orissa	75	53	71	72	51	69	71	49	69	68	46	65
Puducherry	54	22	43	52	25	48	31	22	25	28	19	22
Punjab	40	29	38	39	29	37	45	33	41	42	31	38
Rajasthan	35	21	31	38	23	34	69	38	63	65	35	59
Sikkim	23	23	23	25	28	27	35	19	33	36	21	34
Tamil Nadu	38	24	35	38	18	34	34	28	31	30	26	28
Tripura	33	18	28	29	23	27	36	26	34	33	20	31
Uttar Pradesh	42	36	37	41	35	36	70	49	67	66	47	63
Uttrakhand	19	31	25	25	23	24	48	24	44	44	27	41
West Bengal	35	24	28	31	22	25	37	29	35	34	27	33
India	62	39	57	61	37	55	58	36	53	55	34	50
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.												
R: Rural, U:Urban, T: Total												

Table 1.30: Differentials in Infant Mortality Rate and Child Mortality Rate by Background Characteristics, India, 2005-06 (per 1000 population)

Background Characteristics	Infant Mortality Rate	Child Mortality Rate
Sex of Child		
Male	56.3	14.2
Female	57.7	22.9
Mother's Education		
Illiterate	69.7	26.9
Literate< Middle complete	66.0	13.8
Middle school complete	41.5	5.6
High school complete and above	36.5	3.6
Wealth Index		
Lowest	70.4	32.3
Second	68.5	22.6
Middle	58.3	14.4
Fourth	44.0	7.5
Highest	29.2	4.8
Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) (2005-06)		

Table 1.31 : Expectation of Life (Years) at Birth - India			
Year	Male	Female	Person
1901-11	22.6	23.3	22.9
1911-21	19.4	20.9	20.1
1921-31	26.9	26.6	26.8
1931-41	32.1	31.4	31.8
1941-51	32.4	31.7	32.1
1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.3
1961-71	46.4	44.7	45.6
1971-75	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85	55.4	55.7	55.4
1986-90	57.7	58.1	57.7
1987-91 ^a	58.1	58.6	58.3
1988-92 ^a	58.6	59.0	58.7
1989-93	59.0	59.7	59.4
1990-94	59.4	60.4	60.0
1991-95	59.7	60.9	60.3
1992-96	60.1	61.4	60.7
1993-97	60.4	61.8	61.1
1994-98	60.6	62.2	61.4
1995-99	60.8	62.5	61.7
1996-00	61.0	62.7	61.9
1997-01	61.3	63.6	62.5
1998-02	61.6	63.3	62.5
1999-03	61.8	63.5	62.7
2000-04	62.1	63.1	62.6
2001-05	63.3	63.9	63.6
2002-06	62.6	64.2	63.4
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.			
Notes: 1.Figures for 1901 -11 to 1961 -71 are based on Census Actuarial Reports and for 1971-75 onwards on the basis of estimates from Sample Registration System.			
2. Sample Registration System based abridged life tables 1986-90 (Occasional paper no. 1 of 1994);			
3.Figures from 1996 onwards have been taken from National Health Profile, 2008			
a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir			

Table 1.32 : Inter-State Differentials in Expectation of Life (Years) at Birth- India

States	1999-03			2000-04			2002-06		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Andhra Pradesh	62.2	64.8	63.7	62.4	65.0	63.9	62.9	65.5	64.4
Assam	57.8	58.3	58.0	58.0	58.6	58.3	58.6	59.3	58.9
Bihar	61.6	59.7	61.0	61.8	59.9	61.2	62.2	60.4	61.6
Gujarat	62.5	64.6	63.5	62.7	64.8	63.7	62.9	65.2	64.1
Haryana	65.0	65.6	65.4	65.3	65.8	65.6	65.9	66.3	66.2
Himachal Pradesh	65.8	66.6	66.2	66.1	66.8	66.5	66.5	67.3	67.0
Karnataka	62.9	66.4	64.6	63.1	66.7	64.9	63.6	67.1	65.3
Kerala	70.9	76.0	73.6	71.0	76.1	73.7	71.4	76.3	74.0
Madhya Pradesh	57.2	56.9	57.1	57.5	57.2	57.4	58.1	57.9	58.0
Maharashtra	65.2	67.6	66.4	65.5	67.8	66.6	66.0	68.4	67.2
Orissa	58.6	58.7	58.7	58.9	58.9	58.9	59.5	59.6	59.6
Punjab	67.6	69.6	68.6	67.8	69.8	68.9	68.4	70.4	69.4
Rajasthan	60.7	61.8	61.3	60.9	62.0	61.5	61.5	62.3	62.0
Tamil Nadu	64.3	66.5	65.4	64.6	66.8	65.7	65.0	67.4	66.2
Uttar Pradesh	59.6	58.7	59.3	59.9	59.0	59.6	60.3	59.5	60.0
West Bengal	63.5	65.0	64.1	63.7	65.2	64.4	64.1	65.8	64.9
India ¹	61.8	63.5	62.7	62.1	63.7	63.0	62.6	65.8	64.9
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.							M:Male	F:Female	T:Total
Sample Registration System (SRS) based Abridged Life Tables 1999-03,2000-04 and 2002-06									
1. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.									

Table 1.33 : Top 10 Causes of Death in India (All Ages):2001-2003

				Percent
Rank	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Person
Rural Area				
1	Cardiovascular Diseases	18.2	15.1	16.8
2	COPD, Asthma, other respiratory diseases	9.5	8.3	9.0
3	Diarrheal diseases	7.3	10.7	8.8
4	Prenatal conditions	6.9	6.7	6.8
5	Respiratory infections	6.0	7.6	6.7
6	Tuberculosis	7.3	4.7	6.1
7	Malignant and other neoplasms	5.0	5.6	5.2
8	Senility	4.1	6.3	5.1
9	Unintentional Injuries: other	5.4	4.5	5.0
10	Symptoms Signs and ill-defined conditions	4.7	5.1	4.9
Urban Area				
		Male	Female	Person
1	Cardiovascular Diseases	30.3	26.3	28.6
2	Malignant and other neoplasms	7.5	8.5	7.9
3	COPD, Asthma, other respiratory diseases	8.1	6.7	7.5
4	Tuberculosis	5.9	4.5	5.3
5	Senility	3.4	7.4	5.1
6	Diarrheal diseases	3.9	6.1	4.8
7	Unintentional injuries: other	4.1	4.7	4.4
8	Symptoms signs and ill-defined conditions	4.0	4.6	4.3
9	Digestive Diseases	5.0	2.5	3.9
10	Respiratory Infections	3.0	4.5	3.7

Source: Causes of Death in India, 2001-03, Office of the Registrar General

2. Labour and Employment

Labour and Employment

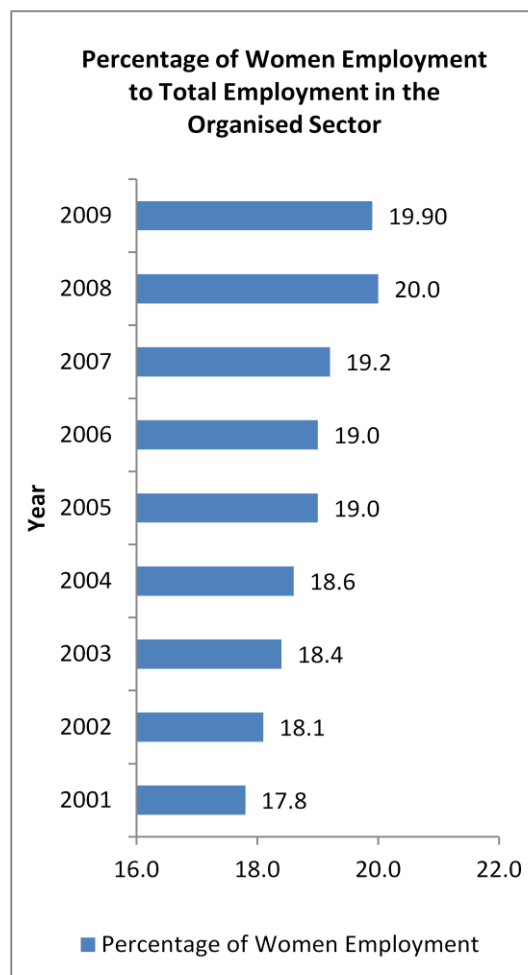
Employment in Organized Sector

28 million people were employed in the organized sector in 2009 compared to 27.7 million in 2001. The percentage of women employed in the organized sector was 17.8% in 2001 and is 19.9% in 2009.

Registered Job Seekers

The number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges gives an idea of the extent of educated unemployment. In 2010, there were about 38.8 million job seekers registered with employment exchanges. Among the states, West Bengal had the highest record of 6.3 million job seekers, followed by 5.6 million in Tamil Nadu and 4.4 million in Kerala. There is a decrease in the number of registered job-seekers over the years. This could be attributed to the following reasons:

- Due to the on-campus recruitments, most of the graduates do not get registered with the Employment Exchange.
- All the job seekers who are unemployed do not necessarily register themselves with the Employment Exchanges.
- There can be cases when job seekers could not renew their cards within the stipulated period and by virtue of their non-renewal, their names get deleted from the live register.



Work Force Participation Rate-2001

As per Census of India, 2001, 39.1% of the population constituted workforce, of which male workforce was 51.7% and female workforce was 25.6%. 30.8% of women in rural areas and 11.9% of women in urban areas compared to 52.1% of men in rural areas and 50.6% of men in the urban areas were in the workforce. Among the states, Mizoram reported the highest figure of workforce participation of 52.6%, the lowest figure of 25.3% being reported by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Labour Force Participation Rate -NSS 61st Round

The NSS Employment & Unemployment Survey (July, 2004-June, 2005:61st Round) reveals that usual status worker population ratio(WPR) for rural male was 546 per thousand and for rural female was 327 per thousand. For urban areas, the corresponding figures were 549 and 166 respectively. Labour force participation rates for Rural (Male), Rural (Female), Urban(Male) and Urban (Female) were 555, 333, 570 and 178 per thousand respectively. The unemployment rates for Rural (Male), Rural (Female), Urban (Male) and Urban (Female) have been estimated at 1.6 %, 1.8%, 3.8 % and 6.9 % respectively.

Table 2.1 : Workforce Participation Rate by Sex & by sector, State/Union Territories- India; 2001 (percentage)

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	58.30	43.28	50.85	50.76	13.17	32.30	56.23	35.11	45.79
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.88	18.65	39.20	55.95	12.24	36.32	56.57	16.60	38.26
Arunachal Pradesh	50.66	41.33	46.20	50.53	17.15	35.50	50.63	36.54	43.98
Assam	49.41	22.15	36.17	52.90	10.61	33.20	49.87	20.71	35.78
Bihar	48.05	20.18	34.65	41.69	7.04	25.59	47.37	18.84	33.70
Chandigarh	63.88	11.08	43.64	55.12	14.54	37.13	56.11	14.22	37.80
Chhattisgarh	54.12	46.54	50.32	47.81	13.19	31.11	52.81	40.04	46.46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.26	45.13	53.84	65.63	14.54	44.75	62.33	38.74	51.76
Daman & Diu	70.78	20.03	52.03	53.80	16.74	35.42	65.47	18.61	46.01
Delhi	49.42	10.18	31.87	52.25	9.31	32.89	52.06	9.37	32.82
Goa	54.51	26.39	40.53	54.68	18.17	37.04	54.60	22.36	38.80
Gujarat	55.46	38.54	47.24	53.91	9.41	33.08	54.87	27.91	41.95
Haryana	50.73	33.91	42.93	49.23	10.55	31.49	50.30	27.22	39.62
Himachal Pradesh	54.67	46.42	50.57	54.22	15.23	36.96	54.62	43.67	49.24
Jammu & Kashmir	49.49	26.20	38.35	51.43	10.39	32.95	49.99	22.45	37.01
Jharkhand	49.65	31.81	40.90	42.36	6.52	25.68	47.96	26.41	37.52
Karnataka	58.10	39.87	49.09	53.85	16.37	35.67	56.64	31.98	44.53
Kerala	50.06	15.99	32.54	50.61	13.64	31.61	50.20	15.38	32.30
Lakshadweep	40.63	6.20	23.77	44.62	8.65	27.24	42.41	7.28	25.32
Madhya Pradesh	53.00	40.72	47.09	47.41	11.98	30.65	51.50	33.21	42.74
Maharashtra	53.93	43.61	48.88	52.43	12.57	33.85	53.28	30.81	42.50
Manipur ¹	49.25	41.53	45.45	44.94	32.25	38.57	48.12	39.02	43.62
Meghalaya	49.43	38.62	44.11	43.82	20.98	32.51	48.34	35.15	41.84
Mizoram	59.66	54.55	57.21	54.84	40.52	47.87	57.29	47.54	52.57
Nagaland	47.32	42.48	45.01	43.81	15.61	31.03	46.70	38.06	42.60
Orissa	53.17	27.12	40.23	49.06	10.02	30.62	52.53	24.66	38.79
Puducherry	54.36	23.93	39.22	52.49	13.89	33.13	53.12	17.23	35.17
Punjab	53.88	23.37	39.51	53.06	10.44	33.49	53.60	19.05	37.47
Rajasthan	50.74	40.63	45.87	47.42	9.55	29.59	49.95	33.49	42.06
Sikkim	57.69	40.60	49.69	55.51	21.67	40.16	57.44	38.57	48.64
Tamil Nadu	59.10	41.40	50.28	55.80	18.94	37.54	57.64	31.54	44.67
Tripura	50.42	22.87	37.03	51.64	12.45	32.45	50.62	21.08	36.25
Uttar Pradesh	47.39	19.05	33.93	44.61	6.80	26.95	46.80	16.54	32.48
Uttrakhand	45.69	33.55	39.60	47.36	7.59	29.15	46.14	27.33	36.92
West Bengal	54.09	20.86	37.90	53.74	11.57	33.85	53.99	18.32	36.77
India¹	52.11	30.79	41.75	50.60	11.88	32.25	51.68	25.63	39.10

Source : Population Census 2001; Office of the Registrar General , India

Note: 1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Table 2.2 : Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rates according to Usual Status (ps+ss) (per 1000 population)

Age Group/ Years	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Rural						Urban					
	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05
5--9	11	7	9	14	7	3	4	3	3	4	2	3
10--14	139	93	70	142	96	75	71	52	53	47	37	35
15--19	598	532	529	371	314	331	404	366	381	142	121	144
20-24	902	889	981	470	425	435	772	755	769	230	191	250
25-29	980	975	982	528	498	530	958	951	957	248	214	261
30-34	988	987	988	587	557	593	983	980	987	283	245	308
35-39	992	986	991	610	578	642	990	986	984	304	289	340
40-44	989	984	985	607	586	627	984	980	983	320	285	317
45-49	984	980	982	594	566	616	976	974	976	317	269	269
50-54	970	953	963	543	515	562	945	939	939	287	264	259
55-59	941	930	931	468	450	509	856	811	832	225	208	218
>60	699	640	645	241	218	254	443	402	366	114	94	100
All(0+)	561	540	555	331	302	333	542	542	570	164	147	178

Note: PS=Principal Status, SS= Subsidiary Status
Source: National Sample Survey Office

Table 2.3 : Age-Specific Usual Status Worker Population Ratio (ASWPR)

Age Group/ Years	Male						Female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps work ers	all worke rs	ps worke rs	all worke rs	ps worke rs	all worke rs	ps worke rs	all worke rs	ps worke rs	all worke rs	ps worker s	all worke rs
RURAL												
5--9	9	11	5	6	2	3	11	14	6	7	1	3
10--14	112	138	82	91	54	68	104	141	74	96	49	74
15--19	523	577	475	503	453	497	264	364	234	304	222	319
20-24	824	859	823	844	820	849	318	456	310	409	284	410
25-29	947	957	942	950	956	966	354	525	373	491	367	513
15-29	740	775	721	741	712	742	311	447	307	400	288	410
30-34	980	983	974	979	977	981	407	585	422	555	424	584
35-39	988	989	981	984	986	989	435	608	453	579	482	639
40-44	985	987	981	983	979	983	440	606	462	586	475	625
30-44	984	986	978	982	981	984	425	598	443	572	458	614
45-49	980	983	977	980	977	981	438	594	450	566	483	615
50-54	965	970	949	953	958	963	407	542	399	515	436	561
55-59	936	942	919	929	924	930	337	467	351	450	394	509
45-59	963	968	953	958	958	962	401	543	407	518	444	569
60 & above	683	699	622	639	630	644	172	241	174	218	197	253
all(0+)	538	553	522	531	535	546	234	328	231	299	242	327

Conti..

Table 2.3: Age-Specific Usual Status Worker Population Ratio (ASWPR) Conti..

Age Group Years	Male						Female					
	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
URBAN												
5--9	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	2	1	3
10--14	59	66	46	49	44	48	35	45	28	36	24	33
15--19	337	356	303	314	314	335	94	123	87	105	92	128
20-24	654	674	644	658	662	684	136	180	130	155	155	201
25-29	892	904	878	883	900	909	175	224	161	194	186	229
15-29	601	618	583	593	605	623	133	173	124	149	143	184
30-34	961	964	958	960	965	969	208	272	198	235	236	290
35-39	982	983	973	975	975	977	233	301	235	285	265	328
40-44	980	981	973	974	977	980	257	320	242	283	262	312
30-44	974	975	968	969	972	975	230	295	223	266	254	310
45-49	971	973	968	969	965	968	253	317	234	267	227	267
50-54	941	942	933	935	925	931	240	286	225	262	224	258
55-59	845	856	803	809	819	830	185	226	181	207	192	218
45-59	931	935	918	921	917	923	231	283	218	250	217	252
60 & above	429	442	386	402	355	366	91	113	82	94	86	100
all(0+)	513	521	513	518	541	549	121	155	117	139	135	166
Source: National Sample Survey Office												
*PS= Principal Status, SS=Subsidiary Status												

Table 2.4: Unemployment Rates (per 1000 persons in the labour force) according to Usual Status (us), Current Weekly Status (cws) and Current Daily Status (cds)

All India									
Round (year)	Year	Unemployment Rate							
		Male				Female			
		us (ps)	us (adj.)	cws	cds	us (ps)	us (adj.)	cws	cds
RURAL									
61 st	2004-05	21	16	38	80	31	18	42	87
55 th	1999-00	21	17	39	72	15	10	37	70
50 th	1993-94	20	14	31	56	13	9	29	56
43 rd	1987-88	28	18	42	46	35	24	44	67
38 th	1983	21	14	37	75	14	7	43	90
32 nd	1977-78	22	13	36	71	55	20	41	92
27 th	1972-73	NA	12	30	68	NA	5	55	112
URBAN									
61 st	2004-05	44	38	52	75	91	69	90	116
55 th	1999-00	48	45	56	73	71	57	73	94
50 th	1993-94	54	41	52	67	83	61	79	104
43 rd	1987-88	61	52	66	88	85	62	92	120
38 th	1983	59	51	67	92	69	49	75	110
32 nd	1977-78	65	54	71	94	178	124	109	145
27 th	1972-73	NA	48	60	80	NA	60	92	137
Source : National Sample Survey Office									
NA: not available									

Table 2.5 : Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) by Education and Sex – India (percentage)

Year	Educational Level	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1983	Literate below secondary	84.92	25.85	82.55	12.38
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.24	23.76	71.69	17.38
	Graduates & above	88.78	37.60	87.37	35.29
1987-88	Literate below secondary	83.80	26.35	81.25	12.78
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.20	26.30	70.70	16.20
	Graduates & above	91.10	89.90	86.40	37.70
1993-94	Literate below secondary	85.24	25.80	81.75	13.69
	Secondary & higher secondary	72.08	20.01	68.38	14.47
	Graduates & above	91.30	44.80	86.20	35.50
1999-2000	Literate below secondary	86.38	36.64	81.96	17.85
	Secondary & higher secondary	74.66	19.47	68.23	12.72
	Graduates & above	89.80	41.00	85.40	30.20
2005-06	Literate below secondary	86.00	41.95	83.35	20.80
	Secondary & higher secondary	75.00	22.05	66.90	14.75
	Graduates & above	89.35	50.40	85.90	37.75
2007-08	Literate below secondary	86.30	36.30	83.70	17.20
	Secondary & higher secondary	72.10	23.50	67.10	11.30
	Graduates & above	90.20	49.50	85.70	35.40

Source : National Sample Survey Office

Notes : a. The LFPRs are for person of age 15 years and above.

b. The rates are according to the usual principal status.

c. The rates are based on the results relating to NSS 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88), 50th (1993-94) and 55th (1999-2000), 62nd (2005-06) and 64th (2007-08) rounds respectively.

Table 2.6 : Age-Specific Unemployment Rates¹ by Sex -India (percentage)

Year	Male						Female					
	Age-group (in years)						Age-group (in years)					
	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Rural												
1983	2.80	4.70	0.50	0.20	0.20	2.10	1.20	2.80	0.50	0.40	0.60	1.40
1987-88	3.20	6.20	0.90	0.50	0.50	2.80	2.90	5.40	2.40	1.90	1.80	3.50
1989-90	1.90	3.60	0.50	0.04	0.60	1.60	1.40	1.50	0.40	0.60	NA	0.80
1993-94	1.60	4.90	0.40	0.10	NA	2.00	0.80	3.20	0.40	0.20	NA	1.40
July 99- June 2000	2.20	5.10	0.60	0.10	0.20	2.10	1.20	3.70	0.40	0.20	0.40	1.70
July 2004-June 2005	5.09	5.22	0.62	0.25	0.16	2.20	1.88	7.01	1.80	0.54	0.00	3.21
July 2005-June 2006	13.12	5.96	0.51	0.22	0.32	2.54	5.10	5.34	0.89	0.40	1.10	2.18
Urban												
1983	10.60	12.20	1.40	0.70	0.60	5.90	2.30	15.50	2.10	0.70	9.10	6.90
1987-88	9.30	13.60	1.20	0.70	1.10	6.10	4.10	18.80	3.50	1.10	1.10	8.50
1989-90	11.10	9.70	0.90	0.90	1.80	4.40	NA	7.90	1.10	0.50	NA	3.90
1993-94	4.5	10.80	1.10	0.40	0.30	4.50	2.60	19.60	2.80	0.40	NA	8.20
July 99- June 2000	5.70	11.50	1.40	0.40	0.00	4.80	3.30	16.60	2.80	0.50	0.00	7.10
July 2004-June 2005	11.65	10.00	1.22	1.01	0.28	6.83	7.44	19.87	5.09	0.80	0.00	9.46
July 2005-June 2006	19.20	11.45	1.29	0.70	0.28	4.81	9.10	17.03	3.72	0.16	0.00	7.63
Source : National Sample Survey Office.												
Notes : The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status.												
0.0 : Negligible						NA : Not available						
1. The percentage of unemployed in labour force.												

Table 2.7 : Employment in Organised Sector, India

Year (Ending March)	Total employed (Lakhs)	Percentage of women employment to total employment
1991	267.30	14.10
1992	270.60	14.40
1993	271.80	14.80
1994	273.70	15.20
1995	275.20	15.40
1996	279.40	15.80
1997	278.00	16.80
1998	281.90	17.00
1999	281.10	17.20
2000	279.60	17.60
2001	277.89	17.80
2002	272.06	18.10
2003	270.00	18.40
2004	264.43	18.60
2005	264.58	19.00
2006	269.93	19.00
2007	272.76	19.20
2008	275.48	20.00
2009	280.98	19.90
Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour		

Table 2.8 : Employment in Organised Sector : States/Union Territories and India

State/Union Territories	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total employed (Lakhs)	% of women employment to total employment	Total employed (Lakhs)	% of women employment to total employment	Total Employed (lakhs)	% of women employment to total employment	Total Employed (lakhs)	% of women employment to total employment
Andhra Pradesh	19.9	22.1	20.3	23.3	20.9	22.5	20.8	21.8
Assam	11.5	33.0	11.2	33.1	11.4	34.9	10.9	33.3
Bihar	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.3	3.9	5.3	4.3	5.2
Chhattisgarh	3.4	11.8	3.3	12.8	3.4	13.5	3.4	13.9
Goa	1.3	15.4	1.3	15.4	1.3	17.1	1.4	17.1
Gujarat	17.6	13.6	18.1	14.2	18.4	14.1	19.1	14.7
Haryana	6.5	15.4	6.7	15.6	6.7	15.3	6.7	17.1
Himachal Pradesh	3.2	15.6	3.4	17.0	3.7	16.2	3.7	15.6
Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	9.5	2.1	10.0	2.1	10.8	2.1	10.7
Jharkhand	14.8	7.4	15.3	7.9	15.6	7.5	15.6	7.5
Karnataka	19.2	30.7	20.8	34.8	21.5	19.2	22.3	32.7
Kerala	11.1	38.7	11.1	39.2	11.2	40.2	11.3	40.1
Madhya Pradesh	10.6	13.2	10.4	13.3	10.0	13.9	10.1	13.8
Maharashtra	36.1	16.9	37.5	17.6	36.8	17.5	41.2	16.8
Manipur	0.8	25.0	0.8	23.8	0.8	24.1	0.8	24.1
Meghalaya	0.8	25.0	0.8	24.2	0.8	23.6	0.4	30.7
Mizoram	0.4	25.0	0.4	27.5	0.4	26.1	0.4	26.4
Nagaland	0.8	25.0	0.8	21.2	0.8	23.2	0.8	23.4
Orissa	7.4	16.2	7.0	7.4	6.6	16.1	7.2	15.3
Punjab	8.4	17.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	18.5	7.2	21.3
Rajasthan	12.1	15.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	17.0	12.6	17.4
Tamilnadu	22.4	32.1	22.5	22.4	23.4	33.5	23.6	33.7
Tripura	1.5	20.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	22.9	1.4	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	20.9	11.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	11.4	21.2	11.6
Uttrakhand	2.6	15.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	14.8	2.6	14.3
West Bengal	20.3	11.3	19.3	20.3	19.4	12.2	19.3	12.5
A&N Islands	0.4	25.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	19.3	0.4	20.5
Chandigarh	0.9	22.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	22.8	1.0	24.2
Daman & Diu	0.2	8.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.9	0.2	8.9
Delhi	8.3	15.7	8.3	8.3	7.9	16.1	8.4	15.7
Puducherry	0.6	16.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	20.6	0.7	21.0
India	269.9	19.0	272.8	20.0	275.5	20.0	281.0	19.9

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour

Notes : 1. Percentage calculated after converting figures in lakhs.

2. Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 2.9 : Employment in Central Government								
Year	No. of employees (Lakhs)		Index of employment (Base 1971 = 100)		Women employment in government		Percentage of permanent employed to total regular employees	No. of non gazetted employees per gazetted employed
	Total	Regular	Total	Regular	Total no. of employees	Percentage of women to total		
1990	41.15	37.74	140.88	139.83	283380	7.52	92.0	27
1991	41.60	38.13	142.42	141.27	288999	7.58	93.4	27
1995	43.51	39.82	148.96	147.54	295721	7.43	93.4	20
2001	38.76 ^a	38.76	132.69	143.61	291800	7.53	93.6	19
2004	31.64	31.64	108.32	117.23	306298	9.68	88.4	23
Source : Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour.								
Note: a. Information on Non-regular employees was not collected.								

Table 2.10 : Job-Seekers Registered with Employment Exchanges- India		
Year	Number on live register, at the end of year (lakh)	Percentage change over the previous year
1991	363.00	4.8
1992	367.58	1.3
1993	362.75	1.3
1994	366.91	1.1
1995	367.42	0.1
1996	374.30	1.9
1997	391.40	4.6
1998	400.90	2.4
1999	403.71	0.7
2000	413.44	2.4
2001	419.96	1.6
2002	411.71	-2.0
2003	413.89	0.5
2004	404.58	-2.2
2005	393.48	-2.7
2006	414.66	5.4
2007	399.74	-3.6
2008	391.14	-2.1
2009	381.52	-2.5
2010	388.29	1.8
Source : Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour		
Note : All the job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.		
NA : Not available		

Table 2.11 : Job-Seekers Registered with Employment Exchanges by States/Union Territories and India

(in thousands)

State/Union Territory	No. on live register as at the end of the year											
	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	1796.2	622.4	2418.6	1726.0	623.9	2349.9	1590.6	598.4	2189.0	1436.7	565.0	2001.7
Arunachal Pradesh	20.9	9.3	30.2	22.1	10.1	32.2	22.0	11.1	33.1	23.2	12.8	36.0
Assam	1420.1	423.1	1843.2	1471.3	467.0	1938.3	1522.5	491.4	2013.9	1264.8	451.6	1716.4
Bihar	1536.6	210.3	1746.9	1136.3	173.3	1309.6	770.9	153.3	924.2	708.8	114.5	823.3
Chhattisgarh	842.1	208.8	1050.9	870.5	227.2	1097.7	952.7	276.9	1229.6	1023.4	335.8	1359.2
Delhi	374.0	182.9	556.9	297.6	153.9	451.5	337.2	169.7	506.9	330.9	129.9	460.8
Goa	68.8	33.0	101.8	67.4	33.9	101.3	65.6	34.3	99.9	66.7	36.1	102.8
Gujarat	627.1	174.4	801.5	619.6	189.2	808.8	636.2	210.1	846.3	665.7	239.8	905.5
Haryana	898.2	222.2	1120.4	808.9	195.3	1004.2	742.3	182.0	924.3	740.1	218.8	958.9
Himachal Pradesh	505.8	260.2	766.0	508.6	266.8	775.4	526.8	282.4	809.2	524.6	277.5	802.1
Jammu & Kashmir	89.1	16.5	105.6	88.2	18.7	106.9	72.6	16.5	89.1	209.4	112.2	321.6
Jharkhand	1122.3	131.9	1254.2	998.5	113.7	1112.2	901.3	102.5	1003.8	544.2	80.6	624.8
Karnataka	863.4	280.1	1143.5	727.8	231.8	959.6	476.1	173.7	649.8	430.9	152.3	583.2
Kerala	1585.8	2191.5	3777.3	1687.5	2361.7	4049.2	1721.3	2439.1	4160.4	1797.9	2559.0	4356.9
Madhya Pradesh	1623.5	282.6	1906.1	1454.1	386.5	1840.6	1508.8	409.9	1918.7	1518.7	417.6	1936.3
Maharashtra	2880.1	772.1	3652.2	2557.5	808.9	3366.4	2383.2	771.2	3154.4	2283.0	725.3	3008.3
Manipur	419.8	160.1	579.9	429.3	167.7	597.0	462.3	175.9	638.2	485.3	183.2	668.5
Meghalaya	19.2	12.9	32.1	18.6	12.7	31.3	17.1	12.4	29.5	19.4	15.2	34.6
Mizoram	26.1	16.8	42.9	30.5	18.8	49.3	34.7	20.2	54.9	32.2	19.9	52.1
Nagaland	31.0	11.6	42.6	33.4	12.6	46.0	35.6	13.0	48.6	33.7	20.0	53.7
Orissa	678.4	212.9	891.3	632.3	186.8	819.1	619.7	196.9	816.6	635.0	213.6	848.6
Punjab	320.6	133.7	454.3	305.7	129.6	435.3	284.4	120.2	404.6	270.8	118.0	388.8
Rajasthan	673.2	108.4	781.6	743.6	129.9	873.5	734.5	142.2	876.7	675.6	141.8	817.4
Sikkim ¹												
Tamil Nadu	2410.2	1848.8	4259.0	2693.1	2148.0	4841.1	2861.3	2411.3	5272.6	2976.3	2593.8	5570.1
Tripura	270.1	157.1	427.2	281.1	161.5	442.6	287.1	164.2	451.3	305.9	178.1	484.0
Uttrakhand	374.9	89.2	464.1	381.0	99.4	480.4	375.7	112.8	488.5	369.2	118.2	487.4
Uttar Pradesh	2414.0	696.8	3110.8	2572.8	770.7	3343.5	2374.5	790.0	3164.5	1739.4	396.3	2135.7
West Bengal	5802.9	2089.4	7892.3	4619.6	1780.2	6399.8	4279.5	1719.8	5999.3	4442.7	1846.2	6288.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27.0	13.0	40.0	27.1	13.1	40.2	27.6	13.2	40.8	26.6	13.7	40.3
Chandigarh	39.2	12.8	52.0	36.6	12.2	48.8	32.9	10.5	43.4	30.4	9.7	40.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.8	1.9	6.7	4.6	1.9	6.5	5.4	2.6	8.0	5.5	2.7	8.2
Daman & Diu	8.0	2.9	10.9	8.0	2.9	10.9	8.0	2.9	10.9	10.1	3.0	13.1
Lakshadweep	7.7	3.5	11.2	7.7	3.5	11.2	9.1	4.6	13.7	9.7	4.9	14.6
Puducherry	101.8	80.4	182.2	105.8	87.9	193.7	107.6	92.7	200.3	110.6	97.5	208.1
India	29885.0	11731.0	41616.0	27972.5	12001.5	39974.0	26786.7	12328.2	39114.9	25747.5	12404.7	38152.2

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour;

Note: 1. No employment exchange is functioning in Sikkim.

Table 2.12 Employment in Public Sector by Major Industries and Branch wise

		Central Govt.		% Change	State Govt.		% Change
T.C	Description						
		2009	2008	2009/2008	2009	2008	2009/2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	AGRICULTURE,HUNTING AND FORESTRY	9725	10007	-2.82	338804	334864	1.18
B	FISHING	691	763	-9.44	10664	10640	0.23
C	MINING AND QUARRYING	710	677	4.87	5205	5259	-1.03
D	MANUFACTURING	254141	249583	1.83	51524	50907	1.21
E	ELECTRICITY,GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	10931	10942	-0.10	119470	117496	1.68
F	CONSTRUCTION	82477	88116	-6.40	567381	565829	0.27
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE;REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	14839	14900	-0.41	17220	17425	-1.18
H	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	504	940	-46.38	3161	3221	-1.86
I	TRANSPORT,STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	1563040	1617398	-3.36	42564	35939	18.43
J	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	10090	10475	-3.68	18480	17678	4.54
K	REAL ESTATE,RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	101941	102506	-0.55	57032	55756	2.29
L	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	480780	483560	-0.57	2730807	2691301	1.47
M	EDUCATION	40033	41104	-2.61	1878954	1830796	2.63
N	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	29237	29560	-1.09	1046284	1051757	-0.52
O	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVIE ACTIVITIES	28986	28584	1.41	108906	100959	7.87
P	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Q	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	Total:->	2628125	2689115	-2.27	6996456	6889827	1.55
Source: Employment Review 2009, DGET, Ministry of Labour and Employment							(Contd...)

Table 2.12 Employment in Public Sector by Major Industries and Branch wise (Contd...)

T.C	Description	Cent. Govt. Quasi			St. Govt. Quasi			Loc. Bodies		
		2009	2008	% Change 2009/2008	2009	2008	% Change 2009/2008	2009	2008	% Change 2009/2008
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	AGRICULTURE,HUNTING AND FORESTRY	46589	43698	6.62	64242	64001	0.38	4026	4150	-2.99
B	FISHING	174	127	37.01	2041	2281	-10.52	0	0	0.00
C	MINING AND QUARRYING	1032540	1027412	0.50	73827	87251	-15.39	77	0	0.00
D	MANUFACTURING	520031	509685	2.03	222433	222220	0.10	12055	11811	2.07
E	ELECTRICITY,GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	66375	63126	5.15	583575	576808	1.17	58579	27892	110.02
F	CONSTRUCTION	68848	68714	0.20	71390	70511	1.25	54675	58404	-6.38
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE;REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	50406	49102	2.66	68885	72791	-5.37	10709	10554	1.47
H	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	3303	4136	-20.14	4662	4736	-1.56	24	24	0.00
I	TRANSPORT,STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	360048	365758	-1.56	603232	588312	2.54	31996	26619	20.20
J	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	923596	927515	-0.42	145714	137750	5.78	396	194	104.12
K	REAL ESTATE,RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	75906	77228	-1.71	18762	13989	34.12	3929	4030	-2.51
L	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	137529	130723	5.21	190449	190822	-0.20	1144520	1072217	6.74
M	EDUCATION	71564	70441	1.59	308450	308741	-0.09	377015	379656	-0.70
N	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	17626	17675	-0.28	25606	18928	35.28	258127	268139	-3.73
O	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	13433	12277	9.42	23708	25851	-8.29	98391	87628	12.28
P	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0	0.00	516	516	0.00	0	0	0.00
Q	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	143	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Total:->		3388111	3367617	0.61	2407492	2385508	0.92	2054519	1951318	5.29

Source: Employment Review 2009, DGET, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Table 2.13 Employment in Private Sector by Major Industries and Size of Establishment

As on 31st March

T.C	Description	Act Etts.		% Change	Non Act		% Change
		2009	2008	2009/2008	2009	2008	2009/2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	AGRICULTURE,HUNTING AND FORESTRY	877910	967564	-9.27	15983	22411	-28.68
B	FISHING	1888	2136	-11.61	237	176	34.66
C	MINING AND QUARRYING	107653	103214	4.30	7481	7643	-2.12
D	MANUFACTURING	4827341	4608139	4.76	370419	361649	2.43
E	ELECTRICITY,GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	61931	49152	26.00	2172	1807	20.20
F	CONSTRUCTION	74163	63728	16.37	5846	5574	4.88
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE;REPAIR OF MOTOR						
H	VEHICLES,MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD						
I	GOODS	222421	203983	9.04	67167	67560	-0.58
J	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	129838	125381	3.55	52926	51971	1.84
K	TRANSPORT,STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	119440	92064	29.74	12920	12215	5.77
L	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	291111	274854	5.91	42132	38386	
M	REAL ESTATE,RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	964752	771735	25.01	13487	11222	20.18
N	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL						
O	SECURITY	8151	6330	28.77	3061	3123	-1.99
P	EDUCATION	1246666	1230389	1.32	407475	394426	3.31
Q	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	211785	200504	5.63	23879	23210	2.88
R	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL						
S	SERVICE ACTIVITIES	88483	99452	-11.03	28462	33047	-13.87
T	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	4267	3672	16.20	760	964	-21.16
U	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	188	82	129.27	110	110	0.00
Total:->		9237988	8802379	4.95	1054517	1035494	1.84

Source: Employment Review 2009, DGET, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Table 2.14 Employment in organised Industries by Major Industries

T.C	Brief Description	As on 31-03-2008			As on 31-03-2009			Percentage Change(2009/2008)		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	AGRICULTURAL,HUNTING AND FORESTRY	456720	989975	1446695	463386	893893	1357279	1.46	-9.71	-6.18
B	FISHING	13811	2312	16123	13570	2125	15695	-1.74	-8.09	-2.65
C	MINING AND QUARRYING	1120599	110857	1231456	1112359	115134	1227493	-0.74	3.86	-0.32
D	MANUFACTURING	1044206	4969788	6013994	1060184	5197760	6257944	1.53	4.59	4.06
E	ELECTRICITY GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	796264	50959	847223	838930	64103	903033	5.36	25.79	6.59
F	CONSTRUCTION	851574	69302	920876	844771	80009	924780	-0.80	15.45	0.42
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAILS TRADE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	164772	271543	436315	162059	289588	451647	-1.65	6.65	3.51
H	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	13057	177352	190409	11654	182764	194418	-10.75	3.05	2.11
I	TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	2634026	104279	2738305	2600880	132360	2733240	-1.26	26.93	-0.18
J	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	1093612	313240	1406852	1098276	333243	1431519	0.43	6.39	1.75
K	REAL ESTAT RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	253509	782957	1036466	257570	978239	1235809	1.60	24.94	19.23
L	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	4568623	9453	4578076	4684085	11212	4695297	2.53	18.61	2.56
M	EDUCATION	2630738	1624815	4255553	2676016	1654141	4330157	1.72	1.80	1.75
N	HELATH AND SOCIAL WORK	1386059	223714	1609773	1376880	235664	1612544	-0.66	5.34	0.17
O	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	255299	132499	387798	273424	116945	390369	7.10	-11.74	0.66
P	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	516	4636	5152	516	5027	5543	0.00	8.43	7.59
Q	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	0	192	192	143	298	441	0.00	55.21	129.69
*	TOTAL :	17283385	9837873	27121258	17474703	10292505	27767208	1.11	4.62	2.38

*Due to non availability of data as per NIC 1998,information in respect of J&K, Manipur and Mizoram not included in totals

Source: Employment Review 2009, DGET, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Table 2.15 Women Employment in Organised Sector by Major Industries

T.C	Brief Description	As on 31.03.2008			As on 31.03.2009			Percentage Change(2009/2008)		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
		Sector	Sector		Sector	Sector		Sector	Sector	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	AGRICULTURE,HUNTING AND FORESTRY	53654	454660	508314	56231	410264	466495	4.80	-9.76	-8.23
B	FISHING	1141	794	1935	1138	799	1937	-0.26	0.63	0.10
C	MINING AND QUARRYING	76046	8086	84132	75845	6902	82747	-0.26	-14.64	-1.65
D	MANUFACTURING	78045	932361	1010406	79326	910300	989626	1.64	-2.37	-2.06
E	ELECTRICITY,GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	48190	1730	49920	51177	2924	54101	6.20	69.02	8.38
F	CONSTRUCTION	60566	4302	64868	61190	5158	66348	1.03	19.90	2.28
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAILS TRADE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	12825	35080	47905	12801	38630	51431	-0.19	10.12	7.36
H	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	1178	14128	15306	944	15390	16334	-19.86	8.93	6.72
I	TRANSPORT,STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	187062	12654	199716	189967	17129	207096	1.55	35.36	3.70
J	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	171120	53507	224627	172432	67490	239922	0.77	26.13	6.81
K	REAL ESTATE,RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	37141	214907	252048	39540	262293	301833	6.46	22.05	19.75
L	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	707521	860	708381	734419	1093	735512	3.80	27.09	3.83
M	EDUCATION	818446	592959	1411405	832239	608559	1440798	1.69	2.63	2.08
N	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	670937	117856	788793	680182	122413	802595	1.38	3.87	1.75
O	OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	51336	18638	69974	54090	15099	69189	5.36	-18.99	-1.12
P	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	13	1089	1102	13	1162	1175	0.00	6.70	6.62
Q	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	0	87	87	26	95	121	0.00	9.20	39.08
*	Total:->	2975221	2463698	5438919	3041560	2485700	5527260	2.23	0.89	1.62

*Due to non availability of data as per NIC 1998,information in respect of J&K, Manipur and Mizoram, not included in totals

Source: Employment review 2009, DGET, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Table 2.16 : Incidence Rate and Frequency Rate of Industrial Injuries - India		
Year	Incidence Rate (per thousand workers employed)	Frequency Rate (per lakh man-days worked)
1991	20.20	4.05
1992	23.12	6.34
1993	21.85	5.85
1994	21.71	15.42
1995	16.70	5.90
1996	16.61	3.93
1997	11.32	3.37
1998	11.27	2.87
1999	8.96	2.60
2000	10.93	3.60
2001	8.67	3.24
2002	6.14	4.88
2003	3.33	2.49
2004	2.21	1.33
2005 (P)	2.06	1.27
Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment		
Note: 1:Data is based on returns received under Factories Act, 1948 from States/U.Ts.		
2. The Factory Act 1948 is not applicable in four States/Union Territories namely Mizoram, Lakshadweep Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh		
P: Provisional		

Table 2.17 : Man-Days Lost per thousand Workers Employed due to Industrial Disputes in Manufacturing Units in the Public and Private Sector - India

Year	Man-days lost per thousand workers employed		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1991	602	3275	2725
1992	772	3877	3400
1993	734	2363	2112
1994	264	2436	2016
1995	446	1488	1294
1996	514	2048	1782
1997	650	1964	1751
1998	419	1656	1464
1999	118	2561	2679
2000	1214	4890	4350
2001	697	4074	3666
2002	8	4391	3865
2003	289	4413	3954
2004	240	3117	2774
2005	179	3269	2945
2006	82	2047	1880
2007	9	3537	3196
2008(P)	558	1980	1845
2009(P)	35	1361	1236
Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment			
P. Provisional and figures of estimated employment of the year 1998 and 2005 have been used for working out the man days lost per thousand workers employed for the years 1999 and 2006 to 2007 respectively.			

**Table 2.18 Number of Scheduled Employments in Central Sphere/State/U.Ts
and Range of Minimum Wages as on 31-12-2009**

SL. NO.	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT / STATES / UNION TERRITORIES	NO OF SCHEDULED EMPLOYMENTS IN WHICH MINIMUM WAGES FIXED / REVISED	RANGE OF MINIMUM WAGES PER DAY (RS.)		Range
			MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	(Max-Min)
1	2	3	5	4	
1	C.L.C. (Central)	45	109.09	203	93.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	80	80	0
3	Bihar	88	99	104	5
4	Gujarat	53	100	161.6	61.6
5	Haryana	50	151	151	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	12	100	110	10
7	Jammu and Kashmir	28	110	110	0
8	Manipur	15	81.4	81.4	0
9	Meghalaya	27	100	100	0
10	Mizoram	4	132	132	0
11	Punjab	60	130.71	136.79	6.08
12	Rajasthan	62	81	112.42	31.42
13	Uttrakhand	58	84.35	166.43	82.08
14	A & N Islands	6	156	186.04	30.04
15	Chandigarh	48	157.36	157.36	0
16	Delhi	29	152	152	0
17	Lakshadweep	9	141.85	141.85	0

Note : Rest of the States / U.T.s have not submitted their Annual Returns for the year 2009.

Source: Annual Returns under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

3. Education



Education

Literacy rate

According to Census 2001, the overall literacy rate stands at about 65% with male literacy rate of 75% and female literacy rate of 54% .

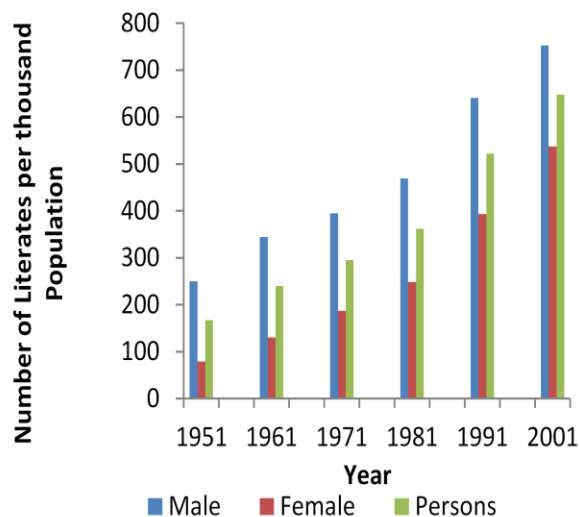
Net Enrolment Ratio

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) has increased over the years. NER for Primary level has increased from 84.5% during 2005-06 to 98.5% in 2008-09 at All India Level . Similarly, NER for Upper Primary level has increased from 43.1% to 56.2% during the same period at All India Level.

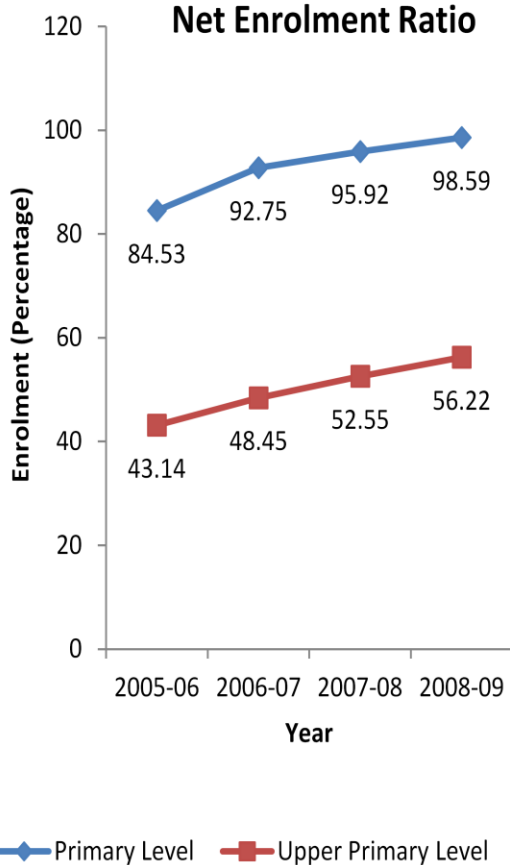
Ratio of Female Students to Male Students

The ratio of Females to Males in different levels of School education has steadily gone up since 1991-92. The percentage of female students to total number of students at Primary level, Middle level and Upper Primary level which were 41.9%, 38.2% and 33.8% respectively, have gone up to 47.5%, 45.7% and 43.1% in 2007-08. But there has been a decrease in the ratio from one level to another which indicates the female drop out at each level.

Progress of Literacy in India:1951-2001

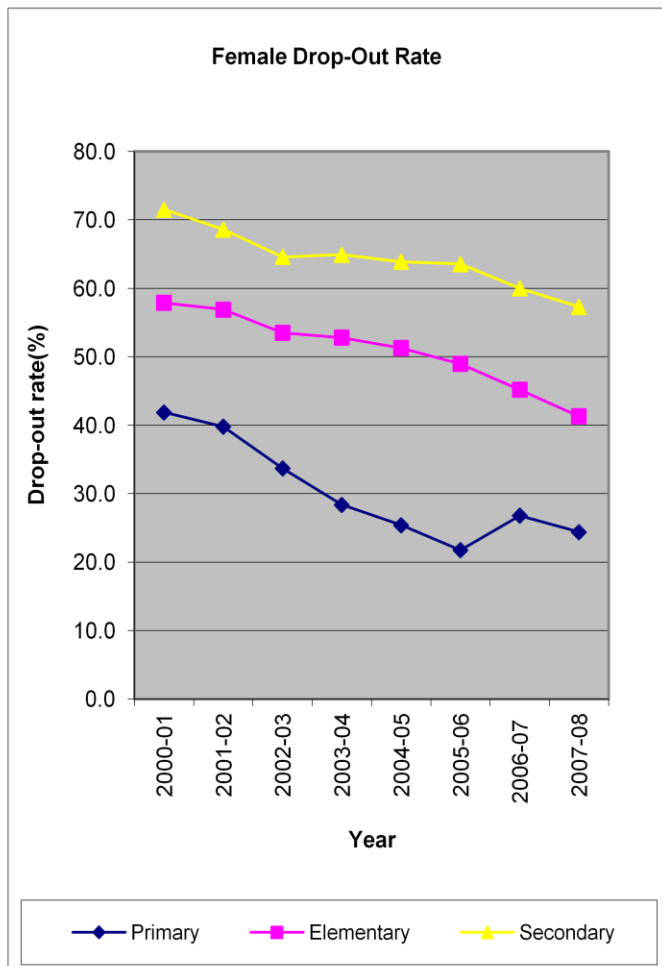
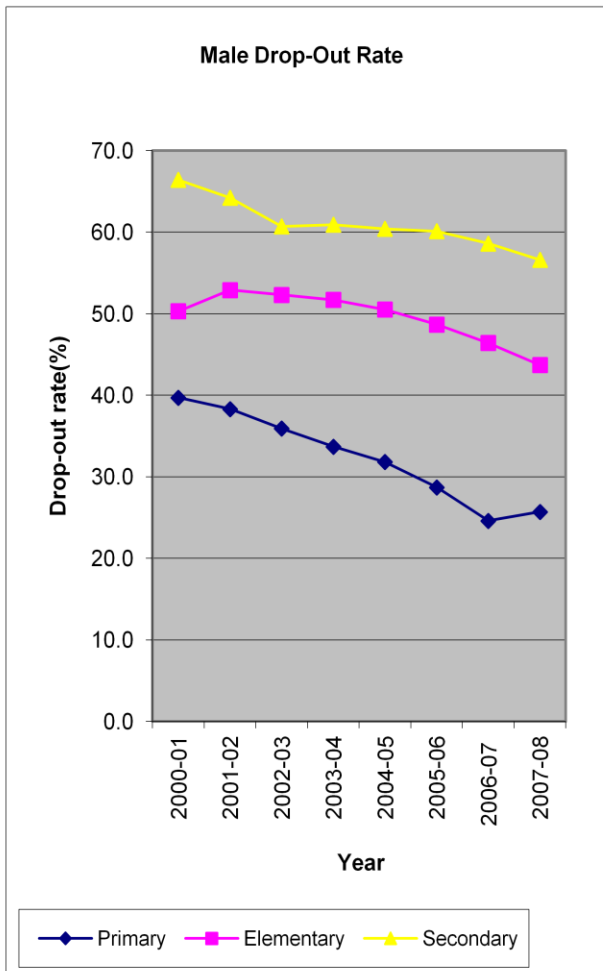


Net Enrolment Ratio



Gross Drop Out Rate

The Gross Drop-out Rates in all levels of education for both Males and Females have decreased since 2000-01. Drop out rates are high in Secondary level. The drop out rates during 2000-01 were 40.1%, 59.1% & 67.5% for Males and 46.0%, 65.1% & 77.0% for Females in Primary, Elementary and Secondary levels respectively. The rates for the same during 2007-08 have decreased to 25.7%, 43.7% & 56.6% for Males and 24.4%, 41.3% & 57.3% for Females.



Educational Expenditure

Expenditure on Education (State and Central Government) has increased since 1991-92. It was Rs. 22394 crores during 1991-92 and it had gone up to Rs. 157320(BE) crores during 2007-08. As a percentage of GDP, this expenditure has remained around 3.5%-4% during 1991-2008.

Table 3.1 : Literates per thousand Population, India			
Year	Number of literates per thousand population		
	Male	Female	Person
1901 ^a	98	7	54
1911 ^a	106	11	59
1921 ^a	122	18	72
1931 ^a	156	29	95
1941 ^a	249	73	161
1951 ^b	250	79	167
1961	344	130	240
1971	395	187	295
1981 ^c	469	248	362
1991	641	393	522
2001 ^d	753	537	648
Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.			
Notes : Population figures used in the table are as per census periods. Literates for 1991 & 2001 are based on population aged 7 years and above.			
a. For undivided India.			
b. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.			
c. Excludes Assam.			
d. India figures are final and exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.			

Table 3.2 State-wise Decadal Changes in Literacy Rate and Male-Female Literacy Gap (1991-2001) (percentage)

Sl.No.	State	Literacy Rate (2001 Census)		Gap (col.3-4)	Literacy Rate (1991 Census)		Gap (col.6-7)
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	A & N Islands	86.33	75.24	11.09	78.99	65.46	13.53
2	Andhra Pradesh	70.32	50.43	19.89	55.13	32.72	22.41
3	Arunachal Pradesh	63.83	43.53	20.31	51.45	29.69	21.76
4	Assam	71.28	54.61	16.67	61.87	43.03	18.84
5	Bihar	59.68	33.12	26.56	51.37	21.99	29.38
6	Chandigarh	86.14	76.47	9.67	82.04	72.34	9.70
7	Chhattisgarh	77.38	51.85	25.53	58.07	27.52	30.55
8	D & N Haveli	71.18	40.23	30.95	53.56	26.98	26.58
9	Daman & Diu	86.76	65.61	21.15	82.66	59.40	23.26
10	Delhi	87.33	74.71	12.63	82.01	66.99	15.02
11	Goa	88.42	75.37	13.05	83.64	67.09	16.55
12	Gujarat	79.66	57.80	21.87	73.39	48.92	24.47
13	Haryana	78.49	55.73	22.76	69.10	40.47	28.63
14	Himachal Pradesh	85.35	67.42	17.93	75.41	52.26	23.15
15	Jammu & Kashmir	66.60	43.00	23.60	N.A	N.A	N.A
16	Jharkhand	67.30	38.87	28.43	55.80	25.52	30.28
17	Karnataka	76.10	56.87	19.23	67.26	44.34	22.92
18	Kerala	94.24	87.72	6.52	93.62	86.17	7.45
19	Lakshadweep	92.53	80.47	12.06	90.18	72.89	17.29
20	Madhya Pradesh	76.06	50.29	25.77	58.54	29.35	29.19
21	Maharashtra	85.97	67.03	18.94	76.56	52.32	24.24
22	Manipur*	80.33	60.53	19.80	71.63	47.60	24.03
23	Meghalaya	65.43	59.61	5.82	53.12	44.85	8.27
24	Mizoram	90.72	86.75	3.97	85.61	78.60	7.01
25	Nagaland	71.16	61.46	9.71	67.62	54.75	12.87
26	Orissa	75.35	50.51	24.83	63.09	34.68	28.41
27	Puducherry	88.62	73.90	14.72	83.68	65.63	18.05
28	Punjab	75.23	63.36	11.87	65.66	50.41	15.25
29	Rajasthan	75.70	43.85	31.85	54.99	20.44	34.55
30	Sikkim	76.04	60.40	15.63	65.70	46.76	18.94
31	Tamil Nadu	82.42	64.43	17.99	73.75	51.33	22.42
32	Tripura	81.02	64.91	16.12	70.58	49.65	20.93
33	Uttar Pradesh	68.82	42.22	26.60	54.82	24.37	30.45
34	Uttarakhand	83.28	59.63	23.65	72.79	41.63	31.16
35	West Bengal	77.02	59.61	17.41	67.81	46.56	21.25
	INDIA	75.26	53.67	21.59	64.13	39.28	24.85

Source: Primary Census Abstract : Census of India 2001

*- Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Table 3.3 : State-wise Literacy Rate as Estimated through Sample Surveys (percentage)

State/Union Territory	1993 ^a	1995-96 ^b	1997-98 ^c	1999-2000 ^d	2004-2005 ^{e,f}
Andhra Pradesh	47	51	55	54	56
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79	82	89	83	82
Arunachal Pradesh	34	51	58	55	62
Assam	68	73	79	71	75
Bihar ¹	45	44	47	46	54
Chandigarh	86	82	83	82	76
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	65
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56	70	71	62	69
Daman & Diu	78	65	85	84	71
Delhi	79	83	88	86	81
Goa	82	84	87	84	81
Gujarat	60	66	70	69	69
Haryana	58	62	64	65	68
Himachal Pradesh	67	71	73	75	79
Jammu & Kashmir	62	58	61	66	67
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	60
Karnataka	55	57	61	63	62
Kerala	90	91	92	91	85
Lakshadweep	81	87	88	88	83
Madhya Pradesh ¹	48	52	55	56	59
Maharashtra	68	72	73	74	72
Manipur	76	68	81	73	81
Meghalaya	73	80	86	78	77
Mizoram	92	85	94	94	89
Nagaland	84	83	84	86	78
Orissa	52	57	57	57	63
Puducherry	85	77	87	81	76
Punjab	63	66	70	68	67
Rajasthan	43	48	52	53	59
Sikkim	67	75	75	75	79
Tamil Nadu	65	66	72	71	72
Tripura	75	76	83	78	79
Uttar Pradesh ¹	47	50	54	55	58
Uttrakhand	-	-	-	-	71
West Bengal	60	66	71	66	68
India	56	59	62	62	64

Source : NSSO Surveys (Various Rounds)

Notes: 1. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the years prior to 2001 for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttrakhand, respectively.

a. January - June 1993

e. July 2004-June 2005

b. July 1995 - June 1996

f: Contains data for new states-Jharkhand, Uttrakhand

c. January - June 1998

and Chhattisgarh

d. July 1999 - June 2000

Table 3.4 : Literates by Age and Sex

(Percentage)

Age group (years)	1971			1981			1991 ^a			2001		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	27.2	18.9	23.1	34.7	25.6	30.2	62.6	51.0	56.9	23.2	21.3	22.3
10-14	59.8	38.2	49.6	66.8	44.8	56.4	77.0	59.7	68.8	86.0	77.1	81.7
15-19	63.3	37.7	51.3	66.1	43.3	55.4	75.3	54.9	65.8	85.0	72.8	79.3
20-24	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.6	37.1	52.0	71.6	43.8	57.8	83.3	62.5	73.2
25-34	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.1	64.7	36.6	50.8	77.1	52.0	64.5
35 & above	38.0	10.7	25.2	44.7	14.5	30.3	52.6	22.0	38.1	65.0	34.0	50.0
All ages	39.5	18.7	29.5	46.9	24.8	36.2	64.1	39.3	52.2	63.2	45.2	54.5
5 & above	45.9	22.0	34.5	53.5	28.5	41.4	64.0	39.1	52.0	75.3	53.7	64.9
10 & above	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.6	64.1	37.8	51.5	75.4	52.4	64.3
15 & above	47.7	19.4	34.1	54.9	25.7	40.8	61.6	33.7	48.2	73.4	47.8	61.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Notes : For 1981, figures exclude Assam state where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

a. Based on Population aged 7 years and above. Age group 5 and above also excludes age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu and Kashmir as the census was not held in that state

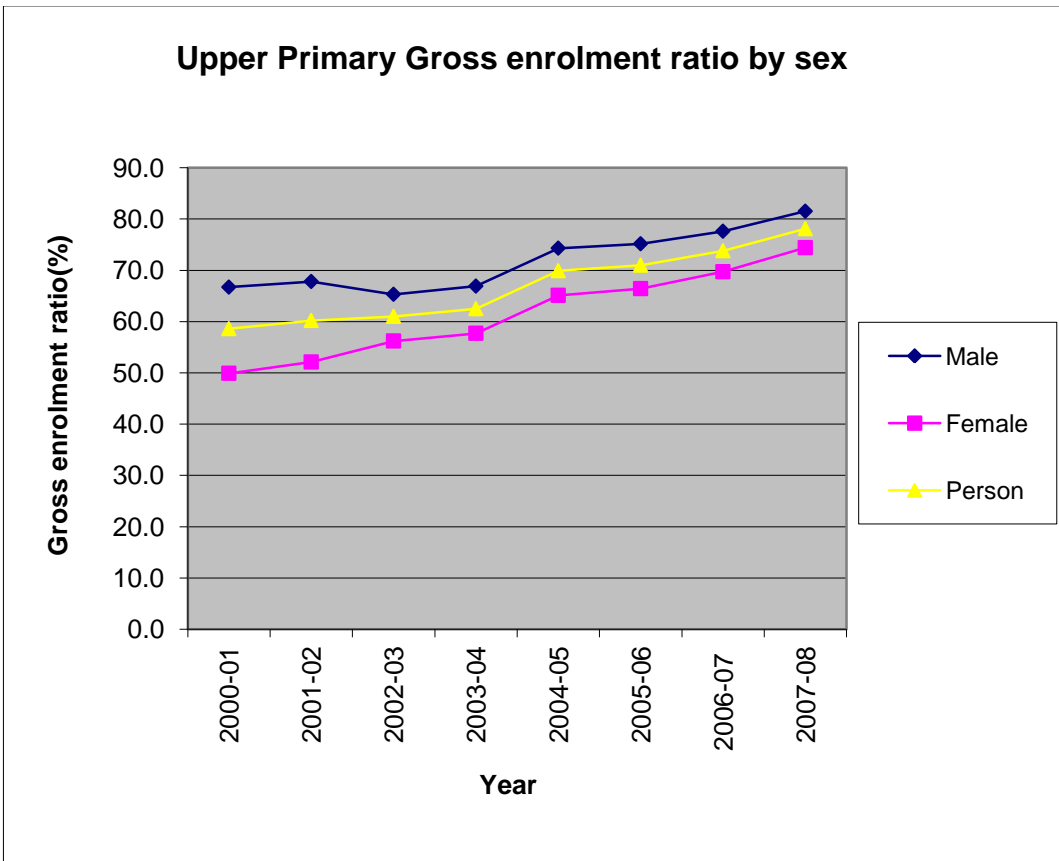
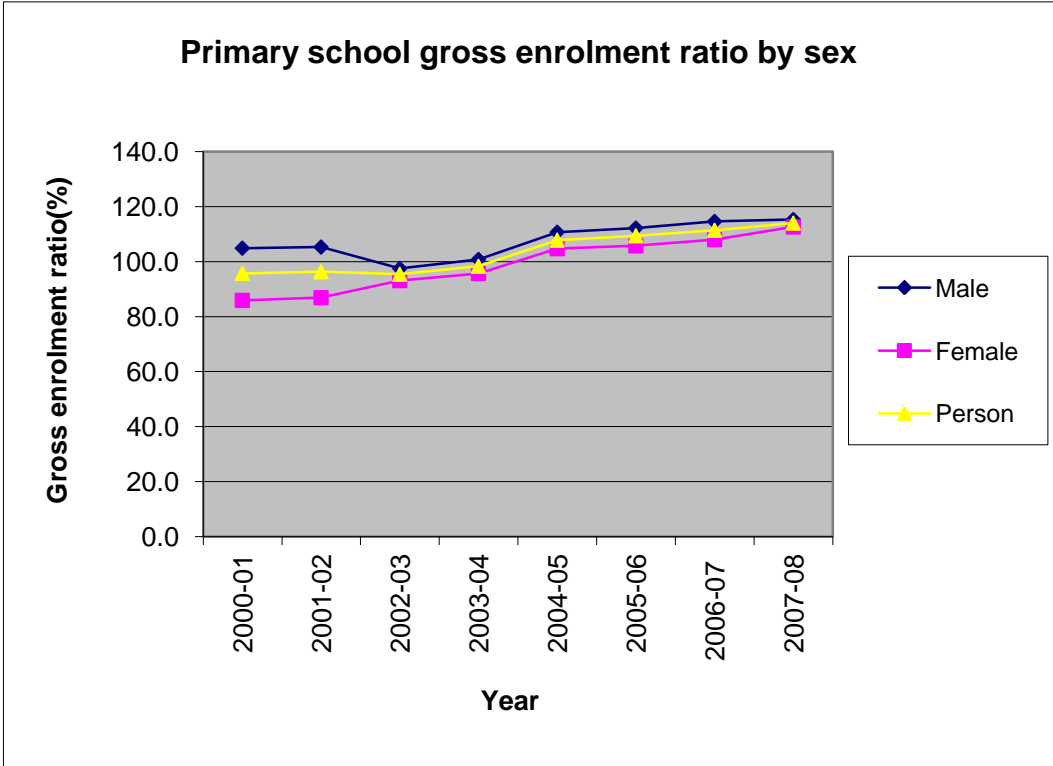


Table 3.5 : Gross Enrolment as percentage to the Total Population by Age and Sex, India

Year	Age (6-11 years)			Age (11-14 years)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	61.4
1992-93	95.0	73.5	84.6	72.5	48.9	67.5
1993-94	89.6	73.1	81.7	67.1	49.2	58.2
1994-95	96.6	78.2	87.7	68.9	50.0	60.0
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	67.8	49.8	59.3
1996-97	97.0	80.1	88.8	65.8	49.2	58.0
1997-98	99.3	82.2	91.1	66.3	49.7	58.5
1998-99	100.9	82.8	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6
1999-00	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8
2000-01	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6
2001-02	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2
2002-03	97.5	93.1	95.4	65.3	56.2	61.0
2003-04	100.8	95.7	98.3	66.9	57.7	62.5
2004-05	110.7	104.7	107.8	74.3	65.1	69.9
2005-06	112.2	105.8	109.4	75.2	66.4	71.0
2006-07	114.6	108.0	111.4	77.6	69.7	73.8
2007-08	115.3	112.6	114.0	81.5	74.4	78.1

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Figures for 1980-81 onwards are based on revised population estimates on the basis of 1981 Census supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, India

Enrolment Ratios in 6-11 age group are more than 100. It may be due to the fact that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-11 enrolled in classes I - V

Table 3.6: Net Enrolment Ratio: 2005-06 to 2008-09

(percentage)

State Name	Primary ¹				Upper Primary ²			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A & N Islands	..	62.42	69.80	66.83	44.21	51.35	55.68	60.31
Andhra Pradesh	75.28	78.06	78.84	79.39	53.02	55.15	57.50	58.11
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	49.3	57.77	65.93	75.07
Assam	88.84	..	..	..	35.0	49.75	63.28	71.65
Bihar	..	99.46	..	..	26.5	32.66	37.21	43.37
Chandigarh	59.31	63.65	69.50	72.76	48.45	49.62	55.08	59.17
Chhattisgarh	..	98.71	..	98.0	58.0	46.70	53.60	54.65
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.82	..	..	..	30.6	42.74	47.02	54.23
Daman & Diu	70.11	64.04	64.41	75.91	52.85	35.41	45.16	57.08
Delhi	65.81	72.37	77.81	90.64	61.63	59.37	63.99	70.46
Goa	48.17	49.57	47.87	56.27	26.95	44.03	40.39	44.35
Gujarat	78.89	84.03	86.31	86.03	36.64	39.92	41.04	41.86
Haryana	38.08	53.71	64.98	71.59	20.29	37.30	46.71	51.12
Himachal Pradesh	87.29	91.72	91.78	91.15	75.29	75.50	79.36	80.72
Jammu & Kashmir	75.86	80.54	79.90	95.20	52.49	56.85	58.67	67.57
Jharkhand	63.66	..	..	..	18.41	38.80	45.11	54.19
Karnataka	83.97	98.6	..	98.61	48.46	58.08	62.71	59.99
Kerala	..	66.6	67.96	65.28	58.53	61.24	66.60	65.95
Lakshadweep	..	67.7	84.93	84.55	57.04	39.43	62.87	64.74
Madhya Pradesh	94.22	..	..	..	48.86	57.55	60.48	64.24
Maharashtra	..	84.0	84.92	87.98	57.09	61.87	63.88	67.86
Manipur	..	..	..	..	50.7	62.55	68.48	69.03
Meghalaya	94.01	..	..	..	27.82	32.40	49.03	51.00
Mizoram	..	..	..	..	67.43	59.67	71.50	80.80
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	59.08	70.35	60.69	62.6
Orissa	94.05	71.71	92.69	95.52	30.01	31.05	55.89	61.35
Puducherry	56.66	80.29	76.51	85.19	49.01	75.79	68.44	79.37
Punjab	51.78	55.49	53.02	59.69	37.68	44.02	42.70	49.64
Rajasthan	81.52	84.59	85.17	..	44.66	50.28	50.85	57.26
Sikkim	94.54	90.65	95.38	98.04	39.52	30.06	35.74	35.76
Tamil Nadu	93.92	96.61	97.76	99.30	77.27	82.63	88.05	90.51
Tripura	..	..	..	..	63.92	66.67	73.69	80.55
Uttar Pradesh	97.74	..	..	..	33.52	37.48	40.16	43.26
Uttrakhand	83.32	76.59	90.37	91.21	47.35	44.96	58.26	64.34
West Bengal	82.76	84.47	84.07	84.51	48.65	51.12	51.42	54.56
All States	84.53	92.75	95.92	98.59	43.14	48.45	52.55	56.22

Source: DISE (2008-2009); NUEPA and Ministry of Human Resource Development

1, 2: Computed based upon the population Projections Provided by the office of the Registrar General, India

1:Based on the Incomplete Coverage as a number of States have not reported Grade VIII Enrolment

..: not available

DISE: District Information System for Secondary Education

NUEPA: National University of Educational Planning and Administration

Table 3.7 : Enrolment among School Going Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in States/UTs: 2008-09 (Percentage)

State/Union Territory	Primary		Middle	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
A & N Islands	0.08	7.10	0.01	7.81
Andhra Pradesh	18.72	10.73	18.36	7.51
Arunachal Pradesh	0.74	77.30	0.67	73.80
Assam	9.31	14.61	10.82	16.45
Bihar	18.52	2.44	13.53	1.55
Chandigarh	8.59	0.12	10.42	0.09
Chhattisgarh	14.98	33.85	14.66	29.11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7	70.96	2.37	68.56
Daman & Diu	4.08	11.85	5.20	12.36
Delhi	11.02	0.44	10.49	0.32
Goa	2.68	8.51	2.23	9.60
Gujarat	7.16	19.54	7.74	16.50
Haryana	29.37	0.16	26.16	0.16
Himachal Pradesh	28.57	5.63	27.23	5.80
Jammu & Kashmir	8.52	15.81	8.82	11.35
Jharkhand	15.36	31.74	12.99	27.15
Karnataka	19.59	8.09	18.34	7.54
Kerala	11.57	2.42	11.26	1.98
Lakshadweep	0.01	99.23	0.03	99.55
Madhya Pradesh	17.26	23.53	17.56	18.72
Maharashtra	14.79	12.76	14.56	9.47
Manipur	3.20	46.48	3.32	36.62
Meghalaya	1.15	92.53	1.32	90.15
Mizoram	0.47	98.69	0.21	98.96
Nagaland	0.09	95.13	0.05	95.91
Orissa	19.89	29.92	19.65	19.45
Puducherry	18.67	0.15	19.25	0.24
Punjab	50.57	0.14	43.04	0.19
Rajasthan	20.04	15.97	17.98	12.98
Sikkim	7.53	37.45	6.25	36.81
Tamil Nadu	24.42	1.91	24.68	1.71
Tripura	18.99	42.97	22.18	32.58
Uttar Pradesh	27.07	0.61	26.54	0.55
Uttrakhand	26.78	3.30	24.75	3.79
West Bengal	27.16	6.74	27.84	5.25
All India	19.94	11.68	19.18	9.41
Source : Elementary Education in India (2008-09); DISE, NUEPA and Ministry of Human Resource Development.				
DISE: District Information System for Secondary Education				
NUEPA: National University of Educational Planning and Administration				

Table 3.8 : Ratio of Female Students to Total Number of Students at Different Levels of Education- India (Percentage)

Year	Classes		
	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/XII ^a
1991-92	41.9	38.2	33.8
1992-93	41.9	37.8	33.6
1993-94	43.2	39.6	36.2
1994-95	42.9	39.2	35.7
1995-96	43.2	39.5	36.2
1996-97	43.3	39.9	36.4
1997-98	43.5	40.3	36.5
1998-99	43.5	40.5	37.8
1999-00	43.6	40.4	38.9
2000-01	43.7	40.8	38.6
2001-02	44.1	41.8	39.4
2002-03	46.8	43.8	41.2
2003-04	46.8	44.1	41.2
2004-05	46.7	44.4	41.5
2005-06	46.6	44.7	41.9
2006-07	46.8	45.2	42.6
2007-08	47.5	45.7	43.1
Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development			
Notes:			
a. Includes enrolment in high/post basic schools, higher secondary (old pattern), 10+2 pattern, intermediate and pre-university			

Table 3.9 : Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education, India

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/Sr. Secondary
1991-92	43	51	48
1992-93	45	53	49
1993-94	46	56	52
1994-95	46	55	50
1995-96	47	56	50
1996-97	48	56	51
1997-98	49	56	51
1998-99	53	57	49
1999-00	55	57	51
2000-01	55	62	49
2001-02	59	59	54
2002-03	63	69	67
2003-04	66	69	62
2004-05	64	60	63
2005-06	65	60	61
2006-07	66	65	63
2007-08	80	67	58
Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development			

Table 3.10: Pupil - Teacher Ratio in Schools- India

Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XI)
1991-92	44	38	32
1992-93	43	38	31
1993-94	41	37	30
1994-95	44	40	30
1995-96	43	37	32
1996-97	43	37	32
1997-98	42	37	32
1998-99	42	37	31
1999-00	43	38	32
2000-01	43	38	32
2001-02	43	34	34
2002-03	42	34	33
2003-04	45	35	33
2004-05	46	35	33
2005-06	46	34	32
2006-07	44	34	31
2007-08	47	35	37

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Table 3.11 : Number of Girls per 100 Boys Enrolled in Schools and Colleges in India				
Year	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Colleges & Universities for General Education
	(I-V)	(VI-VIII)	(IX-X)	
1991-92	72	62	52	48 ^a
1992-93	72	61	51	50 ^a
1993-94	76	66	57	50 ^a
1994-95	75	65	57	52 ^a
1995-96	76	65	57	56 ^a
1996-97	76	66	58	56 ^a
1997-98	77	67	58	58 ^a
1998-99	77	68	62	63 ^a
1999-00	77	68	65	64 ^a
2000-01	78	69	64	60
2001-02	79	72	65	67
2002-03	88	78	70	67
2003-04	88	79	70	66
2004-05	88	80	71	65*
2005-06	87	81	72	62*
2006-07	88	82	74	62*(P)
2007-08	91	84	77	NA
Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development				
Notes : Secondary includes IX - X classes only.				
a. Excludes professional, technical and special courses				
NA: Not Available				
P:Provisional				
*:Total Enrolment of Higher Education				

Table 3.12 :Trend in Enrolment of Females (per hundred males) by University Education in Major Disciplines of Education, India

Year	Arts	Science	Commerce	Education	Engineering /Tech.	Medicine ¹
1991-92	65.3	45.7	33.8	83.0	9.5	53.3
1992-93	64.7	48.0	35.9	78.0	11.9	52.4
1993-94	64.7	49.1	36.5	80.5	12.5	57.5
1994-95	66.7	49.8	39.5	76.0	15.1	51.2
1995-96	71.8	54.9	41.6	70.0	16.6	52.7
1996-97	71.2	53.4	41.4	76.0	17.4	54.8
1997-98	71.1	55.4	44.0	76.0	20.3	56.5
1998-99	81.0	55.3	46.1	74.0	24.2	62.1
1999-00	81.3	60.0	50.7	74.2	28.3	61.0
2000-01	81.4	61.4	52.3	74.8	28.7	68.2
2001-02	78.0	64.2	63.1	76.9	33.1	68.4
2002-03	83.7	75.7	50.5	108.5	29.2	71.2
2004-05	79.0	65.9	57.3	78.1	31.1	53.1
2005-06	77.7	71.2	65.2	83.7	36.1	90.1*
2006-07 (P)	76.9	71.2	60.9	81.5	35.8	89.5*

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Notes : Arts and science figures are combined for the years 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1965-66

1. Excludes dentistry, public health, nursing, midwifery & pharmacy

P:Provisional

*: includes dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, Ayurvedic and Unani

Table 3.13 : Number of Educational Institutions in India

Type of Institution	Year									
	1991	1995-96	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Pre-primary	14808	35822	36495	37288	60840	63167	63596	67157	60886	66165
Primary/Junior basic	566744	593410	641695	638738	664041	712239	767520	772568	784852	787827
Middle/Senior basic	155926	174145	198004	206269	219626	262286	274731	288493	305584	325174
High/Hr. Sec. schools	82576	99274	116820	126047	133492	145962	152049	106024	169568	172990
Univ./Instts. deemed to be Univ.	207	226 ^p	244	254	272	304	343	350	368	NA
Degree standard and above	5334	6569 ^p	7782	7926	8137	9427	10377	11698	11458	NA
Degree standard and above Professional and Technical Education										
i. Agriculture & forestry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii. Eng., Tech.& Architecture	299	367	635	680	838	1068	1302	1562	1627	NA
iii. Medicine¹	133	354	685	709	725	783	817	2053	2082	NA
iv. Veterinary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
v. Teacher's Training	557	633	804	834	846	900	1082	1669	2019	NA
Below degree level professional/vocational and technical institutions²	5407	5477 ³	6577	6855	6637	7973	7750	8760	8982	NA
Notes: 1. Medicine includes allopathy, homeopathy, ayurveda and unani *: includes Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Unani, Nursing and Pharmacy										
2. Includes teacher training schools, polytechnic institutes and technical industrial arts & craft schools.										
3. Agriculture & forestry, medicine (nursing & midwifery), teachers training, industrial (arts & crafts), music fine arts for handicap, reformatory, oriental studies, social education & others. NA : Not available										
Source : - Ministry of Human Resource Development, Education in India for various years;										
- Ministry of Human Resource Development, A Handbook of Educational and Allied Statistics,1987										

Table 3.14 : Number of Educational Institutions for Selected Professional Courses, India

Year	Engineering		Medical (Allopathy)	Dental (Both BDS and MDS)
	Degree	Diploma		
1991	351	910	128	54
1992	354	911	128	57
1993	370 ^b	988 ^b	146 ^a	63
1994-95	341	1107	152	NA
1995-96	367	1110	165	94
1996-97	416	1029	165	NA
1997-98	450	1051	165	NA
1998-99	540	1066	147	NA
1999-00	635	1082	147	121
2000-01	680	1155	189	135
2001-02	838	1160	725*	149
2002-03	978	1173	759*	164
2003-04	1068	1105	783*	181
2004-05	1302	1171	229	185
2005-06	1562	1669	242	205
2006-07	NA	NA	262	238
2007-08	NA	NA	266	267
2008-09	NA	NA	289	282
2009-10	NA	NA	300	290
Source :				
1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Technical Education in India - Survey of facilities;				
2. Medical Council of India;			Figures for dental from 1994-95 onwards has been taken from National Health Profile, 2009 NA:Not available	
3.National Health Profile, 2008, MoHFW				
4. Dental Council of India;				
Note : a. Including unrecognised colleges. b. Relate to Year 1994.				
* Includes Ayurvedic				

**Table 3.15 : Gross Drop-out rate at Different Stages of School Education by Sex- India
(Percentage)**

Year	Male			Female		
	Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Primary	Elementary	Secondary
2000-01	39.7	50.3	66.4	41.9	57.9	71.5
2001-02	38.3	52.9	64.2	39.8	56.9	68.6
2002-03	35.9	52.3	60.7	33.7	53.5	64.6
2003-04	33.7	51.7	60.9	28.4	52.8	64.9
2004-05	31.8	50.5	60.4	25.4	51.3	63.9
2005-06	28.7	48.7	60.1	21.8	49.0	63.6
2006-07	24.6	46.4	58.6	26.8	45.2	60.0
2007-08	25.7	43.7	56.6	24.4	41.3	57.3

Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Total dropout during a course stage has been taken as percentage of intake in the first year of the course stage. Primary, Elementary and Secondary School stages consist of classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X.

Table 3.16 : Distribution of Total Budget (Centre+State) for Education by Sub-Sector of Education (Revenue Accounts),India

Year	Percentage of total budget allocated for						
	Elementary Education	Secondary Education	Adult Education	University Education	Technical Education	Other Educational Programmes	Total
1991-92	46.30	33.10	1.20	13.00	4.30	2.10	100.00
1992-93	45.20	34.30	1.00	12.90	4.30	2.30	100.00
1993-94	46.20	33.10	1.20	13.30	4.40	1.80	100.00
1994-95	46.40	33.20	1.20	13.03	4.37	1.80	100.00
1995-96	48.30	32.80	0.80	12.30	4.09	1.70	100.00
1996-97	49.10	32.30	0.60	11.80	4.00	2.20	100.00
1997-98	49.60	32.30	0.50	11.80	4.00	1.80	100.00
1998-99	49.10	32.60	0.40	11.90	4.10	1.90	100.00
1999-00	45.60	34.00	0.30	13.50	4.00	2.60	100.00
2000-01	47.61	31.60	0.36	14.71	4.04	1.68	100.00
2001-02	50.10	31.51	0.45	12.47	3.95	1.52	100.00
2002-03	48.82	32.16	0.47	12.92	4.11	1.52	100.00
2003-04	49.79	31.97	0.44	12.40	3.88	1.52	100.00
2004-05	51.54	30.93	0.43	11.69	3.84	1.57	100.00
2005-06	53.11	29.43	0.42	11.66	3.87	1.51	100.00
2006-07 ^{RE}	54.20	28.83	0.36	11.32	3.80	1.49	100.00
2007-08 ^{BE}	52.32	28.67	0.45	11.83	5.33	1.40	100.00

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

RE: Revised Estimate

BE: Budget Expenditure

Table 3.17 : Educational Expenditure as percentage of GDP (at current prices) (Centre+State) for India

Year	GDP at factor cost (Rs. crores)	Expenditure on education by education & other departments (Rs. crores)	Expenditure on education by education & other departments as percentage of GDP
1991-92	589086	22393.69	3.80
1994-95	917058	32606.22	3.56
1995-96	1073271	38178.09	3.56
1998-99	1598127	61578.91	3.85
1999-00	1786525	74816.09	4.19
2000-01	1925416	82486.48	4.28
2001-02	2100187	79865.70	3.80
2002-03	2265304	85507.34	3.77
2003-04	2549418	89079.25	3.49
2004-05	2855933	96694.10	3.39
2005-06	3275670 ^p	113228.71	3.46
2006-07	3790063 ^q	138022.04 ^{RE}	3.64
2007-08	4283040 ^a	157319.99 ^{BE}	3.67
Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.			
1. GDP figures are taken from National Accounts Statistics published by CSO.			
2. Expenditure on education figures are taken from budgeted expenditure on education by Department of Secondary and Higher Education.			
GDP : Gross Domestic Product. q. Quick Estimates			p.
Provisional Estimates			
a. Advance Estimates	RE. Revised Estimates	BE. Budgeted Expenditure	

4. Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition

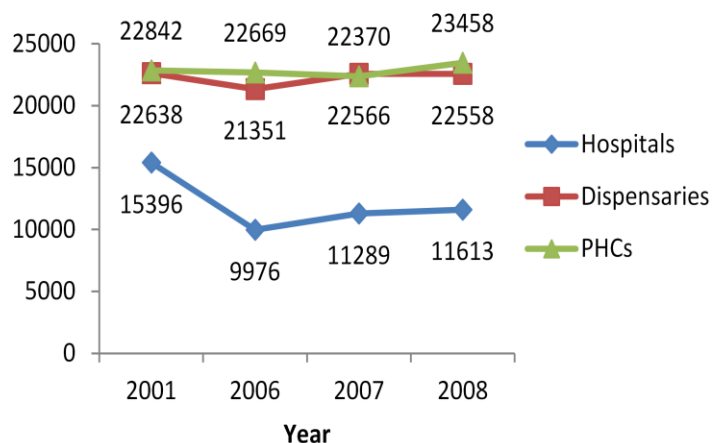
Health and Family Welfare Infrastructure

Human resources in health and family welfare sector have been growing at a slow rate. Number of doctors per one lakh population has gone up from 56 in 2001 to 69 in 2010. Similarly, the number of nurses per one lakh population has increased from 78 in 2001 to 144 in 2008.

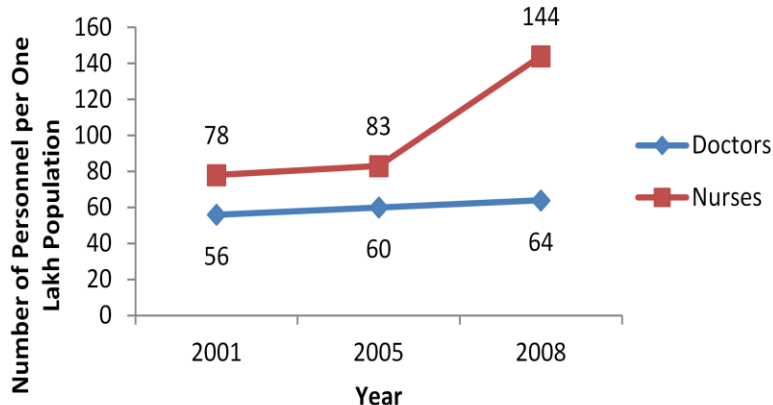
The Health and Family Welfare Infrastructure has shown development over the years. The institutional infrastructure like Hospitals, Dispensaries and PHCs were 15396, 22638 and 22842 respectively in 2001. There were 22558 dispensaries in 2008. There were 12760 hospitals and 23391 PHCs in 2009 in India.

Per capita expenditure on health by Government has been increasing continuously. The per capita expenditure was Rs 171/- in 2000-01 and has increased to Rs 336/- in 2007-08.

Progress of Health Infrastructure: 2001-2008



Doctors and Nursing Personnel in India:2001-2008



Per Capita Health Expenditure:2001-2008

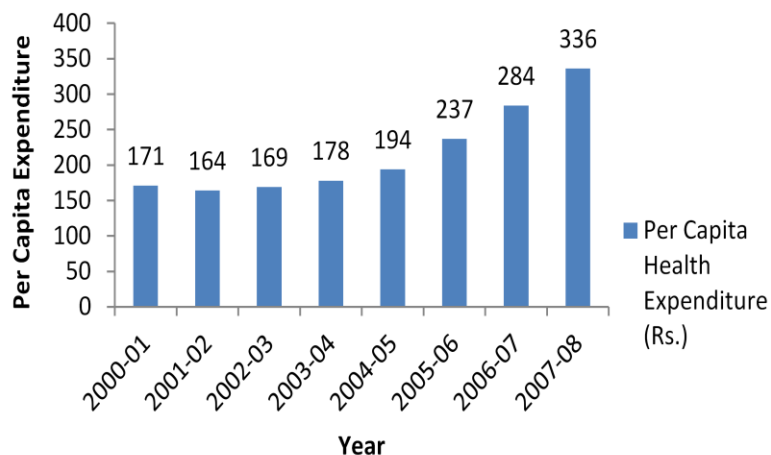


Table 4.1 : Percentage of Couples Currently Protected under Family Planning Methods in India

Year	Eligible couples (Figures in thousands)	Percentage of couples protected by		
		Sterilization	IUD	All methods
1991-92	148430	30.3	6.3	43.6
1992-93	151720	30.3	6.3	43.5
1993-94	155020	30.3	6.8	45.4
1994-95	158310	30.2	7.2	45.8
1995-96	161593	30.2	7.8	46.5
1996-97	164749	29.6	7.4	45.4
1997-98	165869	29.3	7.3	45.4
1998-99	168558	29.1	7.4	44.0
1999-00	171198	29.0	7.3	46.2
2000-01	173835	28.9	7.2	45.6
2001-02	176697	28.7	7.1	45.7
2002-03	179544	28.4	7.0	47.1
2003-04	182371	28.5	6.9	47.2
2004-05	185177	28.4	6.8	46.3
2005-06	187959	27.9	6.7	46.7
2006-07	190720	27.6	6.5	46.2
2007-08	193460	27.5	6.4	46.5
Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare				

Table 4.2 : Effective Couple Protection Rates (CPR) under all methods as on 31st March for States, Union Territories and India (Percentage)

State/Union Territory	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Andhra Pradesh	42.9	49.4	48.3	46.9	49.1	52.4	52.8	55.5	56.9	59.3	61.0	62.4	63.3	63.9	66.3
Arunachal Pradesh	9.6	12.9	13.3	12.1	12.6	14.6	14.0	15.6	15.6	15.9	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	15.6
Assam	28.2	22.6	21.2	19.1	17.6	17.3	15.2	14.1	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.6	10.7	9.6
Bihar ¹	26.3	22.4	23.1	21.1	20.9	20.1	21.2	17.4	17.3	17.3	15.2	16.6	13.8	13.5	13.9
Goa	33.2	34.8	34.1	32.9	27.8	29.3	23.9	30.4	30.6	35.0	34.4	31.8	31.1	30.8	30.3
Gujarat	56.5	61.0	59.5	57.4	53.8	60.4	52.8	51.2	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.2	49.4	49.3	50.7
Haryana	58.9	56.0	54.7	53.9	50.7	55.8	49.4	47.1	46.0	45.0	44.1	43.3	42.6	41.9	41.4
Himachal Pradesh	50.1	57.9	57.4	55.3	50.3	51.5	46.9	52.9	51.6	51.3	50.6	50.5	49.1	48.0	47.1
Jammu & Kashmir	21.7	19.2	18.3	17.6	16.4	15.4	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.7	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.4	16.9
Karnataka	46.0	52.7	54.3	55.6	55.4	57.4	56.3	57.8	57.8	57.6	57.0	56.7	56.4	55.8	54.9
Kerala	54.4	50.7	48.8	46.7	41.3	42.4	39.6	40.3	39.2	38.9	38.4	37.8	37.5	36.3	34.9
Madhya Pradesh ¹	39.4	48.0	49.1	47.4	47.7	52.4	45.9	46.9	47.3	48.6	48.4	47.2	49.9	51.1	50.8
Maharashtra	54.4	54.1	53.5	51.0	50.7	52.5	49.3	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	48.8	48.4	47.6	46.4
Manipur	26.4	23.0	23.6	23.7	21.3	21.2	17.8	19.8	17.3	16.5	15.6	14.5	14.1	11.7	9.9
Meghalaya	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.7	6.0	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1
Mizoram	39.1	47.3	46.0	44.2	38.2	35.3	34.3	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.3	42.8	41.5	40.2	36.8
Nagaland	4.6	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.2	7.7	9.5	11.3	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.3	7.9
Orissa	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.5	39.0	41.9	37.6	36.7	35.0	33.2	31.9	32.0	31.0	30.5	29.7
Punjab	73.2	79.1	81.2	76.9	68.9	73.1	65.5	63.9	63.2	59.9	57.4	56.5	56.1	55.0	53.5
Rajasthan	30.0	30.2	30.7	32.6	34.6	41.8	36.1	37.9	38.1	40.5	42.9	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.9
Sikkim	19.9	21.7	22.7	23.7	20.7	22.6	21.5	22.4	23.5	23.8	25.0	26.6	27.7	26.2	26.8
Tamil Nadu	57.1	54.8	53.5	51.7	50.8	52.1	50.4	50.3	49.6	49.1	49.6	49.0	48.4	47.3	46.6
Tripura	17.0	23.8	24.9	26.3	25.6	27.2	23.4	26.9	29.0	27.0	27.2	22.2	22.0	19.4	17.8
Uttar Pradesh ¹	33.3	37.1	40.7	37.2	39.1	42.4	38.0	37.9	37.4	37.1	36.8	36.0	35.2	34.6	34.1
West Bengal	33.1	35.7	35.2	34.2	33.8	34.4	32.2	33.3	32.8	32.1	31.1	31.3	30.8	29.9	30.2
A & N Islands	40.4	44.0	43.5	40.9	40.8	41.9	38.4	43.4	44.6	43.0	42.0	40.1	37.1	34.5	31.2
Chandigarh	43.1	40.9	39.7	38.3	35.9	38.1	33.5	34.8	34.0	32.2	30.6	29.1	28.1	24.9	23.5
D & N Haveli	48.8	41.2	37.8	35.6	31.4	29.2	27.5	23.7	23.1	22.7	26.1	21.0	31.1	33.2	27.9
Daman & Diu	30.0	37.0	36.7	36.8	31.9	33.2	29.3	27.1	26.3	25.8	25.0	24.3	22.7	22.7	22.4
Delhi	41.7	40.6	37.4	33.9	29.5	34.2	27.0	27.7	27.4	27.1	26.1	24.9	23.7	23.0	21.9
Lakshadweep	9.0	8.0	8.2	9.6	7.8	12.1	7.2	8.6	8.0	9.0	6.4	7.5	7.3	8.4	8.5
Puducherry	60.3	64.8	65.9	65.7	57.2	59.2	58.4	71.2	75.1	76.9	76.8	75.6	73.7	71.4	68.4
India	43.3	45.8	46.5	45.4	45.4	48.6	46.2	45.6	45.7	47.1	47.2	46.6	46.7	46.2	46.5

Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Note: 1. Undivided states.

Table 4.3: Marriage, Contraception and Unmet Need in India						
State/ Union Territory	Girls marriage below 18 (%)	Current use of contraception (Percent)			Unmet Need (Percent)	
		Any Method	Any Modern Methods	Condom	Spacing	Limiting
Andhra Pradesh	22.6	67.1	56.5	23.9	3.3	4.5
Arunachal Pradesh	32.9	66.5	59.7	20.3	3.1	5.2
Assam	13.7	73.7	71.2	27.2	2.4	4.9
Bihar	9.2	68.3	55.8	11.8	5.8	8.7
Chhattisgarh	19.4	61.7	51.8	22.1	2.6	4.7
Delhi	36.3	65.7	62.0	13.0	7.3	7.3
Goa	16.7	65.3	59.2	28.3	4.4	6.5
Gujarat	26.4	65.4	58.9	7.8	5.3	4.8
Haryana	33.7	61.1	56.3	12.6	5.4	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	31.8	56.3	42.4	16.6	9.1	12.1
Jammu and Kashmir	37.8	50.6	41.3	4.7	10.7	12.1
Jharkhand	32.7	60.0	49.9	7.9	11.3	11.9
Karnataka	27.8	59.4	50.1	6.7	6.8	8.1
Kerala	31.3	75.5	49.9	8.7	4.0	4.0
Madhya Pradesh	38.7	47.3	39.4	4.5	8.3	10.6
Maharashtra	25.7	66.0	37.2	6.4	3.5	7.1
Manipur	10.9	54.5	24.8	6.4	5.0	7.4
Meghalaya	13.3	43.7	36.7	5.1	23.2	11.8
Mizoram	15.6	64.3	64.0	2.0	12.3	5.0
Nagaland	19.4	41.9	31.8	5.6	10.0	16.1
Orissa	17.1	63.1	51.7	8.3	5.6	11.2
Punjab	37.0	66.8	44.4	4.3	3.8	6.5
Rajasthan	14.7	51.3	38.6	9.3	7.4	5.7
Sikkim	28.2	67.6	57.7	8.6	4.3	3.7
Tamil Nadu	29.2	66.7	64.0	9.8	5.4	3.9
Tripura	43.4	67.7	67.2	1.1	3.0	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	29.7	60.8	59.2	3.5	6.0	3.6
Uttarakhand	12.1	68.9	58.5	8.5	6.0	2.9
West Bengal	20.7	60.8	59.2	3.4	4.0	4.5
India	29.7	64.0	55.8	9.8	6.2	6.6

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06)

Modern Methods: Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization. Pills, IUD or Condom.

Table 4.4 : Doctors and Nursing Personnel in India

Year	Number of personnel per 100000 population			
	Doctors	Nurses	Auxiliary Nurse/Mid - Wives	Lady Health Visitors
1991	47	40	18	2.03
1992	48	45	19	2.10
1993	49	52	23	2.55
1994	50	58	26	2.76
1995	51	63	31	2.90
1996	51	61	30	2.84
1997	52	64	32	2.61
1998	53	70	35	3.34
1999	54	75	39	3.29
2000	55	78	42	3.60
2001	56	78	42	3.49
2002	58	NA	NA	NA
2003	59	80	46	3.72
2004	59	81	47	3.81
2005	60	83	48	4.62
2006	61	NA	NA	NA
2007	63	NA	NA	NA
2008*	64	144	49	4.50
2009	65	92	50	4.5
2010	69	NA	NA	NA

Source: CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Note: 1. Information given in this table is as at the end of given calendar year.

2. Figures of doctors relate to allopathic doctors registered with the Medical Council of India. Similarly, figures of nurses relate to those who are registered with the Nursing Council of India.

NA : Not available., *: As on 31.12.2008

Table 4.5 : Availability of Allopathic Hospital Beds in India	
Year	No. of beds per 1,00,000 population¹
1991	95.0
1992	97.0
1993	95.0
1994	94.0
1995	93.0
1996	94.0
1997	93.0
1998	93.0
1999	92.0
2000	88.0
2001	89.0
2004	43.5#
2005	42.8#
2006	44.2#
2007	42.8#
2008	43.2#
2009	46.5#
Source: CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.	
Notes: Information given in this table is as at the end of given calendar year.	
1. Relates to both government and private hospitals registered with health authorities.	
# Relates to Government Hospital only	

Table 4.6 : Number of Allopathic Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in India			
Year	Government Allopathic Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHCs
2006	9976	21351	22669
2007	11289	22566	22370
2008	11613	22558	23458
2009	12760(P)	NA	23391
Source: CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.			
(Figures taken from National Health Profile, 2008)			
Note: Information given in this table is as at the end of given calendar year.			
P:Provisional			

Table 4.7 : Facilities under AYUSH (1-4-2009)

Sl. No.	Facilities	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homeopathy	Amchi	Total
1	Hospitals	2432	257	276	9	167	235	2	3378
2	Beds	43735	3977	2586	235	5657	9366	32	65588
3	Dispensaries	13975	1016	529	69	238	6354	131	22312
4	Registered Practitioners*	463485	48679	6877	**	1172	241362	**	761575
5(a)	(i) Under Graduate colleges	247	38	7	**	10	184	**	486
	(ii) Admission Capacity	11875	1750	350	**	385	13246	**	27606
5(b)	(i) P. G. Colleges	69	6	3	**	**	34	**	112
	(ii) Admission Capacity	1150	67	126	**	**	1137	**	2480
5(c)	(i) Exclusive PG College	2	1	1	**	**	2	**	6
	(ii) Admission Capacity	40	28	46	**	**	99	**	213
5(d)	Total AYUSH colleges	249	39	8	**	10	186	**	492
	Total Admission capacity (UG &PG) (A+C)	13025	1817	476	**	385	14583	**	30086
6	Manufacturing Units	7168	371	349	**	**	538	**	8426
Source : Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare									
Notes : '**' : Nil information									
*: Information as on 1.1.2009									
Figures are provisional									

Table 4.8 : Number of AYUSH Doctors per 100000 Population as on 1.1.2009 in States, Union Territories and India		
State/Union Territory	AYUSH doctors as on 1.1.2009 (Total Registered Practitioners)	AYUSH doctors per 100000 population
Andhra Pradesh	29,579	36
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**	**
Arunachal Pradesh	129	11
Assam	1,579	5
Bihar	166,152	175
Chandigarh	133	10
Chhattisgarh	2,055	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	**	**
Daman and Diu	**	**
Delhi	8,196	47
Goa	640	39
Gujarat	33,161	58
Haryana	26,740	109
Himachal Pradesh	8,863	133
Jammu & Kashmir	4,310	38
Jharkhand	**	**
Karnataka	29,334	50
Kerala	25,857	76
Lakshadweep	**	**
Madhya Pradesh	61,381	88
Maharashtra	122,451	112
Manipur	**	**
Meghalaya	255	10
Mizoram	**	**
Nagaland	1,997	91
Orissa	8,300	21
Puducherry	**	**
Punjab	26,804	99
Rajasthan	30,175	46
Sikkim	**	**
Tamil Nadu	28,814	43
Tripura	150	4
Uttrakhand	1,106	11
Uttar Pradesh	95,169	49
West Bengal	48,245	55
India	761,575	66
Source : Department of AYUSH, MoHFW		
Figures are provisional		
** : Nil information; @: Projected Population as on 01.03.2009		

Table 4.9 : Government Expenditure Incurred on Education, Health and Social Security and Welfare Services in India

(at current prices)

Year	Education		Health		Social Security & Welfare Services	
	Total (Rs. Crore)	Per capita (Rupees)	Total (Rs. Crore)	Per capita (Rupees)	Total (Rs. Crore)	Per capita (Rupees)
1991-92	21914	256	4888	57	5459	64
1992-93	24722	283	5621	64	5994	69
1993-94	27530	309	6248	70	7005	79
1994-95	32107	353	6920	76	8570	94
1995-96	37097	400	7880	85	10569	114
1996-97	43035	455	9231	98	11443	121
1997-98	49032	508	10774	112	12715	132
1998-99	62297	634	13496	137	14262	145
1999-00	70320	702	15604	156	15882	159
2000-01	80985	795	17374	171	18653	183
2001-02	81271	783	17004	164	18656	180
2002-03	84988	806	17833	169	18202	173
2003-04	82384	768	19153	178	20781	194
2004-05	92649	851	21168	194	23190	213
2005-06	112960	1021	26263	237	37560	340
2006-07	131848	1175	31832	284	39264	350
2007-08	158136	1390	38257	336	45779	402

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organisation.

Table 4.10: Coverage of Children under Immunization-India
(Figures in Millions)

Year	Number of Children Immunized			
	DPT	DT	Polio	BCG
1991-92	21.21	13.75	21.3	21.67
1992-93	22.00	14.13	22.12	23.46
1993-94	23.09	13.42	23.21	24.09
1994-95	23.40	14.56	23.58	24.7
1995-96	22.56	10.49	22.78	24.13
1996-97	23.25	13.77	23.55	24.95
1997-98	23.74	10.52	23.98	25.42
1998-99	23.55	12.69	23.93	24.54
1999-00	23.56	12.56	23.71	25.12
2000-01	24.58	17.58	24.87	25.97
2001-02	24.81	14.50	24.75	26.03
2002-03	24.53	15.95	24.57	25.93
2003-04	23.51	15.12	24.22	25.80
2004-05	24.10	17.25	24.22	25.71
2005-06	24.76	18.84	24.71	26.97
2006-07	25.11	19.10	25.11	26.63
2007-08	24.15	16.07	23.80	26.44
2008-09*	23.24	14.23	23.80	25.95
2009-10*	24.78	18.17	24.61	25.61
Source: CBHI, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.				
DPT : Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus				
DT: Diphtheria and Tetanus.				
BCG: Bacillus Calmette Geurin.				
* : Provisional Figure				

Table 4.11: Reproductive and Child Health

State/ Union Territory	ANC ^b (Percent)			Delivery ^b (Percent)			Immunization (Percent)		
	TT Injection	Received IFA ^c tablets	ANC	Govt. Institute	Home	Attended by skilled person ^e	3 injections of DPT	Measles	Full ^f
Andhra Pradesh	85.3	41.2	85.4	22.1	38.6	69.0	61.4	69.4	46.0
Arunachal Pradesh	40.1	11.2	35.5	27.1	64.9	37.7	39.3	38.3	28.4
Assam	65.4	16.2	39.3	13.9	71.9	33.2	44.9	37.4	31.4
Bihar	73.2	9.7	17.0	5.4	76.8	29.5	46.1	40.4	32.8
Chhattisgarh	74.6	20.7	54.2	9.6	79.6	29.1	62.8	62.5	48.7
Delhi	90.3	39.5	75.1	29.5	49.3	59.9	71.7	78.2	63.2
Goa	86.8	68.6	94.9	40.0	8.6	93.3	87.5	91.2	78.6
Gujarat	80.4	37.0	67.5	12.7	47.5	62.1	61.4	65.7	45.2
Haryana	83.4	26.7	59.2	10.6	64.8	43.2	74.2	75.5	65.3
Himachal Pradesh	72.1	37.9	62.6	36.9	54.3	51.4	85.1	86.3	74.2
Jammu and Kashmir	81.0	27.6	73.5	55.9	28.4	73.1	84.5	78.3	66.7
Jharkhand	67.6	14.2	35.9	5.3	77.3	27.8	40.3	47.6	34.2
Karnataka	78.6	39.3	79.5	29.0	41.9	66.6	74.0	72.0	55.0
Kerala	88.7	75.1	93.6	40.5	2.0	98.3	84.0	82.1	75.3
Madhya Pradesh	70.6	12.4	40.7	17.6	71.5	35.5	49.8	61.4	40.3
Maharashtra	85.1	31.4	75.1	24.1	41.7	62.6	76.1	84.7	58.8
Manipur	79.2	13.1	68.6	37.2	54.9	57.8	61.2	52.8	46.8
Meghalaya	51.8	16.7	54.0	23.7	68.9	34.5	47.3	43.8	32.9
Mizoram	51.4	24.7	59.3	47.1	46.8	60.6	66.8	69.5	46.5
Nagaland	50.7	3.5	32.7	8.2	81.8	29.6	28.7	27.3	21.0
Orissa	83.3	33.8	61.8	25.6	64.4	43.5	67.9	66.5	51.8
Punjab	83.8	27.9	74.8	9.5	51.1	64.3	70.5	78.0	60.1
Rajasthan	65.2	13.1	41.2	19.4	68.0	44.4	38.7	42.7	26.5
Sikkim	81.1	38.7	70.1	53.4	40.9	61.9	84.3	83.1	69.6
Tamil Nadu	95.9	41.6	95.9	44.5	13.4	89.2	95.7	92.5	80.9
Tripura	74.9	18.0	60.0	57.5	37.5	65.1	60.2	59.9	49.7
Uttar Pradesh	64.5	8.8	26.6	8.5	77.2	28.7	30.0	37.7	23.0
Uttaranchal	68.5	26.4	44.9	10.7	76.2	32.5	67.1	71.6	60.0
West Bengal	90.9	25.7	62.0	34.3	51.6	54.1	71.5	74.7	64.3
India	76.3	23.1	52.0	18.0	51.3	46.6	55.3	58.8	43.5

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06)

Note:

b : Women who delivered their last live/still birth in the three years preceding the survey

c : 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup

ANC: Ante natal Care: Women who have three or more ANC

e: Either institutional delivery or home delivery attended by Doctor/Nurse/ANM.

f : Includes only 1st and last but one living children (age 13- 35 months) at the time of the survey

g : BCG + 3 doses of polio + 3 injections of DPT + Measles

TT Injection: Percentage who received two or more TT injection during Pregnancy

Table 4.12 : Number of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability

(in hundred)

Type of disability	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Any disability ¹	83102	57748	140850	25811	18249	44060
MENTAL DISABILITY:						
Mental retardation	4434	2561	6995	1824	1128	2951
Mental illness	5022	3377	8399	1623	988	2611
Physical disability						
Visual disability						
Blindness	7494	8536	16030	1793	2311	4104
Low vision	2982	3563	6545	711	877	1588
Hearing disability	12516	11171	23687	3617	3313	6930
Speech disability	9495	6532	16027	3416	2102	5518
Locomotors disability	49987	29839	79826	16352	10162	26514

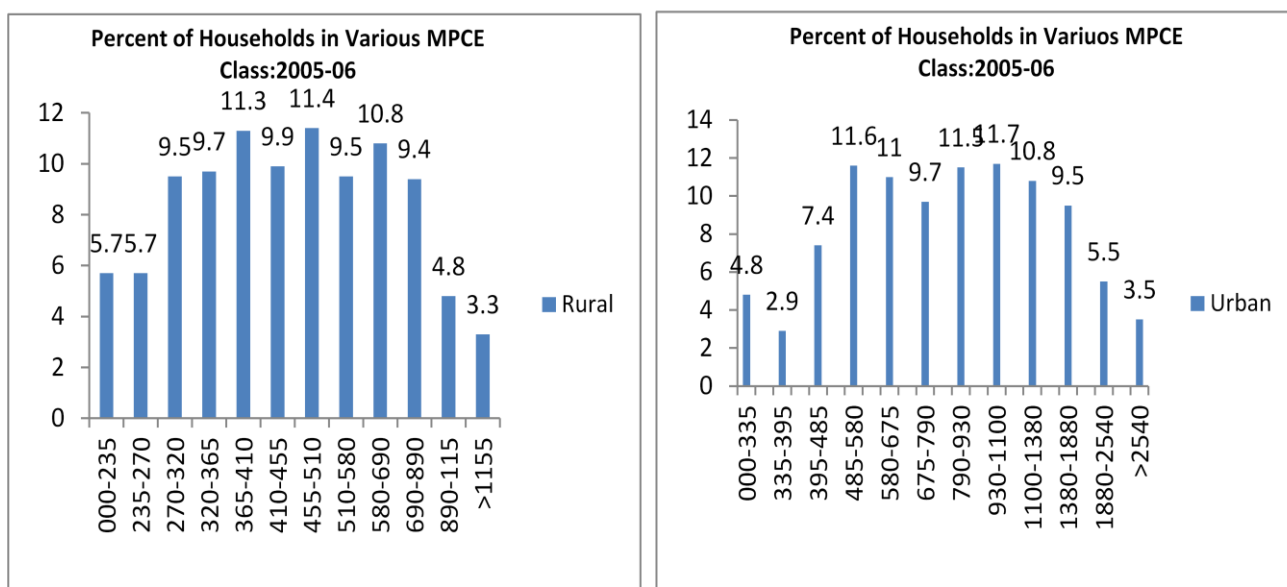
Source: NSS 58th Round (July-December 2002), National Sample Survey Organisation.

Estimates are obtained by using survey proportions on the projected population.

1. At least one of mental, visual, hearing, speech and locomotors disability.

Nutrition

The nutritional status of the population is related to the amount of consumption expenditure. During 2005-06 in rural areas, 9.6% of the households were in the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class of less than, Rs. 580, the same for urban areas was at 11.0%.



Net availability of foodgrains per day decreased from 458.7 grams in 2001-02 to 407.0 gm in 2008-09. In case of pulses, net availability per day in 2001-02 was 35.4 grams which has increased to 37.0 grams in 2008-09.

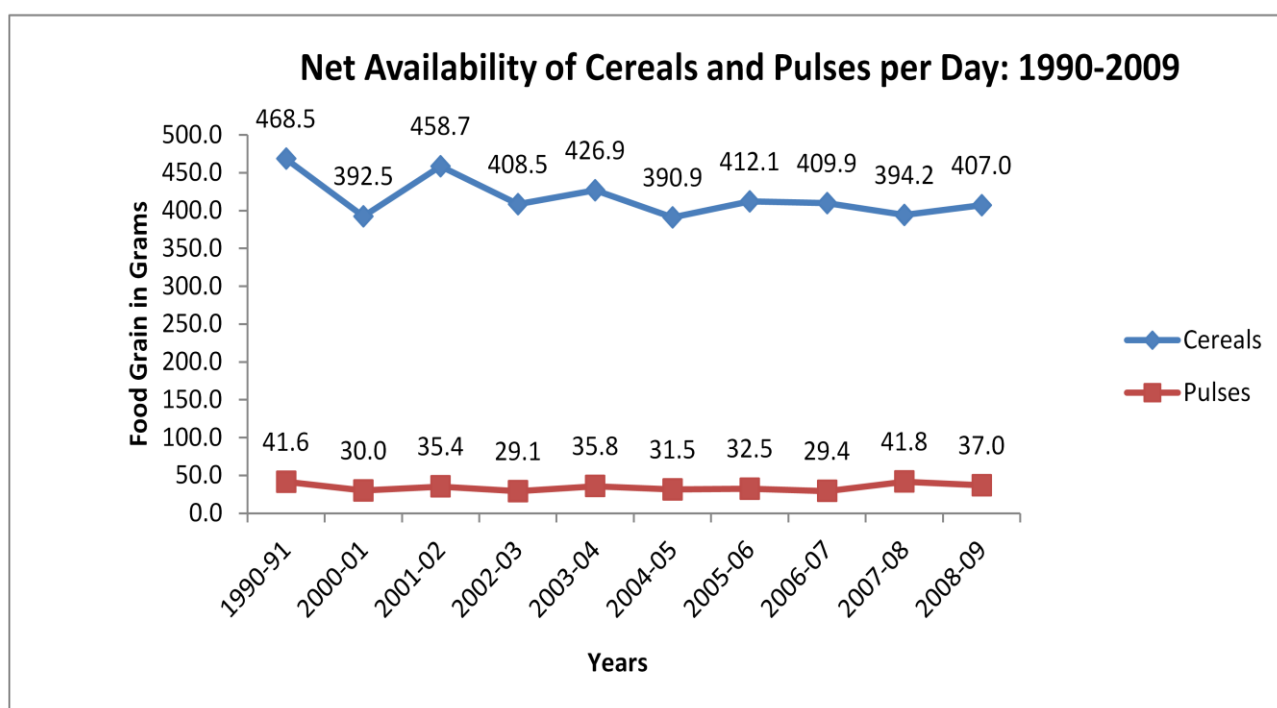


Table 4.13. : Average Daily Intake of Proteins and Calories in India

Year	Proteins	Calories
	(Grams)	(Kilo Calories)
1991-92 ^a	54.1	2139
1993-94 ^b	55.8	2187
1994-95	55.8	2172
1996-97 ^c	54.0	2114
2001 ^d	50.7	1955
2004-05	57.0	2033
2005-06	49.4	1834
Source: Annual Reports of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.		

Note: During 1981 and 1982, the NNMB surveys were incomplete and hence the results not reported.

a. Report of NNMB (1993) During the years 1991 & 1992, surveys were conducted on a sub-sample of NSSO Central' sample in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal.

b. Report of NNMB (1996) represents the simple average at state level estimates of consumption for the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.

c. During 1996-97 Second Repeat Surveys were conducted in the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa (NNMB II Repeat Survey).

d. Figures are based on NNMB survey on "Diet and Nutritional Status of Rural Population" carried out in the year 2000-2001.

Note: The Figure for 2004-05 has been taken from NSSO (2004-05)

Table 4.14 : Per capita Availability of Foodgrains and other Selected Commodities in India

Year	Net availability of food grains per day			Per capita availability of	
	(Figures in grams) ¹			Edible oil ² (Figures in kilograms)	Sugar (Figures in kilograms) ^{3,4}
	Cereals	Pulses	Total		
9					
1991-92	434.5	34.3	468.8	6.4	13.0
1992-93	427.9	36.2	464.1	6.8	13.7
1993-94	434.0	37.2	471.2	7.1	12.5
1994-95	457.6	37.8	495.4	7.8	13.2
1995-96	443.4	32.8	476.2	8.0	14.1
1996-97	466.0	37.1	503.1	9.0	14.6
1997-98	414.2	32.8	447.0	7.6	14.5
1998-99	429.2	36.5	465.7	9.8	14.9
1999-00	422.7	31.8	454.4	10.3	15.6
2000-01	392.5	30.0	422.5	11.7	15.8
2001-02	458.7	35.4	494.1	11.5	16.0
2002-03	408.5	29.1	437.6	11.0	16.3
2003-04	426.9	35.8	462.7	11.1	16.1
2004-05	390.9	31.5	422.4	11.4	15.5
2005-06	412.8	32.5	444.5	11.7	16.3
2006-07	407.4	35.5	442.9	12.1	16.8
2007-08	394.2	41.8	436.0	12.6	17.8
2008-09	407.0	37.0	444.0	14.0	18.8 (P)
2009-10	NA	NA	NA	14.3**	NA

Source :

- Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Report of Agricultural Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture

- Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oil & Fats, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

-Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Notes: 1. Production figures relate to agriculture year which is July-June.

2. Data related to per capita consumption of edible oil, for the period November to October, corresponding to given years.

3. Relates to actual release for domestic consumption

4. Upto 1965-66 the sugar season was Nov.-Oct. and after that it has changed to Oct.-Sept.

E: Estimated; P: Provisional

5. The figure for Edible oil from 2000-01 onwards has been taken from Annual Oil World , 2008 provided by Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oil and Fats, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

** : Forecasted Figure; Figures of Edible Oil has been taken Oil World Annual, 2010.

Table 4.15: Trend in Nutritional Status of Children

Percentage of Children under age three years born to ever married women classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: Height for Age, Weight for Height, and Weight for Age, by residence, India, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2						
Measure of Nutrition	NFHS-3 (2005-06)			NFHS-2 (1998-99)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Height-for-Age						
Percentage below -3SD	16.4	23.8	22.0	19.7	30.2	27.7
Percentage below -2SD*	37.4	47.2	44.9	41.1	54.0	51.0
Weight-for-Height						
Percentage below -3SD	6.8	8.3	7.9	5.3	7.1	6.7
Percentage below -2SD*	19.0	24.1	22.9	16.3	20.7	19.7
Weight-for-Age						
Percentage below -3SD	10.6	17.4	15.8	11.3	19.6	17.6
Percentage below -2SD*	30.1	43.7	40.4	34.1	45.3	42.7
Number of Children						
	6436	20105	26541	5741	18475	24215

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06), NFHS-2 (1998-99)

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the unit is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

**: Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population Median.*

5. HIV/AIDS

Status of HIV/AIDS

HIV Prevalence in India:2002-09

HIV prevalence level among adult population (15-49) decreased from 0.45 percent in 2002 to 0.31 percent in 2009. According to NFHS-3 (2005-06), the total prevalence level is 0.28 percent among those who were tested for HIV/AIDS.

Age Group and HIV Prevalence

According to NFHS-3(2005-06), age group 30-34 is the highest risk group with HIV prevalence level being 0.64 percent for men and 0.45 for women. The Prevalence level of HIV is at varying level for men compared to women in all areas i.e. rural, urban or combined (rural and urban). The highest HIV prevalence level in percentage for men in rural, urban and combined (rural+urban) is 0.55, 0.82 and 0.64 respectively. Similarly, the highest HIV prevalence level in percentage for women is 0.26, 0.84 and 0.45 in rural, urban and combined (rural+urban) respectively.

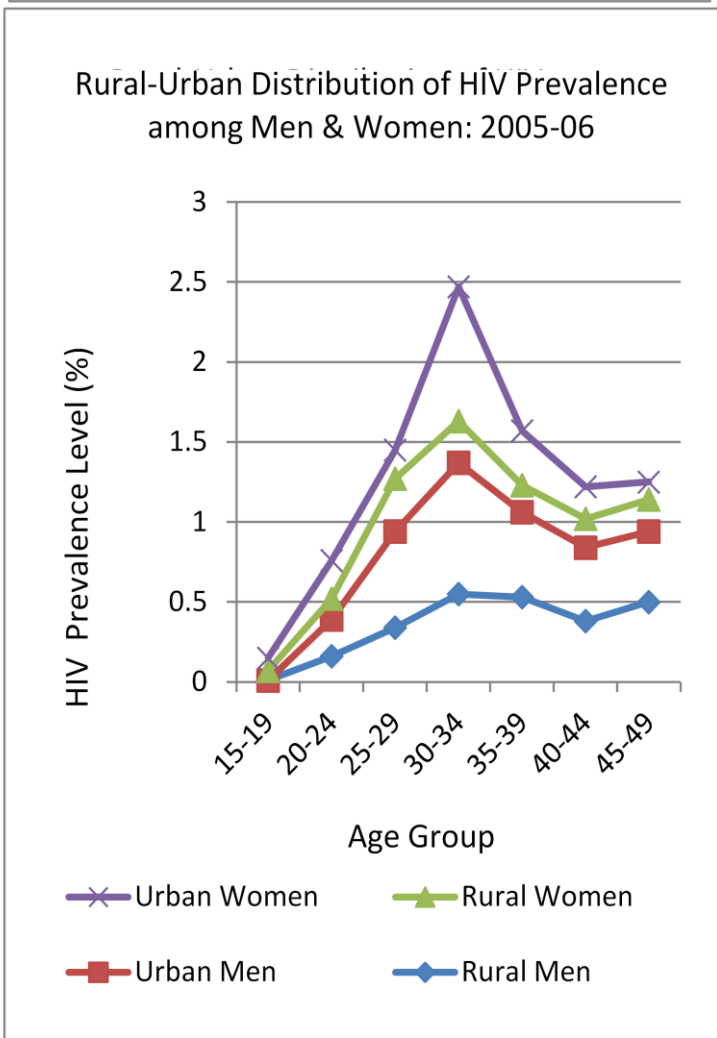
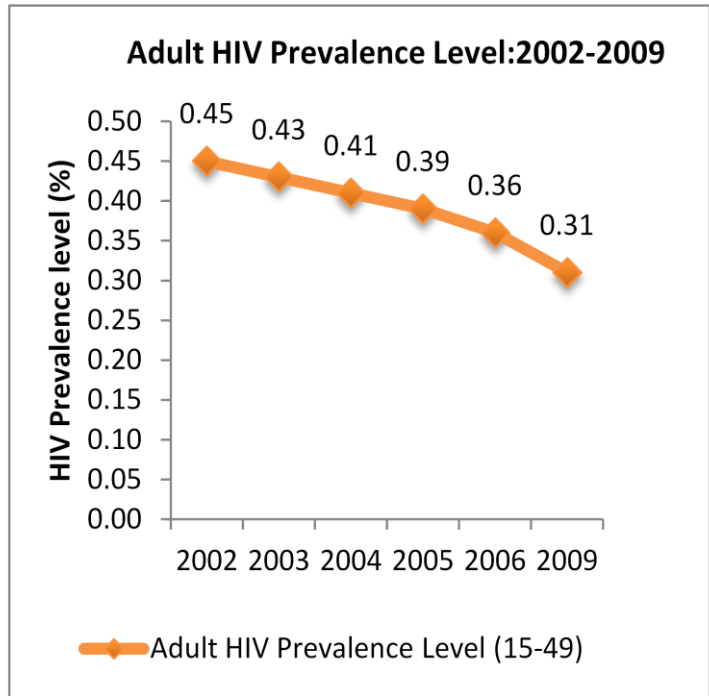


Table 5.1 : State/UT wise observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India; 2002-2008

Sr. No	State/UT	Number of Sites in 2008	HIV Prevalence Levels (Percentage)						2008
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
1	Andhra Pradesh	ANC 52	1.25	1.25	1.63	1.75	1.26	1.00	1.00
		STD 0	21.65	21.47	16.40	22.80	24.40	17.20	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	ANC 6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.59
		STD 7	0.17	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.54
3	Assam	ANC 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 9	0.49	1.20	0.80	0.89	0.50	0.50	0.52
4	Bihar	ANC 23	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00
		STD 24	1.60	0.40	1.20	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40
5	Chhattisgarh	ANC 17	0.25	0.58	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
		STD 4	0.82	2.13	2.80	2.77	2.58	3.33	0.40
6	Delhi	ANC 5	0.25	0.13	0.38	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
		STD 5	3.24	6.52	7.98	9.15	2.00	5.20	3.14
7	Goa	ANC 3	1.38	0.50	1.13	0.00	0.50	0.18	0.51
		STD 2	12.73	14.62	16.02	14.01	8.60	5.60	4.45
8	Gujarat	ANC 25	0.38	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25
		STD 11	5.08	4.47	3.60	2.00	3.31	2.40	4.58
9	Haryana	ANC 12	0.38	0.26	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
		STD 9	1.48	1.20	0.93	1.30	0.81	0.00	0.80
10	Himachal Pradesh	ANC 8	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.38
		STD 5	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.00
11	Jammu and Kashmir	ANC 15	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 6	0.93	2.60	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
12	Jharkhand	ANC 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.25
		STD 11	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.41
13	Karnataka	ANC58	1.63	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75
		STD 7	13.55	10.40	12.00	13.60	7.57	8.40	8.33
14	Kerala	ANC 6	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.13	0.38	0.25
		STD 2	4.20	1.88	2.78	2.82	1.23	1.60	0.85
15	Madhya Pradesh	ANC 36	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 13	1.19	1.81	1.80	0.47	0.47	1.72	0.80
16	Maharashtra	ANC 74	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.50
		STD 10	7.82	12.00	10.80	12.80	10.00	11.62	11.69
17	Manipur	ANC 14	1.00	1.00	1.38	1.00	1.25	0.75	0.50
		STD 2	9.60	13.00	7.20	12.20	4.80	4.08	3.15
18	Meghalaya	ANC 74	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 3	0.28	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.18	2.21	0.00

Table 5.1 : State/UT wise observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India 2002-2008

(conti..)

Sr No	State/UT	Number of Sites in 2008	HIV Prevalence Levels (Percentage)						
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
19	Mizoram	ANC 8	1.51	0.97	1.50	0.88	1.00	0.75	0.50
		STD 2	2.61	3.80	1.00	3.00	3.07	7.13	6.40
20	Nagaland	ANC 19	1.26	1.13	0.95	1.50	0.93	0.60	1.03
		STD 1	2.43	0.98	1.72	3.48	0.00	3.42	3.32
21	Orissa	ANC 31	0.13	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
		STD 7	0.80	2.40	2.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80
22	Punjab	ANC 8	0.38	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 3	1.61	1.60	1.16	1.07	0.27	1.60	0.80
23	Rajasthan	ANC 26	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13
		STD 15	4.80	6.08	2.92	5.60	1.60	2.00	0.80
24	Sikkim	ANC 3	0.18	0.21	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.00
		STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	2.88
25	Tamilnadu	ANC 63	0.88	0.50	0.67	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
		STD 0	14.80	9.64	8.40	9.20	8.00	8.00	NA
26	Tripura	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.42	0.25	0
		STD 7	1.40	2.80	0.73	1.26	0.45	8.00	1.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	ANC 61	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0
		STD 28	0.40	0.55	0.80	0.40	0.62	0.00	0.43
28	Uttarakhand	ANC 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0
		STD 7	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.4
29	West Bengal	ANC 21	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.84	0.00	0.00	0
		STD 9	0.47	1.61	0.88	2.16	1.01	0.00	1.63
30	A&N Islands	ANC 4	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.80	0
		STD 1	2.60	1.80	1.60	0.40	0.80	0.25	3.61
31	Chandigarh	ANC 1	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.25	1.33	0.25
		STD 2	1.53	0.80	1.80	1.00	1.66	0.25	2.91
32	D&N Haveli	ANC 1	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.42	0
		STD 0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.50	NA
33	Daman and Diu	ANC 2	0.25	0.33	0.38	0.13	0.00	NA	0.38
		STD 0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.13	NA
34	Lakshadweep	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
		STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
35	Puducherry	ANC 2	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		STD 3	2.22	2.45	5.74	4.22	4.03	3.20	2.82

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation (Taken from National Health Profile, 2009)

Notes:

1. NA: Not available

2. HIV prevalence values in states with more than three sites are median values, while in states/UTs with three or less sites, the values are mean.

3. Sites with 75% coverage of desired sample size (STD:250 and ANC:400) are included for analysis.

ANC: Ante-Natal Care

STD: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Table 5.2: State-wise Adult HIV Prevalence

(Percentage)

State/UTs	Adult Prevalence (15-49)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2009
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81	0.66	0.54	0.44	0.37	0.26
Andhra Pradesh	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.08	1.05	0.90
Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.16
Assam	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.08
Bihar	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.22
Chandigarh	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.39
Chhattisgarh	0.59	0.43	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	<100 Cases					0.15
Daman and Diu						0.16
Delhi	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.30
Goa	1.01	0.92	0.84	0.77	0.73	0.49
Gujarat	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.37
Haryana	0.50	0.32	0.21	0.14	0.10	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.19
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.08
Jharkhand	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.13
Karnataka	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.63
Kerala	0.59	0.39	0.25	0.17	0.13	0.19
Madhya Pradesh	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.19
Maharashtra	1.08	0.98	0.89	0.80	0.74	0.55
Manipur	2.42	2.20	2.01	1.83	1.67	1.40
Meghalaya	0.19	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.08
Mizoram	1.13	0.99	0.91	0.82	0.74	0.81
Nagaland	2.00	1.83	1.62	1.45	1.26	0.78
Orissa	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.29
Puducherry	0.40	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.55	0.28
Punjab	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.32
Rajasthan	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.19
Sikkim	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.06
Tamilnadu	0.93	0.73	0.59	0.47	0.39	0.33
Tripura	0.41	0.29	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.15
Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09
Uttrakhand	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10
West Bengal	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.29
India	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.31

Source: Technical report, India HIV Estimates, 2006, NACO

Figure for 2009 has been taken from NACO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table:5.3: Distribution of HIV Infections in 2006 by Age Group

State/UTs	Percent Distribution			(Number in Lakhs)
	<15	15-49	>49	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.87	88.21	9.92	0.02
Andhra Pradesh	2.07	90.58	7.36	5.26
Arunachal Pradesh	2.63	86.85	10.52	0.02
Assam	2.39	90.15	7.46	0.09
Bihar	1.78	93.23	4.99	0.74.
Chandigarh	5.07	85.05	9.89	0.03
Chhattisgarh	3.60	87.25	9.15	0.38
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	< 100 Cases			
Daman and Diu				
Delhi	3.73	86.64	9.63	0.30
Goa	2.75	87.54	9.71	0.07
Gujarat	2.13	89.78	8.10	1.44
Haryana	2.83	89.08	8.09	0.39
Himachal Pradesh	2.49	91.05	6.46	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	1.61	93.10	5.29	0.02
Jharkhand	1.83	93.19	4.98	0.18
Karnataka	2.25	91.28	6.48	2.76
Kerala	2.00	87.99	10.01	0.62
Lakshadweep	No results as there are no valid sites			
Madhya Pradesh	3.29	87.88	8.83	0.46
Maharashtra	3.44	87.27	9.29	4.95
Manipur	3.23	88.23	8.53	0.25
Meghalaya	2.62	89.11	8.27	0.02
Mizoram	2.65	88.24	9.11	0.05
Nagaland	2.99	87.60	9.41	0.19
Orissa	0.89	95.29	3.82	0.48
Puducherry	2.47	91.55	5.98	0.04
Punjab	2.29	89.04	8.67	0.20
Rajasthan	1.36	94.78	3.86	0.56
Sikkim	2.79	87.96	9.25	0.01
Tamilnadu	3.34	86.33	10.33	2.46
Tripura	2.30	88.38	9.32	0.05
Uttarakhand	3.02	90.92	6.06	0.04
West Bengal	0.84	95.24	3.92	1.49
India	3.8	88.7	7.5	24.7

Source: Technical Report, India HIV Estimates, 2006, NACO

Table 5.4: Adjusted HIV Prevalence among ANC Women: 2002-2006* (Percentage)

State/Uts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.31	0.56
Andhra Pradesh	1.46	1.43	1.40	1.38	1.35
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.08
Assam	0.31	0.22	1.16	0.11	0.04
Bihar	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.35
Chandigarh	1.33	1.07	0.86	0.70	0.23
Chhattisgarh	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	1.18	0.84	0.60	0.42	0.18
Goa	1.37	1.23	1.12	1.01	0.91
Gujarat	0.78	0.72	0.67	0.63	0.58
Haryana	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.14
Himachal Pradesh	0.86	0.54	0.35	0.22	0.05
Jammu and Kashmir	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
Jharkhand	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.18
Karnataka	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.02
Kerala	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.21
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.12	0.74	0.48	0.32	0.17
Maharashtra	1.20	1.09	0.98	0.89	0.80
Manipur	1.71	1.57	1.43	1.30	1.19
Meghalaya	0.29	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.09
Mizoram	0.37	0.26	0.18	0.13	0.96
Nagaland	1.62	1.45	1.29	1.15	1.03
Orissa	1.51	1.35	1.20	1.08	0.43
Puducherry	0.46	0.50	0.55	0.59	0.63
Punjab	0.10	0.14	0.21	0.30	0.12
Rajasthan	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.30
Sikkim	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.13
Tamilnadu	1.07	0.86	0.69	0.56	0.45
Tripura	0.53	0.37	0.26	0.18	0.21
Uttar Pradesh	0.85	0.60	0.42	0.30	0.19
Uttrakhand	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.11
West Bengal	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.44

Source: Technical Report, India HIV Estimates, 2006, NACO

** Adjusted for Inter and Intra Site variations*

Trends=Adjusted HIV Prevalence among ANC Women 2002-2006*

NA: Not available

Table 5.5: HIV Prevalence by Age and Residence

Percentage HIV Positive among Women and Men of age 15-49 Who were Tested, by Age and Residence, India, 2005-06						
Age	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV Positive	Number	Percentage HIV Positive	Number	Percentage HIV Positive	Number
Urban						
15-19	0.08	3275	0	3032	0.04	6307
20-24	0.24	3107	0.23	2992	0.23	6099
25-29	0.18	2902	0.6	2592	0.38	5494
30-34	0.84	2545	0.82	2268	0.83	4813
35-39	0.34	2369	0.53	2202	0.43	4571
40-44	0.2	1849	0.46	1872	0.33	3721
45-49	0.11	1429	0.44	1544	0.28	2973
Total Age 15-49	0.29	17475	0.41	16502	0.35	33978
Age 50-54	n.a.	n.a.	0.33	1079	na	na
Total Age 15-54	n.a.	n.a.	0.41	17581	na	na
Rural						
15-19	0.06	7429	0.01	5631	0.04	13060
20-24	0.13	6466	0.16	4833	0.14	11299
25-29	0.33	5952	0.34	4628	0.33	10580
30-34	0.26	5184	0.55	4397	0.39	9581
35-39	0.17	4458	0.53	3986	0.34	8445
40-44	0.18	3634	0.38	3529	0.28	7163
45-49	0.2	2733	0.5	3000	0.36	5734
Total Age 15-49	0.18	35856	0.32	30004	0.25	65861
Age 50-54	n.a.	n.a.	0.35	2029	n.a.	n.a.
Total Age 15-54	n.a.	n.a.	0.33	32033	n.a.	n.a.
Total						
15-19	0.07	10704	0.01	8663	0.04	19366
20-24	0.17	9573	0.19	7825	0.18	17398
25-29	0.28	8854	0.43	7220	0.35	16074
30-34	0.45	7729	0.64	6665	0.54	14394
35-39	0.23	6828	0.53	6188	0.37	13016
40-44	0.19	5483	0.41	5401	0.3	10884
45-49	0.17	4162	0.48	4544	0.33	8707
Total Age 15-49	0.22	53332	0.36	46506	0.28	99838
Age 50-54	n.a.	n.a.	0.34	3108	n.a.	n.a.
Total Age 15-54	n.a.	n.a.	0.35	49614	n.a.	n.a.

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

Note : Table excludes Nagaland

na: Not applicable

Table 5.6: HIV Prevalence by Background Characteristics

Percentage HIV Positive among Women and Men of age 15-49 Who were Tested, by Background Characteristics, India, 2005-06						
Background	Women		Men		Total	
Characteristics	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Education	HIV Positive		HIV Positive		HIV Positive	
No education	0.27	21,203	0.50	8,238	0.33	29,441
< 5 Years Complete	0.49	4,394	0.36	4,977	0.42	9,371
5-7 years complete	0.20	8,330	0.47	7,782	0.33	16,112
8-9 years complete	0.11	7,615	0.4	9,658	0.27	17,273
10-11 years complete	0.14	5,372	0.23	6,992	0.19	12,365
12 or more years	0.07	6,415	0.16	8,845	0.12	15,260
Religion						
Hindu	0.25	42,826	0.37	38,183	0.3	81,009
Muslim	0.06	7,285	0.21	5,626	0.13	12,912
Christian	0.30	1,362	0.56	1,061	0.41	2,423
Sikh	0.00	1,000	0.45	920	0.22	1,920
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist/Jain	0.25	4,29	0.65	387	0.44	816
Jain	0.00	177	0.00	157	0.00	334
Other	0.26	188	0.15	163	0.21	351
Caste/ Tribe						
Schedule Caste	0.23	9,982	0.34	8,779	0.28	18,760
Schedule Tribe	0.12	4,231	0.39	3,997	0.25	8,228
Other Backward Caste	0.24	21,044	0.36	18,227	0.3	39,271
Other	0.18	17,590	0.34	15,230	0.25	32,820
Do not know	0.63	263	0.00	109	0.44	371
Wealth Index						
Lowest	0.18	9,075	0.39	7,496	0.27	16,571
Second	0.20	10,164	0.31	8,647	0.25	18,811
Middle	0.24	11,040	0.31	9,728	0.28	20,767
Fourth	0.34	11,176	0.52	10,165	0.43	21,342
Highest	0.12	11,877	0.24	10,470	0.18	22,348
Total	0.22	53,332	0.36	46,506	0.28	99,838

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

Note: Table excludes Nagaland. Total includes women and men with missing information on education, religion, and caste/ tribe who are not shown separately

Table 5.7: HIV Prevalence by Sexual Behaviour						
Percentage HIV Positive among women and men Age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour, India, 2005-06						
Sexual Behaviour	Women		Men		Total	
	% HIV Positive	Number **	% HIV Positive	Number	% HIV Positive	Number**
Age at First Sexual Intercourse						
< 16	0.28	14,487	0.29	2,306	0.28	16,793
16-17	0.27	11,010	0.51	3,736	0.33	14,746
18-19	0.24	8,235	0.40	5,671	0.31	13,906
20 or more	0.24	8,778	0.48	20,322	0.41	29,100
Number of higher risk partners² in past 12 Months						
0	0.26	42,433	0.46	30,412	0.34	72,845
1	0.87	72	0.29	1,242	0.32	1,314
2	*	6	0.61	296	0.97	302
3 or more	nc	0	0.00	91	0.00	91
Condom Use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used Condom	0.07	2,333	0.36	2,742	0.22	5,075
Did not use condom	0.22	35,916	0.44	26,883	0.31	62,799
No Sexual Intercourse	0.72	4,256	0.75	2,405	0.73	6,661
in past 12 months						
Condom Use at last higher risk intercourse¹ in past 12 months						
Used Condom	*	16	0.61	641	0.59	657
Did not use condom	2.83	62	0.16	988	0.31	1,050
No higher risk intercourse/ no intercourse in past 12 months	0.26	42,433	0.46	30,412	0.34	72,845
Number of Life time partners						
1	0.25	41,649	0.39	25,670	0.3	67,319
2	0.98	712	0.6	3,681	0.66	4,393
3-4 ¹	3.15 ^{&}	20	0.84	1,610	0.87	1,630
5-9 ¹	*	4	1.15	626	1.14	630
10 or more	*	5	0.37	315	0.71	321
Paid Sex in Past 12 Months						
Yes	na	na	0.96	343	na	na
Used Condom	na	na	1.31	208	na	na
Did not use condom	na	na	0.96	135	na	na
Paid Sex³ in Past 12 Months						
Total age 15-49	0.26	42,511	0.46	32,040	na	74,552
Age 50-54	na	na	0.32	3,075	74,552	na
Men age 15-54	na	na	0.45	35,115	na	na

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

Note: Table excludes Nagaland. Total includes women and men with missing information on age at first sexual intercourse, number of sexual partners in past 12 months, condom use (ever and in the past 12 months), and number of life time partners, who are not shown separately.

nc: not calculated; na: not applicable

&: Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

*: Percentage not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. 1-Sexual Intercourse with a partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent

2- A partner who was not a spouse and who did not live with the respondent, among the last two partners for women and the last three partners for men in the past 12 months; 3- Includes men who report having a prostitute as at least one of their last three

sexual partners in the last 12 months

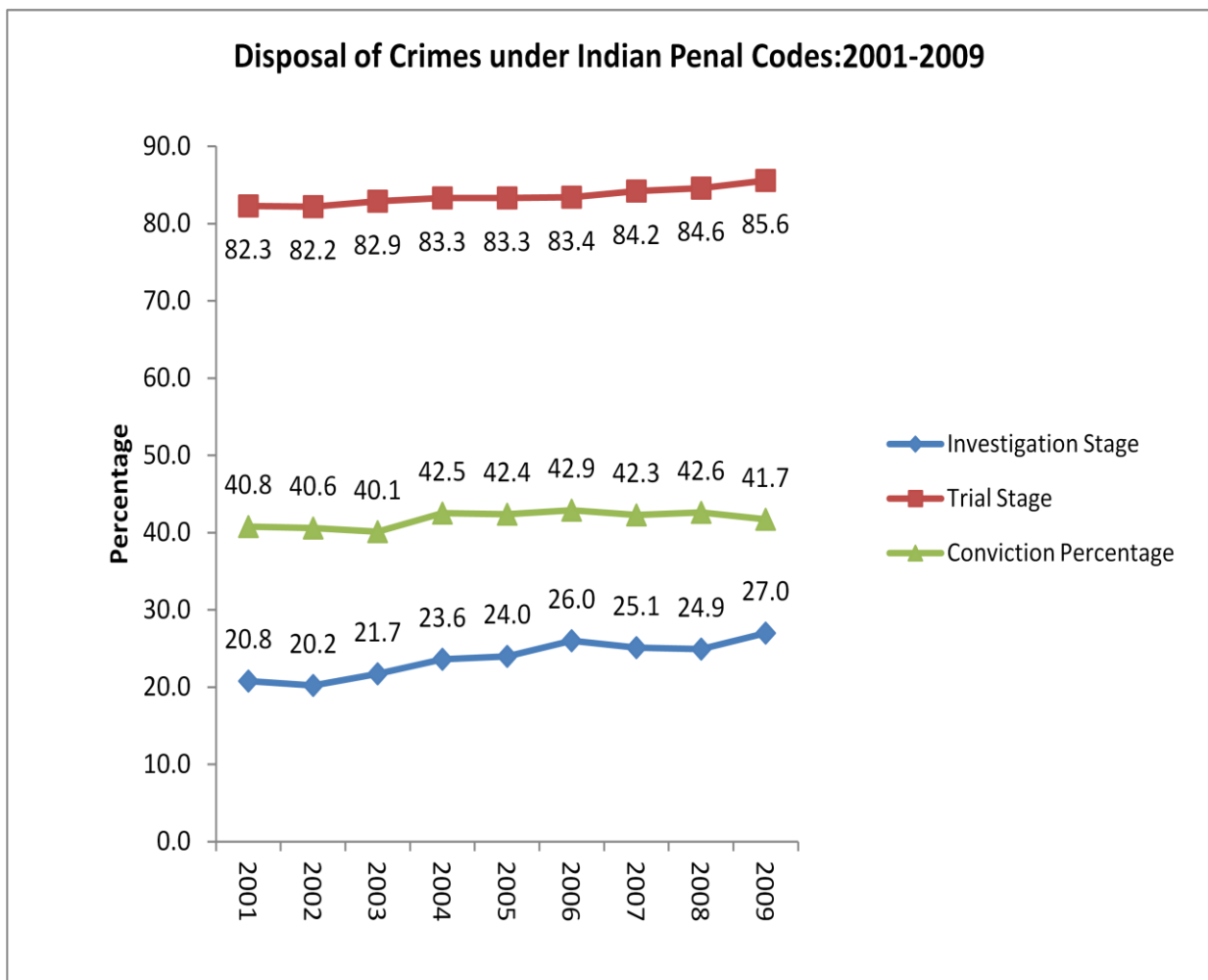
** : Total number tested

6. Public Order and Safety

Public Order and Safety

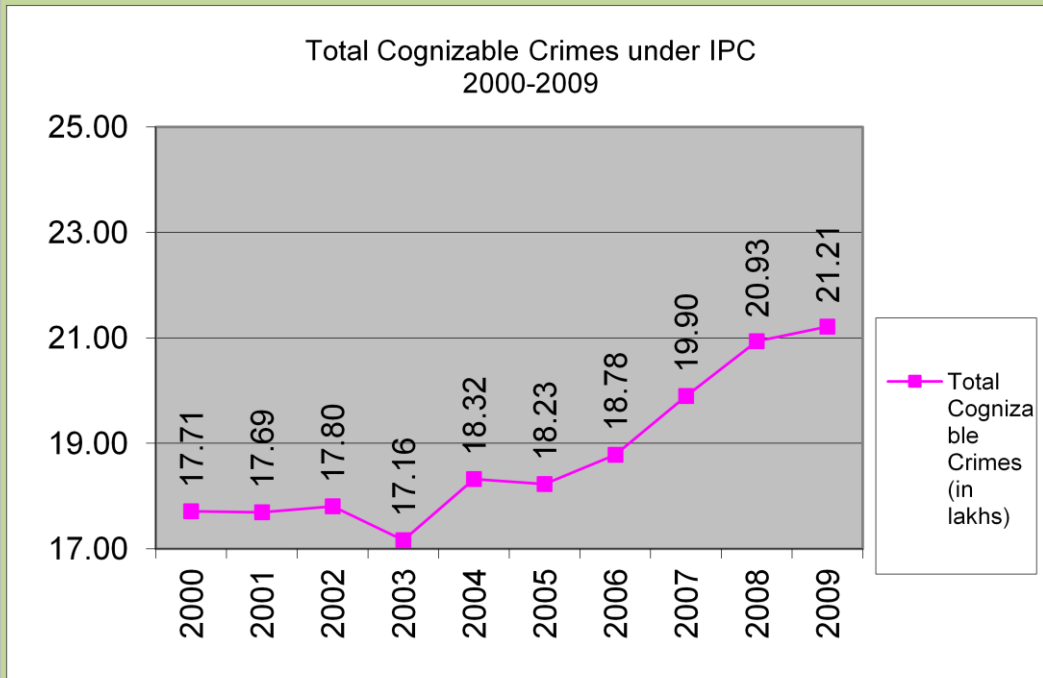


The percentage of cases pending disposal, both at the investigation stage and at the trial stage has been increasing over the years. The conviction percentage has shown a marginal increase since 2001.



Cognizable Crimes

The incidence of cognizable crimes under IPC in the country during 2000-2009 has shown an increasing trend over the years. 21.21 lakh cognizable crime cases under the IPC have been reported during 2009.



Incidence of Crimes against Women

In 2009, around 2 lakh crimes against women were reported. Of these, share of Cruelty by Husband was maximum with 89,546 cases. The states with maximum number of crime cases reported in Cruelty by Husband, Sexual Harassment, Rape and Dowry deaths were West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively. Andhra Pradesh shares the highest number of total crimes committed against women which is about 25,569.

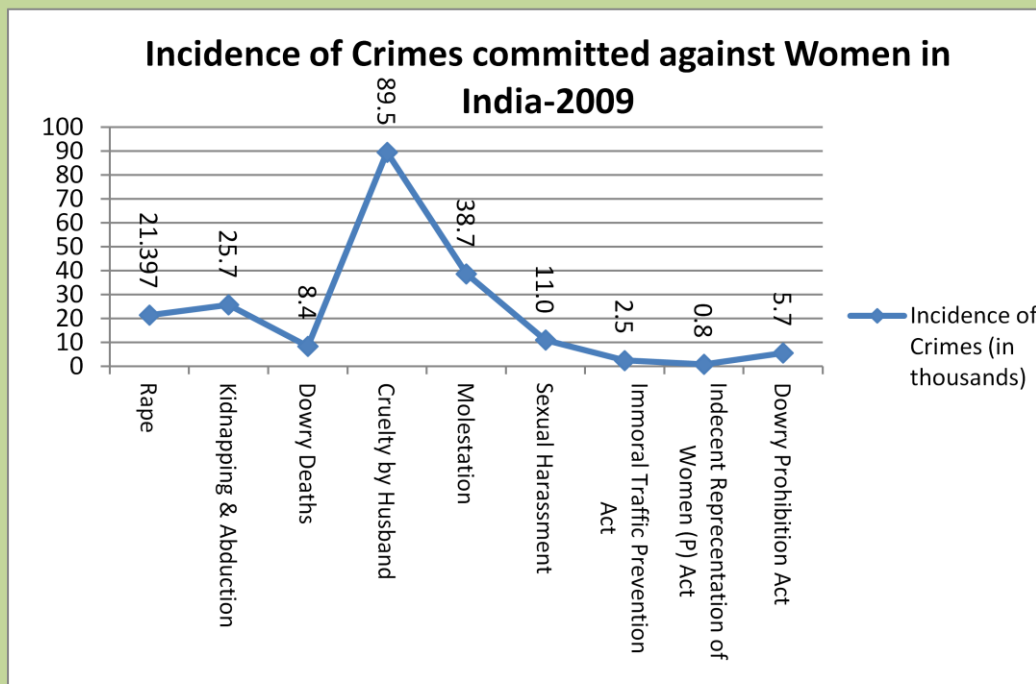


Table 6.1 : Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) under Different Crime Heads During 2000-2009

Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abducting	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for dacoity	Robbery	Burglary (house breaking)	Theft	Riots
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2000	37399	30743	3773	16496	22871	6825	1505	20926	105391	258588	80456
2001	36202	31523	3367	16075	22487	6154	1614	19901	101182	250803	76222
2002	35290	30380	3624	16373	21850	6101	1841	18764	96461	247462	68945
2003	32716	35942	4029	15847	19992	5303	2302	17512	92827	245237	57334
2004	33608	27890	3935	18233	23327	5311	2340	18458	92490	273045	59971
2005	32719	28031	3578	18359	22832	5141	2834	17673	90108	273111	56235
2006	32481	27230	3535	19348	23991	4747	3129	18456	91666	274354	56641
2007	32318	27401	3644	20737	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043	59915
2008	32766	28598	3863	21467	30261	4530	3217	20522	93742	316761	66018
2009	32369	29038	3930	21397	33860	4586	2850	22409	92070	324195	62942

Table: 6.1 : Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads During 2000-2009 contd.

Year	Criminal breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crime under IPC
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2000	14581	41701	2299	10392	240580	6995	32940	11024	45778	64	-	779757	1771084
2001	14798	44727	1683	10534	271487	6851	34124	9746	49170	114	57182	701362	1769308
2002	14027	46271	1522	11820	265025	6822	33943	10155	49237	76	64044	730297	1780330
2003	13432	47478	2055	9365	261444	6208	32939	12325	50703	46	60672	700412	1716120
2004	14176	51939	1529	8637	276868	7026	34567	10001	58121	89	69423	741031	1832015
2005	13572	53625	2383	8451	270861	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	71698	741977	1822602
2006	13636	58076	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	78513	779697	1878293
2007	15531	65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	86790	829206	1989673
2008	16487	66579	2991	9249	284969	8172	40413	12214	81344	67	92186	856963	2093379
2009	16326	72718	2935	8736	279214	8383	38711	11009	89546	48	98532	865541	2121345

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note: CH: Culpable Homicide

Table 6.2 Different Types of Crimes Committed against Women in India

Sl. No.	Crime Head	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Rape	14846	15330	15151	15468	16496	16075	16373	15847	18233	18359	19348	20737	21467	21397
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	14877	15617	16351	15962	15023	14645	14506	13296	15578	15750	17414	20416	22939	25741
3	Dowry Deaths	5513	6006	6975	6699	6995	6851	6822	6208	7026	6787	7618	8093	8172	8383
4	Torture	35246	36592	41376	43823	45778	49170	49237	50703	58121	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Molestation	28939	30764	30959	32311	32940	34124	33943	32939	34567	34175	36617	38734	40413	38711
6	Sexual Harassment	5671	5796	8054	8858	11024	9746	10155	12325	10001	9984	9966	10950	12214	11009
7	Importation of Girls	182	78	146	1	64	114	76	46	89	149	67	61	67	48
8	Sati Prevention Act	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
9	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	7706	8323	8695	9363	9515	8796	11242	5510	5748	5908	4541	3568	2659	2474
10	Indecent Representation of Women(Prevention) Act	96	73	190	222	662	1052	2508	1043	1378	2917	1562	1200	1025	845
11	Dowry Prohibition Act	2647	2685	3578	3064	2876	3222	2816	2684	3592	3204	4504	5623	5555	5650
12	Total	115723	121265	131475	135771	141373	143795	147678	140601	154333	155553	164765	185312	114512	114258

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

* Cruelty by Husband is not included.

NA : Not available

Table 6.3 State-wise Incidence of Crimes committed against women during 2009

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1188	1526	546	11297	5147	3520	0	279	704	1362	25569
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	28	0	13	58	6	0	0	0	0	164
3	Assam	1631	2092	170	4398	1342	10	1	37	0	40	9721
4	Bihar	929	1986	1295	2532	726	12	31	40	0	1252	8803
5	Chhattisgarh	976	229	128	893	1598	152	0	9	1	16	4002
6	Goa	47	22	3	21	37	10	0	23	1	0	164
7	Gujarat	433	1162	24	5506	727	114	0	41	0	2	8009
8	Haryana	603	659	281	2617	451	605	0	90	0	6	5312
9	Himachal Pradesh	183	122	1	284	318	37	0	5	0	4	954
10	Jammu & Kashmir	237	825	12	196	972	371	0	6	2	3	2624
11	Jharkhand	719	517	295	710	276	83	6	1	0	414	3021
12	Karnataka	509	408	264	3185	2186	64	2	329	1	904	7852
13	Kerala	568	173	20	4007	2540	395	0	314	24	8	8049
14	Madhya Pradesh	2998	841	858	3983	6307	728	1	19	1	91	15827
15	Maharashtra	1483	926	341	7681	3196	1099	0	271	1	50	15048
16	Manipur	31	97	0	25	39	2	0	0	0	0	194
17	Meghalaya	112	26	0	24	72	1	1	1	0	0	237
18	Mizoram	83	0	0	4	61	1	0	1	0	0	150
19	Nagaland	22	10	0	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	46
20	Orissa	1023	799	384	2047	2697	210	1	14	0	945	8120
21	Punjab	511	513	126	1061	319	33	0	59	0	9	2631
22	Rajasthan	1519	2310	436	10371	2485	24	0	62	106	3	17316
23	Sikkim	18	6	0	6	10	0	0	1	0	0	41
24	Tamil Nadu	596	1133	194	1460	1242	501	0	716	2	207	6051
25	Tripura	190	92	29	815	384	5	0	0	0	2	1517
26	Uttar Pradesh	1759	5078	2232	8566	2782	2524	0	39	0	274	23254
27	Uttrakhand	111	247	94	361	119	249	0	6	0	1	1188
28	West Bengal	2336	2187	506	16112	1942	108	5	63	2	46	23307
29	A & N Islands	18	14	1	21	30	7	0	1	0	0	92
30	Chandigarh	29	36	2	51	26	2	0	4	0	0	150
31	D & N Haveli	4	9	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	20
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	4	0	0	13
33	Delhi	469	1655	141	1283	552	118	0	27	0	6	4251
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35	Puducherry	1	13	0	10	53	16	0	9	0	4	106
36	India	21397	25741	8383	89546	38711	11009	48	2474	845	5650	203804

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 6.4 : Disposal of Crimes under Indian Penal Code

Year	Cases pending disposal (Percentage)		Conviction percentage
	At investigation stage	At trial stage	
1991	20.0	80.2	47.8
1992	21.9	79.5	46.4
1993	21.2	80.2	45.9
1994	22.0	81.4	42.9
1995	21.3	81.7	42.1
1996	22.1	80.3	37.8
1997	23.8	80.5	38.2
1998	23.5	81.0	37.4
1999	21.9	81.1	39.6
2000	20.9	81.7	41.8
2001	20.8	82.3	40.8
2002	20.2	82.2	40.6
2003	21.7	82.9	40.1
2004	23.6	83.3	42.5
2005	24.0	83.3	42.4
2006	26.0	83.4	42.9
2007	25.1	84.2	42.3
2008	24.9	84.6	42.6
2009	27.0	85.6	41.7

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 6.5 : Juvenile Delinquency

Year	Delinquents (IPC+SLL) (In thousands)			Percentage of Girls to Total	Rate of Incidence of Crime ¹ per Lakh Population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1991	23.2	6.4	29.6	21.6	1.5
1992	17.4	3.9	21.3	18.2	1.3
1993	16.4	3.7	20.1	18.3	1.1
1994	13.9	3.4	17.3	19.5	1.0
1995	14.5	4.3	18.8	22.6	1.1
1996	14.1	5.0	19.1	26.3	1.1
1997	14.3	3.5	17.8	19.7	0.8
1998	14.0	5.0	19.0	26.2	1.0
1999	13.1	5.4	18.5	29.1	0.9
2000	13.9	4.1	18.0	23.0	0.9
2001 ^b	31.3	2.3	33.6	6.9	1.6
2002 ^b	33.6	2.2	35.8	6.2	1.8
2003	31.0	2.3	33.3	7.0	1.7
2004	28.9	2.1	31.0	6.7	1.8
2005	30.6	2.1	32.7	6.3	1.7
2006	30.3	1.8	32.2	5.5	1.9
2007	32.7	1.9	34.6	5.4	2.0
2008	32.8	1.7	34.5	5.0	2.1
2009	31.6	2.1	33.6	6.3	2.9

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes: a. SLL stands for Special Acts and Local Laws.

b. As per revised definition of Juveniles Justice Act, the boys in the age group 16-18 years have also been considered as juveniles.

1. Crimes registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Table 6.6 : Suicide Rate in India

Year	Rate (incidence of suicides per one lakh population)		
	Male	Female	Person
1991	10.5	7.9	9.2
1992	10.5	7.8	9.2
1993	10.8	8.1	9.5
1994	11.3	8.4	9.9
1995	11.0	8.4	9.7
1996	10.6	8.3	9.5
1997	10.9	8.6	10.0
1998	12.2	9.1	10.8
1999	12.8	9.5	11.2
2000 ^a	12.7	8.8	10.8
2001	12.5	8.5	10.5
2002	12.8	8.1	10.5
2003	12.7	7.9	10.4
2004	12.8	8.1	10.5
2005	12.7	7.9	10.3
2006	12.7	7.9	10.5
2007	13.1	8.0	10.8
2008	13.6	8.1	10.8
2009	13.6	5.1	10.9

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

Notes: To arrive at the suicide rate for a particular year, the corresponding projected population available from the Office of the Registrar General, India, is used.

a. Excludes Jharkhand statistics.

Table 6.7: Road Accidents, Persons Killed and Injured:1991-2008

SI.No.	Year	Total No. of Road Accidents(in numbers)	Total No. of persons killed (in numbers)	Total No. of persons injured (in numbers)	Population of India (in Thousands)	Total No. of Regd. Motor Vehicles (in thousands)	Road Lengths (In Kms)	No. of Accidents per Lakh Population	No. of Accidents per ten thousand vehicles	No. of Accidents per ten thousand km Roads	No. of Persons killed per lakh Population	No. of persons per ten thousand vehicles	No. of persons per ten thousand Km. Road	No. of persons injured per lakh population	No. of persons injured per ten thousand vehicles	No. of persons injured per ten thousand km Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	1991	295131	56278	255000	852250	21374	2331086	34.6	138	1266.1	6.6	26.3	241.4	29.9	119	1093.9
5	1992	275541	60113	267200	869000	23507	2482289	31.7	117	1110	6.9	25.6	242.2	30.7	114	1076.4
6	1993	284646	60380	287800	886000	25505	2614662	32.1	112	1088.7	6.8	23.7	230.9	32.5	113	1100.7
7	1994	325864	64463	311500	904000	27660	2890950	36	118	1127.2	7.1	23.3	223	34.5	113	1077.5
8	1995	351999	70781	323200	924359	30295	2975035	38.1	116	1183.2	7.7	23.4	237.9	35	107	1086.4
9	1996	371204	74665	369502	941579	33786	3202515	39.4	110	1159.1	7.9	22.1	233.1	39.2	109	1153.8
10	1997	373671	76977	378361	959792	37332	3298788	38.9	100	1132.8	8	20.6	233.3	39.4	101	1147
11	1998	385018	79919	390674	978081	41368	3228356	39.4	93	1192.6	8.2	19.3	247.6	39.9	94	1210.1
12	1999	386456	81966	375051	996130	44875	3296650	31.8	86	1172.3	8.2	18.3	248.6	37.7	84	1137.7
13	2000	391449	78911	399265	1014825	48857	3316078	38.6	80	1180.5	7.8	16.2	238	39.3	82	1204
14	2001	405637	80888	405216	1033249	54991	3346667	39.3	74	1212.1	7.8	14.7	241.7	39.2	74	1210.8
15	2002	407497	84674	408711	1050640	58924	3383344	38.8	69	1204.4	8.1	14.4	250.3	38.9	69	1208
16	2003	406726	85998	435122	1068214	67007	3553468	38.1	61	1144.6	8.1	12.8	242	40.7	65	1224.5
17	2004	429910	92618	464521	1079887	72718	3621508	39.8	59	1187.1	8.6	12.7	255.7	43	64	1282.7
18	2005	439255	94968	465282	1101318	81501	NA	39.9	54	NA	8.6	11.7	NA	42.2	58	NA
19	2006	460920	105749	496481	1114202	89618	NA	41.4	51	NA	9.5	11.8	NA	44.6	56	NA
20	2007	479216	114444	513340	1131043	NA	NA	42.4	NA	NA	10.1	NA	NA	45.4	NA	NA
21	2008	484704	119860	523193	1144734	NA	NA	42.3	NA	NA	10.5	NA	NA	45.7	NA	NA

Source: Road Accidents in India, 2008, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways

NA: Not available

Table 6.8 : Accident Profile for Selected cities: 2008

Sl. No.	Name of City	Population**	Total No. of				Accident Severity*	Population	
			Fatal Accidents	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured		Total Accidents	Persons Killed
1	Ahmedabad	5288962	244	2519	263	2494	10.4	4.9	46.5
2	Bengaluru	6698651	838	7773	865	6180	11.1	12.7	91.0
3	Bhopal	1708450	263	3554	279	3305	7.9	16.1	190.7
4	Chennai	7216068	612	6386	629	4971	9.8	8.6	67.9
5	Coimbatore	1683425	295	1377	312	1313	22.7	18.3	76.9
6	Delhi	15926245	2015	8435	2093	7343	24.8	13.0	45.5
7	Hyderabad	6601340	506	3342	518	3205	15.5	7.7	47.9
8	Indore	1774052	256	3439	285	2838	8.3	15.8	157.7
9	Jaipur	2872666	422	2098	452	1894	21.5	15.5	65.0
10	Kanpur	3140883	512	1340	584	1247	43.6	18.3	39.1
11	Kochi	1478456	169	2374	173	2374	7.3	11.5	158.3
12	Kolkata	14454844	411	2812	421	2124	15.0	2.9	14.5
13	Lucknow	2604459	485	1308	518	847	39.6	19.6	32.1
14	Ludhiana	1619535	250	500	262	255	52.4	15.9	15.5
15	Madurai	1266345	139	663	142	635	21.4	11.1	49.4
16	Mumbai	18771964	589	29781	622	6453	2.1	3.3	33.9
17	Nagpur	2409012	249	1503	264	1465	17.6	10.8	60.0
18	Patna	2109943	373	1096	375	570	34.2	17.5	26.6
19	Pune	4617904	458	2270	477	1890	21.0	10.2	40.3
20	Surat	3825267	239	1486	246	1120	16.6	6.3	28.9
21	Vadodara	1715174	157	1493	162	1252	10.9	9.3	72.0
22	Varanasi	1301122	187	335	201	143	60.0	15.2	10.8
23	Visakhapatnam	1518713	256	1423	271	1490	19.0	17.6	96.7
Total 23 cities		110603481	9925	87307	10414	55408	11.9	9.3	49.4
All India		1144734000	106591	484704	119860	523193	24.7	10.5	45.7

Source: Road Accidents in India, 2008, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways

* Accident Severity: Road Accident deaths/100 accidents

** Projected Population

7. Mass Communication and Entertainment

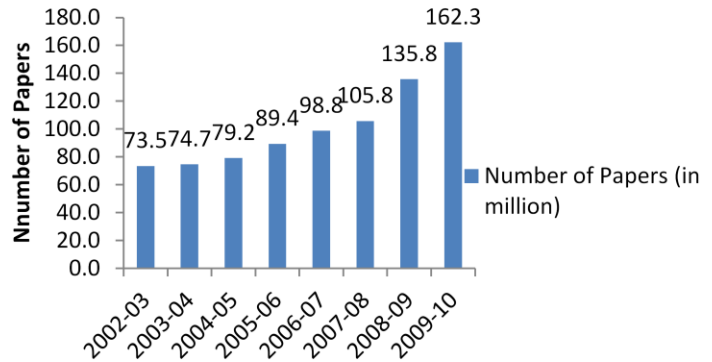


Mass Communication

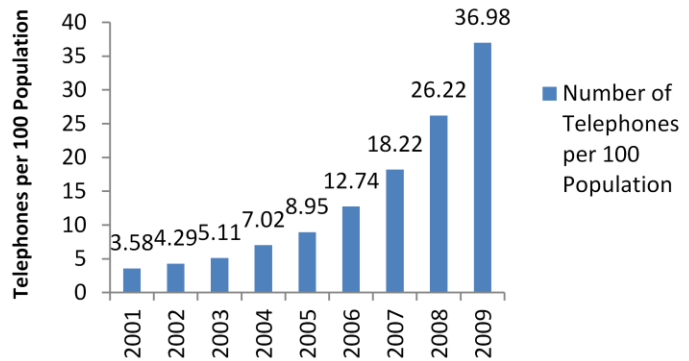
Rapid growth in circulation of Newspapers indicate progress in mass communication through print media. Circulation of daily newspapers in the country increased from 73.5 millions in 2002-03 to 162.3 millions in 2009-10.

Progress has been observed in the field of communication as well. The number of telephones per 100 population was 3.58 in 2001 which has gone up to 36.98 in 2009.

Circulation of Daily News Papers:2002-2010



Number of Telephones per 100 Population:2001-2009



Telephone Density has been changing since 1991. The prevalence of telephones per square km has tremendously gone up from 11.04 in 2001 to 130.71 in 2009.

Telephone Density:2001-2009

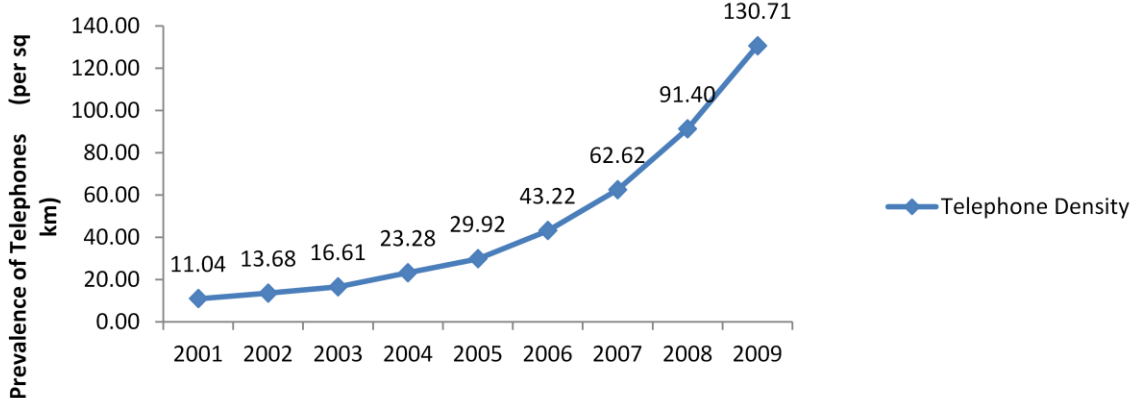


Table 7.1 : Circulation of Newspapers and Periodicals in India

Year	Non-daily Newspapers/ Periodicals	Estimated Circulation (thousand)	Circulation per thousand Population ^a	Daily Newspapers	Estimated Circulation (thousand)	Circulation per thousand Population ^a
	Number			Number		
2000	43781	20114	20.00	5364	59129	58.78
2001	45974	56894	55.71	5659	58359	57.15
2002-03	5225	68519	65.01	1931	73486	69.72
2003-04	3842	58374	54.52	1749	74714	69.78
2004-05	5351	77476	71.25	1874	79243	72.87
2005-06	6343	91309	82.71	2169	89429	81.01
2006-07	6338	92502	84.91	2337	98837	86.53
2007-08	NA	100661	93.07	2566	105791	88.56
2008-09	NA	121573	117.80	3386	135805	105.46
2009-10	NA	145868	138.90	3909	162312	124.8

Source :Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India

Note 1:'Daily' newspaper includes biweekly & tri-weekly

2. The figures upto 2001 are based on the registered number with RNI whereas the figures from 2002-2003 onwards are based on Annual Statements submitted by publishers.

a. The figures of population are taken from the 'Report of the Technical Group on Population

Projections' constituted by the Planning Commission, August, 1996; NA: Not available

Table 7.2 : Films and Cinema Halls in India

Year	Number of Indian Feature Film (Celluloid)	No. of Cinema Halls ¹		
		Permanent	Touring ²	Total
1991	910	8838	4343	13181
1992	836	8886	4116	13002
1993	812	8947	4038	12985
1994	754	8930	4013	12943
1995	795	8972	3970	12942
1996	683	8946	3956	12902
1997	697	9032	3737	12776
1998	693	9060	3636	12696
1999	764	9095	3453 ^a	12548
2000	855	NA	NA	11836
2001	1013	8943	2955	11898
2002	943	8922	2831	11753
2003	877	8739	2573	11312
2004	934	8112	2446	10558
2005	1041	8008	1993	10001
2006	1091	7241	2394	9635
2007	1146	6997	2312	9309
2008	1325	6737	2056	8793
2009	1288	6607	1914	8521
2010*	589	5517	1545	8521

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. Figures are as on 31st March

2. Includes military

NA : Not available

a: Includes 6 non-commercial films, *: As on June 30, 2010

Table 7.3 : Radio Station and Television Relay Centre and Coverage of Population in India

Year	No. of Radio Stations	No. of T.V. Relay Centre	Percentage of Population Covered by Television	Percentage of Population Covered by Radio
1991	125	531	79	95
1992	143	535	81	96
1993	154	546	83	96
1994	173	574	84	96
1995	176	699	86	97
1996	185	792	86	97
1997	187	921	87	97
1998	195	949	87	97
1999	196	1041	88	97
2000	199	1090	88	99
2001	208	1190	89	99
2002	208	1308	90	99
2003	213	1383	90	99
2004	214	1400	90	99
2005	215	1401	91	99
2006	222	1400	90	99
2007	231	1401	92	99
2009	233	1416	92	99

Source : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. The maintenance of the above statistics has been reckoned with as at the end of March every year in lieu of end of December of the previous year earlier.

2. The percentage of coverage in respect of both A.I.R and Doordarshan has been rounded off to the nearest full point.

Table 7.4 : Telephones and Post Offices in India

Years Ended 31st March	Wireline (Fixed DELs) (in million)			Wireless (GSM+WLL) (in millions)			Total Telephones (in millions) (Col.4+7)	Number of Telephones Per 100 Population	Telephones Per Sq KM	Availability of post offices per one lakh population
	PSUs	Pvt.	Total (Col.2+3)	PSUs	Pvt.	Total (Col.5+6)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1991	5.07	0	5.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.07	0.60	1.57	17.60
1992	5.81	0	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.81	0.67	1.77	17.80
1993	6.80	0	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.80	0.77	2.07	18.00
1994	8.03	0	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.03	0.89	2.44	17.20
1995	9.80	0	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.80	1.07	2.98	16.90
1996	11.98	0	11.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.98	1.28	3.64	16.60
1997	14.54	0	14.54	0.00	0.34	0.34	14.88	1.57	4.53	16.40
1998	17.80	0	17.80	0.00	0.88	0.88	18.68	1.93	5.68	18.20
1999	21.59	0.02	21.61	0.00	1.20	1.20	22.81	2.32	6.94	15.90
2000	26.51	0.14	26.65	0.00	1.88	1.88	28.53	2.86	8.68	15.90
2001	32.44	0.27	32.71	0.00	3.58	3.58	36.29	3.58	11.04	15.10
2002	37.70	0.59	38.29	0.46	6.21	6.67	44.96	4.29	13.68	14.82
2003	40.02	1.31	41.33	3.15	10.14	13.29	54.62	5.11	16.61	14.55
2004	39.77	1.15	40.92	6.72	28.90	35.62	76.54	7.02	23.28	14.29
2005	39.87	1.55	41.42	12.21	44.74	56.95	98.37	8.95	29.92	14.10
2006	39.24	0.98	40.22	21.84	80.03	101.87	142.09	12.74	43.22	NA
2007	37.46	3.31	40.77	33.93	131.16	165.09	205.86	18.22	62.62	NA
2008	35.23	4.19	39.42	44.32	216.76	261.08	300.50	26.22	91.40	NA
2009	32.92	5.04	37.96	56.63	335.13	391.76	429.72	36.98	130.71	NA

Source: Economic Research Unit, Ministry of Communication and IT

Notes:

DEL: Direct Exchange Line

GSM: Global System for Mobile

WLL: Wireless on Local Loop

PSU: Public Sector Units

Pvt: Private

NA: Not available

8. Housing



Housing

The total number of housing units in 1981 were 119 millions of which 90 million were in rural areas and 29 million in urban areas. In 2001, the total number of occupied housing units has increased to 192 million out of which 138 million were in rural areas and 54 million were in urban areas. In 2001, out of the total occupied housing units, 68% were either one or two room units and 32% had more than two rooms.

There were 194 million households in 2001, out of which 138 million were in rural areas and 56 million were in urban areas. Among the states, UP had the highest number of households (26 million) followed by Maharashtra (20 million), Andhra Pradesh (17 million) and West Bengal (16 million).

In 2007-08, according to NSSO, 1.2% population do not have any of the lighting facility. 0.2% of households in urban areas and 0.5% in rural areas had no lighting facility in 2005-06. Average size of household according to Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner survey was 5.6 in 1981 and 5.3 in 2001.

87.9% people in India in 2005-06 were using improved source of drinking water and 12% people of India spent more than 30 minutes for obtaining drinking water and 65.6% people were not treating water in any manner before drinking. 29.1% people use improved but not shared toilet facilities and 55.3% people have no toilet facility at all.

The number of homeless population has come down from 2.3 million in 1981 to 1.9 million in 2001. However, number of urban homeless persons has gone up from 0.62 million in 1981 to 0.78 million in 2001. As per the 2001 Census, out of 425 lakh slum population in India, Maharashtra (112 lakh), Andhra Pradesh (52 lakh) and Delhi (20 lakh) are the top three contributing states.

Table 8.1 : Households and Housing stock in India			
(in millions)			
Year	No of Households	No of Occupied Residential Houses	Deficit in Houses
Rural			
1951	53.6	54.1	-0.5
1961	68.9	65.1	3.8
1971	79.6	72.7	6.9
1981	90.9	86.1 ^a	4.8
1991 ^b	111.6	107.9	3.7
2001	137.7 ^c	135.1	2.6
Urban			
1951	12.3	10.3	2.0
1961	15.6	13.8	1.8
1971	20.9	18.0	2.8
1981	28.9	27.6 ^a	1.3
1991 ^b	40.4	39.1	1.3
2001	55.8 ^c	52.1	3.7
Total			
1951	65.9	64.4	1.5
1961	84.5	78.9	5.6
1971	100.4	90.8	9.7
1981	119.8	113.7 ^a	6.1
1991 ^b	152.0	147.0	5.0
2001	193.6 ^c	187.1	6.5
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.			
Note: Deficit has been worked out on the assumption that each household requires a house, the difference between the number of households and occupied residential houses indicate the apparent gap in housing.			
a. Excludes Assam			
b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.			
c. Exclude those of three sub-division viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three-sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.			

Table 8.2 : Number of Households -States/ Union Territories and India -2001

State/Union Territory	No. of households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51,866	26,376	78,242
Andhra Pradesh	1,26,07,167	43,97,138	1,70,04,305
Arunachal Pradesh	1,66,468	49,106	2,15,574
Assam	42,03,976	7,10,847	49,14,823
Bihar	1,24,07,132	13,36,998	1,37,44,130
Chandigarh	22,580	1,83,885	2,06,465
Chhattisgarh	32,73,647	8,17,904	40,91,551
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33,938	11,648	45,586
Daman & Diu	23,204	12,482	35,686
Delhi	1,79,804	25,53,579	27,33,383
Goa	1,45,229	1,49,583	2,94,812
Gujarat	59,41,858	37,49,504	96,91,362
Haryana	25,41,980	11,70,339	37,12,319
Himachal Pradesh	10,79,797	1,41,792	12,21,589
Jammu & Kashmir	11,67,108	4,01,411	15,68,519
Jharkhand	37,36,524	10,62,557	47,99,081
Karnataka	67,25,882	36,76,036	1,04,01,918
Kerala	50,10,259	17,16,097	67,26,356
Lakshadweep	5,664	4,329	9,993
Madhya Pradesh	79,96,300	29,15,725	1,09,12,025
Maharashtra	1,11,73,512	84,03,224	1,95,76,736
Manipur ¹	2,73,098	1,01,997	3,75,095
Meghalaya	3,33,119	85,731	4,18,850
Mizoram	86,951	89,183	1,76,134
Nagaland	2,63,129	64,928	3,28,057
Orissa	66,18,547	11,19,518	77,38,065
Puducherry	72,966	1,42,572	2,15,538
Punjab	27,96,284	15,52,296	43,48,580
Rajasthan	70,54,434	22,63,241	93,17,675
Sikkim	1,01,225	12,998	1,14,223
Tamil Nadu	82,84,383	63,81,600	1,46,65,983
Tripura	5,39,713	1,24,621	6,64,334
Uttar Pradesh	2,03,73,081	53,84,559	2,57,57,640
Uttarakhand	11,85,737	4,17,505	16,03,242
West Bengal	1,12,70,822	46,01,261	1,58,72,083
India ¹	13,77,47,384	5,58,32,570	19,35,79,954

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

1. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

Table 8.3: Rural-Urban Distribution of Drinking Water Facilities in India, 2005-06

Drinking Water Characteristics	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure Population
Source of drinking water				
	Percent Distribution			
Improved source	95	84.5	87.9	87.6
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	50.7	11.8	24.5	23.5
Public tap/standpipe	20.3	16.1	17.5	15.3
Tube well or borehole	21.3	53.2	42.8	45.8
Protected dug well	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.4
Protected spring	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Rainwater	0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Bottled water improved source for cooking, handwashing ¹	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3
Non-improved source	4.8	15.4	11.9	12.2
Unprotected dug well	2.9	12.4	9.3	9.6
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Surface water	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
Bottled water, non- improved source for cooking, handwashing ¹	0.1	0	0	0
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Time to obtain drinking water²				
Water on premises	70.5	42.1	51.3	52.9
Less than 30 minutes	22.4	43.3	36.5	34.7
Thirty minutes or longer	6.9	14.4	11.9	12.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Person who usually collects drinking water				
Adult female 15+	74.2	82.7	81	81.8
Adult male 15+	20.3	10.7	12.6	10.8
Female child under age 15	3.3	4.7	4.4	5.5
Male child under age 15	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
Other	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Missing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Water treatment prior to drinking³				
Boil	16.0	7.7	10.4	9.4
Use alum	2.1	0.9	2.3	1.3
Add bleach/chlorine	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
Strain through cloth	19.1	15.4	16.6	16.8
Use ceramic, sand or other water filter	13.4	3.3	6.6	6.0
Use electronic purifier	3.4	0.1	1.2	1.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
No treatment	51.0	72.7	65.6	66.8
Number	35,579	73,462	1,09,041	5,22,027
Source : National Family Health Survey III:2005-06				
Note: 1: Because the quality of bottled water is not known household using bottled water are classified according to the source of water used for cooking and handwashing				
2: Excludes those who have source of water on premises				
3: Total percentages may add to more than 100				

Table 8.4: Rural-Urban Distribution of Toilet Facilities in India, 2005-06				
Type of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure Population
Percent Distribution				
Improved, not shared	52.8	17.6	29.1	29.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	18.8	0.6	6.6	6.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	27.6	10.6	16.1	16.3
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.4
Ventilated improved pit(VIP)latrine/biogas latrine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.0
Twin pit, composting toilet	0	0	0	0
Not improved	46.7	82.2	70.6	70.3
Any facility shared with other households	24.2	5.3	11.5	10.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	4.4	0.2	1.6	1.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.8
Dry toilet	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
No facility/open space/field	16.8	74.0	55.3	56.2
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number	35,579	73,462	1,09,041	5,22,027
Source : National Family Health Survey III:2005-06				

Table 8.5 : Percentage of Population Living with Housing Amenities (Lighting)

Facility	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-02		2002		2003		2004		2005-06		2007-08	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
No Lighting	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.2
Kerosene	50.6	10.3	47.9	9.0	47.2	7.8	47.4	8.3	46.6	8.3	45.6	7.0	72.0	7.2	56.1	5.1
Other oil	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	NA	NA
Gas	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
Candle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	0.3	NA	NA
Electricity	48.4	89.1	50.9	90.6	51.9	91.4	52.0	91.3	51.6	90.8	53.5	92.2	56.3	92.0	56.1	93.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0.0	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	NA	NA
Not recorded	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999 - June 2000), 56th round (July 2000-June 2001), 57th round(July 2001-June2002), 58th round(July - Dec-2002), 59th round (Jan- Dec.-2003) and 60th round(Jan-June-2004),62nd round (2005-06) and 64th (2007-08) round.

R: Rural U:Urban NA: Not available

Table 8.6 : Average Size of Household and Average Number of Persons per Dwelling in India						
Year	Average size of household			Average number of persons per dwelling		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5
1971	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
1981 ^a	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8
1991 ^b	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7
2001 ^c	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.						
a. Excluding Assam.						
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.						
c. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.						
Table 8.7 : Number of Households, Population, Number of Living Quarters, with Rural-Urban Break-up in India						
Year	Total population	Number of households	Number of living quarters	Average size of household	Average number of households residing per living quarter	Average number of persons per living quarter
1981^a						
Rural	507607678	90866596	91884618	5.6	1.0	5.5
Urban	157680171	28905949	29897491	5.5	1.0	5.3
Total	665287849	119772545	121782109	5.6	1.0	5.5
1991^b						
Rural	622812376	111591326	115907349	5.6	1.0	5.4
Urban	215771612	40418141	43518317	5.3	1.1	5.0
Total	838583988	152009467	159425666	5.5	1.0	5.3
2001^c						
Rural	286119689	55832570	58514738	5.1	1.0	4.9
Urban	742490639	137747384	144458626	5.4	1.0	5.1
Total	1028610328	193579954	202973364*	5.3	1.0	5.1
Source: Office of Registrar General, India.						
Notes: a. Excluding Assam.						
b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.						
c. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.						
*. The occupied residential houses and vacant houses are based on Census 2001 Houselisting data.						

Table 8.8 : Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Structure

Characteristics	Percentage of Households														
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1991 ^a	1992 ^b	1993 ^c	1993-94	1994-95	2000-01 ^d	2001-02 ^e	2002 ^f	2003 ^g	2004 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2009 ^j
Rural															
I Type of Structure															
Pucca	17.2	19.5	27.1	26.5	26.7	32.3	29.2	29.6	38.4	40.5	45.7	43.9	48.2	50.0	55
Semi pucca	33.1	31.9	33.5	34.6	35.3	36.0	38.1	37.9	31.6	32.9	32.7	34.9	32.8	31.0	28
Kutcha	49.6	48.6	59.3	38.9	37.8	31.7	32.7	32.4	30.0	26.6	21.5	21.1	17.2	19.0	17
II Living in Rented Dwellings															
Dwellings	NA	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	NA	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	NA	2.8
Urban															
I Type of Structure															
Pucca	57.2	57.9	71.1	66.8	67.3	73.8	70.7	70.4	75.2	77.2	81.8	81.7	85.5	86.0	92
Semipucca	25.7	24.3	18.0	22.8	22.5	17.9	19.5	20.0	17.4	16.0	13.7	13.4	10.2	10.0	6.2
Kutcha	17.0	17.8	10.9	10.2	10.2	8.3	9.9	9.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	4.8	3.5	4.0	2.1
II Living in Rented Dwellings															
Dwellings	NA	36.1	37.0	36.6	35.1	NA	35.6	35.9	33.7	33.8	33.6	32.5	33.0	NA	30
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)															
Notes : The total may not tally due to rounding															
a. Relates to July-December, 1991					e. Relates to July 2001-June 2002					i. Figure Relates to July 2005-June 2006					
b. Relates to Jan-Dec., 1992					f. Relates to July 2002-Dec 2002					j: Relates to July 2008-09					
c. Relates to Jan-June, 1994					g. Relates to January -Dec 2003										
d. Relates to July 2000-June 2001					h. Relates to January -June 2004										
NA : Not available															

Table 8.9 : Number of Households, Population and Living Quarters with Details of Dwellings in India

Type of dwellings	Number of Households	Population			Number of Houses ^d
		Male	Female	Person	
1981^a					
Rural					
Housing units	-	-	-	-	9,18,84,618
Conventional dwelling	9,08,66,596	26,00,54,020	24,75,53,658	50,76,07,678	8,61,30,595
Occupied	9,08,66,596	26,00,54,020	24,75,53,658	50,76,07,678	-
Vacant	-	-	-	-	57,54,023
Institutions	-	11,59,578	2,53,563	14,13,141	-
Urban					
Housing units	2,89,05,949	8,38,76,403	7,38,03,768	15,76,80,171	2,98,97,491
Conventional dwelling	2,89,05,949	8,38,76,403	7,38,03,768	15,76,80,171	-
Occupied	2,89,05,949	8,38,76,403	7,38,03,768	15,76,80,171	2,76,04,947
Vacant	-	-	-	-	22,92,544
Institutions	-	19,56,711	4,20,848	23,77,559	-
Total					
Housing units	11,97,72,545	34,39,30,423	32,13,57,426	66,52,87,849	12,17,82,109
Conventional dwelling	11,97,72,545	34,39,30,423	32,13,57,426	66,52,87,849	-
Occupied	11,97,72,545	34,39,30,423	32,13,57,426	66,52,87,849	11,37,35,542
Vacant	-	-	-	-	80,46,567
Institutions	-	31,16,289	6,74,411	37,90,700	-
1991^b					
Rural					
Housing units	11,15,91,326	32,12,79,405	30,15,32,971	62,28,12,376	11,59,07,349
occupied	-	-	-	-	10,79,40,429
Vacant	-	-	-	-	79,66,920
Institutions	-	14,57,635	3,88,500	18,46,135	-
Urban					
Housing units	4,04,18,141	11,39,36,953	10,18,34,659	21,57,71,612	4,35,18,317
occupied	-	-	-	-	3,90,73,337
Vacant	-	-	-	-	44,44,980
Institutions	-	18,93,949	5,12,892	24,06,841	-
Total					
Housing units	15,20,09,467	43,52,16,358	40,33,67,630	83,85,83,988	15,94,25,666
occupied	-	-	-	-	14,70,13,766
Vacant	-	-	-	-	1,24,11,900
Institutions	-	33,51,584	9,01,392	42,52,976	-
2001^c					
Rural					
Housing units	13,77,47,384	38,16,02,674	36,08,87,965	74,24,90,639	14,44,58,626
occupied	13,77,47,384	38,16,02,674	36,08,87,965	74,24,90,639	13,50,99,454
Vacant	-	-	-	-	93,59,172
Institutions	2,52,247	27,43,018	13,01,134	40,44,152	-
Urban					
Housing units	5,58,32,570	15,05,54,098	13,55,65,591	28,61,19,689	5,85,14,738
occupied	5,58,32,570	15,05,54,098	13,55,65,591	28,61,19,689	5,20,62,718
Vacant	-	-	-	-	64,52,020
Institutions	2,08,470	27,17,220	10,41,494	37,58,714	-
Total					
Housing units	1,93,57,89,954	53,21,56,772	49,84,53,556	1,02,86,40,328	20,29,73,364
occupied	1,93,57,89,954	53,21,56,772	49,84,53,556	1,02,86,40,328	18,71,62,172
Vacant	-	-	-	-	1,58,11,192
Institutions	4,60,717	54,60,238	23,42,628	78,02,866	-

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

Note:

a. Excluding Assam

b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

c. India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub- divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions as per schedule.

d. No. of census houses (occupied residential + vacant)

Table 8.10 : Occupied Housing Units by Number of Rooms per Housing Units and Average Number of Persons per Room with Rural-Urban Break-up in India

Total occupied housing units	Occupied housing units by number of rooms ¹						
	One room units	Two room units	Three room units	Four room units	Five or more room units	Unknown	
1981^a							
Rural	90072926	39973558	26001783	1101198 3	5677740	522564 5	218221 7
Rate	100.0	44.4	28.9	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4
Urban	28541877	13072617	7947026	3484741	1804721	162697 9	605793
Rate	100.0	45.8	27.9	12.2	6.3	5.7	2.1
Total	118614803	53046175	33948809	1449672 4	7482461	685262 4	278801 0
Rate	100.0	44.7	28.6	12.2	6.3	5.8	2.4
1991^b							
Rural	111539448	45534665	34187149	15058274	7720272	7856347	1182741
Rate	100.0	40.8	30.7	13.5	6.9	7.0	1.1
Urban	39493450	15620078	11992915	5852191	3070829	2751947	205490
Rate	100.0	39.5	30.4	14.8	7.8	7.0	0.5
Total	151032898	61154743	46180064	20910465	10791101	10608294	1388231
Rate	100.0	40.5	30.6	13.8	7.2	7.0	0.9
2001							
Rural	138271559	55003323	41713866	18364968	9705107	8759827	4724468
Rate	100.0	39.8	30.2	13.3	7.0	6.3	3.4
Urban	53692376	18852794	15857448	9176931	4656850	3900405	1247948
Rate	100.0	35.1	29.5	17.1	8.7	7.3	2.3
Total	191963935	73856117	57571314	27541899	14361957	12660232	5972416
Rate	100.0	38.5	30.0	14.3	7.5	6.6	3.1

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Notes : Unknown also includes households with no exclusive rooms

a. Excluding Assam.

b. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

1. Excluding houseless and institutional households.

Table 8.11 : Number of Homeless Households and Population by Sex and Rural-Urban Break-up for India

Area	Number of Homeless Households	Homeless Population		
		Male	Female	Person
1981^a				
Rural	420409	970358	753753	1724111
Urban	209520	406154	212689	618843
Total	629929	1376512	966442	2342954
1991^b				
Rural	305528	709291	572606	1281897
Urban	216917	471077	254515	725592
Total	522445	1180368	827121	2007489
2001				
Rural	259775	634152	531015	1165167
Urban	187810	502344	276255	778599
Total	447585	1136496	807270	1943766

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

a. Excluding Assam.

b. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 8.12 : Total Urban Population of Cities/Towns Reporting Slum and Non-Slum Population in Slum Areas-States, Union Territories and India during 2001

State/Union Territory	Percentage of Slum Population to Total		Total Slum Population (in lakhs)
	Urban Population of States/UTs	Population of Cities/towns Reporting Slums	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.00	16.20	0.16
Andhra Pradesh	24.90	32.20	51.87
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Assam	2.40	6.00	0.82
Bihar	6.10	11.00	5.32
Chandigarh	13.20	13.20	1.07
Chhattisgarh	19.50	31.40	8.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	15.70	18.00	20.30
Goa	2.20	8.30	0.14
Gujarat	9.90	14.70	18.67
Haryana	23.20	33.10	14.20
Himachal Pradesh			NA
Jammu & Kashmir	10.70	18.60	2.68
Jharkhand	5.00	12.40	3.02
Karnataka	7.80	12.70	14.03
Kerala	0.80	2.00	0.65
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	15.1	25.2	24.17
Maharashtra	27.30	33.30	112.03
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	19.00	65.00	86.00
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	11.40	22.20	6.29
Puducherry	11.30	14.30	0.73
Punjab	14.00	20.50	11.60
Rajasthan	9.80	16.90	12.94
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	10.40	20.00	28.67
Tripura	5.50	15.80	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	12.70	20.70	43.95
Uttarakhand	9	19.3	1.95
West Bengal	18.40	27.10	41.15
Total	15.00	23.1.	425.78

Source : Slums Population 2001 Census of India
a. Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.
NA: Not available. States/UTs have not reported any slums in 2001.

Table 8.13 : Per capita Annual Consumption of Electricity and Petroleum Products

Year	Electricity (in KWh) (Domestic)	Petroleum products (in Kgs)			
		Motor spirit	High speed diesel oil	Kerosene	Others
1991-92	41.9	4.2	26.9	9.9	26.5
1992-93	45.6	4.2	28.7	10.0	26.3
1993-94	48.8	4.5	30.6	10.3	25.8
1994-95	53.0	4.9	33.4	10.6	26.5
1995-96	56.2	5.1	35.2	10.2	28.7
1996-97	58.6	5.2	36.0	9.6	29.5
1997-98	62.9	5.4	37.8	10.3	30.1
1998-99	66.7	5.7	38.0	10.9	37.8
1999-00	71.2	6.0	40.0	10.9	41.2
2000-01	75.2	6.4	36.9	10.4	43.8
2001-02	76.8	6.8	35.6	9.8	45.3
2002-03	79.0	7.4	35.7	10.1	48.2
2003-04	83.7	7.4	34.6	9.6	48.6
2004-05	87.8	7.5	36.5	8.6	49.6
2005-06	90.4	7.8	36.4	8.5	49.3
2006-07	98.8	9.2	42.8	9.5	51.4
2007-08	106.0	10.3	47.6	9.4	52.4
2008-09	112.7	11.2	51.7	9.3	52.5
2009-10	NA	9.5*	41.7*	7.0*	51.3*

Source: 1. Central Electricity Authority.

2. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Notes: (i) Total consumption excludes imports by private parties' upto 1997-98. Thereafter, it includes private imports also.

(ii) The population figures used for per capita consumption are taken from Registrar General of India Office (Mid financial year)

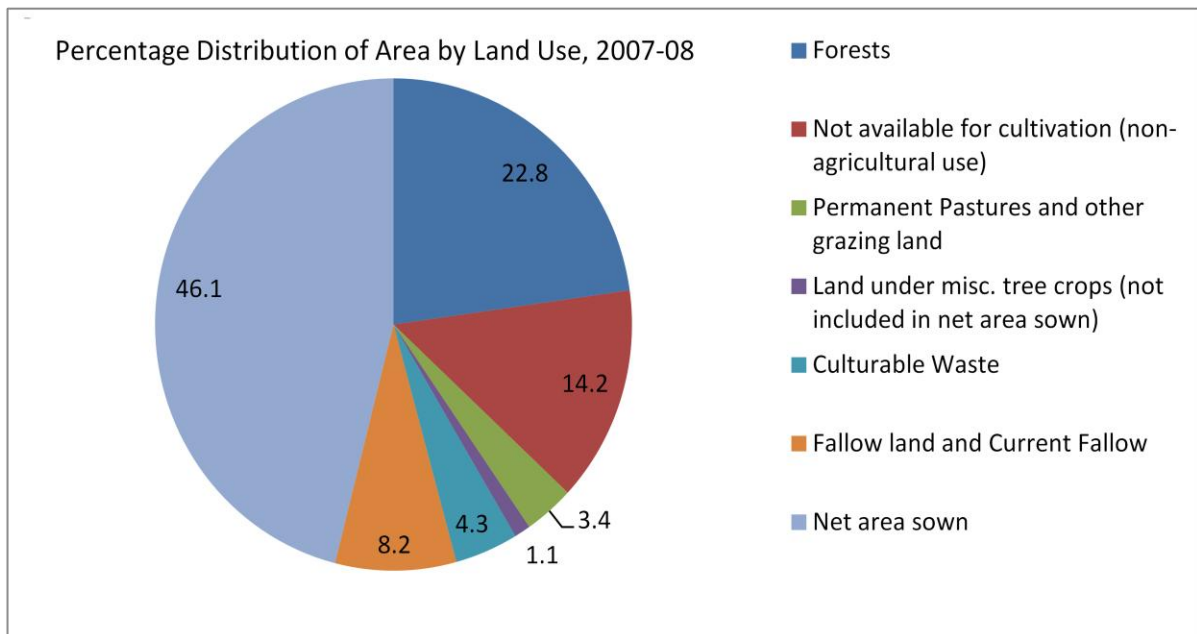
NA : Not available ; *: Based on Figures for April-Dec

9. Environment



Environment

22.8% of the geographical area was covered by forest in 2007-08 and 14.2% of the area was not available for cultivation. Net area sown constitutes 46.1% , area under permanent pastures & other grazing lands was 3.4% and and culturable waste land was 4.3% of the total geographical area of the country .



The per capita availability of forest and agricultural land has decreased over the years. The per capita availability of forest and agricultural land were 0.068 and 0.271 hectares respectively in 2000-2001 which decreased to 0.061 and 0.267 hectares during 2007-08.

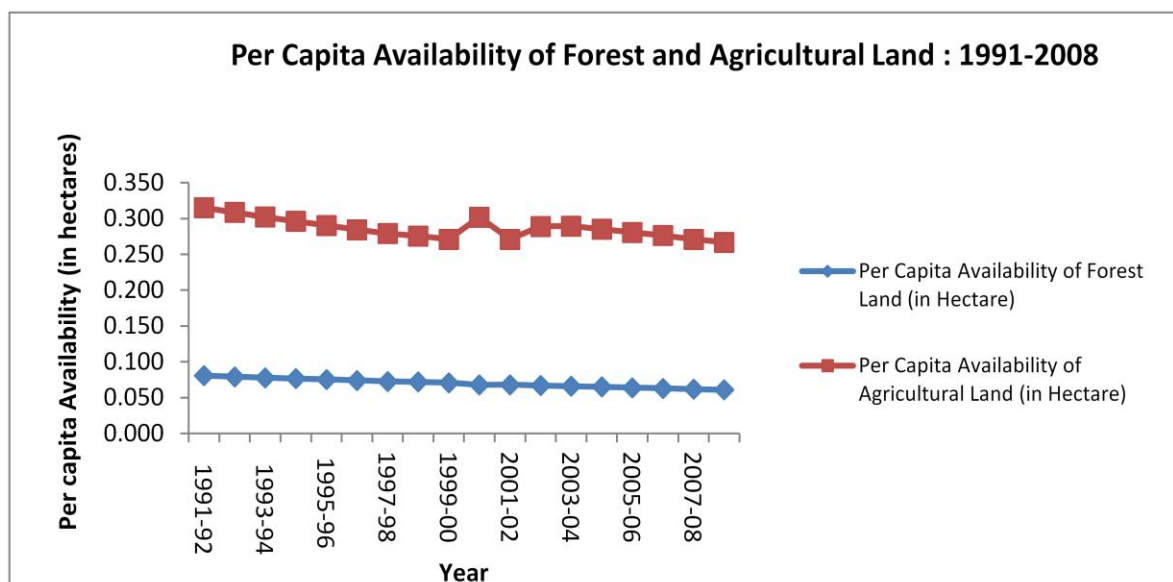


Table 9.1 : Distribution of Area by Land Use in India

Percentage of Total Area Under								
Year	Forests	Not available for cultivation (Non-Agricultural Use)	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops not included in net area sown	Cultivable waste	Fallow land & current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown
1991-92	22.3	13.4	3.7	1.2	4.9	8.1	46.5	28.7
1992-93	22.3	13.4	3.6	1.2	4.8	7.8	46.8	30.1
1993-94	22.4	13.4	3.6	1.2	4.7	7.9	46.7	31.1
1994-95	22.5	13.5	3.6	1.2	4.7	7.6	46.9	31.5
1995-96	22.6	13.6	3.6	1.1	4.6	7.8	46.6	31.8
1996-97	22.6	13.6	3.6	1.2	4.6	7.6	46.8	32.8
1997-98	22.6	13.8	3.6	1.2	4.5	7.9	46.5	34.3
1998-99	22.5	13.8	3.6	1.2	4.6	7.7	46.6	34.3
1999-00	22.7	13.2	3.5	1.2	4.5	8.3	46.3	33.5
2000-01	22.7	13.6	3.5	1.1	4.5	8.2	46.1	31.1
2001-02	22.8	13.7	3.5	1.1	4.4	8.2	46.4	34.1
2002-03	22.8	13.7	3.4	1.1	4.4	11.0	43.5	32.4
2003-04	22.8	13.9	3.4	1.1	4.3	8.4	46.2	34.9
2004-05	22.8	14.2	3.4	1.1	4.3	8.2	46.2	34.9
2005-06	22.8	14.2	3.4	1.1	4.3	7.9	46.5	35.9
2006-07	22.8	14.1	3.4	1.1	4.3	8.5	45.8	38.1
2007-08	22.8	14.2	3.4	1.1	4.3	8.2	46.1	41.2

Source :Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture

Notes: Estimates in this table have been worked out on the basis of area figures on land utilization published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mid- Year estimates of population based on the reports of Standing Committee on Population Projections and Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by Planning Commission.

Table 9.2 : Availability of Forest Land and Agricultural Land in India		
Year	Per capita Availability of Forest Land (in hectare)	Per capita Availability of Agricultural Land in Rural Areas (in hectare)
1991-92	0.079	0.309
1992-93	0.078	0.302
1993-94	0.077	0.296
1994-95	0.076	0.290
1995-96	0.074	0.284
1996-97	0.073	0.279
1997-98	0.072	0.276
1998-99	0.071	0.271
1999-00	0.068	0.302
2000-01	0.068	0.271
2001-02	0.067	0.289
2002-03	0.066	0.290
2003-04	0.065	0.285
2004-05	0.064	0.281
2005-06	0.063	0.277
2006-07	0.062	0.271
2007-08	0.061	0.267
Source :Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture		
Notes: Estimates in this table have been worked out on the basis of area figures on land utilization published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mid- Year estimates of population based on the reports of Standing Committee on Population Projections and Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by Planning Commission.		

10. Income, Consumption and Prices



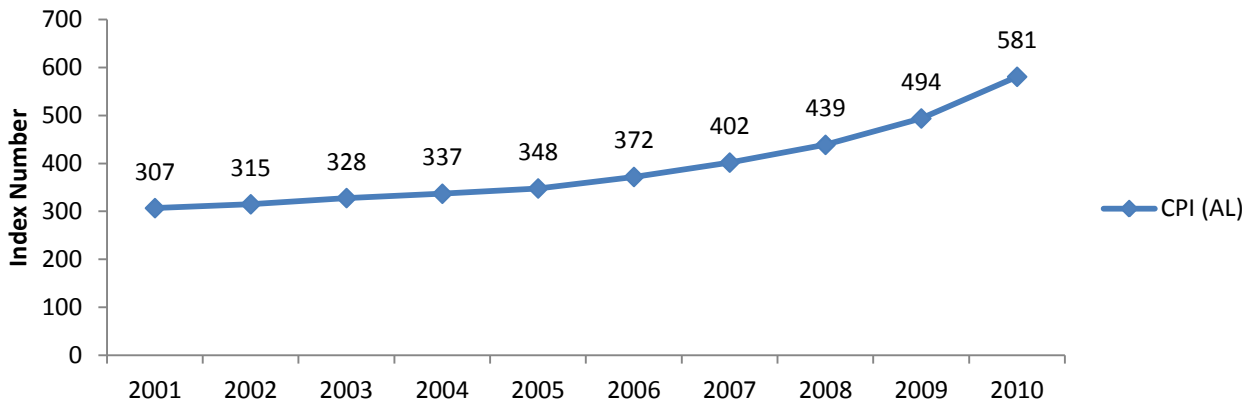
Income, Consumption and Prices

The consumption expenditure along with income generated is important to understand the economic prosperity of the people. The per capita household consumption expenditure was Rs.763 (out of which Rs. 395 was on food items) for rural areas and Rs. 1464 (out of which Rs. 575 was on food items) for urban areas during 2007-08. The percentage distribution of total consumption per person for a period of 30 days according to broad groups of items of consumption is maximum for Food. But the share of food items in total consumption has decreased over the years. During 1993-94 it was 63% for rural years and 55% for urban areas whereas during 2007-08 it was 52% for rural years and 40% for urban areas. The per capita Net National Product has shown a continuous rise since 1991-92. Per capita Net National Product (measured at current prices) was Rs6100/- in 1991-92 which has gone up to Rs 33283/- in 2007-08.

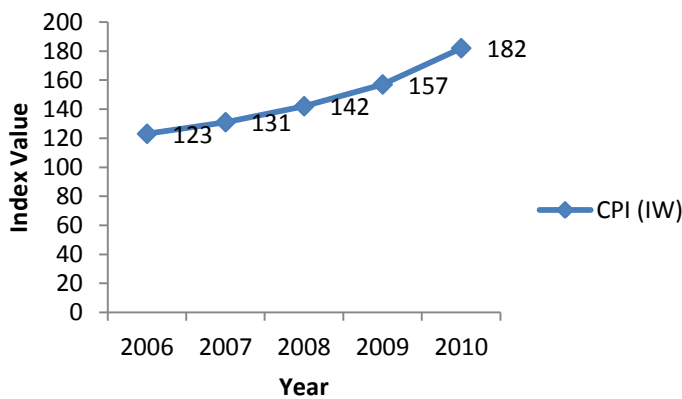
In rural areas, 2.9% of the Households and 3.4% of the population are found in lowest MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Expenditure) Class of Rs 0-235 during 2004-05. 12.5% of the Households and 9.2% of the population live in the highest MPCE Class of Rs 890 and more. Similarly, in urban areas, 3.3% of the Households and 4.4% of the population stay in the lowest MPCE Class of Rs 0-335 and 14.9% of the Households and 10.4% of the population belong to the highest MPCE Class of Rs 1880 and more.

28.3% of population in rural areas and about 25.7% of population in urban areas in 2004-05 were living below the poverty line. The highest share of percentage of population living below poverty line was in Punjab at 46.4% (URP-Uniform Recall Period) followed by Bihar at 41.4% (URP). The percentage of population living below poverty line was lowest in Jharkhand with 5.4% followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli at 7.10% (URP).

Consumer Price Index (Agricultural Labourers):2001-2010



Consumer Price Index (IW):2006-2010

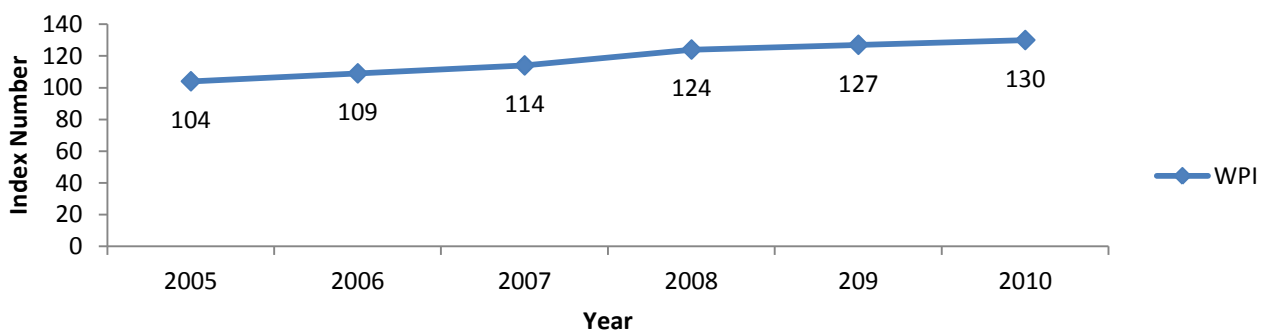


CPI (IW) is based upon base year 2001.

Prices

Price indices are a good indicator of market conditions and barometer of inflationary tendencies. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers CPI(IW) (with base year 2001) was 182 in 2010 compared to 123 in 2006. Similarly, the Consumer Price Index for Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is 103 in 2010 as compared to 104 in 2005. The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (AL) was 307 in 2001 which increased to 581 in 2010.

Wholesale Price Index:2005-2010



WPI is based upon the base year 2004-05.

Table 10.1 : Per capita Household Consumption Expenditure (in Rs.) in India				
Year	Rural		Urban	
	Food	Total	Food	Total
	Average Monthly Expenditure per Person (Rs.)			
July-Dec91	153.6	243.5	207.8	370.3
1992	160.6	247.2	223.6	399.0
Jan-June93	159.2	244.1	220.5	383.4
1993-94	177.8	281.4	250.3	458.0
1994-95	188.9	309.4	271.5	508.1
July 95 June 96 ^a	207.7	344.3	299.9	599.2
Jan- Dec 97 ^a	231.9	395.0	320.2	645.4
Jan- June 98 ^a	232.4	382.1	339.7	684.3
July 99 June 2000	288.8	486.1	443.2	971.6
July 2000-June 2001 ^a	278.6	494.9	400.6	914.6
July 2001-June 2002 ^a	276.4	498.3	402.3	932.8
July 2002-Dec 2002 ^a	292.3	531.5	429.8	1012.0
Jan 2003-Dec 2003 ^a	298.6	554.0	429.0	1022.0
Jan 2004-June 2004 ^a	304.6	564.7	441.5	1060.0
July 2004-June 2005	307.6	558.8	447.4	1052.3
July 2005-June 2006	335.2	624.5	467.8	1170.6
July 2006-June 2007	363.0	763.0	517.0	1312.0
July 2007-08	395.0	763.0	575.0	1464.0

Source : National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

Note: a. The results are based on thin samples

Table 10.2 : Average Daily Wage Rates (in Rs.) for Agricultural and Non- agricultural Occupations for July 2008 and January 2009

Sl.No.	Occupation	Sex	July 2008	January 2009
1	Ploughing	Male	96.82	101.63
		Female	50.83	55.14
2	Sowing	Male	84.15	89.23
		Female	58.82	65.94
3	Weeding	Male	77.09	69.44
		Female	64.12	50.27
4	Transplanting	Male	78.51	84.23
		Female	65.89	72.77
5	Harvesting	Male	81.49	85.49
		Female	68.07	70.67
6	Winnowing	Male	76.78	80.80
		Female	61.31	66.57
7	Threshing	Male	81.18	84.57
		Female	65.28	67.29
8	Picking	Female	62.22	64.45
9	Herdsman	Male	50.79	53.66
		Female	39.39	40.80
10	Well Digging	Male	110.96	115.23
		Female	60.43	63.27
11	Cane crushing	Male	87.93	85.04
		Female	62.13	55.18
12	Carpenter	Male	136.48	145.42
		Female	NA	NA
13	Blacksmith	Male	101.91	107.61
		Female	NA	NA
14	Cobbler	Male	74.36	80.06
		Female	NA	NA
15	Mason	Male	150.97	161.90
		Female	NA	NA
16	Tractor Driver	Male	106.72	113.77
		Female	NA	NA
17	Sweeper	Male	61.21	62.73
		Female	59.55	65.66
18	Unskilled Labour	Male	79.92	87.10
		Female	60.31	66.36

Source: Wage Rates in India (2008-09), Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

NA: Not Available

Table 10.3: Percent Distribution of Total Consumption per Person for a Period of 30 Days by Broad Group of Items of Consumption, India

Item	RURAL				URBAN			
	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2007-08	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2007-08
Food total	63.2	59.4	55.0	52.4	54.7	48.1	42.5	39.6
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3
Fuel and light	7.4	7.5	10.2	9.7	6.6	7.8	9.9	8.5
Clothing	5.4	6.9	4.5	7.3	4.7	6.1	4.0	6.4
Footwear	0.9	1.1	0.8		0.9	1.2	0.7	
Misc. goods & services ¹	17.3	19.6	23.4	24	27.5	31.3	37.2	33.1
Durable goods	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2
Non-food total	36.8	40.6	45.0	47.7	45.3	51.9	57.5	60.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Sample Survey Office

1. Includes education, medical care, rents and taxes, for 2008-09, clothing and footwear are presented together.

Table 10.4 : Per capita Expenditure on Education and Health as percentage of the Total per Capita Consumption Expenditure, India

Sector	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-2005
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Education	1.4	4.2	1.9	4.3	2.7
Health	5.3	4.6	6.1	5.1	6.1

Source : National Sample Survey Office

Table 10.5 : Gross National Product (GNP) and Net National Product

Year	Gross National Product (Rs. crores)		Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per capita Net National Product (Rs.)	
	Current Prices	1999-2000 Prices	Current Prices	1999-2000 Prices	Current Prices	1999-2000 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	584091	1082459	522120	976319	6100	11406
1992-93	669872	1141240	597744	1028643	6855	11796
1993-94	780070	1208545	699188	1088897	7838	12207
1994-95	912156	1286594	818334	1159227	8993	12739
1995-96	1069805	1380321	958679	1243724	10331	13402
1996-97	1247628	1492406	1119238	1346276	11831	14231
1997-98	1388729	156236	1244980	1404018	12915	14565
1998-99	1601114	1664570	1438913	1497195	14638	15231
1999-00	17711094	1771094	1589672	1589672	15881	15881
2000-01	1902284	1841873	1700466	1648018	16688	16173
2001-02	2077658	1952467	1849361	1743998	17782	16769
2002-03	2244725	2030419	1994217	1806734	18885	17109
2003-04	2517462	2203258	2237414	1961817	20871	18301
2004-05	2855326	2367683	2526285	2105184	23198	19331
2005-06	3256269	2595441	2875958	2308015	26003	20868
2006-07	3749607	2849856	3312569	2533450	29524	22580
2007-08 ^Q	4297047	3114864	3787596	2764795	33283	24295

Source : National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Office

Q: Quick Estimates

Table 10.6 :State-wise Population below poverty line (Percentage)

State/Union Territory	RURAL				URBAN				TOTAL			
	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05 (URP)*	2004-05 (MRP)**	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05 (URP)*	2004-05 (MRP)**	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05 (URP)*	2004-05 (MRP)**
Andhra Pradesh	15.92	11.05	11.2	7.50	38.33	26.63	28.00	20.7	22.19	15.77	15.8	11.1
Arunachal Pradesh	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	39.35	33.47	17.60	13.40
Assam	45.04	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	40.86	36.09	19.70	15.00
Bihar	58.21	44.30	42.10	32.90	34.50	32.91	34.60	28.90	54.96	42.60	41.40	32.50
Chhattisgarh	-	-	40.80	31.20	-	-	41.20	34.70	-	-	40.90	32.00
Goa	5.34	1.35	5.40	1.90	27.03	7.52	21.30	20.90	14.92	4.40	14.70	10.20
Gujarat	22.18	13.17	19.10	13.90	27.89	15.59	13.00	10.10	24.21	14.07	13.80	12.00
Haryana	28.02	8.27	13.60	9.20	16.38	9.99	15.10	11.30	25.05	8.74	16.80	12.50
Himachal Pradesh	30.34	7.94	10.70	7.20	9.18	4.63	3.40	2.60	28.44	7.63	14.00	9.90
Jammu & Kashmir	30.34	3.97	4.60	2.70	9.18	1.98	7.90	8.50	25.17	3.48	10.00	6.70
Jharkhand	-	-	46.30	40.20	-	-	20.20	16.30	-	-	5.40	4.20
Karnataka	29.88	17.38	20.80	12.00	40.14	25.25	32.60	27.20	33.16	20.04	40.30	34.80
Kerala	25.76	9.38	13.20	9.60	24.55	20.27	20.20	16.40	25.43	12.72	25.00	17.40
Madhya Pradesh	40.64	37.06	36.90	29.80	48.38	38.44	42.10	39.30	42.52	37.43	15.00	11.40
Maharashtra	37.93	23.72	29.60	22.20	35.15	26.81	32.20	29.00	36.86	25.02	38.30	32.40
Manipur	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	33.78	28.54	30.70	25.20
Meghalaya	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	37.92	33.87	17.30	13.20
Mizoram	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	25.66	19.47	18.50	14.10
Nagaland	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	37.92	32.67	12.60	9.50
Orissa	49.72	48.01	16.80	39.80	41.64	42.83	44.30	40.30	48.56	47.15	19.00	14.50
Punjab	11.95	6.35	9.10	5.90	11.35	5.75	7.10	3.80	11.77	6.16	46.40	39.90
Rajasthan	26.46	13.74	18.70	14.30	30.49	19.85	32.90	28.10	27.41	15.28	8.40	5.20
Sikkim	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	41.43	36.55	22.10	17.50
Tamil Nadu	32.48	20.55	22.80	16.90	39.77	22.11	22.20	18.80	35.03	21.22	20.10	15.20
Tripura	45.01	40.04	22.30	17.00	7.73	7.47	3.30	2.40	39.01	34.44	22.50	17.80
Uttar Pradesh	42.28	31.22	33.40	25.30	35.39	30.89	30.60	26.30	40.85	31.15	18.90	14.40
Uttarakhand	-	-	40.80	31.70	-	-	36.50	32.00	-	-	32.80	25.50
West Bengal	40.80	31.85	28.60	24.20	22.41	14.86	14.80	11.20	35.66	27.02	39.60	31.80
A & N Islands	32.48	20.55	22.90	16.90	39.77	22.11	22.20	18.80	34.47	20.99	24.70	20.60
Chandigarh	11.35	5.75	7.10	3.80	11.35	5.75	7.10	3.80	11.35	5.75	22.60	17.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.95	17.57	39.80	36.00	39.93	13.52	19.10	19.20	50.54	17.14	7.10	3.80
Daman & Diu	5.34	1.35	5.40	1.90	27.03	7.52	21.20	20.80	15.80	4.44	33.20	30.60
Delhi	1.90	0.40	6.90	0.10	16.03	9.42	15.20	10.80	14.69	8.23	10.50	8.00
Lakshadweep	25.76	9.38	13.30	9.60	24.55	20.27	20.20	16.40	25.04	15.60	16.00	12.30
Puducherry	32.48	20.55	22.90	16.90	39.77	22.11	22.20	18.80	37.40	21.67	22.40	18.20
India	37.27	27.09	28.30	21.80	32.36	23.62	25.70	21.70	35.97	26.10	27.50	21.80

Source : Planning Commission & NSSO, 61st Round * URP Uniform Recall Period ** MRP-Mixed Recall Period

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of J & K
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and A & N Islands
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh
6. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep
9. Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.

Table 10.7 : Price Indices in India

Year	CPI(IW)	CPI(UNME)	CPI (AL)	CPI (RL)	WPI
1995	306	254	1347	NA	292
1996	334	276	249	250	309
1997	358	297	262	263	326
1998	405	330	287	287	348
1999	424	348	304	304	360
2000	441	366	307	307	153
2001	458	386	307	309	161
2002	477	402	315	318	165
2003	496	416	328	331	173
2004	514	436	337	340	185
2005	536	456	348	351	104 ^{&}
2006	123 [*]	486	372	373	109 ^{&}
2007	131 [*]	515	402	403	114 ^{&}
2008	142 [*]	520 ^{**}	439	440	124 ^{&}
2009	157 [*]	NA	494	494	127 ^{&}
2010	182 [*]	NA	581 [#]	580 [#]	130 ^{&}

Sources:

CPI (IW)- Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers by Labour Bureau

CPI(UNME) - Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees by CSO

CPI (AL) Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers by Labour Bureau

CPI (RL) Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers by Labour Bureau

WPI- Wholesale Price Index

** : The average based on new base i.e. 1986-87=100. New series of CPI-AL/RL was introduced w.e.f. November, 1995 replacing the old series on base 1960-61=100. The linking factor between the two series of CPI-AL is 5.89

NA : Not available

& : Figure for WPI for the year 2004-05 onwards is based upon revised based 2004-05.

*:New Series on Base 2001=100 has been released w.e.f. January, 2006 index by replacing earlier series on base: 1982:100., #: Based on December, 2010

Table 10.8 : Per thousand Distribution of Households and Population by MPCE Class in India : 2004-05

Rural			Urban		
MPCE class(Rs)	Households	Population	MPCE class(Rs)	Households	Population
000-235	29	34	000-335	33	44
235-270	30	38	335-395	32	45
270-320	71	88	395-485	73	95
320-365	90	105	485-580	93	114
365-410	94	106	580-675	97	111
410-455	92	100	675-790	93	100
455-510	106	108	790-930	99	91
510-580	117	113	930-1100	97	97
580-690	127	116	1100-1380	113	97
690-890	119	101	1380-1880	121	56
890-115	65	52	1880-2540	75	56
>1155	60	40	>2540	74	49
All classes	1000	1000		1000	1000

Source : Employment and Unemployment in India, NSSO (2004-05)

MPCE : Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

11. International Comparison of Development Indicators

International Comparison of Development Indicators

The Human Development Report brought out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranks different countries of the world on the basis of various development indicators namely, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index. *As per the report of the year 2010*, India is ranked 119th among all the countries on the basis of HDI. The value of HDI for India was 0.519.

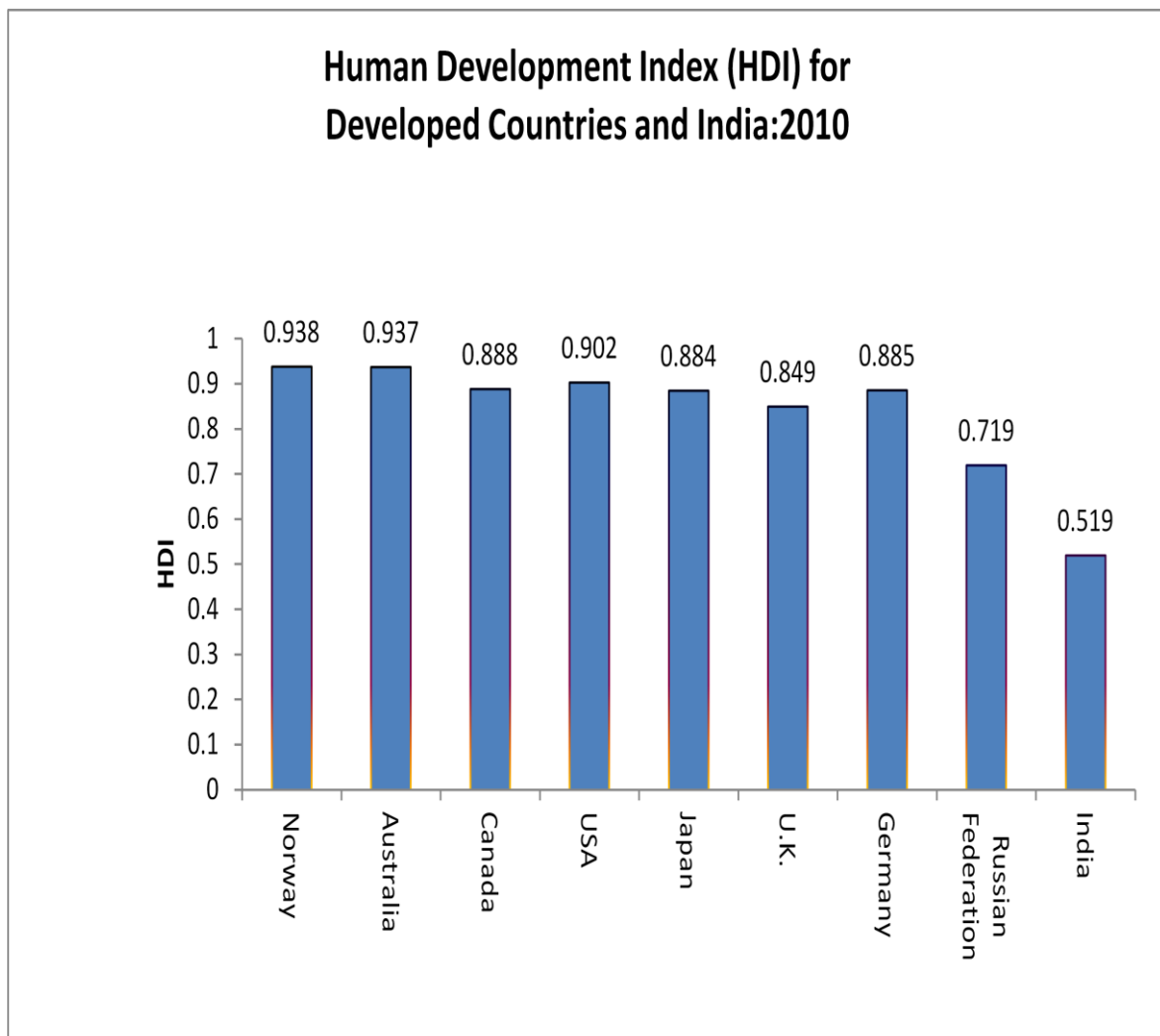


Table 11.1 Human Development Index and its components (2010)

HDI rank	Developed Countries	Human Development Index (HDI) ^a (Value)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling ^b (years)	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP US\$ 2008)	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Non-income HDI value
1	Norway	0.938	81.0	12.6	17.3	58,810	2	0.954
2	Australia	0.937	81.9	12.0	20.5	38,692	11	0.989
3	New Zealand	0.907	80.6	12.5	19.7	25,438	30	0.979
4	United States	0.902	79.6	12.4	15.7	47,094	5	0.917
8	Canada	0.888	81.0	11.5	16.0	38,668	6	0.913
9	Sweden	0.885	81.3	11.6	15.6	36,936	8	0.911
10	Germany	0.885	80.2	12.2	15.6	35,308	9	0.915
11	Japan	0.884	83.2	11.5	15.1	34,692	11	0.915
26	United Kingdom	0.849	79.8	9.5	15.9	35,087	-6	0.860
65	Russian Federation	0.719	67.2	8.8	14.1	15,258	-15	0.729
SAARC Countries								
91	Sri Lanka	0.658	74.4	8.2	12.0	4,886	10	0.738
92	Thailand	0.654	69.3	6.6	13.5 ^c	8,001	-11	0.683
107	Maldives	0.602	72.3	4.7	12.4	5,408	-11	0.636
119	India	0.519	64.4	4.4	10.3	3,337	-6	0.549
125	Pakistan	0.490	67.2	4.9	6.8	2,678	-4	0.523
129	Bangladesh	0.469	66.9	4.8	8.1	1,587	12	0.543
132	Myanmar	0.451	62.7	4.0	9.2	1,596	8	0.511
138	Nepal	0.428	67.5	3.2	8.8	1,201	12	0.506
	World	0.624	69.3	7.4	12.3	10,631	—	0.663

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes

a. Refer to Technical Note 1 for details on how the HDI is calculated.

b. Refers to an earlier year than that specified.

c. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2009).

-- NA

Sources

Column 1: Calculated based on data from UNDESA (2009d), Barro and Lee (2010), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010a), World Bank (2010g) and IMF(2010a).

Column 2: UNDESA (2009d).

Column 3: Barro and Lee(2010).

Column 4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010a).

Column 5: Expressed in 2008 prices, based on data on GNI per capita and GDP per capita in PPP US\$ (current and constant prices) from World Bank (2010g) and implied growth rates of GDP per capita from IMF (2010a).

Column 6: Calculated based on GNI per capita rank and HDI rank.

Column 7: Calculated based on data in columns 2-4.

Table 11.2 Human Development Index Trends, 1980–2010

HDI rank	Developed Countries	Human Development Index (HDI) (Value)							Average annual HDI growth rate (%)			HDI improvement rank
		1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	1980–2010	1990–2010	2000–2010	1980-2010 ^a
1	Norway	0.788	0.838	0.869	0.906	0.932	0.937	0.938	0.58	0.56	0.34	34
2	Australia	0.791	0.819	0.887	0.914	0.925	0.935	0.937	0.57	0.67	0.25	35
3	New Zealand	0.786	0.813	0.846	0.865	0.896	0.904	0.907	0.48	0.55	0.47	47
4	United States	0.810	0.857	0.873	0.893	0.895	0.899	0.902	0.36	0.25	0.10	65
8	Canada	0.789	0.845	0.857	0.867	0.880	0.886	0.888	0.39	0.25	0.24	64
9	Sweden	0.773	0.804	0.843	0.889	0.883	0.884	0.885	0.45	0.48	-0.04	61
10	Germany	..	0.782	0.820	..	0.878	0.883	0.885	..	0.62	..	..
11	Japan	0.768	0.814	0.837	0.855	0.873	0.881	0.884	0.47	0.41	0.33	56
26	United Kingdom	0.737	0.770	0.824	0.823	0.845	0.847	0.849	0.47	0.49	0.31	63
65	Russian Federation	..	0.692	0.644	0.662	0.693	0.714	0.719	..	0.19	0.82	..
SAARC Countries												
91	Sri Lanka	0.513	0.558	0.584	..	0.635	0.653	0.658	0.83	0.82	..	51
92	Thailand	0.483	0.546	0.581	0.600	0.631	0.648	0.654	1.01	0.90	0.86	29
107	Maldives	..	..	..	0.513	0.560	0.595	0.602	..	..	1.60	..
119	India	0.320	0.389	0.415	0.440	0.482	0.512	0.519	1.61	1.44	1.66	6
125	Pakistan	0.311	0.359	0.389	0.416	0.468	0.487	0.490	1.52	1.55	1.64	10
129	Bangladesh	0.259	0.313	0.350	0.390	0.432	0.463	0.469	1.99	2.03	1.86	3
132	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	0.406	0.444	0.451	..	..	..	..
138	Nepal	0.210	0.316	0.344	0.375	0.400	0.423	0.428	2.37	1.52	1.34	1

Notes: a: Measured using deviation from fit. Lower numbers indicate faster improvement.

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Columns 1–8: Calculated based on data from UNDESA (2009d), Barro and Lee (2010), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010a), World Bank (2010g) and IMF(2010a).

Columns 9–13: Calculated based on Human Development Index values in the relevant year.

.. NA

Table 11.3 Gender Inequality Index

		Gender Inequality Index ^a		Maternal mortality ratio ^b	Adolescent fertility rate ^c	Seats in parliament (%)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)		Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method	Antenatal coverage of at least one visit	Births attended by skilled health personnel
		Rank	Value			Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	(% of married women ages 15–49)	(%)	(%)
HDI rank	Very High Human Development	2008	2008	2003–2008 ^d	1990–2008 ^d	2008	2010	2010	2008	2008	1990–2008 ^d	1990–2008 ^d	2000–2008 ^d
1	Norway	5	0.234	7	8.6	36.1	99.3	99.1	77.3	82.6	88.4	..	..
2	Australia	18	0.296	4	14.9	29.7	95.1	97.2	69.9	83.0	70.8	..	99 ^e
3	New Zealand	25	0.320	9	22.6	33.6	71.6	73.5	72.1	84.5	..	..	94 ^e
4	United States	37	0.400	11	35.9	17.0 ^f	95.3	94.5	68.7	80.6	72.8	..	99
8	Canada	16	0.289	7	12.8	24.9	92.3	92.7	74.3	82.7	74.0	..	100
9	Sweden	3	0.212	3	7.7	47.0	87.9	87.1	77.1	81.8	..	..	..
10	Germany	7	0.240	4	7.7	31.1	91.3	92.8	70.8	82.3	..	..	100 ^g
11	Japan	12	0.273	6	4.7	12.3	80.0	82.3	62.1	85.2	54.3	..	100
26	United Kingdom	32	0.355	8	24.1	19.6	68.8	67.8	69.2	82.2	82.0	..	..
65	Russian Federation	41	0.442	28	25.1	11.5	90.6	71.3	68.7	76.3	..	..	100
Low Human Development													
91	Sri Lanka	72	0.599	58	29.8	5.8	56.0	57.6	38.5	80.3	68.0	99	99
92	Thailand	69	0.586	110	37.3	12.7	25.6	33.7	70.7	85.0	81.1	98	99
107	Maldives	59	0.533	120	13.4	12.0	31.3	37.3	58.3	76.5	39.0	81	84
119	India	122	0.748	450	68.1	9.2	26.6	50.4	35.7	84.5	56.3	74	47 ^j
125	Pakistan	112	0.721	320	45.7	21.2	23.5	46.8	21.8	86.7	29.6	61	39 ^j
129	Bangladesh	116	0.734	570	71.6	6.3	30.8	39.3	61.4	85.5	55.8	51	18 ^j
132	Myanmar	..	..	380	18.4	..	18.0	17.6	64.2	86.7	37.0	76	57
138	Nepal	110	0.716	830	101.4	33.2	17.9	39.9	65.9	81.9	48.0	44	19
	World	—	0.560	273	53.7	16.2	51.6	61.7	56.8	82.6	..	82	75

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes

- a. See Technical Note 3 for details on how the Gender Inequality Index is calculated.
 b. The maternal mortality ratio is defined as deaths per 100,000 live births.
 c. The adolescent fertility rate is defined as the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 - 19.
 d. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
 e. Institutional births.
 f. The denominator of the calculation refers to voting members of the House of Representatives only.
 g. World Health Organization estimate.
 h. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics estimate.
 i. No women were elected in the 2008 elections; however, two women were appointed to the cabinet sworn in June 2008, and cabinet ministers also sit in parliament.
 j. Includes deliveries by cadres of health workers other than doctors, nurses and midwives.

Sources

- Columns 1 and 2:** Calculated based on data from UNICEF (2010c), UNDESA (2009d), IPU (2010), Barro and Lee (2010) and ILO (2010d).
Columns 3 and 11: UNICEF (2010c).
Column 4: UNDESA (2009d).
Columns 5: IPU (2010).
Columns 6 and 7: Barro and Lee (2010).
Column 12: WHO (2010).

Table 11.4 Multidimensional Poverty Index for Selected Countries

		Population in multidimensional poverty			Population with at least one severe deprivation in			Population below income poverty line		
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^{a,b,c}	Headcount ^{b,c}	Intensity of deprivation ^{b,c}	Population at risk of multidimensional poverty ^{b,c,d}	Education ^e	Health ^e	Living standards ^e	PPP US\$1.25 a day ^b	National poverty line ^b
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
HDI rank		2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008	2000–2008
57	Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<2	..
65	Russian Federation	0.005	1.3	38.9	0.8	1.6	3.5	0.4	<2	19.6
119	India	0.296	55.4	53.5	16.1	37.5	56.5	58.5	41.6	28.6
125	Pakistan	0.275 ^g	51.0 ^g	54.0 ^g	11.8 ^g	51.2	29.2 ^g	42.9	22.6	..
129	Bangladesh	0.291	57.8	50.4	21.2	31.4	53.1	76.3	49.6	40.0
138	Nepal	0.350	64.7	54.1	15.6	38.0	58.3	77.2	55.1	30.9

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes

a. See Technical Note 4 for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

b. Not all indicators were available for all countries; caution should thus be used in cross-country comparisons. Where data are missing, indicator weights are adjusted to total 100 percent. For details on countries missing data, see Alkire and Santos (2010).

c. People at risk of suffering multiple deprivations—that is, those suffering from overlapping deprivations in 2 of 10 indicators.

d. Percentage of the population suffering a deprivation in at least 1.5 of the weighted indicators in health, education or living standards. For details see Alkire and Santos (2010).

e. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

f. Estimates are for parts of the country only.

g. Estimates should be interpreted as a lower bound because data on nutrition were not available from the dataset used.

.. NA

Sources

Columns 1, 2 and 4–7: Calculated based on data on household deprivation in education, health and living standards from various household surveys.

Column 3: Based on various household surveys (Measure DHS Demographic and Health Surveys, United Nations Children's Fund Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and World Health Organization World Health Surveys) conducted between 2000 and 2008.

Columns 8 and 9: World Bank (2010c).

Table 11.5 Empowerment

		Agency Satisfaction with freedom of choice (% satisfied)		Political freedom	Civil liberties			Accountability		
				Democracy	Human rights violations	Press freedom	Journalists imprisoned	Corruption victims	Democratic decentralization	Political engagement
		Total	Female	Score (0–2) ^a	Score (1–5) ^b	(index) ^c	(number) ^d	(% of people who faced a bribe situation in the last year)	Score (0–2) ^e	(% of people who voiced opinion to public officials)
HDI rank		2009	2009	2008	2008	2009	2009	2008	2008	
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
1	Norway	93	93	2	..	0.0	0	5	2	31
2	Australia	91	90	2	1	3.1	0	8	1	23
3	New Zealand	89	90	2	1	3.0	0	9	2	23
4	United States	83	85	2	3	4.0	0	9	2	32
8	Canada	91	92	2	2	3.7	0	8	2	20
9	Sweden	90	81	2	1	0.0	0	6	2	29
10	Germany	85	86	2	1	3.5	0	4	2	35
11	Japan	70	75	2	1	3.3	0	3	2	22
26	United Kingdom	81	82	2	2	4.0	0	4	2	24
65	Russian Federation	50	51	1	4	60.9	1	21	..	13
119	India	66	60	2	4	29.3	1	15	1	12
SAARC COUNTRIES										
129	Bangladesh	62	62	0	4	37.3	0	9	0	7
132	Myanmar	..	..	0	5	102.7	9	..	..	6
138	Nepal	58	57	2	4	35.6	0	8	2	11

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes

a. 0 is non-democratic, 1 is democratic with no alternation, 2 is democratic.

b. 1 is fewest human rights violations, 5 is most human rights violations.

c. A lower score indicates more freedom of the press.

d. Data refer to verified cases of journalists having been imprisoned as of December 1, 2009. Countries with a value of 0 did not have any verified cases as of that date.

e. 0 is no local elections, 1 is legislature elected but executive appointed, 2 is legislature and executive locally elected.

.. NA

Sources

Columns 1, 2, 7 and 9: Gallup World Poll database (2010).

Column 3: Cheibub, Gandhi, and Vreeland (2009).

Column 4: Gibney, Cornett, and Woods (2010).

Column 5: Reporters Without Borders (2009).

Column 6: Committee to Protect Journalists (2010).

Column 8: Beck et. al (2001).

Table 11.6 Demographic trends		POPULATION														
		Total (millions)			Average annual growth (%)		Urban (% of total) ^a		Median age (years)		Dependency ratio (per 100 people ages 15–64)		Total fertility rate (births per woman)		Sex ratio at birth (male births per 100 female births) ^b	
		(millions)			(%)		(% of total) ^a		(years)							
HDI rank	1990	2010	2030	1990– 1995	2010– 2015	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990– 1995	2010– 2015	1990	2010	
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES																
1	Norway	4.2	4.9	5.5	0.5	0.7	72.0	79.4	35.4	38.9	54.4	51.0	1.9	1.9	105.2	105.4
2	Australia	17.1	21.5	25.7	1.2	1.0	85.4	89.1	32.2	37.8	49.8	48.8	1.9	1.9	105.2	105.3
3	New Zealand	3.4	4.3	5.0	1.7	0.9	84.7	86.2	31.0	36.6	51.9	49.7	2.1	2.0	105.1	105.8
4	United States	254.9	317.6	370.0	1.2	0.9	75.3	82.3	32.8	36.6	51.7	49.6	2.0	2.0	104.9	105.1
7	Netherlands	15.0	16.7	17.5	0.7	0.3	68.7	82.9	34.5	40.8	45.1	49.2	1.6	1.8	104.7	105.2
8	Canada	27.7	33.9	40.1	1.1	0.9	76.6	80.6	32.9	39.9	47.0	43.8	1.7	1.6	104.9	105.1
9	Sweden	8.6	9.3	10.1	0.6	0.4	83.1	84.7	38.3	40.9	55.6	53.4	2.0	1.9	105.4	105.7
10	Germany	79.4	82.1	77.9	0.5	-0.2	73.1	73.9	37.7	44.3	45.0	51.1	1.3	1.3	105.5	105.4
11	Japan	123.2	127.0	117.4	0.4	-0.2	63.1	66.8	37.4	44.7	43.5	55.7	1.5	1.3	105.0	105.5
26	United Kingdom	57.2	61.9	68.0	0.3	0.5	78.1	79.6	35.8	39.9	53.2	51.4	1.8	1.9	104.6	105.0
65	Russian Federation	148.1	140.4	128.9	0.1	-0.3	73.4	73.2	33.3	38.1	49.4	38.7	1.6	1.5	104.4	105.5
SAARC COUNTRIES																
91	Sri Lanka	17.3	20.4	22.2	1.1	0.7	18.6	14.3	24.3	30.6	59.9	47.1	2.5	2.2	103.5	103.7
92	Thailand	56.7	68.1	73.5	1.2	0.5	29.4	34.0	24.6	33.2	53.0	41.2	2.1	1.9	104.5	104.6
107	Maldives	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.8	1.5	25.8	40.1	16.3	24.4	99.3	46.0	5.3	1.9	104.0	103.0
119	India	862.2	1,214.5	1,484.6	2.0	1.3	25.6	30.0	21.1	25.0	71.5	55.6	3.9	2.5	107.7	108.5
125	Pakistan	115.8	184.8	265.7	2.4	2.1	30.6	35.9	18.2	21.3	89.2	68.6	5.7	3.6	105.9	105.8
129	Bangladesh	115.6	164.4	203.2	2.0	1.3	19.8	28.1	18.1	24.5	85.4	53.4	4.0	2.2	103.2	103.6
132	Myanmar	40.8	50.5	59.4	1.4	1.0	24.7	33.7	21.3	27.9	71.0	47.2	3.1	2.2	101.1	101.2
138	Nepal	19.1	29.9	40.6	2.5	1.7	8.9	18.6	18.6	21.6	84.0	66.6	4.9	2.7	106.0	105.2
	World	5,290.4	6,908.7	8,308.9	1.6	1.1	42.6	50.5	24.4	29.1	65.4	54.0	3.1	2.3	106.0	108.4
Source: Human Development Report, 2010																
Notes																
a. Because data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross country comparison should be made with caution.																
b. The natural sex ratio at birth is commonly assumed and empirically confirmed to be 105 male births to 100 female births.																
c. Includes Taiwan Province of China.																
T. Data are aggregates provided by the original data source.																
Sources																
Columns 1–5 and 8–15: UNDESA (2009d). Columns 6 and 7: UNDESA (2010).																

Table 11.7 Education

		ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION		ACCESS TO EDUCATION				EFFICIENCY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION		QUALITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION		
		Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)	Primary enrolment ratio (% of primary school-age population)		Secondary enrolment ratio (% of secondary school-age population)		Tertiary enrolment ratio (% of tertiary school-age population)	Dropout rate, all grades (% of primary school cohort)	Repetition rate, all grades (% of total primary enrolment in previous year)	Pupil-teacher ratio (number of pupils per teacher)	Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)
				Gross	Net	Gross	Net						Gross
HDI rank	DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2005–2008 ^a	2010	2001–2009 ^a	2001–2009 ^a	2001–2009 ^a	2001–2009 ^a	2001–2009 ^a	2005–2008 ^a	2005–2008 ^a	2005–2008 ^a	2005–2008 ^a
1	Norway	..	87.3	98.4	98.4	112.5	96.6	75.9	0.2	..	..	..
2	Australia	..	73.4	104.9	97.0	147.9	87.5	75.0	..	..	15.8	..
3	New Zealand	..	67.9	101.2	99.2	120.4	90.8	79.1	..	..	17.1	..
4	United States	..	89.7	98.0	91.5	94.3	88.2	81.6	1.5	..	14.3	..
7	Netherlands	..	67.4	106.8	98.5	119.5	88.6	60.1	1.7 ^b	..	..	..
8	Canada	..	79.6	107.1	99.5	101.3	..	62.3 ^b	..	..	..	..
9	Sweden	..	80.3	94.2	93.8	103.1	99.1	74.5	0.1	..	10.7	..
10	Germany	..	97.2 ^{b,c}	105.7	98.2	100.6	..	..	4.4	1.3	18.0	..
11	Japan	..	71.9	102.2	100.0	100.7	98.0	57.9	..	..	18.8	..
26	United Kingdom	..	58.2	104.0	97.2	97.4	91.3	59.0	..	..	20.1	..
65	Russian Federation	99.5	..	96.8	..	84.0	..	75.0	4.8	0.4	..	..
SAARC COUNTRIES												
91	Sri Lanka	90.6	44.9	105.1	99.7	87.0	..	..	2.0	0.8	22.5 ^b	..
92	Thailand	93.5	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	21.2	..
107	Maldives	98.4	..	112.0	96.2	83.7	69.4	..	..	4.3	13.3	67.9
119	India	62.8	22.2	113.1	89.8	57.0	..	13.5	34.2	3.4	40.7 ^b	..
129	Bangladesh	55.0	16.7	93.8	88.0	44.1	41.5	7.0	45.2	13.2	43.7	54.4
132	Myanmar	91.9	16.6	115.0	..	49.3	46.4	10.7	26.1	0.4	28.8	99.0
138	Nepal	57.9	15.4	124.0	78.8	43.5	..	5.6 ^b	38.4	16.8	37.8	66.4
	World	..	..	106.9	86.1	66.4	60.2	25.7	18.0	5.1	..	..

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Refers to an earlier year than that specified.

c. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010b).

Sources

Columns 1 and 3–11: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010b). Column 2: Barro-and Lee (2010).

Table 11.8 Health

RESOURCES		RISK FACTORS								MORTALITY				
		Infants lacking immunization against				HIV prevalence								
		Expenditure on health	Physician	Hospital beds	DTP	Measles	Youth (% ages 15-24)	Adult (% ages 15-49)	Infant	Under-five	Adult (per 1,000 people)	Age-standardized death rates from non-communicable diseases		
		Per capita (PPP US\$)	(per 10,000 people)	(% of one-year-olds)			Female	Male	Total	(per 1,000 live births)		Female	Male	(per 100,000 people)
HDI rank	DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2007	2000-2009 ^a	2008			2007			2008	2008	2008	2008	2004
1	Norway	4,763	39	39	6	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	3	4	53	81	391
2	Australia	3,357	10	39	8	6	<0.1	0.2	0.2	5	6	46	81	355
3	New Zealand	2,497	21	62	11	14	..	0.1	0.1	5	6	57	88	398
4	United States	7,285	27	31	4	8	0.3	0.7	0.6	7	8	79	135	450
7	Netherlands	3,509	39	48	3	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	4	5	57	78	425
8	Canada	3,900	19	34	6	6	0.2	0.4	0.4	6	6	53	87	374
9	Sweden	3,323	36	..	2	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	3	48	76	372
10	Germany	3,588	35	83	10	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	4	4	54	101	429
11	Japan	2,696	21	139	2	3	..	..	..	3	4	43	87	284
26	United Kingdom	2,992	21	39	8	14	0.1	0.3	0.2	5	6	59	96	441
65	Russian Federation	797	43	97	2	1	0.6	1.3	1.1	12	13	147	396	904
SAARC COUNTRIES														
91	Sri Lanka	179	6	31	2	2	..	<0.1	..	13	15	93	315	681
92	Thailand	286	3	22	1	2	1.2	1.2	1.4	13	14	140	276	516
107	Maldives	514	9	26	2	3	..	..	..	24	28	72	100	953
119	India	109	6	9	34	30	0.3	0.3	0.3	52	69	173	250	713
125	Pakistan	64	8	6	27	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	72	89	190	216	717
129	Bangladesh	42	3	4	5	11	..	..	..	43	54	230	247	730
132	Myanmar	21	4	6	15	18	0.6	0.7	0.7	71	98	304	368	775
138	Nepal	53	2	50	18	21	0.3	0.5	0.5	41	51	273	281	769
	World	869	..	30	18	17	..	..	..	44	63	154	221	662

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Refers to an earlier year than that specified.

c. Public sector only.

.. NA

Sources

Columns 1-5, 11 and 12: WHO (2010).

Columns 6-8: UNICEF (2010c).

Columns 9 and 10: UNDESA (2009d).

Column 13: WHO (2008).

Table 11.9 Enabling Environment: Economy and Infrastructure

Table 11.9 Enabling Environment: Economy and Infrastructure													
		ECONOMY					PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE				MEDIA INFRASTRUCTURE		
HDI rank	DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	GDP		GDP per capita (US\$)	Consumer price index	Average annual growth rate (%)	Road density (km of road per sq. km of land area)	Rail lines (km)	Air transport (freight)	Population without electricity	Daily newspapers	Radio coverage	Television coverage
		(US\$ billions)	(PPP US\$ billions)						(million tonnes per km)	(% of population)	(per thousand people)	(% of population)	(% of population)
		2008	2008	2008	1970–2008	2000–2008	2004–2007 ^a	2004–2008 ^a	2005–2008 ^a	2008	2004	2005	2005
1	Norway	451.8	280.0	94,759	2.6	1.7	29	4,114	..	..	516	100	98
2	Australia	1,015.2	831.2	47,370	1.9	3.0	..	9,661	2,212	..	155	100	100
3	New Zealand	129.9	116.4	30,439	1.2	2.7	35	..	921	..	182	100	100
4	United States	14,591.4	14,591.4	46,350	1.9	2.8	68	227,058	39,314	..	193	..	..
7	Netherlands	871.0	673.6	52,963	1.9	2.0	372	2,896	4,903	..	307	100	100
8	Canada	1,501.3	1,301.7	45,070	1.9	2.2	14	57,216	1,389	..	175	92	95
9	Sweden	479.0	340.8	51,950	1.6	1.5	95	9,830	..	..	481	100	100
10	Germany	3,649.5	2,904.6	44,446	1.9	1.7	181	33,862	8,353	..	267	..	..
11	Japan	4,910.8	4,358.5	38,455	2.1	-0.1	316	20,048	8,173	..	551	..	..
26	United Kingdom	2,674.1	2,178.2	43,541	1.9	3.0	172	16,321	6,284	..	290	..	..
65	Russian Federation	1,679.5	2,258.5	11,832	-0.8	12.6	5	84,158	2,400	..	92	..	..
SAARC COUNTRIES													
91	Sri Lanka	40.6	91.9	2,013	3.4	11.0	..	1,463	..	23.4	..	..	..
92	Thailand	272.4	544.5	4,043	4.4	3.0	35	4,429	2,289	0.6	..	..	..
107	Maldives	1.3	1.7	4,135	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	India	1,159.2	3,356.3	1,017	3.6	4.8	1,001	63,327	1,234	34.2	71	99	..
125	Pakistan	164.5	421.3	991	2.4	7.1	34	7,791	320	39.8	50	99	..
129	Bangladesh	79.6	213.5	497	1.8	6.7	..	2,835	84	59.3	..	..	..
132	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	23.7	4	..	3	86.4	..	90	..
138	Nepal	12.6	31.8	438	1.7	5.5	12	..	7	55.9	..	70	..
	World	60,042.1	68,323.9	9,120	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes
a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

.. NA

Sources
Columns 1–3 and 6–8: World Bank (2010g).
Column 4: Calculated based on World Bank (2010g), IMF (2010a).
Column 5: Calculated based on data on the consumer price index from World Bank (2010g).
Column 9: Calculated based on data on population without electricity from IEA (2009) and data on population from UNDESA (2009d).
Columns 10–12: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2010b).

Table 11.10 Access to Information and Communication Technology

		TELEPHONES			INTERNET			ACCESSIBILITY AND COST			
HDI rank	Developed Countries	Mobile and fixed-line phone subscriptions		Population covered by mobile phone network	Users		Broadband subscriptions ^a	Personal computers	Mobile phone connection charge	Fixed-line phone connection charge	Price of a 3-minute local fixed-line phone call
		(per 100 people)	(% growth, population-based)	(%)	(per 100 people)	(% growth, population-based)	(per 100 people)	(per 100 people)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US cents)
		2008	2000–2008	2008	2008	2000–2008	2008	2006–2008 ^b	2006–2008 ^b	2006–2008 ^b	2006–2008 ^b
1	Norway	150	27	..	82.5	228	33.3	62.7	17.6	175.5	22
2	Australia	147	66	99	70.8	66	24.4	..	24.3	49.5	25
3	New Zealand	149	87	97	71.4	64	21.6	53.0	24.6	36.6	0
4	United States	140	41	100	75.9	87	23.5	78.7	0.0	39.0	24
8	Canada	121	37	98	75.3	94	29.6	94.4	0.0	92.8	0
9	Sweden	176	34	98	87.7	100	41.2	87.8	15.2	102.4	8
10	Germany	191	60	99	75.5	151	27.5	65.5	14.6	87.8	12
11	Japan	124	23	100	75.2	152	23.7	..	0.0	373.8	..
26	United Kingdom	180	40	100	76.0	195	28.2	80.2	0.0	229.8	13
65	Russian Federation	172	587	95	31.9	1,450	6.6	13.3	9.6	281.7	3
SAARC Countries											
91	Sri Lanka	72	1,104	95	5.8	850	0.5	..	5.5	129.2	5
92	Thailand	102	698	38	23.9	600	1.4	..	1.5	119.6	9
107	Maldives	158	1,405	100	23.5	1,096	5.2	20.2	7.7	134.4	6
119	India	34	979	61	4.5	850	0.5	3.2	2.3	6.9	2
125	Pakistan	56	2,632	90	11.1	..	0.1	..	7.1	10.7	3
129	Bangladesh	29	5,870	90	0.3	456	0.0	2.3	2.2	29.2	1
132	Myanmar	2	314	10	0.2	..	0.0	0.9	..	..	..
138	Nepal	17	1,706	10	1.7	898	0.0	..	7.2	25.8	1

Source: Human Development Report, 2010

Notes
Source: Human Development Report, 2010

a. Number of subscriptions to digital subscriber lines, cable modems or other fixed broadband expressed per 100 people. Includes digital subscriber line/analog subscriber line connections with speeds of 56 kilobits per second and higher.
b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
c. Locals calls are free.

.. NA

Sources
Column 1: Calculated based on data on cellular subscribers and telephone lines from World Bank (2010c).
Columns 2 and 5: Calculated based on data on cellular subscribers and telephone lines from World Bank (2010c) and data on population from UNDESA (2009d).
Columns 3 and 6–10: ITU (2009).
Column 4: World Bank (2010c).

DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAE

DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAE

Growth Rates: Growth Rates have been calculated as follows:-

Annual arithmetic growth rate

$$(r_a) = \frac{P_{t+10} - P_t}{P_t} \times \frac{1}{10}$$

Annual geometric growth rate

$$(r_g) = \text{antilog} \left[\frac{1}{10} (\log P_{t+10} - \log P_t) \right] - 1$$

Annual exponential growth rate

$$(r_e) = \frac{[\log P_{t+10} - \log P_t]}{10}$$

where P_t = Initial population

P_{t+10} = Population after 10 years

The average annual percentage growth rate is calculated using the following formula ;

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{(P_{t+10} - P_t)}{P_t} \times 100 \right]$$

Urban Area: An urban area is defined as follows:

- (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within a municipality, corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
 - (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer (1000 per sq. mile)

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses, in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

The statutory lists of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). These are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. These lists have been modified, amended or supplemented from time to time. From the 1951 census onwards the census questionnaire contains items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to SC or ST and if yes, the name of the caste/tribe to which he/she belongs.

Density of Population: It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer.

Sex Ratio: It is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population.

Migration: A person is considered to be a migrant if his/her place of enumeration (village/town) is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of census is taken to be the person staying continuously for a period of six months or more. However, the visit of married women (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parents house for child birth or for any other reason are not considered as migratory movement. Again, movement from one locality to another within the same town or village is not considered as migration.

Sample Registration System - The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General is a dual record system with the primary objective of providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates for rural and urban areas. The field operations consist of continuous enumeration by local part-time enumerators. Once in six months the supervisory staff, who are full timers, conduct a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events which are then matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand populations in a given year.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths per thousand populations in any given year.

Natural Growth Rate = Crude Birth Rate- Crude Death Rate

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

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

Infant mortality rate: It 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 to 1000 live births.

Primary Health Centre (PHC): The data given in this table are based on the survey conducted by the Office of the Registrar General continuously in selected sample villages having Primary Health Centre (PHC). It adopts the technique of lay diagnosis reporting employing paramedical personnel of the selected PHCs for the field work.

Life Time Risk : The life time risk is defined as the probability that at least one women of reproductive age (15-49) will die due to child birth or puerperium assuming that chance of death is uniformly distributed across the entire reproductive span and has been worked out using the following formula:

Life Time Risk= $1-(1- \text{Maternal Mortality Rate}/100000)^{35}$

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

NSSO surveys have adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment. According to usual status approach, a person is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period. According to current weekly status, a person is considered to be employed if he/she pursues any one or more of the gainful activity for at least one hour on any day of the previous week. On the other hand, if a person does not pursue any gainful activity but has been seeking or available for work, the person is considered as unemployed. According to current daily status, a person is considered as employed for the entire day of the reference period of one week if he/she had worked four hours or more during the day. If he had worked for one hour but less than four hours, he is considered for working as half day and seeking/available for work for other half of the day. If a person is not engaged in any work, even for one hour on the day, but was seeking/ available for work for four hours or more, he is considered as unemployed for the entire day. The aggregate of day units, either half or full under different activity categories during the reference week divided by seven provides the estimates of average number of persons days by activity category during an average week over the survey period of one year.

The data used in these tables are based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The EMI covers on a statutory basis, all establishments in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or more in the private sector. From March 1966, the coverage was increased and establishments employing 10 persons or more in the private sector were added, though on a voluntary basis. The EMI programme does not cover employment in the unorganised sectors like agriculture, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.

Data given in this table is based on the census of government employees which is conducted every year by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET). The census cover all persons actually holding on the date of census, civilian post in and under the Central Government, whose pay and allowances, honorarium, or any other remuneration etc are paid out of the consolidated fund of India.

1. **Regular staff:**

- (i) **Permanent employees:** One who holds a Central or State Governments post substantively on the date of the census.
- (ii) **Temporary employees:** The employees who have not been declared permanent in the post he is holding or in any other substantial post.

2. **Non-Regular staff:**

This category of employees includes state government employees on deputation to Central Govt., Honorary employees, besides regular work - charged employees, part time employees of the Central Govt. employees paid out of contingencies and whole time or part time employees in Indian embassies and missions abroad including locally recruited staff subject to discharge on not less than one month's notice and employees of ad hoc committees set up by the Central Government.

The day to day registration at employment exchanges and notification of vacancies by the employers generate comprehensive information which facilitates the appraisal of the organised labour market. The statistical returns from employment exchanges relating to various characteristics of job seekers fresh or otherwise, and the demand pattern of employment in industry and service sector provide only a broad indication of the unemployment situation in the organised labour market. However, as registration is voluntary and they are located in urban areas, they cannot be deemed to cover all job seekers. Further, there are known deficiencies arising from the fact that not all the registrants would be really without a job. Moreover, the number of job seekers is not necessarily the unemployed persons.

Under the Factories Act, information on injuries resulting from industrial accidents by reason of which persons affected are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injury are required to be reported to the factory inspectors. For statistical purposes the number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of accidents and this number can be more than the actual number of accidents because one accident may result in injuries to more than one person. The data on injuries relate only to the factories submitting returns, as no estimates of injuries can be made for the defaulting factories.

The frequency rate of injuries is calculated by dividing the total number of injuries by the corresponding man-days worked. Incidence rate gives the injuries per thousand persons employed.

An industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by all employees or a group of employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to press a demand or temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer or a group of employers in a unit in connection with matters relating to employment or unemployment or terms and conditions of employment is also taken as an industrial dispute. Only those work stoppages which involve 10 or more workers whether directly and /or indirectly are included in these statistics. The figures of man-days lost are obtained by adding up the actual resultant vacancies caused directly and/or indirectly, during work stoppage in each shift of each potential working day (excluding weekly off and other scheduled holidays when the establishment would have remained closed even if no work stoppage had taken place).

EDUCATION

Literate: A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed minimum educational standard. For calculating the literacy rate (literate per 1000 population) the denominator is the corresponding section of the total population. For all ages(both sexes) it is the total population.

Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the various educational programmes being run in the country, i.e.,

$$\text{Gross enrolment ratio at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} \times 100$$

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

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-11 years and 11-14 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

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

While interpreting these figures it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-11 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

The pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the average number of students per teacher for a particular type of school, e.g.

$$\text{Pupil-teacher ratio for secondary school} = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in secondary school}}{\text{Total number of teachers in secondary school}}$$

Dropout rate in different stages of school education

Dropout rate:

Dropout rate at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (I-VIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are defined as:

$$\text{Drop out rates at primary stage (I- V) during year = t} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.year = t-4) minus Enrolment in class V during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.year = t-4)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Drop out Rates at middle stage(classes I-VIII)= during year = t} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.year = t-7) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.year = t-7)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Enrolment in class I preceding}$$

$$\text{Drop out rates at secondary stage(classes I-X) during year = t} = \frac{\text{9 Year (i.e. year = t-9) minus Enrolment in class X during the year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.year = t-9)}} \times 100$$

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND NUTRITION

Percentage of couples currently protected:

Taking into account the attrition due to aging (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services: The figures used in this table are from National Accounts Statistics. Total expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare services includes both current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure includes consumption expenditure subsidies, current transfer to local authorities and other current transfer payments. Capital expenditure includes gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks net investment in shares, capital transfer to local authorities, other capital transfer payments loans and advances to local authorities and domestic sector. The total expenditure excludes local authorities and consumption on fixed capital. The expenditure under education, health etc. include expenditure on administration, regulation and research also. Per capita expenditure has been worked out by dividing the total expenditure by mid year (as on 1st Oct.) population.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Percentage of cases pending investigation means cases pending investigation at the end of the year to total cases for investigation. Percentage of cases pending trial relates to cases pending trial at the end of the year to total cases for trial. Conviction percentage refers to cases resulting in conviction to total cases for which trials were completed.

Juvenile boys and girls: Earlier Juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e. boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years)

Incidence of suicides per lakh of population has been worked out on the basis of sex-wise estimated annual population supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mixture of

both. Sample of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, asylums etc.. These are called institutional households.

(1) Average size of households = Total population / No. of households

(2) Average No. of household residing per living quarter = No. of living quarters / No. of households

(3) Average No. of persons per living quarters = Total population / Number of living quarters

Houseless persons are those who were found to live on the roadside pavements, in human made cemented pipes, under the staircases, in the open temples, mandamus, platforms etc. These persons are generally counted on the last day of reference period of the census.

Slum population: Figures in this table are based on the report of the Task Force on Slums constituted by the Town & Country Planning Organization (TCPO). Briefly, following methodology has been followed for working out the slum population:-

In order to achieve a fairly good degree of accuracy the entire urban population in a State was distributed into different size classes of cities/towns on the basis of 1991 census population.

Road length per thousand persons has been worked out by dividing the road length figures published by the Ministry of Surface Transport with the annual estimates of population worked out for various years by the office of the Registrar General of India. Similarly the number of registered motor vehicles per thousand has also been worked out in the same manner.

ENVIRONMENT

Forest land available per person has been worked out by dividing the area under forest, as given by the Ministry of Agriculture by the population figures for the corresponding year. The figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture under permanent pasture and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area, cultivable waste land, fallow land and net area sown have been added to obtain the total agricultural land. This is divided by the rural population figure for average availability of agricultural land for each person in rural areas.

The different categories of land utilization are as under:-

Forest: includes area actually under forest or land classified or administered as forests under any legal enactment.

Not available for cultivation:- is land which is absolutely barren for cultivation or uncultivable or covered by buildings, walls, roads, railways, mountains, deserts etc.

Permanent pasture and other grazing land:- cover all grazing land whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not any village common grazing land.

Land under tree crops and groves not included in net area sown includes all cultivable land not included under area sown but put to some agricultural use.

Cultivable waste land :- includes all land available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not during the last five or more years.

Fallow land: all land which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period not less than one year and not more than five years.

Net area sown: for computing the net area sown area sown more than once has been counted only once.

INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND PRICES

Household consumption expenditure comprises of all expenditure incurred by the household, exclusively on domestic account, including consumption out of home-grown produce or transfer receipt like gifts, loan etc. The expenditure on household enterprises is excluded from consumer expenditure. While consumption out of transfer receipts is included, transfer payments of all kinds such as loans, gifts, charities in money or in kind like grain loan etc. are excluded. Expenditure on purchase and construction of residential houses are considered to be expenses on capital account and hence are excluded from the consumer expenditure; but the expenditure towards maintenance of residential building is included in the consumer expenditure of the household.

Per capita income for a particular year is obtained by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the estimated mid-year population in that year. Since the national income is calculated for the financial year, the estimated population corresponds to mid-financial year i.e. 1st October. The estimates of per capita income corresponding to the new series had been calculated after comprehensive review of both the data base and the methodology employed in the erstwhile old series. Efforts have been made to make use of as much as possible of the current data available through various all-India surveys. Revised procedures and methodological improvements had been adopted to derive the intermediate items. The coverage of the new series had also been enlarged so as to include the state of Sikkim.

BPL: “The Percentage of population living below the poverty line is estimated by Planning Commission on the basis of large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure collected by NSSO once in approximately five years. The latest estimates of poverty for the year 1999-2000 have been calculated using 55th round data on household consumer expenditure. In the earlier large scale surveys, the NSSO estimated monthly per capita consumption expenditure on the basis of responses using 30-days reference period though data were collected for some of the non-food items using reference period of both 30 days and 365

days from the same household. During 55th round, consumption expenditure on clothing, footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods was collected by using a 365-days reference period. In the case of all other non-food items, the 30-days reference period was used as earlier. The data on consumption of food items was collected by using two different reference periods of 'last 30 days' and 'last 7 days' from the same household. However, the estimates of poverty are based on 'last 30 days' reference period for these items."

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – A Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a population under reference, acquire, use or pay for consumption. In practice, a CPI measures the cost of purchasing a representative market basket of goods and services. Four CPIs, namely ; CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI(IW); CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees CPI(UNME) ; for Agricultural labours, CPI (AL) and CPI for Rural labourers, CPI (RL), are compiled and released on monthly basis at national level. The CSO releases CPI (UNME), whereas the other three CPIs are brought out by the Labour Bureau. The base year of the current series of CPI (IW) is 2001. The base year of both the current series of CPI (AL) and CPI (RL) is 1986-87 and is compiled here for all -India. The current series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) on base 1993-94, is also released on weekly basis since April 2000 by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees [CPI (UNME)] numbers on base 1984-85=100 in respect of 59 urban centers and all -India were earlier compiled and released by the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Because of outdated base year and also deployment of field investigators for collection of price data for a broad based CPI (Urban) number, the National Statistical Commission in its meeting held on 15.2.2008 decided to:

- (i) Discontinue the CPI (UNME) and
- (ii) Adopt link index, based on ratio method after aggregating the sub group level indices of Labour Bureau's CPI (Industrial Workers) using CPI (UNME) weights at group/sub-group level for all India.
- (iii) Compile linked CPI(UNME) numbers till new series of CPI(Urban) is brought out

Based on the methodology given by National Statistical Commission, ratio of CPI (UNME) numbers to CPI (Industrial Workers) numbers for each of the 24 months for the two year period from January, 2006, December, 2007 at sub-group level has been worked out. Average ratio at each level based on 24 months figure is taken as the linking factor at the respective level. The CPI (UNME) weights have been used to get the indices at group and all groups levels.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

HDI: Human Development Index was released for the first time by the UNDP for 30 countries of the world in 1990. The UNDP has defined human development as the process of enlarging people's choices. Income is one of those choices but it does not cover the totality of human life. Health, education, a good physical environment and freedom of action and expression are just as important. The Human Development Index (HDI), therefore, combines indicators of national income, life expectancy and educational attainment to give a composite measure of human progress. To derive the measure mathematically, first a measure of deprivation (I_{ij}) of each indicator

(X_i) relating to the country is defined as follows:-

$$I_{ij} = \frac{(\max X_{ij} - X_{ij})}{(\max X_{ij} - \min X_{ij})}$$

Then an average deprivation indicator is estimated by simply taking the average of three deprivation indicators defined above, i.e.

$$I_j = \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 I_{ij} \right) / 3$$

and finally, HDI is defined as one minus the average deprivation index,

$$(HDI)_j = (1 - I_j)$$

GDI: The Gender related Development Index (GDI) measures achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI, but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its HDI.

GEM: The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) reveals whether women can take active part in economic and political life. It focuses on participation, measuring gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision making. It tracks the percentages of women in parliament, among administrators and managers and among professional and technical workers- and women's earned income as a percentage of men's. Differing from the GDI, it exposes inequality in opportunities in selected areas.

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