

Women & Men in India 2004

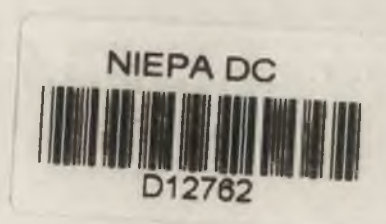


Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi
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WOMEN & MEN IN INDIA

2004



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
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PREFACE

Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women is an important issue in the development agenda of the nation. The availability of gender-disaggregated data on various development aspects is, therefore, an essential requirement. In keeping with this requirement and in order to address the needs of planners, policy makers, researchers and other data users, the Central Statistical Organisation has been bringing out an annual publication entitled "Women and Men in India" since 1995. The current issue is the eighth in the series and efforts have been made to improve its coverage and presentation by incorporating latest available information.

The publication has been prepared in the Social Statistics Division of the Central Statistical Organisation under the overall supervision and guidance of Dr. G. Raveendran, Additional Director General and Shri J. Dash, Deputy Director General. I express my sincere appreciation for their contribution in bringing out this publication. I also compliment Shri S. K. Gupta, Director and his team comprising Shri H. Borah, Joint Director, Shri Rajesh Panwar and Smt. Chander Tara for their hard work in preparing the publication.

I hope that the publication would be found useful by all those concerned with gender issues. Suggestions for further improvement in the future issues of the publication will be appreciated.



(P. S. RANA)

Secretary

Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation

June 2005



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RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN IN INDIA

1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensures equality before the law, equal protection of law, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

Constitutional Privileges

- (i) Equality before law for **women (Article 14)**
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, **sex**, place of birth or any of them **(Article 15 (i))**
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of **women** and children **(Article 15 (3))**
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State **(Article 16)**
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and **women** equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood **(Article 39(a))**; and equal pay for equal work for both men and **women (Article 39(d))**
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities **(Article 39 A)**
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief **(Article 42)**
- (viii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation **(Article 46)**
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health **(Article 47)**
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of **women (Article 51(A)(e))**
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for **women** belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every **Panchayat** to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a **Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))**

(xii) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the **Panchayats** at each level to be reserved for **women (Article 243 D (4))**

(ix) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for **women** belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every **Municipality** to be reserved for **women** and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a **Municipality (Article 243 T(3))**

(x) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in **Municipalities** for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and **women** in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide **(Article 243 T(4))**

2. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Legal Rights

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women.

Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as 'Crime Against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

(i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)

(ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for different

purposes (Sec. 363-373)

(iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)

(iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)

(v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)

(vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)

(vii) Importation of girls (upto 21 years of age)

(2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

(i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

(ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951

(iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954

(iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954

(v) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

(vi) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956

(vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

(viii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)

(ix) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- (x) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
 - (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
 - (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 - (xiii) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979
 - (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
 - (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
 - (xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
 - (xvii) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.
- (ii) **Reservation for Women in Local Self - Government**
- The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.
- (iii) **The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000 AD)**
- The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.
- (iv) **National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001**

3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

(i) **National Commission for Women**

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for

The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a “ **National Policy for the Empowerment of Women** “ in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

WOMEN AND MEN IN INDIA – SOME HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction

“You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women.”

Jawaharlal Nehru

The Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing in 1995 put women’s issues in the forefront of the global arena. The World Summit for Social Development at Copenhagen, also in 1995, the Beijing Plus 5 conference at the United Nations in 2000 Cairo, and the World Summit on Social Development at Johannesburg in 2002, all have taken the agenda forward.

The Government of India is a signatory to the Beijing Declaration and has endorsed its Platform for Action. The Government is thus keen that policies in all the economic and social sectors are framed on the basis of proper analysis and understanding of gender perspectives and inequalities that exist.

India, with a population of 1028.7 million, is the world’s second most populous country. Of that number, over 70 percent of India’s population

currently derive their livelihood from land resources, which includes 84 percent of the economically active women.

The Indian constitution grants women equal rights with men, but strong patriarchal traditions persist, with women’s lives shaped by customs that are centuries old. The status of women in the contemporary context is reflected in the state of their health, education, employment and life in society.

India’s position in the international context

The need for ensuring rapid improvements in the social sector is manifest from India’s rank of 127 among 175 countries in terms of the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) and 103rd in terms of Gender Development Index

Statement 1 : Comparative estimates of Development Indicators

Country	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live birth)	Total Fertility Rate (per women)	Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	Maternal Mortality Ratio – reported per 100000 live births	Life Expectancy at birth (in years)
Norway	4	1.8	0.4	6	78.7
Australia	6	1.7	0.8	-	79.0
USA	7	2.1	1.0	8	76.9
Canada	5	1.5	0.7	-	79.2
UK	6	1.6	0.3	7	77.9
France	4	1.9	0.4	10	78.7
Sri Lanka	17	2.0	0.7	90	72.3
China	31	1.8	0.6	55	70.6
India	67	3.0	1.3	540	63.3
Bangladesh	51	3.5	1.8	400	60.5
Nepal	66	4.3	2.0	540	59.1
Pakistan	84	5.1	2.4	-	60.4

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2003

(GDI) [Human Development Report-2003, UNDP].

The Gender Empowerment rank of India is 95, as women hold only 13% of total seats of Parliament; only 20.5% of total professional and technical workers are females and women constitute only 2.3% of total Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers.

With respect to socio-demographic parameters, despite considerable progress over the last two decades the country continues to lag behind several other countries in the region. The comparative position of India in respect of various development indicators is shown in Statement 1.

Population and Vital Statistics

India is one of the few countries where males significantly outnumber females, and this imbalance has increased over time.

The Population Census of India, 2001 records the population of India in March 2001 to be 1028.7 million, comprising 532.2 million males and 496.5 million females, making the female share to be 48%. The rural population of India accounts for 742.6 million - 360.95 million females and 381.67 million males. Of the 286 million urban population, 135 million are females and 150 million are males.

The all India sex ratio as per the Census 2001 is 933, (marginally more than the figure of 927 of Census 1991), the rural sex ratio being 946 and in the urban areas, it is 901. Thus, there are far fewer women than men in the country - 933 females per 1000 males, according to the 2001 Census in India (the world average is 990 women per 1000 men). The situation is found to be slightly better from Census 1991 where there

were 927 females per 1000 males. Yet cause for concern remains. The sex ratio of the 0-6 age group has declined sharply from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001. The sex ratio in urban areas confirms a lowered incidence of women- 901 females per 1000 males. Also 47% of the Urban India is showing signs of lower female population. One reason for the adverse juvenile sex ratio is the increasing reluctance to have female children. Social neglect of women and girls is the other contributing factor.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 3.2 for the consecutive years 1998, 1999 and 2000, being 3.5 in the rural sector and 2.3 in the urban sector, for the year 2000. The Mortality rate among females across all the ages is 8.1 and that among males is 8.9. The female mortality rate is 20.6 in the age- group 0-4 yrs. The Mean age at marriage for females in the year 2000 is 19.8 (marginally increased from 19.6 in 1999) and the median age at first and last birth is 19.2 and 29.1, respectively.

Females in the rural sector are yet not able to exercise a choice and curb the size of the family as compared to their urban counterpart. Also they are unexposed and confined in a limited geography.

According to National Sample Survey Organization, out of 137.4 million Households in the rural sector, 14.33 million are Female Headed Households (10.43%). In the urban sector, out of the total of 51.5 million households, 4.85 million are Female Headed (9.42%).

Females in the Economically Active Age group (15-59 Yrs) constitute 54.9% of the population (223.39 million) and the Girl Child (Age group 0-19 Yrs) constitutes 46% (187 million). Though the share of the female population is 48%, yet 55% are part of the workforce- indicating a

higher share of women to contribute towards the economic needs. Women are bearing more responsibilities for earning as compared to men. It is also important to note that 11.5% of the total female population is in the age group of 0-4 yrs and 11.7% in the age group of 10-14 yrs. The percentage of never married females and married females across all the age groups is 45.5 and 46.5, respectively. The Widowed/ Divorced or Separated constitute 3% of the population.

The migration percentage in different streams for females as per the Census 1991 is: rural to rural – 72%; rural to urban- 13.5%; urban to urban- 8.8% and urban to rural- 5.5%. The migration among females is maximum due to marriage (76%). Among the males, the important cause of migration is employment (27%).

The average annual exponential growth rate of the population in the Decennial Year 1991–2001 is 1.95 (Census 2001) and that of females it is recorded as 1.99. Annual projected growth rate (%) of the population in India for the period 2000–2015 is 1.3.

Health Status of Women and Men

The majority of women go through life in a state of nutritional stress - they are anaemic and malnourished. Poverty, early marriage, malnutrition and lack of health care during pregnancy are the major reasons for both maternal and infant mortality. The average Indian woman bears her first child before she is 22 years old, and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In rural India, almost 60 per cent of girls are married before they are 18. Nearly 60 per cent of married girls bear children before they are 19. Almost one third of all babies are born with low birth weight.

The Overall Infant Mortality rate in India is 66, (Census of 2001) - 68 among the females and 64 among males, being highest in the state of Orissa (91). The Female Infant mortality rate again records to be highest in Orissa (93) and Madhya Pradesh (89) followed by Rajasthan (82) and Assam (80). The Expectation of life at birth for females is 62.5 in the years 1995-99 and that of males it is 60.8.

Maternal mortality in India is 407 per 100,000 live births, highest in the case of Rajasthan (670) followed by Madhya Pradesh (498) and Bihar (452). The Infant mortality is highest in the poor states – Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The health facilities and availing of these facilities leave a lot of opportunity to use unhygienic and almost near fatal methods for childbirth in rural areas. Antenatal services are poor. 52 per cent of women are anemic. Three fourths of deliveries still take place at homes, with only 43 per cent conducted by untrained health professionals. According to the Sample Registration System (Various Years), Office of the Registrar General of India, in the year 2000, the rural sector records a very high percentage (50.9) of deliveries conducted at home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionaries, but in the urban sector, the delivery in hospitals, maternity / nursing homes, health centers, etc. is 55.3% followed by delivery conducted in homes by doctors, trained dai, trained midwife, trained nurse, etc. (34%)

Only 46 per cent of couples in the reproductive age groups use contraception and 99% of married females know about any of the methods of contraception. The awareness about the female sterilization was maximum in both urban and rural areas. The rural women were found to be less aware about the traditional methods (44.9%).

As per NFHS – 2, 1998-99, 51.8% females in India are anemic. It is the major reason (23.7%) related with child-birth and pregnancy, for the death of the expectant mothers. 56% of the women in the age group of 15-19 yrs are suffering from anemia. 53.9% females in the rural sector and 55.8% of the illiterates are anemic. Work status wise 54.9% of the women who are employed by someone else are suffering from anemia.

Social restrictions on women's mobility also contribute to lesser healthcare for women and children. About 75% of married women need permission to visit even friends and relatives and 40% do not have access to money according to NFHS II – 1998-99.

Educational Achievements

India's constitution guarantees free primary school education for both boys and girls up to age 14. This goal has been repeatedly reconfirmed, but primary education in India is not universal. Females continue to lag behind males on the literacy front. Census 2001 indicates that only 54% women are literate as compared to 76% men (female literacy was 39 per cent in Census 1991). The Adult Literacy rate of females (aged 15 yrs and above) is 48 in 2001.

The figures of the Ministry of Human Resource Development state that in the year 2001-2002, female enrolment in primary classes was 87% (age group 6-11 yrs), 52% in middle school (age group 11-14 yrs) and 28% in high/ higher secondary classes (in the age group 14-18 yrs.). Even when girls are enrolled in schools, fewer girls than boys manage to stay in school for a full ten years. More than 50 per cent girls drop out by the time they are in middle school. The year 2001-02 records 40% as the dropout rate

in the primary classes (class I-V), 57% for elementary classes (class I-VIII) and 69% for secondary (Class I-X).

As per National Family Health Survey, in rural as well as urban areas, the main reasons of females never attending school are expensive cost of education, 'not interested in studies', 'education is not considered necessary' and 'required for household work'.

As per the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, in the year 2001-2002, the number of girls enrolled in primary classes was 79 per 100 boys and for middle classes it was 72 girls per 100 boys. In the secondary section, the ratio stands to be 65 girls per 100 boys and the general education ratio in the colleges and universities is 71 girls per 100 boys. In the year 2001-02, there were 78 females per 100 males enrolled in arts stream in university education. For science, it was 64 girls per 100 males and in commerce, there were 63 girls per 100 boys. The Engineering and Technical Education consists of 33 girls per 100 boys and in Medicine there were 68 girls enrolled per 100 boys.

Statewise literacy rates reveal wide disparities. For instance, while 87 per cent of females in Mizoram are literate, only 33 per cent of women in Bihar can read and write.

The statistics of Department of Secondary and Higher Education state that in 2001-02, at primary and middle school level, there are 59 female teachers per 100 male teachers. At the higher secondary school level, it is 54 female teachers per 100 male teachers.

Participation of Women In Economy

Women constitute 90 per cent of the total marginal workers of the country. As per National Sample Survey Organization, in 2002, the

workforce participation rate of females in rural sector was 28.1 while that for males was 54.6. In Urban sector, it is 14 for females and 53.4 for males. According to Census 2001, in urban area total population of workers is 92.28 million, of which only 16.10 million are females. In rural areas, out of 310 million, 111 million are females. 42.95% of the rural female working population is involved as agricultural labour (not in cultivation). The total employment of women in organised sector is only 18 per cent. (Quarterly Employment Review, Ministry of Labour).

Women's work is undervalued and unrecognised. Women work longer hours than men, and carry the major share of household and community work that is unpaid and invisible. There are far fewer women in the paid workforce than there are men. There are more unemployed women than there are unemployed men.

Women generally earn lower wage than men doing the same work. It has been estimated that women's wage rates are, on the average, only 75% of men's wage rates and constitute only one fourth of the family income. In no State do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture. Also, women generally work in the informal sector where wages are lower and they are not covered by labour laws. Within organisations, women generally hold lower-paid jobs. Women workers are also engaged in piecework and subcontracting at exploitative rates.

In the urban sector, the workforce participation of women is a mere 14 per cent. The figures are slightly better in the rural sector where women constitute 28 per cent of the workforce.

Women's contribution to agriculture — whether it be subsistence farming or commercial agriculture — when measured in terms of the number of tasks performed and time spent, is

greater than men. Most of the work that women do, such as collecting fuel, fodder and water, or growing vegetables, or keeping poultry for domestic consumption, goes unrecorded in the Census counts.

The figures given by Director General of Employment and Training (Ministry of Labour), in 2002, state that the Public Sector consists of highest number of women in community, social and personal services, whereas in private sector majority of employed women are in manufacturing industries.

As per the statistics of National Sample Survey Organization (July-Dec 2002), in the age group of 30-44 yrs, there is highest labour force participation of females in rural areas (42.71%). In the urban sector, the female workforce participation is 21.99%. Also, of the total female labour force, 74.3% are illiterate and only 1.1% are graduates and above. In urban sector, 40.9% are illiterate and 16.8% are graduate and above. The rural sector records 0.32 to be the unemployment rate for females in the age group of 30-44 yrs.

The Ministry of Rural Development framed various programmes to bring women into mainstream and to encourage their participation in the process of national development. These programmes have special components for women and funds are earmarked as 'Women Component'. The various schemes benefiting women are the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The statistics of the Department of Rural Development state that in 2003-04, 446.3 million man-days were generated under SGRY(I) out

of which 26.84% were female beneficiaries, and 409.7 million man-days under SGRY (II) out of which 26.31% were female beneficiaries.

The Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India figure that in rural areas only 2% of female employees are Officers, 7% are clerks and 6% are subordinates. In semi-urban areas, these figures are 5%, 16% and 10%, respectively, whereas in urban areas the officers, clerks and subordinates are 11%, 27% and 10%, respectively.

Also, 26% bank accounts in commercial banks belong to females. The share (in terms of amounts deposited) of females in total deposited amount is 21%. The statistics of Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31st March 2002 indicate that 17% of females have Life Insurance Policy but the share of females in terms of sum assured is only 16%.

Time use statistics

With a view to estimate properly the contribution of women in the national economy and to study the gender discrimination in household activities, a pilot Time Use Survey was conducted in 18,620 household spread over six selected states, namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya during the period June 1998 to July 1999. The survey was first of its kind in India and even among the developing countries. It was observed that women spend about 2.1 hours per day on cooking food and about 1.1 hours on cleaning the households and utensils. Men's participation in these activities is nominal. Taking care of children is also one of the major responsibilities of women, as they spend about 3.16 hours per week on these activities as compared to only 0.32 hours by males.

In case of personal hygiene too, men spend 1 hour more than women. In the states of Haryana, MP, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamilnadu and Meghalaya – men spend much more time than women in reading newspaper, listening to music, smoking and drinking intoxicants and physical exercise. Men and women spend almost 1 hour per day in gossiping and talking and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour per week on meditation.

Women's Participation in Decision-making

Although Indian women played a major role in the freedom movement, it did not translate into continued participation in public life in the post-independence era. On the contrary, many women withdrew into their homes, secure in the belief that they had ushered in a democratic republic in which the dreams and aspirations of the mass of people would be achieved.

Women are under-represented in governance and decision-making positions. At present, women occupy less than 13% of Parliamentary seats, less than 14% Cabinet positions, less than 4% of seats in High Courts and the Supreme Court, and less than 12% of administrators and managers are women. In 2004, out of 29 Cabinet Ministers, there is only one female Cabinet Minister and 6 female Ministers of State (MOS), out of the total figure of 39 MOSs. There was only one Female Judge out of 24 Judges in the Supreme Court and there are only 17 Female Judges in the High Courts from the total of 506 judges.

However, through the experience of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies more than one million women have actively entered political life in India, owing to one-third reservation in these bodies through the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the

Constitution. These amendments have spearheaded an unprecedented social experiment, which is playing itself out in more than 500,000 villages that are home to more than 600 million people. Women heading one-third of the panchayats and are gradually learning to use their new prerogatives, have transformed local governance by sensitising the State to issues of poverty, inequality and gender injustice. Since the creation of the quota system, local women—the vast majority of them being illiterate and poor – have come to occupy as much as 43% of the seats, spurring the election of increasing numbers of women at the district, provincial and national levels. Since the onset of PRI, the percentages of women in various levels of political activity have risen from 4-5% to 25-40%.

As per National Family Health Survey – 2, 1998-99, in the rural sector, females take 71% decisions regarding 'what items to cook', 26% decisions regarding obtaining health care for herself and 10% in case of purchasing Jewellery or other major household items. With respect to the decisions regarding going and staying with her parents or siblings, 12% time females take decision and 37% time females take decision regarding 'how the money she earns will be used'. For urban area, these figures are 71%, 35%, 13%, 18% and 57%, respectively.

Further, in the age group of 15-19 years, 24% of women are not involved in any kind of decision

making and only 14% do not ask permission to go to the market. In the rural sector, 10% females are not involved in any decision-making and 74% need permission for going to the market. In the urban sector, only 7% of urban resident women are not involved in any decision making and 53% of urban resident women need permission for going to the market. It is found that 52% illiterate women, 74% of urban resident and 55% of rural resident female have access to money.

Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

As per the data of 2003 of National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, among the crimes committed against women, torture shares the highest percentage (36.1%), followed by molestation (23.4%). 11.3% cases are that of rape, 9.5% of kidnapping, 8.8% of abduction, and 4.0% of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. It is also significant to note that 6.9% cases are of Eve-teasing and 4.6% of Dowry deaths.

There were 366 victims of rape up to 10 years, 890 in the age group 10-14 yrs., 1693 in the age group of 14-18 yrs., 9,667 in the age group 18-23 yrs., 2760 in the age group of 30-50 yrs. and 60 in the age group greater than 50yrs.

In 2002, of the total Juvenile Delinquency, 6.2% were girls. Also, the rate of incidence of crime per lakh population was 1.8.

Statistical Tables



Population and Vital Statistics



Table - 1(a) Population and Sex ratio of India over the years by sector

Year	Rural			Sex Ratio	Urban			Sex Ratio	Total			Sex Ratio
	Population (in million)				Population (in million)				Population (in million)			
	Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	105.14	107.40	212.54	979	12.32	13.53	25.85	910	117.51	120.89	238.40	972
1911	111.64	114.51	226.15	975	12.08	13.86	25.94	872	123.73	128.36	252.09	964
1921	109.92	113.32	223.24	970	12.87	15.22	28.09	846	122.77	128.55	251.32	955
1931	120.64	124.88	245.52	966	15.26	18.20	33.46	838	135.91	143.07	278.98	950
1941	134.81	139.70	274.51	965	20.04	24.11	44.15	831	154.82	163.84	318.66	945
1951	146.66	151.98	298.64	965	28.87	33.57	62.44	860	175.54	185.55	361.09	946
1961	176.79	183.51	360.30	963	36.15	42.79	78.94	845	212.94	226.29	439.23	941
1971	213.73	225.32	439.05	949	50.38	58.73	109.11	858	264.11	284.05	548.16	930
1981	255.37	268.50	523.87	951	74.59	84.87	159.46	879	329.96	353.37	683.33	934
1991	304.41	324.45	628.86	938	102.65	114.91	217.56	894	407.06	439.36	846.42	927
2001	360.95	381.67	742.62	946	135.57	150.55	286.12	901	496.51	532.22	1028.74	933

Source :- Office of the Registrar General, India

1. Sex Ratio 1901-91 (Total, Rural and Urban) from Brief Analysis of PCA paper-2 of 1992
2. 1961 Population from PCA 1961
3. 1971 Population from Social and Cultural Tables
4. 1981 figures from Series Part-II A (I), General Population Tables - Census of India-1981.
5. Figures of 1991 (including Interpolated data for JK-1991 based on 2001 census) and 2001 from PCA Census of India-2001
6. The Population figures by Sex of from 1901-51 have been worked out on the basis of respective available sex ratio mentioned in Col,s 5,9 and 13 in the Table.

**Table 1(b). Total population, female population and its share
in total population and sex ratio for States/Union Territories during 2001**

State/Union Territory	Total population	Female population	Percentage share of female population	Sex Ratio
2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	4782774	47	892
Himachal Pradesh	6077900	2989960	49	968
Punjab	24358999	11373954	47	876
Chandigarh	900635	393697	44	777
Uttaranchal	8489349	4163425	49	962
Haryana	21144564	9780611	46	861
Delhi	13850507	6243273	45	821
Rajasthan	56507188	27087177	48	921
Uttar Pradesh	166197921	78632552	47	898
Bihar	82998509	39754714	48	919
Sikkim	540851	252367	47	875
Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	518027	47	893
Nagaland	1990036	942895	47	900
Manipur ¹	2293896	1131944	49	974
Mizoram	888573	429464	48	935
Tripura	3199203	1556978	49	948
Meghalaya	2318822	1142735	49	972
Assam	26655528	12878491	48	935
West Bengal	80176197	38710212	48	934
Jharkhand	26945829	13060792	48	941
Orissa	36804660	18144090	49	972
Chhattisgarh	20833803	10359585	50	989
Madhya Pradesh	60348023	28904371	48	919
Gujarat	50671017	24285440	48	920
Daman & Diu	158204	65692	42	710
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220490	98824	45	812
Maharashtra	96878627	46478031	48	922
Andhra Pradesh	76210007	37682594	49	978
Karnataka	52850562	25951644	49	965
Goa	1347668	660420	49	961
Lakshadweep	60650	29519	49	948
Kerala	31841374	16372760	51	1058
Tamil Nadu	62405679	31004770	50	987
Pondicherry	974345	487384	50	1001
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356152	163180	46	846
<i>India</i> ¹	<i>1028737436</i>	<i>496514346</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>933</i>

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 also as per schedule.

Table 1(c) : Population (in million) of female target groups^a for State/Union Territories during 1991

State/ union territory	Early Childhood	Girl Child	Adolescent Girl	Reproductive Age	Economically Active	Old Age
	0-6 Yrs.	0-19 Yrs.	11-18 Yrs.	15-44 Yrs.	15-59 Yrs.	60+ Yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	5041	14.75	5.29	15.11	18.73	2.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.18	0.21	0.02
Assam	2018	5.53	1.93	4.88	5.75	0.53
Bihar ¹	8.70	20.11	6.06	17.54	21.56	2.46
Goa	0.07	0.23	0.10	0.29	0.36	0.05
Gujarat	3.29	9.02	3.35	9.37	11.41	1.36
Haryana	1.46	3.72	1.34	3.40	4.01	0.61
Himachal Pradesh	0.41	1.17	0.48	1.18	1.45	0.19
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	3.66	10.09	3.76	10.12	12.34	1.58
Kerala	1.88	5.81	2.46	7.41	9.14	1.38
Madhya Pradesh ¹	6.39	15.16	4.93	13.76	17.00	2.16
Maharashtra	6.57	16.91	5.98	17.36	21.58	2.78
Manipur	0.15	0.42	0.17	0.43	0.52	0.05
Meghalaya	0.20	0.46	0.15	0.38	0.45	0.04
Mizoram	0.06	0.17	0.07	0.15	0.18	0.02
Nagaland	0.10	0.29	0.11	0.26	0.31	0.03
Orissa	2.63	7.13	2.63	7.07	8.80	1.13
Punjab	1.54	4.26	1.67	4.45	5.44	0.72
Rajasthan	4.24	10.38	3.47	8.96	11.02	1.37
Sikkim	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.10	7900 ^b
Tamil Nadu	3.63	11.22	4.49	13.54	17.06	1.99
Tripura	0.24	0.65	0.23	0.61	0.72	0.09
Uttar Pradesh ¹	13.57	32.07	10.37	27.44	34.04	4.20
West Bengal	5.68	15.21	5.44	14.95	18.16	2.01
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.07	3849 ^b
Chandigarh	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	3214 ^b
Daman & Diu	7718 ^b	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	3790 ^b
Delhi	0.77	1.94	0.68	2.11	2.49	0.20
Lakshdweep	4587 ^b	0.01	4408 ^b	0.01	0.01	1250 ^b
Pandicherry	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.20	0.24	0.03
India	73.10	187.41	65.41	181.51	223.39	27.39
	(17.9%)	(46.0%)	(16.1%)	(44.6%)	(54.9%)	(6.7%)

Source : Cesus of India, 1991, State Profile 1991, Registrar Genneral & Census Commissioner, India, 1998.

a : Figure is for undivided. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

b. : Actual in numbers

**Table 1(d) : Population of female target groups^a for States/
Union territories during 2001 Census**

State/ union territory	Early Childhood	Girl Child	Adolescent Girl	Reproductive Age	Economically Active	Old Age
	0-6 Yrs.	0-19 Yrs.	11-18 Yrs.	15-44 Yrs.	15-59 Yrs.	60+ Yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	78,820,411	220,399,389	83,186,886	228,890,796	282,238,162	38,853,994
JAMMU & KASHMIR	720,409	2,307,273	977,264	2,216,782	2,699,874	309,497
HIMACHAL PRADESH	374,711	1,205,826	523,983	1,442,361	1,803,206	276,718
PUNJAB	1,408,028	4,611,974	1,991,469	5,559,230	6,802,877	1,080,002
CHANDIGARH	52,949	157,690	63,492	209,185	252,541	21,168
UTTARANCHAL	647,083	1,923,496	778,215	1,895,428	2,348,286	327,641
HARYANA	1,501,882	4,447,658	1,800,777	4,605,661	5,494,261	788,706
DELHI	937,231	2,701,720	1,072,125	3,184,446	3,791,401	353,184
RAJASTHAN	5,071,386	13,174,861	4,654,486	11,703,489	14,293,219	1,981,347
UTTAR PRADESH	15,115,595	39,119,734	13,466,555	33,157,087	40,777,507	5,474,574
BIHAR	8,153,358	19,736,952	6,162,882	16,595,472	20,526,118	2,579,269
SIKKIM	38,353	123,752	53,465	124,416	145,875	12,649
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	101,038	270,030	96,918	233,106	277,100	23,499
NAGALAND	142,154	478,432	210,361	467,143	548,913	39,587
MANIPUR*	150,903	465,279	198,730	538,546	650,966	72,237
MIZORAM	70,558	202,906	81,970	210,030	250,712	24,223
TRIPURA	214,444	691,879	297,851	756,131	908,321	119,893
MEGHALAYA	230,764	607,103	223,329	513,810	605,486	51,710
ASSAM	2,208,959	6,117,273	2,276,377	6,066,292	7,232,097	759,781
WEST BENGAL	5,590,042	16,569,662	6,476,975	18,560,796	22,740,353	2,915,608
JHARKHAND	2,434,791	6,348,361	2,187,568	5,710,677	7,056,920	791,428
ORISSA	2,614,258	7,742,992	3,086,312	8,589,378	10,608,038	1,536,370
CHHATTISGARH	1,754,503	4,710,356	1,746,081	4,601,791	5,745,474	814,698
MADHYA PRADESH	5,202,367	13,663,382	4,849,243	12,713,573	15,513,349	2,189,131
GUJARAT	3,532,256	10,236,856	4,071,826	11,885,652	14,584,774	1,870,589
DAMAN & DIU	9,893	27,262	10,451	33,422	40,246	4,720
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	19,891	46,712	15,183	47,048	55,783	4,932
MAHARASHTRA	6,524,694	19,175,757	7,747,404	21,960,338	27,035,154	4,522,459
ANDHRA PRADESH	4,984,536	15,542,878	6,261,176	18,247,257	22,675,859	3,030,490
KARNATAKA	3,491,142	10,766,757	4,486,694	12,564,070	15,564,790	2,138,292
GOA	70,630	221,363	94,939	340,328	433,165	62,597
LAKSHADWEEP	4,450	13,074	5,428	14,033	17,605	1,845
KERALA	1,858,119	5,567,457	2,382,233	8,165,852	10,441,370	1,851,463
TAMIL NADU	3,509,544	11,176,966	4,730,856	15,636,017	19,899,222	2,771,600
PONDICHERRY	57,594	177,215	75,100	254,683	313,573	44,555
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	21,896	68,501	29,168	87,266	103,727	7,532

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Note: India and Manipur exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as Census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

^a Age-Groups refer to in the context of developmental planning

Table 2(a) Proportion of males to females at birth for India^a

Period	Males per hundred females
1	2
1981-83	109
1982-84	110
1983-85	110
1984-86	110
1985-87	110
1986-88	110
1987-89	110
1988-90	110
1989-91	110
1990-92	111
1991-93	112
1992-94	111
1993-95	111
1998-2000	111

Source : *Office of Registrar General, India*

Note : Figures are based on the data from Sample Registration System

a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Table 2(b). Proportion of males to females in the age-group 0-4 years for India

Period	Males per hundred females
1	2
1951	102
1961	101
1971	102
1981	102
1991	105
2001	107

Source : *Office of Registrar General, India*

Note : Figures are based on the data from the Population Censuses.

Table 3 . Sex-wise population growth of India

Decennial year	Average annual exponential growth rate		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1901-1911	0.53	0.61	0.56
1911-1921	-0.08	0.01	-0.03
1921-1931	1.01	1.06	1.04
1931-1941	1.30	1.36	1.33
1941-1951	1.27	1.25	1.25
1951-1961	1.93	1.99	1.96
1961-1971	2.15	2.27	2.22
1971-1981	2.23	2.18	2.20
1981-1991	2.10	2.17	2.14
1991-2001	1.99	1.92	1.95

Note: Average Annual Exponential growth rate as mentioned in columns 2, 3 and 4 include the interpolated data for Assam and Jammu & Kashmir for 1981 and 1991 Censuses respectively.

Table 4 . Percentage distribution of population according to age-groups and by sex for India

Age Group (years)	1980		1990		1992 ^a		1993 ^a		1994 ^a		1995 ^a		1996 ^a		1997 ^a		1998		1999		2000	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0-4	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.9	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.9
5-9	12.6	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.8	11.9	12.1	11.1	11.3	10.6	10.8
10-14	12.0	12.2	11.6	12.1	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.2	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.7	12.1
15-19	11.1	11.3	10.2	11.0	10.2	10.9	10.2	10.9	9.5	10.2	9.2	10.0	9.2	9.8	9.5	10.1	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.6	10.0	10.6
20-24	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.1
25-29	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0
30-34	6.3	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.7	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.4
35-39	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3
40-44	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
45-49	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6
50-54	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
55-59	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
60-64	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3
65-69	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9
70+	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.5
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

a . Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

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

Table 5. Percentage of population according to marital status & its distribution over age-groups by sex during 2000 for India

Age Group (Years)	Never Married			Married			W/D/S		
	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<10 yrs	22.1	22.7	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	11.7	12.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	7.8	10.1	9.0	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	2.8	6.2	4.5	6.4	2.9	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.7	2.5	1.6	7.3	5.4	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30-34	0.2	0.7	0.5	7.3	6.5	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
35-39	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
40-44	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
45-49	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.4	4.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.5	3.2	0.8	0.2	0.5
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.6
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.6
65-69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.8
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>All ages</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>

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

W/D/S : Widowed/Divorced/Separated

Table 6 . Age-specific fertility rate - India

Age Group Years	1970	1980	1990	1992 ^a	1993 ^a	1994 ^a	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15-19	104.8	88.2	83.1	74.4	69.6	68.1	55.2	55.3	53.7	54.0	52.1	51.1
20-24	256.3	246.1	237.0	235.2	234.4	244.6	238.4	229.1	225.6	220.3	213.1	218.7
25-29	269.7	227.6	198.5	189.6	189.7	188.9	194.2	188.1	188.2	182.8	181.9	184.5
30-34	207.9	163.1	121.6	113.0	114.3	119.1	119.1	112.4	109.1	104.2	103.8	100.8
35-39	130.5	97.1	72.5	66.0	61.1	56.8	59.2	56.6	54.6	54.3	54.8	53.1
40-44	65.0	44.8	31.2	30.9	28.5	25.4	31.0	28.3	25.8	25.0	23.5	21.7
45-49	26.5	20.2	12.9	11.4	10.1	4.4	10.3	10.2	7.7	9.0	8.2	7.7

Source : Sample Registration System (various years), Office of Registrar General, India

^a : Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

BOX 1. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

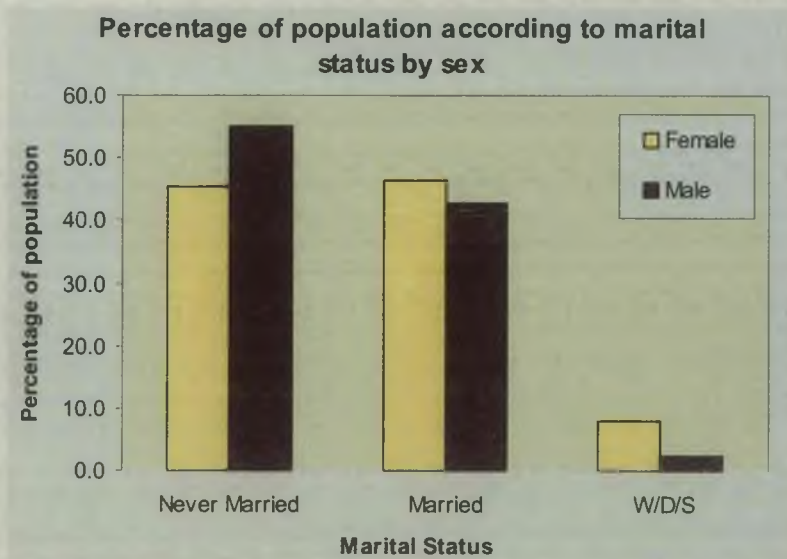
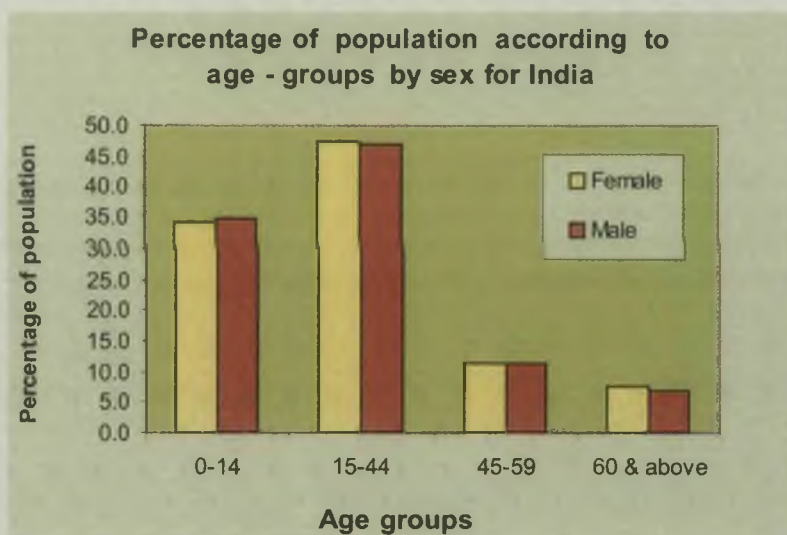
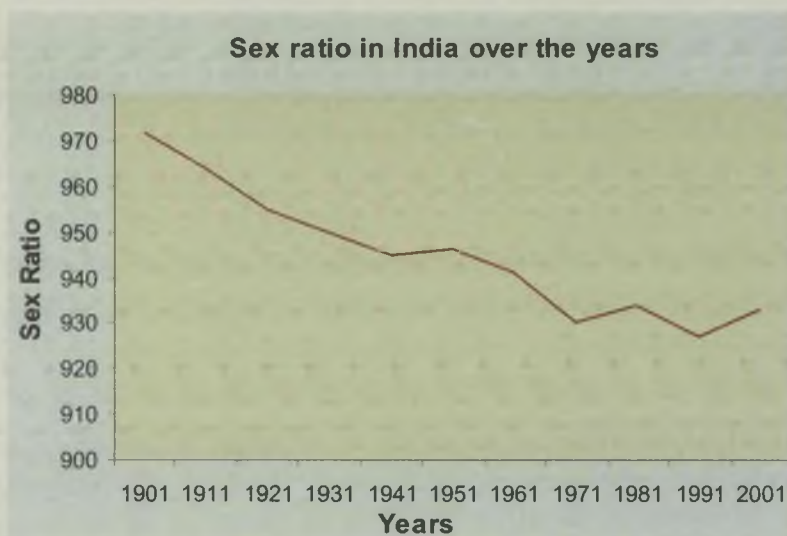
It is a widely known fact that women live longer than men. At the same time it is also a fact that there are less number of women than men. In fact, in India the number of women per 1000 men has been decreasing over the years. In 1971 the figure was 930 which rose to 934 in 1981. In 1991 there were 927 women per 1000 men in India and in 2001, the figure has slightly improved to 933. It is projected that this figure will increase marginally in future and by the year 2016 there will be about 948 women per 1000 men.

The growth of the female population (2.10%) was slightly lower than that of the male population (2.17%) during the decade 1981-1991. But over the last decade viz. 1991-2001, the female population growth rate was 1.97% as compared to the 1.90% growth rate of the male population.

The changes in the mortality and fertility patterns affect the age-distribution of the population which in turn affect the family structures and the situation in the labour market. In 2000, about 33.9% of women and about 34.9% men were in the age-group 0-14. There were about 47.4% of women in the reproductive age-group viz. 15-44 years. The figure has increased as compared to that observed in 1996 (46.4%) and that of 47% in 1998. The fact

that more women live longer as compared to men is evident as percentage of women in the age-group 60 years and above has always been higher than that for men. In 2000 about 7.6% of women were in this age-group as compared to 6.7% of men.

An interesting comparison highlighting gender differences in the society can be observed by looking at the distribution of male and female population according to marital status. In 2000, about 45.5% of females were never married as compared to 54.9% of males. Moreover, about 8% females are either widowed/divorced or separated (W/D/S) as compared to only 2.4% males.



**Table 7 . Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR)
by sector for India**

Year	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			General Fertility Rate (GFR)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970	5.6	4.1	5.3	173.4	133.2	165.8
1980	4.7	3.4	4.4	144.9	111.4	137.9
1990	4.1	2.8	3.8	132.6	96.1	123.9
1992 ^a	3.9	2.6	3.6	127.6	89.1	118.6
1993 ^a	3.8	2.8	3.5	125.2	93.5	116.6
1994 ^a	3.8	2.7	3.5	128.6	89.7	118.3
1995 ^a	3.9	2.6	3.5	126.7	87.3	117.0
1996 ^a	3.7	2.4	3.4	122.7	81.5	112.5
1997 ^a	3.6	2.4	3.3	119.5	80.7	109.9
1998	3.5	2.4	3.2	115.2	79.2	106.5
1999	3.5	2.3	3.2	112.8	77.6	103.2
2000	3.5	2.3	3.2	112.7	76.5	102.8

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

a. : *Excludes Jammu and Kashmir*

Table 8 . Age-specific mortality rate according to sex for India

Age Group Years	1980		1990		1992 ^a		1993 ^a		1994 ^a		1995 ^a		1996 ^a		1997 ^a		1998		1999		2000	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-4	43.5	40.1	27.9	24.8	28.2	24.9	24.8	22.7	24.2	23.6	25.3	23.2	25.6	22.2	24.5	21.8	24.1	21.0	21.1	19.8	20.6	18.6
5-9	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.5
10-14	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
15-19	2.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.6
20-24	3.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.2
25-29	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9
30-34	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.3
35-39	4.6	4.7	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	2.8	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.0	4.2	2.8	4.8	3.0	4.4
40-44	5.5	7.2	4.4	5.7	4.5	5.6	3.9	5.1	4.0	5.5	3.8	5.5	3.9	5.7	4.0	6.0	3.8	5.6	4.0	5.9	3.3	5.5
45-49	7.3	9.6	6.3	9.0	5.6	9.3	5.3	8.0	5.7	8.5	5.2	8.1	5.3	7.9	5.8	9.0	5.2	7.4	5.3	8.5	5.3	8.1
50-54	10.4	14.6	9.0	13.2	9.7	13.1	9.0	13.2	8.9	12.9	8.5	12.0	9.0	12.7	10.2	14.2	8.8	12.9	8.3	12.1	7.4	12.2
55-59	16.7	21.5	14.4	20.9	15.4	20.1	14.4	20.6	12.3	19.6	11.8	17.5	13.6	17.9	14.1	19.7	13.7	18.9	13.0	19.4	13.4	19.1
60-64	27.3	35.0	23.0	28.9	24.6	32.4	24.2	30.7	22.6	31.2	21.5	28.0	23.8	29.7	22.1	32.3	23.8	32.8	19.1	27.0	19.7	26.6
65-69	41.2	59.0	37.8	47.3	40.4	47.4	34.6	46.2	31.5	45.1	30.5	41.6	32.4	41.5	34.4	46.3	35.8	47.6	33.0	40.8	32.3	44.2
70-74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.8	62.0	55.9	67.2	53.5	64.0	58.4	68.4	53.2	59.5	44.4	56.6
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.1	87.6	80.5	94.5	77.4	92.2	78.0	94.0	71.3	86.3	76.0	90.0
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.8	120.4	111.8	129.3	109.4	121.8	121.7	129.4	97.4	109.4	98.3	104.8
85+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	189.9	224.1	175.6	189.5	180.1	201.3	198.8	211.4	160.5	171.8	152.4	178.6
All ages	12.4	12.4	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.0	9.1	9.5	8.9	9.6	8.7	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.1	8.9

Source : Sample Registration System (Various Years), Office of Registrar General, India

a. : Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

NA : Not available

Note : Age-Specific Mortality Rate for the Year 1995 onwards are available up to age-group 85 +

Table 9 . Mean age at marriage for India

Year	Female	Male
1	2	3
1951	15.4	19.9
1961	16.1	22.3
1971	17.1	22.7
1981	17.9	23.3
1992 ^a	19.5	NA
1993 ^a	19.6	NA
1994 ^a	19.4	NA
1995 ^a	19.4	NA
1996 ^a	19.4	NA
1997 ^a	19.5	NA
1998	19.5	NA
1999	19.6	NA
2000	19.8	NA

Source : 1. *Population of India : ESCAP Country Monograph No. 10 and Female Age at Marriage; Census of India : Occasional Paper No. 7 of 1988, Office of Registrar General, India*

2. *Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General, India*

a. : *Excludes Jammu and Kashmir*

NA : *Not Available*

Note : *Figures for 1951,1961,1971 and 1981 are singulate mean age at marriage based on population census data. 1992 onwards figures are the mean age at effective marriage based on Sample Registration System*

Table 10. Mean age at effective marriage (female) by sector for major States

India/Major States	Rural							Urban							Combined						
	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.4	16.2	17.8	18.1	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.8	19.2	19.6	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.8	16.7	18.1	18.4
Assam	20.3	20.1	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.2	22.0	21.6	21.5	22.3	21.7	22.7	22.4	20.5	20.3	20.0	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.4
Bihar ¹	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.4	20.5	20.2	20.8	20.7	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.9	18.8	18.9	19.0
Gujarat	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.7	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.7	21.1	20.2	20.7	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.2
Haryana	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.0	20.3	20.2	20.6	21.0	20.3	20.7	21.1	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	20.5	20.7	20.7	21.1	NA	NA	NA	22.4	21.8	22.2	22.4	NA	NA	NA	20.6	20.8	20.8	21.3
Karnataka	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.2	20.3	20.3	20.9	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.4	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.6
Kerala	22.0	21.8	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.2	22.5	31.4	22.4	22.7	22.0	21.7	22.0	22.0	23.6	22.1	22.2
Madhya Pradesh ¹	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.3	20.2	20.0	20.8	20.9	20.5	20.8	20.8	18.6	19.0	18.9	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.8
Maharashtra	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.7	19.0	20.4	19.6	20.9	20.6	20.7	20.5	20.8	18.9	18.9	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.6
Orissa	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.7	21.1	20.4	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.7	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9
Punjab	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.9	20.8	21.5	21.5	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.8	20.4	20.8	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1
Rajasthan	17.8	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	18.7	19.7	20.0	20.3	19.5	20.3	20.5	17.9	18.7	18.8	19.1	19.0	19.3	19.3
Tamil Nadu	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	21.6	21.1	21.5	21.8	22.2	22.0	20.3	20.9	20.5	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.2
Uttar Pradesh ¹	18.8	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.8	19.8	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.9	21.2	21.4	21.6	19.1	19.6	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.0
West Bengal	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.8	19.2	19.0	19.2	21.1	20.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.4	21.2	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.5
India	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.3	NA	20.6	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.0	NA	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.8

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

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table. 11. Median age at first and last birth by States during 1998-99

State	Median age (years) at first birth for women with at least one birth	Median age (years) at last birth for women with at least one birth	Difference
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	17.7	27.0	9.3
Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	30.5	9.4
Assam	19.1	28.7	9.6
Bihar ¹	18.8	31.6	12.9
Delhi	21.3	28.9	7.6
Goa	22.8	30.2	7.5
Gujarat	20.1	28.1	8.1
Haryana	20.4	29.4	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	20.0	28.2	8.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19.5	30.3	10.9
Karnataka	18.5	27.7	9.1
Kerala	21.1	27.9	6.8
Madhya Pradesh ¹	18.5	29.9	11.3
Maharashtra	18.8	27.1	8.4
Manipur	21.3	33.0	11.6
Meghalaya	20.7	35.7	14.9
Mizoram	22.1	31.4	9.3
Nagaland	21.3	34.1	12.8
Orissa	19.1	29.0	9.9
Punjab	21.5	29.2	7.6
Rajasthan	19.5	30.7	11.2
Sikkim	21.7	32.1	10.4
Tamil Nadu	19.6	27.6	8.1
Uttar Pradesh ¹	19.0	32.5	13.4
West Bengal	19.0	28.6	9.6
<i>India</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>9.9</i>

Source : National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99.

Note : Figures give the Median age at first and median age at last birth for women age 40- 49 who have had at least one birth.

1. Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 12 . Female headed households and their average size by sector for India

Year	Sector	Number of Households (in millions)	Number of Female Headed Households (in millions)	Percentage of Female Headed Households	Average Size of Female Headed Household
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984	Rural	100.53	9.70	9.65	3.49
	Urban	33.99	2.95	8.68	3.72
1988	Rural	108.36	11.22	10.36	3.30
	Urban	34.28	3.40	9.92	3.50
1994	Rural	119.53	11.64	9.74	3.20
	Urban	43.45	4.59	10.57	3.20
2000	Rural	137.41	14.33	10.43	3.50
	Urban	51.51	4.85	9.42	3.50

Source : *National Sample Survey Organisation*

Note: Data for 1984, 1988, 1994 and 2000 are based on 39th round (January - June, 1984) , 43rd round (July 1987- June 1988) , 50th round (July 93 - June 94) and 55th round (July 1999- June 2000)

Table 13. Percentage distribution of migrants in different migration streams by sex for India

Sex	Year	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total migrants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Female	1961	81.3	9.7	5.8	3.2	100.0
	1971	77.7	10.5	6.7	5.1	100.0
	1981	73.3	12.5	8.7	5.5	100.0
	1991	72.2	13.5	8.8	5.5	100.0
Male	1961	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	100.0
	1971	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	100.0
	1981	45.6	30.0	17.4	7.0	100.0
	1991	43.4	31.6	17.8	7.2	100.0

Source : *Office of Registrar General, India*

- Notes: 1. Table will exclude persons who were born outside India
 2. 1981 figures exclude Assam State where 1981 Census could not be conducted.
 3. 1961, 1971, 1981 figures are based on place of birth and excludes the unclassifiable figures.
 4. 1991 figures excludes Jammu & Kashmir state where 1991 census could not be conducted.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of migrants by reason

Reasons for migration	Year			
	1981		1991	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
Employment	1.9	31.0	1.8	27.0
Education	0.9	5.3	0.8	4.8
Family Moved	14.5	30.2	11.0	26.6
Marriage	72.4	3.1	76.1	4.0
Business	NA	NA	0.6	6.9
Natural Calamities like				
Drought, Floods etc.	NA	NA	0.2	1.1
Others	10.3	30.4	9.5	29.6

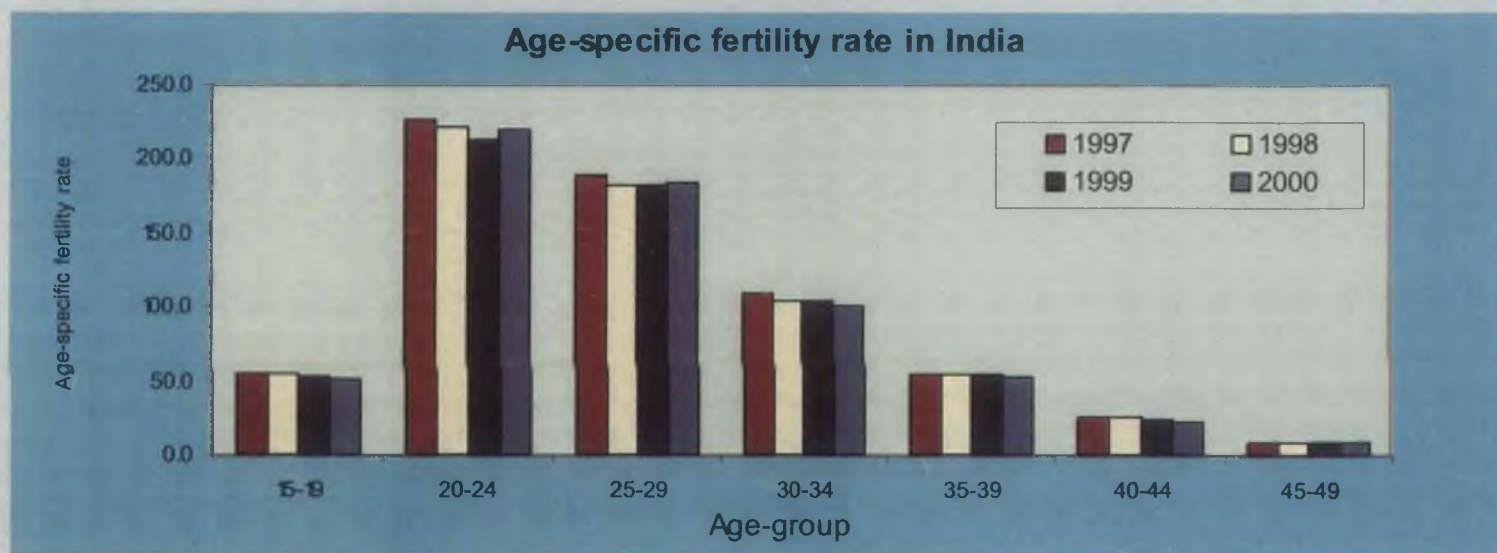
Source : Office of Registrar General, India

NA : Not available

Note : Excludes Assam & Jammu & Kashmir for 1981 and 1991

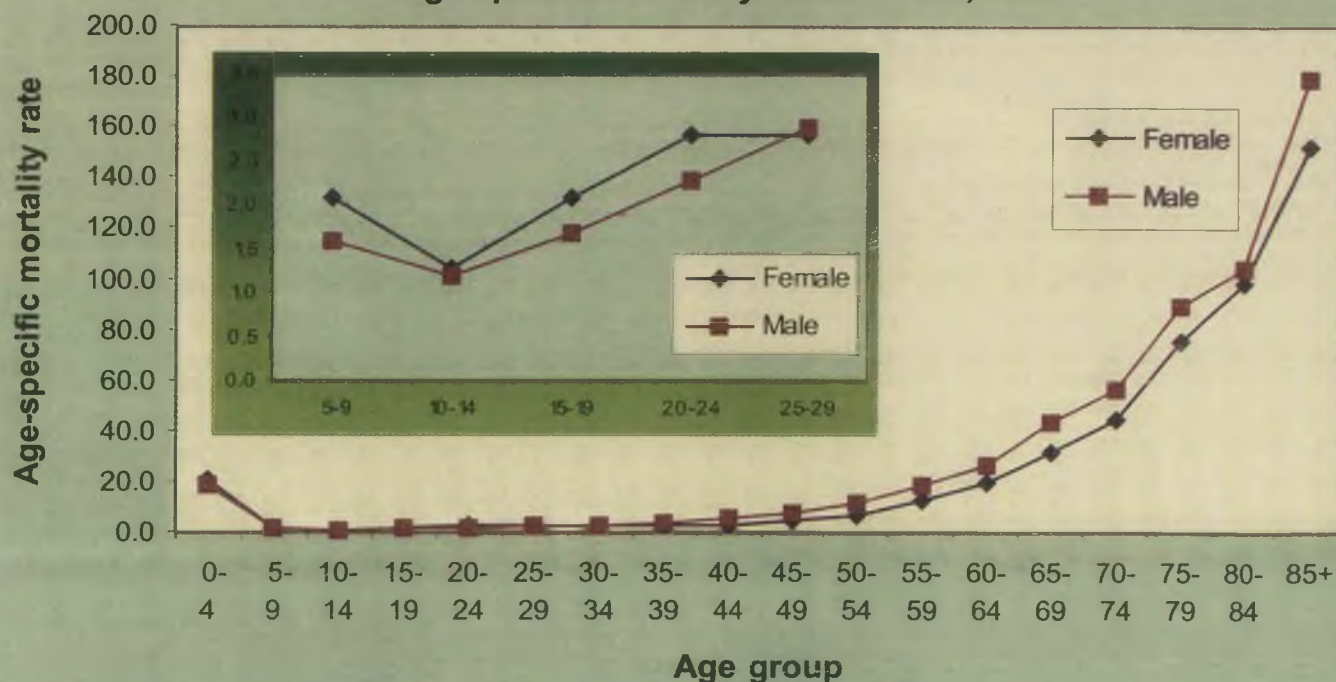
BOX 2. VITAL STATISTICS

With greater awareness about the family planning, increased availability of the family planning methods and more freedom in its use, the age-specific fertility rates have shown a decreasing trend over the years in all age-groups. In 2000, there were about 103 live births per 1000 women in the age-group 15-49 years (General Fertility Rate) as compared to about 106 live births per 1000 women in the same age group in 1998. The average number of children that a woman is expected to give birth to (Total Fertility Rate), during the entire child bearing age-group, if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout, has been decreasing continuously over the years. The Total Fertility Rate for 2000 was 3.2 with the figure for rural areas being slightly higher (3.5) than that in urban areas (2.3).



There has been a decline in the mortality rates over the years over all ages, though the pattern of mortality differ for women and men. Women live longer than men, everywhere, but they experience higher mortality rates than men upto the age of 30 years. This may be due to the fact that child bearing exposes women to a number of health risks and at many places pregnancy and childbirth related complications are a major cause of women's death. In the older age-groups the mortality rates for men tend to get much higher than that of women leading to a higher proportion of women in the elderly age-groups as compared to men.

Age-specific mortality rate in India, 2000



Health Status



Table 15. Infant Mortality Rate by sex for India

Year	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1985	98	96	97
1986	97	96	96
1987	96	95	95
1988	93	95	94
1989	90	92	91
1990	81	78	80
1991 ^a	80	81	80
1992 ^a	80	79	79
1993 ^a	75	73	74
1994 ^a	73	75	74
1995 ^a	76	73	74
1996 ^a	73	71	72
1997 ^a	73	70	71
1998	73	70	72
1999	71	70	70
2000	69	67	68
2001	68	64	66

Source : *Sample & Census Registration System (Various Years), Office of Registrar General, India*

a : *.Excludes Jammu and Kashmir*

Table 16. Infant Mortality Rates by sex for major States

India/Bigger States	1985			1990			1995			1996			1997			1998			1999			2000			2001		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Andhra Pradesh	79	86	83	68	72	70	69	65	67	63	67	65	62	64	63	68	65	66	64	69	66	64	66	65	68	65	66
Assam	105	116	111	73	78	76	73	80	77	77	73	74	77	75	76	67	85	76	76	75	76	83	66	74	80	69	74
Bihar ¹	107	104	106	74	75	75	71	75	73	75	68	71	71	72	71	66	67	67	62	63	63	61	62	62	68	57	62
Gujarat	99	97	98	70	73	72	63	61	62	66	57	61	62	62	62	66	63	64	65	62	63	67	59	62	60	61	60
Haryana	93	78	85	77	62	69	76	63	69	70	67	68	68	68	68	81	61	70	78	59	68	71	63	67	70	63	66
Himachal Pradesh	92	77	84	NA	NA	69	56	68	63	71	57	63	61	64	62	77	60	68	51	57	54	44	57	51	36	48	43
Jammu & Kashmir	71	97	85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	59	53	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	67	72	69	64	76	70	61	62	62	52	55	53	54	51	53	56	61	58	57	59	58	47	65	56	58	59	58
Kerala	28	34	31	14	19	17	15	15	15	14	13	14	13	12	12	13	18	16	15	14	14	13	14	14	9	14	11
Madhya Pradesh ¹	122	123	122	112	115	111	102	96	99	96	97	97	90	98	94	97	99	98	89	90	89	93	81	87	89	83	86
Maharashtra	68	68	68	62	55	58	53	56	55	47	50	48	42	52	47	56	42	49	48	48	48	50	46	48	48	43	45
Orissa	126	137	132	123	121	122	101	105	103	92	100	96	98	95	96	97	98	98	96	97	97	92	98	95	93	90	91
Punjab	76	67	71	71	52	61	62	49	54	57	47	51	60	43	51	56	53	54	56	51	53	61	45	52	63	43	52
Rajasthan	109	107	108	88	80	84	91	83	86	86	84	85	96	75	85	84	83	83	84	79	81	81	76	79	82	78	80
Tamil Nadu	83	80	81	61	57	59	54	54	54	53	54	53	57	48	53	58	48	53	54	50	52	54	49	51	54	45	49
Uttar Pradesh ¹	153	132	142	104	94	99	91	82	86	90	80	85	92	80	85	93	79	85	83	85	84	86	81	83	84	82	83
West Bengal	67	80	74	62	64	63	58	58	58	50	60	55	53	57	55	48	59	53	43	61	52	47	54	51	49	53	51
India	98	96	97	81	78	80	76	73	74	73	71	72	73	70	71	73	70	72	71	70	70	69	67	68	68	64	66

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

NA : Not available

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, figures need to be confirmed respectively.

Note: Estimates of Infant mortality rate by sex are subject to year to year fluctuations.

Table 17. Expectation of life at birth by sex for India

Year	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1901-11	23.3	22.6	22.9
1911-21	20.9	19.4	20.1
1921-31	26.6	26.9	26.8
1931-41	31.4	32.1	31.8
1941-51	31.7	32.4	32.1
1951-61	40.6	41.9	41.3
1961-71	44.7	46.4	45.6
1970-75	49.0	50.5	49.7
1976-80	52.1	52.5	52.3
1981-85	55.7	55.4	55.4
1986-90	58.1	57.7	57.7
1987-91 ^a	58.6	58.1	58.3
1988-92 ^a	59.0	58.6	58.7
1989-93 ^a	59.7	59.0	59.4
1990-94 ^a	60.4	59.4	60.0
1991-95 ^a	60.9	59.7	60.3
1992-96	61.4	60.1	60.7
1993-97	61.8	60.4	61.1
1994-98	62.2	60.6	61.4
1995-99	62.5	60.8	61.7

Source : Office of Registrar General, India

a. : Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Notes : Figures for 1901-11 to 1961-71 are based on Census Actuarial Reports and for 1970-75 onwards on the basis of estimates from Sample Registration System

Table 18. Percentage distribution of live births by type of medical attention at the time of delivery by sector for India

Type of Facility	Sector	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^a	1992 ^a	1993 ^a	1994 ^a	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998	1999	2000
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	Rural	13.3	14.3	14.7	14.9	15.2	16.2	17.6	18.0	20.2	16.9	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.2	17.5
	Urban	47.4	47.8	48.7	49.7	51.0	52.8	53.8	54.8	56.5	54.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.7	55.3
	Combined	19.9	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.9	24.3	24.4	24.5	22.3	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.4	26.6	25.2
T	Rural	17.2	17.7	17.8	18.6	19.3	20.2	20.8	21.8	23.3	26.7	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.7
	Urban	24.9	25.0	25.5	24.5	25.7	26.1	26.9	28.0	31.6	33.8	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.4	31.5	34.1
	Combined	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.7	20.5	21.3	21.9	22.9	24.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	28.7	28.8	28.9	29.0
U	Rural	50.0	48.3	49.7	63.6	62.1	62.0	61.5	60.2	56.5	56.4	49.8	49.5	49.2	49.2	49.3	50.9
	Urban	19.5	18.6	18.1	24.1	21.8	20.6	19.2	17.2	11.8	11.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	10.0
	Combined	44.1	42.6	43.6	56.2	54.6	54.4	53.7	52.7	51.3	50.0	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.8	40.9	42.6
O	Rural	19.5	19.7	17.8	2.9	3.4	1.5	b	b	b	b	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
	Urban	8.2	8.6	7.7	1.7	1.5	0.6	b	b	b	b	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1
	Combined	17.3	17.6	15.9	2.6	3.1	1.4	b	b	b	b	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9

Source : Sample Registration System (Various Years), Office of Registrar General, India

I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.

T : Delivery conducted in the home by doctor, trained dai, trained midwife, trained nurse etc.

U : Delivery conducted in the home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary

O : Delivery conducted in the home by relatives and others excluding the above

a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

b. Included in the category U

Table 19(a). Number and percentage distribution of deaths of expected mothers due to causes related to child-birth and pregnancy for India

Causes 1	Number								Percentage							
	1989	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1989	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Abortion	22	37	45	49	62	29	29	35	10.9	13.7	11.7	12.6	17.6	9.0	8.7	12.4
Toxaemia	16	34	49	51	35	37	35	28	7.9	12.6	12.8	13.1	7.9	11.5	10.5	9.9
Anaemia	41	53	78	75	60	51	52	67	20.3	19.6	20.3	19.3	17.0	15.8	15.7	23.7
Bleeding of Pregnancy & Puerperium	48	68	87	92	102	85	82	66	23.8	25.2	22.6	23.7	28.9	26.4	24.7	23.3
Malposition of child	22	23	21	25	14	31	39	21	10.9	8.5	5.5	6.4	4.0	9.6	11.7	7.4
Puerperial Sepsis	12	31	48	41	30	45	34	27	5.9	11.5	12.5	10.6	8.5	14.0	10.2	9.5
Not Classifiable	41	24	56	55	50	44	61	39	20.3	8.9	14.6	14.2	14.1	13.7	18.4	13.8
Total	202	270	384	388	353	322	332	283	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

Source : Survey of Causes of Deaths, Office of Registrar General, India,

Note : Survey was conducted continuously in sample villages of selected Primary Health Centre (PHC). During 1998, 2059 PHC villages were covered under the survey where 40,351 deaths were reported for which causes of death were identified.

Table 19 (b). Maternal Mortality Rate for States/ Union Territories during 1998

State/ Union Territory	Maternal Mortality Rate
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	159
Arunachal Pradesh	NA
Assam	409
Bihar ¹	452
Goa	NA
Gujarat	28
Haryana	103
Himachal Pradesh	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	NA
Karnataka	195
Kerala	198
Madhya Pradesh ¹	498
Maharashtra	135
Manipur	NA
Meghalaya	NA
Mizoram	NA
Nagaland	NA
Orissa	367
Punjab	199
Rajasthan	670
Sikkim	NA
Tamil Nadu	79
Tripura	NA
Uttar Pradesh ¹	707
West Bengal	266
Andoman & Nicobar Islands	NA
Chandigarh	NA
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA
Daman & Diu	NA
Delhi	NA
Lakshadweep	NA
Pondicherry	NA
India	407

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

NA : *Not available*

Note: Maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

1. Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 20. Prevalence of anaemia among women by background characteristics for India during 1998-99

Background characteristic	Number of women	Percentage of women with anaemia			
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Age</i>					
15 -19	7117	36.2	17.9	1.9	56.0
20-24	14560	34.8	17.0	2.0	53.8
25-29	15965	34.8	14.7	1.9	51.4
30-34	13595	34.8	13.7	1.9	50.5
35-49	28426	35.1	13.6	1.9	50.5
<i>Marital Status</i>					
Currently married	74830	34.9	14.8	1.8	51.5
Not currently married	4833	36.6	15.7	3.1	55.5
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	20872	32.0	12.2	1.5	45.7
Rural	58791	35.1	15.8	2.0	53.9
<i>Education</i>					
Illiterate	45818	36.7	16.8	2.3	55.8
Literate < middle school complete	15735	34.4	13.8	1.9	50.1
Middle school complete	6718	34.0	12.6	1.3	48.0
High school complete and above	11381	29.7	9.7	0.9	40.3
<i>Work status</i>					
Working in family farm/business	11450	35.7	15.2	2.2	53.1
Employed by someone else	15671	35.8	16.2	3.0	54.9
Self -employed	3974	35.0	15.3	2.0	52.2
Not worked in past 12 months	48543	34.6	14.3	1.5	50.4
Total	79663	35.0	14.8	1.9	51.8

Source : National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99.

Note: The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking when calculating the degree of anaemia. Total includes 10 and 26 women with missing information on education and work status respectively, who are not shown separately.

Table 21. Prevalence of anaemia among women by States during 1998-99

State	Percentage of women with :			
	Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	14.9	2.4	49.8
Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	11.3	0.6	62.5
Assam	43.2	25.6	0.9	69.7
Bihar ¹	42.9	19.0	1.5	63.4
Delhi	29.6	9.6	1.3	40.5
Goa	27.3	8.1	1.0	36.4
Gujarat	29.5	14.4	2.5	46.3
Haryana	30.9	14.5	1.6	47.0
Himachal Pradesh	31.4	8.4	0.7	40.5
Jammu & Kashmir	39.3	17.6	1.9	58.7
Karnataka	26.7	13.4	2.3	42.4
Kerala	19.5	2.7	0.5	22.7
Madhya Pradesh ¹	37.6	15.6	1.0	54.3
Maharashtra	31.5	14.1	2.9	48.5
Manipur	21.7	6.3	0.8	28.9
Meghalaya	33.4	27.5	2.4	63.3
Mizoram	35.2	12.1	0.7	48.0
Nagaland	27.8	9.6	1.0	38.4
Orissa	45.1	16.4	1.6	63.0
Punjab	28.4	12.3	0.7	41.4
Rajasthan	32.3	14.1	2.1	48.5
Sikkim	37.3	21.4	2.4	61.1
Tamil Nadu	36.7	15.9	3.9	56.5
Uttar Pradesh ¹	33.5	13.7	1.5	48.7
West Bengal	45.3	15.9	1.5	62.7
India	35.0	14.8	1.9	51.8

Source : National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99.

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

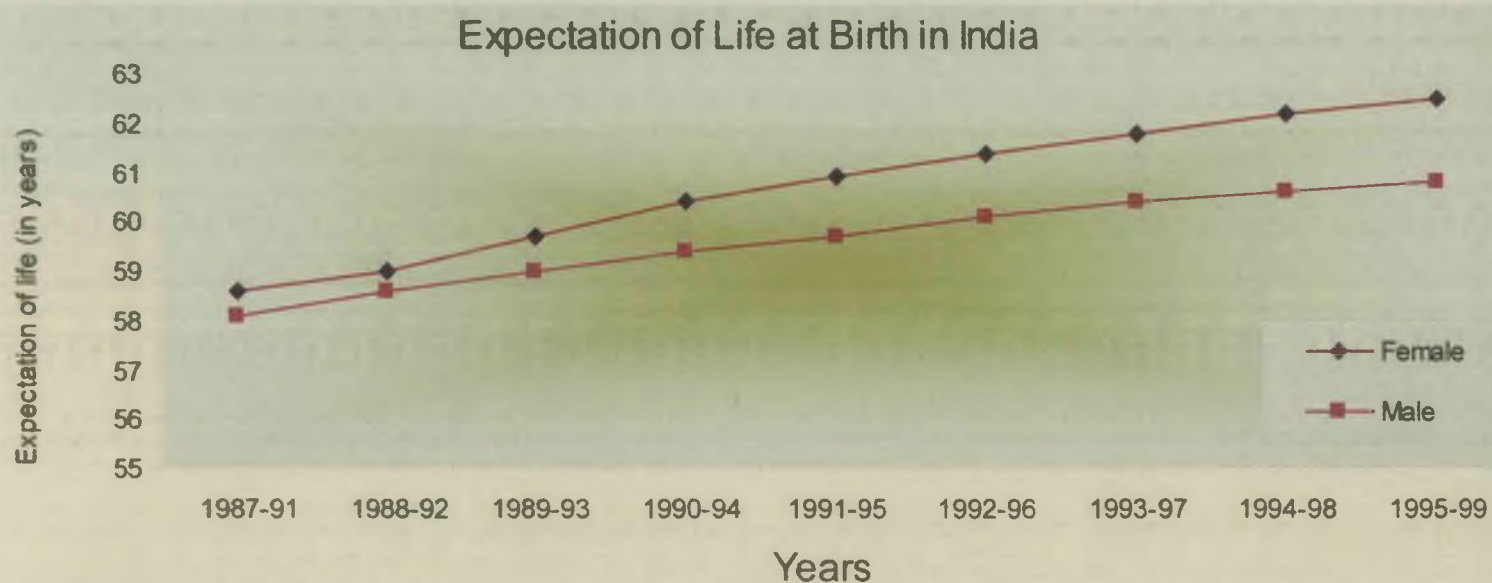
Note : Figures give the percentage of ever-married women classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by degree of anaemia. The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking, when calculating the degree of anaemia.

BOX 3. HEALTH STATUS

Women and men have somewhat different kind of health risks throughout their life span. Women are exposed to a peculiar and major health risk due to child bearing. Good health and family planning services are important for the general well-being of the women, children and the entire family- giving women, in particular, an opportunity to decide when and how many children do they want. Reduced Infant mortality would give a women better chance to have the desired size of the family with fewer number of pregnancies. Discrimination against a female child is evident from the fact that girls experience higher rate of mortality in younger age-groups as compared to the boys. In 2000, the age-specific mortality rate for females in the age-group 0-4 was 20.6 as compared to 18.6 for males. Moreover, in 2001, the female infant mortality rate was observed to be 68 as compared to male infant mortality rate of 64..



Life expectancy at birth has increased continuously over the years. For the period 1993-97, the male life expectancy at birth was 60.4 years as compared to that of 61.8 for females, the overall figure being 61.1 years.



Health of women is an important factor in determining the overall health of the society. If pregnant women are not well nourished they are more likely to give birth to weaker babies leading to a higher infant mortality rate. It is also observed that wherever the infant and child mortality is higher, the birth rates are also higher. Women are exposed to a high risk of death due to pregnancy is evident from the fact that in India, there were 407 (Maternal Mortality Rate) maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1998. This may be due to the fact that in 1998-99 about 52% of women in India in the age-group 15-49 were suffering from some form of anaemia. Along with this, another important factor contributing to high maternal mortality rate is the fact that, at the time of about 47% of live births in 2000, no trained medical attention was received by the mother, the figure being much higher at 55% in rural areas as compared to that of about 11% in urban areas.

Table 22: Daily average intake of energy and proteins against recommended intake by age/ sex/ physical activity of rural population for India during 2001

Age (years)	Sex	Activity	Energy (kcal/day)		Protein (g/day)	
			Intake	RDI	Intake	RDI
1		2	3	4	5	6
1-3	Boy & Girl		729	1240	20	22
4-6	Boy & Girl		1066	1690	28	30
7-9	Boy & Girl		1294	1950	34	41
10-12	Boy		1524	2190	40	54
	Girl		1500	1970	39	57
13-15	Boy		1856	2450	49	70
	Girl		1689	2060	44	65
16-17	Boy		2114	2640	55	78
	Girl		1856	2060	49	63
>= 18	Male	Sedentary	2225	2425	59	60
		Moderate	2371	2875	61	60
>= 18	Female	Sedentary	1878	1875	48	50
		(NPNL) Moderate	2020	2225	52	50

Source : Based on National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) 'Diet and Nutritional Status of Rural Population' Technical Report No. 21 based on repeat surveys conducted during 2001 in rural areas of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal

RDI : Recommended Dietary Intakes

NPNL : Non Pregnant Non Lactating

Table 23. Percentage of currently married women who know about any contraceptive method by specific method and sector for India during 1998- 99

Method	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
Any method	98.7	99.7	99.0
<i>Any modern method</i>	98.6	99.7	98.9
Pill	75.2	91.5	79.5
IUD	64.6	87.8	70.6
Condom	64.9	88.0	71.0
Female Sterilization	97.8	99.3	98.2
Male Sterilization	87.8	93.6	89.3
<i>Any traditional method</i>	44.9	60.3	48.9
Rhythm/safe period	41.0	56.7	45.1
Withdrawal	27.7	41.1	31.2
Other method ^a	2.6	3.1	2.7
Number of Women	61761	21888	83649

Source : *National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99*

a. : *Includes both modern and traditional methods that are not listed separately*

IUD : *Intra-Uterine Device*

Table 24. Family planning acceptors by methods for India

(Figures In thousand)

Year	Sterilization		I.U.D Insertion	Equivalent C.C. users	Equivalent oral pills users	Total acceptors
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	255	3871	5370	14735	3125	27356
1991-92	174	3916	4386	13875	3366	25717
1992-93	150	4136	4740	15004	3001	27031
1993-94	150	4347	6017	17283	4302	32099
1994-95	144	4436	6702	17707	4873	33862
1995-96	124	4298	6858	17297	5091	33668
1996-97	72	3798	5681	17214	5250	32015
1997-98	71	4167	6173	16796	6395	33603
1998-99	103	4104	6083	17448	6944	34682
1999-2000	87	4509	6200	18135	7748	36678
2000-2001	110	4625	6027	18050	7556	36368
2001-2002	111	4716	6262	17605	8691	37385
2002-2003	114	4617	6108	16702	9222	36763

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

IUD : Intra-Uterine Device

CC : Conventional Contraceptives

P : Provisional

Table 25 : The percentage of couples effectively protected by various family planning methods for India

Year	Eligible couples (Figures in thousand)	Percentage of couples protected by				
		Sterilisation	IUD	Oral Pill	CC	All methods
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	145140	30.3	6.7	2.1	5.1	44.1
1991-92	148430	30.3	6.3	2.2	4.7	43.6
1992-93	151720	30.3	6.3	2.0	4.9	43.5
1993-94	155020	30.3	6.8	2.7	5.6	45.4
1994-95	158310	30.2	7.2	3.0	5.4	45.8
1995-96	161593	30.2	7.8	3.2	5.3	46.5
1996-97	164749	29.6	7.4	3.1	5.2	45.4
1997-98	165869	29.3	7.3	3.8	5.0	45.4
1998-99	168558	29.1	7.4	3.3	4.2	44.0
1999-2000	171198	29.0	7.3	4.6	5.3	46.2

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

IUD : Intra Uterine Devices

CC : Conventional Contraceptives

Table 26. Lifestyle indicators of addiction

Background characteristic	Chew paan masala or tobacco	Drink alcohol	Currently smoke	Ever smoked	Number of household members
Female					
<i>Age</i>					
15-19	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	24602
20-24	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	22288
25-29	8.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	20761
30-39	12.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	32127
40-49	18.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	21253
50-59	22.8	3.8	5.7	6.4	15108
60+	25.0	3.1	5.3	6.0	18588
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban 8.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	43173	
Rural	13.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	111554
<i>Education</i>					
Illiterate	17.4	3.5	4.0	4.5	86359
Literate < middle school complete	10.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	30563
Middle school complete	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	14217
High school complete and above	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	23529
<i>Standard of living index</i>					
Low	18.7	4.4	4.2	4.7	47225
Medium	11.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	71497
High	5.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	34144
<i>Total</i>	12.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	154726
Male					
<i>Age</i>					
15-19	9.4	2.4	4.4	4.8	26297
20-24	20.3	7.7	13.7	14.6	21461
25-29	28.0	14.9	25.1	27.3	19641
30-39	34.1	23.6	37.6	41.2	33554
40-49	35.6	26.1	45.0	49.9	24151
50-59	35.4	23.9	45.3	52.3	15195
60+	37.6	18.6	38.2	46.6	20571
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban 20.8	12.4	21.4	24.5	46245	
Rural	31.3	18.5	32.6	36.5	114626
<i>Education</i>					
Illiterate	38.0	26.7	44.8	49.6	44661
Literate < middle school complete	31.5	17.8	33.1	37.5	43328
Middle school complete	23.2	11.8	21.2	23.7	25376
High school complete and above	18.9	8.9	15.9	18.5	47485
<i>Standard of living index</i>					
Low	37.6	24.8	39.4	43.5	46887
Medium	27.7	15.0	29.1	32.7	76510
High	17.2	9.8	16.9	20.2	35463
<i>Total</i>	28.3	16.7	29.4	33.1	160871
Total (Male & Female)	20.5	9.6	16.2	18.2	315598

Source : National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99.

a. : Includes household members who currently smoke.

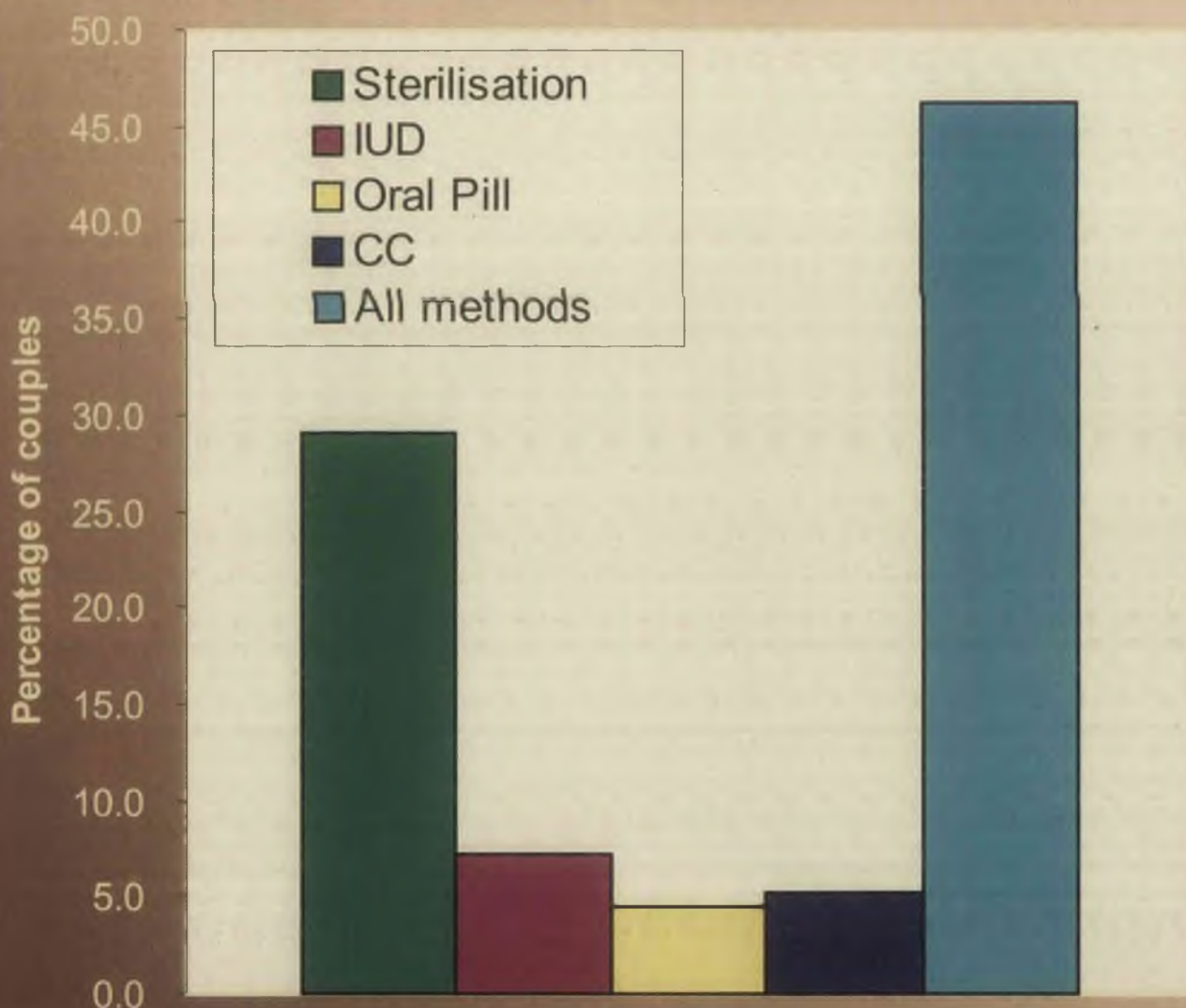
Note: : The figures give the percentage of usual household members age 15 years and above who chew paan masala or tobacco, drink alcohol, currently smoke, or have ever smoked by selected background characteristics and Sex for India.

Total includes 23 males and 58 females with missing information on education and 2012 males and 1861 females with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.

BOX 4. PLANNING THE FAMILY

The use of contraceptives and family planning methods have been increasing uniformly over the years. This would not only give better chances to women to achieve the desired size of the family with the reduced number of pregnancies but would also help her to ensure desired spacing of the consecutive pregnancies. This would go a long way for the wellbeing of the mother as well as the entire family.

Percentage of couples effectively protected by various family planning methods in India during 1999-2000



In the urban areas, slightly more percentage of ever married females (99.7%) are aware of any family planning method during 1998-99 as compared to their counterparts in the rural areas (98.7%). Female sterilization is the most widely known family planning method (known to about 98% of ever married females) followed by male sterilization and condoms.

During 1999-2000, about 46% of the eligible couples were effectively protected by some method or the other, sterilization being the most widely used method protecting about 29% of eligible couples.

Participation of Women and Men in the Economy

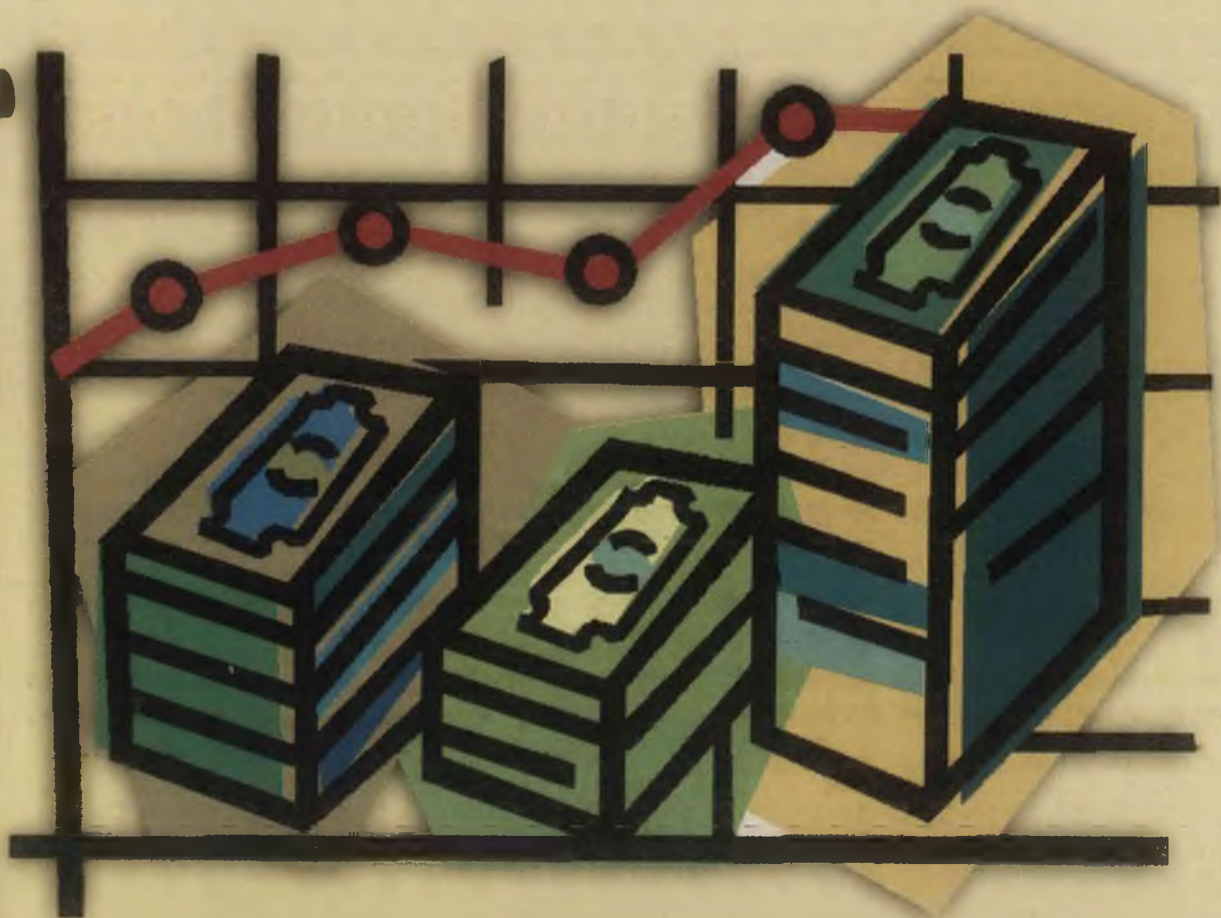


Table 27 . Workforce Participation Rate by sex and by sector for India

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
1972-73	31.8	54.5	13.4	50.1
1977-78	33.1	55.2	15.6	50.8
1983	34.0	54.7	15.1	51.2
1987-88	32.3	53.9	15.2	50.6
1993-94	32.8	55.3	15.5	52.1
1994-95 ^a	31.7	56.0	13.6	51.9
1995-96 ^a	29.5	55.1	12.4	52.5
1996-97 ^a	29.1	55.0	13.1	52.1
1998 ^a	26.3	53.9	11.4	50.9
1999- 2000	29.9	53.1	13.9	51.8
2000-2001 ^a	28.7	54.4	14.0	53.1
2001-2002 ^a	31.4	54.6	13.9	55.3
2002 ^a	28.1	54.6	14.0	53.4

Source : *National Sample Survey Organisation*

a. : *Based on thin Sample*

Note : Figures for all the years are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status workers of all ages.

**Table 28. Workforce Participation Rate by sex and by sector
for States/ Union Territories during 1999- 2000**

State /Union Territory	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	47.8	60.5	17.8	51.1
Arunachal Pradesh	31.0	42.2	10.0	39.9
Assam	15.1	52.9	11.2	52.2
Bihar ¹	17.3	49.2	7.5	43.2
Goa	18.1	53.9	10.6	49.8
Gujarat	41.3	58.4	13.5	53.6
Haryana	20.2	47.5	9.8	50.6
Himachal Pradesh	47.1	53.6	13.0	49.9
Jammu & Kashmir	32.7	54.8	6.2	47.8
Karnataka	38.0	59.5	17.8	54.5
Kerala	23.8	55.3	20.3	55.8
Madhya Pradesh ¹	38.2	53.6	13.4	48.8
Maharashtra	43.4	53.1	13.7	53.2
Manipur	25.3	49.5	21.1	44.5
Meghalaya	41.8	55.7	19.7	39.3
Mizoram	44.0	55.5	25.9	47.1
Nagaland	44.1	51.8	19.9	39.3
Orissa	29.9	55.1	14.5	47.5
Punjab	28.0	53.0	12.5	54.9
Rajasthan	38.8	50.0	13.8	48.6
Sikkim	24.1	50.2	20.0	51.9
Tamil Nadu	43.0	59.4	21.5	56.3
Tripura	7.3	50.4	7.5	49.4
Uttar Pradesh ¹	20.1	48.1	9.4	49.0
West Bengal	16.0	53.4	11.7	56.7
A&N Islands	18.0	54.7	20.6	63.2
Chandigarh	12.8	78.4	13.6	54.7
D&N Haveli	35.4	58.2	11.2	65.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	65.5	18.6	54.9
Delhi	2.9	52.0	10.5	52.8
Lakshadweep	11.5	49.7	17.9	43.2
Pondicherry	28.7	56.0	16.9	55.5
India	29.9	53.1	13.9	51.8

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round. (July 1999- June 2000)

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

The figures represent size of workforce as percentage of population.

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 29 : Workforce Participation Rate according to sex & by sector for States/Union Territories during 2001

(Figures are provisional)

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	43.28	58.30	50.85	13.17	50.76	32.30	35.11	56.23	45.79
Arunachal Pradesh	41.33	50.66	46.20	17.15	50.53	35.50	36.54	50.63	43.98
Assam	22.15	49.41	36.17	10.61	52.90	33.20	20.71	49.87	35.78
Bihar	20.18	48.05	34.65	7.04	41.69	25.59	18.84	47.37	33.70
Chhatisgarh	46.54	54.12	50.32	13.19	47.18	31.11	40.04	52.81	46.46
Goa	26.39	54.51	40.53	18.17	54.68	37.04	22.36	54.60	38.80
Gujarat	38.54	55.46	47.24	9.41	53.91	33.08	27.91	54.87	41.95
Haryana	33.91	50.73	42.93	10.55	49.23	31.49	27.22	50.30	39.62
Himachal Pradesh	46.42	54.67	50.57	15.23	54.22	36.96	43.67	54.62	49.24
Jammu & Kashmir	26.20	49.49	38.35	10.39	51.43	32.95	22.45	49.99	37.01
Jharkhand	31.81	49.65	40.90	6.52	42.36	25.68	26.41	47.96	37.52
Karnataka	39.87	58.10	49.09	16.37	53.85	35.67	31.98	56.64	44.53
Kerala	15.90	50.06	32.54	13.64	50.61	31.61	15.38	50.20	32.30
Madhya Pradesh	40.72	53.00	47.09	11.98	47.41	30.65	33.21	51.50	42.74
Maharashtra	43.61	53.93	48.88	12.57	52.43	33.85	30.81	53.28	42.50
Manipur	41.53	49.25	45.45	32.25	44.94	38.57	39.02	48.12	43.62
Meghalaya	38.62	49.43	44.11	20.98	43.82	32.51	35.15	48.34	41.84
Mizoram	54.55	59.66	57.21	40.52	54.84	47.87	47.54	57.29	52.57
Nagaland	42.48	47.32	45.01	15.61	43.81	31.03	38.06	46.70	42.60
Orissa	27.12	53.17	40.23	10.02	49.06	30.62	24.66	52.53	38.79
Punjab	23.37	53.88	39.51	10.44	53.06	33.49	19.05	53.60	37.47
Rajasthan	40.63	50.74	45.87	9.55	47.42	29.59	33.49	49.95	42.06
Sikkim	40.60	57.69	49.69	21.67	55.51	40.16	38.6	57.4	48.64
Tamil Nadu	41.40	59.10	50.28	18.94	55.80	37.54	31.54	57.64	44.67
Tripura	22.87	50.42	37.03	12.45	51.64	32.45	21.08	50.62	36.25
Uttar Pradesh	19.05	47.39	33.93	6.80	44.61	26.95	16.54	46.80	32.48
Uttaranchal	33.55	45.69	39.60	7.59	47.36	29.15	27.33	46.14	36.92
West Bengal	20.86	54.09	37.90	11.57	53.74	33.85	18.32	53.99	36.77
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.50	57.05	39.20	12.09	56.09	36.33	16.45	56.73	38.27
Chandigarh	11.08	63.88	43.64	14.54	55.1	37.13	14.22	56.11	37.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.10	61.26	53.84	14.54	65.63	44.75	38.74	62.33	51.76
Daman & Diu	20.03	70.78	52.03	16.74	53.80	35.42	18.61	65.47	46.01
Delhi	10.18	49.42	31.87	9.31	52.25	32.89	9.37	52.06	32.82
Lakshadweep	6.20	40.63	23.77	8.65	44.62	27.24	7.28	42.41	25.32
Pondicherry	23.93	54.36	39.22	13.89	52.49	33.13	17.23	53.12	35.17
India*	30.98	52.36	41.97	11.55	50.85	32.23	25.68	51.93	39.26

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

* : India and Manipur figures are final and exclude figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. MaoMaram, 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 also as per schedule.

Table 30 :Percentage distribution of workers (main + marginal) according to categories of worker by sex & by sector during 2001 for India

(Figures are provisional)

Categories of worker	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	37.12	41.98	40.24	4.05	2.55	2.81	32.93	31.06	31.65
Agricultural Labourers	42.95	27.51	33.05	10.69	3.44	4.71	38.87	20.85	26.55
Household Industry workers	5.54	3.01	3.92	12.80	3.61	5.22	6.46	3.18	4.22
Other Workers	14.40	27.49	22.80	72.46	90.40	87.27	21.75	44.92	37.59
All workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total workers (Main+ Marginal) (in million)	111.12	198.84	309.96	16.10	76.18	92.28	127.22	275.01	402.23

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

Note : The figures for India exclude the data for the entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district and Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to earthquake.

- : Percentage figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 31 : Share of women employment out of total employment in organised sector in India

(Figures in thousand)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Women	Total	% of Women	Women	Total	% of Women	Women	Total	% of Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1992	2467.0	19209.6	12.8	1522.7	7846.1	19.4	3889.8	27055.7	14.4
1993	2476.7	19326.1	12.8	1549.7	7850.5	19.7	4026.3	27176.6	14.8
1994	2564.6	19444.9	13.2	1589.3	7929.9	20.0	4153.9	27374.8	15.2
1995	2600.4	19466.3	13.4	1627.5	8058.5	20.2	4227.9	27524.7	15.4
1996	2634.5	19429.3	13.6	1791.9	8511.6	21.1	4426.4	27940.9	15.8
1997	2727.6	19559.1	14.0	1909.4	8685.5	22.0	4637.0	28244.5	16.4
1998	2762.7	19417.8	14.2	2010.9	8747.9	23.0	4773.6	28165.8	17.0
1999	2810.7	19414.8	14.5	2018.4	8698.2	23.2	4829.2	28113.1	17.2
2000	2857.0	19313.7	14.8	2065.8	8646.0	23.9	4922.8	27959.7	17.6
2001	2859.2	19137.5	14.9	2090.1	8651.7	24.2	4949.3	27789.2	17.8
2002	2886.7	18773.4	15.4	2048.7	8432.1	24.3	4935.4	27205.5	18.1

Source : Quarterly Employment Review, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour

Table 32. Women employment in organised public and private sectors by industrial activity for India

(Figures in thousand)

Industrial activity	Public Sector											Private Sector										
	1971	1981	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1971	1981	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12.7	37.0	51.1	49.7	49.2	47.0	47.5	45.8	48.1	48.3	43.6	383.5	418.9	446.5	440.6	429.3	434.1	442.5	425.7	461.9	464.4	419.8
1 Mining & Quarrying	11.9	63.5	62.1	64.6	65.0	62.3	58.3	58.2	57.6	55.6	55.3	40.6	23.8	16.5	16.0	16.4	12.0	12.7	10.4	8.9	8.4	6.9
2&3. Manufacturing	24.9	91.2	112.3	125.5	119.5	105.9	105.5	101.1	99.1	93.0	88.1	388.4	503.6	484.3	606.0	756.8	862.2	930.6	933.3	933.9	937.0	928.0
4 Electricity, Gas & Water	16.8	16.7	30.5	35.7	36.7	40.3	41.7	42.8	43.6	44.7	45.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2
5 Construction	31.4	49.8	55.3	60.9	61.4	60.0	60.7	63.2	64.1	63.2	63.7	28.0	9.5	6.0	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.3	5.3	4.0	4.0	3.8
6 Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels.	16.3	6.1	13.2	15.1	15.4	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.4	17.3	15.2	14.4	21.1	24.2	25.1	30.7	27.4	27.4	29.4	29.4	30.3
7 Transport, Storage & Communications	45.2	78.8	136.7	155.6	157.6	162.2	168.4	171.3	170.2	174.9	178.1	1.5	2.7	3.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	6.1	6.7	6.8	8.1	8.3
8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	a	66.8	146.8	167.7	169.1	175.9	177.9	178.7	181.1	184.8	191.1	a	12.9	27.4	36.8	39.0	43.8	48.8	55.6	53.9	60.2	65.1
9 Community, Social and Personal Services	716.6	1088.7	1738.8	1925.7	1960.5	2057.8	2086.4	2133.1	2176.1	2177.2	2204.1	205.2	307.8	428.4	494.4	515.7	514.8	535.1	553.1	566.1	577.3	585.4
Total	860.8	1498.6	2346.8	2600.4	2634.5	2727.6	2762.7	2810.7	2857.0	2859.2	2886.7	1062.8	1294.2	1434.2	1627.5	1791.9	1909.4	2010.9	2018.4	2065.8	2090.1	2048.7

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

a. : Included in wholesale and retail trade.

Table 33. Women employment in organised public and private sectors by States/ Union Territories

(Figures in thousand)

States /Union Territory	Public Sector										Private Sector										
	1971	1981	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1971	1981	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Andhra Pradesh	55.4	97.8	146.1	179.4	197.6	205.2	216.3	220.0	223.7	226.0	96.6	99.1	72.9	114.4	113.3	181.1	183.0	198.6	195.4	198.2	
Assam	14.3	31.9	61.2	71.4	73.1	71.4	73.2	77.2	79.1	75.8	184.0	220.6	259.2	257.6	248.7	253.1	238.9	271.6	275.6	250.8	
Bihar ¹	40.4	92.9	96.8	104.0	96.9	91.7	90.1	90.0	89.9	89.9	34.1	18.7	17.4	23.2	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	
Chattisgarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.8	37.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.7	4.6	
Goa	3.7 ^a	7.5 ^a	13.3 ^a	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	10.3	1.3 ^a	4.9 ^a	6.3 ^a	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	4.6	
Gujarat	56.9	93.4	142.6	147.2	146.9	148.2	144.7	138.1	136.4	128.6	40.3	50.1	67.3	75.9	76.6	76.8	78.1	70.7	69.3	70.5	
Haryana	15.4	33.0	51.7	59.9	62.2	62.3	63.4	63.3	62.7	62.4	5.7	11.9	17.0	22.4	23.4	23.5	24.5	25.9	27.5	34.3	
Himachal Pradesh	10.8	18.7	28.7	33.0	35.5	37.0	38.8	41.0	42.2	40.6	1.6	1.8	3.3	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	4.9	6.3	
Jammu & Kashmir	-	12.0	22.2	21.1	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	-	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Jharkhand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	52.7	90.3	160.1	199.0	216.9	223.0	234.6	246.3	254.5	255.5	56.8	54.8	92.1	273.8	289.4	308.6	310.5	306.0	314.2	320.6	
Kerala	61.1	132.1	185.6	159.9	183.3	190.5	191.5	191.5	193.5	193.5	150.0	229.5	223.4	255.7	256.7	262.3	275.2	275.2	292.4	282.3	
Madhya Pradesh	59.9	93.9	145.6	156.1	158.5	157.5	162.5	165.2	129.2	127.8	24.7	22.1	26.1	26.7	28.3	27.8	26.7	27.4	21.3	20.6	
Maharashtra	138.4	213.6	303.5	342.2	346.4	348.7	350.6	353.0	357.7	353.8	101.8	138.6	171.7	207.8	208.4	206.8	207.8	205.1	207.0	205.6	
Manipur	1.6	3.8	8.6	15.2	16.6	16.7	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Meghalaya	-	6.3	10.7	12.3	13.5	13.9	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.0	-	1.3	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	
Mizoram	-	2.5	7.6	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Nagaland	-	3.7	8.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.2	12.0	-	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	
Orissa	13.3	26.1	54.1	72.3	76.1	79.3	83.9	84.3	88.3	91.8	14.2	12.9	13.1	11.7	11.7	10.7	10.9	10.2	10.4	9.7	
Punjab	32.6	63.4	84.2	92.3	93.1	97.4	100.7	97.9	99.5	101.6	8.7	14.3	23.0	27.2	28.9	29.6	31.1	33.1	34.4	34.8	
Rajasthan	26.3	54.5	99.3	123.8	127.8	129.0	129.6	133.1	131.7	127.6	15.5	39.4	40.7	40.8	44.8	41.9	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.8	
Tamil Nadu	97.6	144.8	323.5	397.8	402.1	407.9	414.0	425.9	402.0	440.3	129.4	160.2	179.4	241.4	322.1	324.5	325.7	328.1	327.5	322.1	
Tripura	3.2	9.0	14.0	14.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	1.9	2.2	4.6	7.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	
Uttar Pradesh	82.1	113.6	162.9	169.4	184.4	184.9	184.9	188.3	159.8	162.2	34.2	43.1	48.2	50.4	53.5	53.6	54.4	53.2	48.5	48.5	
Uttaranchal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.8	28.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.3	4.6	
West Bengal	49.5	82.5	114.2	116.2	111.2	112.0	111.7	115.5	119.8	122.2	144.6	143.5	132.0	102.4	127.6	131.5	128.8	135.6	133.7	119.4	
A&N Islands	-	-	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.0	5.3	5.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Chandigarh	2.6	5.0	9.4	10.7	11.0	11.1	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.7	6.2	6.3	5.9	
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	
Delhi	40.8	61.7	81.8	90.1	90.8	91.1	90.7	91.4	91.5	91.9	14.2	20.4	27.4	28.3	27.8	29.6	29.3	30.3	30.1	30.4	
Pondicherry	2.2	4.6	7.4	7.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	
India	860.8	1498.6	2346.8	2634.5	2727.6	2762.7	2810.7	2857.0	2859.2	2886.7	1062.8	1294.2	1434.2	1791.9	1909.4	2010.9	2018.4	2065.8	2090.1	2048.7	

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training.

Note : Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are not covered under the EMI Programme.

a. : Includes Daman and Diu. * : The figures for these States were included in their parent States.

Table 34. Labour Force Participation Rates by age group, sex and sector for India

Year	Age-Group											
	5-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60 & above		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural												
1977-78	9.1	13.1	39.7	86.1	49.2	99.0	41.6	95.9	16.0	64.6	30.5	63.7
1983	9.0	11.6	37.2	82.8	46.0	98.6	40.8	95.2	15.6	64.2	29.1	62.6
1987-88	6.3	7.4	36.9	79.7	47.6	98.7	42.2	95.7	16.3	64.9	29.2	61.4
1993-94	5.5	5.9	32.2	77.7	42.7	98.8	40.1	96.4	17.3	68.3	27.2	63.0
1994-95	5.3	6.6	31.2	77.0	43.3	98.5	39.6	96.6	19.6	72.1	23.8	55.3
July 95-June 96	4.3	6.2	32.2	78.1	43.5	98.7	40.0	97.1	17.8	69.9	23.6	55.0
Jan- Dec 97	4.3	5.8	30.0	77.0	40.4	98.8	38.5	97.2	18.0	67.3	22.4	55.0
Jan-June 98	3.4	4.6	28.4	74.9	38.4	98.3	37.5	96.2	17.5	70.7	21.2	54.3
July 1999- June 2000	3.8	4.3	31.6	75.9	44.5	98.4	40.7	95.4	17.4	62.4	23.5	53.3
July 2000-June 2001*	2.94	3.62	28.51	75.25	43.31	98.72	42.44	96.40	15.30	68.20	22.25	54.08
July 2001-June 2002*	4.08	2.90	32.56	76.33	46.40	98.74	40.38	96.19	15.80	69.60	24.60	53.80
July -December 2002*	2.59	3.95	25.69	74.87	42.71	98.43	38.71	96.51	17.30	66.90	21.60	54.70
Urban												
1977-78	3.8	5.8	21.9	73.6	27.2	98.9	24.1	93.6	10.5	50.5	17.1	60.1
1983	3.0	5.6	17.2	72.9	23.9	98.6	23.0	92.8	11.6	48.8	14.8	60.3
1987-88	2.4	4.2	17.2	69.7	23.9	98.7	22.4	93.1	9.3	46.6	14.6	59.6
1993-94	1.9	3.3	16.5	67.4	23.6	98.4	23.2	93.4	9.2	43.0	14.8	60.1
1994-95	1.9	3.8	14.7	64.4	20.8	98.4	19.6	92.9	6.8	43.7	11.7	53.4
July 95-June 96	1.5	3.9	13.6	67.3	19.8	98.6	19.5	92.3	7.4	40.4	11.1	54.4
Jan- Dec 97	1.7	3.6	14.3	66.4	21.4	97.1	19.3	92.5	7.7	41.5	11.7	53.7
Jan-June 98	1.6	4.2	12.4	64.0	19.9	97.8	19.2	92.0	6.4	41.7	10.8	53.4
July 1999-June 2000	1.5	2.7	14.9	65.9	22.9	98.1	22.0	92.3	8.2	38.6	12.6	53.9
July 2000-June 2001*	1.49	3.03	13.07	64.88	22.68	98.28	21.32	92.65	7.50	39.10	12.05	54.80
July 2001-June 2002*	0.97	4.18	12.97	69.12	21.08	98.53	19.26	92.95	8.00	39.00	11.50	57.10
July -December 2002*	1.21	3.26	15.05	68.74	21.99	98.23	21.62	92.51	8.40	36.50	12.60	55.16

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation NSS reports No's 476,481 and 484

Note : 1. The percentage of laobou force in the population
 2. The figures of diferent rounds relates to the usual principal status
 * The rates are based thin sample and may be used with caution.

Table 35 . Percent distribution of population in labour force according to educational level by sex for India

Educational level	1983		1987- 88		1993-94		1999 - 2000	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural								
Illiterate	86.2	52.1	82.3	48.3	79.0	43.7	74.3	39.3
Literate but upto primary	10.2	29.2	12.0	29.6	13.7	29.0	15.0	27.2
Middle	2.1	10.8	3.2	11.6	3.9	13.5	5.8	16.3
Secondary	1.2	6.4	2.0	8.4	2.7	10.9	3.7	13.8
Graduate & above	0.3	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.7	2.8	1.1	3.5
<i>Urban</i>								
Illiterate	56.5	21.7	51.8	19.6	44.5	17.9	40.9	15.6
Literate but upto primary	17.5	30.1	19.0	30.5	17.7	25.4	16.3	21.6
Middle	6.3	18.1	7.3	16.4	8.1	17.5	9.8	19.0
Secondary	11.6	19.9	12.3	21.8	15.1	24.5	16.2	26.6
Graduate & above	8.0	10.1	9.6	11.7	14.6	14.6	16.8	17.1

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

Note : Figures relate to the principal usual activities category and for population aged 15 years and above.

Table 36. Unemployment rate by age and sector for India

Year	Age-Group											
	5-14		15-29		30-44		45-59		60 & above		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural												
1977-78	a	a	8.5	4.9	4.1	0.6	3.0	0.4	2.0	0.3	5.5	2.2
1983	a	a	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.1
1987-88	a	a	5.4	6.2	2.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.5	2.8
1993-94	a	a	3.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.0
1994-95	a	a	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3
July 95- June 96 ^b	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.4
Jan -Dec 97 ^b	1.2	3.2	2.1	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6
Jan- June 98 ^b	4.4	2.1	4.1	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.4
July 1999-June 2000	1.20	2.20	3.70	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.1
July 2000-June 2001	1.69	2.74	1.52	4.16	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.58
July 2001-June 2002	0.00	1.79	5.23	3.38	0.30	0.38	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	2.03	1.30
July -December 2002	0.00	5.00	2.59	4.45	0.32	0.45	0.07	0.10	0.58	0.15	0.93	1.83
Urban												
1977-78	a	a	31.4	14.0	10.4	1.3	4.8	1.0	2.2	1.5	17.8	6.5
1983	a	a	15.5	12.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	9.1	0.6	6.9	5.9
1987-88	a	a	18.8	13.6	3.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	8.5	6.1
1993-94	a	a	19.4	10.8	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	8.3	4.5
1994-95	a	a	10.4	8.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.7
July 95- June 96 ^b	0.0	7.9	0.8	9.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.6	4.0
Jan -Dec 97 ^b	3.1	4.3	13.2	10.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.1	3.9
Jan- June 98 ^b	38.8	18.8	16.6	11.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.2	4.7	1.4	8.3	5.2
July 1999-June 2000	3.30	5.70	16.60	11.50	2.80	1.40	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.00	7.10	4.80
July 2000-June 2001	0.00	5.21	11.05	9.84	0.64	1.26	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.51	3.82	4.17
July 2001-June 2002	0.00	6.55	13.38	9.63	1.19	0.90	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	5.22	4.20
July -December 2002	8.73	12.75	15.01	10.59	1.43	1.33	0.60	0.53	0.00	0.00	6.35	4.68

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, report No's 476,481 and 484

Note : Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed in labour force.
The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status

a. : Total includes figures for ages 5-14 years also

b. : Results based on thin sample.

0.0 : Negligible

**Table 37. Unemployment rates for States and Union Territories
by sex and sector during 1999-2000**

State /Union Territory	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	1.2	4.2	4.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.9	10.0	1.4
Assam	11.9	4.7	22.3	9.1
Bihar ¹	0.6	2.4	9.4	7.6
Goa	18.7	7.0	35.2	15.3
Gujarat	0.3	0.8	2.6	2.1
Haryana	0.5	1.3	4.6	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.0	11.8	6.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7.1	2.6	12.8	4.7
Karnataka	0.3	1.0	4.7	3.0
Kerala	19.7	7.6	26.4	6.9
Madhya Pradesh ¹	0.2	0.7	1.6	4.3
Maharashtra	1.1	2.4	7.8	6.1
Manipur	2.5	2.4	10.3	7.4
Meghalaya	0.3	0.5	6.8	3.4
Mizoram	0.5	2.1	2.6	4.4
Nagaland	3.8	3.0	10.8	9.3
Orissa	1.6	3.1	6.7	7.2
Punjab	6.2	2.3	3.5	3.1
Rajasthan	0.2	0.8	3.7	2.7
Sikkim	2.0	3.5	10.0	6.7
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.0	5.8	3.9
Tripura	4.6	0.8	8.8	5.5
Uttar Pradesh ¹	0.6	1.3	4.6	4.5
West Bengal	3.8	3.4	11.1	7.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.6	3.3	23.9	3.8
Chandigarh	0.0	1.0	14.4	3.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	1.3	8.3	1.4
Delhi	26.0	3.9	5.3	3.2
Lakshadweep	52.9	10.9	26.3	8.2
Pondicherry	2.6	4.7	6.9	3.5
India	1.5	2.1	7.1	4.8

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999-June 2000)

Note : Figures relate to usual status of individuals. The figures represent size of unemployment as percentage of labour force.

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

**Table 38 : Job seekers registered with employment exchanges
by States, Union Territories and India**

(Figures in thousand)

State/Union Territory	No. on live register as at the end of the year								
	2001			2002			2003		
	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	724.4	2433.9	3158.2	703.3	2244.0	2947.3	650.9	2023	2674.3
Arunachal Pradesh	7.5	14.6	22.1	7.5	15.3	22.8	7.8	16.2	24.0
Assam	320.6	1166.0	1486.6	327.5	1219.8	1547.3	324.6	1244.0	1568.6
Bihar	135.7	1646.3	1782.0	130.3	1682.5	1812.8	125.8	1568.6	1694.4
Chhatisgarh	120.5	674.0	794.4	131.9	665.3	797.1	141.5	708.0	849.5
Goa	33.3	69.9	103.2	33.6	70.0	103.6	33.2	70.9	104.1
Gujarat	195.9	899.1	1095.0	191.3	861.5	1052.8	184.2	813.9	998.1
Haryana	117.4	552.2	669.6	134.9	667.2	802.0	149.4	752.9	902.3
Himachal Pradesh	285.1	611.0	896.1	289.1	616.7	905.8	286.3	621.2	907.5
Jammu & Kashmir	23.5	140.2	163.7	20.3	125.7	146.0	15.4	99.7	115.1
Jharkhand	136.7	1346.2	1483.0	134.5	1184.4	1318.9	184.7	1281.5	1466.2
Karnataka	486.8	1553.1	2039.9	469.3	1479.8	1949.1	435.7	1348.6	1784.3
Kerala	2432.8	1974.4	4407.2	2122.2	1621.9	3744.1	2075.7	1559.5	3635.1
Madhya Pradesh	334.6	1480.0	1814.5	335.7	1534.7	1870.4	362.3	1640.9	2003.2
Maharashtra	943.6	3479.5	4423.1	909.1	3437.8	4346.9	897.8	3426.9	4324.7
Manipur	104.9	300.6	405.5	108.0	306.7	414.8	114.5	328.4	442.9
Meghalaya	15.3	23.0	38.4	14.2	22.0	36.2	14.1	21.7	35.8
Mizoram	24.6	60.0	84.6	12.3	29.1	41.4	11.9	24.3	36.3
Nagaland	8.5	29.1	37.6	8.9	26.5	35.5	11.7	31.1	42.7
Orissa	162.6	745.8	908.5	138.2	623.6	761.8	135.6	600.5	736.2
Punjab	138.5	398.2	536.7	131.3	375.1	506.4	130.2	354.6	484.2
Rajasthan	81.5	677.0	758.5	74.1	621.9	696.0	91.5	725.5	817
Sikkim ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1777.0	3148.5	4925.5	1825.4	3151.8	4977.3	1854.8	3151.6	5006.4
Tripura	122.3	204.6	326.8	131.9	220.5	352.4	135.4	229.9	365.3
Uttaranchal	48.9	278.3	327.2	58.6	289.2	347.8	51.7	264.8	316.6
Uttar Pradesh	168.4	1680.7	1849.1	159.0	1667.8	1826.8	178.3	1749.5	1927.8
West Bengal	1554.7	4607.9	6162.6	1648.2	4802.9	6451.2	1737.8	4983.7	6721.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.0	22.5	34.5	13.5	25.6	39.1	11.3	22.3	33.6
Chandigarh	22.4	66.7	89.1	20.8	61.5	82.2	18.2	49.7	67.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.5	3.8	5.4	1.6	3.9	5.5	1.7	4.1	5.9
Delhi	281.4	725.0	1006.3	296.5	763.5	1060.0	307.9	811.6	1129.6
Daman & Diu	1.9	5.8	7.7	2.1	6.2	8.3	2.4	6.7	9.1
Lakshadweep	3.1	8.1	11.2	3.0	6.9	10.0	3.2	7.5	10.6
Pondicherry	56.8	85.4	142.2	61.4	90.2	151.6	65.0	92.5	157.6
India	10884.8	31111.1	41995.9	10649.5	30521.6	41171.2	10752	30636.4	41389

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

1. : No employment exchange is functioning in Sikkim.

Table 39 (a). Total and female employees and hired workers in non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups and sector for India

(Figures in hundred)

Major Activity Group	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	Employees		Hired Workers		Employees		Hired Workers		Employees		Hired Workers	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mining & Quarrying	2898	540	2698	517	1630	189	1593	185	4529	729	4291	702
Manufacturing	66397	17484	56445	15386	88416	9259	76274	8188	154813	26743	132718	23574
Electricity, Gas & Water	1166	61	1151	61	3111	166	3086	165	4277	227	4237	226
Construction	2406	398	2111	371	2520	337	2084	313	4926	735	4195	684
Wholesale Trade	2899	442	2262	392	10568	761	7671	675	13466	1202	9932	1066
Retail Trade	18480	2163	12804	1534	55130	3952	37539	2987	73610	6116	50342	4521
Hotels & Restaurants	5359	701	3682	444	13780	1020	10530	777	19139	1721	14211	1221
Transport	3068	136	2365	112	8878	556	7838	528	11946	692	10204	640
Storage & Ware-housing	602	73	543	69	1673	118	1403	107	2275	190	1945	176
Communications	1834	155	1779	147	5112	819	4700	789	6947	974	6479	936
Financial, insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	4595	509	4090	474	20512	3308	18382	3184	25107	3817	22472	3658
Community, Social & Personal Services	69842	15858	66149	15381	105750	20275	96513	19487	175591	36133	162662	34868
Other (unspecified) activities	10	3	8	2	8	1	5	1	18	3	13	2
All Non- agricultural activities	179557	38522	156085	34889	317088	40760	267617	37383	496646	79283	423702	72273

Source : Report of Fourth Economic Census-1998, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Note : Total may not tally with the 'all Non- agricultural activities' due to rounding off.

Table 39(b). Number of Agricultural Enterprises and Employment therein by sector for India

(Figures of enterprises and employment are in hundred)

Sl.No.	Type of Enterprise	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Own Account Enterprises						
	a) Number	28862	93.0	2167	7.0	31029	100
	b) Employment						
	(i) Total 49828	93.1 (1.7)	3711	6.9 (1.7)	53539	100 (1.7)	
	(ii) Female	17809 ((35.7))	94.5	1036 ((27.9))	5.5	18845 ((35.2))	100
2	Establishments						
	a) Number 3144	84.6	575	15.5	3719	100	
	b) Employment						
	(i) Total 11504	82.5 (3.7)	2447	17.5 (4.3)	13950	100 (3.8)	
	(ii) Hired	7548 ((65.6))	81.8	1683 ((68.8))	18.2	9231 ((66.2))	100
	(iii) Female	3198 ((27.8))	88.2	428 ((17.5))	11.8	3626 ((26.0))	100
3	All Enterprises						
	a) Number 32006	92.1	2742	7.9	34748	100	
	b) Employment						
	(i) Total 61331	90.9 (1.9)	6158	9.1 (2.2)	67489	100 (1.9)	
	(ii) Female	21008 ((34.3))	93.5	1464 ((23.8))	6.5	22472 ((33.3))	100

Source : Report of Fourth Economic Census-1998, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

- Note: (i) Figures in single bracket indicate average number of persons per enterprise.
(ii) Figures in double brackets indicate percentage of female/hired workers to total employment.
(iii) Percentage and number may not tally with the combined due to rounding off.

Table 39 (c). Number of Non- agricultural enterprises and employment therein by sex and sector for India

(Figures of enterprises and employment are in hundred)

Sl.No.	Item	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Own Account Enterprises Employment	107145	58.6	75583	41.4	182728	100
	(i) Total	158121 (1.5)	58.8	110740 (1.5)	41.2	268861 (1.5)	100
	(ii) Female	30112 ((19.0))	71.5	12030 ((10.9))	28.6	42142 ((15.7))	100
2	Establishments Employment	37923	44.1	48089	55.9	86012	100
	(i) Total	179557 (4.7)	36.2	317088 (6.6)	63.9	496645 (5.8)	100
	(ii) Hired	156085 ((86.9))	36.8	267617 ((84.4))	63.2	423702 ((85.3))	100
	(iii) Female 38522	48.6 ((21.5))	40760	51.4 ((12.9))	79283	100 ((16.0))	
3	All Enterprises Employment	145068	54.0	123672	46.0	268741	
	(i) Total	337678 (2.3)	44.1	427828 (3.5)	55.9	765506 (2.8)	100
	(ii) Female	68635 ((20.3))	56.5	52790 ((12.3))	43.5	121425 ((15.9))	100

Source: Report of Fourth Economic Census-1998, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

- Note: (i) Figures in single bracket indicate average number of persons per enterprise.
(ii) Figures in double brackets indicate percentage of female/hired worker to total employment.
(iii) Percentage and number may not tally with the combined due to rounding off.

BOX 5. PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE ECONOMY

In India, during 2001, about 30.9% of women in rural areas and about 11.55% of women in urban areas were in the workforce as compared to about 52% of men in rural areas and 50.8% of men in urban areas. This clearly indicates the wide difference in the participation of women and men in the economy.

In the organised sector, in 2001 out of the total employees, about 17.8% were women. The proportion of women employees was higher in the private sector (about 24.2%) as compared to that in the public sector (about 14.9%). Industry wise distribution of main workers indicates that women main workers were mainly concentrated in the primary sector contributing about 81% of the total women main workers in 1991. If one look at various occupations other than cultivation and agriculture, it is observed that in 1991, women share in total employment was highest (about 25%) in the professional, technical and related works and it was least (about 4%) in the administrative and managerial works clearly indicating the gender based differences of choice and opportunities in various occupations. A comparative view of composition of potential manpower can be made from the fact that in 2002, out of total job seekers registered with employment exchanges about 35% were females

Gender discrimination is also evident from the differences prevalent in the average daily wages of female and male regular salaried employees as well as casual labourers. In urban areas the difference was much wider (Rs. 25 more for men than women casual labourer) than that in the rural areas (Rs. 15 more for men than women casual labourer) during 1999-2000.

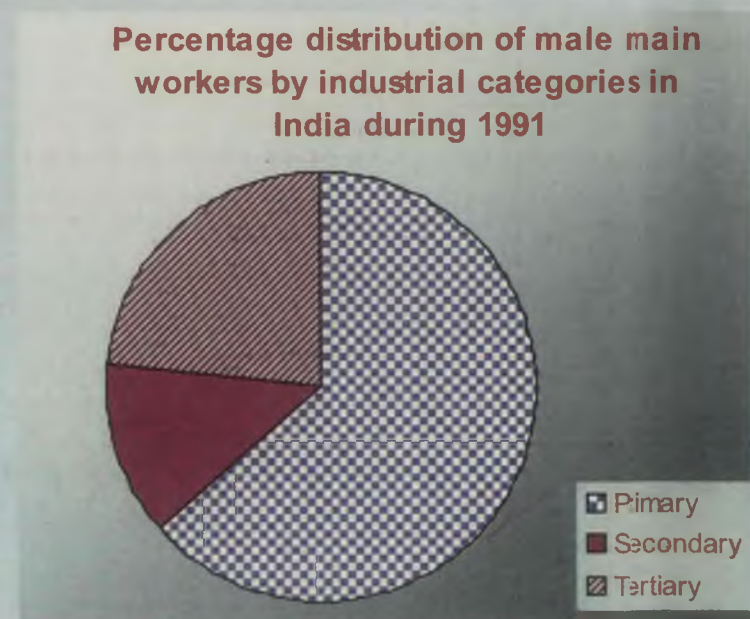
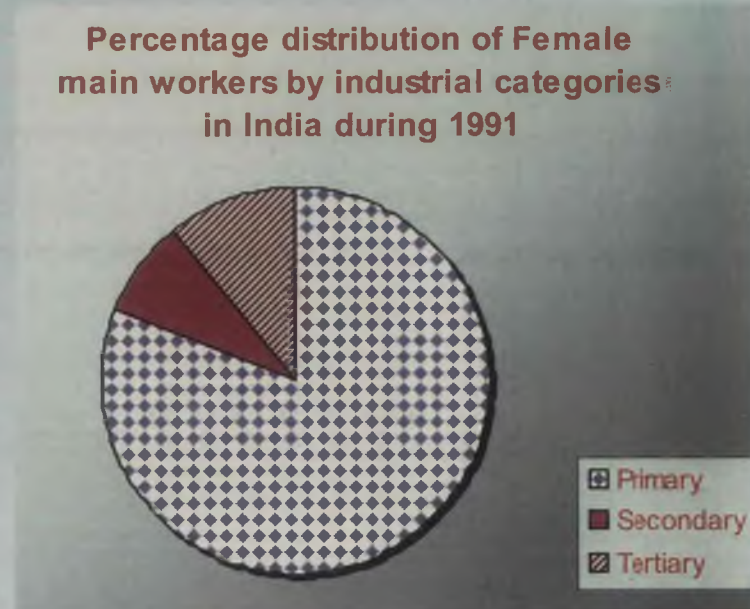


Table 40. Distribution of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex for each occupational category for India during 1991

Code	Occupation	Percentage share		Percentage share of different occupations in female employment
		Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5
0-1	Professional, technical and related workers	24.9	75.1	18.6
2	Administrative and managerial workers	4.4	95.6	0.9
3	Clerical and related workers	9.4	90.6	6.7
4	Sales workers	6.6	93.4	8.0
5	Service workers	19.5	80.5	11.9
6	Farmers, fisherman, hunters, Loggers and related workers	24.0	76.0	9.1
7-8-9	Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers	13.1	86.9	42.6
	Others	8.9	91.1	2.2
	Total			100.0

Source : Office of Registrar General , India, Census of India 1991, General Economic Tables

Note : Figures for 1991 exclude Jammu and Kashmir

Table 41. Distribution of main workers by industrial categories for each sex for India

Industrial Category	Percentage of workers			
	1981 ^a		1991 ^b	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	33.20	43.70	34.57	39.92
II Agricultural Labourers	46.18	19.56	44.24	20.83
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations orchards and allied activities	1.84	2.37	2.06	2.13
IV Mining and quarrying	0.35	0.63	0.33	0.69
PRIMARY	81.57	66.26	81.20	63.57
V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry	4.59	3.18	3.50	2.05
V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household Industries	3.60	8.91	3.82	8.76
VI Constructions	0.87	1.88	0.66	2.31
SECONDARY	9.06	13.97	7.98	13.12
VII Trade and commerce	2.04	7.41	2.23	8.96
VIII Transport, storage and communication	0.37	3.36	0.32	3.52
IX Other services	6.96	9.00	8.27	10.83
TERTIARY	9.37	19.77	10.82	23.31
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Office of Registrar General, India , Census of India 1991, Primary Census Abstract

Note : a. Figure for 1981 excludes Assam
 b. Figure for 1991 excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Table 42. Industries which employ more females than males during 1991 in India

Description	NIC - 87 Group	Number of workers (Figures in hundred)		Percentage of Females
		Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5
Processing of Edible Nuts	215	596	289	67
Manufacture of Bidi	226	14547	6669	69
Spinning, Weaving and finishing of Coir Textiles	255	617	259	70
Domestic Services	960	5760	4197	58

Source : Office of Registrar General, India, Census of India, General Economic Tables

Note : Figure for 1991 exclude Jammu and Kashmir
NIC : National Industrial Classification, 1987

Table 43. Occupations in which female workers are more than male workers during 1991 in India

Description	NCO Group	Number of workers (Figures in hundred)		Percentage of Females
		Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5
Bidi Makers	784	14210	6198	70.00
Domestic servants	531	4603	2798	62.00
Nurses	084	2440	306	89.00
Ayahs, Nurses & Maids	530	1131	210	84.00
Teachers, Pre primary	154	1094	550	67.00
Midwives & health visitors	085	359	242	60.00
Mat weavers	945	835	414	67.00
Food Preservers	775	644	414	61.00
Housekeeping service workers n.e.c.	539	330	262	56.00

Source : Office of Registrar General, India, Census of India, 1991, General Economic Tables

Note : The figures for 1991 exclude Jammu and Kashmir
NCO: National Classification of Occupations, 1968

Table 44. Female employees in Central Government in India

Year	No. of Employees		Percentage of Female employees out of total employees
	Female.	Total (Figures in Lakh) ¹	
1	2	3	4
1971	67369	26.99	2.51
1972	70874	27.51	2.58
1973	72879	28.58	2.55
1974	80371	29.12	2.76
1975	84051	29.70	2.83
1976	99272	30.45	3.26
1978	102321	31.01	3.30
1979	107172	31.71	3.38
1980	117139	33.21	3.53
1981	124032	34.07	3.64
1982	132010	34.78	3.80
1983	136598	35.42	3.86
1984	142011	36.14	3.93
1988	238984	36.99	6.46
1989	247158	37.48	6.60
1990	283380	37.74	7.51
1991	288999	38.13	7.58
1995	295721	39.82	7.43
2001	291800	38.76	7.53

Source : Census of Central Government Employees, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour

Table 45. Female employees in Central Government by Ministry/Department in India

Ministry/Department	1989			1990			1991			1995		
	No. of Employees		% of	No. of Employees		% of	No. of Employees		% of	No. of Employees		% of
	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Communication	69136	650895	10.62	77768	657175	11.93	79740	663578	12.02	81595	703174	11.60
Defence (Civilian)	33002	541824	6.09	36412	538142	8.71	36412	526531	6.92	37259	500849	7.44
Railways	53192	2E+06	3.29	61788	1649294	3.78	61788	2E+06	3.73	63225	2E+06	3.94
Others	91828	362671	9.89	107412	354617	11.56	111059	380719	11.48	113642	429398 ^a	9.69
Total	247158	4E+06	6.60	283380	3774396	7.51	288999	4E+06	7.58	295721	4E+06	7.43

Source : Census of Central Government Employees, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour

a. Excludes Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance

Table 46. Share of women in employment generated under poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas of India

Year	Total Number of families assisted under self employment programmes (IRDP+TRYSEM)* (Figures in million families)	Percentage share of women beneficiaries	Total Number of man days generated under wage employment programmes (NREP+RLEGP+JRY+EAS) (Figures in million man days)	Percentage share of women beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	3.2	11.52	564.0	9.67
1986-87	3.9	16.61	701.5	15.47
1987-88	4.4	20.77	674.9	18.05
1988-89	4.0	24.53	691.5	20.75
1989-90	3.6	27.00	864.4	22.04
1990-91	3.1	32.29	873.8	24.64
1991-92	2.8	35.20	809.2	24.01
1992-93	2.3	35.22	782.1	24.69
1993-94	2.8	35.47	1075.3	22.82
1994-95	2.5	35.42	1225.7	22.25
1995-96	2.3	34.16	1239.4	29.67
1996-97	1.7	31.39	730.1	30.52
1997-98	1.8	35.75	639.4	33.40
1998-99	0.6	34.65	221.0	27.94
1999-2000	0.93	44.62	547.43 ^b	27.07
2000-2001	2.00	43.25	472.25 ^b	26.56
2001-2002	1.60	32.84	466.81	27.24

Source : Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment,

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme

TRYSEM : Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment

NREP : National Rural Employment Programme (during 1985-89)

RLEGP : Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (during 1985-89)

JRY : Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (since 1989-90) .The scheme has been recast as Jawahar Gram Samiridhi Yojana (JGSY) w.e.f. 1.4.1999

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme (since 1993-94)

EAS and JGSY have been merged inot a new rural employment generation programme namely Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) w.e.f. from 25.9.2000.

a. IRDP & TRYSEM have been merged into a new employment programme namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY) w.e.f. 1.4.1999

b . Includes the achievements of JGSY and EAS

**Table 46(a). Physical Performance Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-I)
During 2003-04**

States/Uts.	Mandays Generated (in Lakhs)		Percentage Women
	Total	Women	
Andhra Pradesh	2227.45	84.48	37.14
Arunachal Pradesh	2.33	NA	0
Assam	299.48	34.72	11.59
Bihar	264.27	58.31	22.06
Chhatisgarh	180.08	62.38	34.64
Goa	0	NA	NA
Gujarat	166.8	46.94	28.14
Haryana	32.29	9.39	29.08
Himachal Pradesh	19.17	1.23	6.42
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	208.58	44.08	21.13
Karnatka	240.93	74.41	30.88
Kerala	55.38	19.41	35.05
Madhya Pradesh	247.75	89.58	36.16
Maharashtra	321.11	102.79	32.01
Manipur	7.29	2.35	32.24
Meghalaya	14.21	5.09	35.82
Mizoram	2.78	NA	0
Nagaland	126.23	NA	0
Orissa	315.34	106.21	33.57
Punjab	14.4	0.07	0.49
Rajasthan	146.78	59.17	40.31
Sikkim	4.59	1.52	33.12
Tamil Nadu	265.18	98.41	37.11
Tripura	76.38	20.21	26.46
Uttaranchal	45.99	7.52	16.35
Uttar Pradesh	684.49	93.29	13.63
West Bengal	213.59	45.23	21.18
Lakshdweep	0.01	0	0
Pondiicherry	0.13	0.01	7.69
India	4463.43	1198.14	26.84

**Table 46(b). Physical Performance Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna (SGRY-II)
During 2003-04**

States/Uts.	Mandays Generated (in Lakhs)		Percentage
	Total	Women	Women
Andhra Pradesh	218.1	82.92	38.02
Arunachal Pradesh	10.8	2.95	27.31
Assam	337.72	37.55	11.12
Bihar	225.58	50.05	22.19
Chhatisgarh	128.47	44.67	34.77
Goa	0.49	0.23	46.94
Gujarat	156.39	45.2	28.9
Haryana	36.58	10.16	27.77
Himachal Pradesh	19.89	1.02	5.13
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	0
Jharkhand	177.47	48.24	27.18
Karnatka	325.14	98.53	30.3
Kerala	45.48	15.34	33.73
Madhya Pradesh	337.46	123.21	36.51
Maharashtra	309.85	99.92	32.25
Manipur	6.71	1.38	20.57
Meghalaya	20.16	6.06	30.06
Mizoram	7.39	1.77	23.94
Nagaland	9.45	NA	0
Orissa	302.23	100.45	33.24
Punjab	31.6	0.19	0.6
Rajasthan	121.84	49.27	40.44
Sikkim	3.62	1.45	40.06
Tamil Nadu	246.88	89.62	36.3
Tripura	50.58	13.46	26.61
Uttaranchal	45.45	9.43	20.75
Uttar Pradesh	646.04	88.62	13.72
West Bengal	231.45	46.31	20.01
A& N Islands	0.42	0.07	16.67
Lakshdweep	0	0	0
Pondiicherry	1.29	0.46	35.66
<i>India</i>	<i>4096.81</i>	<i>1077.98</i>	<i>26.33</i>

Table 46(c). Physical Progress-Members of SHGs and No. of Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY during 2003-04

States/Uts.	Total Swarozgariz Assisted	Coverage ^{Min of} Disadvantaged Groups	
		Women	Percentage of Women
Andhra Pradesh	79736	66814	83.79
Arunachal Pradesh	1220	338	27.7
Assam	45480	26207	57.62
Bihar	111613	26467	23.71
Chhatisgarh	22926	4181	18.24
Goa	364	123	33.79
Gujarat	21462	8304	38.69
Haryana	11862	7009	59.08
Himachal Pradesh	7928	4606	58.1
Jammu & Kashmir	6965	2674	38.39
Jharkhand	66644	26864	40.31
Karnatka	43293	36163	83.53
Kerala	20062	15650	78.01
Madhya Pradesh	41979	17373	41.38
Maharashtra	60659	40019	65.97
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	5514	2284	41.42
Mizoram	1457	866	59.44
Nagaland	3536	744	21.04
Orissa	59289	38667	65.22
Punjab	6554	3634	55.45
Rajasthan	28618	13635	47.64
Sikkim	1942	509	26.21
Tamil Nadu	61120	60048	98.25
Tripura	6581	2203	33.48
Uttaranchal	140622	44899	31.93
Uttar Pradesh	10780	5871	54.46
West Bengal	27008	12765	47.26
A & N Islands	350	143	40.86
Dadar Nagar Haveli	125	48	42.00
Lakshdweep	26	10	38.46
Pondiicherry	708	706	99.72
India	896424	469824	52.41

Table 47. Average wage/salary (in Rs.) received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years by industry of work, sex, sector and broad educational level for India

R u r a l										
Industry division	Educational level									
	Not literate		Literate upto middle		Secondary & Hr Secondary		Graduate and above		All	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture (01—05)	39.21	44.70	45.80	63.63	120.54	121.96	190.70	292.32	49.29	70.12
Mining and Quarrying (10-14)	52.58	151.56	36.28	126.20	45.45	154.15	266.30	241.68	46.28	147.21
Manufacturing (15 -22)	30.31	75.27	36.13	75.82	42.43	100.87	-	167.12	34.44	87.86
Manufacturing (23 -37)	45.39	92.57	44.26	76.22	121.32	114.87	146.97	195.52	49.96	99.68
Electricity Gas & Water(40-41)	132.76	141.07	49.55	175.28	238.72	231.67	-	237.27	219.84	197.10
Construction (45)	58.84	88.64	101.76	94.92	218.85	128.69	-	183.75	110.26	104.49
Trade (50-55)	110.40	63.56	34.28	55.42	35.00	63.61	58.26	130.16	59.93	65.13
Transport and Storage etc.(60-64)	112.63	97.69	56.05	97.98	85.37	124.50	119.22	194.70	91.94	112.68
Services (65-74)	98.19	82.55	47.52	132.21	95.58	146.69	107.50	205.76	92.79	160.99
Services(75 -93)	43.65	112.28	323.83	119.12	134.92	181.84	164.59	230.33	172.55	178.37
Private hhs with emp. Persons(95)	28.18	44.50	44.04	69.98	37.00	121.00	-	83.70	32.92	72.93
Others (99)	320.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320.00	-
All	40.32	71.23	161.48	91.63	126.09	148.23	159.92	220.93	114.01	127.32
U r b a n										
Industry division	Educational level									
	Not literate		Literate upto middle		Secondary & Hr Secondary		Graduate and above		All	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Agriculture (01—05)	61.34	56.58	64.84	99.84	83.44	157.84	112.59	495.56	64.54	154.08
Mining and Quarrying (10-14)	132.10	179.86	136.95	331.45	57.12	213.42	257.23	300.52	153.81	264.60
Manufacturing (15 -22)	35.80	75.10	44.17	87.14	61.41	111.37	236.91	206.37	54.89	103.00
Manufacturing (23 -37)	72.69	78.98	67.56	100.10	122.92	183.62	213.38	263.46	124.99	168.47
Electricity Gas & Water(40-41)	140.20	163.21	131.67	188.19	213.47	237.67	306.16	329.26	211.93	248.70
Construction (45)	48.07	91.35	70.98	90.66	100.96	139.26	325.73	263.68	139.94	133.31
Trade (50-55)	50.08	64.03	60.12	71.13	109.61	104.57	266.84	208.74	129.95	98.09
Transport and Storage etc.(60-64)	121.46	100.51	93.66	121.35	184.70	177.41	253.13	249.59	191.16	160.19
Services (65-74)	54.33	83.14	81.17	114.81	183.89	176.24	328.64	336.14	272.72	262.41
Services(75 -93)	76.51	120.60	92.11	136.36	158.08	199.07	216.11	289.72	169.02	218.98
Private hhs with emp. Persons(95)	33.85	60.23	37.27	69.68	31.51	110.43	14.29	123.36	35.03	72.99
Others (99)	-	-	-	120.12	-	90.00	295.00	1341.68	295.00	1001.51
All	51.83	87.63	64.41	105.08	145.73	168.16	234.74	281.55	140.26	169.71

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999- June 2000), Report No. 458

Note : Code in brackets represent National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998 industry codes.

Table 48. Average wage earning (in Rs.)received per day by casual labours by sex, type of operation and industry during 1999-2000

Category	Type of Operation	Rural	
		Female	Male
1	2	3	4
Casual Labours in Public Works		38.06	48.14
Casual Labours in other Types of Works	(a) Manual Work in Cultivation	27.91	39.09
	Ploughing	32.73	41.81
	Sowing	28.37	38.78
	Transplanting	29.22	39.15
	Weeding	25.74	34.68
	Harvesting	29.24	39.21
	Other Cultivation activities	27.65	39.27
	(b) Manual Work in other agricultural Activities	30.65	44.84
	Forestry	33.34	46.45
	Plantation	41.30	61.59
	Animal Husbandary	21.88	28.11
	Fisheries	55.73	57.74
	Other agriculture activities	27.96	42.64
	(c) Non- Manual work in cultivation	29.34	42.31
	(d) Non- Manual work in activities other than cultivation	34.98	56.49
	All	29.01	44.84
Category	Type of Operation	Urban	
1	2	3	4
0	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (01- 05)	32.15	49.14
1	Mining & Quarrying(10 -14)	54.67	76.65
2	Manufacturing (15 -22)	35.64	62.88
3	Manufacturing (23- 37)	50.69	69.13
4	Electricity, Gas & Water (40 -41)	-	74.24
5	Construction (45)	50.20	69.00
6	Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels. (50 -55)	45.63	53.65
7	Transport, Storage & Communications (60 -64)	49.48	63.64
8	Financial, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (65 -74)	32.83	64.85
9	Community, Social and Personal Services (75 -93)	28.95	55.19
(1-9)	Total Non- Agricultural (10 -93)	40.18	64.27
	All (01 -93)	37.71	62.26

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation , 55th Round.(July 1999-June 2000)

Note : Codes in brackets represent National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998 industry codes

Table 49 : Average daily wage rates (in Rs.) for agricultural and non- agricultural occupations from July 2002 to September 2002 for rural areas in India

Sr.No.	Occupation	Sex	July 2002	August 2002	September 2002	Quarterly	
001	Ploughing	Female	43.03	42.31	..	43.33	
		Male	69.66	70.37	70.81	70.27	
002	Sowing	Female	42.82	43.68	43.92	43.45	
		Male	60.13	60.62	61.01	60.57	
003	Weeding	Female	45.06	43.95	43.02	43.96	
		Male	54.97	52.97	53.34	53.7	
004	Transplanting	Female	47.38	46.1	45.39	46.29	
		Male	56.34	54.46	56.2	55.59	
005	Harvesting	Female	50.07	49.88	50.95	50.33	
		Male	58.11	58.21	58.88	58.42	
006	Winnowing	Female	47.66	48.5	48.27	48.15	
		Male	54.00	54.64	55.2	54.63	
007	Threshing	Female	51.46	50.12	48.45	49.98	
		Male	55.66	56.65	57.54	56.62	
008	Picking Cotton	Female	49.89	43.85	44.77	46.28	
		Male	56.10	53.4	53.71	54.29	
	Others	Female	43.54	48.47	42.42	45.07	
		Male	51.42	54.24	57.7	54.54	
	009	Herdman	Female	30.80	31.16	31.42	31.12
			Male	38.13	39.02	38.12	38.42
010	Well digging	Female	45.69	47.6	47.26	46.77	
		Male	83.10	85.93	86.71	85.15	
011	Cane crushing	Female	46.26	46.45	46.05	46.25	
		Male	58.94	56.91	56.11	57.37	
012	Carpenter	Female	..	..	..	..
		Male	104.49	105.03	104.94	104.82	
013	Blacksmith	Female	..	..	..	..
		Male	83.23	83.08	83.01	83.1	
014	Cobbler	Female	..	..	..	..
		Male	60.22	60.97	60.18	60.46	
015	Mason	Female	..	..	..	..
		Male	114.91	115.17	115.09	115.06	
016	Tractor driver	Female	..	..	..	..
		Male	83.84	82.41	79.68	81.91	
017	Sweeper	Female	54.26	56.44	56.16	55.63	
		Male	50.37	57.19	51.61	52.99	
018	Unskilled labour	Female	42.94	43.24	43.58	43.26	
		Male	57.31	57.17	57.44	57.31	

Source: *Prices and Wages in Rural India, (new series) National Sample Survey Organisation.*

Table 50. Percentage of usual Status (PS+SS) non-agricultural workers in the informal sector^a by sex and by sector for States/ Union Territories

States/ Union Territory	Rural			Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	73.70	76.90	75.90	71.30	67.90	68.70
Arunachal Pradesh	2.40	13.30	12.00	19.60	20.90	20.70
Assam	59.10	61.50	61.20	45.90	58.30	56.30
Bihar ¹	71.80	61.10	63.10	67.00	58.70	59.60
Goa	68.20	62.90	64.00	51.90	48.60	49.10
Gujarat	57.70	66.40	65.00	67.40	68.90	68.60
Haryana	71.30	58.70	59.60	61.90	63.10	63.00
Himachal Pradesh	39.60	53.70	52.40	43.20	44.90	44.60
Jammu & Kashmir	73.90	61.80	63.00	35.10	54.30	52.50
Karnataka	74.80	70.00	71.30	68.10	65.00	65.70
Kerala	74.30	80.40	78.90	58.70	66.40	64.40
Madhya Pradesh ¹	61.00	62.00	61.80	68.10	62.10	63.10
Maharashtra	62.70	56.20	57.20	67.90	64.80	65.30
Manipur	79.90	46.50	59.50	70.20	54.00	59.30
Meghalaya	39.60	55.40	48.90	41.90	39.60	40.40
Mizoram	57.50	34.70	43.30	59.40	46.20	50.20
Nagaland	27.80	31.00	30.50	31.10	18.60	22.20
Orissa	81.80	68.20	72.60	63.90	58.40	59.50
Punjab	61.60	69.50	68.60	48.70	73.80	70.30
Rajasthan	75.30	75.80	75.70	70.90	70.40	70.50
Sikkim	29.70	41.10	38.60	44.60	62.00	57.80
Tamil Nadu	78.20	70.20	72.70	71.80	73.10	72.80
Tripura	58.80	53.10	53.70	34.30	44.40	43.20
Uttar Pradesh ¹	82.10	74.60	75.70	80.20	75.70	76.30
West Bengal	88.30	78.80	81.50	75.00	65.90	67.40
A & N Islands	26.80	48.40	45.50	57.20	40.80	44.60
Chandigarh	60.60	67.80	67.20	47.30	59.10	56.90
D & N Haveli	57.30	65.30	64.20	66.00	79.10	77.80
Daman & Diu	63.60	53.80	54.90	70.20	77.00	75.30
Delhi	41.90	63.20	62.60	58.40	68.20	66.80
Lakshadweep	0.00	16.10	14.00	3.50	17.30	13.20
Pondicherry	60.70	63.90	63.20	65.00	72.10	70.30
All India	75.00	69.50	70.70	68.50	67.40	67.60

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, report No. 460: Non-agricultural workers in informal sector based on Employment- Unemployment Survey, 55th Round, 1999- 2000.

Note : PS : Principal Status SS : Subsidiary Status

- a. The proprietary and partnership enterprises have been clubbed together to constitute the un-incorporated proprietary and partnership enterprises- a category defined as informal sector in this survey.
1. Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 51 (a) . Distribution of households, average area of land possessed and average household size by size class of land possessed for each sex of the head of household (rural areas only) in India during 1999-2000

Size class of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Sex of head of household									
	Female			Male			All			Estimated households (Figures in hundred)
	Per 1000 distribution of households	Average area of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Average household size	Per 1000 distribution of households	Average area of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Average household size	Per 1000 distribution of households (Figures in hectares)	Average area of land possessed	Average household size	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.00	83	0.00	2.5	70	0.00	4.1	72	0.00	3.9	98052
0.01 - 0.40	668	0.07	3.3	492	0.09	4.8	510	0.09	4.6	699292
0.41 - 1.00	137	0.63	4.0	197	0.67	5.3	191	0.67	5.2	261999
1.01 - 2.00	62	1.4	4.1	121	1.39	5.7	115	1.39	5.6	157951
2.01 - 4.00	34	2.64	4.4	77	2.64	6.2	73	2.64	6.1	99418
4.01 & above	16	6.78	4.8	42	7.23	7.0	39	7.21	7.0	54086
Total	1000	0.42	3.5	1000	0.85	5.2	1000	0.81	5.0	1370797
Estimated households (Figures in hundred)	143461			1227336			1370797			

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999- June 2000)

Table 51 (b) : Per thousand distribution of female headed households by household type for each size class of land cultivated for rural areas in India during 1999-2000

All Size class of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Self-employed in :		Sub-Total	Agricultural Labour	Other Labour	Sub-Total	Others	Total	Per 1000 distribution of households	Estimated households (figures in hundred)
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.00	16	105	121	391	88	480	397	1000	561	80454
0.01 - 0.40	321	66	388	276	61	336	275	1000	245	35203
0.41 - 1.00	614	41	656	160	26	187	156	1000	103	14817
1.01 - 2.00	720	16	736	114	9	123	141	1000	56	8099
2.01 - 4.00	815	15	830	16	0	16	154	1000	23	3344
4.01 & above	905	38	943	0	23	23	34	1000	11	1544
All	221	81	302	310	68	378	318	1000	1000	143461
Estimated households (Figures in hundred)	31637	11661	43298	44526	9750	54276	45668	143461		

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999- June 2000)

Table 52(a). Population group-wise distribution of employees of scheduled commercial banks according to category as on March-2003 in India

Population Group	Total No. of Employees				No. of Female Employees to total employees				Percentage of female employees			
	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	58349	76053	48284	182686	1264	5322	2873	9459	2.17	7.00	5.95	5.18
Semi-Urban	57226	98319	47468	203013	3033	16105	4531	23669	5.30	16.38	9.55	11.66
Urban/Metropolitan	171305	245303	98842	515450	19114	65783	10084	94981	11.16	26.82	10.20	18.43
All India	286880	419675	194594	901149	23411	87210	17488	128109	8.16	20.78	8.99	14.22

Source : *Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India. Vol. 32 ; Reserve Bank of India*

Table 52(b). Population group wise and bank group -wise deposits of scheduled commercial banks according to broad ownership category as on March-2003 in India

(No of accounts in thousands, amounts in Rs. lakh)								
Population group	Individuals				Other		Total	
	Female		Male		No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	34,356	3,774,019	99,472	12,728,315	2,906	1,147,905	136,733	17,650,239
Semi-Urban	29,261	4,706,565	83,967	16,683,498	4,310	2,785,606	117,537	24,175,668
Urban	23,708	4,913,771	67,554	18,202,026	4,837	5,934,539	96,099	29,050,336
Metropolitan	23,254	6,809,879	65,717	25,085,335	6,739	24,848,112	95,711	56,743,327
<i>All India</i>	<i>110,579</i>	<i>20,204,235</i>	<i>316,710</i>	<i>72,699,174</i>	<i>18,792</i>	<i>34,716,161</i>	<i>446,081</i>	<i>127,619,570</i>
(No of accounts in thousands, amounts in Rs. lakh)								
Bank group	Individuals				Other		Total	
	Female		Male		No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Bank of India								
and its associates	21,264	4,109,826	74,121	19,925,326	4,400	6,598,225	99,785	30,633,377
Nationalised Banks	66,166	11,947,082	168,487	38,111,693	10,170	14,593,153	244,824	64,651,929
Foreign Banks	648	672,736	1,813	2,282,942	281	2,800,651	2,742	5,756,329
Regional Rural Banks	12,767	991,010	40,084	3,643,342	813	321,463	53,664	4,955,814
Other Scheduled								
Commercial Banks	9,733	2,483,581	32,205	8,735,871	3,128	10,402,669	45,066	21,622,121
<i>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</i>	<i>110,579</i>	<i>20,204,235</i>	<i>316,710</i>	<i>72,699,174</i>	<i>18,792</i>	<i>34,716,161</i>	<i>446,081</i>	<i>127,619,570</i>

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India. Vol. 32 ; Reserve Bank of India

Table 53 : Age-wise analysis of Life Insurance Policies by sex as on 31st March 2002

Age Groups	Female		Male		Percentage share of females to total persons
	Number	Sum Assured (in million rupees)	Number	Sum Assured (in million rupees)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
< 10	974474	60374.90	2263770	139851.59	30.09
10-14	398260	19915.73	1171609	60017.17	25.37
15-19	459869	25430.75	2706427	168543.11	14.52
20-24	1250164	69543.27	8007202	506771.19	13.50
25-29	2605072	149131.76	13113498	836357.05	16.57
30-34	3569592	196413.34	16585937	1013971.73	17.71
35-39	3802009	195959.80	17565737	982502.31	17.79
40-44	3147238	147839.45	16050853	793047.66	16.39
45-49	2256076	97801.54	12977240	566464.39	14.81
50-54	1291223	51489.77	8311230	324308.97	13.45
55-59	512075	19334.29	3618736	131847.07	12.40
60-64	137571	4875.01	1049580	37615.13	11.59
65-69	33734	908.66	282451	8898.39	10.67
70-74	4745	49.05	44049	648.49	9.72
75-79	493	2.29	6422	31.04	7.13
80 & above	164	0.87	9545	29.37	1.69
Total	20442759	1039070.48	103764287	5570904.69	16.46

Source : Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Note : Data relates to Existing Business - New Business (EB-NB) Life Insurance Policies

Time Use Statistics





Table 54. Statewise weekly average time (in hours) spent on SNA, extended SNA and non-SNA activities by sex and by sector (all^a)

States	Activities	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	SNA	23.49	37.98	31.36	11.21	36.54	24.97	21.26	37.72	30.19
	Extended SNA	30.67	1.74	14.91	32.74	3.11	16.68	31.06	1.99	15.24
	Non-SNA	113.81	128.22	121.69	124.08	128.31	126.36	115.67	128.23	122.52
	<i>Total</i>	167.97	167.94	167.96	168.03	167.96	168.01	167.99	167.94	167.95
Madhya Pradesh ¹	SNA	22.62	43.55	33.64	8.50	36.35	23.37	19.85	42.07	31.54
	Extended SNA	35.47	4.42	19.12	36.99	4.43	19.60	35.79	4.43	19.22
	Non-SNA	109.85	119.98	115.20	122.53	127.19	125.03	112.38	121.47	117.19
	<i>Total</i>	167.94	167.95	167.96	168.02	167.97	168.00	168.02	167.97	167.95
Gujarat	SNA	23.90	44.83	34.74	7.02	41.81	25.45	17.60	43.63	31.24
	Extended SNA	37.55	3.25	19.73	41.57	3.09	21.18	39.08	3.19	20.27
	Non-SNA	106.52	119.93	113.49	119.47	123.09	121.99	111.36	121.12	116.44
	<i>Total</i>	167.97	168.01	167.96	168.06	167.99	168.62	168.04	167.94	167.95
Tamil Nadu	SNA	19.03	39.54	29.26	8.37	42.19	26.46	17.07	40.12	28.69
	Extended SNA	35.28	4.34	19.83	37.61	5.00	20.18	35.70	4.47	19.91
	Non-SNA	113.67	124.10	118.92	122.06	120.81	121.41	115.20	123.45	119.36
	<i>Total</i>	167.98	167.98	168.01	168.04	168.00	168.05	167.97	168.04	167.96
Orissa	SNA	23.46	42.02	32.77	11.02	43.28	27.09	18.97	42.54	30.68
	Extended SNA	29.52	3.51	16.53	32.08	2.70	17.44	30.46	3.19	16.87
	Non-SNA	114.99	122.43	118.71	124.89	121.94	123.47	118.61	122.27	120.45
	<i>Total</i>	167.97	167.96	168.01	167.99	167.92	168.00	168.04	168.00	168.00
Meghalaya	SNA	29.12	48.28	38.45	14.42	35.42	24.23	26.34	45.94	35.88
	Extended SNA	34.55	7.02	21.13	34.39	7.96	21.99	34.52	7.16	21.28
	Non-SNA	104.31	112.70	108.38	119.24	124.60	121.77	107.15	114.78	110.84
	<i>Total</i>	167.98	168.00	167.96	168.05	167.98	167.99	168.01	167.88	168.00
Combined states	SNA	22.53	42.31	32.72	9.16	41.06	25.77	18.72	41.96	30.75
	Extended SNA	33.95	3.74	18.40	36.44	3.44	19.26	34.63	3.65	18.69
	Non-SNA	111.50	121.98	116.89	122.44	123.47	123.03	114.58	122.42	118.62
	<i>Total</i>	167.98	168.03	168.01	168.04	167.97	168.06	167.93	168.03	168.06

Source: Report of the Time Use Survey, conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation during 1998-99, in the six selected states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya

Note : The figure of total time for each state may not be exactly equal to 168 due to effect of rounding.

a. : Figures give weekly average time spent by an average individual, taking into consideration all the persons and not just those who have participated in that activity.

1. : Figure is for undivided state

Table 55. Statewise percentage of weekly average time spent on SNA, extended SNA and non-SNA activities by sex and by sector (all^a)

States	Activities	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	SNA	13.98	22.61	18.67	6.67	21.75	14.86	12.65	22.45	17.97
	Extended SNA	18.26	1.04	8.88	19.49	1.85	9.93	18.49	1.18	9.07
	Non-SNA	67.74	76.32	72.43	73.86	76.38	75.21	68.85	76.33	72.93
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh ¹	SNA	13.46	25.92	20.02	5.06	21.64	13.91	11.82	25.04	18.77
	Extended SNA	21.11	2.63	11.38	22.02	2.64	11.67	21.30	2.64	11.44
	Non-SNA	65.39	71.42	68.57	72.93	75.71	74.42	66.89	72.30	69.76
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gujarat	SNA	14.23	26.68	20.68	4.18	24.89	15.15	10.48	25.97	18.60
	Extended SNA	22.35	1.93	11.74	24.74	1.84	12.61	23.26	1.90	12.07
	Non-SNA	63.40	71.39	67.55	71.11	73.27	72.61	66.29	72.10	69.31
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	SNA	11.33	23.54	17.42	4.98	25.11	15.75	10.16	23.88	17.08
	Extended SNA	21.00	2.58	11.80	22.39	2.98	12.01	21.25	2.66	11.85
	Non-SNA	67.66	73.87	70.79	72.65	71.91	72.27	68.57	73.48	71.05
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Orissa	SNA	13.96	25.01	19.51	6.56	25.76	16.13	11.29	25.32	18.26
	Extended SNA	17.57	2.09	9.84	19.10	1.61	10.38	18.13	1.90	10.04
	Non-SNA	68.45	72.88	70.66	74.34	72.58	73.49	70.60	72.78	71.70
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Meghalaya	SNA	17.33	28.74	22.89	8.58	21.08	14.42	15.68	27.35	21.36
	Extended SNA	20.57	4.18	12.58	20.47	4.74	13.09	20.55	4.26	12.67
	Non-SNA	62.09	67.08	64.51	70.98	74.17	72.48	63.78	68.32	65.98
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Combined states	SNA	13.41	25.18	19.48	5.45	24.44	15.34	11.14	24.98	18.30
	Extended SNA	20.21	2.23	10.95	21.69	2.05	11.46	20.61	2.17	11.13
	Non-SNA	66.37	72.61	69.58	72.88	73.49	73.23	68.20	72.87	70.61
	<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Report of the Time Use Survey, conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation during 1998-99, in the six selected states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding.

a. : Figures give weekly average time spent by an average individual, taking into consideration all the persons and not just those who have participated in that activity.

1. : Figure is for undivided state

Table 56. Statewise weekly average time spent (in hours) on some household activities by sex (all^a)

Activities	Haryana		Madhya Pradesh		Gujarat		Orissa		Tamil Nadu		Meghalaya		Combined states	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cooking	11.37	0.36	14.24	0.62	13.85	0.38	19.28	0.86	14.74	0.38	13.74	1.26	14.93	0.52
Cleaning household	4.37	0.12	4.44	0.28	5.06	0.16	3.72	0.15	4.80	0.26	3.26	0.35	4.55	0.21
Cleaning utensils	4.68	0.10	3.71	0.13	4.28	0.10	2.45	0.10	2.62	0.06	3.90	0.32	3.39	0.10
Washing and mending clothes	4.02	0.09	2.12	0.28	4.03	0.11	1.05	0.13	2.81	0.21	3.10	0.37	2.71	0.18
Shopping	0.34	0.39	0.31	0.64	1.56	0.45	0.23	1.03	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.64	0.59
Pet care	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.02	-	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03
Care of children	3.91	0.18	3.23	0.26	3.25	0.33	3.92	0.53	2.36	0.29	4.44	0.47	3.16	0.32
Teaching own children	0.18	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.33	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.29	0.35	0.19	0.16
Accompanying children to places	0.06	0.03	0.21	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.05	0.09	0.08
Care of sick and elderly	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.54	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.04
Supervising children	0.89	0.12	0.96	0.25	1.13	0.51	0.54	0.24	0.45	0.16	1.79	0.98	0.78	0.28
Care of guests	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.04	-	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.15	0.04	0.03
Community work	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Report of the Time Use Survey, conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation during 1998-99, in the six selected states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya

Note : The entry - in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

a. : Figures give weekly average time spent by an average individual, taking into consideration all the persons and not just those who have participated in that activity.

Table 57. Statewise weekly average time spent (in hours) on personal activities by sex (all^a)

Activities	Haryana		Madhya Pradesh		Gujarat		Orissa		Tamil Nadu		Meghalaya		Combined states	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Participation in community functions	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.06	0.01	0.01
Reading	0.11	0.11	0.39	0.54	0.49	0.63	0.67	0.72	0.59	0.73	0.15	0.43	0.50	0.61
Watching T.V.	5.33	6.36	3.60	4.12	5.06	5.67	3.11	3.02	8.68	7.47	2.16	3.37	5.41	5.37
Listening to music	0.24	0.53	0.10	0.55	0.25	0.38	0.50	1.00	0.63	0.85	0.34	0.97	0.36	0.66
Reading newspaper	0.02	0.21	0.08	0.30	0.32	0.68	0.09	0.31	0.31	1.03	0.09	0.40	0.20	0.57
Sleep	58.71	60.37	59.94	61.42	59.50	61.10	61.91	63.65	64.24	63.48	59.33	59.87	61.30	62.14
Eating and drinking	8.42	9.08	8.73	9.23	8.50	8.87	9.03	9.15	10.48	11.30	8.55	8.77	9.20	9.67
Smoking and drinking intoxicants	0.04	1.53	0.02	0.24	0.03	0.33	0.01	-	0.02	0.06	0.34	1.47	0.03	0.29
Personal Hygiene	5.25	6.11	8.55	9.11	5.92	7.09	8.22	8.68	6.01	6.53	4.63	5.19	6.91	7.62
Physical exercise	0.12	0.55	0.36	1.59	0.13	0.45	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.29	0.03	0.19	0.14	0.64
Talking and gossiping	7.13	6.83	7.82	8.48	8.33	8.79	5.60	5.89	6.18	7.10	3.97	5.20	7.02	7.62
Meditation	0.31	0.43	0.71	0.68	1.51	1.35	1.15	0.62	0.46	0.36	0.17	0.11	0.86	0.72

Source : Report of the Time Use Survey, conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation during 1998-99, in the six selected states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

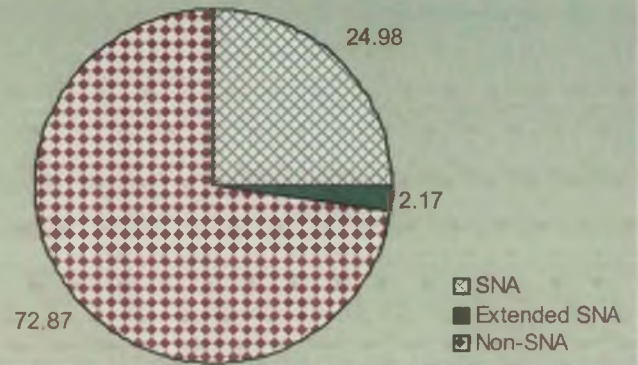
a. : Figures give weekly average time spent by an average individual, taking into consideration all the persons and not just those who have participated in that activity.

BOX 6. TIME USE STATISTICS

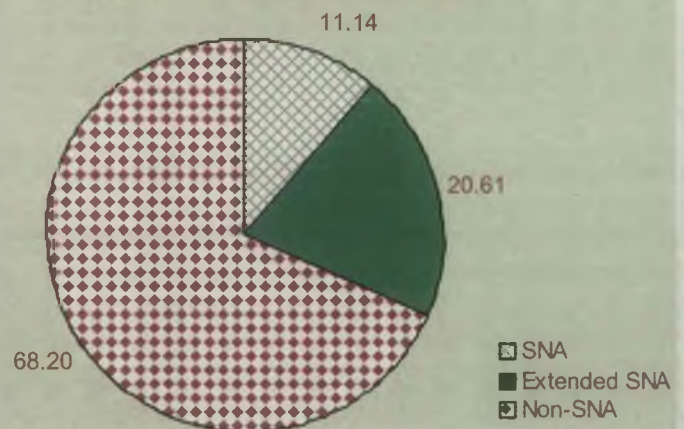
In the Time Use Survey, all the members of the selected households who were of age 6 years and above were asked to report the time spent by them on various activities performed by them during the last 24 hours. Questions were also asked about the multiple activities i.e. two or more activities performed by individuals concurrently. In case of such activities, the time spent on individual activity was obtained by dividing the total time by number of activities. The activity classification was so developed that all the activities can be grouped into three categories i.e. those pertaining to System of National Accounts (SNA), extended SNA and Non-SNA. If we look at the combined state figures, on the average male spent about 42 hours in SNA activities as compared to only about 19 hours by females. However, situation completely changes when we consider extended SNA activities. In these household & care related activities male spent only about 3.6 hours as compared to 34.6 hours by females. Therefore, female spend about ten times more time in extended activities as compared to male. In Non-SNA activities, which pertains to learning, leisure and personal care, male spent about 8 hours more as compared to females. On the average 71 % of the time is spent in Non-SNA activities. The SNA and extended-SNA activities contribute for 18 % and 11 % of total time, respectively.

Women reported that they spent about 2.1 hour per day on cooking food, about 1.1 hour on cleaning the households and utensils. Participation of men in these activities was just nominal. Taking care of children was also mainly the women's responsibility as they spent about 3.16 hours per week on these activities as compared to only 0.32 hours by males. Women reported less than 1 hour of time spent on activities relating to shopping, pet care, teaching own children, accompanying children to places, care of sick and elderly, supervising children and care of guests. In case of personal hygiene also men spent 1 hour more than women. Men in all the 6 states spent much more time than women in reading newspaper, listening to music, smoking and drinking intoxicants and physical exercise. Almost about 1 hour was spent by men and women per day in gossiping and talking. Data from this survey do not support the general belief that women spent more time than men in gossiping and talking. It is heartening to note that both men and women spent about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour per week on meditation.

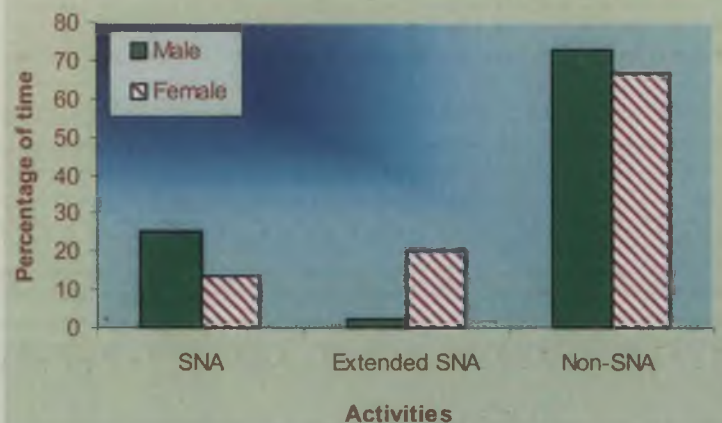
Percentage of weekly average time (168 hours) spent on SNA, extended -SNA and non - SNA activities (males)



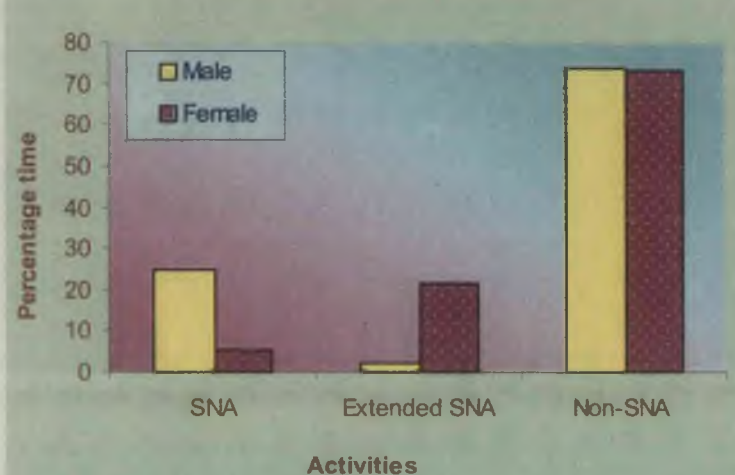
Percentage of weekly average time (168 hours) spent on SNA, extended -SNA and non - SNA activities (females)



Percentage of weekly average time spent on various types of activities by sex (rural)



Percentage of weekly average time spent on various activities by sex (urban)



Educational Achievements



Table 58. Progress of literacy in India

Year	Literacy Rate		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1951	8.86	27.15	18.32
1961	15.33	40.40	28.31
1971	21.97	45.95	34.45
1981	29.76	56.38	43.56
1991	39.29	64.13	52.21
2001*	54.16	75.85	65.38

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

Note :

1. : Literacy rate for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas literacy rate for 1981, 1991 and 2001 relate to the population aged 7 years and above.
2. : The 1981 Literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.
3. : The 1991 Literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions.
- * : Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapat district of Manipur

Table 59. Literacy Rates by sex for States and Union Territories

States /Union Territory	1991			2001*		
	Female	Maie	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	32.72	55.13	44.09	50.43	70.32	60.47
Arunachal Pradesh	29.69	51.45	41.59	43.53	63.83	54.34
Assam	43.03	61.87	52.89	54.61	71.28	63.25
Bihar	21.99	51.37	37.49	33.12	59.68	47.00
Chhatisgarh	27.52	58.07	42.91	51.85	77.38	64.66
Goa	67.09	83.64	75.51	75.37	88.42	82.01
Gujarat	48.64	73.13	61.29	58.60	80.50	69.97
Haryana	40.47	69.10	55.85	57.73	78.49	67.91
Himachal Pradesh	52.13	75.36	63.86	67.42	85.35	76.48
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	43.00	66.60	55.52
Jharkhand	-	-	-	38.87	67.30	53.56
Karnataka	44.34	67.26	56.04	56.87	76.10	66.64
Kerala	86.13	93.62	89.81	87.86	94.20	90.92
Madhya Pradesh	29.35	58.54	44.67	50.29	76.06	63.74
Maharashtra	52.32	76.56	64.87	67.03	85.97	76.88
Manipur	47.60	71.63	59.89	60.53	80.33	70.53
Meghalaya	44.85	53.12	49.10	59.61	65.43	62.56
Mizoram	78.60	85.61	82.27	86.75	90.72	88.80
Nagaland	54.75	67.62	61.65	61.46	71.16	66.59
Orissa	34.68	63.09	49.09	50.51	75.35	63.08
Punjab	50.41	65.66	58.51	63.36	75.23	69.65
Rajasthan	20.44	54.99	38.55	43.85	75.70	60.41
Sikkim	46.69	65.74	56.94	60.40	76.04	68.81
Tamil Nadu	51.33	73.75	62.66	64.43	82.42	73.45
Tripura	49.65	70.58	60.44	64.91	81.02	73.19
Uttar Pradesh	24.37	54.82	40.71	42.22	68.82	56.27
Uttaranchal	41.63	72.79	57.75	59.63	83.28	71.62
West Bengal	46.56	67.81	57.70	59.61	77.02	68.64
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.46	78.99	73.02	75.24	86.33	81.30
Chandigarh	72.34	82.04	77.81	76.47	86.14	81.94
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.98	53.56	40.71	42.99	73.32	60.03
Daman & Diu	59.40	82.66	71.20	70.37	88.40	81.09
Delhi	66.99	82.01	75.29	74.71	87.33	81.67
Lakshadweep	72.89	90.18	81.78	80.47	92.53	86.66
Pondicherry	65.63	83.68	74.74	73.90	88.62	81.24
India	39.29	64.13	52.21	53.67	75.26	64.84

Source : Office of Registrar General, India.

Note : Literacy Rates estimated on the basis of population age 7 years and above. Literacy Rates for 1991 exclude Jammu & Kashmir

* : Excludes Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Table 60. Adult Literacy Rate (age 15 years and above) for India

	1961	1971	1981	1991 ^a	1996 ^b	1998 ^c	1999 -2000 ^d	2001 [*]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Female	13.15	19.36	25.70	33.7	40.67	44.00	43.90	47.84
Male	41.45	47.69	54.91	61.6	67.25	70.00	69.30	73.41
Total	27.76	34.08	40.82	48.2	54.32	57.00	56.80	61.01

Source :

1. : *Population Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India;*
2. : *National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).*
- a. : *Excluding Jammu and Kashmir*
- b. : *NSSO, 52nd Round 1995-96*
- c. : *NSSO 54th Round 1998*
- d. : *NSSO 55th Round (July,1999 -June 2000)*
- * : *India and Manipur exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as Censuses results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.*

Table 61. Percentage of literates by age and sex for India

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981 ^a			1991 ^b			2001 [*]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5-9	14.4	25.0	19.8	18.9	27.2	23.1	25.6	34.7	30.2	51.0	62.6	56.9	67.88**	74.09**	70.98**
10-14	28.4	54.4	42.3	38.2	59.8	49.6	44.8	66.8	56.4	59.7	77.0	68.8	77.0	86.0	81.71
15-19	23.8	52.0	38.4	37.7	63.3	51.3	43.3	66.1	55.4	54.9	75.3	65.8	72.7	85.0	79.29
20-24	18.2	49.8	33.6	28.7	60.7	44.7	37.1	66.6	52.0	43.8	71.6	57.8	62.5	83.3	73.23
25-34	13.9	42.5	28.5	19.3	50.1	34.8	28.9	60.7	45.1	36.6	64.7	50.8	52.0	77.1	64.52
35 & above	7.7	35.3	22.2	10.7	38.0	25.2	14.5	44.7	30.3	22.0	52.6	38.1	34.0	65.0	49.95
All ages	13.0	34.5	24.0	18.7	39.5	29.5	24.8	46.9	36.2	39.3	64.1	52.2	53.7	75.3	64.84
5 & above	15.3	40.4	28.3	22.0	45.9	34.5	28.5	53.5	41.4	39.1	64.0	52.0	53.71**	75.32**	64.88**
10 & above	15.5	43.6	30.1	22.6	49.9	36.8	29.0	57.0	43.6	37.8	64.1	51.5	52.4	75.4	64.3
15 & above	13.2	41.5	27.8	19.4	47.7	34.1	25.7	54.9	40.8	33.7	61.6	48.2	47.8	73.4	61.0

Source : Office of Registrar General, India, Census of India (Various Years)

Note : The figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 in the category 'All ages' are calculated using total population in the denominator whereas for the year 1991, population aged 7 years and above is used.

a. : For 1981, figures exclude Assam state where 1981 Census could not be conducted.

b. : Age-Group 5 and above also excludes age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu and Kashmir as the census was not held in the State.

*: : India and Manipur exclude those of three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram ,Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as Census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

** : Age-Group 7-9Yrs.

Table 62. Percent distribution of population by educational level for India

Educational level	1971		1981		1991*		2001**	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	81.30	60.60	75.20	53.10	67.83	47.25	54.85	36.76
Literate without educational level	6.80	12.20	8.60	14.40	8.94	12.53	14.58	17.40
Primary	7.10	13.70	8.10	13.60	10.09	14.38	12.73	15.70
Middle	3.00	7.50	4.20	8.40	6.55	11.19	6.91	10.51
Matriculate/Secondary	1.50	4.90	2.30	5.90	3.59	7.57	5.65	9.62
Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	-	-	0.80	2.20	1.39	3.18	2.66	4.62
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	0.10	-	-	0.06	0.10	0.03	0.05
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.11	0.40	0.15	0.55
Graduate and above	0.30	0.91	0.70	2.10	1.44	3.40	2.44	4.80
All Levels	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Note : The figures for 1981 exclude Assam where the census could not be conducted and the figures for 1991 excludes Jammu & Kashmir where census could not be conducted

*: : The figures for 1991 excludes Jammu & Kashmir where census could not be conducted

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

Table 63. Enrolment in different stages of education as percentage of population in the appropriate age groups by sex for India

Year	Primary Classes I - V (6 - 11 years)			Middle Classes VI - VIII (11-14 Years)			High/Higher Secondary Classes IX-XII (14- 18 Years)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	41.40	82.60	62.40	11.30	33.20	22.50	4.10	16.70	10.60
1971	60.50	95.50	78.60	19.90	46.30	33.40	10.20	26.80	19.00
1981	64.10	95.80	80.50	28.60	54.30	41.90	11.10	23.10	17.30
1982	66.20	98.90	83.00	29.70	56.00	43.30	11.10	24.10	18.00
1983	69.60	103.00	86.80	31.80	58.30	45.50	11.60	25.10	18.60
1984	72.60	106.90	90.20	33.20	60.60	47.30	12.10	25.40	19.00
1985	76.00	110.30	93.60	34.00	61.30	48.10	14.70	31.70	23.50
1986	79.20	111.10	95.60	35.30	61.80	49.00	15.40	32.70	24.40
1987	79.80	110.00	95.30	34.70	61.00	48.20	15.50	30.80	24.00
1988	83.20	114.00	99.00	36.60	63.10	50.20	14.50	29.40	22.20
1989	80.30	109.20	95.10	35.80	61.40	48.90	15.30	28.40	22.10
1990	81.30	109.70	96.00	42.10	72.00	57.40	16.30	31.20	24.00
1991	85.50	113.90	100.10	47.00	76.60	62.10	10.30	33.90	19.30
1992	86.90	112.80	100.20	49.60	75.10	62.80	15.70	28.60	22.40
1993	73.50	95.00	84.60	48.90	72.50	61.40	22.30	38.20	30.80
1994	73.10	89.60	81.70	49.20	67.10	58.60	23.40	35.80	30.00
1995	78.20	96.60	87.70	50.00	68.90	60.00	23.80	37.20	31.00
1996	79.40	97.10	88.60	49.80	67.80	59.30	23.90	37.10	30.90
1997	80.10	97.00	88.80	49.20	65.80	58.00	24.40	37.60	31.40
1998	82.20	99.30	91.10	49.70	66.30	58.50	24.90	38.30	32.00
1999 ^P	82.90	100.90	92.10	49.10	65.30	57.60	NA	NA	NA
2000 ^P	85.18	104.08	94.90	49.66	67.15	58.79	NA	NA	NA
2001 ^P	85.90	104.90	95.70	49.90	66.70	58.60	35.03	24.60	30.09
2001-2002 ^P	86.91	105.29	96.30	52.09	67.77	60.20	27.74	38.23	33.26

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

(i) A Hand book of Educational and Allied Statistics.

(ii) Education in India - Vol. I (s)

(iii) Selected Educational Statistics.

P: Provisional NA : Not available

Note : Projected population for coresponding age -groups is taken from the report of Technical Group on Population Projection, Planning Commission.

Table 64. Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in schools and colleges in India

Year classes	Primary (I-V) classes	Middle (VI-VIII) classes	Secondary (IX-X) for general education	Colleges & universities
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	39	18	16	11
1955-56	44	25	21	14
1960-61	48	32	23	21
1965-66	57	37	30	25
1970-71	60	41	35	27
1975-76	62	46	39	39
1979-80	62	48	41	42
1980-81	63	49	44	42
1981-82	63	49	43	46
1982-83	64	51	41	46
1983-84	64	51	43	46
1984-85	65	52	44	49
1985-86	67	54	44	51
1986-87	69	54	46	51
1987-88	69	55	47	46 ^a
1988-89	70	55	50	46 ^a
1989-90	70	56	50	48 ^a
1990-91	71	58	50	50 ^a
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	60 ^a
1998-99 ^P	77	68	62	66 ^a
1999-2000 ^P	77	68	64	69 ^a
2000-2001 ^P	78	69	63	60 ^a
2001-2002 ^P	79	72	65	71

Source : Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

P: : Provisional

a. : Excludes professional, technical and special courses

Table 65. Number of females per 100 males in university education in major disciplines in India

Year	Arts	Science	Commerce	Engineering & Technical	Medicine
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	15.4	NA	0.5	0.3	18.5
1955-56	14.9	NA	0.7	0.2	18.9
1960-61	22.3	NA	1.1	0.4	25.6
1965-66	36.9	NA	4.9	2.2	29.4
1970-71	50.2	21.0	6.2	3.8	25.3
1975-76	44.7	27.1	9.9	5.2	22.0
1979-80	61.0	38.3	15.8	8.0	40.4
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	6.8	40.4
1981-82	64.1	41.4	21.2	6.8	43.1
1982-83	63.0	41.6	22.9	6.8	46.1
1983-84	62.3	42.1	24.1	7.6	47.7
1984-85	66.8	45.8	25.9	8.6	51.4
1985-86	66.7	47.9	28.1	9.2	53.5
1986-87	65.6	47.5	29.2	8.4	43.4
1987-88 ^P	64.5	44.3	27.9	8.6 ^a	48.4
1988-89 ^P	63.9	47.1	28.5	8.6 ^a	48.6
1989-90 ^P	63.3	56.8	30.0	11.9 ^a	52.6
1990-91 ^P	65.5	58.3	31.6	12.2 ^a	52.1
1991-92 ^P	65.3	45.7	33.8	9.5 ^a	53.3
1992-93 ^P	64.7	48.0	35.9	11.9	52.4
1993-94 ^P	64.7	49.1	36.5	12.5	57.5
1994-95 ^P	65.5	50.1	38.9	15.1	51.2
1995-96 ^P	70.3	56.8	40.8	16.6	52.7
1996-97 ^P	70.7	54.2	41.4	17.4	54.8
1997-98 ^P	70.6	55.4	44.0	20.3	56.5
1998-99 ^P	80.1	55.3	46.1	24.3	62.1
1999-2000 ^P	81.3	60.0	50.7	28.3	61.0
2000-2001 ^P	81.4	61.4	55.3	28.7	68.2
2001-2002 ^P	77.8	64.2	63.1	33.1	68.4

Source : Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Arts and Science figures are combined for the years 1955-56 , 1960-61 and 1965-66.

NA : Not available

a. : Only for degree level, not post graduate

P. : Provisional

Table 66. Drop Out Rate at different stages of school education in India

Year	Primary (I - V classes)		Elementary (I - VIII classes)		Secondary (I - X classes)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	70.93	61.74	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965-66	70.49	63.17	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	70.92	64.48	83.40	74.60	NA	NA
1975-76	66.18	60.21	82.80	74.30	NA	NA
1980-81	62.50	56.20	79.40	68.00	86.60	79.80
1981-82	57.30	51.10	77.70	68.50	86.81	79.44
1982-83	56.30	49.40	74.96	66.04	86.24	78.21
1983-84	53.96	47.83	75.27	66.10	84.79	76.41
1988-89	49.69	46.74	68.31	59.38	79.46	72.68
1989-90	50.35	46.50	68.75	61.00	77.72	70.99
1990-91	46.00	40.10	65.13	59.12	76.96	67.50
1991-92	44.30	40.30	62.40	56.10	76.30	69.60
1992-93	46.70	43.80	65.20	58.20	77.30	70.00
1993-94	38.60	36.10	63.40	58.40	75.40	69.70
1994-95	42.50	40.70	62.20	56.50	75.50	69.70
1995-96	43.20	41.40	61.90	56.70	73.90	66.70
1996-97 ^P	40.90	39.70	59.50	54.33	73.70	67.30
1997-98 ^P	41.50	37.50	59.30	53.80	73.00	66.60
1998-99 ^P	41.22	38.62	60.09	54.40	70.22	65.44
1999-2000 ^P	42.28	38.67	58.00	51.96	70.60	66.58
2000-2001 ^P	41.90	39.70	57.70	50.30	71.50	66.40
2001-2002 ^P	39.88	38.36	56.92	52.91	68.59	64.16

Source : *Education in India , (Various Years) Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development*

Note : Total dropouts during a course (stage) as percentage of intake in the first year of the course (stage) has been taken. Primary, Middle and Secondary stages consist of classes I-V, I-VIII, I-X, respectively

P. Provisional NA : Not Available

Table 67. Reasons for children not attending school in India

Reason	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Main reason for never attending school^a</i>						
School too far away	4.5	3.8	2.8	1.3	4.3	3.5
Transport not available	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6
Education not considered necessary	13.1	7.8	12.9	6.1	13.1	7.6
Required for household work	15.5	6.7	9.6	4.6	14.9	6.4
Required for work on farm/family business	3.4	5.2	1.2	2.8	3.2	4.9
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	2.6	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.6	4.4
Costs too much	23.8	25.8	30.1	28.5	24.5	26.2
No proper school facilities for girls	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0
Required for care of siblings	3.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	2.9	0.9
Not interested in studies	15.9	25.7	15.7	26.5	15.8	25.8
Other	12.8	17.0	18.6	21.9	13.4	17.6
Don't know	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children in the sample	12614	7081	1438	1107	14052	8188
<i>Main reason for not currently attending school^b</i>						
School too far away	5.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.8	0.8
Transport not available	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3
Further education not considered necessary	4.3	2.3	5.4	2.4	4.5	2.4
Required for household work	17.3	8.7	14.7	5.7	16.7	8.0
Required for work on farm/family business	2.9	9.2	1.6	4.7	2.6	8.0
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	3.7	9.9	3.0	11.3	3.5	10.3
Costs too much	11.4	13.3	17.0	15.2	12.6	13.8
No proper school facilities for girls	3.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.0	0.0
Required for care of siblings	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	2.2	0.5
Not interested in studies	24.8	40.0	30.2	42.5	26.0	40.6
Repeated failures	3.7	5.3	6.1	6.0	4.2	5.5
Got married	8.5	0.2	4.9	0.1	7.7	0.2
Other	6.2	5.3	8.2	5.8	6.6	5.5
Don't know	4.0	3.8	5.1	5.7	4.2	4.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children in the sample	6121	5475	1747	1852	7868	7327

Source: National Family Health Survey-II, 1998-99

Note : Figures give the percent distribution of children age 6 -17 years who never attended school by the main reason for never attending school and percent distribution of children age 6-17 years who have dropped out of school by the main reason for not currently attending school, according to residence and Sex, India, 1998-99

a. : For children who have never attended school.

b. : For children who have dropped out of school.

**Table 68. Number of female teachers per 100 male teachers
at different levels of education in India**

Year	Primary school	Middle school	High/higher secondary school	College & university
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	20	18	19	9
1955-56	20	19	23	12
1960-61	21	32	27	14
1965-66	24	30	30	16
1970-71	27	38	33	18
1975-76	29	40	36	20
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	38	24
1981-82	34	44	40	25
1982-83	34	44	40	25
1983-84	35	45	41	26
1984-85	35	46	42	29
1985-86	37	46	43	28
1986-87	38	47	44	28
1987-88	40	48	44	NA
1988-89	40	49	45	NA
1989-90	41	49	45	NA
1990-91	41	50	46	NA
1991-92	43	51	48	NA
1992-93	45	53	48	NA
1993-94	46	56	52	NA
1994-95	46	55	50	NA
1995-96	47	56	50	NA
1996-97	48	56	51	NA
1997-98	49	56	51	NA
1998-99 ^P	53	57	50	NA
1999-2000 ^P	55	57	51	NA
2000-2001 ^P	55	62	49	NA
2001-2002 ^P	59	59	54	NA

Source : Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

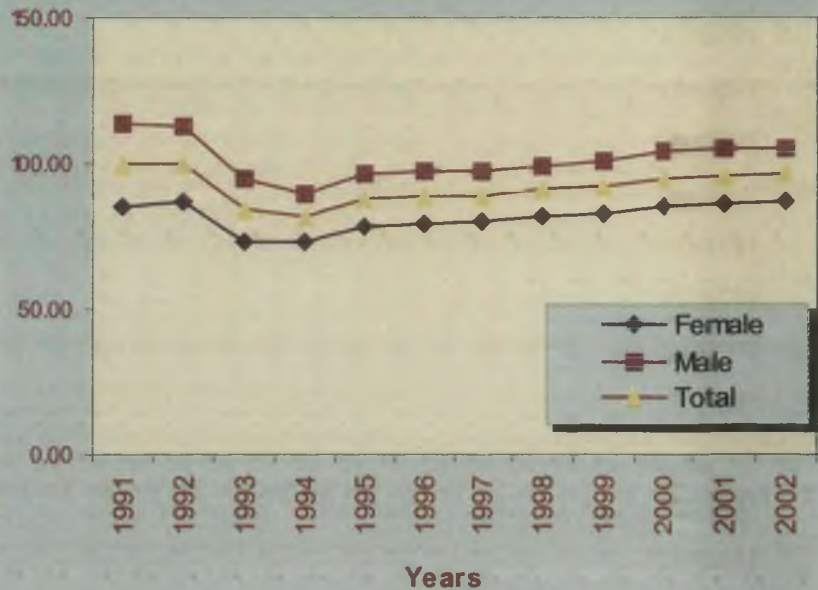
NA : Not available

P. : Provisional

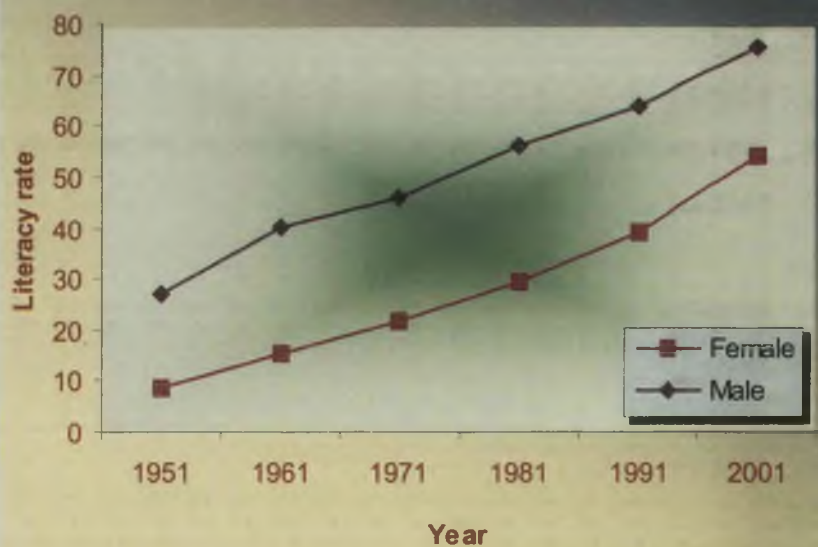
BOX 7. EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS - DEFICIT OF LITERACY AMONG WOMEN

The difference in the male and female primary enrolment has reduced to a great extent (105% for males and 87% for female in 2002) over the years but still there is a huge gap in the male and female literacy levels. In 2002, the male literacy rate was about 75% as compared to that of about 54% for the females. Even when the school enrolment reduces considerably from primary level to secondary level and above, both for boys as well as girls, the reduction is more for girls. Drop out rates in different levels of school education are significantly more for girls as compared to boys. For instance, in 2001-2002, at the secondary education level (class I-X), the female drop out rate was about 68% as compared to male drop out rate of 64%. As observed in the NFHS-II, the cost of education has been reported to be the single largest factor for never attending school, both for boys as well as girls aged 6-17 years who have never attended school. Education is not considered to be necessary for girls in about 13% of such cases, the figure being almost double to that of 7% for boys. Looking at the figures for number of females per 100 males in different disciplines of University education, a clear gender difference in the preference of subjects can be observed. For instance, during 2001-2002, the number of females per 100 males was highest of 68.4 in medicines followed by 64.2 in science and 77.8 in arts, at the bottom stands 'engineering & technical' with only 33.1 females per 100 males.

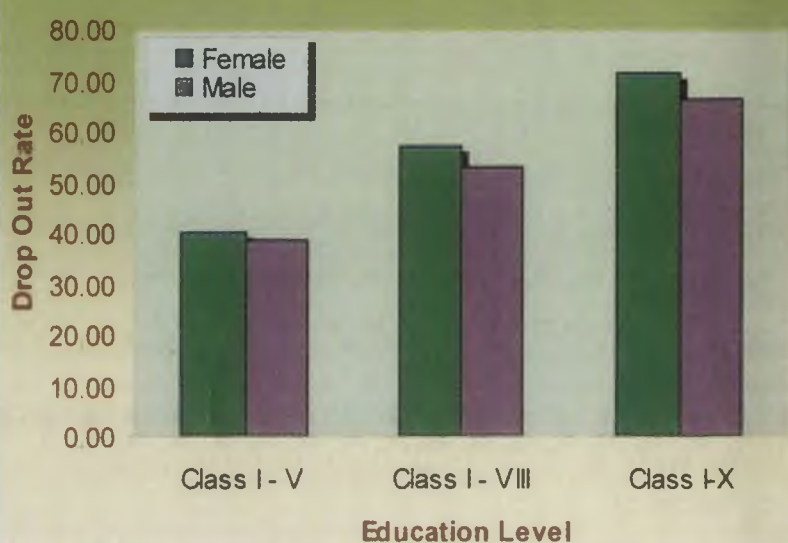
Enrolment in primary classes as percentage of corresponding population for India



Progress of literacy in India



Drop Out Rates at different levels of school education in India during 2001-2002



Women's Participation in Decision Making



Table 69. Household decision making

Household decision	Respondent only	Husband only	Respondent with husband	Others in household only	Respondent with others in household	Missing	Total Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Rural</i>							
What items to cook	71.1	3.7	4.3	11.6	9.3	0.0	100.0
Obtaining health care for herself	25.7	41.1	16.7	10.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
Purchasing jewellery or other major household items	9.7	35.7	29.2	14.4	11.0	0.0	100.0
Going and staying with her parents or siblings	12.4	41.2	23.9	13.0	9.4	0.1	100.0
How the money she earns will be used ^a	36.5	31.0	25.3	3.5	3.6	0.2	100.0
<i>Urban</i>							
What items to cook	71.2	3.5	4.7	10.2	10.5	0.0	100.0
Obtaining health care for herself	35.0	34.2	17.7	7.0	6.2	0.0	100.0
Purchasing jewellery or other major household items	13.3	28.5	35.7	11.1	11.4	0.0	100.0
Going and staying with her parents or siblings	18.0	36.3	28.4	9.0	8.2	0.0	100.0
How the money she earns will be used ^a	57.0	14.2	24.0	1.9	2.8	0.1	100.0
<i>Combined</i>							
What items to cook	71.2	3.6	4.4	11.2	9.6	0.0	100.0
Obtaining health care for herself	28.1	39.3	16.9	9.2	6.5	0.0	100.0
Purchasing jewellery or other major household items	10.7	33.8	30.9	13.5	11.1	0.0	100.0
Going and staying with her parents or siblings	13.9	39.9	25.1	12.0	9.1	0.1	100.0
How the money she earns will be used ^a	41.1	27.2	25.0	3.1	3.4	0.1	100.0

Source : National Family Health Survey-II, 1998-99

Note : Figures given the percent distribution of ever-married women by person who makes specific household decisions, according to sector in India during 1998-99.

a. : For women earning cash.

Table 70. Women's autonomy in India

Background characteristic	% involved in decision making on:					% who do not need permission to:			Number of women
	% not involved in any decision making	What to cook	Own health	Purchasing jewellery, etc.	Staying with her parents/siblings	Go to the market	Visit friends/relatives	Percentage with access to money	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Age</i>									
15-19	24.4	66.6	38.6	39.8	37.4	13.8	10.2	45.5	8182
20-24	15.4	77.3	45.0	46.1	43.1	22.0	16.6	54.1	16389
25-29	9.4	84.9	49.7	51.5	46.2	28.8	21.1	58.8	17745
30-34	6.1	89.4	53.6	54.8	49.3	34.0	25.1	61.1	15094
35-39	4.8	91.9	56.5	57.7	52.7	37.9	29.8	64.3	13089
40-44	3.7	92.6	59.3	59.3	53.6	43.0	35.1	65.9	10521
45-49	3.8	91.6	60.1	60.3	56.1	45.4	37.5	67.6	8179
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	7.1	86.3	58.9	60.4	54.6	46.9	35.0	73.6	23370
Rural	10.3	84.7	49.0	49.9	45.7	26.1	20.6	54.6	65829
<i>Education</i>									
Illiterate	9.6	86.1	48.6	49.6	45.1	27.0	21.6	52.8	51871
Literate < middle school complete	9.1	85.2	52.5	54.0	49.2	32.6	24.3	61.3	17270
Middle school complete	11.3	81.6	53.5	54.3	49.7	35.9	25.6	66.6	7328
High school complete and above	8.1	83.3	61.2	62.0	57.6	46.2	35.0	81.0	12719
<i>Cash employment</i>									
Working for cash	5.7	89.8	57.0	59.6	54.6	41.4	33.2	64.7	23391
Working but not for cash	10.2	85.1	46.5	47.1	43.1	26.4	21.4	50.6	11519
Not worked in past 12 months	10.9	83.1	50.3	50.8	46.3	28.5	21.2	59.3	54271
<i>Standard of living index</i>									
Low	8.5	87.7	48.5	49.9	45.5	28.5	23.0	52.1	29033
Medium	10.2	84.3	50.8	51.6	47.2	30.0	22.8	58.1	41289
High	9.3	82.9	58.4	59.6	54.5	40.1	30.2	75.1	17845
Total	9.4	85.1	51.6	52.6	48.1	31.6	24.4	59.6	89199

Source : National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99.

Note : Figures give the percentage of ever-married women involved in household decision making, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics in India during 1998-99. Total includes 11, 18 and 1032 Women with missing information on education, cash employment, and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

Table 71. Women's autonomy in States/Union Territories

State	% not involved in any decision making	% involved in decision making on:				% who do not need permission to:		Percentage with access to money
		What to cook	Own health care	Purchasing jewellery, etc.	Staying with her parents/siblings	Go to the market	Visit friends/relatives	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	86.2	56.1	61.4	57.7	20.1	14.6	57.7
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	93.6	70.0	76.5	74.8	46.8	53.7	78.6
Assam	4.6	88.4	65.1	54.3	45.4	13.2	13.9	35.0
Bihar ¹	13.5	82.4	47.6	42.9	44.0	21.7	20.5	66.7
Delhi	5.3	83.0	68.7	58.5	46.5	51.7	33.9	82.3
Goa	3.6	89.9	61.6	62.5	72.4	66.7	58.7	82.4
Gujarat	4.1	90.4	71.4	73.6	65.1	55.1	50.6	73.6
Haryana	3.4	93.5	67.2	77.8	64.5	36.7	20.8	70.8
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.4	32.5	31.1	80.1
Jammu & Kashmir	12.4	80.0	55.5	58.2	48.9	12.0	7.8	58.1
Karnataka	8.1	88.4	49.3	47.3	44.5	43.0	34.3	67.0
Kerala	7.2	80.9	72.6	63.4	59.7	47.7	37.9	66.2
Madhya Pradesh ¹	12.5	81.7	36.6	44.3	38.1	21.0	19.5	49.3
Maharashtra	7.2	87.5	49.9	50.3	44.4	48.5	32.1	64.2
Manipur	3.3	87.4	43.3	66.3	63.2	28.6	28.3	76.8
Meghalaya	2.6	91.7	78.9	70.6	78.4	46.5	48.5	81.5
Mizoram	5.8	88.2	73.2	77.8	77.0	64.2	59.5	55.0
Nagaland	0.4	97.4	69.4	77.3	80.0	17.3	20.1	27.9
Orissa	10.6	86.3	38.6	54.8	48.3	18.2	15.4	46.3
Punjab	1.0	96.7	78.5	75.3	67.6	50.1	28.0	78.3
Rajasthan	13.3	82.3	40.6	42.7	39.3	19.0	17.0	40.5
Sikkim	2.7	92.1	60.2	57.9	56.7	38.2	41.6	78.9
Tamil Nadu	2.4	92.1	61.1	67.4	62.4	78.5	55.9	79.0
Uttar Pradesh ¹	16.4	77.8	44.8	41.4	36.1	17.4	12.4	52.3
West Bengal	8.0	87.4	45.1	48.4	46.7	17.8	14.1	51.4
<i>India</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>59.6</i>

Source: National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99

Note : Figures give the percentage of ever-married women involved in household decision making, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics for States/Union Territories during 1998-99.

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

Table 72. Representation of women in the Central Council of Ministers

Year	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers		
	Cabinet Minister	MOS*	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Minister	MOS	Deputy Minister
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985 ^a	15	25	0	1	3	0
1990 ^b	17	17	5	0	1	1
1995 ^c	12	37	3	1	4	1
1996 ^d	18	21	0	0	1	0
1997 ^e	20	24	0	0	5	0
1998 ^f	21	21	0	1	3	0
2002 ^g	32	41	0	2	6	0
2004 ^h	29 ⁱ	39	0	1	6 ^j	0

Source : Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi

MOS : Minister of State

a : as on 4th February

b : as on 31st August

c : as on 31st January

d : as on 5th August

* Including Ministers of State with independent charge

e : as on 10th June

f : as on 19th March, 1998

g : as on January, 2002

h : as on 25 May, 2004

i : including Prime Minister

j : including 2 MOS (Independent charge)

Table 73. Number of judges by sex in Supreme Court/High Courts as on 17.03.2004

Name of the court	Number of judges		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
Supreme Court	1	23	24
High Court			
Allahabad	2	72	74
Andhra Pradesh	2	30	32
Bombay	3	54	57
Calcutta	1	44	45
Chhattisgarh	-	3	3
Delhi	-	23	23
Gauhati	-	12	12
Gujarat	1	32	33
Himachal Pradesh	-	6	6
Jammu & Kashmir	-	9	9
Jharkhand	-	10	10
Karnataka	1	33	34
Kerala	1	23	24
Madhya Pradesh	-	25	25
Madras	2	31	33
Orissa	-	9	9
Patna	2	20	22
Punjab & Haryana	1	27	28
Rajasthan	1	20	21
Sikkim	-	2	2
Uttaranchal	-	4	4
Total	17	489	506

Source : Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs

Table 74. Personnel by sex in All India and Central Services

Service	Year	Total			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Indian Administrative Service</i>	1993	455	4427	4882	28	487	21	237
	1994	483	4427	4910	25	486	19	233
	1995	492	4473	4965	27	481	21	234
	1996	501	4546	5047	34	512	23	247
	1997	512	4479	4991	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1998	522	4489	5011	NA	NA	NA	NA
as on 1-11-99 (includes 1999 Batch)	1999	510	4046	4556	40	476	30	247
as on 31-12-99 (includes 2000 Batch)	2000	519	4093	4612	42	482	30	251
<i>Indian Audit & Accounts Service</i>	1993	90	483	573	4	93	NA	29
	1994	89	488	577	4	96	NA	28
	1995	95	439	534	4	99	NA	28
	1996	109	570	679	10	102	NA	30
	1997	129	519	647	11	101	NA	30
	1998	125	548	673	10	99	NA	32
	1999	139	571	702	10	117	NA	36
	2000	133	561	694	10	124	NA	35
	2001	136	543	679	10	119	NA	35
	2002	143	498	641	10	104	NA	35
	2003	150	475	625	10	88	2	34
<i>Indian Customs & Central Excise Service</i>	1993	107	1502	1609	11	192	10	85
	1994	112	1519	1631	11	202	12	93
	1995	117	1520	1637	11	222	12	86
	1996	130	1531	1661	11	228	12	89
<i>Indian Economic Service</i> (As on 31st December)	1993	72	311	383	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	76	326	402	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1995	82	341	423	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1996	64	330	394	4	55	NA	18
(as on 1.1.2003)	2003	91	331	422	6	64	2	30
(as on 1.1.2004)	2004	85	313	398	4	56	2	30
<i>Indian Foreign Service</i> (as on 1 st April)	1993	57	507	564	2	70	4	29
(as on 15 th April)	1994	59	489	548	2	75	4	34
(as on 15 th April)	1995	66	481	547	2	81	4	31
	1996	66	501	567	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1997	67	519	586	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1998	67	520	587	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 31.12.1999)	1999	73	517	590	5	92	5	37
(as on 31.12.2000)	2000	74	527	601	5	92	5	35
(as on 31.12.2001)	2001	77	524	601	5	90	5	37
(as on 31.12.2002)	2002	78	505	583	5	87	4	38
(as on 31.12.2003)	2003	77	490	567	5	75	6	37
<i>Indian Forest Service</i> (As on 31 st December)	1993	65	2327	2392	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	68	2328	2396	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1995	73	2390	2463	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1996	78	2387	2465	NA	NA	NA	NA

contd..

Table 74. Personnel by sex in All India and Central Services (concl.)

Service	Year	Total			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Indian Information Service</i>								
	1994	80	424	504	15	48	3	4
	1995	76	417	493	18	52	4	4
(As on 1 st January)	1996	74	400	474	15	51	4	4
(As on 1 st January)	2004	74	296	370	4	40	4	14
<i>Indian Police Service</i>								
(as on 1 st January)	1996	64	2883	2947	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1997	96	2868	2964	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1998	100	2885	2985	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1999	108	3007	3115	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 31.8.2000)	2000	110	3230	3340	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 15.11.2000)	2001	119	3166	3285	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 01.01.2001)	2002	124	3112	3236	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 01-01-2004)	2003	134	3005	3139	11	290	9	150
<i>Indian Postal Service</i>								
(As on 1 st October)	1993	66	312	378	5	46	2	24
	1994	68	276	344	5	41	2	20
	1995	70	256	326	6	37	2	18
	1996	77	282	359	8	44	2	20
Group 'A' (as on 1 st October)	1998	82	427	509	8	37	2	16
(As on 1 st Jan,2001	2001	91	437	528	8	62	2	32
(As on 1 st July,2002	2002	85	429	514	8	64	2	36
(As on 1 st July,2003	2003	87	398	485	8	62	2	33
<i>Indian Revenue Service</i>								
	1993	224	2032	2256	10	375	4	146
	1994	246	2022	2268	13	400	5	148
	1995	276	1980	2256	14	390	10	164
<i>Indian Statistical Service</i>								
	1993	35	570	605	3	59	1	6
	1994	35	550	585	3	69	1	5
	1995	35	481	516	3	69	1	8
	1996	38	492	530	5	67	2	9
(as on 1 st April)	1997	38	492	530	5	67	2	9
	1998	41	500	541	5	66	2	9
	1999	51	506	557	5	65	2	9
	2000	57	514	571	6	65	2	10
	2001	64	507	571	6	61	2	10
	2002	73	491	564	6	60	2	10
<i>Central Secretariat Service</i>								
	1993	NA	NA	742	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	NA	NA	688	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1995	NA	NA	678	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1996	51	657	708	1	86	1	12

Source : (1) Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (2) Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (3) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (4) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance (5) Ministry of External Affairs (6) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (7) Ministry of Home Affairs (8) Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication (9) Ministry of Environment & Forests (10) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (11) Publication "Numbers Speak" ; Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Note : Figures relate to only Group A Officers NA : Not available

1 : As on 1.11.98 (includes 1998 Batch)

2 : As on 31.12.98 (includes 1999 Batch)

Table 75. Number of electors and percentage voting in various general elections in India

General election	Year	Total number of electors (Figures in million)			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First	1952	NA	NA	173.2	NA	NA	61.2 ^a
Second	1957	NA	NA	193.7	NA	NA	62.2 ^a
Third	1962	102.4	113.9	216.4	46.6	62.0	55.0
Fourth	1967	119.4	129.6	249.0	55.5	66.7	61.3
Fifth	1971	NA	NA	274.1	NA	NA	55.3
Sixth	1977	154.2	167.0	321.2	54.9	65.6	60.5
Seventh	1980	170.3	185.2	355.6	51.2	62.2	56.9
Eighth	1984	192.3	208.0	400.3	59.2	68.4	64.0
Ninth	1989	236.9	262.0	498.9	57.3	66.1	61.9
Tenth	1991	234.5	261.8	498.4	51.4	61.6	56.7
Eleventh	1996	282.8	309.8	592.6	53.4	62.1	57.9
Twelveth	1998	289.2	316.7	605.9	57.9	65.7	61.9
Thirteenth	1999	295.7	323.8	619.5	55.6	63.9	59.9
Fourteenth	2004	322	349.5	671.49	N.A	N.A	58.07

Source : Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Note : a. Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

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

2. : Data relates to Lok Sabha elections.

NA : Not Available

Table 76. Number of persons contesting and elected in various general elections in India

General election	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total number contesting	Average number of contestants per seat	Female			Male		
					Total number contesting	Elected	Percentage winning	Total number contesting	Elected	Percentage winning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First	1952	489	1874	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Second	1957	494	1518	3.1	45	27	60.0	1473	467	31.7
Third	1962	494	1985	4.0	70	35	50.0	1915	459	24.0
Fourth	1967	520	2369	4.6	67	30	44.8	2302	490	21.3
Fifth	1971	520	2784	5.4	86	21	24.4	2698	499	18.5
Sixth	1977	542	2439	4.5	70	19	27.1	2369	523	22.1
Seventh	1980	542	4620	8.5	142	28	19.7	4478	514	11.5
Eighth	1984	542	5574	10.3	164	42	25.6	5406	500	9.2
Ninth	1989	529	6160	11.3	198	27	13.6	5962	502	8.4
Tenth	1991	521	8699	16.7	325	37	11.4	8374	484	5.8
Eleventh	1996	543	13952	25.7	599	40	6.7	13353	503	3.8
Twelveth	1998	543	4750	8.7	274	43	15.7	4476	500	11.2
Thirteenth ^a	1999	543	5155	8.9	296	52	17.6	4859	494	10.2
Forteenth	2004	543	5435	10.01	355	45	12.68	5080	498	9.8

Source : Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Note : 1. Total no. of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed, if any

2. Data relates to Lok Sabha Elections

a : Figures include Lok Sabha bye-elections up to December,2003

NA : Not Available

Table 77 . Women's participation in polls for States/Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Women Electors	Women Voters	Poll %	
			Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	25791224	17384444	67.40	69.95
Arunachal Pradesh	332470	183909	55.32	56.35
Assam	7193283	4701710	65.36	69.11
Bihar	23506264	12134913	51.62	58.02
Chattisgarh	6814700	3100827	45.50	52.09
Goa	465320	264934	56.94	58.77
Gujarat	16333302	6543424	40.06	45.18
Haryana	5659926	3554361	62.80	65.72
Himachal Pradesh	2053167	1211994	59.03	59.71
Jammu & Kashmir	2899880	841489	29.02	35.20
Jharkhand	7898175	3801786	48.13	55.69
Karnataka	18986838	11962519	63.00	65.14
Kerala	10957045	7567329	69.06	71.45
Madhya Pradesh	18361940	7124280	38.80	48.09
Maharashtra	30223732	15263748	50.50	54.38
Manipur	790456	512834	64.88	67.41
Meghalaya	640720	377125	58.86	52.69
Mizoram	276505	170000	61.48	63.60
Nagaland	494319	446002	90.23	91.77
Orissa	12460298	7929405	63.64	66.06
Punjab	7963105	4794658	60.21	61.59
Rajasthan	16563357	7290569	44.02	49.97
Sikkim	136199	102890	75.54	77.95
Tamil Nadu	2382970	13642797	56.89	60.81
Tripura	954854	604452	63.30	67.08
Uttar Pradesh	50295882	20720447	41.20	48.16
Uttaranchal	2724433	1197917	43.97	48.07
West Bengal	22639342	17066370	75.38	78.04
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	110143	70284	63.81	63.66
Chandigarh	235246	117886	50.11	51.14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57622	40904	70.99	69.04
Daman & Diu	39637	29751	75.06	70.16
Delhi	3809550	1697944	44.57	47.09
Lakshadweep	19153	16122	84.17	81.52
Pondicherry	326009	244202	74.19	76.07
<i>All India</i>	<i>321997066</i>	<i>172714226</i>	<i>53.64</i>	<i>58.07</i>

Source : Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2004 (14th Lok Sabha)

Note : Women voters also include participation in subsequent bye-election 2004(14th Lok Sabha).

1. : Figure is for undivided state

a. : Electors figure relate to general elections to State Assembly held after Lok Sabha General Election in 2004

Table 78. Performance of Women Candidates in General Elections in States/Union Territories

State/Union Territory	No of Seats	No. of Women		
		Contestants	Elected	Securities forfeited
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh ²	42	19	5	9
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0
Assam	14	9	2	7
Bihar ^{1,2}	40	21	5	11
Chhatisgarh	11	12	1	10
Goa	2	1	0	1
Gujarat	26	8	3	3
Haryana	10	3	2	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0	1
Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	0	5
Jharkhand	14	13	1	9
Karnataka ²	28	12	2	7
Kerala	20	13	1	11
Madhya Pradesh ¹	29	23	3	16
Maharashtra	48	18	4	11
Manipur	2	2	0	2
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	0	0
Orissa ²	21	9	3	3
Punjab	13	14	2	9
Rajasthan ²	25	16	4	9
Sikkim	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	39	17	1	13
Tripura	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh ^{1,2}	80	67	9	45
Uttaranchal	5	5	0	4
West Bengal	42	26	5	18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	1
Chandigarh	1	1	0	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0
Delhi	7	15	1	12
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
Pondicherry	1	1	0	0
<i>All India</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>239</i>

Source : Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2004 (14th Lok Sabha)

1. : Figure is for undivided state

2. : Includes women elected in bye elections held to Lok Sabha up December, 2003

Note : Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and Ms Mayawati who were elected to Lok Sabha in 1999 have subsequently resigned from Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively. As a result there were 50 women members in Lok Sabha

Table 79. Party-Wise Performance of Women in General Elections in India

Parties	Women Candidates			Percentage of women candidates		
	Contested	Won	Securities forfeited	Won	Securities forfeited	Valid votes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 BJP	30	10	3	33.33	10.00	6940884
2 BSP	20	1	16	5.00	80.00	1081843
3 CPI	2		1	0.00	50.00	292866
4 CPM	8	5	1	62.50	12.50	2730678
5 INC	45	12	5	26.67	11.11	11922098
6 NCP	5	2	3	40.00	60.00	787051
I National parties	110	30	29	27.27	26.36	23755420
II State parties	66	14	33	21.21	50.00	10241047
III Registered (Unrecognised) Parties	62	1	60	1.61	96.77	928616
IV Independents	117		117	0.00	100.00	744908
Total	355	45	239	12.68	67.32	35669991

Source : Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2004 (14th Lok Sabha)

Table 80. Statewise number of elected total and women Panchayat representatives in the three tiers during 2002

State/Union Territory	Gram Panchayat		Intermediate Panchayat		District Panchayat	
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	68736	208291	4919	14617	364	1095
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	7851	23471	746	2148	117	390
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	41913	124211	906	2639	95	274
Goa	457	1439	0	0	17	50
Gujarat	41180	123470	1312	3919	274	817
Haryana	18356	54646	842	2430	109	314
Himachal Pradesh	6822	18549	562	1658	87	251
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	35922	80073	1375	3255	339	890
Kerala	4801	13259	629	1638	105	307
Madhya Pradesh	106491	314847	2159	6456	248	734
Maharashtra	77548	232644	1407	3902	658	1951
Manipur	611	1722	0	0	22	61
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	31414	87547	2188	6227	296	854
Punjab	26939	75473	813	2480	89	279
Rajasthan	39450	114282	1908	5257	364	1008
Sikkim	322	873	0	0	29	92
Tamil Nadu	26181	97458	1770	6570	173	656
Tripura	1895	5686	106	299	28	82
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	11497	51200	1923	8579	156	723
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	261	759	25	67	10	30
Chandigarh	55	162	6	15	3	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	124	0	0	4	12
Daman & Diu	17	63	0	0	10	25
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	30	79	0	0	8	22
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	548794	1630327	23596	72156	3605	10927

Source : Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment

Note : Meghalaya, Mizoram & Nagaland are Traditional Councils. In NCT of Delhi, Panchayati Raj System is yet to be revived.

: Information not available.

Table 81. Employment in Central Government, State Government and local bodies

(Figures in million)

Year (as on 31 st March)	Central government			State government			Local bodies			Total		
	Female	Total	Female (percent)	Female	Total	Female (percent)	Female	Total	Female (percent)	Female	Total	Females (percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1981	0.14	3.19	4.30	0.65	5.67	11.40	0.41	2.04	20.40	1.20	10.91	11.00
1982	0.15	3.25	4.60	0.69	5.85	11.70	0.42	2.03	20.60	1.25	11.13	11.20
1983	0.16	3.27	4.80	0.73	6.01	12.10	0.47	2.11	22.10	1.35	11.41	11.80
1984	0.16	3.31	5.00	0.77	6.25	12.50	0.48	2.13	22.60	1.41	11.60	12.20
1985	0.17	3.33	5.20	0.81	6.28	12.90	0.50	2.16	23.00	1.48	11.77	12.60
1986	0.18	3.35	5.30	0.86	6.47	13.20	0.52	2.19	23.60	1.55	12.01	12.90
1987	0.19	3.35	5.60	0.90	6.67	13.50	0.52	2.21	23.60	1.61	12.23	13.20
1988	0.20	3.38	5.90	0.95	6.78	14.10	0.53	2.21	23.80	1.68	12.37	13.60
1989	0.20	3.39	5.90	1.00	6.69	14.50	0.54	2.24	24.10	1.74	12.51	13.60
1990	0.21	3.40	6.20	1.03	6.98	14.80	0.55	2.26	24.30	1.79	12.64	14.20
1991 ^a	NA	3.41	NA	NA	7.11	NA	NA	2.31	NA	NA	12.83	NA
1992 ^a	NA	3.42	NA	NA	7.19	NA	NA	2.20	NA	NA	12.81	NA
1993 ^a	NA	3.38	NA	NA	7.29	NA	NA	2.16	NA	NA	12.83	NA
1994 ^a	NA	3.39	NA	NA	7.34	NA	NA	2.20	NA	NA	12.93	NA
1995 ^a	0.23	3.39	6.80	1.23	7.35	16.70	0.55	2.19	25.10	2.01	12.94	NA
1996	0.24	3.36	7.10	1.23	7.41	16.60	0.56	2.19	25.60	2.03	12.96	NA
1997	0.24	3.30	7.30	1.32	7.49	17.60	0.58	2.24	25.90	2.14	13.03	16.40
1998	0.24	3.25	7.40	1.35	7.46	18.10	0.58	2.25	25.80	2.17	12.96	16.70
1999	0.25	3.31	7.55	1.38	7.46	18.47	0.59	2.26	26.11	2.22	13.03	17.02
2000	0.25	3.27	7.65	1.41	7.46	18.90	0.59	2.26	26.11	2.25	12.99	17.32
2001	0.26	3.26	7.98	1.41	7.42	19.00	0.59	2.26	26.11	2.26	12.94	17.47
2002	0.26	3.19	8.15	1.46	7.38	19.80	0.57	2.18	26.15	2.29	12.75	18.00

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

Note : Figures are based on Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme

a. : Figures for years 1991 to 95 are provisional based on Quarterly Employment Review and separate figures for females are not available.

NA : Not available

Table 82. Regular Central Government employees by gazetted and non-gazetted status (Figures in Lakhs)

Category	1989				1990				1991				1995				2001**			
	Female	Male	Total	Female (Percent)	Female	Male	Total	Female (Percent)	Female	Male	Total	Female (Percent)	Female	Male	Total	Female (Percent)	Female	Male	Total	Female (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Gazetted	0.08	1.23	1.31	6.11	0.10	1.25	1.35	7.41	0.10	1.26	1.36	7.35	0.14	1.76	1.90	7.37	0.15	1.80	1.95	7.69
	(3.24)	(3.51)	(3.50)		(3.53)	(3.53)	(3.58)		(3.46)	(3.58)	(3.57)		(4.73)	(4.77)	(4.77)		(5.14)	(5.02)	(5.03)	
Non- Gazetted	2.39	33.78	36.17	6.61	2.73	33.66	36.39	7.50	2.79	33.98	36.77	7.59	2.82	35.10	37.92	7.43	2.77	34.04	36.81	7.53
	(96.76)	(96.49)	(96.50)		(96.47)	(96.42)	(96.42)		(96.54)	(96.42)	(96.43)		(95.27)	(95.23)	(95.23)		(94.86)	(94.98)	(94.97)	
Total	2.47	35.01	37.48	6.60	2.83	34.91	37.74	7.50	2.89	35.24	38.13	7.58	2.96	36.86	39.82	7.43	2.92	35.84	38.76	7.53
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	

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

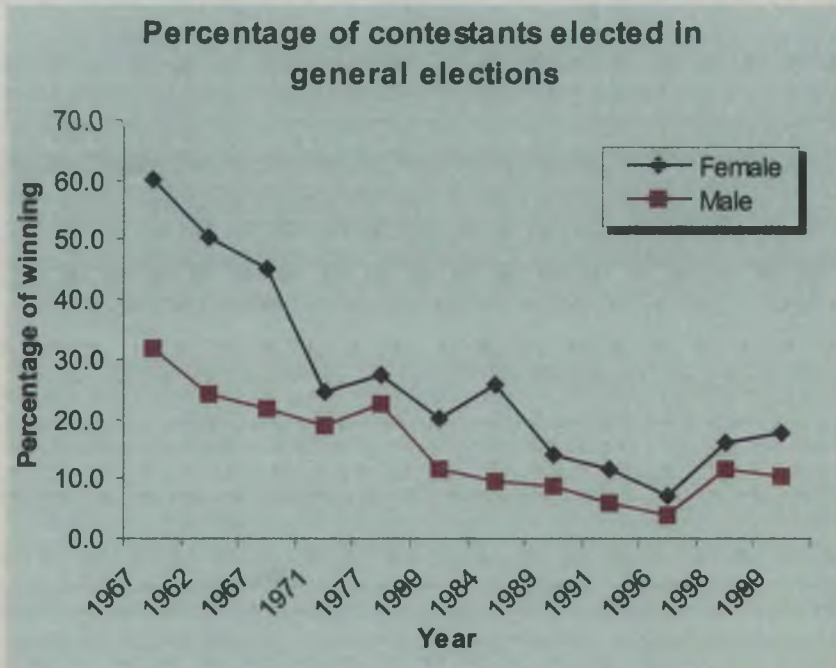
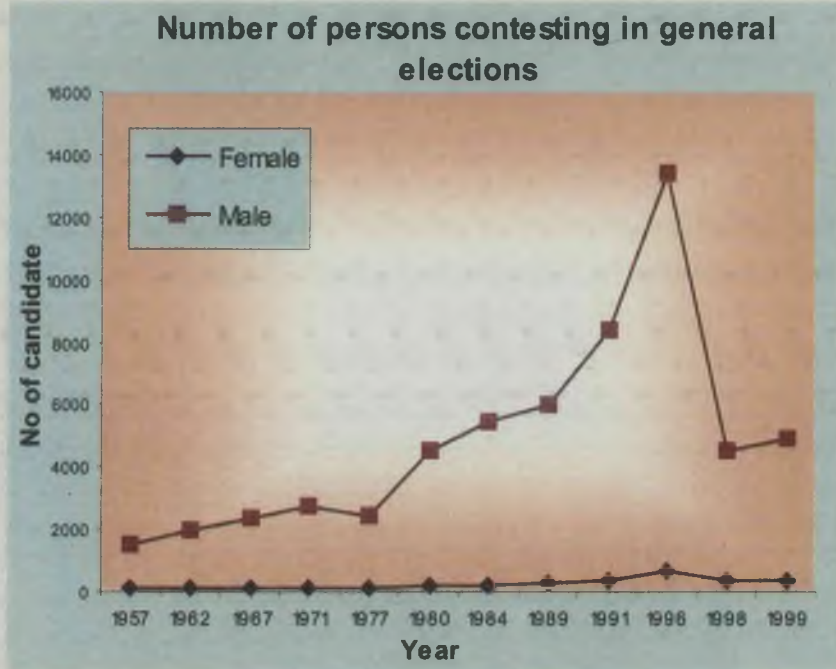
- Note : 1. Totals may not tally due to rounding
 2. Figures are based on Census of Central Government Employees
 3. Figure in bracket is the percentage of total employees in that particular category
 4. May be indicated as in Lakhs

BOX 8. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

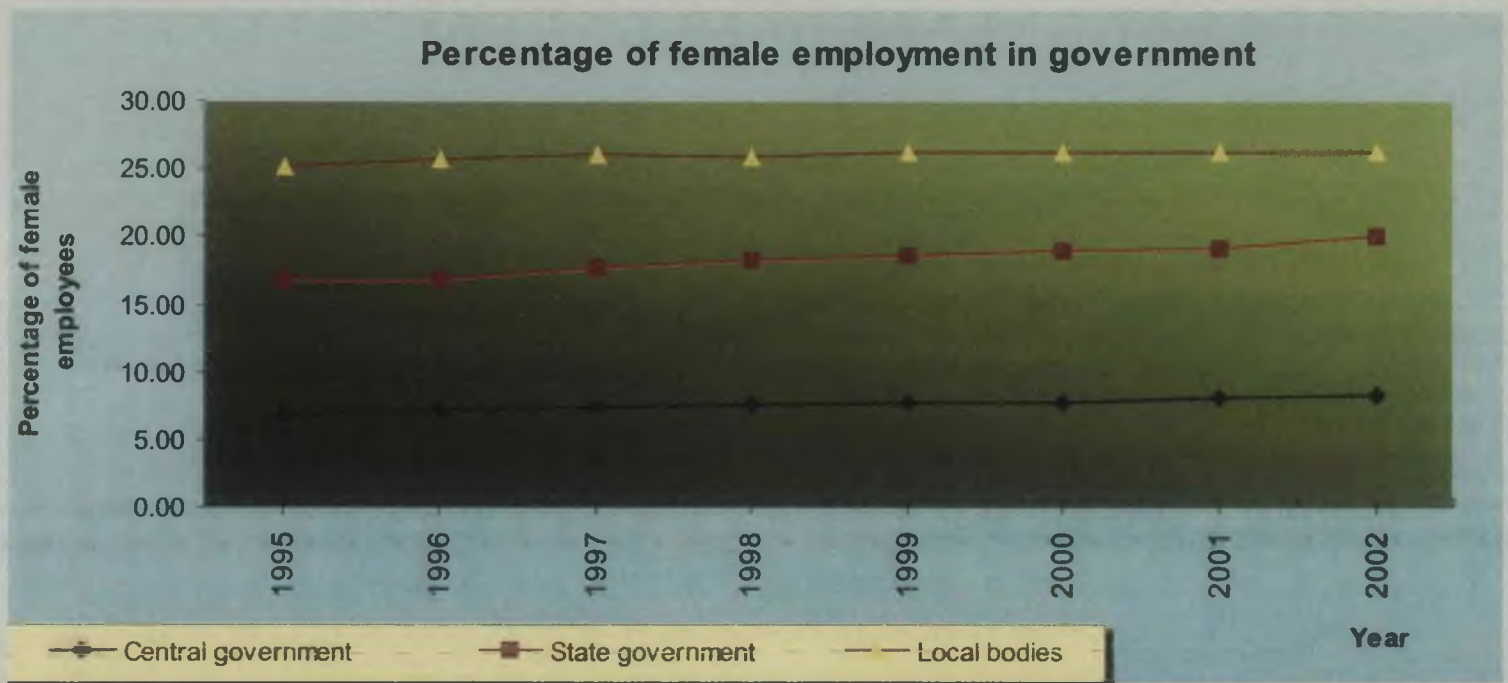
An important aspect in the empowerment of women is the extent of their involvement in the process of decision making whether in the household or in the government.

In 1998, about 7% of ever married women in urban areas and about 10% of them in rural areas (about 9.4% in all) were not involved in any decision making in the household.

Another important factor to be noted in this connection is that in the 1999 General Election, about 55% of women electors and about 64% of male electors participated in the elections. Interestingly, even though the share of women in the total number of contestants in the general elections has been much lower than men but the winning percentage (i.e. the number of winning contestants out of total contestants) has been higher for women (17.2%) than that for men (11.3%). Percentage share of women employees



in the central/ state government and local bodies has been increasing steadily over the years. But still the share of women employees remain as low as 8.15% in central government, 19.8% in state government and about 26% in local bodies.



Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

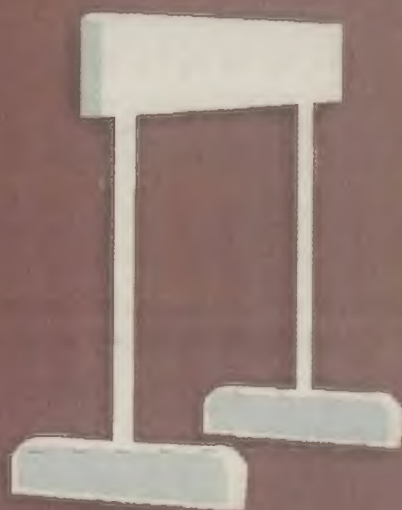
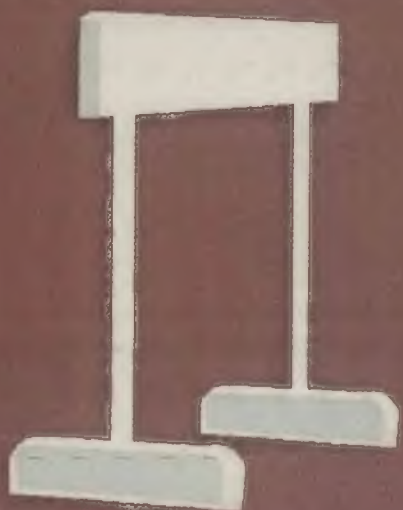


Table 83. Different types of crimes committed against women in India

Crime head	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	2003	percentage
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rape	11708	12218	13208	13754	14846	15330	15151	15468	16496	16373	15847	11.27
Kidnapping & Abduction	12077	11837	12998	14063	14877	15617	16351	15962	15023	14506	13296	9.45
Dowry Deaths	4962	5817	4935	5092	5513	6006	6975	6699	6995	6822	6208	4.42
Torture	19750	22064	25946	31127	35246	36592	41376	43823	45778	49237	50703	36.06
Molestation	20385	20985	24117	28475	28939	30764	30959	32311	32940	33943	32939	23.43
Eve-Teasing	10751	12009	10496	4756	5671	5796	8054	8858	11024	10155	12325	8.77
Importation of Girls	NA	NA	167	191	182	78	146	1	64	76	46	0.0
Sati Prevention Act	NA	NA	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	NA	NA	7547	8447	7706	8323	8695	9363	9515	11242	5510	3.92
Indecent Representation of Women(Prevention) Act	NA	NA	389	539	96	73	190	222	662	2508	1043	0.74
Dowry Prohibition Act	NA	NA	2709	2814	2647	2685	3578	3064	2876	2816	2684	1.91
Total	79633	84930	102514	109259	115723	121265	131475	135771	141373	147678	140601	99.97

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

Note : 1. Figures prior to year 1995 are from two sources i.e. heads Rape and Kidnapping & Abduction from Crime in India annual report and others from Monthly Crime Statistics
2. For year 1995 onward the source of complete information is Crime in India annual report

Table 84. Disposal of 'Crimes Against Women' cases by police

S.No	Crime head	Total No. of cases for investigation including pending case					Percentage of cases investigated					Percentage of cases chargesheeted					No. of cases pending investigation					Percentage of cases pending investigation				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Rape	20736	20864	21349	22129	21910	71.7	72.1	73.2	72.8	74.0	62.4	62.1	63.6	63.4	65.1	5828	5793	5707	5999	5678	28.1	27.8	26.7	27.1	25.9
2	Kidnapping of Women & Girls	23448	24966	25841	24139	22462	62.8	61.3	63.3	63.7	65.6	36.1	35.9	36.8	36.7	39.2	8586	9565	9227	8690	7594	36.6	38.3	36.2	36.0	33.8
3	Dowry Death	7543	8938	9123	9238	9218	72.3	72.7	75.4	72.7	75.6	63.5	63.8	66.4	64.4	66.9	2048	2393	2232	2505	2222	21.2	26.8	24.5	27.1	24.1
4	Molestation	34937	35594	37617	37701	38899	86.8	85.0	87.2	86.3	87.1	79.1	77.0	78.7	77.7	79.0	4528	5306	4790	5165	4942	13.0	14.9	12.7	13.7	12.7
5	Sexual Harassment	6131	8578	9552	12317	11194	92.4	92.1	86.2	91.3	93.3	89.3	88.3	83.5	84.6	90.6	461	668	1304	1025	748	7.5	7.8	13.7	8.3	6.7
6	Cruelty by Husband & relatives	43130	49532	53991	56695	62000	80.5	79.1	79.5	79.3	79.3	67.9	65.9	65.4	65.6	64.4	8268	10248	10940	11640	12674	19.2	20.7	20.3	20.5	20.4
7	Importation of Girls	-	-	1	64	129	-	-	100.0	79.7	60.5	-	-	100.0	78.1	48.8	-	-	0	13	51	-	-	0.0	20.3	39.5
8	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	9076	9895	10423	10602	11984	86.8	89.3	89.4	92.6	92.7	86.5	89.1	89.2	92.3	92.6	1198	1062	1100	786	862	13.2	10.7	10.6	7.4	7.2
9	Dowry Prohibition Act	3853	4649	4266	3851	4002	70.8	75.3	70.4	69.6	70.7	59.3	62.4	55.8	59.8	55.6	1100	1142	1243	1139	1160	28.6	24.6	29.1	29.6	29.0
10	Indecent Rep. Of Women (P) Act	96	206	263	720	2643	85.4	80.1	77.9	84.0	96.3	81.3	62.1	76.8	80.7	96.0	14	41	58	115	97	14.6	19.9	22.1	16.0	3.7
11	Sati Prevention Act	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Note : Similar details for importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) for the year 1997 and 1998 are not available.

Table 85. Disposal of 'Crimes Against Women' cases by courts

S.No	Crime head	Total No. of cases for trial including pending case					Percentage of cases tried					Percentage of cases convicted					No. of cases pending trial					Percentage of cases pending trial				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Rape	55863	58655	62466	63621	71058	17.4	16.6	17.2	16.5	18.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	45955	48685	51508	52952	57321	82.3	83.0	82.5	83.2	80.7
2	Kidnapping of Women & Girls	44262	46165	48627	48794	51335	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4	14.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.3	37254	39103	40856	40874	43691	84.2	84.7	84.0	83.8	85.1
3	Dowry Deaths	19435	22055	24534	25945	28907	14.8	15.2	16.2	15.9	19.0	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.5	16455	18523	20339	21623	23296	84.7	84.0	82.9	83.3	80.6
4	Molestation	100654	105204	114801	120882	134088	17.1	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.6	6.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	78200	84869	91905	97410	107980	77.7	80.7	80.1	80.6	80.5
5	Sexual Harassment	14130	16945	20409	24585	28029	29.5	23.9	28.1	31.1	31.4	18.0	14.4	16.7	21.0	21.5	9437	12407	14181	16474	18426	66.8	73.2	69.5	67.0	65.7
6	Cruelty by Husband & relatives	113181	127691	142575	157122	186868	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.8	14.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.0	95409	107192	120922	133369	155766	84.3	84.0	84.8	84.9	83.4
7	Importation of Girls	-	-	2	52	144	-	-	0.0	36.5	29.2	-	-	0.0	17.3	6.3	-	-	2	33	102	-	-	100.0	63.5	70.8
8	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	12660	14302	15423	15815	16775	54.1	56.8	60.2	67.1	35.8	49.4	53.1	56.1	56.9	33.0	5505	6134	6075	5174	6115	43.5	42.9	39.4	32.7	36.5
9	Dowry Prohibition Act	8295	8974	9470	9318	10705	22.7	17.8	15.5	16.2	18.2	8.3	5.7	3.8	4.0	5.2	6186	7223	7776	7665	8595	74.6	80.5	82.1	82.3	80.3
10	Indecent Rep. Of Women (P) Act	578	625	740	1031	2944	13.3	13.4	38.6	40.2	78.3	6.2	7.4	32.0	31.5	75.1	499	538	450	616	636	86.3	86.1	60.8	59.7	21.7
11	Sati Prevention Act	4	1	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	25.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Note : Similar details for importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) for the year 1997 and 1998 are not available.

Table 86(a). Incidence and rate of total cognizable crimes committed against women in States and Union Territories during 2003

State / Union Territory	Incidence of total cognizable crimes	% of contribution to all- India total	Estimated mid-year Population (in Lakhs)	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank ^a	Rank ^b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	18382	13.1	778.7	23.6	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	139	0.1	11.3	12.3	15	25
Assam	5312	3.8	277.3	19.2	6	12
Bihar ¹	5900	4.2	867.7	6.8	27	8
Chhattisgarh	3336	2.4	217.2	15.4	12	15
Goa	121	0.1	14.3	8.5	25	28
Gujarat	5735	4.1	526.4	10.9	19	10
Haryana	4170	3.0	220.4	18.9	7	14
Himachal Pradesh	729	0.5	62.5	11.7	17	21
Jammu & Kashmir	2164	1.5	107.3	20.2	4	19
Jharkhand	2488	1.8	280.0	8.9	24	17
Karnataka	5834	4.1	543.7	10.7	20	9
Kerala	5653	4.0	326.2	17.3	8	11
Madhya Pradesh ¹	14547	10.3	633.7	23.0	2	2
Maharashtra	11273	8.0	1003.1	11.2	18	5
Manipur	137	0.1	24.8	5.5	33	26
Meghalaya	69	0.0	23.9	2.9	34	29
Mizoram	147	0.1	9.2	15.9	11	24
Nagaland	25	0.0	20.8	1.2	35	31
Orissa	4946	3.5	378.2	13.1	14	13
Punjab	2375	1.7	251.1	9.5	23	18
Rajasthan	11812	8.4	593.3	19.9	5	4
Sikkim	37	0.0	5.6	6.6	28	30
Tamil Nadu	8888	6.3	635.9	14.0	13	6
Tripura	537	0.4	32.9	16.3	10	22
Uttar Pradesh ¹	12840	9.1	1743.8	7.4	26	3
Uttaranchal	886	0.6	88.3	10.0	22	20
West Bengal	8508	6.1	828.3	10.3	21	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	0.0	3.7	5.9	31	32
Chandigarh	159	0.1	9.6	16.6	9	23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	0.0	2.3	5.6	32	33
Daman & Diu	10	0.0	1.7	6.0	30	34
Delhi	3282	2.3	148.3	22.1	3	16
Lakshadweep	4	0.0	0.6	6.3	29	35
Pondicherry	121	0.1	10.1	12.0	16	27
India	140601	100.0	10682.1	13.2		

Source : *Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs*

a. : Rank on the basis of rate of total cognizable crimes

b. : Rank on the basis of percentage share of cognizable crimes.

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

TABLE-86(b) Incidence of Crimes committed against women during 2003

State/Uts	Estimated Mid-Year Population (In Lakhs)	Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dowry Deaths			Cruelty By Husband And Relatives		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH	778.73	946	1.2	6	931	1.2	7	466	0.6	7.5	8167	10.5	16.1
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.3	31	2.7	0.2	51	4.5	0.4	0	0	0	14	1.2	0
ASSAM	277.25	1095	3.9	6.9	1351	4.9	10	60	0.2	1	1808	6.5	3.6
BIHAR	867.74	985	1.1	6.2	674	0.8	5.1	909	1	14.6	1880	2.2	3.7
CHHATTISGARH	217.21	898	4.1	5.7	149	0.7	1.1	79	0.4	1.3	601	2.8	1.2
GOA	14.25	31	2.2	0.2	13	0.9	0.1	2	0.1	0	24	1.7	0
GUJARAT	526.39	236	0.4	1.5	859	1.6	6.5	54	0.1	0.9	3684	7	7.3
HARYANA	220.4	353	1.6	2.2	271	1.2	2	222	1	3.6	1618	7.3	3.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	62.49	126	2	0.8	96	1.5	0.7	6	0.1	0.1	221	3.5	0.4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	107.33	211	2	1.3	615	5.7	4.6	10	0.1	0.2	71	0.7	0.1
JHARKHAND	280.03	712	2.5	4.5	262	0.9	2	262	0.9	4.2	559	2	1.1
KARNATAKA	543.7	321	0.6	2	244	0.4	1.8	194	0.4	3.1	1704	3.1	3.4
KERALA	326.2	394	1.2	2.5	102	0.3	0.8	33	0.1	0.5	2930	9	5.8
MADHYA PRADESH	633.66	2738	4.3	17.3	608	1	4.6	648	1	10.4	2938	4.6	5.8
MAHARASHTRA	1003.09	1268	1.3	8	626	0.6	4.7	368	0.4	5.9	5452	5.4	10.8
MANIPUR	24.78	18	0.7	0.1	71	2.9	0.5	0	0	0	4	0.2	0
MEGHALAYA	23.9	40	1.7	0.3	10	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	4	0.2	0
MIZORAM	9.23	54	5.9	0.3	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	3	0.3	0
NAGALAND	20.75	14	0.7	0.1	3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORISSA	378.21	725	1.9	4.6	373	1	2.8	279	0.7	4.5	1289	3.4	2.5
PUNJAB	251.13	380	1.5	2.4	295	1.2	2.2	110	0.4	1.8	987	3.9	1.9
RAJASTHAN	593.32	1050	1.8	6.6	1750	2.9	13	389	0.7	6.3	5733	9.7	11.3
SIKKIM	5.61	10	1.8	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0
TAMIL NADU	635.87	557	0.9	3.5	632	1	4.8	220	0.3	3.5	1555	2.4	3.1
TRIPURA	32.94	114	3.5	0.7	29	0.9	0.2	20	0.6	0.3	247	7.5	0.5
UTTAR PRADESH	1743.8	911	0.5	5.7	1499	0.9	11	1322	0.8	21.3	2626	1.5	5.2
UTTARANCHAL	88.25	107	1.2	0.7	134	1.5	1	93	1.1	1.5	317	3.6	0.6
WEST BENGAL	828.33	1002	1.2	6.3	801	1	6	329	0.4	5.3	4948	6	9.8
A & N ISLANDS	3.73	2	0.5	0	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	7	1.9	0
CHANDIGARH	9.55	18	1.9	0.1	28	2.9	0.2	1	0.1	0	93	9.7	0.2
D & N HAVELI	2.33	1	0.4	0	4	1.7	0	0	0	0	2	0.9	0
DAMAN & DIU	1.68	5	3	0	1	0.6	0	1	0.6	0	0	0	0
DELHI	148.28	490	3.3	3.1	797	5.4	6	130	0.9	2.1	1211	8.2	2.4
LAKSHADWEEP	0.63	2	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	0
PONDICHERRY	10.05	2	0.2	0	13	1.3	0.1	1	0.1	0	4	0.4	0
ALL-INDIA	10682.14	15847	1.5	100	13296	1.2	100	6208	0.6	100	50703	4.7	100

Source: *Crime in India, 2002*, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs;

1. : Figure is for undivided state. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh here include the newly constituted states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

I : Incidence R : Rate P : Proportion

contd...

**Table. 86(b). Incidence of various crimes committed against women
by States/ Union Territories during 2003**

State /Union Territory	Molestation			Sexual harassment (Eve - Teasing)			Importation of Girls			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Andhra Pradesh	4128	5.3	12.5	2286	2.9	18.5	5	0	10.9	349	0.4	6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	43	3.8	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	878	3.2	2.7	6	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.1	0.4
Bihar ¹	688	0.8	2.1	11	0	0.1	37	0	80.4	9	0	0.2
Chhattisgarh	1481	6.8	4.5	105	0.5	0.9	0	0	0	7	0	0.1
Goa	19	1.3	0.1	7	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	25	1.8	0.5
Gujarat	722	1.4	2.2	92	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	74	0.1	1.3
Haryana	344	1.6	1	1302	5.9	10.6	0	0	0	57	0.3	1
Himachal Pradesh	250	4	0.8	18	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	5	0.1	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	875	8.2	2.7	376	3.5	3.1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jharkhand	424	1.5	1.3	2	0	0	0	0	10.9	6	0	0.1
Karnataka	1585	2.9	4.8	84	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	1361	2.5	24.7
Kerala	1947	6	5.9	68	0.2	0.6	0	0	0	159	0.5	2.9
Madhya Pradesh ¹	6848	10.8	20.8	705	1.1	5.7	0	0	80.4	33	0.1	0.6
Maharashtra	2661	2.7	8.1	1302	0.7	5.5	0	0	0	179	0.2	3.2
Manipur	44	1.8	0.1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	13	0.5	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mizoram	88	9.5	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	4	0.2	0	84	0.1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Orissa	1669	4.4	5.1	68	0.5	1.5	0	0.0	0	11	0	0.2
Punjab	346	1.4	1.1	705	0.8	1.6	0	0.0	0	54	0.2	1
Rajasthan	2715	4.6	8.2	1302	0.1	0.3	1	0.0	2.2	51	0.1	0.9
Sikkim	25	4.5	0.1	18	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	0.2	0
Tamil Nadu	2022	3.2	6.1	376	1.4	7.1	1	0.0	2.2	2839	4.5	51.5
Tripura	127	3.9	0.4	2	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh ¹	1098	0.6	3.3	84	2.9	40.3	0	0.0	0	47	0	0.9
Uttaranchal	136	1.5	0.4	68	1.1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	1186	1.4	3.6	705	0.1	0.6	1	0.0	2.2	152	0.2	2.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	2.4	0	2	0.5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	11	1.2	0	4	0.4	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.9	0
Daman & Diu	3	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Delhi	489	3.3	1.5	105	0.7	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	46	0.3	0.8
Lakshadweep	1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	56	5.6	0.2	27	2.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	13	1.3	0.2
<i>India</i>	<i>32939</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12325</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5510</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>

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**Table. 86 (b). Incidence of various crimes committed against women
by States/ Union Territories during 2003**

State / Union Territory	Indecent Representaion of Women (Pre.) Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Total		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Andhra Pradesh	0	1.2	87.2	195	0.3	7.3	18382	23.6	13.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	12.3	0.1
Assam	0	0	0	92	0.3	3.4	5312	19.2	3.8
Bihar ¹	0.2	0	0.1	706	0.8	26.3	5900	6.8	4.2
Chhattisgarg	1	0	0	16	0.1	0.6	3336	15.4	2.4
Goa	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	121	8.5	0.1
Gujarat	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	5735	10.9	4.1
Haryana	51.5	0	0	3	0	0.1	4170	18.9	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	7	0.1	0.3	729	11.7	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	4	0	0.1	2164	20.2	1.5
Jharkhand	0	0	0	261	0.9	9.7	2488	8.9	1.8
Karnataka	0	0	0	341	0.6	12.7	5834	10.7	4.1
Kerala	16	0	1.5	4	0	0.1	5653	17.3	4
Madhya Pradesh ¹	0	0	0	29	0	1.1	14547	23	10.3
Maharashtra	8	0	0.8	29	0	1.1	11273	11.2	8
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	5.5	0.1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	2.9	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	15.9	0.1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1.2	0
Orissa	0	0	0	412	1.1	15.4	4946	13.1	3.5
Punjab	1	0	0.1	3	0	0.1	2375	9.5	1.7
Rajasthan	87	0.1	8.3	3	0	0.1	11812	19.9	8.4
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	6.6	0
Tamil Nadu	6	0	0.6	175	0.3	6.5	8888	14	6.3
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	16.3	0.4
Uttar Pradesh ¹	0	0	0	367	0.2	13.7	12840	7.4	9.1
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	1	0	0	886	10	0.6
West Bengal	1	0	0.1	17	0	0.6	8508	10.3	6.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	5.9	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	16.6	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5.6	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0
Delhi	0	0	0	14	0.1	0.5	3282	22.1	2.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6.3	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	5	0.5	0.2	121	12	0.1
India	1043	0.1	100	2684	0.3	100	140601	13.2	100

**Table 87. Victims of rape under different age groups
in States/ Union Territories/ Cities during 2003**

State/ Union Territory	No. of cases reported	Number of Victims					
		Upto 10 years	10-14 years	14-18 years	18-30 years	30-50 years	Above 50 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	946	33	135	215	429	127	7
Arunachal Pradesh	31	3	5	4	19	0	0
Assam	1095	0	5	0	827	260	3
Bihar	985	1	1	1	686	296	0
Chhattisgarh	898	27	97	62	376	331	5
Goa	31	6	9	8	7	2	0
Gujarat	236	17	17	46	143	13	0
Haryana	353	2	5	70	248	28	0
Himachal Pradesh	126	8	14	25	56	23	0
Jammu & Kashmir	211	1	1	0	147	62	0
Jharkhand	712	0	6	10	606	90	0
Karnataka	321	18	47	67	135	38	16
Kerala	394	20	36	13	267	56	2
Madhya Pradesh ¹	2738	63	231	405	1546	486	7
Maharashtra	1268	79	116	417	541	119	4
Manipur	18	0	0	7	10	0	1
Meghalaya	40	4	5	15	14	1	1
Mizoram	54	1	3	6	22	22	0
Nagaland	14	0	0	0	14	0	0
Orissa	725	5	18	32	586	83	1
Punjab	380	6	14	34	262	63	1
Rajasthan	1050	7	11	31	751	243	7
Sikkim	10	4	4	1	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	557	12	14	21	360	149	1
Tripura	114	0	0	0	102	12	0
Uttar Pradesh	911	33	75	207	477	117	2
Uttaranchal	107	1	4	6	83	13	0
West Bengal	1002	5	7	4	826	158	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chandigarh	18	3	1	5	7	2	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Daman & Diu	5	2	0	3	0	0	0
Delhi	490	26	50	76	321	17	0
Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pondicherry	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total All India	15847	389	931	1792	9273	2811	60

Source: *Crime in India, 2000; National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs*

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**Table 87. Victims of rape under different age groups
in States/ Union Territories/ Cities during 2003**

Cities	No. of Cases Reported	Number of Victims					
		Up to 10 years	10- 14 years	14 -18 years	18 -30 years	30 -50 years	Above 50 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra	11	0	0	3	6	2	11
Ahmedabad	18	2	1	8	6	1	18
Allahabad	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Amritsar	11	0	1	4	5	1	11
Asansol	8	0	0	0	7	1	8
Bangalore	34	2	3	7	10	12	34
Bhopal	58	6	15	16	13	8	58
Chennai	38	1	3	19	12	3	38
Coimbatore	4	0	0	1	3	1	5
Delhi City	406	16	43	63	273	11	406
Dhanbad	21	2	3	5	6	5	21
Faridabad	15	1	2	3	7	2	15
Hyderabad	57	0	5	13	28	11	57
Indore	54	0	1	7	42	4	54
Jabalpur	61	1	2	15	41	2	61
Jaipur	35	3	2	2	19	8	35
Jamshedpur	48	0	8	21	12	7	48
Kanpur	24	0	0	0	19	5	24
Kochi	11	1	1	1	3	4	11
Kolkata	36	5	7	4	16	3	36
Lucknow	20	1	2	4	7	6	20
Ludhiana	33	5	6	16	6	0	33
Madurai	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
Meerut	14	1	1	2	7	3	14
Mumbai	133	9	20	79	23	8	139
Nagpur	26	5	3	11	6	2	27
Nasik	11	3	1	3	4	0	11
Patna	15	0	1	0	14	0	15
Pune	40	10	5	17	4	4	40
Rajkot	5	0	0	4	1	0	5
Surat	25	7	7	6	3	1	24
Vadodara	8	2	1	3	1	1	8
Varanasi	4	0	3	1	0	0	4
Vijayawada	27	2	0	4	16	5	27
Vishakhapatnam	9	2	4	0	3	0	9
Total (Cities)	1329	87	151	342	632	121	1336

BOX 9. SOCIAL OBSTACLES IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Violence committed against women, in one form or the other, is a universal phenomenon prevalent in every region and society irrespective of the social or economic class to which the women belong. It is very difficult to acquire accurate data on violence against women because of the social, cultural and legal barriers, lack of evidences and amount of secrecy and sensitivity involved.

In India, there has been a continuous rise in the total incidences of crimes committed against women over the years. During 2003, incidence of torture and molestation top the list contributing about 36% and 23.4% respectively, of the total crimes committed against women, followed by the cases of rape and

kidnapping/ abduction. What is more disturbing is the fact that about 2.4 % of the rape victims in 2003 were upto 10 years of age. Moreover, this is not the exact picture of the gravity of the situation as a large number of such cases simply go unreported because of the social stigma attached to it. Also, during 2002, about 74% of rape case were investigated by the police out of total number of cases for investigation and in about 65.1% of cases a chargesheet was made. Further about 18.4% of the cases have been tried in court during 2002 out of the total number of cases for trial and in only about 5% of cases a conviction was made. Situation is somewhat similar in respect of most of the other crimes committed against women.

Incidence of crimes committed against women

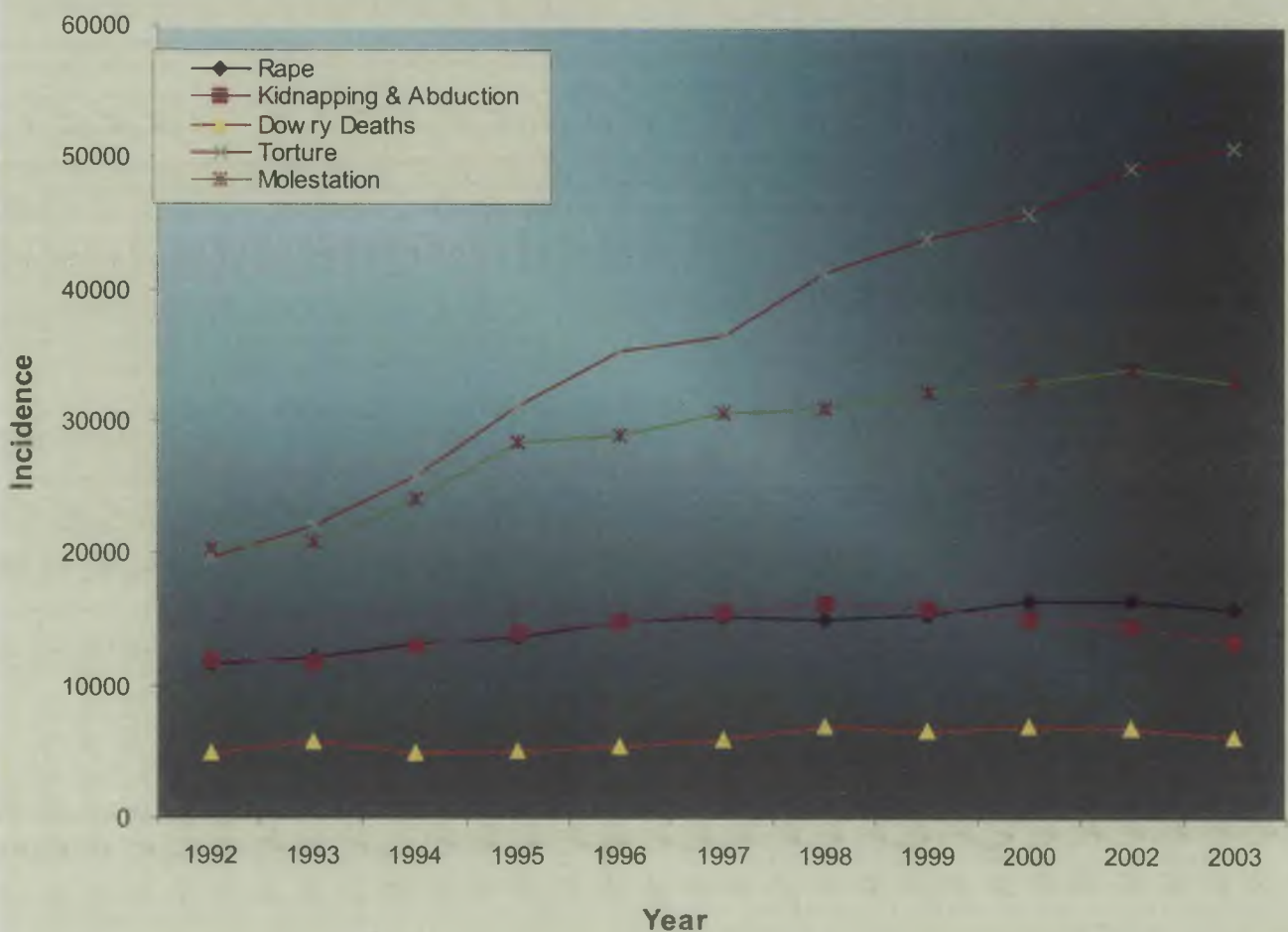


Table 88. Victims of rape by age groups over the years in India

Year	Below 10 years	10-16 years	16-30 years	30 years & above
1	2	3	4	5
1988	233	1869	5832	1165
1989	369	1965	5646	1772
1990	394	2105	6028	1541
1991	1099	2630	5377	1319
1992	532	2581	7000	1621
1993	634	2759	7038	1792
1994	734	3244	7442	1798
1995	747	3320	7752	1955
1996	608	3475	8281	2485
1997	770	3644	8612	2310
1998	626	3433	8414	2560

Year	Upto 10 years	11- 15 years	16 -18 years	19 -30 years	31 -50 years	Above 50 years
1999	731	2422	3849	6500	1927	42
2000	744	2388	4622	6638	1994	110

Year	Upto 10 years	10- 14 years	14 -18 years	18 -30 years	30 -50 years	Above 50 years
2002	411	854	1325	10730	2992	66
2003	389	931	1792	9873	2811	60

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

Table 89. Suicide rate in India

Year	Rate (incidence of suicides per one lakh population)		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1971	6.5	9.2	7.9
1972	6.2	9.2	7.8
1973	5.6	8.4	7.1
1974	6.4	9.1	7.9
1975	5.8	8.3	7.2
1976	5.9	7.5	6.8
1977	5.4	7.2	6.3
1978	5.2	7.2	6.3
1979	4.8	6.7	5.9
1980	5.4	6.9	6.3
1981	4.9	6.7	5.8
1982	5.4	7.3	6.3
1983	5.6	7.3	6.4
1984	6.0	7.7	6.8
1985	6.2	7.9	7.1
1986	6.3	8.0	7.1
1987	6.5	8.6	7.5
1988	6.9	9.3	8.1
1989	7.3	9.6	8.5
1990	7.6	10.2	8.9
1991	7.9	10.5	9.2
1992	7.8	10.5	9.2
1993	8.1	10.8	9.5
1994	8.4	11.3	9.9
1995	8.4	11.0	9.7
1996	8.3	10.6	9.5
1997	8.6	10.9	10.0
1998	9.1	12.2	10.8
1999	9.5	12.8	11.2
2000	8.8	12.7	10.8
2001	8.5	12.5	10.6

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

Note : 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.

Table 90. Profile of Suicide Victims by profession in India during 2002

Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
House wife	22730	0	22730
Service :	2479	10655	13134
(i) Government	502	1708	2210
(ii) Private	1454	7137	8591
(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	523	1810	2333
Student	2293	3062	5355
Unemployed	1810	8370	10180
Self employment :	7833	36869	44702
(i) Business activity	555	5569	6124
(ii) Professional Activity	241	2236	2477
(iii) Farming/Agriculture Activity	2663	15308	17971
(iv) Others	4374	13756	18130
Retired Person	139	724	863
Others	3801	9652	13453
Total	41085	69332	110417
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source : 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India-2002 ; National Crime Records Bureau

Note: The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of total suicides in a particular category of profession

Table 91. Profile of Suicide Victims by Marital Status and Educational level in India during 2002

Marital Status/Educational Level	Number of suicidal deaths		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
<i>Marital Status</i>			
Never Married	9225	15026	24251
Married	26936	48409	75345
Widowed/Widower	3025	3326	6351
Divorcee	675	684	1359
Separated	1224	1887	3111
Total	41085	69332	110417
<i>Educational Level</i>			
No Education	12373	16069	28442
Primary	10829	17203	28032
Middle	8606	16876	25482
Matriculate/Secondary	5915	12025	17940
Hr. Sec./Intermediate/Pre-University	2379	4852	7231
Diploma	328	768	1096
Graduate	546	1230	1776
Post Graduate and above	109	309	418
Total	41085	69332	110417

Source : 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India-2002 report ; National Crime Records Bureau

Table 92. Distribution of suicides by causes in India during 2002

Sl. No.	Cause	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	358	2297	2655
2	Suspected/Illicit Relation	794	564	1358
3	Cancellation/Non-Settlement of Marriage	564	399	963
4	Not having Children (Barrenness/Impotency)	544	222	766
5	Illness	8957	17009	25966
	(i) AIDS/STD	242	446	688
	(ii) Cancer	307	587	894
	(iii) Paralysis	206	442	648
	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	2278	4162	6440
	(v) Other Prolonged Illness	5924	11372	17296
6	Death of Dear Person	310	391	701
7	Dowry Dispute	2378	32	2410
8	Divorce	263	85	348
9	Drug Abuse/Addiction	110	1599	1709
10	Failure in Examination	982	1268	2250
11	Fall in Social Reputation	279	595	874
12	Family Problems	10333	14752	25085
13	Ideological Causes /Hero Worshipping	36	51	87
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	259	8	267
15	Love Affairs	1479	1622	3101
16	Physical Abuse (Rape,Incest Etc.)	255	175	430
17	Poverty	588	1860	2448
18	Professional/Career Problem	216	755	971
19	Property Dispute	288	965	1253
20	Unemployment	270	1979	2249
21	Causes not known	6578	13128	19706
22	Other Causes	5244	9576	14820
	Total	41085	69332	110417

Source : 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India-2002; National Crime Records Bureau

Table 93 : Juvenile delinquency

Year	Delinquents (IPC+LSL (Figures in thousand))		Total	Percentage of girls to total	Rate of incidence of crime ^a per lakh population
	Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971	98.0	5.4	103.4	5.3	4.9
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6	5.6
1973	122.2	5.6	127.8	4.3	6.4
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.1	6.9
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6	6.6
1976	124.6	9.4	134.0	7.0	6.0
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0	7.0
1978	151.2	9.7	160.9	6.0	6.9
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	5.7	7.1
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	5.0	8.3
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	4.6	8.9
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	6.3	8.4
1983	160.5	11.1	171.6	6.5	7.7
1984	149.8	12.5	162.3	7.7	5.8
1985	157.1	11.4	168.5	6.8	6.6
1986	160.0	10.1	170.1	6.0	7.3
1987	166.4	13.6	180.0	7.5	6.7
1988	33.1	5.1	38.2	13.4	3.1
1989	24.8	11.6	36.4	31.9	2.3
1990	25.3	5.5	30.8	18.0	1.8
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	13.9	4.9	18.9	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
2002	33.6	2.2	35.8	6.2	1.8
2003	31	2.3	33.3	7	1.7

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note :

1. : LSL stands for Local and Special Laws

2. : Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier years due to change in the definition of Juveniles. Till 1988, boys and girls below 21 years were taken juveniles whereas after 1988 boys below 16 years were treated as juveniles.

a. : Crimes registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)



International Comparison of Development Indicators



Table 94. Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate and Average Annual Growth Rate of selected countries

Human Development Index Rank	Country	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live birth)	Total Fertility Rate (per women)	Annual population growth rate %
		2001	2000-05 ^a	2000-2015 ^a
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>SAARC</i>			
139	Bangladesh	51	3.5	1.8
136	Bhutan	74	5.0	2.6
127	India	67	3.0	1.3
86	Maldives	58	5.3	2.9
143	Nepal	66	4.3	2.0
144	Pakistan	84	5.1	2.4
99	Sri Lanka	17	2.0	0.7
	<i>Other Asian and Pacific</i>			
4	Australia	6	1.7	0.8
104	China	31	1.8	0.6 ^b
112	Indonesia	33	2.4	1.1
9	Japan	3	1.3	-
58	Malaysia	8	2.9	1.6
20	New Zealand	6	2.0	0.6
85	Phillippines	29	3.2	1.6
30	Rep. Of Korea	5	1.4	0.4
74	Thailand	24	1.9	0.9
	<i>Africa</i>			
129	Ghana	57	4.1	2.0
146	Kenya	78	4.0	1.2
152	Nigeria	110	5.4	2.3
111	South Africa	56	2.6	-
147	Uganda	79	7.1	3.5
163	Zambia	112	5.6	1.3
	<i>North America</i>			
8	Canada	5	1.5	0.7
7	USA	7	2.1	1.0
	<i>South America</i>			
34	Argentina	16	2.4	1.0
65	Brazil	31	2.2	1.1
	<i>Europe</i>			
1	Norway	4	1.8	0.4
17	France	4	1.9	0.4
18	Germany	4	1.4	-
63	Russian Federation	18	1.1	-0.6
13	United Kingdom	6	1.6	0.3

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report -2003

a. Data refer to medium variant projections.

Table 95. Maternal Mortality Ratio and Life Expectancy at birth of selected countries

Human Development Index Rank	Country Ratio- reported	Maternal Mortality at birth (in years) (per 100,000 live Births) 1985-2001 ^a	Life Expectancy 2001
1	2	3	4
	<i>SAARC</i>		
139	Bangladesh	400	60.5
136	Bhutan	380	62.5
127	India	540	63.3
86	Maldives	350	66.8
143	Nepal	540	59.1
144	Pakistan	NA	60.4
99	Sri Lanka	90	72.3
	<i>Other Asian and Pacific</i>		
4	Australia	NA	79.0
104	China	55	70.6
112	Indonesia	380	66.2
9	Japan	8	81.3
58	Malaysia	41	72.8
20	New Zealand	15	78.1
85	Philippines	170	69.5
30	Rep. Of Korea	20	75.2
74	Thailand	44	68.9
	<i>Africa</i>		
129	Ghana	210 ^b	57.7
146	Kenya	590	46.4
152	Nigeria	NA	51.8
111	South Africa	NA	50.9
147	Uganda	510	46.4
163	Zambia	650	33.4
	<i>North America</i>		
8	Canada	NA	79.2
7	USA	8	76.9
	<i>South America</i>		
34	Argentina	41	73.9
65	Brazil	160	67.8
	<i>Europe</i>		
1	Norway	6	78.7
17	France	10	78.7
18	Germany	8	78.0
63	Russian Federation	44	66.6
13	United Kingdom	7	77.9

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report - 2003

a. The maternal mortality data are those reported by national authorities. UNICEF and the World Health Organisation (WHO) periodically evaluate these data and make adjustments to account for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths and to develop estimates for countries with no data. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from standard definition or refer to only part of a country

Table 96. Gender Empowerment Measure

Human Development Index Rank	Country	Seats in Parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male income	Gender Empowerment Measure	
						Rank	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Developed Countries							
1	Norway	36.4	26	48	0.65	2	0.837
8	Canada	23.6	35	53	0.63	9	0.771
7	USA	14.0	46 ^d	54 ^d	0.62	10	0.760
9	Japan	10.0	9 ^d	45 ^d	0.45	44	0.515
13	U.K.	17.1	30	43	0.60	17	0.675
4	Australia	26.5	25	45	0.70	11	0.754
18	Germany	31.4	27	50	0.57	8	0.776
63	Russian Federation	6.4	37	64	0.64	57	0.440
SAARC Countries							
127	India*	8.3	2.3 ^f	20.5 ^f	902 ^e	95	0.240
139	Bangladesh	2.0	8 ^d	25 ^d	0.56	69	0.218
136	Bhutan	9.3	-	-	-	-	-
86	Maldives	6.0	15	40	-	-	-
143	Nepal	7.9 ^g	-	-	-	-	-
144	Pakistan	20.6	9 ^d	26 ^d	0.32	58	0.414
99	Sri Lanka	4.4	4	49	49.50	67	0.272

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2003

- * For India, the HDI rank is on the basis of UNDP, Human Development Report, 2001 whereas the figures in other columns are based on UNDP, Human Development Report 1999
- a Data are as of 1 March 2003. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's share of seats in both houses.
- b Data refer to the most recent year available during the period 1992 -2001. Estimate for countries that have implemented the recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).
- c Calculated on the basis of data of estimated earned income (PPP US \$). Estimates are based on data for the latest year available during the period 1999 -2000.
- d Data are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-68) as defined in ILO (2001).
- e No wage data available. An estimate of 75% was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non- agricultural wage.
- f Calculated on the basis of data from UN 1994 and ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1993 and Year book of Labour Statistics, 1994
- g Information for the most recent elections was not available. Data are based on previous elections.
- j Parliament had been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period.

Table 97. Gender -related development index of selected developed and SAARC countries

Human Development Index Rank	Country	Combined related Development Index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate (%age 15 and above)		Combined primary secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio %		Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank
		Rank	Value	2001		2001		2000-01 ^a		2001 ^b		
				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Developed Countries											
1	Norway	1	0.941	81.7	75.8	.. ^d	.. ^d	102 ^{e,f}	94 ⁱ	23317 ^g	36043 ^g	0
4	Australia	4	0.938	81.9	76.3	.. ^d	.. ^d	117 ^{e,f}	112 ^{e,f}	20830	29945	0
8	Canada	6	0.934	81.8	76.5	.. ^d	.. ^d	69 ^h	91 ^h	20990 ^g	33391 ^g	2
18	Germany	15	0.924	81.0	74.9	.. ^d	.. ^d	93 ⁱ	95 ⁱ	18474	32557	3
9	Japan	13	0.926	84.7	77.7	.. ^d	.. ^d	82 ⁱ	84 ⁱ	15617	35061	-4
63	Russian Federation	56	0.774	72.9	60.6	99.4 ^d	99.7 ^d	82 ⁱ	75 ⁱ	5609 ^g	8795 ^g	0
13	U.K.	11	0.928	80.4	75.4	.. ^d	.. ^d	119 ^{e,f}	105 ^{e,f}	18180	30476	2
7	USA	5	0.935	79.7	74.0	.. ^d	.. ^d	97 ⁱ	90 ⁱ	26389 ^g	42540 ^g	2
	SAARC Countries											
127	India	103	0.574	64.0	62.8	46.4	69	49 ^h	63 ^h	1531 ^g	4070 ^g	0
139	Bangladesh	112	0.495	60.9	60.1	30.8	49.9	54	54	1153 ^g	2044 ^g	0
136	Bhutan	..	..	63.8	61.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Maldives	..	..	66.3	67.4	96.9	97.1	79	78	..	..	..
143	Nepal	119	0.479	58.9	59.4	25.2	60.5	57	70	867 ^g	1734 ^g	-3
144	Pakistan	120	0.469	60.3	60.6	28.8	58.2	27 ⁱ	45 ⁱ	909 ^g	2824 ^g	-3
99	Sri Lanka	80	0.726	75.5	69.6	89.3	94.5	64 ^{l,m}	63 ^{l,m}	2095	4189	0

Source : UNDP, Human Development Report, 2003.

a. Data refer to the 2000-01 school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or (UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution.

b. Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP US\$). Unless otherwise specified, estimates are based on data for the latest year available during 1991-2000.

c. The HDI ranks used in this column are those recalculated for the 144 countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite.

d. For purposes of calculating the GDI a value of 99.0% was applied.

e. for purpose of calculating the GDI, a value of 100% was applied.

f. Preliminary UNESCO institute for statistics estimate, subject to further revision.

g. No wage data available. For purposes of calculating the estimated female and male earned income, an estimate of 75% was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage.

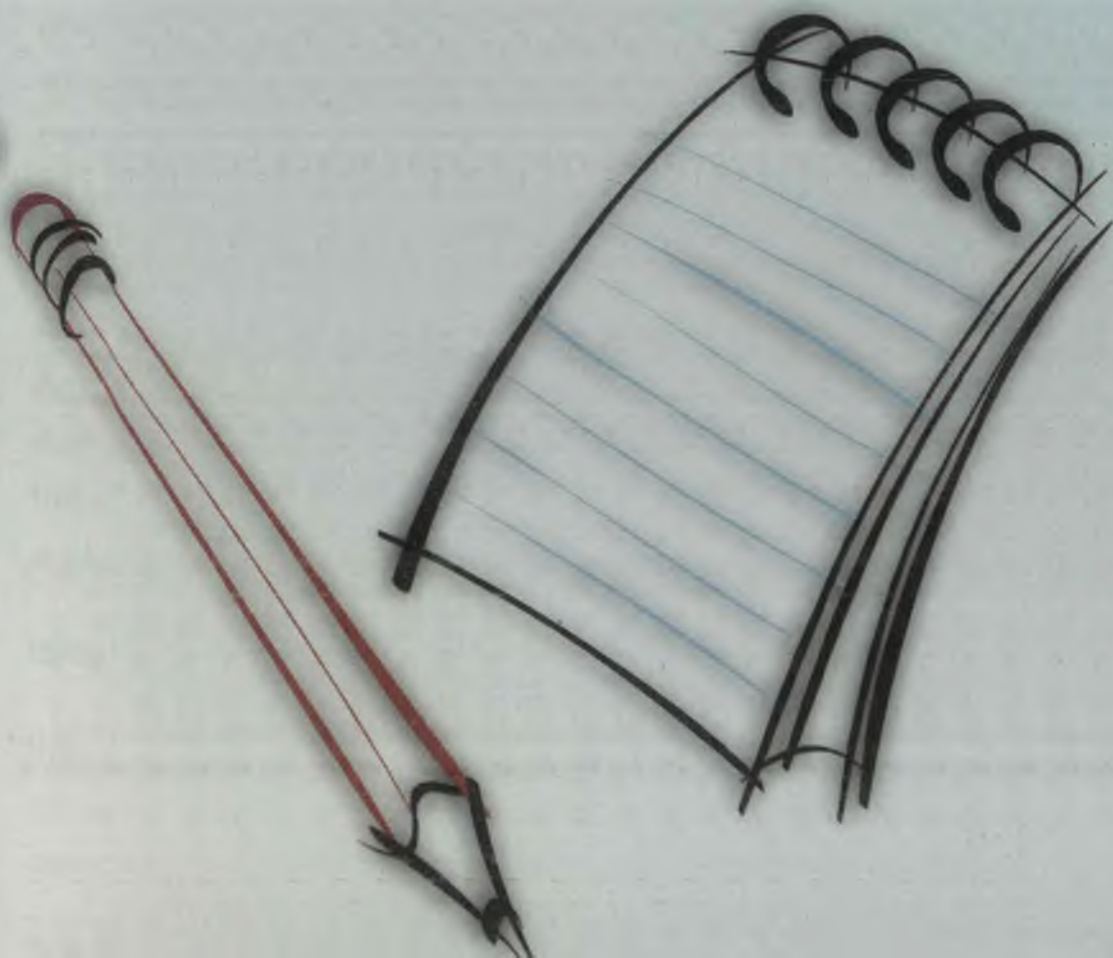
h. Data refer to the 1999-2000 school year.

i. Data refer to the 1999-2000 school year. They were provided by the UNESCO Institute for statistics for Human Development Report 2001

j. The ratio is an underestimate, a many secondary and tertiary student pursue their studies in nearby countries.

m. Data refer to the 1998-99 school year.

Explanatory Notes



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = (\text{Ln } P_{(t+10)} - \text{Ln } P_{(t)}) / 10$$

Where Ln stands for natural logarithms

$P_{(t)}$ = Initial population

$P_{(t+10)}$ = Population after 10 years

General Fertility Rate

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

Age- Specific Fertility Rate

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

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Age- Specific Mortality Rate

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

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths

under one year of age divided by 1000 live births.

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage is average age at the first marriage. It is derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to inter-census first marriage rates. In the next step the person years lived in a single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five years age-groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus mean age at marriage is derived.

Couples Effectively Protected

Couples effectively protected are defined as the use effectiveness levels of different methods which is indicative of the effective coverage of the eligible couple of all the methods of contraception under family planning. The effectiveness is taken to be 100 % in case of sterilisation and oral pills, 95 % in case of IUD and 50 % in case of conventional contraceptives.

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.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

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.,

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

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

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-10 years and 11-13 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

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

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.

Dropout rate

Dropout 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:

$$\text{Drop out rates at Primary stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88)} - \text{Enrolment in class V during the Year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88)}} * 100$$

$$\text{Drop out rates at Elementary stage during 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)} - \text{Enrolment in class VIII during the Year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)}} * 100$$

$$\text{Drop out rates at Secondary stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.1982-83)} - \text{Enrolment in class X during the Year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.1982-83)}} * 100$$

Labour Force

Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Work Force

Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered 'workers' (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category i.e. "working or employed".

Workforce Participation Rate

Workforce participation rate is defined as the proportion of workers in the population.

Employed and Unemployed

According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) a person in the labour force 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.

Principal Status

The status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey was considered the principal usual activity status of the person.

Subsidiary Status

A 'non-worker' (on the basis of principal usual activity status) who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity was considered to be usually working in a subsidiary capacity.

Juvenile

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)

Suicide Rate

Suicide rate is defined as the number of suicides per hundred thousand population.

Standard of Living Index

The Standard of living index (SLI), is calculated by adding the following scores:

House Type: 4 for pucca, 2 for semi-pucca, 0 for Kachha,

Toilet facility: 4 for own flush toilet, 2 for public or shared flush toilet or own pit toilet, 1 for shared or public pit toilet, 0 for no facility;

Source of lighting : 2 for electricity, 1 for Kerosene, gas, or oil, 0 for other source of lighting;

Main fuel for cooking: 2 for electricity, liquid petroleum gas, or biogas, 1 for coal, charcoal, or kerosene, 0 for other fuel;

Source of drinking water: 2 for pipe, hand pump, or well in residence/yard/plot, 1 for public tap, hand pump, or well, 0 for other water source;

Separate room for cooking: 1 for yes, 0 for no;

Ownership of house : 2 for yes, 0 for no;

Ownership of agricultural land: 4 for 5 acres or more, 3 for 2.0-4.9, 2 for less than 2 acres or acreage not known, 0 for no agricultural land;

Ownership of irrigated land: 2 if household owns at least some irrigated land, 0 for no irrigated land;

Ownership of livestock: 2 if owns livestock, 0 if does not own livestock;

Ownership of durable goods: 4 each for a car or tractor, 3 each for a moped/scooter/motorcycle, telephone, refrigerator, or colour television, 2 each for a bicycle, electric fan, radio/transistor, sewing machine, black and white television, water pump, bullock cart, or thresher, 1 each for a mattress, pressure cooker, chair, cot/bed, table, or clock/watch.

Index scores range from 0-14 for a low SLI to 15-24 for a medium SLI and 25-67 for a high SLI.

Time Use Statistics (1998-99)

Classification of Activities

SNA Activities

- I. Primary Production Activities
 - 11 Crop farming, kitchen gardening, etc.
 - 12 Animal husbandry
 - 13 Fishing, Forestry, Horticulture, Gardening
 - 14 Collection of fruit, water, plants etc., storing and hunting.
 - 15 Processing & Storage
 - 16 Mining, quarrying, digging, cutting, etc.
- II. Secondary Activities
 - 21 Construction Activities
 22. Manufacturing Activities
- III Trade, Business and Services
 - 31 Trade and Business
 - 32 Services

Extended SNA Activities

- IV. Household Maintenance, Management and Shopping for Own Household

- V Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household
- VI Community Services and Help to other Households

Non-SNA Activities

- VII Learning
- VIII Social and Cultural Activities, Mass Media, etc.
- IX. Personal Care and Self-Maintenance

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.