

HIGHLIGHTS

Chapter-1: Population and Related Statistics

- As per the report of Technical Group on Population Projections, India's projected population is 129.02 Crore with 48.59% female population in 2016. The projected average annual exponential growth rate of population has declined from 1.63 in 2011 to 1.27 in 2016 and likely to further decline to 1.07 in 2021. During this period, similar trend is also projected for female and for male population. 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. The projected sex ratio is likely to reach from 943 in 2011 to 945 in 2016 and it may further increase to 948 in 2021. The sex ratio is projected to remain constant at 929 in Urban India while in rural India it is estimated to reach at 958 in 2021 from 949 in 2011. **(Table 1.1)**
- At all India level, the sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 943 in 2011. During this period 19 States/UTs have recorded significant increase in sex ratio. Notable increase in the sex ration has been recorded in Delhi (5.7%), Chandigarh (5.3%) and Arunachal Pradesh (5.0%). Contrary to this, Daman &Diu has recorded decline of 12.9% in sex ratio. **(Table 1.3)**
- In 2011, the Sex Ratio is lowest at 908 in the age group 0-19 years, but the same is 1033 for the age group of 60+ years. The economically active age group (15-59) has the sex ratio of 944. **(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)**
- Based on SRS, sex ratio at birth was 896 in 2015-17 as against 898 in 2014-16. In rural areas, the ratio was 898 in 2014-16 as compared to 902 in 2015-17 and in urban areas it was 890 in 2015-17 as compared to 888 in 2014-16. **(Table 1.9)**
- Women's mean age at marriage at all India level in 2017 is 22.1 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 a static trend in all the major States and at all India level from 2015 to 2017. **(Table 1.12)**

Chapter-2: Health Statistics

- In 2017, highest age fertility rate is recorded for the females belonging to the age group 25- 29 years at 157.1, while the age specific fertility rate stands at 137.1 for the age group of 20- 24 years. It also showed the age specific fertility rate for the age group of 20-24 years had decreased from 174.9 to 137.1 during 2014 to 2017. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has come down to 2.2 in 2017 after being stable at 2.3 for the last three years from 2014 to 2016. **(Table 2.1)**
- As per SRS 2017, the infant mortality rate has decreased from 40 in 2013 to 33 in 2017. From 2013 to 2017, the infant mortality rate has decreased by 20 point in the state of Mizoram followed by 18 point in Dadar & Nagar Haveli, 14 point in Jammu & Kashmir and 13 point in Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, the infant mortality rate has increased by 10 point in the state of Arunachal Pradesh followed by 3 point in Tripura and 2 point in Manipur during the same period. **(Table 2.3)**
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined from 301 in 2001-2003 to 122 in 2015-17. During the span of 15 years from 2001-03 to 2015-17, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh has significantly reduced maternal mortality rate by 301 points, 261 points, 259 points, 206 points and 191 points respectively. Despite this fact these states are far above the national value of MMR at 122. **(Table 2.6)**
- As per SRS 2017, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for rural India is observed at 2.3 as compared to 1.7 in urban areas. There is a significant difference in the age specific fertility rate of the age group 20-24 years in rural (153.2) and in Urban (101.9) and in the age group of 25-29 years in rural (171.4) and in urban (130.4). **(Table 2.7)**
- As per the NFHS 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the percentage of women who had at least four Ante-Natal Care (ANC) visits during their pregnancy is lowest in Bihar (14.4%) and highest in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (92%) followed by Kerala (90%). **(Table 2.8)**
- As per the NFHS 2015-16 (NFHS-4), 78.9% of live birth in the five years before the survey was delivered in health facility. Nearly 100% Institutional delivery were observed in the States/UT of Kerala, Lakshadweep and Puducherry and lowest in Nagaland (32.8%). **(Table 2.9)**
- As per NFHS-4, female sterilization remains the most popular modern contraceptive method. Among currently married women age 15-49, 36 percent use female sterilization, followed by male condoms (5.6%) and pills (4.1%). **(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. **(Table 2.14)**
- However, against the total demand for family planning (66.4%) by the currently married women in reproductive age group, 80.6 % of demand satisfied was achieved. Of which, the share of percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods was 71.9%. **(Table 2.15)**
- As per the NFHS 2015-16 (NFHS-4), 3% of males and 5.1% of females in the age group 15-49 years were found to be obese. In males, highest obesity was found in the Andaman & Nicobar Island (8.1%) followed by Goa (7.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.7%) and lowest in Jharkhand (1.2%). Similarly, in females, highest obesity was found in the Chandigarh (14.9%) followed by Lakshadweep (14.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (10.3%) and lowest in Meghalaya (1.7 %). **(Table 2.17)**
- As per NSS 75th round (July 2017- June 2018) on Household social consumption on Health, the percentage of persons that reported as ailing (PPRA) in last 15-days period is 13.5% (Female) and 10.1% (Male) in urban areas, while the same percentage is 9.9% (Female) & 8.0% (Male) in rural areas. **(Table 2.19)**

Chapter-3: Education

- In India, the literacy rate has increased to 77.7 in 2017 from 72.98 in 2011. It is observed that the male and female literacy in 2017 is at 84.7 and 70.3, respectively. **(Table 3.1)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18) the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years and above is observed as 73.5 and 87.7 in rural and urban areas respectively. The gender gap in rural is 16.5 while this gender gap is 9.4 in urban areas. **(Table 3.2)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), the gender gap is highest for Rajasthan (23.2), followed by Bihar (19.2) and Uttar Pradesh (18.4). In urban areas, the highest gender gap is in Bihar (20.2) followed by Rajasthan (16.5). In rural areas, the highest gender gaps are observed in Rajasthan (25), Uttar Pradesh (20.1) and Bihar (14.9). **(Table - 3.4)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), only 8.3% of the females of age 15 years & above by highest level of education have successfully completed graduation and above level of courses. While 12.8 % of males of age 15 years and above by highest level of education, have successfully completed graduation and above level of courses. **(Table 3.11)**

- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), the average no. of years completed on formal education by male with level of education below primary and above is 9.7 years, while for females this average is at 8.9 years. **(Table – 3.12)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), 81.8 % of females' student that are pursuing education upto 10th standard and this percentage of males is 81.1 %. The Humanities is the most preferred course for both females (53.9 %) and males (46.4 %). **(Table – 3.13)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), the Humanities (53.9%) has the highest percentage of female students among various general courses as compared to Science (28.2%) and Commerce (17.8%). **(Table – 3.13)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), 41.2 % of females in the age group 3 to 35 years are currently attending education and this percentage for males is 46.2 %. In the age group 3 to 35 years, 16.6 % females are never enrolled while 11.0 % males are not enrolled. **(Table – 3.16)**
- In the age group 3 to 35 years, among the never enrolled persons, 13.6 % females and 14.9 % males were never enrolled in education due to financial constraints. 11.7 % females and 1.5 % males were never enrolled as they were engaged in economic activities. **(Table - 3.18)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), persons in the age group 3 - 35 years ever enrolled, 30.2 % of females are currently not attending education due to engagement in domestic activities. For males, 36.9 % of ever enrolled males in the 3 - 35 years' age group are not attending education due to engagement in economic activities. **(Table 3.19)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), only 4.5 % males and 3.1 % females are pursuing technical/professional courses. In urban, 8.3 % of male and 6.3 % females are pursuing technical/professional courses. **(Table – 3.21)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), the highest percentage of male (41.6 %) and females (28.2 %) are pursuing engineering among the students pursuing technical/professional courses. **(Table – 3.22)**
- As per NSS 75th Round (July, 2017- June, 18), among the students pursuing technical/professional courses, medicine has the highest 59.8 % of students are females. In education, the percentage of females among the students pursuing education is 59.6 %. **(Table – 3.23)**

- In 2018-19, among the foreign students enrolled in higher education, 31.69 % are females. The percentage of female foreign students enrolled is highest for Malaysia (64.12 %) followed by Sri Lanka (55.19 %). **(Table - 3.25)**
- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in higher education has increased from 0.94 in 2016-17 to 0.97 in 2017-18. There has been an increase in GPI from 2016-17 to 2017-18 in SC and ST categories as well. **(Table 3.27)**
- The percentage of persons dropped out among ever enrolled persons of age 3 to 35 years for different levels of last enrolment is highest for females and males in Secondary level is 19.2 and 20.4 respectively. **(Table 3.30)**

Chapter-4: Participation in Economy

- Periodic Labour Force Survey results indicate that the worker population ratio for females in rural sector was 17.5 and 51.7 for males in 2017-18. In Urban sector, the ratio is 14.2 for females and 53.0 for males. In both rural and urban areas, WPRs for females were considerably lower than WPRs for males. **(Table 4.1)**
- As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (2017-18), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons in the age group of 15 years and above, is 22.0 and 71.2 for females and males respectively. Meghalaya (55.5) followed by Chhattisgarh (52.8) and Himachal Pradesh (50.0) have maximum WPR for females and Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have for males in rural areas whereas Sikkim followed by Meghalaya and Andhra Pradesh for females and Andhra Pradesh followed by Gujarat and Chhattisgarh for male have maximum WPR in urban area. **(Table 4.2)**
- As per Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18, majority of the females (57.7%) and males (57.8%) workers in usual status (ps+ss) were self-employed in so far as rural area is concerned, whereas majority of females (52.7%) and males (54.7%) were regular wage/salaried employee in urban area. Casual labour among the female workers and male workers were still high in rural area as compared to urban area. **(Table 4.4)**
- In rural and urban areas, both females and males workers had shown the declined trend in agriculture sector from 38th round of NSS to (1983) to PLFS (2017-18). Similarly, both females and males workers showed the increasing trend in usual status of in Trade, Hotel & Restaurant sector in the same periods. **(Table 4.6)**

- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for male workers in age 15+ years above had declined from 79.8% to 75.8% from 2011-12 to 2017-18. LFPR for female workers in the same age group also decreased from 31.2% to 23.3% during the same period. LFPR for male and female workers in age 15+ years for both rural and urban areas has also declined from 2011-12 to 2017-18. **(Table 4.8)**
- As per PLFS (2017-18), the unemployment rate for women in rural area was 3.8 as against 5.7 for men whereas it was 10.8 and 6.9 for women and men in urban areas in the age group of 15 years and above. **(Table 4.14)**
- At All India level, average wage/salary earnings received by the casual labours in current weekly status shows the increasing trend in all the quarters of the PLFS (2017-18). However, average wage/salary earnings received by female workers of regular wage/salary employees is still lagging behind the average earnings received by male workers in both rural and urban areas. Similar trend was also observed in average earnings received per day by casual labourers engaged in works other than public works. **(Table 4.15.1 to 4.15.4)**
- As per the data of Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, in rural area 37.03 percent of the bank accounts are held by female population while in Semi- Urban, Urban and Metropolitan areas, the percentage is around 34%. However, the proportion of amount held therein is greater in case of metropolitan females at 32.77% than that of female population of other areas. **(Table 4.16)**

Chapter -5: Participation in Decision Making

- The percentage of women representation in Central Council of Ministers has decreased from 17.8 % in 2015 to 10.5 % in 2019. **(Table 5.1)**
- There were 437.8 million women electors in Seventeenth Lok Sabha Election (2019) which had increased from 397.0 million in sixteenth Lok Sabha Elections (2014). The difference between the percentage of men and women electors participated in election was decreased from 1.46 to 0.17 from Sixteenth to Seventeenth Lok Sabha General Election. **(Table 5.2)**
- There was an upward trend in the number of females contested as well as females elected from 14th to 17th Lok Sabha General Election. The data also shows an upward trend in number of males contested while a downward trend in number of males elected during the same period. **(Table 5.3)**

- Percentage turnout for female voters in 2019 general elections was more than 60% in all the States/UTs except in the States/UTs of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir. **(Table 5.4)**
- The highest number of women member of parliaments in 17th Lok Sabha is 11 each from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal followed by Maharashtra with 8 members. The total number of women participation in the 17th Lok Sabha is 78 which constitute 14% of the total seats. **(Table 5.5)**
- At all India level, the women participation in the State Assemblies was 11% against the total elected representatives in the State Assemblies. The States of Bihar (14%) and Chhattisgarh (14%) shows maximum participation of women in the State assemblies followed by West Bengal (13%), Rajasthan (12%), Jharkhand (12%), and Gujarat (12%). **(Table 5.6)**
- The highest number of female judges is 9 each in Madras, Bombay and Punjab & Haryana High Court. It is also evident from the table that there are no female judges in Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttarakhand. **(Table 5.7)**
- The women participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions is highest in Rajasthan (56.49%) followed by Uttarakhand (55.6%) and Chhattisgarh (54.785). In terms of elected women, the highest female representation is found in Uttar Pradesh (272733) followed by Madhya Pradesh (196490) and Maharashtra (121490). **(Table 5.8)**

Chapter-6: Impediments in Empowerment

- Share of Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives has reduced from 35% in 2015 to 27% in 2018. Out of total rime committed against women in 2018, 70% cases reported for Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (27%), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (24%) and Kidnapping & Abduction (19%). **(Table 6.1)**
- During 2018, police had disposed off 66% cases out of the total cases of crime against women investigated by the police. The maximum cases disposed off by the police under the crime head of Cruelty by husband and relatives followed by Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, kidnapping & abduction of women and rape. **(Table 6.2)**
- During 2018, crime rate was the highest for cruelty by husband and relatives followed by assault with intend to outrage modesty and Kidnapping & Abduction. Among the States/UTs, the highest share of crime against women was in Uttar Pradesh (15.71% of

all India crime). 7% of the total crimes were recorded against women. Assam recorded the highest i.e., 23% of the total crime against women whereas Tamil Nadu (1%) recorded the lowest. **(Table 6.4)**

- As per the data of NFHS, 30.9 percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband. In Manipur 52.6 % of the women experienced such violence followed by Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Bihar with 43, 42.9 and 42.7 percent respectively. In Sikkim only 2.2% of women experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband. **(Table 6.6)**
- In 2015-16, 26.8 % of women aged 20-24 years got married by exact age of 18 years. Bihar had the maximum proportion of such women. Kerala, Punjab and Lakshadweep were among the States/UTs having better off situation. **(Table 6.9)**
- As per the survey on Disability conducted by M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, percentage of differently-abled person is higher for male than females at 2% in rural as well as urban areas. **(Table 6.10)**
- In females, the highest disability was found in Odisha (3.0%) followed by Kerala (2.9%), Andhra Pradesh (2.8%) and Punjab (2.8%) whereas it is lowest in the States/UTs of Daman & Diu (0.7%) and Manipur (0.7%). In males, the highest disability was found in Odisha (3.5%) followed by Kerala (3.4%), Andhra Pradesh (3.1%) and Puducherry (2.8%) whereas the lowest in Manipur (0.9%) followed by Meghalaya (1.0%) and Nagaland (1.0%). **(Table 6.12)**
- The highest percentage of type of disability found in females was locomotor disability (1.2%) followed by locomotor (1.2%). **(Table 6.13)**