

# **Women and Men in India**

**(A statistical compilation of Gender  
related Indicators in India)**

## **2018**



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प्रवीण श्रीवास्तव  
सचिव एवं भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद

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## Foreword

Statistics disaggregated by gender play an important role in developing and monitoring policies in the economy on various developmental aspects for achieving gender and economic equality, inclusive development and social well-being in the society. Gender based statistics in areas like, health, education, participation in labour market and prevalence of various types of violence against women provide vital inputs for policy makers for evolving appropriate interventions to minimize the gaps.

MoSPI has evolved the National Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in collaboration with the line Ministries, Various steps are being taken to align the data flow systems for regular monitoring of SDGs. SDG Goal 5 relates to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. This report not only contains information on SDG Goal 5 indicators but also has additional gender based indicators to monitor the progress in other fronts like the G20 commitment to promote initiatives aimed at ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and gender-based violence.

I hope this publication, which is the 20<sup>th</sup> in the series, would be useful for policy makers, research workers and academicians. We look forward to suggestions for improving the quality and coverage of this publication.

(Pravin Srivastava)

New Delhi

March 2019

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## Preface

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) in its endeavour to facilitate the policy makers in evolving the best developmental policies has been bringing out the publication "Women and Men in India" on annual basis. The publication portrays the extend of gender inequality and gender discriminations through crucial statistical indicators of socio-economic and demographic relevance.

Gender statistics have a crucial role in gender mainstreaming in developmental policies. Gender statistics reflect information on the responsibilities, activities, interests and priorities of women and men and in the manner women and men respond to social, economic and policy changes and also on the role of gender-differentiated access to economic resources and decision-making in the process of change.

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

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Jyotirmoy Poddar', with a horizontal line underneath.

New Delhi  
29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

(Jyotirmoy Poddar)  
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## **Highlights**

### **Population and related statistics**

1. As per Census 2011, the population of India is more than 121 Crore with 48.5% females, 949 female to 1000 males in rural India against 929 females to 1000 males in urban India.
2. The gap in sex ratio in rural and urban India is decreasing over the decades.
3. The States like Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu have better sex ratio while the Daman & Diu has sex ratio less than 700.
4. There are 918 females to 1000 males in the age-group 0-6 years, the disparity is high in sex ratio of rural & urban area existing in Daman & Diu and Gujarat, these state/UT are having less females as compared to males in urban Area.
5. In the last decade, state/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Mizoram and Delhi have improved the sex ratio substantially, but sex ratio has worsened in major states/UTs like Dadar Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.
6. The Sex Ratio is least for the Girl Child (0-19 Years) but 1033 females over 1000 males in the age group of 60+ indicating a threat of less economic activity by a sizable population. The economically active age group (15-59) has 944 females to 1000 males.
7. As per 2016, Civil Registration System, the sex ratio at birth is highest in Sikkim followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The lowest sex ratio at birth is observed in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
8. As per 2016 Sample Registration System of RGI, the woman mean age at marriage is highest in Jammu and Kashmir followed by Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

### **Health**

9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is showing a declining trend as in 2014, 2015 and 2016, these rates were 21.0, 20.8 and 20.4 respectively.
10. The total fertility rate is observed at 1.8 in 2016 as compared to 2.3 in 2015.
11. In 2016, highest age fertility rate is recorded for the females belonging to the age group 25-29 years at 166, while the age specific fertility rate stands at 135.4 for the age group of 20-24 years.
12. As per SRS 2016, the infant mortality rate has decreased from 37 in 2015 to 34 in 2016. As per SRS 2016, the maternal mortality rate has declined significantly from 301 in 2001-2003 to 130 in 2014-16.
13. As per SRS 2016, the Infant Mortality Rate has decreased from 37 in 2015 to 34 in 2016. Maternal Mortality Rate has declined from 301 in 2001-2003 to 130 in 2014-16

14. As per SRS 2016, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for rural India is observed at 2.5 as compared to 1.8 in urban areas. There is a significant difference in the age specific fertility rate of the age group 20-24 years in rural (152.3) and in Urban (135.4).

## **Literacy and Education**

15. As per 2011 census, literacy rate in India has been reported as 72.98% with a 13% increase to that in 2001, whereas the hike is maximum for rural women at 20% in the last decade, which may be attributed to literacy mission of Government of India. The female literacy rate according to the 2011 census is 64.63% whereas the male literacy rate is over 80%.
16. As per 2011 census, the highest female literacy rate is in Kerala (92.1%) followed by Mizoram (89.3%) and Lakshadweep (87.9%). Similar results are found in male literacy with Kerala (96.1%), Mizoram (93.7%) and Lakshadweep (91.8%).
17. Bihar has recorded the lowest literacy rate at 61.8%, followed by Rajasthan at 61.1%
18. The adult literacy rate (15+) for male is 78.8 against 59.3 of females in 2011.
19. As per NSS 71st Round (2014), 40% of Males & 44% of females are not enrolled and very marginal (1.4% & 1.2% respectively) of all surveyed persons are currently enrolled but not attending.
20. As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, the rural literacy rate for females is 56.8 as compared to 72.3 for males. For urban population, the literacy rate for females was 74.8 as compared to 83.7 for males. (table 3.5)
21. Major reasons for non-enrolment has been reported as "Not interested in education" for rural males & females, whereas for urban India, "financial constraints" is the major reasons for non-enrolment ( table 3.5)
22. Gender Gap in literacy rate has declined from 21.6 in 2001 to 16.3 in 2011. The gender gap in literacy rate has declined by 24.7% in 2011 in respect of 2001.
23. The Gross Enrolment Ratio has increased in the year 2015-16\* to 92.8 and 68.1 for upper primary and higher secondary education as compared to 91.2 and 65.3 in 2014-15\* respectively.
24. As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, the dropout/discontinued education by age of dropping out was highest in the age group 5-15 years in rural while in urban the dropout/discontinued rate was highest in the age group 16-24 years
25. As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, in rural India, the primary reason for dropping/discontinuance of education in the age group 5-29 years for male was engagement in economic activity, while for females the primary reason for dropping out was engaged in domestic activity.
26. There were 93 girls per 100 boys in primary classes, 95 in middle classes and 91 in secondary classes during 2014-15.
27. In the year 2016-17, the average annual dropout rate was highest for male and female in secondary level at 19.8 and 20.0.

28. As per HRD data, the no. of female teachers to 100 male teachers was 105 for primary level, which is the highest as compared to other educational levels

## **Participation in Economy**

29. As per Census 2011, the workforce participation rate for females is 25.51% against 53.26% for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 30.02% compared with 53.03% for males whereas for urban sector.
30. Rural India has more than 50% workers in self-employed category, whereas urban India has more than 40% workers in self-employed and regular wage categories as per NSS 68th Round (2011-12).
31. National Sample Survey (68th Round) results indicate that the worker population ratio for females in rural sector was 24.8 and 54.3 for males in 2011-12. In urban sector, the ratio is 14.7 for females and 54.6 for males.
32. As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round, there is a significant difference between the average wages/salary earning of regular/salaried employees in the age group 15-59 years in rural areas. These wage rates are 201.56 and 322.28 per day for females and males employees in rural areas, whereas for urban, the average wages are 366.15 and 469.87 for female and males respectively.
33. As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, the average male wage rates for regular/salaried employee ( age 15-59 years) per day in urban area was highest in Mizoram at Rs. 850.29 followed by Haryana (Rs. 810.93), Andhra Pradesh (705.38). However, for regular/salaried female employees (age 15-59 years) per day in urban area was highest for Andman & Nicobar Islands followed by Delhi (Rs. 683.98) and Chandigarh (Rs.654.22). Similarly, these wages for male and female employees (age 15-59 years) in rural India was highest for Lakshadweep and Mizoram.
34. As on March, 2017, for all scheduled commercial banks in India, there are 23% women employees. Foreign banks are having highest percentage of women employees at 31% followed by Nationalised banks at 25%. Regional Rural Banks are having the least percentage of women employees at 14% as compared to other bank groups as on March, 2017.

## **Participation in Decision Making**

35. As per the electoral statistics pocket Book, 2017, the percentage of women nominated in Rajya Sabha has been around 11% in 2016.
36. Female participation in elections has been 65.54% in the sixteenth General elections in 2014 which is more or less equal to male participation at 67%.
37. In the Panchayat setup, States Governments have ensured at least 30% seats for women. Accordingly, overall 46.7% women are present; with maximum 59% in Jharkhand and minimum in Daman& Diu with 29%.

38. There are 3 women judges out of 31 judges in the Supreme Court and there were 73 women judges out of 689 judges in different High Courts with maximum 33% in Sikkim High Court and no women judge in 7 High Courts.
39. As per Election commission of India, in the latest legislative assembly elections, the winning percentage of seats by women was highest for Rajasthan at 14% in the year 2013, followed by West Bengal with 13.9% in 2016.

## **Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment**

40. It has been observed that 'Cruelty by husband and relatives' continues to be the highest recorded crime against women (33%) followed by 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (25%). Constantly, 7 percent of the total cognizable crime falls under the category of crime against women in 2016. There has been gradual increase in crime committed against women in Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty. As reported by NCRB, in 2016, 67% of the total crime cases against women have been disposed-off by police during 2016. The highest disposal to the extent of 75% cases for investigation is in respect of protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2007.
41. IN 2016, total crime rate against women per lakh women is highest reported for Delhi at 160.4 followed by Assam at 131.3. The lowest total crime against woman was reported in Nagaland (9.2%) followed by Puducherry (12.8%) and Tamil Nadu (12.9%).
42. In 2016, the highest number of rape victims was reported in Madhya Pradesh with 4908 followed by Uttar Pradesh with 4817. As percentage of rape victims at national level, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have share of 13% and 12% respectively. (table-6.5)
43. The incidence of suicide per lakh population has declined from 11.2 in 2012 to 11.0 in 2013 and it further reduced to 10.6 during 2015. For males, the incidence of suicide per lakh population has recorded some increase from 13.8 in 2014 to 14.0 in 2015, while among female, the rates have declined from 7.1 per lakh in 2014 to 6.9 per lakh in 2015.
44. During 2015, the number of suicides committed by female was reported as 42088 while number of suicide committed by man was reported as 91528.
45. Percentage of suicides during 2015 was highest reported at 67% and 71% among the married persons, for female and male respectively. The percentage of suicides by unmarried persons for female and male was relatively low at 23% and 20% respectively.

# Chapter 1

# Population and Related Statistics

To comprehend the nitty-gritty of the social structure of a country the analysis of population composition is very crucial and assist the Government for framing policy for eliminating gender discrimination in all of its forms. Owing to this fact, this chapter brings forward the important statistics on population characteristics from the gender perspective.

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

To give an overview to this vital issue, trend of Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population and Sex Ratios by states, by Age-Group and by Religion etc. are given in following tables:-

- 1.1.** Trend in Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population of Post-Independence India
- 1.2.** State-wise Percentage Share of Female Population in Total Population and Sex Ratio–2011
- 1.3.** Year-wise State-wise Sex Ratio in post Independent India
- 1.4.** Sex ratio in the Age-Group 0-6 Years by Residence: 2011
- 1.5.** State-wise sex ratio in various age-groups in the context of developmental planning
- 1.6.** Sex Ratio of Adolescent and Youth & reproductive Age in India
- 1.7.** Religion wise Sex Ratio among major States/UTs - Census 2011
- 1.8.** Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events
- 1.9.** Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male) for bigger States
- 1.10.** Percentage Distribution of Population by Age-group and sex.
- 1.11.** Percentage distribution of Population in reproductive age group by sex, Marital Status and Age- Group, 2016
- 1.12.** Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States
- 1.13.** Female Headed Households and their average size by Residence

As per Census 2011, India's population is 121.06 Cr with 48.5% female population. The average annual exponential growth rate of population has declined from 1.95 in 2001 to 1.63 in 2011. During this period similar pattern is observed for females (1.99 to 1.68) and for males (1.92 to 1.58). In India, Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population, whereas in almost all the UN publications/International publications, it is expressed as males to per 100 females. From 2001 to 2011, sex ratio in rural India has increased from 946 to 949 and increased from 900 to 929 in urban India. At all India level sex ratio has decreased from 933 in 2001 to 943 in 2011(Table 1.1).

During this period 21 States/UTs have recorded significant increase in sex ratio. Notable increase has been recorded in Delhi (5.72%) followed by Chandigarh( 5.23%) and Arunachal Pradesh( 5.07%). Contrary to this, 6 States/UTs have recorded significant decrease in Sex ratio. Notable decrease has been recorded in Daman & Diu (12.90%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (4.69). (Table 1.3).

In 2011, in age groups 0-6, 0-19, 15-45 and 60+, sex ratio has been observed as 918, 908, 944 and 1033 respectively (Table 1.5). In 2011, religion wise sex ratio for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains was 939, 951, 1023, 903, 965 and 954 respectively (Table 1.7).

Sex ratio at birth and age & sex differentials in natural death rates leading to higher life expectancy for females are the two major factors which decides Age and Sex wise distribution of Population. Women's Mean Age at Marriage gives an idea of length of reproductive period.

Almost 30 % of population, both males & females, is in the age group of 15-29 which makes India a young country (Table 1.10).

Women's mean age at marriage at all India level is in 2016 is at 22.2 years and the same in rural and urban areas are 21.7 years and 23.1 years respectively. The women's mean age at marriage has shown an increasing trend in all the major States and at all India level it has increased from 21.1 to 22.2 years during 2012 to 2016. The same is highest in Jammu & Kashmir (24.8 years) and lowest in West Bengal (21 years). (Table 1.12)

In 2011-12, 11.5% households in rural areas and 12.4% households in urban areas are female headed . The average households size is 3.3 and 3.2 for rural and urban area respectively. ( Table- 1.13)



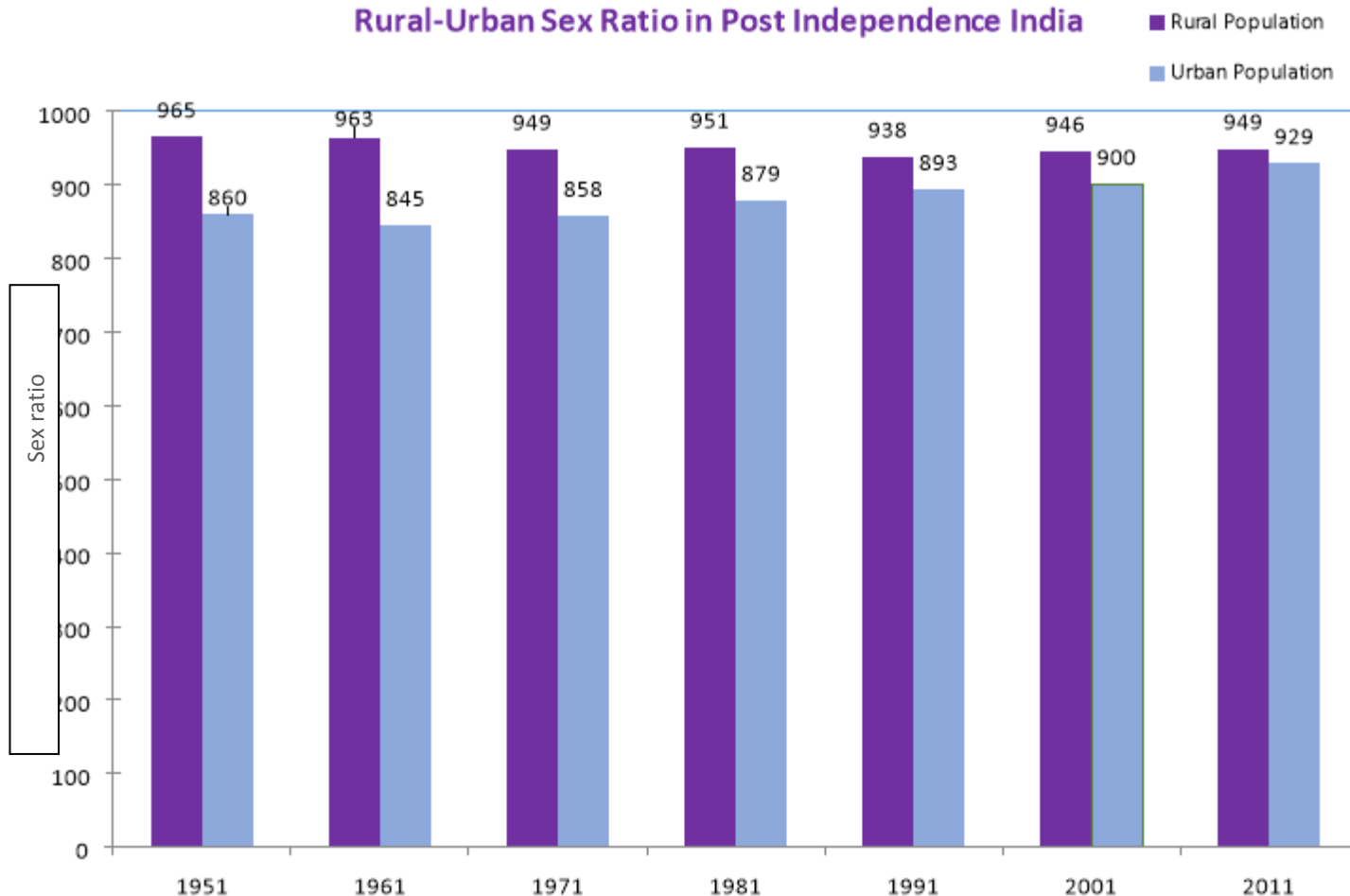
## 1.1 : Trend in Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population of Post-Independence India

(population in millions)

Year	Rural Population			Sex Ratio	Urban Population			Sex Ratio	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Average annual Exp growth rate		
	Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person		Female	Male	Person
1951	147	152	299	965	29	34	62	860	176	186	361	946	1.26	1.24	1.25
1961	177	184	360	963	36	43	79	845	213	226	439	941	1.93	1.98	1.96
1971	214	225	439	949	50	59	109	858	264	284	548	930	2.15	2.27	2.22
1981	255	269	524	951	75	85	159	879	330	353	683	934	2.23	2.18	2.20
1991	304	324	629	938	103	115	218	893	407	439	846	926	2.10	2.18	2.14
2001	361	382	743	946	136	151	286	900	496	532	1029	933	1.99	1.92	1.95
2011	406	428	833	949	182	195	377	929	587	623	1211	943	1.68	1.58	1.63

Figure 1.1

### Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Post Independence India



Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

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

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

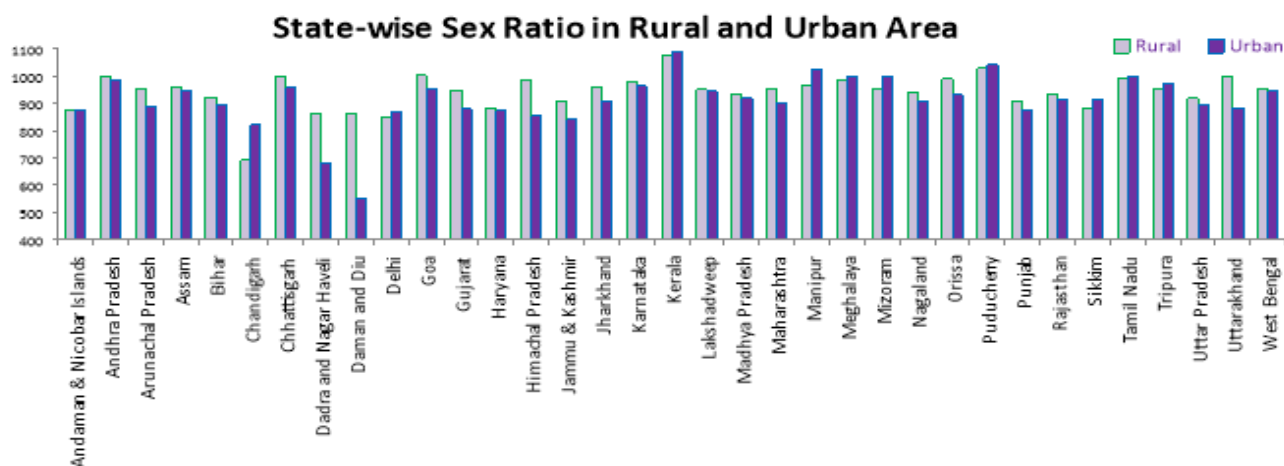
2001 population exclude the estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maran and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

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

## 1.2 State wise percentage share of female population in total population and sex ratio-2011

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

Figure 1.2



Source: Census of India 2011

### 1.3 : Year-wise State-wise Sex Ratio in post Independent India

State/ Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	% Improvement over last 10 years
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	625	617	644	760	818	846	876	3.54
Andhra Pradesh	986	981	977	975	972	978	993	1.52
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	894	861	862	859	893	938	5.07
Assam	868	869	896	910	923	935	958	2.43
Bihar	1000	1005	957	948	907	919	918	-0.12
Chandigarh	781	652	749	769	790	777	818	5.23
Chhattisgarh	1024	1008	998	996	985	989	991	0.16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	946	963	1007	974	952	812	774	-4.69
Daman & Diu	1125	1169	1099	1062	969	710	618	-12.90
Delhi	768	785	801	808	827	821	868	5.72
Goa	1128	1066	981	975	967	961	973	1.28
Gujarat	952	940	934	942	934	920	919	-0.08
Haryana	871	868	867	870	865	861	879	2.05
Himachal Pradesh	912	938	958	973	976	968	972	0.36
Jammu & Kashmir	873	878	878	892	896	892	889	-0.39
Jharkhand	961	960	945	940	922	941	948	0.79
Karnataka	966	959	957	963	960	965	973	0.82
Kerala	1028	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058	1084	2.49
Lakshadweep	1043	1020	978	975	943	948	946	-0.16
Madhya Pradesh	945	932	920	921	912	919	931	1.30
Maharashtra	941	936	930	937	934	922	929	0.80
Manipur	1036	1015	980	971	958	974	992	1.88
Meghalaya	949	937	942	954	955	972	989	1.72
Mizoram	1041	1009	946	919	921	935	976	4.36
Nagaland	999	933	871	863	886	900	931	3.43
Odisha	1022	1001	988	981	971	972	979	0.70
Puducherry	1030	1013	989	985	979	1001	1037	3.64
Punjab	844	854	865	879	882	876	895	2.18
Rajasthan	921	908	911	919	910	921	928	0.78
Sikkim	907	904	863	835	878	875	890	1.71
Tamil Nadu	1007	992	978	977	974	987	996	0.96
Tripura	904	932	943	946	945	948	960	1.27
Uttar Pradesh	908	907	876	882	876	898	912	1.61
Uttarakhand	940	947	940	936	936	962	963	0.12
West Bengal	865	878	891	911	917	934	950	1.71
<b>India</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1.07</b>

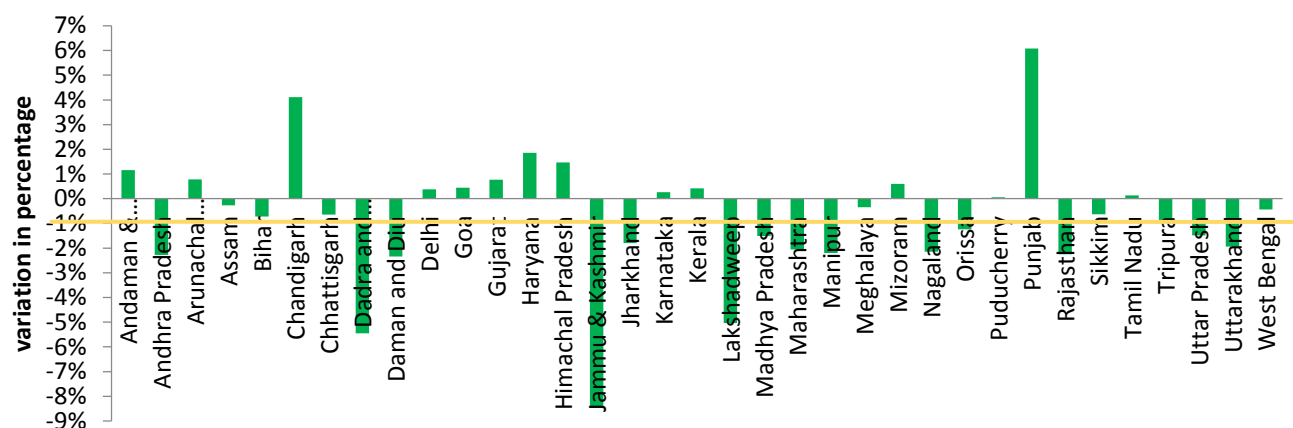
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

Figure 1.3

### Variation In Child Sex Ratio from 2001 to 2011



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

### 1.5 Sex ratio in various age-group in the context of development planning

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

Source: Census 2011

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

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

Source: Census of India, 2011

### 1.7 Religion wise Sex Ratio among major States/UTs

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

Source: Census 2011

### 1.8 : Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events

State/Union Territory	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	934	947	1031	925	987
Andhra Pradesh	985	954	955	971	806
Arunachal Pradesh	819	978	993	895	964
Assam	872	909	902	885	888
Bihar	NA	924	868	870	837
Chandigarh	887	904	870	898	901
Chhattisgarh	895	925	934	938	980
Dadra & Nagar Havelli	954	876	890	1001	945
Daman & Diu	886	961	916	924	974
Delhi	886	895	896	898	902
Goa	929	946	947	928	900
Gujarat	902	901	886	NA	NA
Haryana	832	840	843	851	865
Himachal Pradesh	916	906	896	903	910
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	923	914	912	914
Jharkhand	847	885	886	879	863
Karnataka	971	943	926	893	896
Kerala	955	942	948	948	954
Lakshadweep	NA	969	1043	891	945
Madhya Pradesh	912	904	908	904	909
Maharashtra	894	901	911	883	904
Manipur	797	700	684	686	NA
Meghalaya	947	978	968	975	NA
Mizoram	968	954	963	973	964
Nagaland	873	873	860	897	967
Odisha	896	886	880	866	858
Puducherry	909	910	911	939	931
Punjab	844	876	880	891	857
Rajasthan	861	859	799	794	806
Sikkim	974	956	968	973	999
Tamil Nadu	904	853	834	818	840
Telangana	NA	954	961	834	881
Tripura	980	1055	882	1000	917
Uttar Pradesh	930	883	881	877	885
Uttarakhand	847	843	865	862	825
West Bengal	926	913	897	919	911
<b>India</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>877</b>

Source: Civil Registration System, Registrar General of India

NA: Not available



## 1.9 Sex ratio at birth for bigger States

States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16
Andhra Pradesh*	919	918	913	917	933	923	925	885	888
Assam	918	900	896	919	902	898	908	876	880
Bihar	907	916	908	909	921	912	889	870	871
Chhattisgarh	973	961	963	982	987	995	921	839	833
Delhi	876	869	857	899	909	917	873	866	856
Gujarat	907	854	848	917	871	867	890	826	820
Haryana	866	831	832	869	836	835	859	821	824
Himachal Pradesh	938	924	917	940	929	921	901	844	852
Jammu & Kashmir	899	899	906	899	895	903	897	915	919
Jharkhand	910	902	918	918	914	927	867	852	882
Karnataka	950	939	935	957	967	965	936	887	883
Kerala	974	967	959	970	978	972	985	950	946
Madhya Pradesh	927	919	922	925	911	913	934	954	957
Maharashtra	896	878	876	888	871	872	908	890	882
Odisha	953	950	948	957	961	959	922	869	871
Punjab	870	889	893	863	869	876	881	924	921
Rajasthan	893	861	857	896	867	862	880	840	838
Tamil Nadu	921	911	915	923	920	926	918	901	903
Telangana	Includes in Andhra Pradesh		901	Includes in Andhra Pradesh		940	Includes in Andhra Pradesh		841
Uttar Pradesh	869	879	882	866	869	871	882	923	923
Uttarakhand	871	844	850	879	850	857	848	828	832
West Bengal	952	951	937	949	953	938	964	944	932
<b>India</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>888</b>

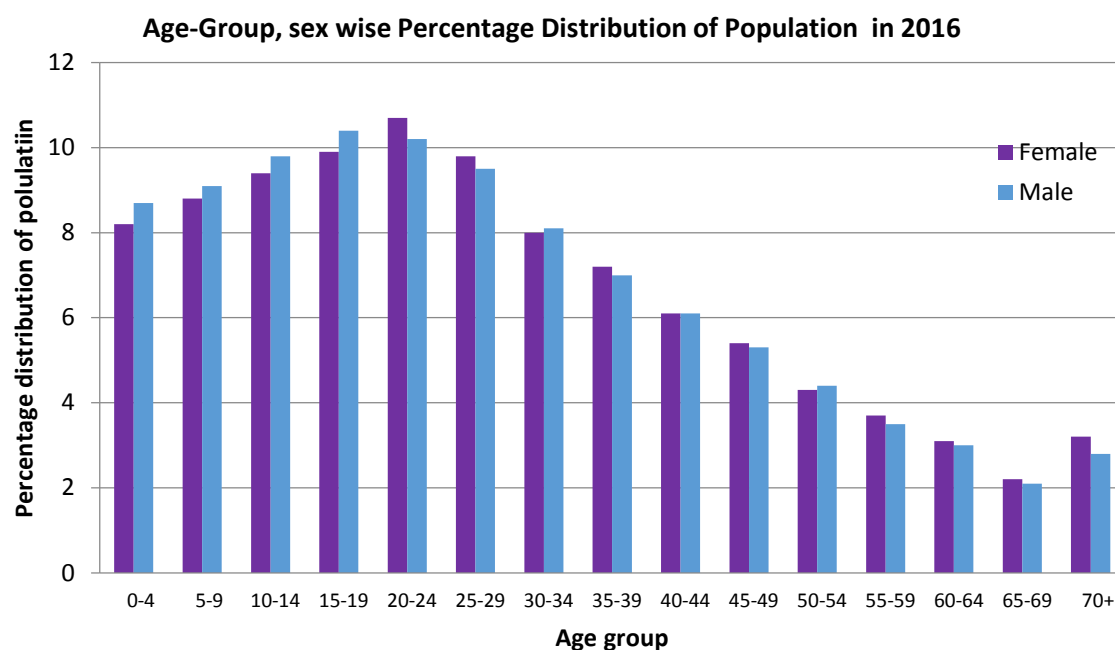
Source: Sample Registration System, O/o Registrar General of India

\* includes Telangana

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

Age-Group (years)	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.2	8.7
5-9	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.8	9.2	8.8	9.1
10-14	10.1	10.6	9.5	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.4	9.8
15-19	9.6	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.8	10.4	9.9	10.5	9.9	10.4
20-24	10.5	9.9	10.4	9.7	10.6	10.0	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.2
25-29	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.5
30-34	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
35-39	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0
40-44	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
45-49	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
50-54	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
55-59	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5
60-64	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
65-69	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
70+	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.8

Figure 1.4



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

Note: total may not add up to 100 due to rounding off

**1.11 : Percent Distribution of Population in reproductive age group by Sex, Marital Status and Age-Group, 2016**

Age-group		Males			Females			Total		
		Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
Rural	15-19	10.8	0.1	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.0	10.4	0.2	0.0
	20-24	8.9	1.5	0.0	5.7	5.1	0.0	7.3	3.2	0.0
	25-29	4.2	5.1	0.0	1.4	7.9	0.1	2.9	6.5	0.1
	30-34	1.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	7.1	0.2	0.8	6.7	0.1
	35-39	0.4	6.1	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.3	6.2	0.2
	40-44	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.2
	45-49	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.3
Urban	15-19	9.2	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.3	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.0
	20-24	9.0	0.8	0.0	6.8	3.6	0.0	7.9	2.1	0.0
	25-29	6.0	3.9	0.0	2.7	7.8	0.1	4.4	5.8	0.1
	30-34	2.3	6.7	0.1	0.8	8.1	0.2	1.5	7.4	0.1
	35-39	0.8	6.9	0.1	0.3	7.2	0.3	0.6	7.1	0.2
	40-44	0.4	6.4	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.4	0.3	6.3	0.2
	45-49	0.2	5.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.2	5.3	0.3
Total	15-19	10.3	0.1	0.0	9.5	0.4	0.0	9.9	0.2	0.0
	20-24	8.9	1.2	0.0	6.0	4.6	0.0	7.5	2.9	0.0
	25-29	4.8	4.7	0.0	1.8	7.9	0.1	3.4	6.2	0.1
	30-34	1.6	6.5	0.1	0.5	7.4	0.2	1.0	6.9	0.1
	35-39	0.6	6.3	0.1	0.2	6.7	0.3	0.4	6.5	0.2
	40-44	0.3	5.8	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.3	0.2	5.7	0.2
	45-49	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.3

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

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

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

Major States	Rural					Urban					Combined				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Andhra Pradesh	20.3	20.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.3	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.4	20.6	20.7	21.8	21.8	21.9
Assam	21.2	21.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	23.1	23.4	23.9	24.4	23.9	21.4	21.4	22.5	22.4	22.2
Bihar	20.6	21.0	22.0	21.9	21.3	22.3	22.4	22.9	22.5	22.6	20.8	21.1	22.1	22.0	21.5
Chhattisgarh	20.4	20.0	21.9	21.5	21.3	22.0	21.7	23.0	22.9	22.4	20.6	20.3	22.2	22.0	21.6
Delhi	21.3	21.8	23.9	25.6	23.3	23.2	23.0	23.6	23.4	23.4	22.9	22.8	23.6	23.4	23.4
Gujarat	20.7	21.0	22.0	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.7	23.2	22.8	22.7	21.4	21.6	22.7	22.3	22.0
Haryana	20.7	20.7	22.1	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.4	22.6	23.0	22.7	21.1	21.1	22.3	21.9	22.3
Himachal Pradesh	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.9	23.2	24.3	24.0	24.4	24.9	25.9	22.4	22.5	23.1	23.0	23.3
Jammu & Kashmir	24.3	24.1	24.9	24.5	24.1	26.2	25.8	25.8	25.5	25.2	24.6	24.4	25.2	24.8	24.7
Jharkhand	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.4	22.7	20.2	20.5	21.0	21.8	21.5
Karnataka	20.9	20.9	22.0	21.5	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.9	22.8	23.4	21.4	21.3	22.4	22.0	22.5
Kerala	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.8	24.1	23.5	23.2	22.9	23.1	23.8	23.2	23.1
Madhya Pradesh	20.4	20.2	21.4	21.3	21.0	22.3	22.2	22.9	22.7	23.0	20.8	20.6	21.8	21.7	21.6
Maharashtra	20.1	20.4	21.4	21.0	21.3	22.2	22.5	23.0	23.4	23.6	20.7	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4
Odisha	21.0	21.2	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.9	22.9	23.3	23.0	23.2	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.2	22.1
Punjab	22.4	22.5	23.5	22.9	23.2	23.1	22.9	23.4	24.2	23.4	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.4	23.3
Rajasthan	20.2	20.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.0	22.1	20.6	20.7	21.6	21.5	21.5
Tamil Nadu	22.0	22.1	22.9	22.6	22.6	23.0	22.8	23.7	23.4	23.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	23.1	23.0
Telangana	Incl. in A.P.		21.5	21.3	21.4	Incl. in A.P.		22.3	23.0	22.8	Incl. in A.P.		21.8	22.1	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	21.1	21.4	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.5	22.9	23.9	22.7	23.2	21.3	21.6	22.3	21.9	22.3
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	22.4	22.1	22.0	NA	NA	23.5	23.0	23.1	NA	NA	22.8	22.3	22.3
West Bengal	19.9	20.2	21.0	20.5	20.8	22.3	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.2	20.5	20.7	21.5	21.0	21.2
<b>India</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>

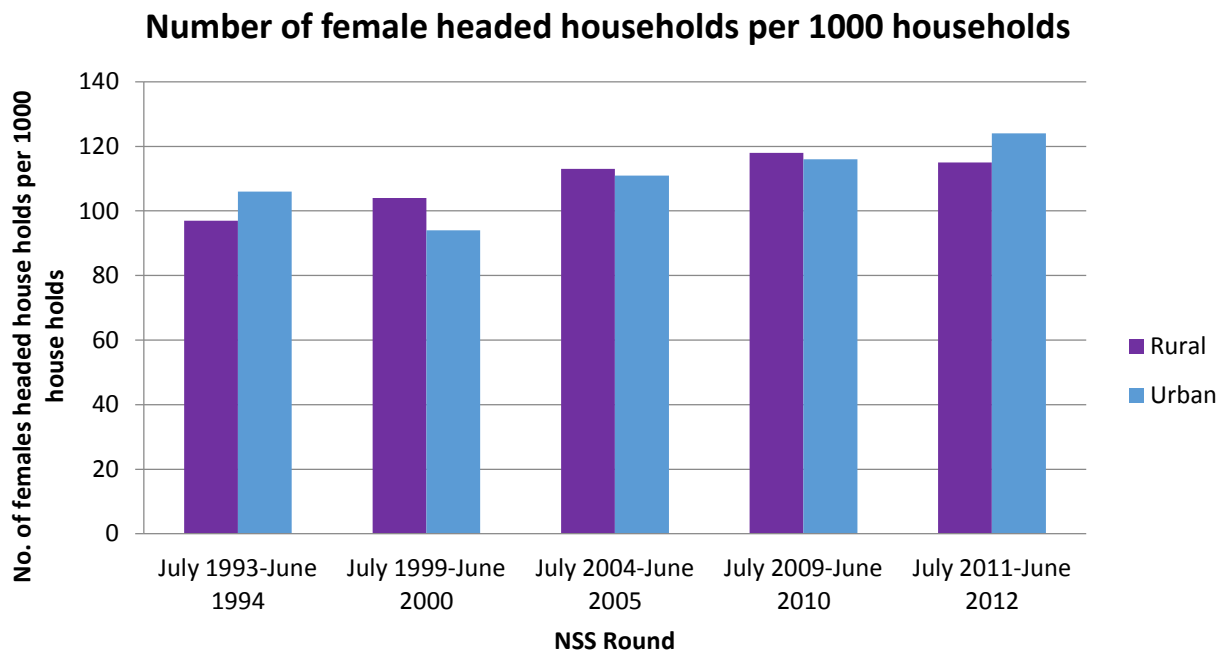
Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

NA : Not Available

### 1.13 : Female Headed Households and their Average Size by Residence

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

Figure 1.5



Source: National Sample Survey office

# Chapter 2

# HEALTH

# STATISTICS

# Health

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

- 2.1.** *Important Women related Vital Rates in India for last 4 years*
- 2.2.** *Important Vital Rates in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States 2016*
- 2.3.** *State-wise Birth Death Indicators for last 5 years*
- 2.4.** *Life Expectancy at birth by sex and residence*
- 2.5.** *Infant Mortality Rate for last 10 Years*
- 2.6.** *Maternal Mortality Rate of Major States*
- 2.7.** *Fertility indicators by level of education of women, 2016*
- 2.8.** *State wise Maternity Care indicators: 2015-16*
- 2.9.** *State wise Delivery Care indicators: 2015-16*
- 2.10.** *Anaemia among Women during 2015-16*
- 2.11.** *Age-Specific Mortality Rate by Sex*
- 2.12.** *Percent of live births where the mothers received medical attention at delivery*
- 2.13.** *Current use of Family Planning methods (currently married women age 15 - 49 years)*
- 2.14.** *Unmet need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15 - 49 years)*
- 2.15.** *Sex wise age – group wise ailment during last 15 days*
- 2.16.** *Percentage of persons hospitalised (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days in different age group.*
- 2.17.** *Average total Medical Expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment*
- 2.18.** *Percentage distribution of spells of ailment treated on medical advice over levels of care in each States/UTs*

In India, the governmental Hospitals having been provided the highest percentage of medical attention at delivery with 53.4 on the other hand private hospitals are providing medical attention at delivery at 27.4. Since, 2014 to 2016, there has been a constant decline in medical attention at delivery by untrained functionary, the trend for delivery by untrained functionary is at 10.2, 9.8, 8.9 for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. (Table-2.1)

In 2016, among the Empowered Action Groups (EAG) states, the highest CDR is recorded for Odhisha at 7.8 and lowest CDR is recorded for Bihar at 6.0. However, for 2016, the lowest Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) is for Jharkhand at 29 and highest IMR is recorded for Madhya Pradesh at 47. (Table-2.2)

In 2016, as per Sample Registration System(SRS) , the lowest CBR is recorded for Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 11.7. The lowest Crude Death Rate(CDR) is observed for Dadar Nagar Haveli and Delhi both at 4.0 then by Mizoram at 4.2, while at all India level the CDR is recorded as 6.4. (Table-2.3)

The life expectancy at Birth has increased over the period of time. The life expectancy was at 67.5 for 2009-13 and 67.9 for 2010-14. Life Expectancy for female increased from 69.3 in 2009-13 to 69.6 in

2010-14, similarly, the life expectancy for males has increased from 65.8 in 2009-13 to 66.4 in 2010-14. ( Table-2.4)

IMR has been lower for male as compared to female births. The difference in IMR for female and male has been narrowing down. (Table-2.5)

In 2016, among the major states, the Maternal Mortality Rate(MMR) has been highest for Assam at 237 per lakh live births and lowest for Maharashtra at 61. (Table-2.6)

In 2016, the overall age fertility rate is highest for the age group 20-24 years, the same trend is visible in both rural and urban areas. ( Table-2.7)

In 2015-16, for maternity care, the highest percentage of mothers who had full antenatal care is in Lakshadweep with 66.4% followed by Goa ( 63.4%) and Puducherry (55.6%). The highest percentage of mothers who received post-natal care from doctors/ nurses etc. was in Lakshadweep (92.6%) followed by Goa ( 92.1) and Chandigarh( 89%). ( Table-2.8)

In 2015-16, the percentage of home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel is highest for Nagaland ( 8.9%) while, the lowest percentage is noticed for Kerala, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. ( Table- 2.9)

In 2015-16, the percentage of Non pregnant women in the age group of 15-49 years, who were anemic is 53.1% . The pregnant women with the age group 15-49 years who were anemic was 50.3% (Table-2.10)

Life expectancy is a measure that is often used to gauge the overall health of a community across sex & all age groups. By and large regardless of when life expectancy is measured, at birth or later ages, women outlive men. Age Specific Mortality Rate for females is less than that of males for all age group except for 0-4 years (Table 2.11).

The percentage of live births where, the mother received medical care has been consistently increasing in both rural and urban areas. ( Table-2.12)

For the current use of family planning methods for married females in the age group 15-49 years, the male sterilization is the least preferred method with 0.3% and Intra Urine Device(IUD), Postpartum IUD with 1.5%. ( Table-2.13)

As per National Family Health Survey(NFHS) 2015-16, 12.9% of currently married women in the age group 15-49 years could not meet the need for family planning and 5.7% of the women could not meet the need for spacing. ( Table-2.14)

As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, the age wise ailment during last 15 days has been found to be highest at 11.4 in the age group of 0-4 years as compared to the age groups 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-29 years. (Table-2.15)

As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, the percentage of persons hospitalized( excluding birth) during last 365 days in different age groups has been found to be highest in age group 0-4 years as compared to other age groups. It evinces that the age group 0-4 years is most sensitive in terms of ailment and hospitalization. (Table-2.16)



As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, the highest average total expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per person has been for the urban male at Rs 741 as compared to Rs 629 for urban females. (Table-2.17)

As per NSS, 71<sup>st</sup> Round, the highest percentage distribution of spell of ailment treated on medical advice over level of care in India has been for private hospitalized in male and female are 51.3% and 49.7 % respectively.

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

Indicators	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Fertility Indicators</b>												
Crude birth rate	21.4	22.9	17.3	21.0	22.7	17.4	20.8	22.4	17.3	20.4	22.1	17.0
General fertility rate	78.5	85.5	60.5	77.6	85.4	61.7	76.2	83.8	60.8	74.4	81.8	59.5
<b>Age-specific Fertility rate</b>												
15 - 19	28.1	31.7	16.5	27.3	29.9	20.6	11.1	12.3	8.3	10.7	12.3	6.7
20 - 24	194.3	212.8	142.2	174.9	195.6	128.9	173.8	192.7	132	135.4	152.3	98.2
25 - 29	149.7	159.9	125.6	143.7	154.2	123.9	150.3	163.5	125.8	166.0	180.2	139.1
30 - 34	63.9	66.8	57.1	76.6	83.7	63.8	77.6	85.3	63.6	91.7	100.3	76.5
35 - 39	22.0	24.4	15.8	26.4	29.0	21.3	26.2	28.9	21.1	32.7	35.6	27.2
40 - 44	7.4	9.2	3.2	10.5	11.7	8.3	10.9	12.3	8.4	11.3	12.8	8.4
45 - 49	2.0	2.4	1.1	3.6	4.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	2.8	4.1	5.0	2.5
Total fertility rate	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8
Gross reproduction rate	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
General marital fertility rate	112.5	121.3	89.1	107.7	117.5	87.3	113.4	123.8	92	113.4	123.8	92.1
Total marital Fertility rate	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.0	5.3	4.3
Mean age at effective marriage for females	21.3	21.0	22.5	22.3	21.8	23.2	22.1	21.6	23	22.2	21.7	23.1
<b>Total fertility rate by level of education of the mother</b>												
Illiterate	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.9	3	2.1
Literate	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.8
Without any formal education	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8
Below primary	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.4
Primary	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.3
Middle	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.1
Class X	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9
Class XII	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.6
Graduate and above	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5
<b>Percentage distribution of live births by birth order</b>												
1	43.6	42.1	48.7	43	41.3	47.9	48.6	46.5	54.4	49.7	47.5	55.8
2	32.4	31.8	34.8	31.0	30.1	33.5	28.5	27.9	30.3	28.4	28.1	29.2
3	13.5	14.4	10.3	15.1	16.1	12.3	13.4	14.5	10.3	12.9	13.9	10.0
4+	10.5	11.7	6.1	10.8	12.5	6.2	9.5	11.1	5.0	9.0	10.5	5.0
<b>Percentage distribution of current live births by birth interval (in months)</b>												
10 to 12	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
12 to 18	11.6	12.1	9.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.7	6.4	8.6	8.9	7.8
18 to 24	16.5	17	14.1	9.9	9.6	11	9.7	9.4	10.4	13.2	13.8	10.9
24 to 30	17.6	18.2	15.1	12.4	12.7	11.3	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.9	13.6	10.5
30 to 36	11.9	12.0	11.3	12.6	12.9	11.9	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.6	10.4
36+	40.7	38.8	48.8	56.9	56.8	57.3	59.4	59.2	60	51.9	50.1	58.5
<b>Percentage distribution of births by type of medical attention at delivery</b>												
Government Hospital	50.0	48.8	55.0	52.0	50.8	55.3	52.6	51.5	55.5	53.4	52.5	56.1
Private Hospital	24.4	20.9	37.1	26.5	22.4	37.8	26.7	22.7	38.0	27.4	23.6	38.1
Qualified Professional	12.7	14.4	6.1	11.3	13.4	5.4	10.9	13.0	5.3	10.3	12.2	4.8
Untrained Functionary and others	12.9	15.9	1.7	10.2	13.4	1.4	9.8	12.9	1.2	8.9	11.7	1.0

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

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

Crude Birth Rates	State	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Assam	22.8			15.0			21.7		
	Bihar	27.7			21.1			26.8		
	Chhattisgarh	24.3			18.1			22.8		
	Jharkhand	24.5			18.4			22.9		
	Madhya Pradesh	27.1			19.5			25.1		
	Odisha	19.6			13.7			18.6		
	Rajasthan	25.2			21.6			24.3		
	Uttarakhand	16.8			16.0			16.6		
	Uttar Pradesh	27.3			22.8			26.2		
Crude Death Rates		Rural			Urban			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Assam	6.3	7.8	7.1	4.3	5.5	4.9	6.0	7.4	6.7
	Bihar	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Chhattisgarh	7.3	8.3	7.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.4
	Jharkhand	6.4	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	6.0	5.1	5.5
	Madhya Pradesh	6.8	8.4	7.6	5.4	6.1	5.7	6.4	7.8	7.1
	Odisha	7.3	8.9	8.1	5.8	6.4	6.1	7.1	8.5	7.8
	Rajasthan	5.5	7.2	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.1
	Uttarakhand	5.6	8.4	7.0	5.0	6.8	5.9	5.5	7.9	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	7.5	7.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	
Infant Mortality Rate		Rural			Urban			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Assam	47	45	46	22	22	22	45	43	44
	Bihar	47	31	39	34	26	29	46	31	38
	Chhattisgarh	40	41	41	31	31	31	38	39	39
	Jharkhand	34	28	31	20	22	21	31	27	29
	Madhya Pradesh	47	53	50	31	34	33	44	49	47
	Odisha	46	45	46	31	36	34	44	44	44
	Rajasthan	47	42	45	33	27	30	44	39	41
	Uttarakhand	44	39	41	32	27	29	41	36	38
Uttar Pradesh	47	45	46	40	29	34	45	41	43	
Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR) 2016		Rural			Urban			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Assam	60	52	56	23	22	23	57	48	52
	Bihar	52	36	44	41	29	34	51	35	43
	Chhattisgarh	52	53	53	32	31	32	48	49	49
	Jharkhand	37	32	35	24	29	26	35	31	33
	Madhya Pradesh	56	64	60	35	36	35	52	58	55
	Odisha	53	50	52	35	42	38	51	49	50
	Rajasthan	53	46	49	36	31	33	49	42	45
	Uttarakhand	49	42	45	35	29	31	45	38	41
Uttar Pradesh	51	49	50	41	34	37	49	46	47	

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

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

### 2.3 State-wise Birth Death Indicators for last 5 years

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

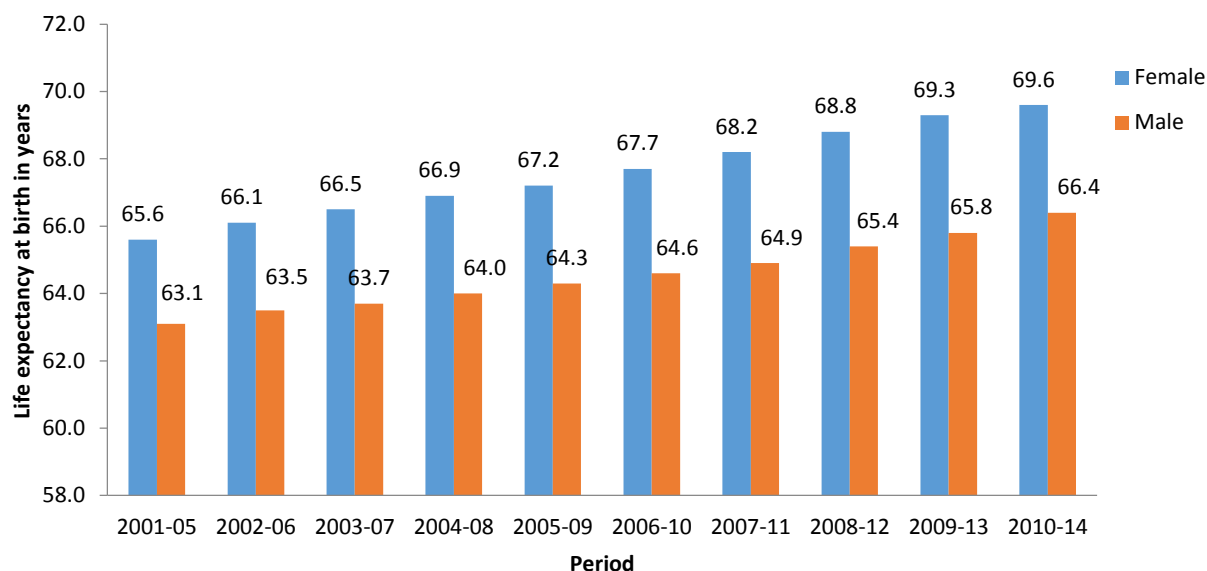
Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General, India

## 2.4 Life Expectancy at birth by sex and residence

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

Figure 2.1

### Life expectancy at birth among males & females



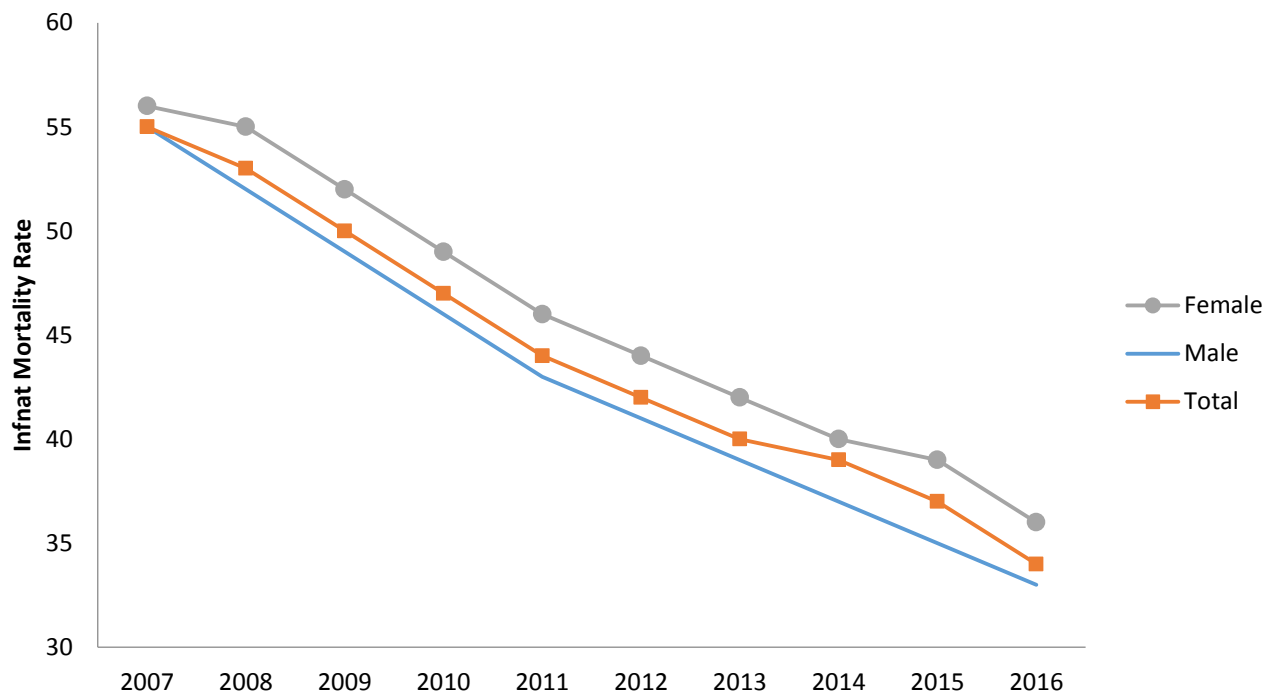
Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.

## 2.5 Infant Mortality Rate for last 10 Years

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

Figure 2.2

Trend in Infant Mortality rate over last 10 years

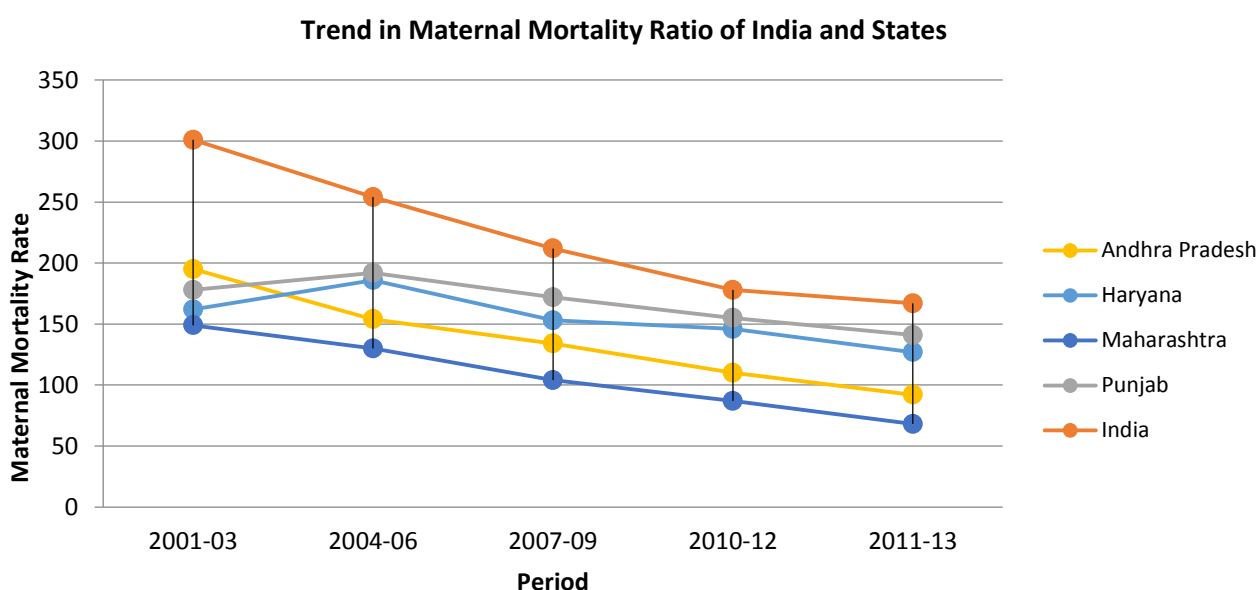


Source: Sample Registration System, office of Registrar General, India

## 2.6 Maternal Mortality Rate of Major States

State/Union Territory	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13	2014-16
Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134	110	92	74
Assam	490	480	390	328	300	237
Bihar/Jharkhand*	371	312	261	219	208	165
Gujarat	172	160	148	122	112	91
Haryana	162	186	153	146	127	101
Karnataka	228	213	178	144	133	108
Kerala	110	95	81	66	61	46
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh*	379	335	269	230	221	173
Maharashtra	149	130	104	87	68	61
Odisha	358	303	258	235	222	180
Punjab	178	192	172	155	141	122
Rajasthan	445	388	318	255	244	199
Tamil Nadu	134	111	97	90	79	66
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand*	517	440	359	292	285	201
West Bengal	194	141	145	117	113	101
India	301	254	212	178	167	130

Figure 2.3



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

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

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

## 2.7 Fertility indicators by level of education of women, 2016

Educational level											
Indicator	Residence	Illiterate	Literate								
			Total literate	Without any formal education	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate and above	Total
Total fertility rate	Total	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3
	Rural	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.5
	Urban	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8
General fertility rate	Total	75.2	74.6	67.7	85.4	84.8	74.2	68.9	70.2	73.2	76.2
	Rural	80.2	82.7	72.2	90.6	91.1	80.5	76.4	81.3	89.8	83.8
	Urban	51.7	60.4	51.2	68.3	67.5	59.5	56.5	56.4	64.3	60.8

Age Specific Fertility Rates											
Total	15-19	24.5	10.3	14.1	23.5	17.6	9.4	6.8	7.6	0.0	11.1
	20-24	192.0	131.5	135.2	220.3	199.1	172.1	131.8	81.6	67.9	173.8
	25-29	184.9	164.0	168.2	191.0	183.9	174.1	172.3	158.0	120.8	150.3
	30-34	109.8	88.4	87.4	89.6	88.7	86.8	83.1	88.4	96.1	77.6
	35-39	41.1	30.4	33.4	32.6	30.5	28.2	25.6	31.1	36.4	26.2
	40-44	16.1	9.6	14.9	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.9	8.9	8.0	10.9
	45-49	6.2	3.3	3.7	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.6
Rural	15-19	27.1	11.8	15.2	26.3	19.5	10.2	8.1	7.9	0.0	12.3
	20-24	201.3	148.1	140.2	230.6	207.3	178.7	140.4	93.3	83.3	192.7
	25-29	194.2	178.5	179.7	197.0	191.4	181.3	181.6	172.0	137.8	163.5
	30-34	117.2	95.9	94.8	95.4	95.3	96.1	90.4	99.8	107.6	85.3
	35-39	43.3	32.8	35.4	34.7	33.6	30.3	26.1	39.3	39.8	28.9
	40-44	17.1	10.8	14.8	9.6	10.0	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	12.3
	45-49	7.0	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.2	2.8	4.5	4.8	4.1
Urban	15-19	12.2	6.6	10.1	12.4	10.5	7.0	4.1	7.3	0.0	8.3
	20-24	143.0	96.9	114.8	180.6	171.6	150.6	110.6	63.6	54.8	132.0
	25-29	138.7	139.5	125.8	170.0	162.3	156.8	156.7	139.1	110.3	125.8
	30-34	73.4	77.1	60.7	70.6	72.3	68.0	73.5	77.0	91.6	63.6
	35-39	30.9	26.9	26.4	25.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	24.4	35.2	21.1
	40-44	11.6	7.9	15.1	9.5	8.0	7.2	5.8	8.3	7.5	8.4
	45-49	2.8	2.5	2.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	2.8	1.0	1.4	2.8

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



## 2.8 State-wise Maternity Care indicators: 2015-16

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

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

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

## 2.9 State-wise Delivery Care indicators: 2015-16

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

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

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

@ Percentages not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweight cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## 2.10 Anaemia among Women and Children during 2015-16

State/UTs	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.8	61.4	65.7
Andhra Pradesh	60.2	52.9	60.0
Arunachal Pradesh	40.6	33.8	40.3
Assam	46.1	44.8	46.0
Bihar	60.4	58.3	60.3
Chandigarh	75.9	*	75.9
Chattisgarh	47.3	41.5	47.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.0	(67.9)	79.5
Daman & Diu	59.3	*	58.9
Delhi	52.8	45.1	52.5
Goa	31.4	(26.7)	31.3
Gujarat	55.1	51.3	54.9
Haryana	63.1	55.0	62.7
Himachal Pradesh	53.6	50.2	53.4
Jammu & Kashmir	40.4	38.1	40.3
Jharkhand	65.3	62.6	65.2
Karnataka	44.8	45.4	44.8
Kerala	34.6	22.6	34.2
Lakshadweep	46.1	36.5	45.7
Madhya Pradesh	52.4	54.6	52.5
Maharashtra	47.9	49.3	48.0
Manipur	26.4	26.0	26.4
Meghalaya	56.5	53.1	56.2
Mizoram	22.4	24.5	22.5
Nagaland	23.7	28.9	23.9
Odisha	51.2	47.6	51.0
Puducherry	53.4	26.0	52.4
Punjab	54.0	42.0	53.5
Rajasthan	46.8	46.6	46.8
Sikkim	35.2	23.6	34.9
Tamil Nadu	55.4	44.4	55.1
Telangana	56.9	49.8	56.7
Tripura	54.5	54.4	54.5
Uttar Pradesh	52.5	51.0	52.4
Uttarakhand	45.1	46.5	45.2
West Bengal	62.8	53.6	62.5
<b>India</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>53</b>

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

Notes: \*Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude.

## 2.11 Age-Specific Mortality Rate by Sex

Age Group	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	13.0	11.5	12.1	10.9	11.5	10.6	11.2	10.0	10.6	9.8
5-9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
15-19	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
20-24	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
25-29	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
30-34	1.6	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.2
35-39	1.7	3.7	1.9	3.8	2.3	3.7	1.9	3.3	1.9	3.2
40-44	2.5	5.3	2.5	5.2	2.8	4.9	2.9	4.5	2.7	3.7
45-49	3.7	7.2	3.8	7.5	3.9	7.5	3.8	6.1	3.7	6.3
50-54	6.0	10.3	5.4	10.3	6.4	10.3	7.7	9.7	8.9	9.9
55-59	9.3	15.7	9.7	17.2	9.1	15.5	10.2	14.0	11.3	16.0
60-64	16.1	23.8	17.8	24.7	16.1	20.7	15.6	19.9	18.4	22.0
65-69	26.7	40.1	29.2	37.3	26.8	32.7	22.7	29.5	26.1	31.0
70-74	42.5	58.1	43.7	56.6	43.2	54.9	37.3	46.6	37.6	44.7
75-79	66.4	81.5	61.9	75.5	61.2	81.7	64.2	78.5	60.8	69.8
80-84	95.1	115.9	96.8	103.9	102.0	129.9	124.3	149.2	109.4	123.5
85+	154.8	183.6	151.8	173.4	202.4	226.1	213.6	277.5	186.9	238.1
All ages	6.3	7.8	6.4	7.7	6.4	7.5	6.2	7.1	6.1	6.9

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

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

States	Rural					Urban				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Andhra Pradesh	87.5	89.4	91.3	92.6	93.6	98.6	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.8
Assam	58.9	69.0	71.6	75.8	77.6	88.4	89.6	93.2	94.3	94.7
Bihar	45.5	57.1	58.1	61.1	63.4	83.6	86.0	86.6	88.1	89.3
Chhattisgarh	50.3	60.5	64.0	68.2	70.2	79.2	81.7	83.3	85.2	86.1
Delhi	81.3	85.9	89.6	91.8	92.4	86.5	89.3	91.3	92.3	93.6
Gujarat	78.6	80.3	83.3	85.7	87	95.6	97.0	98.7	99.7	99.4
Haryana	66.9	72.4	74.8	77.8	79.4	77.7	80.0	84.1	86.0	86.5
Himachal Pradesh	62.3	67.3	69.2	72.9	74.3	91.1	91.8	94.1	94.9	95.2
Jammu & Kashmir	70.1	75.7	79.0	81.1	82.0	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.3	96.6
Jharkhand	29.0	40.5	45.3	52.1	54.2	79.3	82.5	86.6	87.2	88.0
Karnataka	85.9	88.3	90.7	93.7	94.7	93.6	96.0	97.3	98.9	99.4
Kerala	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.5	98.8	99.3	99.7	99.8
Madhya Pradesh	62.0	68.0	71.9	75.0	76.1	91.0	92.6	94.2	95.9	96.3
Maharashtra	85.4	89.1	91.6	92.3	93.6	98.3	98.6	99.0	99.3	99.5
Odisha	59.8	66.6	70.3	74.8	75.9	87.5	90.3	91.0	92.5	93.1
Punjab	66.8	75.0	80.1	81.9	82.9	85.3	90.1	92.1	92.8	93.7
Rajasthan	74.0	78.8	81.1	83.8	84.9	86.9	88.7	90.6	92.2	93.0
Tamil Nadu	87.5	87.8	89.3	90.4	90.7	99.1	99.5	99.0	99.5	99.6
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			88.3	89.5	Included in Andhra Pradesh			94.4	95.6
Uttar Pradesh	44.7	50.2	54.7	58.2	59	67.6	73.4	76.0	79.2	80.0
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	65.9	67.1	NA	NA	NA	74.4	76.2
West Bengal	66.5	71.2	73.9	78.0	80.0	87.8	89.2	90.9	92.6	93.3
India	<b>60.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>

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

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

State/UTs	Any method * (%)	Any modern method * (%)	Female sterilization (%)	Male sterilization (%)	IUD/ PPIUD (%)	Pill (%)	Condom (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.8	48.3	39.9	0.0	2.1	2.2	4.2
Andhra Pradesh	69.5	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	31.7	26.6	11.2	0.0	3.4	10.2	1.4
Assam	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	2.2	22.0	2.7
Bihar	24.1	23.3	20.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.0
Chandigarh	74.0	58.2	20.6	1.3	5.4	3.6	27.3
Chattisgarh	57.7	54.5	46.2	0.7	1.6	1.7	3.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.1	37.9	31.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	3.7
Daman & Diu	32.3	31.6	25.7	0.0	2.4	1.3	2.2
Delhi	53.0	47.3	19.4	0.2	5.4	3.2	19.0
Goa	26.3	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	7.1
Gujarat	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	3.0	1.4	4.9
Haryana	63.7	59.4	38.1	0.6	5.7	2.7	12.0
Himachal Pradesh	57.0	52.1	34.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	12.7
Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	46.1	24.4	0.4	2.8	6.2	11.3
Jharkhand	40.4	37.5	31.1	0.2	1.0	2.6	2.2
Karnataka	51.8	51.3	48.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.3
Kerala	53.1	50.3	45.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.6
Lakshadweep	29.3	14.9	10.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	51.4	49.6	42.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	4.9
Maharashtra	64.8	62.6	50.7	0.4	1.6	2.4	7.1
Manipur	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	3.7	4.2	1.3
Meghalaya	24.3	21.9	6.2	0.0	2.1	11.7	1.3
Mizoram	35.3	35.3	17.5	0.0	3.3	13.2	1.3
Nagaland	26.7	21.4	9.1	0.0	6.7	4.0	1.3
Odisha	57.3	45.4	28.3	0.2	1.1	12.0	3.4
Puducherry	61.9	61.2	57.4	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.8
Punjab	75.8	66.3	37.5	0.6	6.8	2.5	18.9
Rajasthan	59.7	53.5	40.7	0.2	1.2	2.4	8.7
Sikkim	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	6.3	11.6	5.2
Tamil Nadu	53.2	52.6	49.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.8
Telangana	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Tripura	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	0.6	26.3	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	45.5	31.7	17.3	0.1	1.2	1.9	10.8
Uttarakhand	53.4	49.3	27.4	0.7	1.6	3.2	16.1
West Bengal	70.9	57.0	29.3	0.1	1.2	20.0	5.9
<b>India</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>

National Health Profile 2017, Mo H&W, \* includes other methods that are not shown separately  
IUD: Intra Urine device, PPIUD: Postpartum IUD

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

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

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

unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

-At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.      -Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

-Postpartum amenorrhic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as in fecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

**2.15 : Sex-wise age-group wise ailment during last 15 days (per thousand)**

Age-Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
<b>0-4</b>	11.9	8.6	10.3	11.1	11.7	11.4
<b>5-9</b>	6.5	5.0	5.8	8.7	7.1	8.0
<b>10-14</b>	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.7	5.3	5.6
<b>15-29</b>	3.5	5.7	4.6	3.8	5.9	4.8
<b>30-44</b>	6.0	9.4	7.7	7.1	12.6	9.8
<b>45-59</b>	10.9	16.3	13.5	17.3	23.9	20.6
<b>60-69</b>	24.7	27.0	25.9	33.1	37.9	35.5
<b>70+</b>	32.7	28.6	30.6	37.6	37.1	37.3

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

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

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



## 2.17: Average Total Medical Expenditure for Non-Hospitalised Treatment

By level of care	in Rs. per Ailing Person			
Level of Care	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
HSC, PHC & others*	309	314	347	386
public hospital	407	505	372	411
private doctor/clinic	560	600	672	646
private hospital	773	810	1131	785
All	<b>549</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>629</b>

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

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

### For each quintile class of UMPCE

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

UMPCE stands for Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure Source: National Sample Survey Office, 71st Round, Jan'2014-Jun'2014

**2.18: Percent Distribution of Spells of Ailment Treated on Medical Advice over levels of care in each States/UTs**

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

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

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

# Chapter 3

# Literacy and Education

# Literacy and Education

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

- 3.1. Literacy Rates in Post Independent India
- 3.2. Literacy Rates of SC/ST by Sex and Urban-Rural Distribution
- 3.3. Comparison of Literacy Rates
- 3.4. State-wise Gap in the Literacy rates of Males and Females in last two decades
- 3.5. Literacy rate for person in different age groups for rural and urban population
- 3.6. Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 Years and Above)
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- 3.23. Gender Parity Index(GPI) by education level
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- 3.26. Education attainment of household population by age group
- 3.27. Median number of years of schooling completed

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

The highest percentage of growth rate in literacy has been witnessed in 2011 for rural females with 24% increase. (Table-3.1)

The literacy rate for 2011 has increased 39% for females in scheduled castes in rural areas as compared to 14% for rural males. Alike, for schedule tribes, the literacy rate for rural female has increased by 45% as compared to 16% for rural male. (Table-3.2)

The female literacy rate for 2011 increased sharply from 53.7 in 2001 to 64.6 in 2011. On the other hand, male literacy rate increased sharply from 75.3 in 2001 to 80.9% in 2011.( Table-3.3)

In 2011, the gender gap in literacy rate has declined sharply for Meghalaya (47.3%), Tripura ( 45.4%) and Haryana( 44.7%). (Table-3.4)

As compared to NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round, the gender gap ratio for all the ages in rural area has decreased from 17.3 to 15.5 in NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round. Similarly, the gender gap ratio for all ages in urban area in comparison from NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round to NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round has declined from 10.6 to 8.9. ( Table-3.5)

The gender parity index for the age group 15 years and above has increased from 0.65 in 2001 to 0.75 in 2011. (Table-3.6)

As per 2011 census, the gender parity index for adult literacy is at 0.68 and 0.87 for rural and urban areas respectively. The overall adult gender parity index is observed as 0.75. (Table-3.7)

As per MHRD data, there is a declining trend in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary classes (Class I to V) for both females and males. However, there is an upward trend in for upper primary and higher secondary classes for both male and females. (Table- 3.8)

As per MHRD data, the number of females per 100 males enrolled in different stages like secondary, senior secondary and higher education are at 91, 90 and 86 respectively. (Table-3.9)

In 2014, for the age group of 5 years and above, overall there is a significant difference between number of illiterate females (320) to males (165) per 1000 population.( Table- 3.10)

As per NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round, there is no significant difference in percentage distribution of current enrolment status of persons aged 5-29 years in 2014, between rural and urban males and females for the females currently not attending education. At all India level, the percentage of currently enrolment status for attending education is 58.2 and 53.5 for males and females respectively. (Table-3.11)

As per distribution of never enrolled for the person aged 5-29 years, 325 males and 270 per 1000 population were not interested in education. (Table-3.12)

The percentage distribution of persons in age group of 5-29 years who dropped out/ discontinued education is highest for the age group 16-24 years at 55.4% (with males at 53.6% and females at 57.4%). (Table-3.13)

In 2014, per 1000 population the major reason for dropping out/ discontinuance of education for the age group ( 5-29 years) in male and female was at 238 and 156 respectively. (Table-3.14)

In 2016-17, the highest average annual dropout rate at different stages of school education is at secondary level, the rate is at 19.8 and 20.0 for female and male respectively. (Table-3.15)

The number of female teachers per 100 male teachers is recorded lowest at 64 per 100 male teachers for Higher Secondary level in 2014-15. (Table- 3.16)

In 2015-16, the highest number of female teachers to 100 male teachers in university education is at 157.1 for medical sciences. ( Table-3.17)

In 2014, the Humanity courses are the most preferred course among all the coursed for general and technical/professional education for both male and female students. ( Table-3.18)

The percentage distribution of male students pursuing general and technical/ professional courses is highest at 82.8 courses for ITI/recognized vocational institutes. ( Table-3.19)

The highest average expenditure per student is same for Post Graduate and above and diploma courses around Rs 16000/-. The expenditure on it for male and female is at Rs.15417 and Rs.16641 respectively. ( table-3.20)

Enrolment of females in Higher Education through regular and distance learning mode has marginally increased from 45.96% in 2014-15 to 46.23% in 2015-16. ( Table-3.21)

The percentage of foreign female students enrolled in India has decreased from 34.06% in 2014-15 to 33.62% in 2015-16. ( Table-3.22)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all, SC and ST has marginally increased in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. ( Table-3.23)

Gender Parity Index has gradually growing overall level of education over the period of time overall level of education such as primary, Upper primary, Elementary, Secondary, Senior secondary, intermediate and higher education. (Table-3.24)

The female level wise out turn/pass out in Higher education for female was highest for M.Phil level at 62% in 2015-16, which has increased from 58% in 2014-15. (Table-3.25)

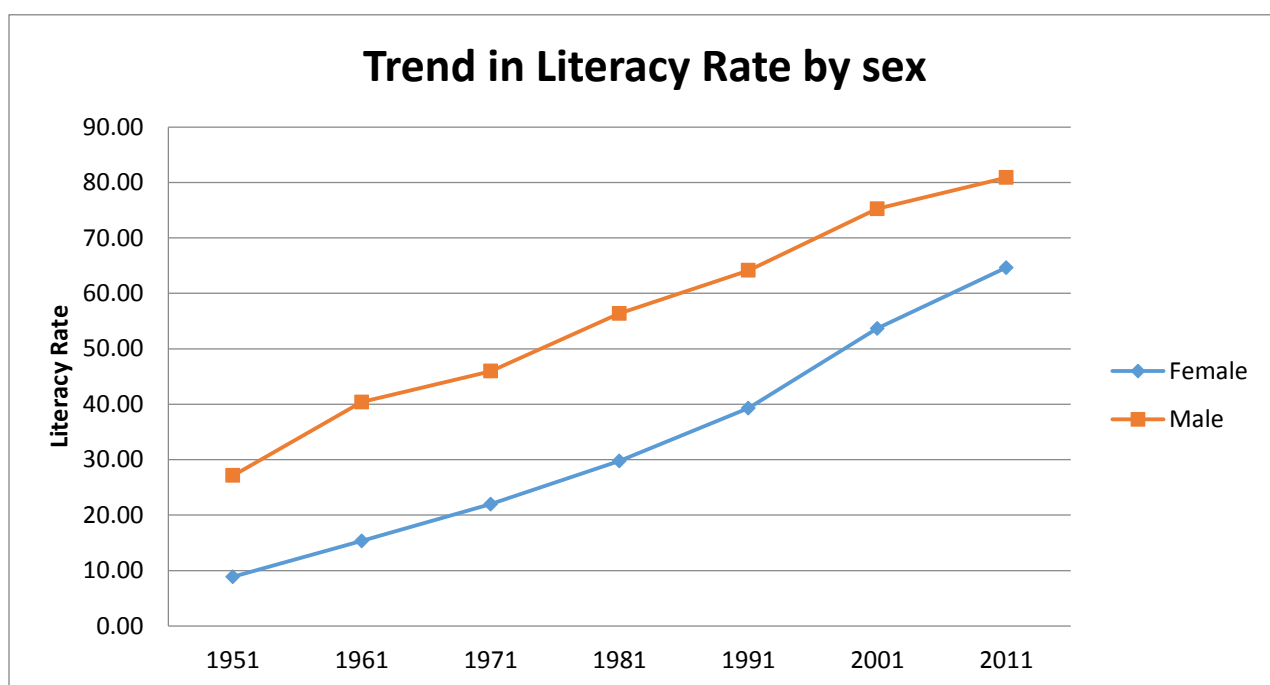
The median number of years of schooling completed for female stands at 4.4 years as compared to 6.9% for males in 2015-16 (NFHS). ( Table-3.26)

The highest median number of years of schooling completed is observed for females for Chandigarh (8.7 years) and Kerala ( 8.7 years). For males, the median number of years of schooling completed for males was highest at 9.6 years for Chandigarh. (Table-3.27)

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

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

Figure 3.1



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

Notes: 1. For 1951, the population male, female and persons refers to effective literacy rates and the break up of Rural, Urban and male- female components are crude literacy rates

2. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas literacy rates for 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 relate to the population aged 7 years and above

3. The 1981 literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.

4. The 1991 literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions.

5. The 2001 literacy rates exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

### 3.2 Literacy Rates of SC/ST by Sex and Urban-Rural Distribution by sex and urban-rural distribution

#### Scheduled Castes

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

#### Scheduled Tribes

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

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



### 3.3 Comparison of Literacy Rates

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

Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

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

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

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

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

Source: Office of Registrar General, India

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

### 3.5 Literacy rates for persons in different age-groups for rural & urban population

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

Figure 3.2

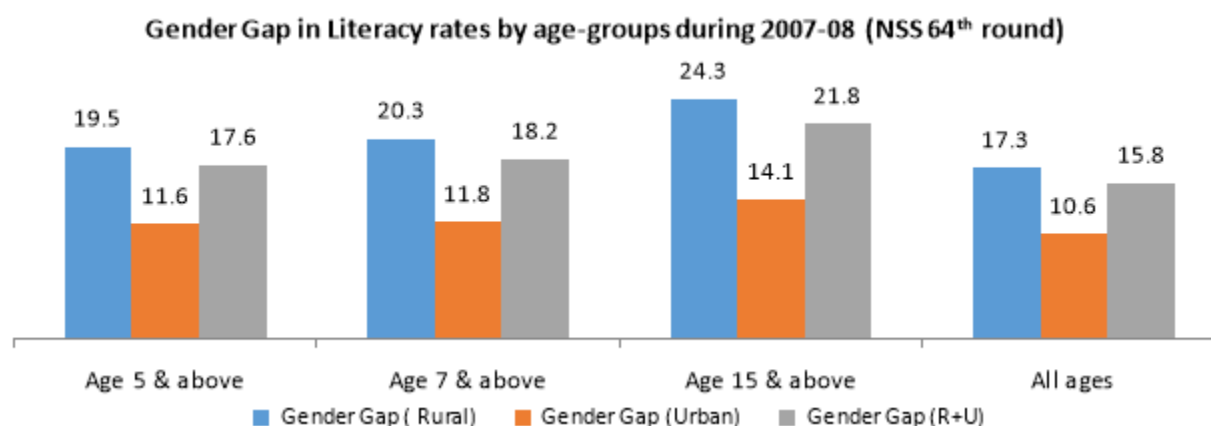
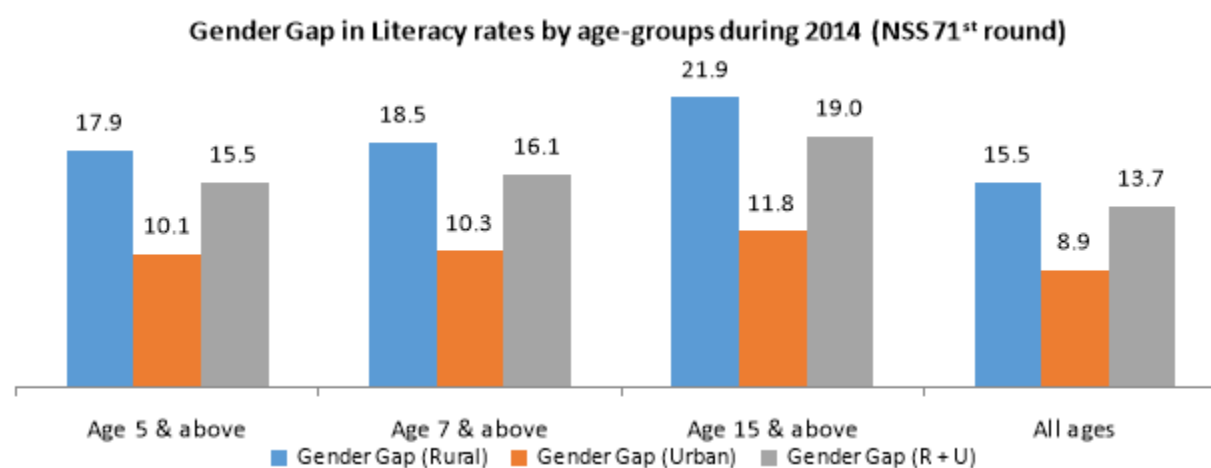


Figure 3.3



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

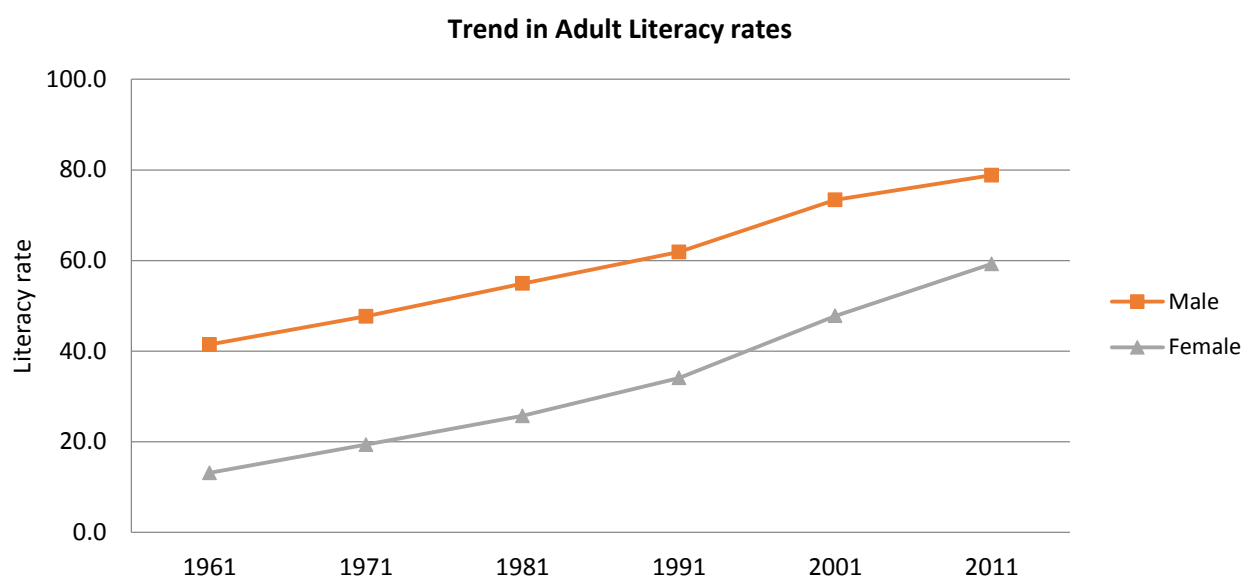
Note: A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate in NSS surveys.

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

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

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

Figure 3.4



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2018, MHRD  
School Education in India 2015-16 : Flash Statistics, U-DISE

\* Figures are provisional.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2011-12*	5.3	5.9	3.2	2.1	NA	NA
2012-13*	4.7	4.7	4.0	2.3	14.5	14.5
2013-14*	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.1	17.8	17.9
2014-15	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.1	17.8	17.9
2015-16	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.5	16.9	17.2
2016-17	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.0	19.8	20.0

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

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Higher Secondary
2005-06	65	67	61	62	NA
2006-07	66	65	63	61	NA
2007-08	80	67	61	58	NA
2008-09	73	71	60	60	NA
2009-10	84	75	63	63	NA
2010-11	76	80	61	65	59
2011-12	79	76	66	66	64
2012-13*	NA	NA	NA	NA	64
2013-14*	NA	NA	NA	NA	64
2014-15*	104	81	70	71	63
2015-16*	105	83	72	73	64

NA: Not Available

\* Figures related to School Education are provisional

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2018, MHRD

School Education in India 2016-17: Flash Statistics, U-DISE

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

Year	Arts/ Humanities, Social Science	Engineering & Technology	Commerce	Science	IT & Computer	Medical Science	Management	Law	Others
2010-11	98.6	40.9	71.4	86.9	57.8	115.0	48.1	46.2	97.5
2011-12	104.5	39.9	78.9	95.2	67.3	155.4	55.2	47.0	121.0
2012-13	109.6	40.4	80.6	93.4	71.7	154.0	57.2	46.9	118.5
2013-14	111.7	39.6	80.9	90.2	80.1	157.5	58.1	47.8	118.0
2014-15	113.3	39.0	83.6	87.7	78.5	153.8	57.8	45.4	120.6
2015-16	111.6	38.7	85.9	89.1	77.2	157.1	59.6	45.9	122.3

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

Source: D/o Higher Education, MHRD



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

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

### 3.19 Percentage distribution of students pursuing general and technical/professional courses

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

\* Includes agriculture, education, chartered accountancy & similar courses and any other courses not mentioned elsewhere/Source: NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: D/o Higher Education, MHRD

### 3.23 : Gender Parity Index(GPI) by education level

Level	2014-15			2015-16		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Primary (I-V)	1.03	1.02	0.98	1.03	1.03	0.98
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	1.09	1.09	1.02	1.10	1.10	1.03
Elementary (I-VIII)	1.05	1.04	0.99	1.05	1.05	1.00
Secondary (IX-X)	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.02
Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	0.99	1.03	0.95	1.01	1.04	0.97
Higher Education	0.92	0.91	0.81	0.92	0.91	0.83

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

Level/ Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Elementary (I-VIII)	Secondary ( IX-X)	Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	(IX- XII)	Higher Education
1950-51	0.41	0.22	0.38	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960-61	0.50	0.34	0.47	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	0.63	0.45	0.59	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	0.67	0.53	0.63	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990-91	0.75	0.61	0.71	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000-01	0.82	0.75	0.80	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005-06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.69
2006-07	0.94	0.90	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.69
2007-08	0.98	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.70
2008-09	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.72
2009-10	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.74
2010-11	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.86
2011-12	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.88
2012-13*	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.89
2013-14*	1.03	1.08	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.92
2014-15*	1.03	1.09	1.05	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.92
2015-16*	1.03	1.10	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.02	0.92

NA: Not Available

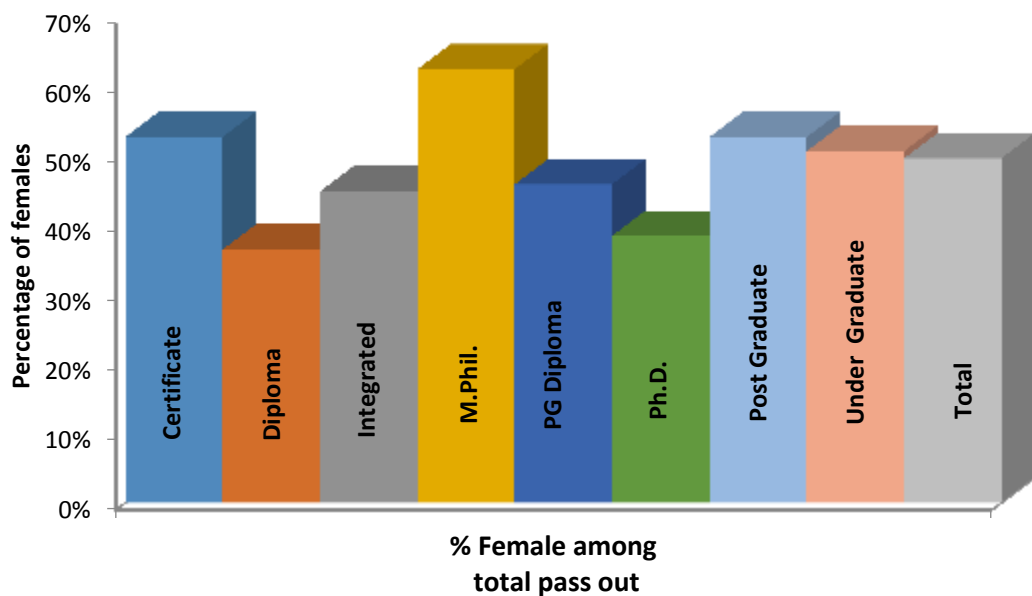
Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016 and D/o Higher Education, MHRD

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

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

Figure 3.5

Level-wise percentage Females Passout 2015-16



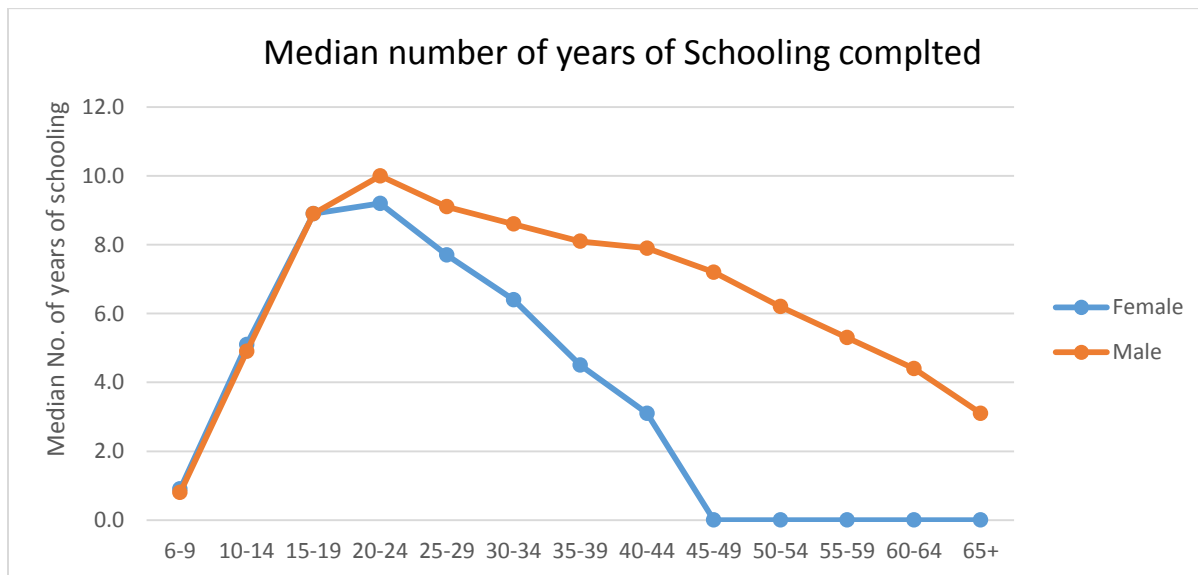
Source: D/o Higher education

### 3.26 Educational attainment of household population

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

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

Figure 3.6



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

### 3.27 Median Number of years of Schooling completed

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

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

# Chapter 4

# Participation in Economy



## Participation in Economy

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

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

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

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

- 4.1.** State-wise Workforce Participation Rate : 2011
- 4.2.** Workforce Participation Rate
- 4.3.** State-wise Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status: 2011-12
- 4.4.** State-wise Worker Population Ratio : 2011-12
- 4.5.** Main Workers in various age groups in Rural & Urban India
- 4.6.** Labour Force Participation Rates by Age-Group, Sex and Residence
- 4.7.** State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate : 2011-12
- 4.8.** State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years and above
- 4.9.** Unemployment Rates ( in the labour force) according to usual status
- 4.10.** State-wise Unemployment Rates : 2011-12
- 4.11.** State-wise Unemployment Rates for persons aged 15 years and above
- 4.12.** State-wise Proportion Unemployed for persons aged 15 years & above
- 4.13.** State-wise Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years & above
- 4.14.** State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above
- 4.15.** Average per day wage/salary earnings of regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years by industry of work and broad education category
- 4.16.** State-wise average Wage/Salary per day by Regular Wage/Salaried Employees of Age 15-59 Years: 2011-12
- 4.17.** Average Wage Earning per day by Casual Labourers of Age 15-59 Years in Specified Works: 2011-12
- 4.18.** Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

- 4.19.** Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at various levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks
- 4.20.** State-wise Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Category
- 4.21.** State-wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks By Broad Ownership Category
- 4.22.** Establishments and employment in proprietary establishments by sex of the owner
- 4.23.** Establishments and employment in non-agricultural proprietary establishments by sex of the owner
- 4.24.** Number of non-agricultural establishments and employment therein
- 4.25.** State wise distribution of proprietary establishments by sex of owner
- 4.26.** Total number of establishments under women entrepreneurship by nature of operation, Hired or no Hired Workers
- 4.27.** State/UT wise total number of Establishments under women entrepreneur by Major Source of Finance
- 4.28.** Broad Activity wise distribution of proprietary establishments by sex of the owner

As per 2011 census, the Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR) is highest for Himachal Pradesh at 51.85 followed by Sikkim at 50.47 and lowest WFPR is observed for Lakshadweep (29.9) and UP(32.94). The highest WFPR is observed for males in Daman & Diu at 71.48 and for female was observed for Himachal Pradesh at 44.82. (Table-4.1)

The WFPR for females in rural area has decreased from 28.9 in 2007-08 to 26.1 in 2009-10 and further reduced to 24.8 in 2011-12. (Table-4.2)

As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round, in rural areas the most of the females and male workers are self-employed at 59.3 and 54.5% respectively. However, in urban areas, the percentage of female self-employed are 42.8% and also the same percentage of females are regular/salaried employees. Similarly, in urban areas, males who are self-employed workers is 41.7 whereas the percentage of salaried/waged workers are 43.4%. (Table-4.3)

The worker population ratio for urban females at 14.7% is quite lesser than that of for rural females at 24.8%. However, for males, worker population ratio is almost same for rural and urban.(Table-4.4).

As per 2011 Census, the highest female male worker ratio is for the age group 5-14 years, though this age group is having least sex ration among other age groups. (Table-4.5)

In rural, LFPR is highest for males in the age group 35-39 years while for females the highest LFPR is for the age group 45-49 years. In urban, the highest LFPR for males is for the age group 35-39 years while for females highest LFPR is also for the same age group. (Table-4.6)

As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, LFPR for all ages is higher for rural population at 40.6 as compared to 36.7 for urban population. The female LFPR for all ages is 25.3 in rural as compared to 15.5 for urban population. (Table- 4.7)

As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, LFPR for persons aged 15 and above, is 58.7 for rural population as against 49.3 for urban population. LFPR for rural males is 81.3 as compared to 76.4 for urban males. (Table-4.8)

As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, unemployment rate according to usual status is 5.2 for urban females as compared to 1.7 for rural females. (Table-4.9)

As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, highest unemployment rates for all ages is observed for Lakshadweep in rural at 16 and urban, the highest unemployment rate is observed for Uttar Pradesh at 25.2. (Table-4.10)

According to 5<sup>th</sup> Annual employment unemployment survey, the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above is recorded highest for Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 12.0 followed by Kerala at 10.6 and Himachal Pradesh at 10.2. The highest unemployment rate for this age group is recorded for males in Himachal Pradesh at 8.7 and Goa at 6.7. The highest unemployment rate for females is recorded for Andaman and Nicobar Islands at 30.8 followed by Jammu and Kashmir at 25.7. (Table- 4.11)

As per 5<sup>th</sup> Annual employment unemployment survey, for females, the proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above is 1.6 while the proportion of males is at 2.2. The overall proportion of unemployment for person aged 15 and above is 1.9. (Table- 4.12)

The highest worker population ratio for females aged 15 years and above is for Mizoram at 59 for rural. The highest worker population ratio for male 15 years and above is 81.3. (Table- 4.13)

The female LFPR for 2015-16 in the age group 15 years and above is 27.4 while male LFPR for same age group is observed at 75.5. (Table- 4.14)

For rural, the average per day wage/salary earning for regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years for male was Rs 648.63 for mining and quarrying sector, while the highest average per day wages/ earning for female employees of age 15-59 years is observed at Rs. 322.43 for construction sector. For urban, the average per day wage for male employees of age group 15-59 years for male is highest for mining and quarrying sector, while the same was highest for female employees in the same age group is highest for electricity, water and gas industry. (Table-4.15)

As per NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, for rural India, the highest average wages per day for regular/salaried male employees in the age group 15-59 years is highest for Lakshadweep at Rs. 730.80 and for Mizoram is Rs. 602.98. (Table -4.16)

For rural areas, the average wage earnings per day by casual labourers of age 15-59 years in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme public works for female and male workers is Rs 112 and Rs. 102 respectively. (Table- 4.17)

The percentage of female accounts in scheduled commercial banks is 33.79%, while on basis of the amount deposited in commercial banks, the female share is 31.97%. (Table- 4.18)

As on March, 2017, the percentage of women employed in various bank groups at various levels of scheduled commercial banks, the highest percentage of female employees is for clerical grade at 27% posts followed by officers grade with 23%. (Table- 4.19)

As on March, 2017, the highest number of female employees are in scheduled commercial banks are posted in Maharashtra with 60,042 followed by Tamil Nadu with 33850. (Table- 4.20)

As on March, 2017, the highest number of individual male accounts are in Uttar Pradesh with 1,48,670 and no. of female individual accounts are also highest in Uttar Pradesh with 71,204. However, the highest amount deposited in individual accounts for both male and female are in Maharashtra with amount of Rs. 67,03,611 million and 30,48,917 million respectively. (Table- 4.21)

As per Sixth Economic Census(EC), 2014, the females own 21.49% in establishment and female workers are in propriety is 18.29%. (Table- 4.22)

As per Sixth EC, 2014, the share of female owner of non-agriculture propriety establishment is 13.41%, while female workers are at 11.61%. (Table- 4.23)

As per Sixth EC, the share of non-agriculture establishments own account establishment owned by females is 23.10% while establishment with hired workers owned by female is at 21.81%. (Table- 4.24)

Women share of owner of propriety establishment as per 6<sup>th</sup> EC is 22% at all India level. This percentage in rural and urban area is 24% and 19% respectively. (Table- 4.25)

According to 6<sup>th</sup> EC, the percentage of perennial establishes under woman entrepreneur is at 89% at all India level. (Table- 4.26)

As per 6<sup>th</sup> EC, the highest number of establishments under women entrepreneur by self-finance is highest at 63,65,447. (Table- 4.27)

The percentage of female propriety establishment owners for agriculture activity was at 21% while the same percentage for non-agriculture activities at 13%. (Table-4.28)

#### 4.1 State-wise Workforce Participation Rate : 2011

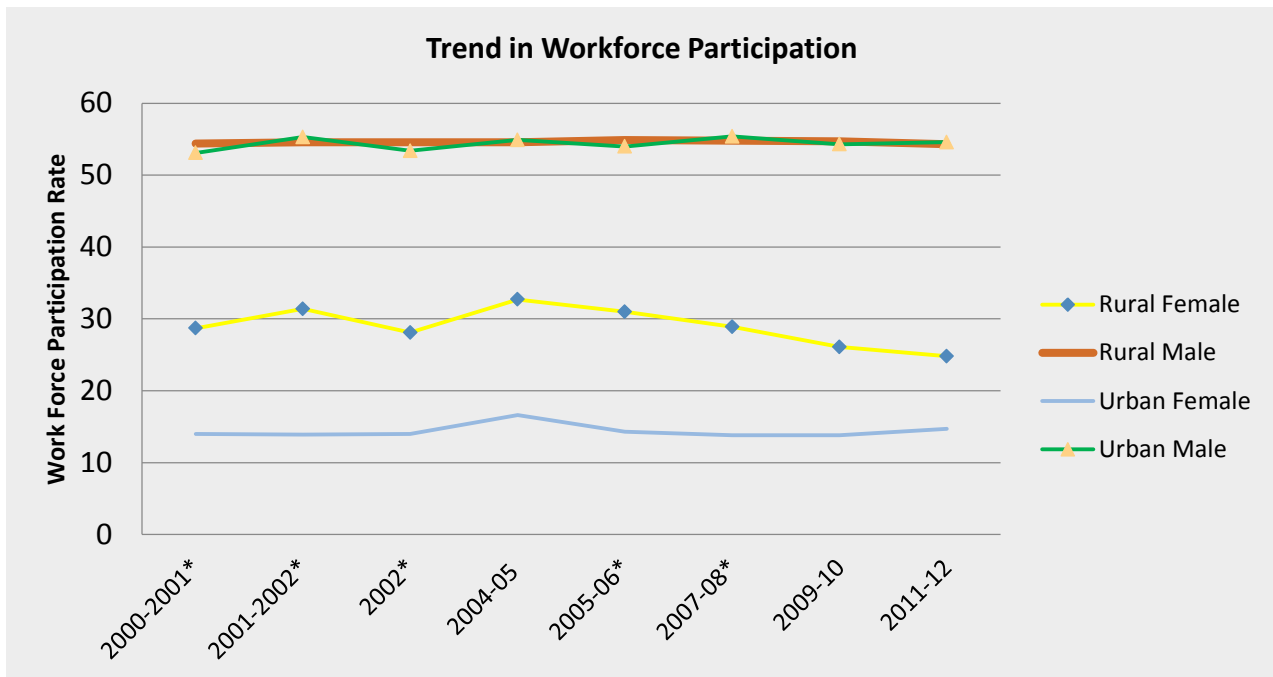
State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.9	59.1	39.8	17.7	60.35	40.47	17.81	59.59	40.08
Andhra Pradesh	44.6	58.4	51.5	19.1	54.14	36.75	36.16	56.98	46.61
Arunachal Pradesh	39.5	48.5	44.1	21.3	50.91	36.97	35.44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

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

## 4.2 : Trend in Workforce Participation Rate

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

Figure 4.1



Source: National Sample Survey Office

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

\* based on thin sample

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

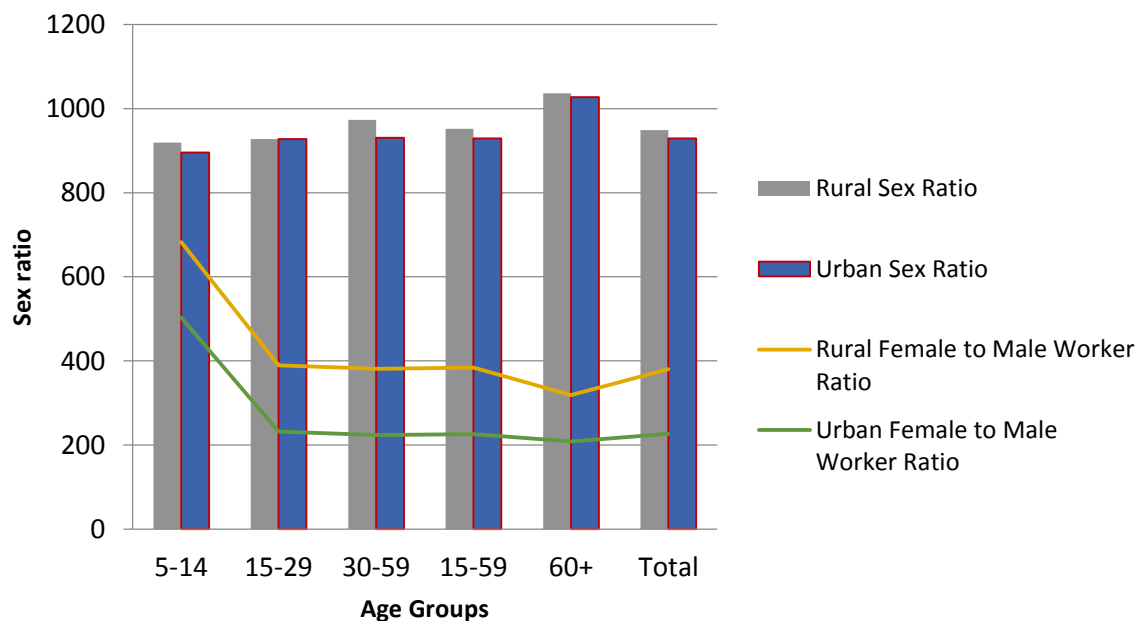


#### 4.5 : Main Workers in various age groups in Rural & Urban India

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

Figure 4.2

#### Sex Ratio vs Worker Ratio in various Age Groups



Source: 2011 Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 4.3



Source: National Sample Survey Office, 68th Round, July 2011 - June 2012

Notes: 1. Figures relate to usual status adjusted labour force

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Total includes transgender also.

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

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

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

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

2. Total includes transgender also.



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

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

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

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

2. Total includes transgender also.

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

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

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

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

2. Total includes transgender also.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

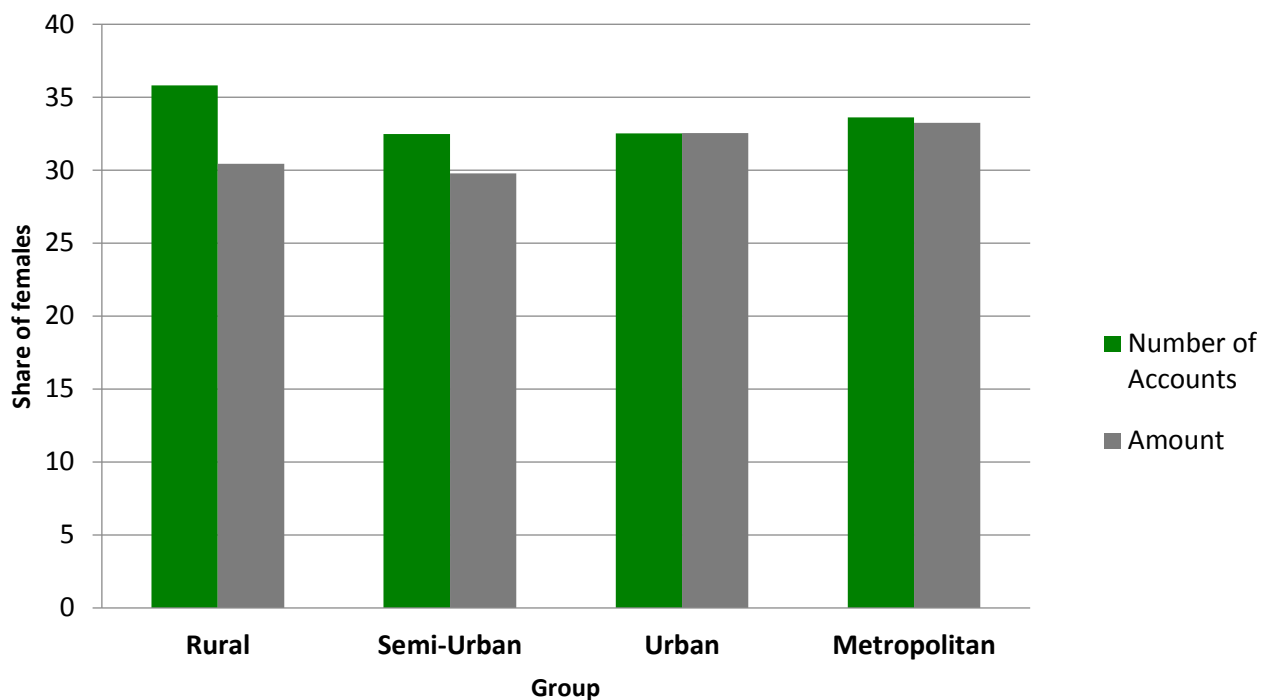
#### 4.18: Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

As on March 2017

Group	Individuals				Total (Including Others)		% Female to Total Individuals	
	Male		Female		No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount
	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount				
Rural	349911	6470101	195158	2831541	604232	11219669	35.80	30.44
Semi-Urban	340421	9513861	163694	4033618	540511	17306892	32.47	29.77
Urban	199222	10192520	96011	4915696	317461	22489181	32.52	32.54
Metropolitan	223991	18401385	113459	9165644	364448	56284554	33.62	33.25
<b>All India</b>	<b>1113545</b>	<b>44577867</b>	<b>568322</b>	<b>20946499</b>	<b>1826652</b>	<b>107300295</b>	<b>33.79</b>	<b>31.97</b>

Figure 4.4

#### Share of females in Number of Bank Accounts and the Amount therein



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

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

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

(as on March, 2017)

	<b>Bank Group</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Clerks</b>	<b>Subordinates</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Rural</b>	State Bank of India & its associates	13%	13%	8%	12%
	Nationalised Banks	14%	14%	15%	14%
	Foreign Banks	14%	-	-	15%
	Regional Rural Banks	7%	12%	6%	9%
	Private Sector Banks	10%	17%	11%	11%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Semi Urban</b>	State Bank of India & its associates	26%	23%	9%	21%
	Nationalised Banks	21%	25%	18%	22%
	Foreign Banks	12%	-	-	12%
	Regional Rural Banks	16%	27%	9%	19%
	Private Sector Banks	15%	37%	24%	18%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Urban/ Metropolitan</b>	State Bank of India & its associates	38%	24%	11%	28%
	Nationalised Banks	30%	38%	18%	31%
	Foreign Banks	31%	47%	9%	31%
	Regional Rural Banks	20%	45%	12%	27%
	Private Sector Banks	24%	42%	14%	24%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>State Bank of India &amp; its associates</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>23%</b>
	<b>Nationalised Banks</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>25%</b>
	<b>Foreign Banks</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>31%</b>
	<b>Regional Rural Banks</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>14%</b>
	<b>Private Sector Banks</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22%</b>
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>23%</b>

Source: Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

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

(As on March 2017)

State/UT	Total Employees				Females			
	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total
A & N Islands	260	171	59	490	84	54	10	148
Andhra Pradesh	30,296	16,181	7,253	53,730	6,878	4,002	1,602	12,482
Arunachal Pradesh	586	311	127	1024	135	44	21	200
Assam	13,714	5,579	2,924	22,217	2,751	1,130	264	4,145
Bihar	24674	15040	6596	46310	3712	1979	343	6034
Chandigarh	5,221	1,814	719	7,754	1,733	622	129	2,484
Chhattisgarh	10619	5136	1918	17673	2020	1070	160	3250
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	297	101	38	436	42	12	4	58
Daman & Diu	238	85	35	358	33	10	4	47
Delhi	40,255	12,375	4,660	57,290	12,116	3,697	744	16,557
Goa	3165	1721	699	5585	1088	803	256	2147
Gujarat	49,625	18,744	8,480	76,849	8,927	4,290	1,066	14,283
Haryana	29276	11005	4838	45119	6767	2695	713	10175
Himachal Pradesh	5,048	3,495	1,968	10,511	891	586	423	1,900
Jammu & Kashmir	12674	6552	3731	22957	2647	1177	196	4020
Jharkhand	11,913	7,432	3,105	22,450	2,775	1,624	240	4,639
Karnataka	54404	27789	12033	94226	13845	10429	2560	26834
Kerala	32,975	20,125	6,786	59,886	13,057	9,937	2,527	25,521
Lakshadweep	56	9	12	77	11	3	3	17
Madhya Pradesh	30,271	14,685	7,111	52,067	5,812	3,226	447	9,485
Maharashtra	155349	39850	17742	212941	44363	13694	1985	60042
Manipur	804	337	115	1,256	212	78	11	301
Meghalaya	1251	767	473	2491	461	247	145	853
Mizoram	607	295	160	1,062	203	96	30	329
Nagaland	773	347	133	1253	222	77	30	329
Odisha	19,540	10,546	4,892	34,978	4,185	2,005	326	6,516
Puducherry	1234	669	210	2113	327	265	68	660
Punjab	31,413	13,997	7,029	52,439	6,739	3,937	1,189	11,865
Rajasthan	33932	15093	7505	56530	4660	2663	735	8058
Sikkim	579	234	115	928	144	70	21	235
Tamil Nadu	64258	32823	10733	107814	17543	13773	2534	33850
Telangana	31,153	12,832	5,949	49,934	7,053	3,650	1,297	12,000
Tripura	2570	888	362	3820	304	117	34	455
Uttar Pradesh	68,692	37,667	18,143	1,24,502	11,575	5,874	1,473	18,922
Uttarakhand	7960	4871	2506	15337	1809	967	289	3065
West Bengal	52,912	20,815	11,757	85,484	9,242	3,655	1,157	14,054
<b>India</b>	<b>8,28,594</b>	<b>3,60,381</b>	<b>1,60,916</b>	<b>13,49,891</b>	<b>1,94,366</b>	<b>98,558</b>	<b>23,036</b>	<b>3,15,960</b>

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India



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

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

State/UTs	Individual				Others		Total (Including Others)	
	Male		Female		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount				
A & N Islands	375	16,591	178	8,137	34	16,289	587	41,017
Andhra Pradesh	51,435	11,11,684	30,137	6,11,703	7,527	7,68,900	89,099	24,92,287
Arunachal Pradesh	797	40,382	408	18,766	220	59,509	1,425	1,18,657
Assam	24,954	5,51,878	13,259	2,46,047	2,064	4,11,833	40,277	12,09,757
Bihar	66,172	15,17,295	31,758	5,21,065	6,646	9,13,371	1,04,576	29,51,730
Chandigarh	2,622	2,38,270	1,264	1,24,240	301	2,33,671	4,187	5,96,180
Chhattisgarh	24,937	5,18,360	7,365	2,04,086	3,012	4,66,279	35,314	11,88,725
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	550	13,902	185	5,625	60	16,405	795	35,931
Daman & Diu	382	21,489	155	8,770	33	12,635	570	42,894
Delhi	30,280	29,64,805	15,351	15,72,569	3,496	63,87,174	49,127	1,09,24,548
Goa	3,263	2,98,141	2,184	1,68,851	322	1,49,941	5,769	6,16,932
Gujarat	57,845	27,99,412	27,964	13,57,488	6,568	18,82,828	92,377	60,39,727
Haryana	30,255	14,45,029	14,607	7,23,733	3,087	9,27,529	47,949	30,96,291
Himachal Pradesh	7,731	3,96,483	4,044	1,95,711	857	1,93,037	12,632	7,85,231
Jammu & Kashmir	11,699	5,22,122	6,160	2,11,919	1,394	1,99,418	19,253	9,33,458
Jharkhand	26,232	8,56,231	10,899	3,16,954	4,296	6,68,531	41,427	18,41,716
Karnataka	63,630	31,20,016	40,173	16,26,577	9,085	30,85,911	1,12,888	78,32,504
Kerala	36,639	23,78,382	25,682	10,43,866	2,264	6,91,833	64,585	41,14,081
Lakshadweep	51	4,768	31	2,404	2	2,436	84	9,608
Madhya Pradesh	65,424	14,74,933	21,207	6,51,751	8,817	10,03,459	95,448	31,30,143
Maharashtra	1,15,187	67,03,611	54,552	30,48,917	17,212	1,22,02,581	1,86,951	2,19,55,109
Manipur	1,495	31,988	913	12,075	113	33,672	2,521	77,735
Meghalaya	1,313	59,692	978	44,538	374	1,00,270	2,665	2,04,499
Mizoram	433	21,273	293	12,815	554	37,571	1,280	71,658
Nagaland	817	43,777	427	16,229	107	34,212	1,351	94,218
Odisha	34,818	9,47,202	15,490	3,85,766	6,483	11,19,839	56,791	24,52,806
Puducherry	1,501	68,771	1,009	36,339	144	40,953	2,654	1,46,064
Punjab	35,352	17,99,885	18,286	8,96,750	4,411	6,12,927	58,049	33,09,562
Rajasthan	46,260	15,43,893	28,390	6,99,972	7,361	8,92,865	82,011	31,36,730
Sikkim	582	31,765	354	15,568	37	22,211	973	69,544
Tamil Nadu	72,743	29,05,239	51,002	15,84,035	5,777	21,95,799	1,29,522	66,85,073
Telangana	43,587	16,81,137	19,944	8,03,434	7,095	15,91,968	70,626	40,76,538
Tripura	3,395	98,129	2,286	45,054	191	61,631	5,872	2,04,814
Uttar Pradesh	1,48,670	45,16,466	71,204	19,10,237	28,274	24,24,931	2,48,148	88,51,633
Uttarakhand	11,461	5,07,269	5,586	2,24,128	1,305	4,09,746	18,352	11,41,142
West Bengal	90,657	33,27,600	44,597	15,90,384	5,260	19,03,769	1,40,514	68,21,753
<b>India</b>	<b>11,13,544</b>	<b>4,45,77,867</b>	<b>5,68,322</b>	<b>2,09,46,499</b>	<b>1,44,783</b>	<b>4,17,75,929</b>	<b>18,26,649</b>	<b>10,73,00,295</b>

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India , 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 5

# PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING



## Participation in Decision Making

Level of participation by women in decision-making at all level is one of the principal tools to measure their representation and empowerment. This chapter focuses on following parameters:

- 5.1. Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers
- 5.2. Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Elections
- 5.3. Women Members elected/nominated in Rajya Sabha
- 5.4. Number of Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections
- 5.5. State-wise Turnout of Women Voters for General Election – 2014
- 5.6. State-wise Women participation in 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha
- 5.7. Participation of women in State Assemblies
- 5.8. Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts
- 5.9. Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

As of 2018, the percentage of women in Central Council is 12.2%, the percentage has been the same since 2016. There are 6 women in cabinet and 3 women are Minister of State. (Table-5.1)

As per 2014 Lok Sabha elections, there were 397 million women electors. The percentage of women electors participated in election was 65.54% as compared to 67.0% for male electors participated in election. (Table- 5.2)

The number of women members in Rajya Sabha has decreased from 31 in 2014 to 27 in 2016. (Table-5.3)

Since 2004 Lok Sabha elections, the winning percentage of female has declined from 12.7% in 2004, 10.6% in 2009 and 9.3% in 2014, though the winning percentage of females is more than that of males. (Table-5.4)

Percentage turnout for female voters in 2014 general elections was highest in Lakshadweep at 88% and was lowest in Jammu and Kashmir at 48%. (Table- 5.5)

The highest number of women participation in 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha is from Uttar Pradesh with 14 members followed by West Bengal with 13 members. (Table-5.6)

The highest percentage of seats won by women in latest legislative assembly elections is 14.0 in Rajasthan in 2014 elections. (Table-5.7)

The highest number of judges are 12 in Madras High Court. There are 3 women judge in Supreme Court of India. (Table- 5.8)



The women participation in Panchayati Raj institution is highest in Jharkhand at 59% followed by Rajasthan and Uttarakhand at 58% each. In terms of elected women, the highest female representation is found in UP at 297235 and MP at 198409. (Table-5.9)

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

Year	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers			% Women in Central Council
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Deputy Minister	
1985	15	25	0	1	3	0	10.0%
1990	17	17	5	0	1	1	5.1%
1995	12	37	3	1	4	1	11.5%
1996	18	21	0	0	1	0	2.6%
1997	20	24	0	0	5	0	11.4%
1998	21	21	0	1	3	0	9.5%
2002	32	41	0	2	6	0	11.0%
2004	29	39	0	1	6	0	10.3%
2003	30	48	0	1	5	0	7.7%
2009	40	38	0	3	4	0	9.0%
2011	32	44	0	2	6	0	10.5%
2012	31	43	0	2	6	0	10.8%
2013	31	47	0	3	9	0	15.4%
2014	23	22	0	6	1	0	15.6%
2015	23	22	0	6	2	0	17.8%
2016	26	49	0	5	4	0	12.0%
2017	27	48	0	6	3	0	12.0%
2018	25	49	0	6	3	0	12.2%

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

\*Including Ministers of State with independent charge

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

General Election	Year	Total number of electors (Figures in Millions)			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
		First	1952	-	-	173.2	-
Second	1957	-	-	193.7	-	-	62.2 <sup>a</sup>
Third	1962	102.4	113.9	216.4	46.63	62.00	55.42
Fourth	1967	119.4	129.6	249	55.50	66.70	61.30
Fifth	1971	130.62	143.56	274.19	-	-	55.27
Sixth	1977	154.2	167.0	321.2	54.90	65.60	60.50
Seventh	1980	170.3	185.2	355.6	51.20	62.20	56.90
Eighth	1984	192.3	208.0	400.3	59.20	68.40	63.56
Ninth	1989	236.9	262.0	498.9	57.30	66.13	61.95
Tenth	1991	234.5	261.8	498.4	51.40	61.60	56.73
Eleventh	1996	282.8	309.8	592.6	53.40	62.10	57.94
Twelfth	1998	289.2	316.7	605.9	57.90	65.70	61.97
Thirteenth	1999	295.7	323.8	619.5	55.60	63.90	59.94
Fourteenth	2004	322.0	349.5	671.5	53.64	62.15	58.07
Fifteenth	2009	342.2	374.7	716.9	55.80	60.30	58.10
Sixteenth	2014	397.0	437.0	834.1*	65.54	67.00	66.30

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

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

a: Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

\* total includes others

### 5.3 Women Members elected/nominated in Rajya Sabha

Year	Women Members		Year	Women Members			Year	Women Members		Year	Women Members	
	No.	%		No.	%	No.		%	No.		%	%
1952	15	6.9	1970	14	5.8	1988	25	10.2	2004	28	11.4	
1954	16	7.3	1972	18	7.4	1990	24	9.8	2006	25	10.2	
1956	20	8.6	1974	17	7.0	1992	17	6.9	2008	24	9.8	
1958	22	9.5	1976	24	9.8	1994	20	8.2	2010	27	11.0	
1960	24	10.2	1978	25	10.2	1996	19	7.8	2012	24	9.8	
1962	17	7.6	1980	29	11.9	1998	19	7.8	2014	31	12.8	
1964	21	8.8	1982	24	9.8	1999	20	8.2	2016	27	11.0	
1966	23	9.6	1984	24	9.8	2000	22	9.0				
1968	22	9.2	1986	28	11.5	2002	25	10.2				

Source: Electoral Statistics Pocket Book 2017

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

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

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

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

As on December, 2017 Total Elected Female Members are 64

## 5.5 : State-wise Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2014

(Figures for electors & voters in thousands)

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

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

### 5.6 : State-wise Women participation in 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha

Name of the State/UTs	Women MPs	Total Seats	% Women	First Time Elected		
				Women	Total	% Women
Andhra Pradesh	2	25	8%	2	18	11%
Assam	2	14	14%	1	8	13%
Bihar	3	40	8%	1	17	6%
Chandigarh	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Chhatisgarh	1	11	9%	0	6	0%
Delhi	1	7	14%	1	7	14%
Goa	0	2	0%	0	1	0%
Gujarat	5	26	19%	3	15	20%
Haryana	0	10	0%	0	7	0%
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	0%	0	1	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	0	6	0%	0	4	0%
Jharkhand	0	14	0%	0	6	0%
Karnataka	1	28	4%	1	11	9%
Kerala	1	20	5%	1	4	25%
Lakshadweep	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Madhya Pradesh	5	29	17%	2	14	14%
Maharashtra	6	48	13%	4	30	13%
Meghalaya	0	2	0%	0	1	0%
Nagaland	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Odisha	3	21	14%	3	12	25%
Pudducherry	0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Punjab	1	13	8%	0	6	0%
Rajasthan	1	25	4%	1	18	6%
Tamil Nadu	4	39	10%	4	35	11%
Telangana	1	17	6%	1	11	9%
Tripura	0	2	0%	0	2	0%
Uttar Pradesh	14	80	18%	9	55	16%
Uttarakhand	1	5	20%	0	3	0%
West Bengal	13	42	31%	9	22	41%
<b>All India</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>14%</b>

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat

As on December 2018

## 5.7: Participation of Women in Legislative Assemblies

<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Year of last general elections</i>	<i>% of women contestants</i>	<i>Seats won by women (in %)</i>	<i>Registered women electors (In %)</i>	<i>Women votes polled (in %)</i>	<i>Women votes polled as % of registered women elector</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2014	8.08	9.2	32241794 (49.69%)	23899017 (49.31%)	<b>74.1</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	2014	3.87	3.3	379473 (50.10%)	299237 (49.80%)	<b>78.9</b>
Assam	2016	8.55	6.34	9649238 (48.26%)	8169835 (51.15%)	<b>90.38</b>
Bihar	2015	7.91	11.5	31272523 (46.64)	18914687 (49.78%)	<b>N.A.</b>
Chhattisgarh	2013	8.42	11.1	8308557 (49.18%)	6423948 (49.09%)	<b>77.3</b>
Goa	2012	4.65	2.5	515194 (50.20%)	435725 (50.19%)	<b>84.6</b>
Gujarat	2012	5.82	8.8	18148715 (47.63%)	12613257 (45.97%)	<b>69.5</b>
Haryana	2014	5.65	10.0	5967308 (45.49%)	4243222 (44.70%)	<b>71.1</b>
Himachal Pradesh	2012	7.41	4.4	2234980 (48.50%)	1702953 (50.27%)	<b>76.2</b>
Jammu & Kashmir	2014	3.36	2.3	3462092 (47.41%)	2294469 (47.57%)	<b>66.2</b>
Jharkhand	2014	9.77	9.9	9896924 (47.46%)	6631260 (47.87%)	<b>67.0</b>
Karnataka	2013	5.94	2.7	21367912 (48.91%)	15057361 (52.25%)	<b>70.5</b>
Kerala	2016	9.14	5.71	13533244 (51.84%)	10575485 (52.25%)	<b>78.14</b>
Madhya Pradesh	2013	7.74	13.0	22064402 (47.13%)	15465338 (45.62%)	<b>70.1</b>
Maharashtra	2014	6.72	6.9	39315278 (47.31%)	24438117 (54.58%)	<b>62.2</b>
Manipur	2012	5.38	5.0	890886 (50.95%)	724790 (51.86%)	<b>81.4</b>
Meghalaya	2013	7.25	6.7	759608 (50.51%)	671826 (50.78%)	<b>88.4</b>
Mizoram	2013	4.23	0.0	350333 (50.71%)	287676 (49.92%)	<b>82.1</b>
Nagaland	2013	1.07	0.0	590150 (49.24%)	538968 (49.09%)	<b>91.3</b>
Odhisha	2014	8.24	7.5	13987189 (47.98%)	10430276 (48.42%)	<b>74.6</b>
Punjab	2012	8.63	12.0	8383335 (47.19%)	6614316 (47.55%)	<b>78.9</b>
Rajasthan	2013	7.92	14.0	19307320 (47.29%)	14566391 (47.15%)	<b>75.4</b>
Sikkim	2014	9.09	9.4	179650 (48.55%)	146197 (47.15%)	<b>81.4</b>
Tamil Nadu	2016	8.58	9.33	29106485 (50.36%)	21635103 (50.04%)	<b>74.3</b>
Tripura	2013	6.02	8.3	1157284 (49.07%)	1075622 (48.72%)	<b>92.9</b>
Uttarakhand	2012	7.99	7.1	3024346 (47.42%)	2060139 (48.33%)	<b>68.1</b>
Uttar Pradesh	2012	8.52	8.7	57232002 (44.89%)	34500316 (45.46%)	<b>60.3</b>
West Bengal	2016	10.19	13.92	31842992 (48.29%)	26472289 (51.21%)	<b>88.04</b>
NCT of Delhi	2015	9.80	8.57	5920490 (44.47%)	3936688 (44.05%)	<b>65.1</b>
Puducherry	2016	6.10	13.3	494412 (52.48%)	422427 (52.70%)	<b>85.44</b>

Source: Electoral Statistics Pocket Book 2017

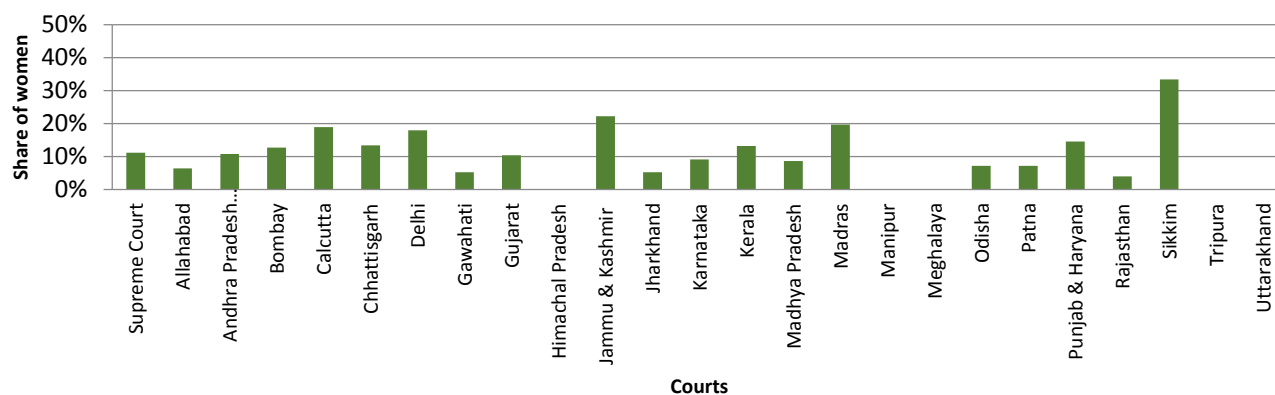


## 5.8 : Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts

Name of the Court	Approved Judge Strength	Permanent	Additional	Female	Male	% Female
<b>Supreme Court</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>High Courts</b>						
Allahabad	160	76	84	6	103	6%
Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	61	46	15	3	25	11%
Bombay	94	71	23	9	62	15%
Calcutta	72	54	18	7	30	12%
Chhattisgarh	22	17	5	2	13	0%
Delhi	60	45	15	7	32	24%
Gawahati	24	18	6	1	18	5%
Gujarat	52	39	13	3	26	10%
Himachal Pradesh	13	10	3	0	8	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	17	13	4	2	7	0%
Jharkhand	25	19	6	1	18	5%
Karnataka	62	47	15	3	30	9%
Kerala	47	35	12	5	33	13%
Madhya Pradesh	53	40	13	3	32	9%
Madras	75	56	19	12	49	18%
Manipur	5	4	1	0	3	0%
Meghalaya	4	3	1	0	3	0%
Odisha	27	20	7	1	13	7%
Patna	53	40	13	2	26	7%
Punjab & Haryana	85	64	21	8	47	11%
Rajasthan	50	38	12	1	24	8%
Sikkim	3	3	0	1	2	33%
Tripura	4	4	0	0	3	0%
Uttarakhand	11	9	2	0	9	0%

Figure 5.1

### Share of Women Judges in Supreme / High Courts



Source: Ministry of Law and Justice

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

### 5.9 Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

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

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

\* as on December 2017

# as on November 2016

## Chapter 6

# **SOCIAL OBSTACLES IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

## Social Obstacle in women empowerment

The growth of a society might get hampered due to many obstacles and one of the major obstacles is crime against women. The social obstacles against women are a major concern for women where empowerment of women is being so sought after. The empowerment of women gets jeopardized due to various crimes against them.

In India, NCRB compiles status of all crimes getting recorded in the system. For administration purpose crime against women has been categorised under several heads.

In this Chapter, a study on time series as well as state-wise occurrence rate of various crimes against women have been done, including the status of disposal of cases of crime against women by Police as well by Courts of Law. A special focus on rape victims has been laid and also sex-wise profiles of suicide victims have been provided. The other major obstacle is Disability. In this chapter, five new tables on disability have been included. The Chapter has following tables-

- 6.1 : Year-wise Status of Crime Committed Against Women
- 6.2 : Disposal of Crime Committed Against Women Cases by Police
- 6.3 : Disposal of Crimes Committed Against Women Cases by Courts
- 6.4 : State-wise Rate (per Lakh Women) of Incidence of Various Crimes Committed against Women
- 6.5 : State-wise and Age-wise Rape Victims
- 6.6 : Year-wise Sex-wise Incidence of Suicides per One Lakh Population
- 6.7 : Percentage distribution of Sex-wise Profile of Suicide Victims by various Parameters
- 6.8 : Distribution of Suicides by Causes
- 6.9 : Percentage of Disabled Persons by Sex and Area
- 6.10 : Age-group wise distribution of Disabled persons
- 6.11 : Percentage of Disability by type of Disability in India
- 6.12 : State-wise percentage of Disabled persons
- 6.13 : Percentage of females by type of Disability among disabled females

The percentage share of rape (Sr. 376 IPC) has increased by 12% in 2016 as compared to 2015. Insult to the modesty of woman has declined by 16% in 2016. Similarly, the cruelty by Husband and relatives has declined by 3% in 2016. (Table-6.1)

During 2016, police disposed of 110240 cases highest number of cases of cruelty by Husband and its relatives against women. For rape, 70% of the cases were disposed of during 2016.(Table-6.2)

During 2016, 3.1% cases of the convicted of the total number of cases of the total number of cases in trial. The highest percentage of cases convicted of total number of cases for trial in Immortal Trafficking at 3.7%. (Table-6.3)

During 2016, crime rate was highest at 18 for cruelty by husband and relative followed by crime rate at 13.8 for assault with intend to outrage modesty. (Table- 6.4)

During 2016, the highest percentage of rape victims were reported for the age group 18-30 years at 42%. The second highest percentage of rape victims belonged to the age group of 16-18 years with 22% of victims. (Table-6.5)

As per the trend of suicides, incidence for male is higher for females. The propensity to suicide has been decreasing since 2009. (Table -6.6)

During 2015, the percentage of suicide was highest for house wives at 53% while 10% of female students committed suicide. 25% of male suicide were associated with the males who were self employed by profession. (Table-6.7)

As per 2011 Census, differently abled person is higher for male at 2.40% as compared to 2.01% for females. In rural, the percentage of disability is higher for both male and females as compared to urban areas. (Table-6.8)

As per 2011 Census, the age wise most of the disabled persons belong to the age group of 60 years and above, for both male and female. (Table-6.9)

As per 2011 Census, the disability related to seeing hearing & in movement constitutes more than 50% of the disability. (Table-6.10)

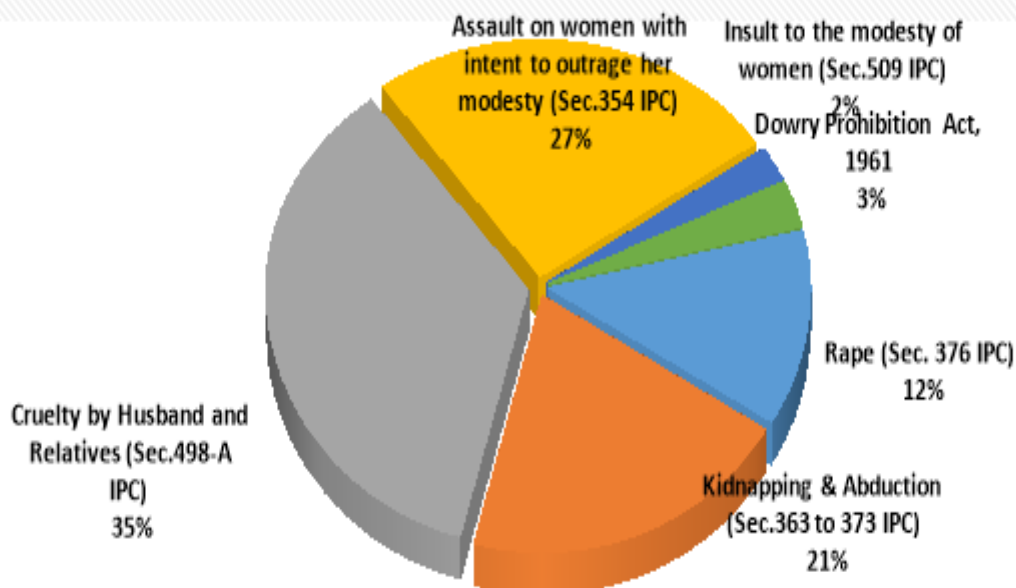
As per 2011 Census, among males the highest percentage of disabled are found in Odisha ( 3.2%), Himachal Pradesh (3.1%) and Sikkim (3.0%). In females, the highest disability is found in Sikkim (2.9%) and Odisha (2.7%). (Table-6.11)

As per 2011 Census, in females the highest percentage of disability is found to be seeing at 22.6%. (Table-6.12)

### 6.1 : Year wise status of Crimes Committed Against Women

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

### Share of Crimes against Women in 2016



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

IPC : Indian Penal Code & SLL : Special and Local Laws/ \* Total includes crime head other than list also, therefore total varies.

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

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

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

@ Pending Cases of last years are included

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

# Includes other crime, therefore total varies.

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

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

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

@ Pending Cases of Last Years included

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

# Includes other crime, therefore total varies.



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

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

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

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

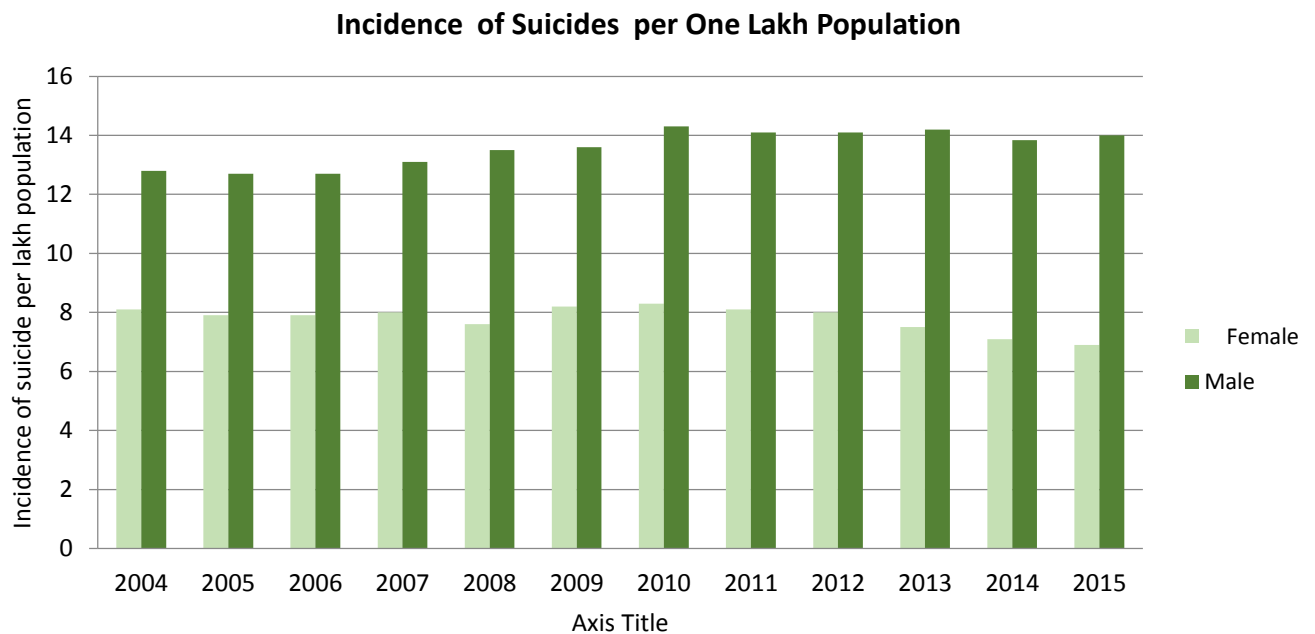
State/Union Territory	Below 6 years	6-12 years	12-16 years	16-18 years	18-30 years	30-45 years	45-60 years	Above 60 years	Total	% to All India Victims
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	25	3	1	0	30	0%
Andhra Pradesh	17	43	142	261	436	85	9	2	995	3%
Arunachal Pradesh	3	12	25	10	32	7	2	1	92	0%
Assam	0	52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

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

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

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

Figure 6.1



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 6.9: Age-wise distribution of Disabled Persons

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

### 6.10: Percentage of disabled by type of disability in India - Census 2011

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

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

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

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

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

### 6.12 Percentage of females by type of disability among disabled females - Census 2011

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

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





## Definitions and Explanations

### Annual Exponential Population Growth Rate

$r = (\ln P(t+10) - \ln P(t)) / 10$ , where Ln stands for natural logarithm

$P(t)$  = Initial population;  $P(t+10)$  = Population after 10 years

### General Fertility Rate (GFR)

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

### Age- Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

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

### Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

### Age- Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR)

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

### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births in a given year (ORGI).

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

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

### Expectation of Life at Birth

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

### Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

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

### Dropout Rate

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

Drop-out rate at primary level is calculated as,

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

### Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the corresponding number of male student in each level. Thus GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education (MHRD).

### Work Participation Rate (WPR)

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

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

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

### **Literate**

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

### **Definition of literate**

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write (ORGI).

### **Effective Literacy Rate (ELR)**

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

### **Sex Ratio**

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population; it is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males' (ORGI)

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

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

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

### **Definition of Youth**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Scheduled Banks**

All banks which are included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are Scheduled Banks. These banks comprise Scheduled Commercial Banks and Scheduled Co-operative Banks (RBI).

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