

TENTH ISSUE

WOMEN & MEN

IN INDIA 2006



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Central Statistical Organisation
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi
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(Tenth Issue)

WOMEN & MEN IN INDIA

2006



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
Website: <http://www.mospi.gov.in>**

PREFACE

Gender inequality, gender bias and gender discrimination are some of the issues which have received a lot of emphasis in recent times all over the world. These considerations have therefore, led all countries towards engendering their statistical systems. In various international workshops and seminars, the need for sensitizing the data collection system towards the gender issues and incorporating a gender responsive perspective in the system as a whole has been repeatedly emphasized. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has always endeavored to bring out at regular intervals, up-to-date and reliable statistics on issues relevant to development planning and policy formulation. The subject of gender statistics is no exception. In order to address the needs of planners, policy makers, researchers and other data users, CSO brings out a publication entitled "Women & Men in India" on a regular basis since 1995 except for the years 2003 and 2005. The CSO has also been associated with the UNIFEM and is acting as a lead agency for development of SAARC-UNIFEM Gender data base.

In the current issue, efforts have been made to improve the coverage and presentation of the publication by incorporating latest available information on various issues of concern. This publication may well serve the need for the gender-disaggregated data for policy and programme initiatives of the Government.

I hope the publication would be extremely useful to planners, policy makers, research workers and academicians. Suggestions for improvement in the publication will be highly appreciated.



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January 2007

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RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN IN INDIA

"Man the law-giver will have to pay a dreadful penalty for the degradation he has imposed upon the so called weaker sex."

Mahatma Gandhi

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

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

Constitutional Privileges

- (i) Equality before law for women (Article 14)
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (Article 15 (i))
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (Article 15 (3))
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)

- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39 A)
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42)
- (vii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health (Article 47)
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e))
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))
- (xii) Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243 D (4))
- (ix) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality (Article 243 T (3))
- (x) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 243 T (4))

2. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Legal Rights

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

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

- (1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)
 - (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
 - (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-373)
 - (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
 - (iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
 - (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
 - (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
 - (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)
- (2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

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

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- (iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (v) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (vi) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- (vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (viii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- (ix) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (x) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (xiii) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979
- (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983

- (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (xvii) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

(i) National Commission for Women

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.

(ii) Reservation for Women in Local Self -Government

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

(iii) The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000 AD)

The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.

(iv) National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001

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

(v) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005

The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act is to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and gives the following rights to daughters under Section 6:

- The daughter of a coparcener shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son;
- The daughter has the same rights in the coparcenary property as she would have had if she had been a son;
- The daughter shall be subject to the same liability in the said coparcenary property as that of a son; and any reference to a Hindu

- Mitakshara coparceners shall be deemed to include a reference to a daughter of a coparcener;
- The daughter is allotted the same share as is allotted to a son;
- The share of the pre-deceased son or a pre-deceased daughter shall be allotted to the surviving child of such pre-deceased son or of such pre-deceased daughter;
- The share of the pre-deceased child of a pre-deceased son or of a pre-deceased daughter shall be allotted to the child of such pre-deceased child of the pre-deceased son or a pre-deceased daughter.

(vi) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

This is an Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Introduction

Introduction

“Next to God we are indebted to woman, first for life itself, and then for making it worth having.”

Bovee

Gender Inequity

Gender inequity directly affects the well being of women and decisions in the home, affecting investments in children and household-welfare. Men and women around the world have starkly different access to assets and opportunities, reinforced by unequal norms and social structures, perpetuating gender differences over centuries.

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

The Government of India became a signatory to the Beijing Declaration 1995 that put women's issues in the forefront and endorsed its Platform for Action. The World Summit for Social Development at Copenhagen, also in 1995, the Beijing Plus 5 conference at the United Nations in 2000 in Cairo, and the World Summit on Social Development at Johannesburg in 2002, all have taken forward the agenda of gender perspectives and inequalities that exist.

Population and Vital Statistics

It is a widely known fact that women live longer than men. At the same time it is also a fact that there are less number of women than men. In fact, the number of male children born per 100 female children was 113 during 2002-03 against 109 during 1981-83. The sex ratio having declined continuously tends to move up since 1991. The average annual growth rate for men during 1991-2001 has been 1.92 against 1.99 for woman. In 1971 the number of women per 1000 men was 930, which rose to 934 in 1981. In 1991 there were 927 women per 1000 men in India and in 2001, the figure has slightly improved to 933. It is projected that this figure will increase marginally in future and by the year 2016 there will be about 948 women per 1000 men.

The Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing in 1995

India is one of the few countries where males significantly outnumber females and this imbalance has increased over time. According to Population Census of India 2001: The sex ratio of the 0-6 age group has declined sharply from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001. The sex ratio in urban areas confirms a lowered incidence of women-901 females per 1000 males. Also 47% of the Urban India is showing signs of lower female population. One reason for the adverse juvenile sex ratio is the increasing reluctance to have female children. Social neglect of women and girls is the other contributing factor.

Females in the rural sector are yet not able to exercise a choice and curb the size of the family as compared to their urban counterpart. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 3.0 for the year 2003, being 3.2 in the rural sector and 2.2 in the urban sector; for the year 2000. The Mean age at marriage for females in the year 2003 is 20.1 (marginally increased from 19.9 in 2001) and the median age at first and last birth is 19.2 and 29.1, respectively. The Mortality rate among females across all the ages is 8.1 and that among males is 8.9. The female mortality rate is 20.6 in the age- group 0-4 yrs.

According to National Sample Survey Organization (61st round), out of 150.18 million Households in the rural sector, 16.67 million are Female Headed Households (11.10%). In the urban sector, out of the total of 56.97 million households, 4.85 million are Female Headed (10.9%).

Females in the Economically Active Age group (15-59 Yrs) constitute 60.6% of the population in 2003 and the Girl Child (Age group 0-14 Yrs) constitutes 32.9%. Though the

share of the female population is 48%, yet 55% in rural and 53.4% in urban areas are part of the workforce- indicating a higher share of women to contribute towards the economic needs. Women are bearing more responsibilities for earning as compared to men. It is also important to note that 11.3% of the total female population is in the age group of 0-4 yrs and 11.0% in the age group of 10-14 yrs in 2003. The percentage of never married females and married females across all the age groups is 44.9 and 47.0, respectively. The Widowed/ Divorced or Separated constitute 8.1% of the population.

The migration percentage in different streams for females as per the Census 2001 is: rural to rural 71%; rural to urban- 13.6%; urban to urban- 9.7% and urban to rural- 5.6%. The migration among females is maximum due to marriage (64.9). Among the males, the important cause of migration is employment (37.6%). Annual projected growth rate (%) of the population in India for the period 2000-15 is 1.3.

Health and well-being

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

are 18. Nearly 60 per cent of married girls bear children before they are 19. Almost one third of all babies are born with low birth weight.

As per Sample Registration System, the Overall Infant Mortality rate in India is 58 in 2005 - 61 among the females and 56 among males, being highest in the state of Madhya Pradesh (76). The Female Infant Mortality Rate again records to be highest in Madhya Pradesh (79) followed by Orissa (77) and Uttar Pradesh (75). The Expectation of life at birth for females is 63.5 in the years 1999-2003 and that of males it is 61.8.

Maternal Mortality in India during 2001-03 is 301 per 100,000 live births, highest in the case of Uttar Pradesh (517) followed by Assam (490) and Rajasthan (445). The percentage distribution of deaths of expected mother due to causes related with pregnancy and child birth shows that haemorrhage is most common cause (38%). Other causes are sepsis (11%), abortion (8%) and obstructed labour (5%).

52 per cent of women are anemic. 56% of women in the age group 15-19 are anemic. The health facilities and availing of these facilities leave a lot of opportunity to use unhygienic and almost near fatal methods for childbirth in rural areas. Antenatal services are poor. Three fourths of deliveries still take place at homes, with only 43 per cent conducted by untrained health professionals. According to the Sample Registration System, of the Registrar General of India, in the year 2003, the rural sector records a very high percentage (56.5) of deliveries conducted at home by untrained village

'dai' or other untrained professional functionaries, but in the urban sector, the delivery in hospitals, maternity /nursing homes, health centers, etc. is 59.9% followed by delivery conducted in homes by doctors, trained 'dai', trained midwife, trained nurse, etc. (23%)

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

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

Literacy and Education

India's constitution guarantees free primary school education for both boys and girls up to age 14. This goal has been repeatedly reconfirmed, but primary education in India is not universal. Females continue to lag behind males on the literacy front. Census 2001 indicates that only 54% women are literate as compared to 76% men (female literacy was 39 per cent in Census 1991). Female literacy is highest in Kerala (88%) and lowest in Bihar (33%). The Adult Literacy rate of females (aged 15 yrs and above) is 48 in 2001 against 73.4% for adult males. However, 14.6% females and 17.4% es

males are literate without educational level.

The figures of the Ministry of Human Resource Development state that in the year 2003-2004, female enrolment in primary classes was 95% (age group 6-11 yrs), 58% in middle school (age group 11-14 yrs) and 34% in high/higher secondary classes (in the age group 14-18 yrs.). Even when girls are enrolled in schools, fewer girls than boys manage to stay in school for a full ten years. More than 50 per cent girls drop out by the time they are in middle school. The year 2003-04 records 28% as the dropout rate in the primary classes (class I-V), 53% for elementary classes (Class I-VIII) and 65% for secondary (Class I-X).

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

As per the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, in the year 2003-2004, the number of girls enrolled in primary classes was 88 per 100 boys and for middle classes it was 79 girls per 100 boys. In the secondary section, the ratio stands to be 70 girls per 100 boys and the general education ratio in the colleges and universities is 65 girls per 100 boys. In the year 2002-03, there were 82 females per 100 males enrolled in arts stream in university education. For science, it was 61 girls per 100 males and in commerce, there were 58 girls per 100 boys. The Engineering and Technical Education consists of 29 girls per 100 boys and in Medicine there were 71 girls enrolled per 100 boys.

The statistics of Department of Secondary and Higher Education state that in 2003-04, at primary and middle school level, there are 66 and 69 female teachers respectively per 100 male teachers. At the higher secondary school level, it is 67 female teachers per 100 male teachers.

Participation in Economy

India is the world's second most populous country. Over 70 percent of India's population currently derive their livelihood from land resources, which includes 84 percent of the economically active women.

Marriage and kinship systems preserve these structures of patriarchy. Most societies are "patrilocal", with women moving from their parents to their husband's homes after marriage. Marriage can therefore be thought of as a framework that serves to exchange women between households, and marriage decisions are made with a view forward ensuring that this exchange of women promises the maximum gain to both households. The man's household is the point of reference while the woman is simply an input into the processes for households controlled by men to generate economic and social returns.

According to Census 2001, in urban area total population of workers is 92.28 million, of which only 16.10 million are females. In rural areas, out of 310 million, 111 million are females. 42.95% of the rural female working population is involved as agricultural labour (not in cultivation). Women

constitute 90 per cent of the total marginal workers of the country. As per National Sample Survey Organization, in 2004-05, the workforce participation rate of females in rural sector was 32.7 while that for males was 54.6. In Urban sector, it is 16.6 for females and 54.9 for males. According to Quarterly Employment review, Ministry of Labour, the total employment of women in organized sector is only 18.7% in 2004.

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

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

Women's contribution to agriculture whether it be subsistence farming or commercial agriculture when measured in terms of the number of tasks performed and time spent, is greater than men. Most of the work that women do, such as collecting fuel, fodder and water, or growing vegetables, or keeping poultry for domestic consumption, goes unrecorded in the

Census counts.

The figures given by Director General of Employment and Training (Ministry of Labour), in 2004, state that the Public Sector consists of highest number of women in community, social and personal services, whereas in private sector majority of employed women are in manufacturing industries.

As per the statistics of National Sample Survey Organization (July-June 2004-05), in the age group of 30-44 yrs, there is highest labour force participation of females in rural areas (46.60%). In the urban sector, the female labourforce participation is 26.60%. Also, of the total female labour force in rural areas, 65.9% are illiterate and only 2.2% are graduates and above. In urban sector, 34.5% are illiterate and 22.3% are graduate and above. The rural sector records 1.8 to be the unemployment rate for females in the age group of 30-44 yrs against 5.1 in the urban sector.

The Ministry of Rural Development framed various programmes to bring women into mainstream and to encourage their participation in the process of national development. These programmes have special components for women and funds are earmarked as 'Women Component'. The various schemes benefiting women are the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Swarnjawanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The statistics of the Department of Rural Development state that in 2003-04, 446.3 million man-days were generated under SGRY(I) out of which 26.84% were female

26.31% were female beneficiaries.

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

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

Time use

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

one of the major responsibilities of women, as they spend about 3.16 hours per week on these activities as compared to only 0.32 hours by males.

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

Participation in Decision-making

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

Women are under-represented in governance and decision-making positions. At present, women occupy less than 13% of Parliamentary seats, less than 14% Cabinet positions, less than 4% of seats in High Courts and the Supreme Court, and less than 12% of administrators and managers are women. In 2004, out of 29 Cabinet Ministers, there is only one female Cabinet Minister and 6 female Ministers of State (MOS), out of 39 MOSs. As on December 2005, there was only one Female Judge out of 22 Judges in the Supreme Court. In the High Courts,

there were only 34 Female Judges among the total of 548 judges.

However, through the experience of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies more than one million women have actively entered political life in India, owing to one-third reservation in these bodies through the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution. These amendments have spearheaded an unprecedented social experiment, which is playing itself out in more than 500,000 villages that are home to more than 600 million people. Women heading one-third of the panchayats and are gradually learning to use their new prerogatives, have transformed local governance by sensitising the State to issues of poverty, inequality and gender injustice. Since the creation of the quota system, local women the vast majority of them being illiterate and poor have come to occupy as much as 43% of the seats, spurring the election of increasing numbers of women at the district, provincial and national levels. Since the onset of PRI, the percentages of women in various levels of political activity have risen from 4-5% to 25-40%.

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

and 57%, respectively.

Further, in the age group of 15-19 years, 24% of women are not involved in any kind of decision making and only 14% do not ask permission to go to the market. In the rural sector, 10% females are not involved in any decision-making and 74% need permission for going to the market. In the urban sector, only 7% of urban resident women are not involved in any decision making and 53% of urban resident women need permission for going to the market. It is found that 52% illiterate women, 74% of urban resident and 55% of rural resident female have access to money.

Crimes against Women

As per the data of 2004 of National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, among the crimes committed against women, torture shares the highest percentage (37.7%), followed by molestation (22.4%). 11.8% cases are that of rape, 10.1% of kidnapping, 8.8% of abduction, and 3.7% of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. It is also significant to note that 6.5% cases are of Eve-teasing and 4.6% of Dowry deaths.

There were 532 victims of rape up to 10 years, 1090 in the age group 10-14 yrs., 2004 in the age group of 14-18 yrs., 11,343 in the age group 18-23 yrs., 3189 in the age group of 30-50 yrs. and 81 in the age group greater than 50yrs.

In 2004, of the total Juvenile Delinquency, 6.7% were girls. Also, the rate of incidence of crime per lakh population was 1.8.

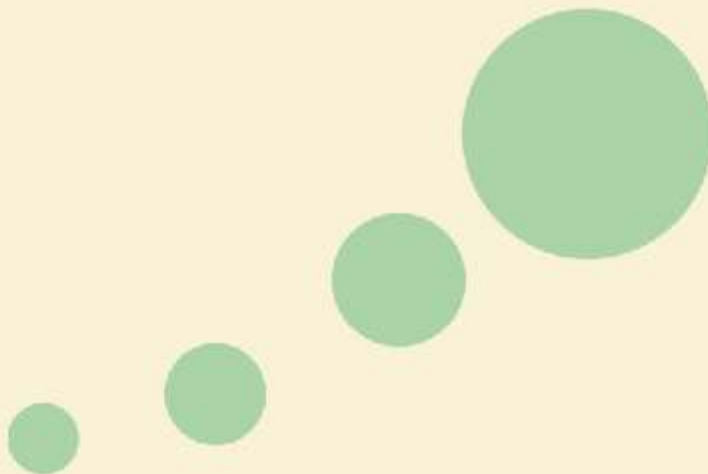
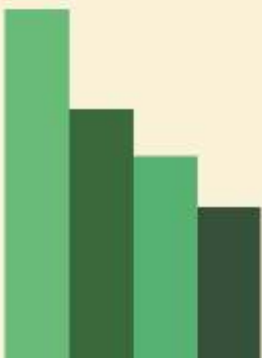
India in international arena

India ranks 127 among 177 countries in terms of the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) and 98 in terms of Gender Development Index (GDI).

In respect of the Gender Empowerment Measure, the position is reflected in the fact that women hold only 9.3% of total seats of Parliament in India and ratio of estimated female to male earned income is 0.38.

With respect to socio-demographic parameters, despite considerable progress over the last two decades the country continues to lag behind several other countries in the region.

Statistical Tables



Population and Vital Statistics



Table - 1(a)

Women per '000 Men (sex ratio) in population with Rural-Urban break up

Year	Rural			Urban			Total			Sex Ratio	Person	Sex Ratio	Person
	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1901	105.14	107.40	212.54	979	12.32	13.53	25.85	910	117.51	120.89	238.40	972	
1911	111.64	114.51	226.15	975	12.08	13.86	25.94	872	123.73	128.36	252.09	964	
1921	109.92	113.32	223.24	970	12.87	15.22	28.09	846	122.77	128.55	251.32	955	
1931	120.64	124.88	245.52	966	15.26	18.20	33.46	838	135.91	143.07	278.98	950	
1941	134.81	139.70	274.51	965	20.04	24.11	44.15	831	154.82	163.84	318.66	945	
1951	146.66	151.98	298.64	965	28.87	33.57	62.44	860	175.54	185.55	361.09	946	
1961	176.79	183.51	360.30	963	36.15	42.79	78.94	845	212.94	226.29	439.23	941	
1971	213.73	225.32	439.05	949	50.38	58.73	109.11	858	264.11	284.05	548.16	930	
1981	255.37	268.50	523.87	951	74.59	84.87	159.46	879	329.96	353.37	683.33	934	
1991	304.41	324.45	628.86	938	102.65	114.91	217.56	894	407.06	439.36	846.42	927	
2001	360.95	381.67	742.62	946	135.57	150.55	286.12	901	496.51	532.22	1028.74	933	

Source :- Office of the Registrar General, India

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

Table 1(b)
Female population and its share in total population and sex ratio for States/Union Territories

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

Source: Office of Registrar general of India

Note:

¹ India and Manipur figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao, Maram, Paomata and Purul of Sonapati district of Manipur as Census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons..

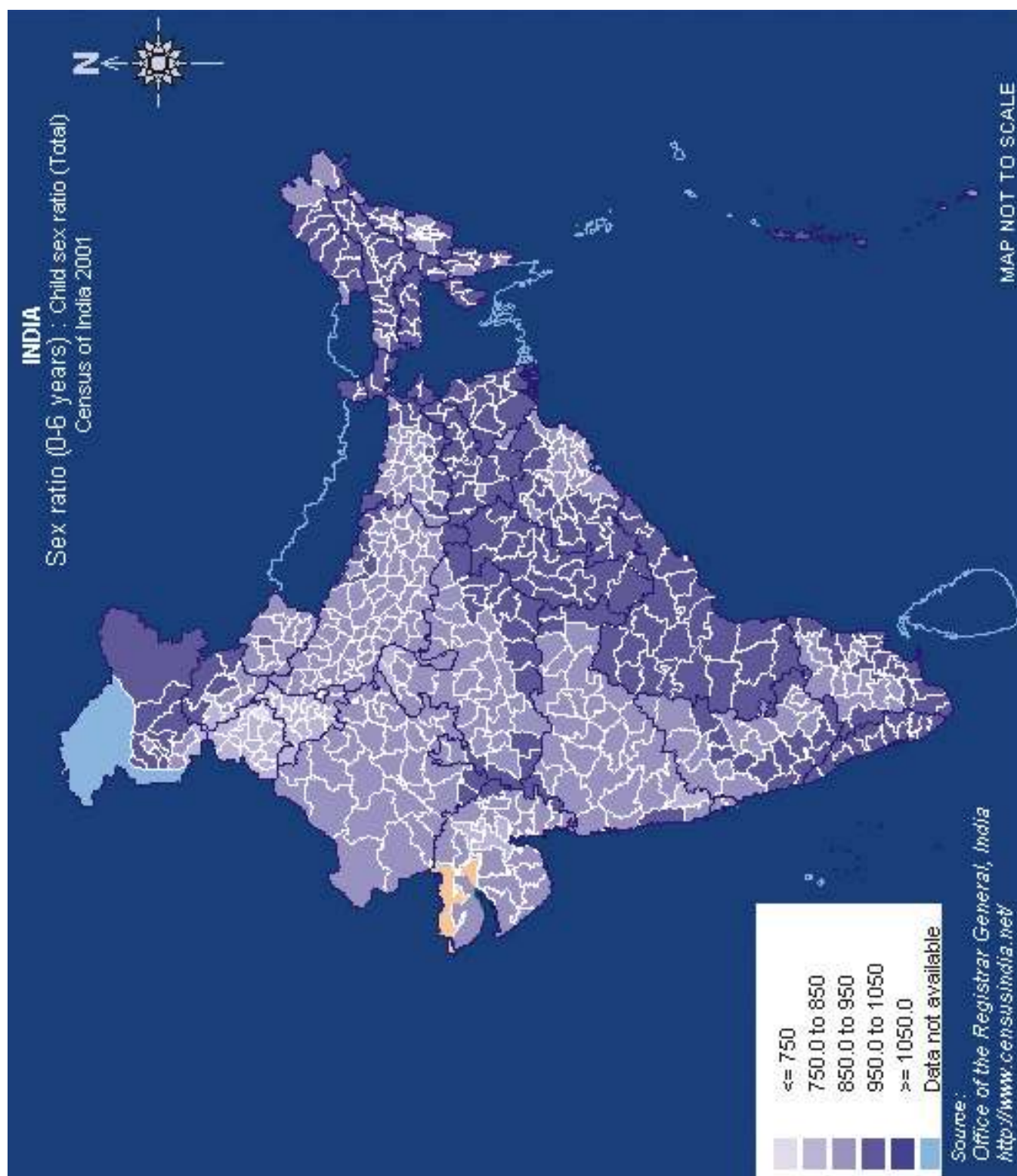


Table 1(C)**Female target groups in Population (in million) of States/Union Territories**

<i>State/ union territory</i>	<i>Early Childhood 0-6 Yrs.</i>	<i>Girl Child 0-19 Yrs.</i>	<i>Adolescent Girl 11-18 Yrs.</i>	<i>Reproductiv e Age 15-44 Yrs.</i>	<i>Economical ly Active 15-59 Yrs.</i>	<i>Old Age 60+ Yrs.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	78.82	220.40	83.19	228.89	282.24	38.85
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.01
ANDHRA PRADESH	4.98	15.54	6.26	18.25	22.68	3.03
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.10	0.27	0.10	0.23	0.28	0.02
ASSAM	2.21	6.12	2.28	6.07	7.23	0.76
BIHAR	8.15	19.74	6.16	16.60	20.53	2.58
CHANDIGARH	0.05	0.16	0.06	0.21	0.25	0.02
CHHATTISGARH	1.75	4.71	1.75	4.60	5.75	0.81
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.00
DAMAN & DIU	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00
DELHI	0.94	2.70	1.07	3.18	3.79	0.35
GOA	0.07	0.22	0.09	0.34	0.43	0.06
GUJARAT	3.53	10.24	4.07	11.89	14.58	1.87
HARYANA	1.50	4.45	1.80	4.61	5.49	0.79
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.37	1.21	0.52	1.44	1.80	0.28
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.72	2.31	0.98	2.22	2.70	0.31
JHARKHAND	2.43	6.35	2.19	5.71	7.06	0.79
KARNATAKA	3.49	10.77	4.49	12.56	15.56	2.14
KERALA	1.86	5.57	2.38	8.17	10.44	1.85
LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	5.20	13.66	4.85	12.71	15.51	2.19
MAHARASHTRA	6.52	19.18	7.75	21.96	27.04	4.52
MANIPUR*	0.15	0.47	0.20	0.54	0.65	0.07
MEGHALAYA	0.23	0.61	0.22	0.51	0.61	0.05
MIZORAM	0.07	0.20	0.08	0.21	0.25	0.02
NAGALAND	0.14	0.48	0.21	0.47	0.55	0.04
ORISSA	2.61	7.74	3.09	8.59	10.61	1.54
PONDICHERY	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.25	0.31	0.04
PUNJAB	1.41	4.61	1.99	5.56	6.80	1.08
RAJASTHAN	5.07	13.17	4.65	11.70	14.29	1.98
SIKKIM	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.15	0.01
TAMIL NADU	3.51	11.18	4.73	15.64	19.90	2.77
TRIPURA	0.21	0.69	0.30	0.76	0.91	0.12
UTTAR PRADESH	15.12	39.12	13.47	33.16	40.78	5.47
UTTARANCHAL	0.65	1.92	0.78	1.90	2.35	0.33
WEST BENGAL	5.59	16.57	6.48	18.56	22.74	2.92

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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

Table 2(a) Proportion of males to females at birth for India ^a		
Period	Males per hundred females	
1	2	
1981-83	109	
1982-84	110	
1983-85	110	
1984-86	110	
1985-87	110	
1986-88	110	
1987-89	110	
1988-90	110	
1989-91	110	
1990-92	111	
1991-93	112	
1992-94	111	
1993-95	111	
1998-00	111	
1991-01	112	
2000-02	112	
2000-03	113	
Source : Office of Registrar General, India		
Note : Figures are based on the data from Sample Registration System		
a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir		

Table 2(b). Proportion of males to females in the age- group 0-4 years for India		
Period	(Males per hundred females)	
1951	102	
1961	101	
1971	102	
1981	102	
1991	105	
2001	107	
Source : Office of Registrar General, India		
Note : Figures are based on the data from the Population Censuses.		

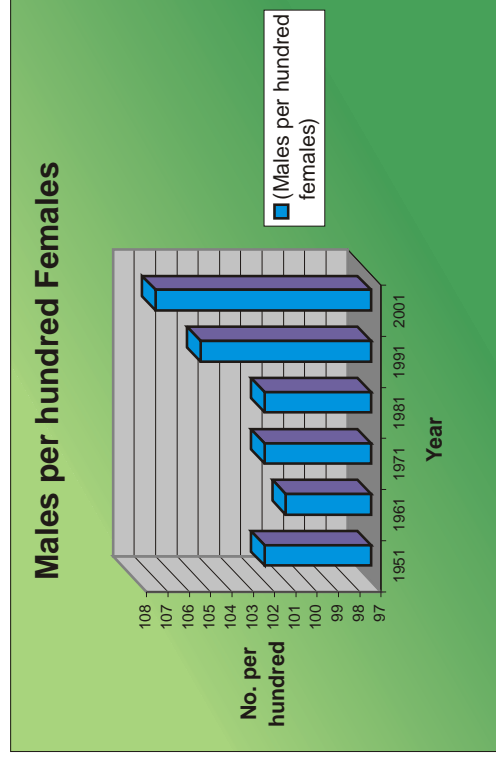


Table 3			
Sex-wise population growth of India			
Decennial year	Average annual exponential growth rate		
	Female	Male	Total
1901-11	0.53	0.61	0.56
1911-21	-0.08	0.01	-0.03
1921-31	1.01	1.06	1.04
1931-41	1.30	1.36	1.33
1941-51	1.27	1.25	1.25
1951-61	1.93	1.99	1.96
1961-71	2.15	2.27	2.22
1971-81	2.23	2.18	2.20
1981-91	2.10	2.17	2.14
1991-2001	1.99	1.92	1.95

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

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



Table 4

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

Age Group	1995 ^a		1996 ^a		1997 ^a		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
(years)																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0-4	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.8	12.1	12.0	10.3	10.6
5-9	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.8	11.9	12.1	11.1	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.3	12.7	13.0	11.8	12.1
10-14	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.2	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.7	12.1	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	12.1	12.6	10.9	11.4
15-19	9.2	10.0	9.2	9.8	9.5	10.1	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.9	10.2	10.8	10.2	11.0	10.4	9.4	10.4	10.0	10.7
20-24	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.9
25-29	8.9	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.9	8.4
30-34	7.4	7.0	7.7	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	6.8	7.3	6.9
35-39	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8
40-44	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5
45-49	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	3.2	4.1	3.8	4.7
50-54	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.9	3.7
55-59	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
60-64	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6
65-69	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8
70+	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.5
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General, India
a . Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

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

Table 5
Percent distribution of population by sex, marital status and age-group, 2005

Age group	Total			Males			Females		
	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<10 yrs	22.4	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.0
10-14	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0
15-19	9.1	1.3	0.0	10.3	0.5	0.0	7.9	2.1	0.0
20-24	4.3	4.7	0.1	6.0	2.8	0.0	2.5	6.6	0.1
25-29	1.6	6.9	0.1	2.4	5.9	0.1	0.6	8.0	0.2
30-34	0.4	6.5	0.2	0.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.3
35-39	0.2	6.4	0.3	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.4
40-44	0.1	5.0	0.3	0.1	5.3	0.2	0.1	4.8	0.5
45-49	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.5
50-54	0.0	3.7	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.9
55-59	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.8
60-64	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.2
65-69	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.1
70-74	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0
75-79	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
80-84	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
85+	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
All ages	49.4	45.4	5.2	54.0	43.5	2.5	44.5	47.5	8.0

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

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

Table 6
Women's Age-specific fertility rate - India

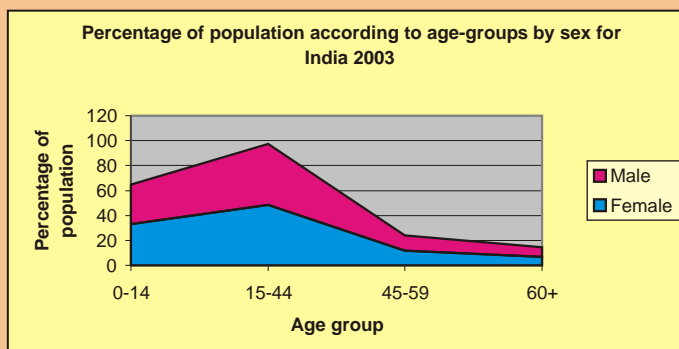
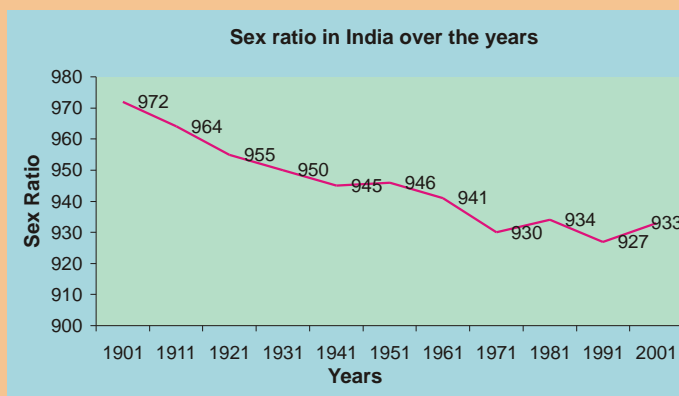
Years	1997 ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Age Group									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15-19	53.7	54.0	52.1	51.1	48.9	47.0	46.1	51.6	45.9
20-24	225.6	220.3	213.1	218.7	215.9	214.0	214.4	218.3	223.4
25-29	188.2	182.8	181.9	184.5	177.3	175.9	171.3	171.2	160.4
30-34	109.1	104.2	103.8	100.8	98.5	92.8	90.6	85.8	87.6
35-39	54.6	54.3	54.8	53.1	49.9	47.8	44.1	38.0	35.0
40-44	25.8	25.0	23.5	21.7	21.2	18.5	18.5	16.8	16.7
45-49	7.7	9.0	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.9	6.2

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

a : Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Box 1. Population Characteristics

India is one of the few countries where males significantly outnumber females, and this imbalance has increased over time. After a period of stiff drop since 1951 till 1971, the sex ratio is hovering around 930 per 1000 males. The figure for 2001 (933) showed moderate improvement compared to 1991 figure (927). The projected trend indicates further improvement upto 948 by 2016. But over the last decade viz. 1991-2001, the female population growth rate was 1.97% as compared to the 1.90% growth rate of the male population, which is a reversal of the trend of more growth in male population (2.17%) than growth of female population (2.10%) during 1981-1991.



In 2005, about 33% of women and about 31.8% men were in the age-group 0-14. There were about 47.6% of women in the reproductive age-group (15-44 years) in this year as compared to 47.4% in 1998 and 47.4% in 2000. The percentage of women in the age-group 60 years and above has always been higher than that for men upto the year 2000 and for the year 2004 and 2005. But during 2001-03, this trend has reversed as seen in the adjacent graph.

An interesting comparison highlighting gender differences in the society can be observed by looking at the distribution of male and female population according to marital status. In 2005, about 44.5% of females were never married as compared to 54% of males. Moreover, about 8% females are either widowed/divorced or separated (W/D/S) as compared to only 2.5% males.

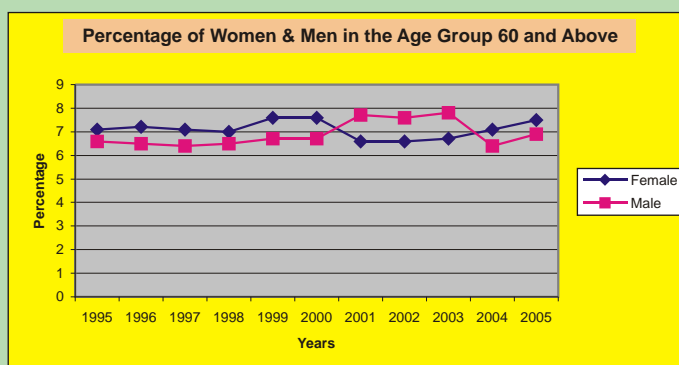
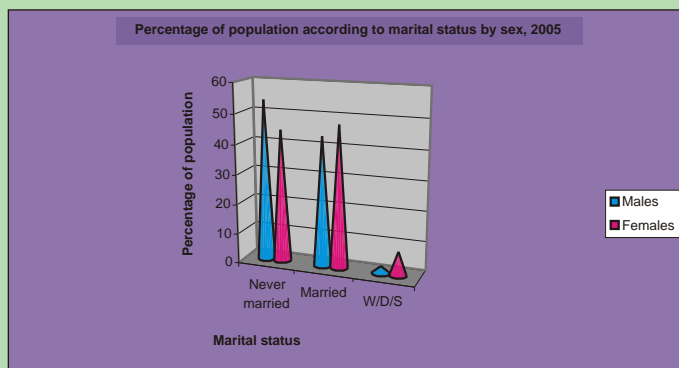


Table 7
Women's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR) by sector for India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Fertility Rate (TFR)</i>			<i>General Fertility Rate (GFR)</i>		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994 ^a	3.8	2.7	3.5	128.6	89.7	118.3
1995 ^a	3.9	2.6	3.5	126.7	87.3	117.0
1996 ^a	3.7	2.4	3.4	122.7	81.5	112.5
1997 ^a	3.6	2.4	3.3	119.5	80.7	109.9
1998	3.5	2.4	3.2	115.2	79.2	106.5
1999	3.5	2.3	3.2	112.8	77.6	103.2
2000	3.5	2.3	3.2	112.7	76.5	102.8
2001	3.4	2.3	3.1	108.6	74.4	99.5
2002	3.3	2.2	3.0	106.0	72.5	97.1
2003	3.2	2.2	3.0	103.5	71.9	95.3
2004	3.3	2.1	2.9	109.7	72.0	98.6
2005	3.2	2.1	2.9	106.2	70.9	95.8

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

a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Table 8 Women's Age-specific mortality rate according to sex for India																
Age Group	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Years	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-4	24.1	21.0	21.1	19.8	20.6	18.6	20.5	18.3	18.6	17.0	18.5	16.3	17.5	16.6	18.2	16.4
5-9	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
10-14	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
15-19	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5
20-24	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
25-29	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.3
30-34	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.0	3.0
35-39	3.0	4.2	2.8	4.8	3.0	4.4	2.9	4.2	3.4	4.7	2.6	3.9	2.3	38.0	2.4	3.9
40-44	3.8	5.6	4.0	5.9	3.3	5.5	3.4	5.4	3.4	5.3	3.3	5.5	3.0	5.3	3.0	5.0
45-49	5.2	7.4	5.3	8.5	5.3	8.1	4.5	7.8	5.3	8.0	4.3	7.5	4.8	6.7	4.4	7.2
50-54	8.8	12.9	8.3	12.1	7.4	12.2	8.1	11.5	7.1	11.7	7.5	11.9	5.7	10.0	6.4	10.8
55-59	13.7	18.9	13.0	19.4	13.4	19.1	13.0	18.7	12.4	18.1	11.4	18.7	10.9	13.7	10.9	15.4
60-64	23.8	32.8	19.1	27.0	19.7	26.6	18.3	26.5	18.7	25.4	19.9	27.6	17.2	24.6	18.2	24.2
65-69	35.8	47.6	33.0	40.8	32.3	44.2	33.4	44.2	33.5	43.5	30.6	43.3	25.5	35.0	27.7	37.7
70-74	58.4	68.4	53.2	59.5	44.4	56.6	46.3	57.0	47.7	55.7	48.8	59.9	44.3	55.5	48.0	57.5
75-79	78.0	94.0	71.3	86.3	76.0	90.0	73.6	90.4	73.1	83.7	69.7	91.0	62.4	80.0	64.5	83.6
80-84	121.7	129.4	97.4	109.4	98.3	104.8	87.6	112.5	92.6	105.3	103.1	115.7	110.9	116.0	99.9	113.9
85+	198.8	211.4	160.5	171.8	152.4	178.6	161.7	182.9	157.2	175.3	159.6	193.8	175.5	193.9	168.1	170.6
All ages	8.8	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.1	8.9	8.0	8.8	7.7	8.4	7.5	8.4	7.0	8.0	7.1	8.0
Source : Sample Registration System (Various Years), Office of Registrar General , India Note : Age-Specific Mortality Rate for the Year 1995 onwards are available up to age-group 85 + a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir NA: Not available																

Table 9
Women's Mean age at marriage as compared to Men's

<i>Year</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
1	2	3
1951	15.4	19.9
1961	16.1	22.3
1971	17.1	22.7
1981	17.9	23.3
1992*	19.5	NA
1993*	19.6	NA
1994*	19.4	NA
1995*	19.4	NA
1996*	19.4	NA
1997*	19.5	NA
1998	19.5	NA
1999	19.6	NA
2000	19.8	NA
2001	19.9	NA
2002	20.0	NA
2003	20.1	NA
2004	20.4	NA
2005	20.2	NA

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

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

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

*. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

NA : Not Available

<p>Table 10</p> <p>Women's Mean age at effective marriage (female) for major States</p>													
India/Major States	Rural					Urban					Combined		
	2001	2003	2004	2005	2001	2003	2004	2005	2001	2003	2004	2005	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Andhra Pradesh	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.7	19.5	20.2	20.1	18.6	18.3	18.9	19.0	18.7	
Assam	20.2	20.4	21.7	21.3	22.5	22.5	23.7	24.1	20.4	20.6	22.0	21.7	
Bihar	19.1	19.5	18.9	18.9	20.7	21.4	20.5	20.1	19.3	19.7	19.1	19.0	
Gujarat	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.1	20.7	21.2	21.7	21.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.3	
Haryana	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.4	21.0	20.8	22.1	19.5	19.5	19.8	22.1	
Himachal Pradesh	21.1	21.9	21.7	21.9	22.6	23.0	23.8	22.6	21.2	22.0	21.7	22.0	
Karnataka	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.3	21.0	21.2	21.1	20.9	19.6	19.8	20.0	19.8	
Kerala	22.1	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.2	22.6	23.2	23.0	22.1	22.4	22.9	22.9	
Madhya Pradesh	18.4	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.7	19.9	21.4	22.9	18.8	19.2	20.1	20.5	
Maharashtra	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.0	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.6	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.1	
Orissa	19.8	20.0	20.5	20.3	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.2	20.0	20.2	20.7	20.5	
Punjab	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.1	22.0	22.4	22.1	22.2	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.5	
Rajasthan	19.1	19.6	21.3	19.4	20.1	20.8	22.3	21.2	19.3	19.8	21.8	19.9	
Tamil Nadu	20.8	21.2	20.9	22.3	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.4	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.8	
Uttar Pradesh	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.6	22.0	21.4	22.0	21.4	20.4	20.2	20.4	19.8	
West Bengal	19.0	19.3	18.9	19.1	21.2	20.6	21.4	21.7	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	
India	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.7	21.3	21.1	21.8	21.7	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.0	
Source: Office of Registrar General of India													
NA : Not available													

Table 11
Women's Median age at first and last birth by States

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Number of Households (in millions)</i>	<i>Number of Female Headed Households (in millions)</i>	<i>Percentage of Female Headed Households</i>	<i>Average Size of Female Headed Household</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
January - June, 1984	Rural	100.53	9.70	9.65	3.49
	Urban	33.99	2.95	8.68	3.72
July 1987- June 1988	Rural	108.36	11.22	10.36	3.30
	Urban	34.28	3.40	9.92	3.50
July 93 - June 94	Rural	119.53	11.64	9.74	3.20
	Urban	43.45	4.59	10.57	3.20
July 1999- June 2000	Rural	137.41	14.33	10.43	3.50
	Urban	51.51	4.85	9.42	3.50
July 2004-June 2005	Rural	150.18	16.67	11.10	3.40
	Urban	56.97	6.21	10.9	3.5

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

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

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Rural to urban</i>	<i>Urban to urban</i>	<i>Urban to rural</i>	<i>Rural to Rural</i>	<i>Total migrants</i>
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
Female	1961	9.7	5.8	3.2	81.3	100.0
	1971	10.5	6.7	5.1	77.7	100.0
	1981	12.5	8.7	5.5	73.3	100.0
	1991	13.5	8.8	5.5	72.2	100.0
	2001	13.6	9.7	5.6	71.1	100.0
Male	1961	25.7	13.0	4.6	56.7	100.0
	1971	26.0	14.0	6.5	53.5	100.0
	1981	30.0	17.4	7.0	45.6	100.0
	1991	31.6	17.8	7.2	43.4	100.0
	2001	27.1	18.3	8.6	46.0	100.0

Source : Office of Registrar General, India

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

Table 14
Percentage distribution of migrants by reasons of migration

Reasons for migration	Year			
	1991		2001	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
Employment	1.8	27.0	3.2	37.6
Education	0.8	4.8	1.3	6.2
Family Moved	11.0	26.6	23.7	35.6
Marriage	76.1	4.0	64.9	2.1
Business	0.6	6.9	0.3	2.9
Natural Clamities like				
Drought, Floods etc.	0.2	1.1	NA	NA
Others	9.5	29.6	6.7	15.7

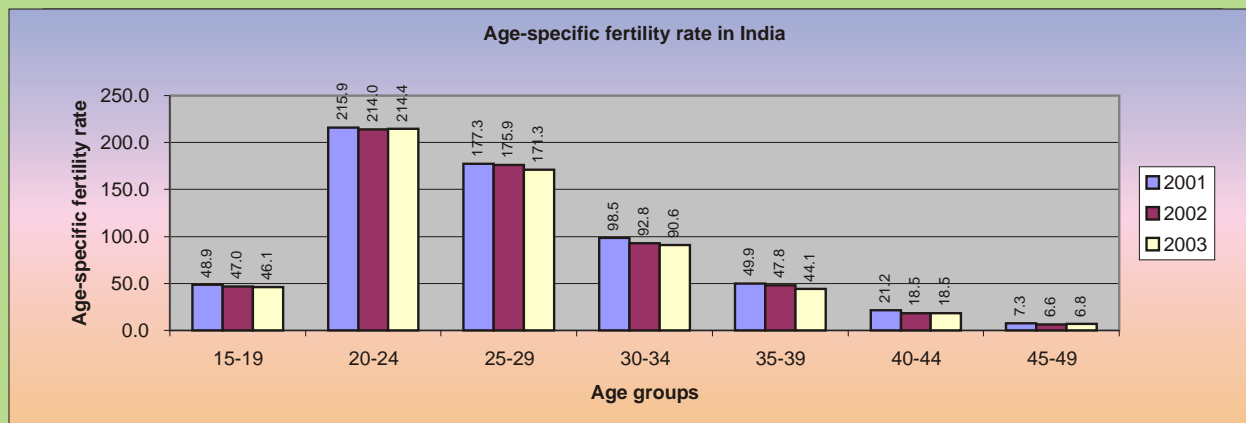
Source : Office of Registrar General, India

Note : Excludes Assam & Jammu & Kashmir for 1991 and 2001

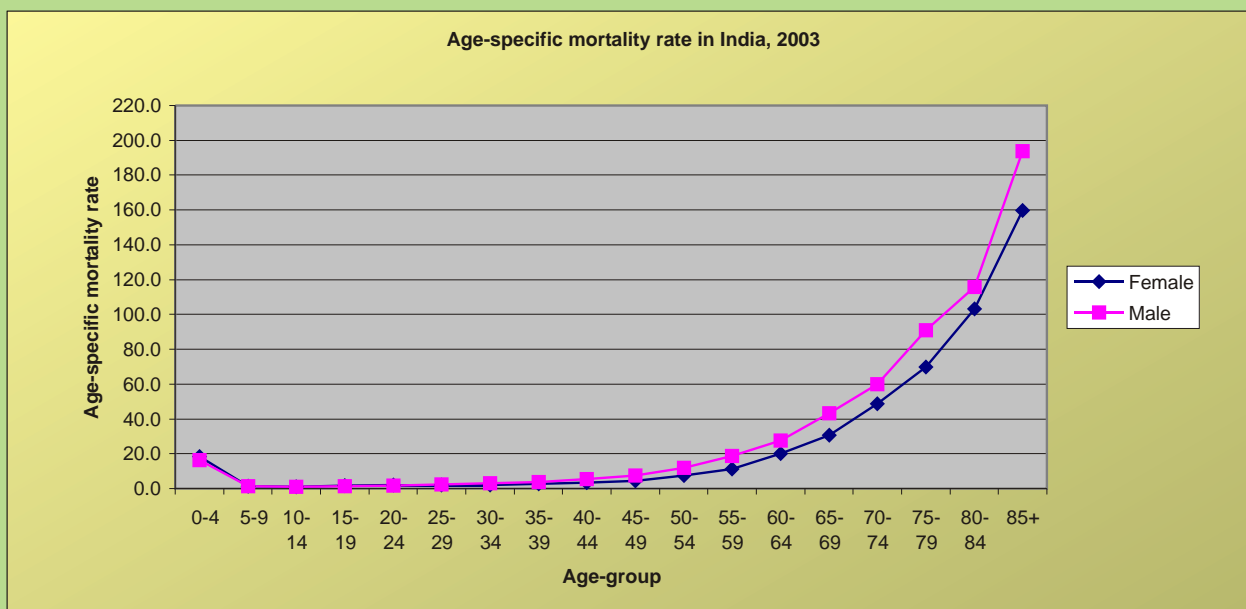
NA : Not available

Box 2. Vital Statistics

In 2003, there were about 95.3 live births per 1000 women in the age-group 15-49 years (General Fertility Rate) as compared to about 103 live births per 1000 women in the same age group in 2000. The average number of children that a woman is expected to give birth to (Total Fertility Rate), during the entire child bearing age-group, if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout, has been decreasing continuously over the years. The Total Fertility Rate for 2003 was 3.0 with the figure for rural areas being slightly higher (3.2) than that in urban areas (2.2). The age-specific fertility rates have shown a decreasing trend over the years in all age-groups due to greater awareness about the family planning, increased availability of the family planning methods and more freedom in its use is evident from the chart given below.



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



Health Status



Table 15
Female Infant Mortality Rate as compared to Male's

<i>Year</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
1989	90	92	91
1990	81	78	80
1991 ^a	80	81	80
1992 ^a	80	79	79
1993 ^a	75	73	74
1994 ^a	73	75	74
1995 ^a	76	73	74
1996 ^a	73	71	72
1997 ^a	73	70	71
1998	73	70	72
1999	71	70	70
2000	69	67	68
2001	68	64	66
2002	65	62	63
2003	64	57	60
2004	58	58	58
2005	61	56	58

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

a .Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Table 16

Female's Infant Mortality Rates as compared to Male's in major States

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total			
India/Bigger States	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	68	65	66	64	69	66	64	66	65	68	65	66	60	64	62	59	59	59	58	59	59	58	56	57
Andhra Pradesh	67	85	76	76	75	76	83	66	74	80	69	74	71	70	70	65	69	65	55	76	66	69	66	68
Assam	66	67	67	62	63	63	61	62	62	68	57	62	66	56	61	62	59	62	63	60	61	62	60	61
Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42	78	60	64	63	63
Chatisgarh	66	63	64	65	62	63	67	59	62	60	61	60	66	55	60	61	54	61	57	50	53	55	52	54
Gujarat	81	61	70	78	59	68	71	63	67	70	63	66	73	54	62	65	54	65	68	55	61	70	51	60
Haryana	77	60	68	51	57	54	44	57	51	36	48	43	55	66	61	38	46	38	45	56	51	51	47	49
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59	41	49	55	47	50
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57	42	49	58	43	50
Jharkhand	56	61	58	57	59	58	47	65	56	58	59	58	53	56	55	52	51	52	49	49	49	51	48	50
Karnataka	13	18	16	15	14	14	13	14	14	9	14	11	12	9	10	12	11	12	11	14	12	15	14	14
Kerala	97	99	98	89	90	89	93	81	87	89	83	86	88	81	85	86	77	86	75	82	79	79	72	76
Madhya Pradesh	56	42	49	48	48	48	50	46	48	48	43	45	42	48	45	54	32	54	42	31	36	37	34	36
Maharashtra	97	98	98	96	97	97	92	98	95	93	90	91	79	95	87	83	82	83	79	76	77	77	74	75
Orissa	56	53	54	56	51	53	61	45	52	63	43	52	66	38	51	52	46	52	55	37	45	48	41	44
Punjab	84	83	83	84	79	81	81	76	79	82	78	80	80	75	78	81	70	81	69	66	67	72	64	68
Rajasthan	58	48	53	54	50	52	54	49	51	54	45	49	43	46	44	41	44	41	38	43	41	39	35	37
Tamil Nadu	93	79	85	83	85	84	86	81	83	84	82	83	84	76	80	84	69	84	72	71	72	75	71	73
Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	37	42	48	37	42
Uttaranchal	48	59	53	43	61	52	47	54	51	49	53	51	45	53	49	46	45	46	34	45	40	39	38	38
West Bengal	73	70	72	71	70	70	69	67	68	68	64	66	65	62	63	64	57	60	58	58	58	61	56	58
India																								

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

NA : Not available

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

Table 17				
Expectation of life at birth by sex				
Year	Female	Male	Total	
1	2	3	4	
1951-61	40.6	41.9	41.3	
1961-71	44.7	46.4	45.6	
1970-75	49.0	50.5	49.7	
1976-80	52.1	52.5	52.3	
1981-85	55.7	55.4	55.4	
1986-90	58.1	57.7	57.7	
1987-91	58.6	58.1	58.3	
1988-92	59.0	58.6	58.7	
1989-93 a	59.7	59.0	59.4	
1990-94 a	60.4	59.4	60.0	
1991-95 a	60.9	59.7	60.3	
1992-96 a	61.4	60.1	60.7	
1993-97 a	61.8	60.4	61.1	
1994-98	62.2	60.6	61.4	
1995-99	62.5	60.8	61.7	
1991-95 a	60.9	59.7	60.3	
1992-96	61.4	60.1	60.7	
1993-97	61.8	60.4	61.1	
1994-98	62.2	60.6	61.4	
1995-99	62.5	60.8	61.7	
1996-00	62.7	61.0	61.9	
1997-01	63.0	61.3	62.2	
1998-02	63.3	61.6	62.5	
1999-03	63.5	61.8	62.7	

Source : Office of Registrar General, India

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

a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

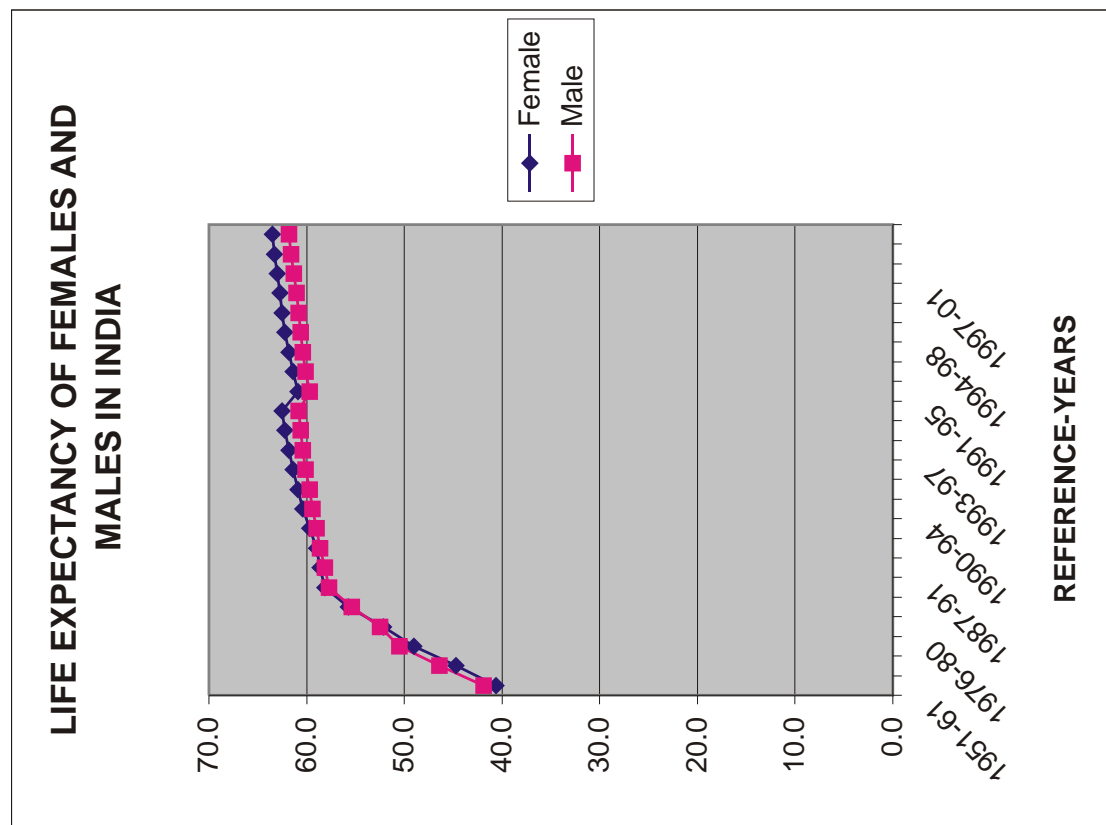


Table 18

Percentage distribution of live births by type of medical attention at the time of delivery by sector

Type of Facility	Sector	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^a	1992 ^a	1993 ^a	1994 ^a	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I	Rural	14.9	15.2	16.2	17.6	18.0	20.2	16.9	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.2	17.5	18.5	20.0	20.6
	Urban	49.7	51.0	52.8	53.8	54.8	56.5	54.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.7	55.3	58.1	59.1	59.9
	Combined	21.5	21.8	22.9	24.3	24.4	24.5	22.3	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.4	26.6	25.2	26.3	27.7	28.3
T	Rural	18.6	19.3	20.2	20.8	21.8	23.3	26.7	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.7	17.7	17.6	18.9
	Urban	24.5	25.7	26.1	26.9	28.0	31.6	33.8	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.4	31.5	34.1	20.3	22.8	23.1
	Combined	19.7	20.5	21.3	21.9	22.9	24.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	28.7	28.8	28.9	29.0	18.2	18.6	19.7
U	Rural	63.6	62.1	62.0	61.5	60.2	56.5	56.4	49.8	49.5	49.2	49.2	49.3	50.9	59.3	58.8	56.5
	Urban	24.1	21.8	20.6	19.2	17.2	11.8	11.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	10.0	20.4	17.2	15.9
	Combined	56.2	54.6	54.4	53.7	52.7	51.3	50.0	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.8	40.9	42.6	51.6	50.6	48.5
O	Rural	2.9	3.4	1.5	b	b	b	b	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	4
	Urban	1.7	1.5	0.6	b	b	b	b	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1	1.1
	Combined	2.6	3.1	1.4	b	b	b	b	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.4

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

- I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.
- T : Delivery conducted in the home by doctor, trained dai, trained midwife, trained nurse etc.
- U : Delivery conducted in the home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary
- O : Delivery conducted in the home by relatives and others excluding the above
- a. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir
- b. Included in the category U

Table 19(a)																
Number and percentage distribution of deaths of expected mothers among sampled cases of deaths due to causes related to child-birth and pregnancy																
Causes 1	Number								Percentage							
	1989 2	1992 3	1993 4	1994 5	1995 6	1996 7	1997 8	1998 9	1989 10	1992 11	1993 12	1994 13	1995 14	1996 15	1997 16	1998 17
Abortion	22	37	45	49	62	29	29	35	10.9	13.7	11.7	12.6	17.6	9.0	8.7	12.4
Toxaemia	16	34	49	51	35	37	35	28	7.9	12.6	12.8	13.1	7.9	11.5	10.5	9.9
Anaemia	41	53	78	75	60	51	52	67	20.3	19.6	20.3	19.3	17.0	15.8	15.7	23.7
Bleeding of Pregnancy & Puerperium	48	68	87	92	102	85	82	66	23.8	25.2	22.6	23.7	28.9	26.4	24.7	23.3
Malposition of child	22	23	21	25	14	31	39	21	10.9	8.5	5.5	6.4	4.0	9.6	11.7	7.4
Puerperial Sepsis	12	31	48	41	30	45	34	27	5.9	11.5	12.5	10.6	8.5	14.0	10.2	9.5
Not Classifiable	41	24	56	55	50	44	61	39	20.3	8.9	14.6	14.2	14.1	13.7	18.4	13.8
Total	202	270	384	388	353	322	332	283	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Source :Survey of Causes of Deaths, Office of Registrar General, India,																
Note: Survey was conducted continuously in sample villages of selected Primary Health Centre (PHC). During 1998, 2059 PHC villages were covered under the survey where 40,351 deaths were reported for which causes of death were identified.																

Table 19 (b)
Maternal Mortality Ratio for States/ Union Territories

State/ Union Territory	Maternal Mortality Ratio	
	1998	2001-03
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	159	195
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
Assam	409	490
Bihar ¹	452	371
Goa	NA	NA
Gujarat	28	172
Haryana	103	162
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA
Karnataka	195	228
Kerala	198	110
Madhya Pradesh ¹	498	379
Maharashtra	135	149
Manipur	NA	NA
Meghalaya	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA
Orissa	367	358
Punjab	199	178
Rajasthan	670	445
Sikkim	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	79	134
Tripura	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh ¹	707	517
West Bengal	266	194
Andoman & Nicobar Islands	NA	NA
Chandigarh	NA	NA
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA
Daman & Diu	NA	NA
Delhi	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	NA	NA
Pondicherry	NA	NA
India	407	301

Source: "Maternal Mortality in India 1997-2003 for 2001-03, Trend, Causes and Risk Factors", 2006, Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India

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

NA : Not available

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

<div>Table 20</div> <div>Prevalence of anaemia among women by background characteristics</div>						
Background characteristic	Number of women	Percentage of women with anaemia			Total	
		Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Age						
15 -19	7117	36.2	17.9	1.9	56.0	
20-24	14560	34.8	17.0	2.0	53.8	
25-29	15965	34.8	14.7	1.9	51.4	
30-34	13595	34.8	13.7	1.9	50.5	
35-49	28426	35.1	13.6	1.9	50.5	
Marital Status						
Currently married	74830	34.9	14.8	1.8	51.5	
Not currently married	4833	36.6	15.7	3.1	55.5	
Residence						
Urban	20872	32.0	12.2	1.5	45.7	
Rural	58791	36.1	15.8	2.0	53.9	
Education						
Illiterate	45818	36.7	16.8	2.3	55.8	
Literate < middle school complete	15735	34.4	13.8	1.9	50.1	
Middle school complete	6718	34.0	12.6	1.3	48.0	
High school complete and above	11381	29.7	9.7	0.9	40.3	
Work status						
Working in family farm/business	11450	35.7	15.2	2.2	53.1	
Employed by someone else	15671	35.8	16.2	3.0	54.9	
Self -employed	3974	35.0	15.3	2.0	52.2	
Not worked in past 12 months	48543	34.6	14.3	1.5	50.4	
Total	79663	35.0	14.8	1.9	51.8	
Source: National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99.						
Note: The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking when calculating the degree of anaemia. Total includes 10 and 26 women with missing information on education and work status respectively, who are not shown separately.						

Table 21
Prevalence of anaemia among women by States

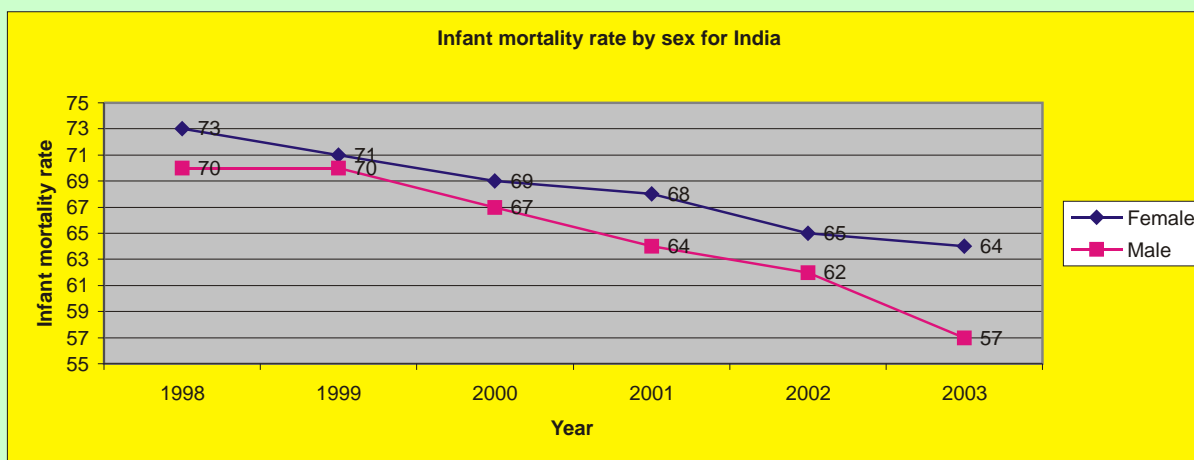
State	Percentage of women with :			Total
	Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	14.9	2.4	49.8
Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	11.3	0.6	62.5
Assam	43.2	25.6	0.9	69.7
Bihar ¹	42.9	19.0	1.5	63.4
Delhi	29.6	9.6	1.3	40.5
Goa	27.3	8.1	1.0	36.4
Gujarat	29.5	14.4	2.5	46.3
Haryana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

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

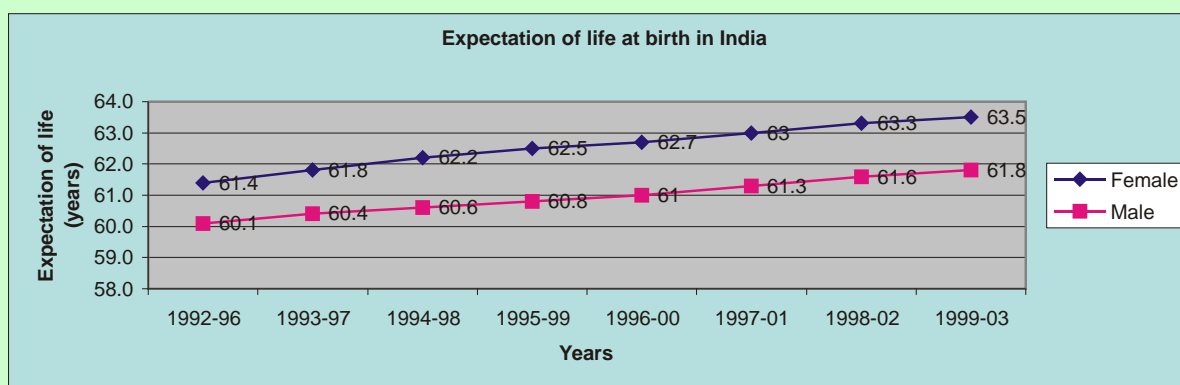
Note: The haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and smoking when calculating the degree of anaemia. Total includes 10 and 26 women with missing information on education and work status respectively, who are not shown separately.

Box 3. Health Status

Good health and family planning services are important for the general well-being of the women, children and the entire family as women and men have somewhat different kind of health risks throughout their life span. Women are exposed to a peculiar and major health risk due to child bearing. Reduced Infant mortality would give a women better chance to have the desired size of the family with fewer number of pregnancies. Discrimination against a female child is evident from the fact that girls experience higher rate of mortality in younger age-groups as compared to the boys. The U5MR has come down from 131.9 per thousand during 1988-92 to 107.1 per thousand during 1998-2002, for females whereas the decline for males is from 118.8 per thousand to 90.3 per thousand during the corresponding period. Moreover, in 2003, the female infant mortality rate was observed to be 64 as compared to male infant mortality rate of 57.



Life expectancy at birth has increased continuously over the years. For the period 1999-2003, the male life expectancy at birth was 61.8 years as compared to that of 63.5 for females, the overall figure being 62.7 years.



That women are exposed to a high risk of death due to pregnancy is evident from the fact that in India, there were 407 (Maternal Mortality Rate) maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1998. This may be due to the fact that in 1998-99 about 52% of women in India in the age-group 15-49 were suffering from some form of anaemia. Alongwith this, another important factor contributing to high maternal mortality rate is the fact that, at the time of about 54% of live births in 2002-03, trained medical attention was received by the mother. *Health of women is an important factor in determining the overall health of the society. If pregnant women are not well nourished they are more likely to give birth to weaker babies leading to a higher infant mortality rate. It is also observed that wherever the infant and child mortality is higher, the birth rates are also higher.*

Table 22						
Daily average intake of energy and proteins against recommended intake by age/ sex/ physical activity of rural population						
Age (years)	Sex	Activity	Energy (kcal/day)		Protein (g/day)	
			Intake	RDI	Intake	RDI
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1-3	Boy & Girl		729	1240	20	22
4-6	Boy & Girl		1066	1690	28	30
7-9	Boy & Girl		1294	1950	34	41
10-12	Boy		1524	2190	40	54
	Girl		1500	1970	39	57
13-15	Boy		1856	2450	49	70
	Girl		1689	2060	44	65
16-17	Boy		2114	2640	55	78
	Girl		1856	2060	49	63
>= 18	Sedentary		2225	2425	59	60
	Male					
	Moderate		2371	2875	61	60
>= 18	Sedentary		1878	1875	48	50
	Female					
	(NPNL)	Moderate	2020	2225	52	50
Source : Based on National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) 'Diet and Nutritional Status of Rural Population' Technical Report No. 21 based on repeat surveys conducted during 2001 in rural areas of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal						
RDI : Recommended Dietary Intakes						
NPNL : Non Pregnant Non Lactating						

Table 23

Percentage of currently married women who know about any contraceptive method by specific method and sector

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

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

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

IUD : Intra-Uterine Device

Table 24							
Pattern of acceptance of different family planning methods in India							
Year	Sterilization		I.U.D Insertion	(Figures in thousand)			Total
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy		Equivalent C.C. users	Equivalent oral pills users	acceptors	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1990-91	255	3871	5370	14735	3125		27356
1991-92	174	3916	4386	13875	3366		25717
1992-93	150	4136	4740	15004	3001		27031
1993-94	150	4347	6017	17283	4302		32099
1994-95	144	4436	6702	17707	4873		33862
1995-96	124	4298	6858	17297	5091		33668
1996-97	72	3798	5681	17214	5250		32015
1997-98	71	4167	6173	16796	6395		33603
1998-99	103	4104	6083	17448	6944		34682
1999-2000	87	4509	6200	18135	7748		36678
2000-2001	110	4625	6047	18204	7640		36626
2001-2002	111	4716	6273	17785	8695		37580
2002-2003	122	4782	6148	22604	9413		43069
2003-2004	114	4812	6115	23837	9916		44794
2004-2005	136	4782	6167	23927	9535		44547
Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare							
IUD : Intra-Uterine Device							
CC : Conventional Contraceptives							
P : Provisional							

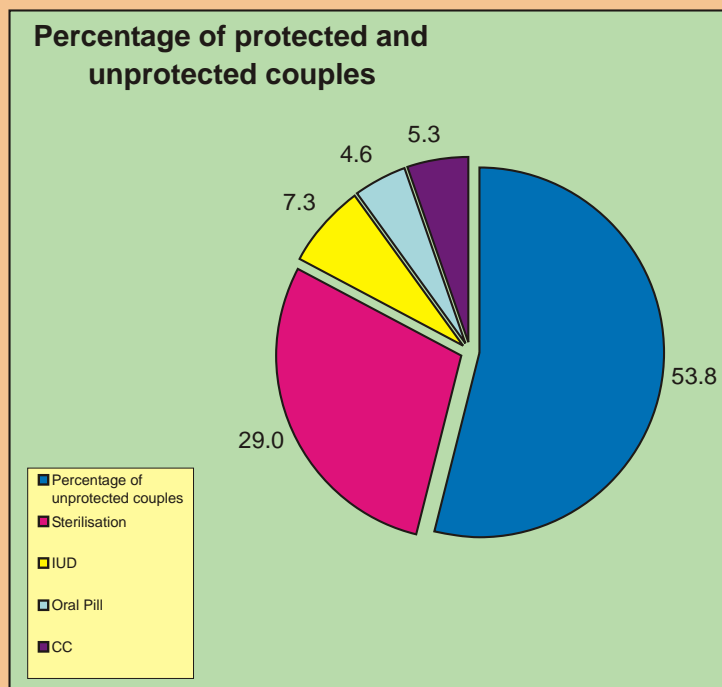
Table 25
Percentage of couples effectively protected by various family planning methods for India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Eligible couples (Figures in thousand)</i>	<i>Percentage of unprotected couples</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	<i>Oral Pill</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>All methods</i>
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	145140	55.9	30.3	6.7	2.1	5.1	44.1
1991-92	148430	56.4	30.3	6.3	2.2	4.7	43.6
1992-93	151720	56.5	30.3	6.3	2.0	4.9	43.5
1993-94	155020	54.6	30.3	6.8	2.7	5.6	45.4
1994-95	158310	54.2	30.2	7.2	3.0	5.4	45.8
1995-96	161593	53.5	30.2	7.8	3.2	5.3	46.5
1996-97	164749	54.6	29.6	7.4	3.1	5.2	45.4
1997-98	165869	54.6	29.3	7.3	3.8	5.0	45.4
1998-99	168558	56.0	29.1	7.4	3.3	4.2	44.0
1999-2000	171198	53.8	29.0	7.3	4.6	5.3	46.2
Source : Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare							
IUD : Intra Uterine Devices							
CC : Conventional Contraceptives							

Table 26					
Lifestyle indicators of addiction					
Background characteristic	Chew paan masala or tobacco	Drink alcohol	Currently smoke	Ever smoked	Number of household members
Female					
Age					
15-19	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	24602
20-24	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	22288
25-29	8.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	20761
30-39	12.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	32127
40-49	18.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	21253
50-59	22.8	3.8	5.7	6.4	15108
60+	25.0	3.1	5.3	6.0	18588
Residence					
Urban	8.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	43173
Rural	13.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	111554
Education					
Illiterate	17.4	3.5	4.0	4.5	86359
Literate < middle school complete	10.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	30563
Middle school complete	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	14217
High school complete and above	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	23529
Standard of living index					
Low	18.7	4.4	4.2	4.7	47225
Medium	11.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	71497
High	5.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	34144
Total	12.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	154726
Male					
Age					
15-19	9.4	2.4	4.4	4.8	26297
20-24	20.3	7.7	13.7	14.6	21461
25-29	28.0	14.9	25.1	27.3	19641
30-39	34.1	23.6	37.6	41.2	33554
40-49	35.6	26.1	45.0	49.9	24151
50-59	35.4	23.9	45.3	52.3	15195
60+	37.6	18.6	38.2	46.6	20571
Residence					
Urban	20.8	12.4	21.4	24.5	46245
Rural	31.3	18.5	32.6	36.5	114626
Education					
Illiterate	38.0	26.7	44.8	49.6	44661
Literate < middle school complete	31.5	17.8	33.1	37.5	43328
Middle school complete	23.2	11.8	21.2	23.7	25376
High school complete and above	18.9	8.9	15.9	18.5	47485
Standard of living index					
Low	37.6	24.8	39.4	43.5	46887
Medium	27.7	15.0	29.1	32.7	76510
High	17.2	9.8	16.9	20.2	35463
Total	28.3	16.7	29.4	33.1	160871
Total (Male & Female)	20.5	9.6	16.2	18.2	315598
Source: National Family Health Survey- II, 1998-99					
Note: The figures give the percentage of usual household members age 15 years and above who chew paan masala or tobacco, drink alcohol, currently smoke, or have ever smoked by selected background characteristics and Sex for India.					
and 1861 females with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately					
a. Includes household members who currently smoke.					

Box 4. Planning the Family

The Family Welfare Programme (FWP), now in its fifth decade, has made an important contribution towards improving the health of mothers and children and providing family planning services. Now slightly over 46% of eligible couples use some form of contraception. from predominant focus on family planing the emphasis has shifted to broad efforts to improve maternal and child health



As per National Family Health Survey II -1998-99, 99.7% of ever married females in the urban areas are aware of any family planning method as compared to 98.7% in the rural areas. Female sterilization is the most widely known family planning method (known to about 98% of ever married females) followed by male sterilization and condoms.

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

Participation of Men & Women in the Economy

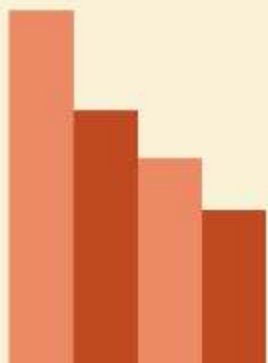
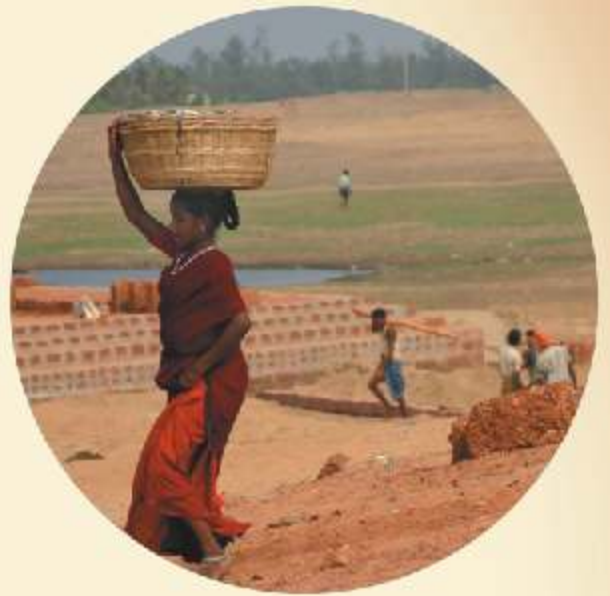


Table 27
Workforce Participation Rate by sex and by sector for India

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
1972-73	31.8	54.5	13.4	50.1
1977-78	33.1	55.2	15.6	50.8
1983	34.0	54.7	15.1	51.2
1987-88	32.3	53.9	15.2	50.6
1993-94	32.8	55.3	15.5	52.1
1994-95 ^a	31.7	56.0	13.6	51.9
1995-96 ^a	29.5	55.1	12.4	52.5
1996-97 ^a	29.1	55.0	13.1	52.1
1998 ^a	26.3	53.9	11.4	50.9
1999- 2000	29.9	53.1	13.9	51.8
2000-2001 ^a	28.7	54.4	14.0	53.1
2001-2002 ^a	31.4	54.6	13.9	55.3
2002 ^a	28.1	54.6	14.0	53.4
2004-05 ^a	32.7	54.6	16.6	54.9

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation

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

a. Based on thin Sample

Table 28
Workforce Participation Rate by sex and by sector for States/ Union Territories during 2004-05

State /Union Territory	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	48.3	60.5	22.4	56.0
Arunachal Pradesh	41.0	50.0	14.8	46.1
Assam	20.9	55.1	10.9	55.1
Bihar	13.8	47.7	6.5	45.2
Goa	18.8	52.4	18.8	53.4
Gujarat	42.7	59.3	15.1	57.8
Haryana	31.7	52.2	13.2	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	50.6	55.5	24.1	61.9
Jharkhand	31.3	53.5	13.4	47.2
Jammu & Kashmir	26.7	55.2	11.2	52.6
Karnataka	45.9	62.3	18.1	57.6
Kerala	25.6	55.9	20.0	54.7
Madhya Pradesh	36.6	54.4	15.4	52.5
Maharashtra	47.4	56.6	19.0	56.0
Manipur	35.1	52.4	22.1	45.6
Meghalaya	27.8	57.2	30.3	45.4
Mizoram	44.1	59.4	28.1	48.4
Nagaland	50.4	54.9	25.7	45.7
Chhatisgarh	4.7	56.5	18.1	52.9
Orissa	32.2	58.6	14.8	50.4
Punjab	32.2	54.9	13.3	57.2
Rajasthan	40.7	51.0	18.2	50.8
Sikkim	31.8	55.4	16.8	54.5
Tamil Nadu	46.1	59.7	24.1	59.3
Tripura	8.5	54.9	10.0	50.4
Uttar Pradesh	24.0	49.6	11.7	52.4
West Bengal	17.8	57.4	15.5	59.5
Uttaranchal	42.7	52.3	12.7	51.9
A&N Islands	24.3	63.2	15.5	57.8
Chandigarh	5.4	60.2	14.2	51.2
D&N Haveli	47.8	54.7	19.4	68.9
Daman & Diu	16.8	59.1	22.5	65.2
Delhi	4.7	52.4	8.8	53.5
Lakshadweep	5.0	61.1	10.8	43.6
Pondicherry	36.1	56.9	15.4	53.6
India	32.7	54.6	16.6	54.9

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 61st round.(July 2004- June 2005)

Notes.: Figures relate to usual status principal and subsidiary (all)workers .
The figures represent size of workforce as percentage of population.

Table 29
Workforce Participation Rate according to sex and by sector for
States/Union Territories

State/Union Territory	(Figures are provisional)								
	Female	Rural Male	Total	Female	Urban Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	43.28	58.30	50.85	13.17	50.76	32.30	35.11	56.23	45.79
Arunachal Pradesh	41.33	50.66	46.20	17.15	50.53	35.50	36.54	50.63	43.98
Assam	22.15	49.41	36.17	10.61	52.90	33.20	20.71	49.87	35.78
Bihar	20.18	48.05	34.65	7.04	41.69	25.59	18.84	47.37	33.70
Chhatisgarh	46.54	54.12	50.32	13.19	47.18	31.11	40.04	52.81	46.46
Goa	26.39	54.51	40.53	18.17	54.68	37.04	22.36	54.60	38.80
Gujarat	38.54	55.46	47.24	9.41	53.91	33.08	27.91	54.87	41.95
Haryana	33.91	50.73	42.93	10.55	49.23	31.49	27.22	50.30	39.62
Himachal Pradesh	46.42	54.67	50.57	15.23	54.22	36.96	43.67	54.62	49.24
Jammu & Kashmir	26.20	49.49	38.35	10.39	51.43	32.95	22.45	49.99	37.01
Jharkhand	31.81	49.65	40.90	6.52	42.36	25.68	26.41	47.96	37.52
Karnataka	39.87	58.10	49.09	16.37	53.85	35.67	31.98	56.64	44.53
Kerala	15.90	50.06	32.54	13.64	50.61	31.61	15.38	50.20	32.30
Madhya Pradesh	40.72	53.00	47.09	11.98	47.41	30.65	33.21	51.50	42.74
Maharashtra	43.61	53.93	48.88	12.57	52.43	33.85	30.81	53.28	42.50
Manipur	41.53	49.25	45.45	32.25	44.94	38.57	39.02	48.12	43.62
Meghalaya	38.62	49.43	44.11	20.98	43.82	32.51	35.15	48.34	41.84
Mizoram	54.55	59.66	57.21	40.52	54.84	47.87	47.54	57.29	52.57
Nagaland	42.48	47.32	45.01	15.61	43.81	31.03	38.06	46.70	42.60
Orissa	27.12	53.17	40.23	10.02	49.06	30.62	24.66	52.53	38.79
Punjab	23.37	53.88	39.51	10.44	53.06	33.49	19.05	53.60	37.47
Rajasthan	40.63	50.74	45.87	9.55	47.42	29.59	33.49	49.95	42.06
Sikkim	40.60	57.69	49.69	21.67	55.51	40.16	38.57	57.44	48.64
Tamil Nadu	41.40	59.10	50.28	18.94	55.80	37.54	31.54	57.64	44.67
Tripura	22.87	50.42	37.03	12.45	51.64	32.45	21.08	50.62	36.25
Uttar Pradesh	19.05	47.39	33.93	6.80	44.61	26.95	16.54	46.80	32.48
Uttaranchal	33.55	45.69	39.60	7.59	47.36	29.15	27.33	46.14	36.92
West Bengal	20.86	54.09	37.90	11.57	53.74	33.85	18.32	53.99	36.77
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.50	57.05	39.20	12.09	56.09	36.33	16.45	56.73	38.27
Chandigarh	11.08	63.88	43.64	14.54	55.12	37.13	14.22	56.11	37.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.10	61.26	53.84	14.54	65.63	44.75	38.74	62.33	51.76
Daman & Diu	20.03	70.78	52.03	16.74	53.80	35.42	18.61	65.47	46.01
Delhi	10.18	49.42	31.87	9.31	52.25	32.89	9.37	52.06	32.82
Lakshadweep	6.20	40.63	23.77	8.65	44.62	27.24	7.28	42.41	25.32
Pondicherry	23.93	54.36	39.22	13.89	52.49	33.13	17.23	53.12	35.17
India*	30.98	52.36	41.97	11.55	50.85	32.23	25.68	51.93	39.26

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

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

<p>Table 30</p> <p>Percentage distribution of workers (main +marginal) according to categories of worker by sex and by sector during 2001</p>									
Categories of worker	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	37.12	41.98	40.24	4.05	2.55	2.81	32.93	31.06	31.65
Agricultural Labourers	42.95	27.51	33.05	10.69	3.44	4.71	38.87	20.85	26.55
Household Industry workers	5.54	3.01	3.92	12.80	3.61	5.22	6.46	3.18	4.22
Other Workers	14.40	27.49	22.80	72.46	90.40	87.27	21.75	44.92	37.59
All workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total workers (Main+ Marginal)	(in million)	198.84	309.96	16.10	76.18	92.28	127.22	275.01	402.23
<p>Source : Population Census 2001; Office of the Registrar General , India</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>* India and Manipur figures are final and exclude figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. MaoMaram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as population Census 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.</p> <p>- Percentage figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.</p>									

<div>Table 31</div> <div>Share of women employment out of total employment in organised sector in India</div>										
Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			(Figures in thousand)			
	Women	Total	% of Women	Women	Total	% of Women	Women	Total	% of Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
1992	2467.0	19209.6	12.8	1522.7	7846.1	19.4	3889.8	27055.7		14.4
1993	2476.7	19326.1	12.8	1549.7	7850.5	19.7	4026.3	27176.6		14.8
1994	2564.6	19444.9	13.2	1589.3	7929.9	20.0	4153.9	27374.8		15.2
1995	2600.4	19466.3	13.4	1627.5	8058.5	20.2	4227.9	27524.7		15.4
1996	2634.5	19429.3	13.6	1791.9	8511.6	21.1	4426.4	27940.9		15.8
1997	2727.6	19559.1	14.0	1909.4	8685.5	22.0	4637.0	28244.5		16.4
1998	2762.7	19417.8	14.2	2010.9	8747.9	23.0	4773.6	28165.8		17.0
1999	2810.7	19414.8	14.5	2018.4	8698.2	23.2	4829.2	28113.1		17.2
2000	2857.0	19313.7	14.8	2065.8	8646.0	23.9	4922.8	27959.7		17.6
2001	2859.2	19137.5	14.9	2090.1	8651.7	24.2	4949.3	27789.2		17.8
2002	2886.7	18773.4	15.4	2048.7	8432.1	24.3	4935.4	27205.5		18.1
2003	2904.7	18579.7	15.6	2063.7	8420.7	24.5	4968.4	27000.3		18.4
2004	2890.0	18196.7	15.9	2044.4	8246.0	24.8	4934.4	26442.7		18.7
Source : Quarterly Employment Review, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour										

Table 32																									
Women employment in organised public and private sectors by industrial activity for India																									
(Figures in thousand)																									
		Public sector												Private Sector											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Code	Industrial activity	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
0	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	51.1	49.7	49.2	47.0	47.5	45.8	48.1	48.3	43.6	47.8	47.7	446.5	440.6	429.3	434.1	442.5	425.7	461.9	464.4	419.8	418.7	411.0		
1	Mining & Quarrying	62.1	64.6	65.0	62.3	58.3	58.2	57.6	55.6	55.3	54.3	66.0	16.5	16.0	16.4	12.0	12.7	10.4	8.9	8.4	6.9	6.6	7.3		
2&3	Manufacturing	112.3	125.5	119.5	105.9	105.5	101.1	99.1	93.0	88.1	86.6	81.5	484.3	606.0	756.8	862.2	930.6	933.3	933.9	937.0	928.0	923.3	867.9		
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	30.5	35.7	36.7	40.3	41.7	42.8	43.6	44.7	45.4	46.3	49.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.4		
5	Construction	55.3	60.9	61.4	60.0	60.7	63.2	64.1	63.2	63.7	60.5	62.6	6.0	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.3	5.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4		
6	Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels.	13.2	15.1	15.4	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.4	17.3	14.0	14.0	21.1	24.2	25.1	30.7	27.4	27.4	29.4	29.4	30.3	30.5	32.0		
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	136.7	155.6	157.6	162.2	168.4	171.3	170.2	174.9	178.1	180.3	179.0	3.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	6.1	6.7	6.8	8.1	8.3	8.7	10.4		
8	Financing , Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	146.8	167.7	169.1	175.9	177.9	178.7	181.1	184.8	191.1	202.0	206.0	27.4	36.8	39.0	43.8	48.8	55.6	53.9	60.2	65.1	72.3	81.2		
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	1738.8	1925.7	1960.5	2057.8	2086.4	2133.1	2176.1	2177.2	2204.1	2212.7	2183.6	428.4	494.4	515.7	514.8	535.1	553.1	566.1	577.3	585.4	598.7	628.8		
Total		2346.8	2600.4	2634.5	2727.6	2762.7	2810.7	2857.0	2859.2	2886.7	2904.7	2890.0	1434.2	1627.5	1791.9	1909.4	2010.9	2018.4	2065.8	2090.1	2048.7	2063.7	2044.4		
Source: Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour																									
a. Included in wholesale and retail trade.																									

Table 33

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

States /Union Territory 1	(Figures in thousand)															
	Public Sector								Private Sector							
	1991	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1991	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1991	2004
Andhra Pradesh	146.1	179.4	220.0	223.7	226.0	248.3	248	72.9	183.0	198.6	195.4	198.2	225.7	228.9	72.9	183.0
Assam	61.2	71.4	77.2	79.1	75.8	77.4	77.3	259.2	238.9	271.6	275.6	250.8	241.2	255.6	259.2	238.9
Bihar	96.8	104.0	90.0	89.9	89.9	89.9	29.5	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	2	17.4	17.4
Chattisgarh	*	*	*	36.8	37.8	37.8	13.5	*	*	*	*	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	*
Goa	13.3 ^a	14.6	14.9	14.9	10.3	10.3	5.4	6.3 ^a	7.4	7.4	7.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	6.3 ^a	7.4
Gujarat	142.6	147.2	138.1	136.4	128.6	133.7	135.5	67.3	78.1	70.7	69.3	70.5	80.3	82	67.3	78.1
Haryana	51.7	59.9	63.3	62.7	62.4	61.1	60.8	17.0	24.5	25.9	27.5	34.3	37	37.4	17.0	24.5
Himachal Pradesh	28.7	33.0	41.0	42.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	3.3	5.7	5.5	4.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	3.3	5.7
Jammu & Kashmir	22.2	21.1	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Jharkhand	*	*	*	*	*	*	61.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	160.1	199.0	246.3	254.5	255.5	259.6	266.8	92.1	310.5	306.0	314.2	320.6	321.4	228.9	92.1	310.5
Kerala	185.6	159.9	191.5	193.5	193.5	191.6	186.8	223.4	275.2	275.2	292.4	282.3	283.5	308.8	223.4	275.2
Madhya Pradesh	145.6	156.1	165.2	129.2	127.8	121.3	122.1	26.1	26.7	27.4	21.3	20.6	19.7	19.5	26.1	26.7
Maharashtra	303.5	342.2	353.0	357.7	353.8	355.6	356.5	171.7	207.8	205.1	207.0	205.6	206.3	204.4	171.7	207.8
Manipur	8.6	15.2	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.2	18	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1	0.3	0.8
Meghalaya	10.7	12.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	15	77.3	1.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.9	4.3
Mizoram	7.6	9.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Nagaland	8.7	10.8	11.4	11.2	12.0	11.5	12.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1
Orissa	54.1	72.3	84.3	88.3	91.8	92.1	95.3	13.1	10.9	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.1	10.5	13.1	10.9
Punjab	84.2	92.3	97.9	99.5	101.6	107.6	98.4	23.0	31.1	33.1	34.4	34.8	32.9	37.2	23.0	31.1
Rajasthan	99.3	123.8	133.1	131.7	127.6	125.8	131.4	40.7	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.8	38.9	39.7	40.7	42.0
Tamil Nadu	323.5	397.8	425.9	402.0	440.3	420.3	418.7	179.4	325.7	328.1	327.5	322.1	305.7	273.5	179.4	325.7
Tripura	14.0	14.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	21	21	4.6	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.7
Uttar Pradesh	162.9	169.4	188.3	159.8	162.2	166.5	168.6	48.2	54.4	53.2	48.5	48.5	49.7	50.4	48.2	54.4
Uttaranchal	*	*	*	28.8	28.8	28.8	27.4	*	*	*	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	*	*
West Bengal	114.2	116.2	115.5	119.8	122.2	122.2	105.9	132.0	128.8	135.6	133.7	119.4			132.0	128.8
A&N Islands	3.1	3.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chandigarh	9.4	10.7	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.5	2.7	4.7	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.4	2.7	4.7
Daman & Diu	-	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	1	1	-	1.4
Delhi	81.8	90.1	91.4	91.5	91.9	92.9	92.4	27.4	29.3	30.3	30.1	30.4	30.2	32.9	27.4	29.3
Pondicherry	7.4	7.8	6.1	2.3	2.3	5.6	6.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.5
India	2346.8	2634.5	2857.0	2859.2	2886.7	2904.7	2890	1434.2	2018.4	2065.8	2090.1	2048.7	2063.7	4934.4	1434.2	2018.4

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

Table 34 Labour Force Participation Rates by age group, sex and sector for India												
Year	15-29		30-44		45-59		60 & above		Total			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Rural												
1977-78	39.7	86.1	49.2	99.0	41.6	95.9	16.0	64.6	30.5	63.7		
1983	37.2	82.8	46.0	98.6	40.8	95.2	15.6	64.2	29.1	62.6		
1987-88	36.9	79.7	47.6	98.7	42.2	95.7	16.3	64.9	29.2	61.4		
1993-94	32.2	77.7	42.7	98.8	40.1	96.4	17.3	68.3	27.2	63.0		
1994-95	31.2	77.0	43.3	98.5	39.6	96.6	19.6	72.1	23.8	55.3		
July 95-June 96	32.2	78.1	43.5	98.7	40.0	97.1	17.8	69.9	23.6	55.0		
Jan- Dec 97	30.0	77.0	40.4	98.8	38.5	97.2	18.0	67.3	22.4	55.0		
Jan-June 98	28.4	74.9	38.4	98.3	37.5	96.2	17.5	70.7	21.2	54.3		
July 1999- June 2000	31.6	75.9	44.5	98.4	40.7	95.4	17.4	62.4	23.5	53.3		
July 2000-June 2001*	28.5	75.3	43.3	98.7	42.4	96.4	15.3	68.2	22.3	54.1		
July 2001-June 2002*	32.6	76.3	46.4	98.7	40.4	96.2	15.8	69.6	24.6	53.8		
July -December 2002*	25.7	74.9	42.7	98.4	38.7	96.5	17.3	66.9	21.6	54.7		
January - December 2003*	28.7	75.7	45.4	98.6	43.9	95.3	19.9	67.3	23.7	54.6		
January - June 2004*	29.4	75.2	44.9	98.4	41.6	94.7	17.7	61.6	23.3	54.0		
July 2004-June 2005	30.9	75.1	46.6	98.7	44.7	96.0	19.9	63.1	24.9	54.6		
Urban												
1977-78	21.9	73.6	27.2	98.9	24.1	93.6	10.5	50.5	17.1	60.1		
1983	17.2	72.9	23.9	98.6	23.0	92.8	11.6	48.8	14.8	60.3		
1987-88	17.2	69.7	23.9	98.7	22.4	93.1	9.3	46.6	14.6	59.6		
1993-94	16.5	67.4	23.6	98.4	23.2	93.4	9.2	43.0	14.8	60.1		
1994-95	14.7	64.4	20.8	98.4	19.6	92.9	6.8	43.7	11.7	53.4		
July 95-June 96	13.6	67.3	19.8	98.6	19.5	92.3	7.4	40.4	11.1	54.4		
Jan- Dec 97	14.3	66.4	21.4	97.1	19.3	92.5	7.7	41.5	11.7	53.7		
Jan-June 98	12.4	64.0	19.9	97.8	19.2	92.0	6.4	41.7	10.8	53.4		
July 1999-June 2000	14.9	65.9	22.9	98.1	22.0	92.3	8.2	38.6	12.6	53.9		
July 2000-June 2001*	13.1	64.9	22.7	98.3	21.3	92.7	7.5	39.1	12.1	54.8		
July 2001-June 2002*	13.0	69.1	21.1	98.5	19.3	93.0	8.0	39.0	11.5	57.1		
July -December 2002*	15.1	68.7	22.0	98.2	21.6	92.5	8.4	36.5	12.6	55.6		
January - December 2003*	14.2	67.1	22.6	98.5	19.8	91.8	8.6	36.5	12.5	55.9		
January - June 2004*	15.9	67.7	24.3	98.4	20.8	91.5	6.7	34.7	13.3	55.7		
July 2004-June 2005	17.8	67.3	26.6	98.4	21.9	92.7	8.6	35.6	14.8	56.6		
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation												
Note : 1.The percentage of labour force in the population												
2. The figures of different rounds relates to the usual principal status												
* The rates are based thin sample and may be used with caution.												

Table 35

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

Educational level	1983		1987-88		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rural										
Illiterate	86.2	52.1	82.3	48.3	79.0	43.7	74.3	39.3	65.9	33.8
Literate but upto primary	10.2	29.2	12.0	29.6	13.7	29.0	15.0	27.2	18.5	29.6
Middle	2.1	10.8	3.2	11.6	3.9	13.5	5.8	16.3	8.2	17.9
Secondary	1.2	6.4	2.0	8.4	2.7	10.9	3.7	13.8	3.6	9.1
Graduate & above	0.3	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.7	2.8	1.1	3.5	2.2	4.9
Urban										
Illiterate	56.5	21.7	51.8	19.6	44.5	17.9	40.9	15.6	34.5	13.0
Literate but upto primary	17.5	30.1	19.0	30.5	17.7	25.4	16.3	21.6	19.5	22.7
Middle	6.3	18.1	7.3	16.4	8.1	17.5	9.8	19.0	10.8	19.4
Secondary	11.6	19.9	12.3	21.8	15.1	24.5	16.2	26.6	7.5	14.9
Graduate & above	8.0	10.1	9.6	11.7	14.6	14.6	16.8	17.1	22.3	21.0

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation

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

Table 36 Unemployment rate by age and sector for India													
Year	15-29		30-44		45-59		60 & above		Total				
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Rural													
1977-78	8.5	4.9	4.1	0.6	3.0	0.4	2.0	0.3	5.5	2.2			
1983	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.1			
1987-88	5.4	6.2	2.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.5	2.8			
1993-94	3.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.0			
1994-95	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3			
July 95- June 96 ^b	1.6	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.4			
Jan -Dec 97 ^b	2.1	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6			
Jan- June 98 ^b	4.1	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.4			
July 1999 -June 2000	3.7	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.1			
July 2000-June 2001 ^b	1.5	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6			
July 2001-June 2002 ^b	5.2	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3			
July -December 2002 ^b	2.6	4.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.8			
January - December 2003 ^b	2.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.8			
January - June 2004 ^b	5.3	5.7	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4			
July 2004-June 2005	7.0	5.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.1	2.1			
Urban													
1977-78	31.4	14.0	10.4	1.3	4.8	1.0	2.2	1.5	17.8	6.5			
1983	15.5	12.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	9.1	0.6	6.9	5.9			
1987-88	18.8	13.6	3.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	8.5	6.1			
1993-94	19.4	10.8	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	8.3	4.5			
1994-95	10.4	8.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.7			
July 95- June 96 ^b	0.8	9.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.6	4.0			
Jan -Dec 97 ^b	13.2	10.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.1	3.9			
Jan- June 98 ^b	16.6	11.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.2	4.7	1.4	8.3	5.2			
July 1999-June 2000	16.6	11.5	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.8			
July 2000-June 2001 ^b	11.1	9.8	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.8	4.2			
July 2001-June 2002 ^b	13.4	9.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.1			
July -December 2002 ^b	15.0	10.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.7			
January - December 2003 ^b	12.7	10.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	4.0	4.3			
January - June 2004 ^b	21.5	10.0	3.7	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	9.0	4.5			
July 2004-June 2005	19.9	10.0	5.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	9.1	4.4			
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation													
Note : Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed in labour force. The figures of different rounds relate to the usual principal status													
a. Total includes figures for ages 5-14 years also													
b. Results based on thin sample.													
0.0 : Negligible													

Table 37
Unemployment rates for States and Union Territories by sex
and sector during 2004-2005

State /Union Territory	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.4	1.0	3.8	3.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	1.1	2.8	1.1
Assam	3.1	2.4	9.1	6.9
Bihar	0.2	1.8	4.1	6.7
Chhattisgarh	0.3	0.8	2.4	3.8
Goa	15.7	9.1	11.8	7.6
Gujarat	0.2	0.8	2.9	2.3
Haryana	1.0	2.8	7.5	3.2
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.6	10.1	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	1.7	10.9	3.7
Jharkhand	0.1	2.0	2.3	7.5
Karnataka	0.8	0.7	5.7	1.9
Kerala	20.1	5.1	33.4	6.2
Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0.7	1.6	3.1
Maharashtra	0.3	1.5	4.1	3.5
Manipur	0.7	1.4	6.3	5.2
Meghalaya	0.5	0.1	3.5	3.5
Mizoram	0.1	0.5	2.6	1.6
Nagaland	1.4	2.2	7.2	4.6
Orissa	8.3	3.1	26.6	9.0
Punjab	4.9	3.3	14.0	2.9
Rajasthan	0.1	1.2	2.9	2.8
Sikkim	1.5	2.8	4.3	3.6
Tamil Nadu	1.1	1.2	4.8	2.9
Tripura	32.0	9.6	56.8	16.6
Uttaranchal	0.4	2.0	10.2	4.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.3	0.7	2.5	3.5
West Bengal	3.3	2.2	8.4	5.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.3	3.7	17.2	6.5
Chandigarh	4.8	2.5	7.5	3.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.6	3.1	9.1	1.3
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.4	3.3	2.8
Delhi	0.0	2.0	6.4	4.6
Lakshadweep	57.1	0.9	51.5	11.1
Pondicherry	3.2	9.4	19.5	4.1
India	1.8	1.6	6.9	3.8

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 61st round (July 2004-June 2005)

Note: Figures relate to usual status (ps+ss) of individuals. The figures represent size of unemployment as percentage of labour force.

Table 38

Job seekers registered with employment exchanges by States, Union Territories and India

State/Union Territory	No. on live register as at the end of the year									
	2003					2004				
	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	650.9	2023.4	2674.3	631.3	1900.5	2531.8	630.1	1797.5	2427.6	
Arunachal Pradesh	7.8	16.2	24.0	7.3	15.3	22.6	7.8	17.3	25.1	
Assam	324.6	1244.0	1568.6	343.0	1289.0	1632.0	395.9	1364.9	1760.8	
Bihar	125.8	1568.6	1694.4	118.8	1448.5	1567.3	107.5	1354.3	1461.8	
Chhatisgarh	141.5	708.0	849.5	164.0	737.9	901.9	184.8	803.7	988.5	
Goa	33.2	70.9	104.1	31.7	69.0	100.7	32.2	68.6	100.8	
Gujarat	184.2	813.9	998.1	179.2	747.6	926.8	175.2	679.4	854.6	
Haryana	149.4	752.9	902.3	168.0	764.4	932.4	209.6	855.1	1064.7	
Himachal Pradesh	286.3	621.2	907.5	275.8	594.0	869.8	284.3	627.0	911.3	
Jammu & Kashmir	15.4	99.7	115.1	16.8	95.6	112.4	17.5	98.5	116.0	
Jharkhand	184.7	1281.5	1466.2	169.6	1224.2	1393.8	135.1	1073.8	1208.9	
Karnataka	435.7	1348.6	1784.3	382.6	1185.4	1568.0	326.2	992.1	1318.3	
Kerala	2075.7	1559.5	3635.1	2153.2	1599.2	3752.4	2106.9	1521.7	3628.6	
Madhya Pradesh	362.3	1640.9	2003.2	364.1	1666.7	2030.8	403.0	1757.9	2160.9	
Maharashtra	897.8	3426.9	4324.7	902.1	3489.0	4391.1	826.7	3165.1	3991.8	
Manipur	114.5	328.4	442.9	117.4	340.3	457.7	138.9	393.4	532.3	
Meghalaya	14.1	21.7	35.8	14.9	22.4	37.3	15.3	22.7	38.0	
Mizoram	11.9	24.3	36.3	12.1	22.8	34.9	12.4	22.0	34.4	
Nagaland	11.7	31.1	42.7	12.1	31.9	44.0	12.7	31.6	44.3	
Orissa	135.6	600.5	736.2	192.9	664.1	857.0	189.8	643.4	833.2	
Punjab	130.2	354.6	484.2	131.3	346.0	477.3	128.4	334.7	463.1	
Rajasthan	91.5	725.5	817	101.9	692.2	794.1	100.7	692.9	793.6	
Sikkim ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tamil Nadu	1854.8	3151.6	5006.4	1709.0	2797.5	4506.5	1528.9	2152.3	3681.2	
Tripura	135.4	229.9	365.3	138.5	239.4	377.9	146.3	253.4	399.7	
Uttaranchal	51.7	264.8	316.6	52.0	260.7	312.7	61.2	317.7	378.9	
Uttar Pradesh	178.3	1749.5	1927.8	180.2	1717.5	1897.7	179.1	1692.2	1871.3	
West Bengal	1737.8	4983.7	6721.5	1830.2	5166.0	6996.2	1934.9	5357.0	7291.9	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.3	22.3	33.6	13.1	25.5	38.9	12.9	26.1	39.0	
Chandigarh	18.2	49.7	67.9	16.6	48.0	64.6	13.6	42.4	56.0	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7	4.1	5.9	1.9	4.6	6.5	1.9	4.6	6.5	
Delhi	307.9	811.6	1119.6	205.1	431.1	636.2	205.8	465.6	671.4	
Daman & Diu	2.4	6.7	9.1	2.6	7.3	9.9	2.9	7.7	10.6	
Lakshadweep	3.2	7.5	10.6	3.3	7.8	11.1	3.5	7.7	11.2	
Pondicherry	65.0	92.5	157.6	69.1	94.6	163.7	73.6	97.8	171.4	
India	10752.3	30636.4	41388.7	10711.6	29746.1	40457.7	10605.6	28742.2	39347.8	

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

1. No employment exchange is functioning in Sikkim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: (i) Figures in single bracket indicate average number of persons per enterprise.

(ii) Figures in double brackets indicate percentage of female/hired workers to total employment.

(iii) Percentage and number may not tally with the combined due to rounding off.

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

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

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

Note: (i) Figures in single bracket indicate average number of persons per enterprise.

(ii) Figures in double brackets indicate percentage of female/hired worker to total employment.

(iii) Percentage and number may not tally with the combined due to rounding off.

Box 5. Work Force Participation of Women and Men

There exists a wide urban-rural divide in the participation of women and men in the economy. About 24.9% of women in rural areas and about 14.8% of women in urban areas were in the workforce in India during 2004-05, whereas about 54.6% of men in rural areas and 56.6% of men in urban areas are in work force.

In the organised sector, out of the total employees in 2004, about 18.7% were women. The proportion of women employees was higher in the private sector (about 24.8%) as compared to that in the public sector (about 15.9%). Percentage distribution of main and marginal workers indicates that 32.93% of the women main and marginal workers were cultivators, 38.87% were Agricultural labourers and 6.46% were Household Industry Workers in 2001. In 2004-05, in the age group 15-29 in rural areas, labour force participation rate of women was 30.90% and that of man was 75.10% and in the same year in the age group 30-44, labour force participation rate of women was 46.60% and that of man was 98.70%. Similarly in Urban Areas, in 2004-05, in the age group 15-29 in rural areas, labour force participation rate of women was 17.80% and that of man was 67.30% and in the same year in the age group 30-44, labour force participation rate of women was 26.60% and that of man was 98.40%. This indicates clear gender discrimination in labour force participation rate.

Percentage of female employees out of total employees in Central Government in the India in 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 were 2.51, 3.64, 7.58 and 7.53 only but the trend is increasing. The share of women employment out of total employment in public sector was 15.9% and in private sector was 24.8%.

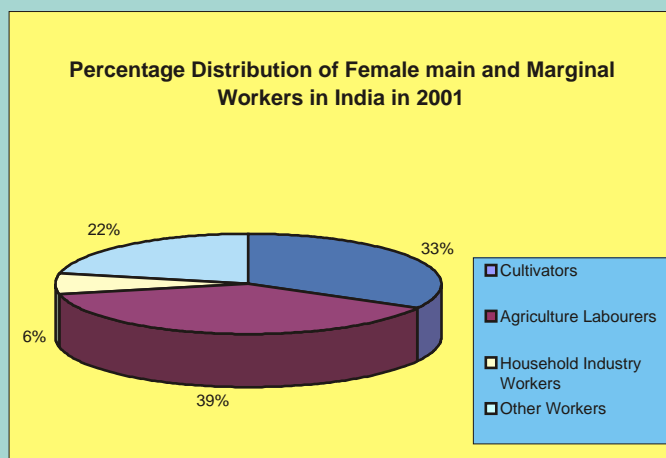
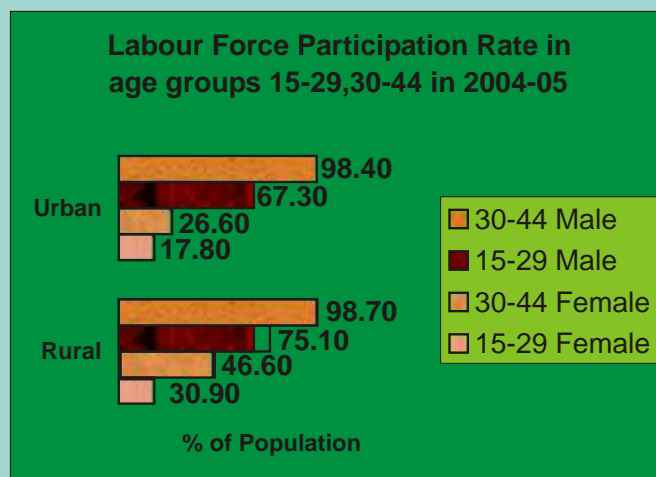
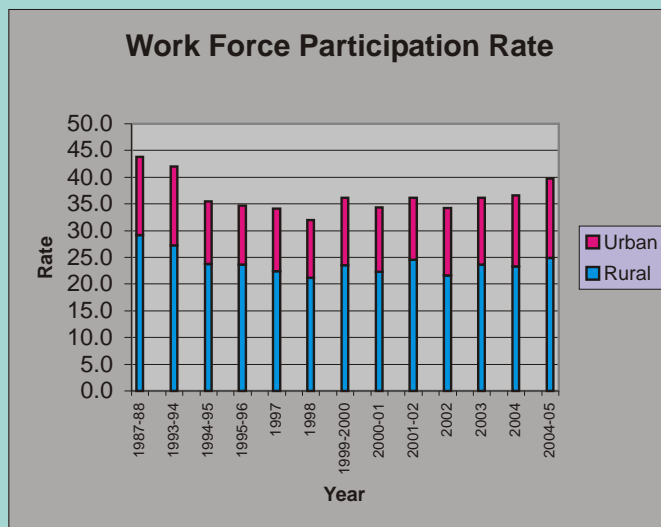


Table 40
Distribution of main workers by sex in industry categories - 2001

Code	Industrial Category	Percentage share		Percentage share of different industries in female employment
		Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5
A,B	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry; Fishing	36.7	63.3	14.5
C	Mining and Quarrying	13.8	86.2	1.1
D	Manufacturing and Repairs	21.6	78.4	36.1
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.4	95.6	0.3
F	Construction	9.2	90.8	4.3
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade	6.9	93.1	7.4
H	Hotels and Restaurants	9.1	90.9	0.9
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	2.9	97.1	1.5
J,K	Financial Intermediation; Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12.4	87.6	3.0
L-Q	Public Administration & Defence; Education; Health; Community and Social Services; Pvt. Households; etc	24.9	75.1	31.1
	Total	17.1	82.9	100.0

Source : Office of Registrar General , India, Census of India 2001, General Economic Tables

Note : Figures for 2001 exclude those of three sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Table 41 Distribution of main-workers by sex according to education level						
Educational level	Population (in million)			% Main workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1028.6	532.2	496.5	30.4	45.1	14.7
Illiterate	467.9	195.6	272.3	24.3	35.3	16.5
Literate	560.7	336.5	224.2	35.5	50.9	12.5
Literate but below matric/secondary	381.8	220.6	161.2	29.8	43.8	10.7
Matric/secondary but below graduate	117.4	76.1	41.4	43.4	61.0	11.3
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	3.7	2.9	0.8	60.9	64.6	46.8
Graduate and above other than technical degree	32.6	21.9	10.7	57.0	73.4	23.5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	5.1	3.6	1.4	65.6	72.2	48.6
Source: Office of Registrar General of India, 2001						

Table 42 (a) Distribution of marginal workers by sex according to education level						
Education Level	Marginal workers (in million)					
	Persons	Total Males	Females	Seeking/available for work		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	89.23	34.87	54.36	27.93	44.51	17.30
Illiterate	49.01	12.13	36.88	22.34	40.11	16.50
Literate	40.22	22.74	17.48	34.74	46.86	18.98
Literate but below matric/secondary	28.65	15.36	13.29	31.28	43.42	17.27
Matric/secondary but below graduate	7.49	5.07	2.43	44.98	54.31	25.49
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.15	0.13	0.02	64.07	67.22	45.76
Graduate and above other than technical degree	1.27	0.97	0.30	57.87	63.46	39.72
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0.12	0.09	0.03	55.95	60.06	44.47
Source: Office of registrar general of India, Census of India 2001						

Table 42 (b) Distribution of non workers by sex according to education level						
Education Level	Non-workers					
	Persons	Total Males	Females	Seeking/available for work		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	626.38	257.14	369.23	7.21	8.30	6.45
Illiterate	304.98	114.49	190.49	2.79	2.02	3.26
Literate	321.39	142.65	178.74	11.40	13.34	9.86
Literate but below matric/secondary	239.23	108.67	130.56	6.83	7.12	6.59
Matric/secondary but below graduate	58.92	24.63	34.29	23.72	31.42	18.19
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1.28	0.90	0.38	40.33	44.61	30.33
Graduate and above other than technical degree	12.75	4.84	7.90	33.42	47.98	24.50
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1.62	0.93	0.70	35.05	39.50	29.11
Source: Office of registrar general of India, Census of India 2001						

Table 43
**Share of women in wage employment in the
non-agriculture sector**

Sate/Group of UTs/Group of NE	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	32.92	21.20	27.43
Assam	8.28	12.67	9.36
Bihar	11.74	11.79	11.75
Chhatisgrah	27.37	17.45	23.07
Delhi	6.03	9.66	9.27
Goa	31.80	21.83	28.86
Gujarat	15.95	18.30	17.27
Haryana	8.91	13.59	10.82
Himachal Pradesh	12.11	24.60	14.63
Jammu & Kashmir	9.85	12.99	10.67
Jharkhand	14.49	10.70	13.53
Karnatka	26.74	20.69	23.51
Kerala	25.04	25.50	25.20
Madhya Pradesh	25.50	17.02	21.16
Maharashtra	21.98	19.30	20.20
Orissa	20.54	15.76	19.59
Punjab	13.13	12.45	12.78
Rajsthan	12.15	11.26	11.80
Tamil Nadu	30.43	25.09	27.67
Uttaranchal	9.88	15.44	12.55
Uttar Pradesh	13.32	13.17	13.25
West Bengal	20.68	19.10	9.98
NE States	22.60	27.30	24.28
Group of Uts	12.71	21.30	18.19
All India	20.13	17.98	19.11

Source: NSS 60th round (January-June 2004)

Concept: Current Weekly Status

Table 44 Female Employees in Central Government in India			
Year	No. of Employees (Figures in Lakh) ¹		Percentage of Female employees out of total employees
	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4
1971	0.67	26.99	2.51
1972	0.71	27.51	2.58
1973	0.73	28.58	2.55
1974	0.80	29.12	2.76
1975	0.84	29.70	2.83
1976	0.99	30.45	3.26
1978	1.02	31.01	3.30
1979	1.07	31.71	3.38
1980	1.17	33.21	3.53
1981	1.24	34.07	3.64
1982	1.32	34.78	3.80
1983	1.37	35.42	3.86
1984	1.42	36.14	3.93
1988	2.39	36.99	6.46
1989	2.47	37.48	6.60
1990	2.83	37.74	7.51
1991	2.89	38.13	7.58
1995	2.96	39.82	7.43
2001	2.92	38.76	7.53

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

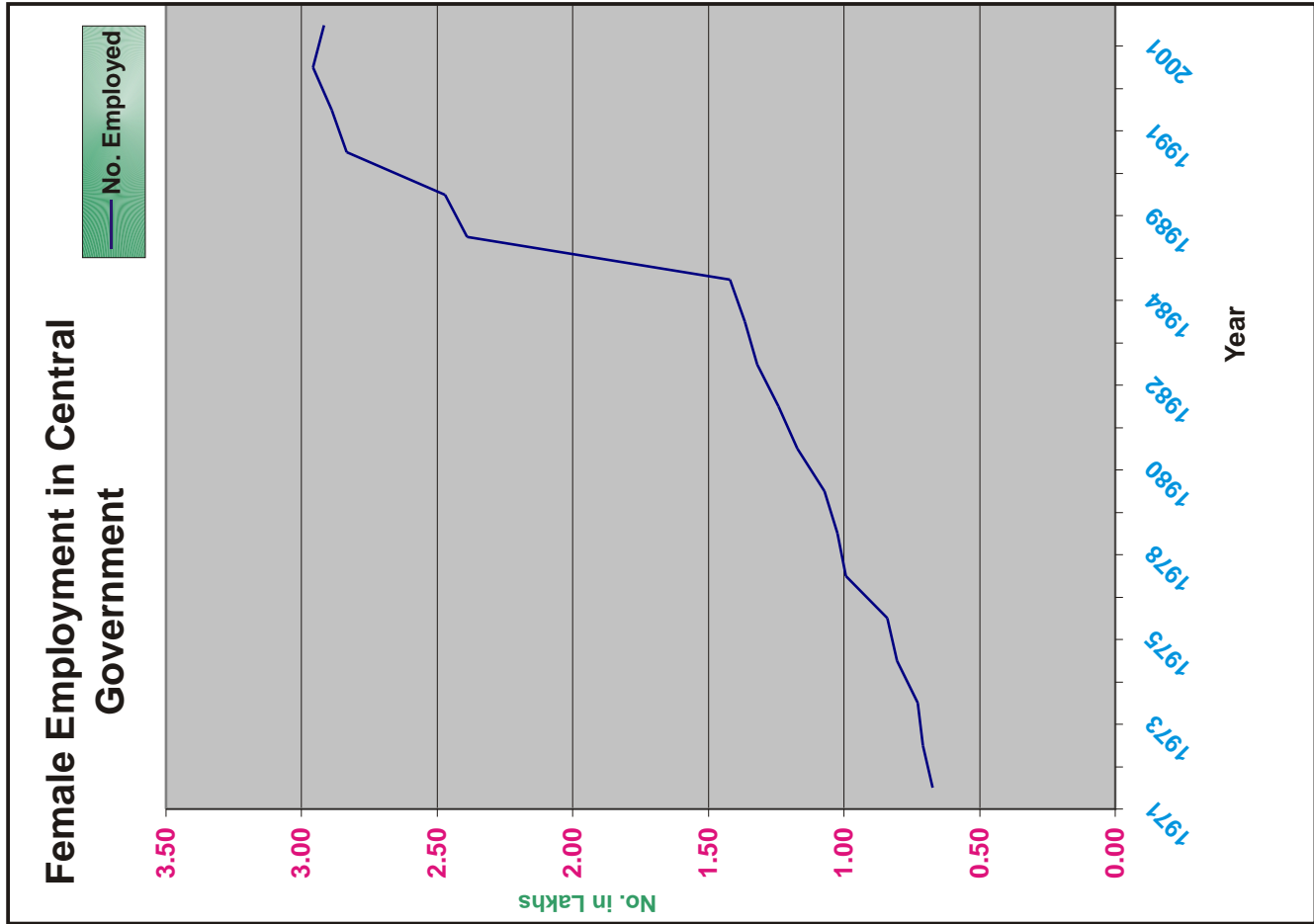


Table 45

Female employees in central government by Ministry/Department

Ministry / Department	1989			1990			1991			1995			2001		
	No. of Employees	% of		No. of Employees	% of		No. of Employees	% of		No. of Employees	% of		No. of Employees	% of	
	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females	Female	Total	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Communication	69136	650895	10.62	77768	657175	11.93	79740	663578	12.02	81595	703174	11.60	75451	617946	12.21
Defence (Civilian)	33002	541824	6.09	36412	538142	8.71	36412	526531	6.92	37259	500849	7.44	53132	589704	9.01
Railways	53192	1626655	3.29	61788	1649294	3.78	61788	1654985	3.73	63225	1604996	3.94	70030	1512530	4.63
Others (a)	91828	362671	9.89	107412	354617	11.56	111059	380719	11.48	113642	429398a	9.69	93187	413051	8.06
Total	247158	3747872	6.60	283380	3774396	7.51	288999	3812650	7.58	295721	3982096	7.43	291800	3876395	7.53
Source : Census of Central Government Employees, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour															
a. Excludes Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance															

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

Year	Total Number of families assisted under self employment programmes (IRDP+TRYSEM) ^a (Figures in million families)	Percentage share of women beneficiaries	Total Number of man days generated under wage employment programmes (NREP+RLEGP+JRY+EAS) (Figures in million man days)	Percentage share of women beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	3.2	11.52	564.0	9.67
1986-87	3.9	16.61	701.5	15.47
1987-88	4.4	20.77	674.9	18.05
1988-89	4.0	24.53	691.5	20.75
1989-90	3.6	27.00	864.4	22.04
1990-91	3.1	32.29	873.8	24.64
1991-92	2.8	35.20	809.2	24.01
1992-93	2.3	35.22	782.1	24.69
1993-94	2.8	35.47	1075.3	22.82
1994-95	2.5	35.42	1225.7	22.25
1995-96	2.3	34.16	1239.4	29.67
1996-97	1.7	31.39	730.1	30.52
1997-98	1.8	35.75	639.4	33.40
1998-99	0.6	34.65	221.0	27.94
1999-2000	0.93	44.62	547.43 ^b	27.07
2000-2001	0.01	40.73	478.69	26.56
2001-2002	0.94	41.16	523.0	27.61
2002-03	0.85	46.31	748.29	26.11
2003-04	0.90	52.49	856.02	26.59
2004-05	1.12	54.32	822.31	25.85
2005-06	1.14	57.59	781.22	25.7

Source : Ministry of Rural Development

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme, the IRDP and its sub-schemes remained in implementation up to 31.3.1999.

TRYSEM : Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment

SGRY : Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched as self employment scheme w.e.f. 1.4.1999.

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

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

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

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme (since 1993-94)

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

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

b . Includes the achievements of JGSY and EAS

Table 46(a)
**Employment Generated Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar
Yojana During 2005-06**

	<i>Total (in million)</i>	<i>Women (in million)</i>	<i>Women (%)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	434.16	162.54	37.44
Arunachal Pradesh	9.42	1.98	21.02
Assam	716.00	108.47	15.15
Bihar	479.21	106.32	22.19
Chhatisgarh	256.82	89.90	35.01
Goa	1.42	0.44	30.99
Gujarat	186.34	49.41	26.52
Haryana	70.90	18.77	26.48
Himachal Pradesh	36.48	2.15	5.89
Jammu & Kashmir	17.94	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	300.42	82.25	27.38
Karnataka	395.07	120.13	30.41
Kerala	109.46	38.42	35.10
Madhya Pradesh	533.55	193.93	36.35
Maharashtra	659.28	201.80	30.61
Manipur	13.56	2.60	19.18
Meghalaya	27.68	7.28	26.30
Mizoram	10.16	4.07	40.06
Nagaland	19.15	4.83	25.22
Orissa	518.00	170.10	32.84
Punjab	36.68	0.75	2.04
Rajasthan	182.54	77.25	42.32
Sikkim	7.60	2.30	30.26
Tamil Nadu	472.11	165.61	35.08
Tripura	130.36	35.17	26.98
Uttaranchal	102.02	19.66	19.27
Uttar Pradesh	1608.65	228.48	14.20
West Bengal	471.79	111.73	23.68
A & N Islands	3.94	1.32	33.49
D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshdweep	0.41	0.20	48.78
Pondicherry	1.10	0.17	15.45
India	7812.22	2008.04	25.70

Source : Ministry of Rural Development

Table 46 (b)
Physical Performance - Total Number of Swarozgaris and Women Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY during 2005-06

States /Uts.	Total	Women	Percentage Women
Andhra Pradesh	132462	120032	90.62
Arunachal Pradesh	812	302	37.19
Assam	55753	33769	60.57
Bihar	131033	40311	30.76
Chhatisgarh	28971	10413	35.94
Goa	625	368	58.88
Gujarat	30948	11220	36.25
Haryana	14955	9865	65.96
Himachal Pradesh	8457	5049	59.70
Jammu & Kashmir	7185	2534	35.27
Jharkhand	79847	43619	54.63
Karnataka	46924	42010	89.53
Kerala	22483	17770	79.04
Madhya Pradesh	56456	29114	51.57
Maharashtra	73056	58325	79.84
Manipur	796	320	40.20
Meghalaya	1835	1139	62.07
Mizoram	1557	962	61.79
Nagaland	259	201	77.61
Orissa	63904	57307	89.68
Punjab	5923	3304	55.78
Rajasthan	33476	16836	50.29
Sikkim	1466	847	57.78
Tamil Nadu	39708	37977	95.64
Tripura	6188	1946	31.45
Uttaranchal	261080	88707	33.98
Uttar Pradesh	17243	10490	60.84
West Bengal	18829	12701	67.45
A & N Islands	258	150	58.14
D & N Haveli	0	0	0.00
Lakshdweep	0	0	0.00
Lakshdweep	15	3	20.00
Pondicherry	875	865	98.86
India	1143379	658456	57.59
Source : Ministry of Rural Development			

Table 47

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

Industry division	R u r a l									
	Not literate		Literate upto middle		Educational level Secondary & Hr Secondary		Graduate and above		All	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture (01--05)	45.65	53.39	54.41	66.27	134.61	149.40	105.32	200.33	54.51	71.16
Mining and Quarrying (10-14)	84.88	174.13	212.29	217.64	83.29	323.41	0.00	341.46	82.75	246.93
Manufacturing (15 -22)	26.53	58.36	36.26	74.41	47.26	103.40	89.21	160.67	38.24	90.60
Manufacturing (23 -37)	38.40	75.73	58.54	84.51	62.12	109.43	219.58	534.81	57.95	146.72
Electricity Gas & Water(40-41)	168.63	142.41	178.57	202.95	290.91	260.51	111.91	306.55	253.95	246.32
Construction (45)	82.64	85.59	44.21	100.19	101.70	111.08	136.09	223.09	90.80	106.79
Trade (50-55)	34.72	65.35	40.70	66.67	67.51	86.57	136.45	108.34	51.15	75.34
Transport and Storage etc.(60-64)	87.75	98.28	102.54	112.79	105.32	138.45	256.22	235.17	135.75	126.96
Services (65-74)	100.00	51.82	97.35	126.43	89.95	193.12	157.28	278.29	143.72	200.71
Services(75 -93)	34.70	101.07	50.55	133.20	105.74	197.20	174.18	256.93	113.66	203.66
Private hhs with emp. Persons(95)	29.18	50.74	34.10	66.68	54.90	88.14	0.00	137.67	31.27	67.80
Others (99)	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	250.00	NA	250.00
All	35.74	72.47	47.75	98.59	100.19	158.04	172.70	270.02	85.53	144.93
U r b a n										
Industry Division	Educational level									
	Not Literate		Literate upto Middle		Secondary & Hr Secondary		Graduate and above		All	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Agriculture (01--05)	55.60	68.83	73.45	70.66	74.20	182.06	225.56	237.37	79.59	104.80
Mining and Quarrying (10-14)	154.15	266.71	75.78	248.61	714.29	348.64	351.30	806.61	186.30	359.41
Manufacturing (15 -22)	34.23	79.41	53.25	88.45	70.71	122.10	235.10	218.85	65.58	113.22
Manufacturing (23 -37)	54.81	106.70	45.81	108.62	113.24	176.79	219.39	362.06	102.16	189.41
Electricity Gas & Water(40-41)	127.06	169.10	103.33	188.21	240.48	325.56	422.72	523.53	233.34	340.51
Construction (45)	69.08	81.03	122.35	115.36	147.59	106.45	253.59	376.45	191.75	171.47
Trade (50-55)	48.81	62.44	53.63	76.41	95.07	112.21	204.85	208.97	104.53	103.47
Transport and Storage etc.(60-64)	90.72	104.74	144.69	138.84	228.99	211.92	414.48	361.17	278.41	207.57
Services (65-74)	45.77	64.01	108.36	122.25	131.04	174.19	372.60	501.69	304.07	360.15
Services(75 -93)	78.53	126.80	116.16	150.01	186.33	239.72	247.12	345.63	205.35	265.72
Private hhs with emp. Persons(95)	38.20	78.77	42.77	89.82	51.67	62.95	67.61	164.08	41.26	86.94
Others (99)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.71	134.00	0.00	0.00	66.71	134.00
All	48.7	89.79	64.79	111.44	150.41	182.58	269.17	366.76	153.19	203.28

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 61st round (July 2004 - June 2005)

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

Table 48

Average wage earning (in Rs.) received per day by casual labours by sex , type of operation and industry during 2004-05

Category		Type of Operation		Rural	
				Female	Male
				3	4
1		2			
Casual Labours in Public Works					
Casual Labours in other Types of Works					
		(a)	Manual Work in Cultivation		
			Ploughing	33.38	46.81
			Sowing	33.32	51.69
			Transplanting	33.32	45.05
			Weeding	48.25	49.79
			Harvesting	30.34	41.59
			Other Cultivation activities	36.66	46.73
		(b)	Manual Work in other agricultural Activities	32.33	46.98
			Forestry	39.56	54.73
			Plantation	28.71	53.23
			Animal Husbandary	51.76	74.60
			Fisheries	36.61	35.43
			Other agriculture activities	25.00	93.61
		(c)	Non- Manual work in cultivation	35.76	47.36
		(d)	Non- Manual work in activities other than cultivation	0.00	48.64
				32.63	58.17
		All		34.18	47.80
Urban					
Industry Division					
				Female	Male
	0	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (01- 05)		34.29	56.71
	1	Mining & Quarrying(10 -14)		36.84	76.35
	2	Manufacturing (15 -22)		37.67	63.53
	3	Manufacturing (23- 37)		45.43	75.37
	4	Electricity, Gas & Water (40 -41)		45.98	85.89
	5	Construction (45)		57.07	84.78
	6	Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels. (50 -55)		40.90	60.39
	7	Transport, Storage & Communications (60 -64)		38.85	81.32
	8	Financial, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (65 -74)		32.34	89.63
	9	Community, Social and Personal Services (75 -99)		46.68	67.91
(1-9)		Total Non- Agricultural (10 -99)		47.39	76.06
		All (01 -99)		43.41	74.22

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation , 61st Round.(July 2004-June 2005)

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

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

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

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

Table 50

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

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

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

Note : PS : Principal Status

SS : Subsidiary Status

a. The proprietary and partnership enterprises have been clubbed together to constitute the unincorporated proprietary and partnership enterprises- a category defined as informal sector in this survey.

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

Table 51

Distribution of households, average area of land possessed and average household size by size class of land possessed for each sex of the head of household (rural areas only) in India during 2004-2005

Size class of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Sex of head of household										Estimated households (Figures in hundred)
	Female					Male					
	Per 1000 distribution of households	Average area of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Average household size	Per 1000 distribution of households	Average area of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Average household size	Per 1000 distribution of households	Average area of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	Average household size	All Average area of land possessed (Figures in hectares)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
0.00	32	0.00	2.2	20	0.00	3.8	22	0.00	3.5	32351	
0.001-0.004	196	0.00	2.4	113	0.00	4.0	123	0.00	3.7	184024	
0.005 - 0.40	547	0.08	3.4	424	0.09	4.7	438	0.09	4.6	657410	
0.41 - 1.00	126	0.63	4.1	195	0.66	5.2	187	0.66	5.1	280812	
1.01 - 2.00	55	1.38	4.3	128	1.39	5.6	120	1.39	5.5	180243	
2.01 - 4.00	30	2.60	4.4	80	2.65	5.9	75	2.65	5.9	112084	
4.01 & above	14	6.17	5.4	39	6.77	6.9	36	6.74	6.8	54751	
Total	1000	0.37	3.4	1000	0.83	5.0	1000	0.77	4.8	1501676	
Estimated households	169530			1332145			1501676				
(Figures in											
Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 64 st round (July 2004 - June 2005)											

(Figures in

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 61st round (July 2004 - June 2005)

<p>Table 52 (a)</p> <p>Population group-wise distribution of employees of scheduled commercial banks according to category as on March-2005</p>													
Population Group	Total No. of Employees			No. of Female Employees			Percentage of female employees to total employees						
	Officers	Clerks	Subordinates	Total	Officers	Clerks	Subordinates	Total	Officers	Clerks	Subordinates	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rural	59276	71718	48429	179423	1376	5279	2755	9420	2.32	7.36	5.69	5.25	
Semi-Urban	59895	91153	46539	197587	3022	15523	4339	22884	5.05	17.03	9.32	11.58	
Urban/Metropolitan	194692	233941	94790	523423	22884	65292	10009	98185	11.75	27.91	10.56	18.76	
All India	313863	396812	189758	900433	27282	86094	17113	130489	8.69	21.70	9.02	14.49	
Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India. Vol. 34 ; Reserve Bank of India													

Table 52(b) Population group wise and bank group -wise deposits of scheduled commercial banks according to broad ownership category as on March-2005 in India										
Population group	Individuals			Other			Total			
	No. of accounts	Female	Amount	No. of accounts	Male	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Rural	34,356	3,774,019	99,472	12,728,315	2,906	1,147,905	136,733	17,650,239		
Semi-Urban	29,261	4,706,565	83,967	16,683,498	4,310	2,785,606	117,537	24,175,668		
Urban	23,708	4,913,771	67,554	18,202,026	4,837	5,934,539	96,099	29,050,336		
Metropolitan	23,254	6,809,879	65,717	25,085,335	6,739	24,848,112	95,711	56,743,327		
All India	110,579	20,204,235	316,710	72,699,174	18,792	34,716,161	446,081	127,619,570		
(No of accounts in Thousands, amounts in Rs. lakh)										
Bank Group	Individuals			Other			Total			
	No. of accounts	Female	Amount	No. of accounts	Male	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount
State Bank of India and its associates	78,676	24,862,796	20,386	4,820,509	5,581	12,769,289	104,643	42,452,594		
Nationalised Banks	173,161	46,195,704	66,723	13,702,056	12,162	27,247,420	252,046	87,145,180		
Foreign Banks	2,599	2,855,316	963	895,873	364	3,902,193	3,926	7,653,382		
Regional Rural Banks	42,415	4,432,701	14,204	1,238,174	1,070	473,815	57,689	6,144,690		
Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	32,190	9,947,519	11,885	3,386,451	4,413	17,951,587	48,488	31,285,558		
All Scheduled Commercial Banks	329,041	88,294,037	114,161	24,043,064	23,590	62,344,304	466,793	174,681,404		
Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India. Vol. 32 : Reserve Bank of India										

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

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

Time Use and the Elderly



Table 54

Statewise weekly average time (in hours) spent on SNA, extended SNA and non-SNA activities by sex and by sector (all*)

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

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

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

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

1. Figure is for undivided state

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

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

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

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding.

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

1. Figure is for undivided state

Table 56 Statewise weekly average time spent (in hours) on some household activities by sex (all ^a)														
Activities	Haryana		Madhya - Pradesh		Gujarat		Orissa		Tamil Nadu		Meghalaya		Combined states	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cooking	11.37	0.36	14.24	0.62	13.85	0.38	19.28	0.86	14.74	0.38	13.74	1.26	14.93	0.52
Cleaning household	4.37	0.12	4.44	0.28	5.06	0.16	3.72	0.15	4.80	0.26	3.26	0.35	4.55	0.21
Cleaning utensils	4.68	0.10	3.71	0.13	4.28	0.10	2.45	0.10	2.62	0.06	3.90	0.32	3.39	0.10
Washing and mending clothes	4.02	0.09	2.12	0.28	4.03	0.11	1.05	0.13	2.81	0.21	3.10	0.37	2.71	0.18
Shopping	0.34	0.39	0.31	0.64	1.56	0.45	0.23	1.03	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.64	0.59
Pet care	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.02	-	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03
Care of children	3.91	0.18	3.23	0.26	3.25	0.33	3.92	0.53	2.36	0.29	4.44	0.47	3.16	0.32
Teaching own children	0.18	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.33	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.29	0.35	0.19	0.16
Accompanying children to places	0.06	0.03	0.21	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.05	0.09	0.08
Care of sick and elderly	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.54	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.04
Supervising children	0.89	0.12	0.96	0.25	1.13	0.51	0.54	0.24	0.45	0.16	1.79	0.98	0.78	0.28
Care of guests	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.04	-	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.15	0.04	0.03
Community work	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Source: Report of the Time Use Survey, conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation during 1998-99, in the six selected states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya														
Note : The entry - in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample														
a. Figures give weekly average time spent by an average individual, taking into consideration all the persons and not just those who have participated in that activity.														

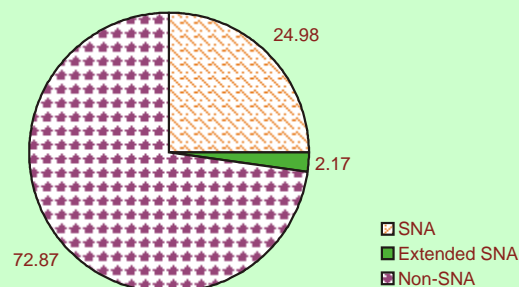
Table 57														
Statewise weekly average time spent (in hours) on personal activities by sex (all ^a)														
Activities	Haryana		Madhya - Pradesh		Gujarat		Orissa		Tamilnadu		Meghalaya		Combined states	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Participation in community functions	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.06	0.01	0.01
Reading	0.11	0.11	0.39	0.54	0.49	0.63	0.67	0.72	0.59	0.73	0.15	0.43	0.50	0.61
Watching T.V.	5.33	6.36	3.60	4.12	5.06	5.67	3.11	3.02	8.68	7.47	2.16	3.37	5.41	5.37
Listening to music	0.24	0.53	0.10	0.55	0.25	0.38	0.50	1.00	0.63	0.85	0.34	0.97	0.36	0.66
Reading newspaper	0.02	0.21	0.08	0.30	0.32	0.68	0.09	0.31	0.31	1.03	0.09	0.40	0.20	0.57
Sleep	58.71	60.37	59.94	61.42	59.50	61.10	61.91	63.65	64.24	63.48	59.33	59.87	61.30	62.14
Eating and drinking	8.42	9.08	8.73	9.23	8.50	8.87	9.03	9.15	10.48	11.30	8.55	8.77	9.20	9.67
Smoking and drinking intoxicants	0.04	1.53	0.02	0.24	0.03	0.33	0.01	-	0.02	0.06	0.34	1.47	0.03	0.29
Personal Hygiene	5.25	6.11	8.55	9.11	5.92	7.09	8.22	8.68	6.01	6.53	4.63	5.19	6.91	7.62
Physical exercise	0.12	0.55	0.36	1.59	0.13	0.45	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.29	0.03	0.19	0.14	0.64
Talking and gossiping	7.13	6.83	7.82	8.48	8.33	8.79	5.60	5.89	6.18	7.10	3.97	5.20	7.02	7.62
Meditation	0.31	0.43	0.71	0.68	1.51	1.35	1.15	0.62	0.46	0.36	0.17	0.11	0.86	0.72
Source: Report of the Time Use Survey, conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation during 1998-99, in the six selected states of Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya														
Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample														
a. Figures give weekly average time spent by an average individual, taking into consideration all the persons and not just those who have participated in that activity.														

Box 6. Time Use Statistics

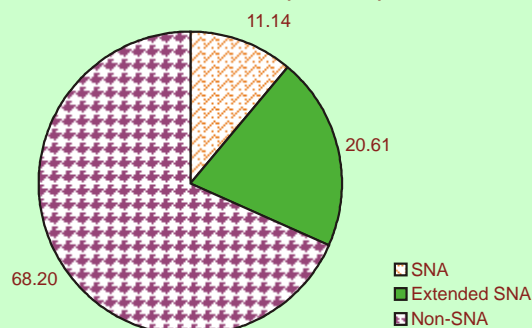
In the Time Use Survey, all the members of the selected households who were of age 6 years and above were asked to report the time spent by them on various activities performed by them during the last 24 hours. Questions were also asked about the multiple activities i.e. two or more activities performed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

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

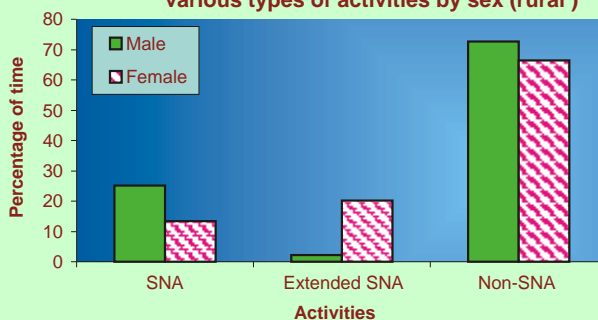
Percentage of weekly average time (168 hours) spent on SNA , extended -SNA and non - SNA activities (males)



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



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



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

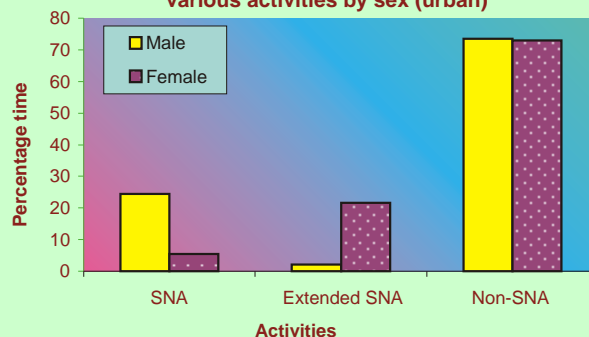


Table 58 Proportion (number per 1000) of aged persons who can't move and are confined to bed or home						
Age-group (years)	Male	Rural Female	Person	Male	Urban Female	Person
60-64	27	34	31	33	34	33
64-69	51	50	51	34	63	50
70-74	79	132	105	77	116	97
75-79	117	163	139	113	185	147
80 and above	220	326	269	239	323	283
All aged	67	88	77	68	100	84
Source: 60th round data of NSS (2004-05) on Morbidity, Health Care and The Condition of the Aged						

Table 59 Per 1000 distribution of aged persons according to status of health						
Own perception about current state of health	aged persons without sickness					
Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
Rural						
Excellent/very good	19	14	17	81	43	62
good/fair	580	525	553	772	770	771
poor	401	460	429	147	187	167
All aged	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Urban						
Excellent/very good	31	19	24	114	72	92
good/fair	641	620	631	775	780	778
poor	327	360	345	111	148	130
All aged	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Source: 60th round data of NSS (2004-05) on Morbidity, Health Care and The Condition of the Aged						

Table 60
Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence

Gender	State of economic independence (India)			Total (including n.r.)
	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	
Rural				
Male	513(485)	152(180)	320(313)	1000
Female	139(121)	124(146)	720(706)	1000
Person	327(301	138(163)	519(511)	1000
Urban				
Male	555(515)	134(169)	301(297)	1000
Female	170(115)	95(110)	721(757)	1000
Person	359(311)	114(139)	516(532)	1000
Note:Figures in parentheses give the corresponding estimates obtained from NSS 52nd round (1995-96)				
Source: 60th round data of NSS (2004-05) on Morbidity, Health Care and The Condition of the Aged				

Table 61
Per 1000 distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged for each sex

Category of persons supporting (India)					
Gender	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	Total
Rural					
Male	70(113)	850(766)	22(50)	57(71)	1000
Female	159(159)	746(717)	31(52)	63(72)	1000
Person	127(142)	784(735)	28(52)	61(71)	1000
Urban					
Male	60(105)	865(792)	18(54)	57(49)	1000
Female	192(182)	710(695)	30(56)	68(67)	1000
Person	148(156)	762(728)	26(55)	64(61)	1000
Note:Figures in parentheses give the corresponding estimates obtained from NSS 52nd round (1995-96) Source: 60th round data of NSS (2004-05) on Morbidity, Health Care and The Condition of the Aged					

Educational Achievements

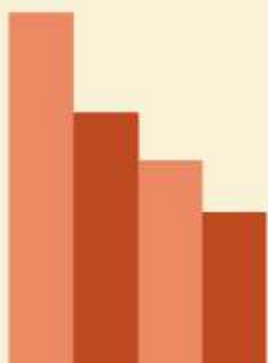


Table 62 Progress of literacy in India			
Year	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1951	8.86	27.15	18.32
1961	15.33	40.40	28.31
1971	21.97	45.95	34.45
1981	29.76	56.38	43.56
1991	39.29	64.13	52.21
2001*	54.16	75.85	65.38

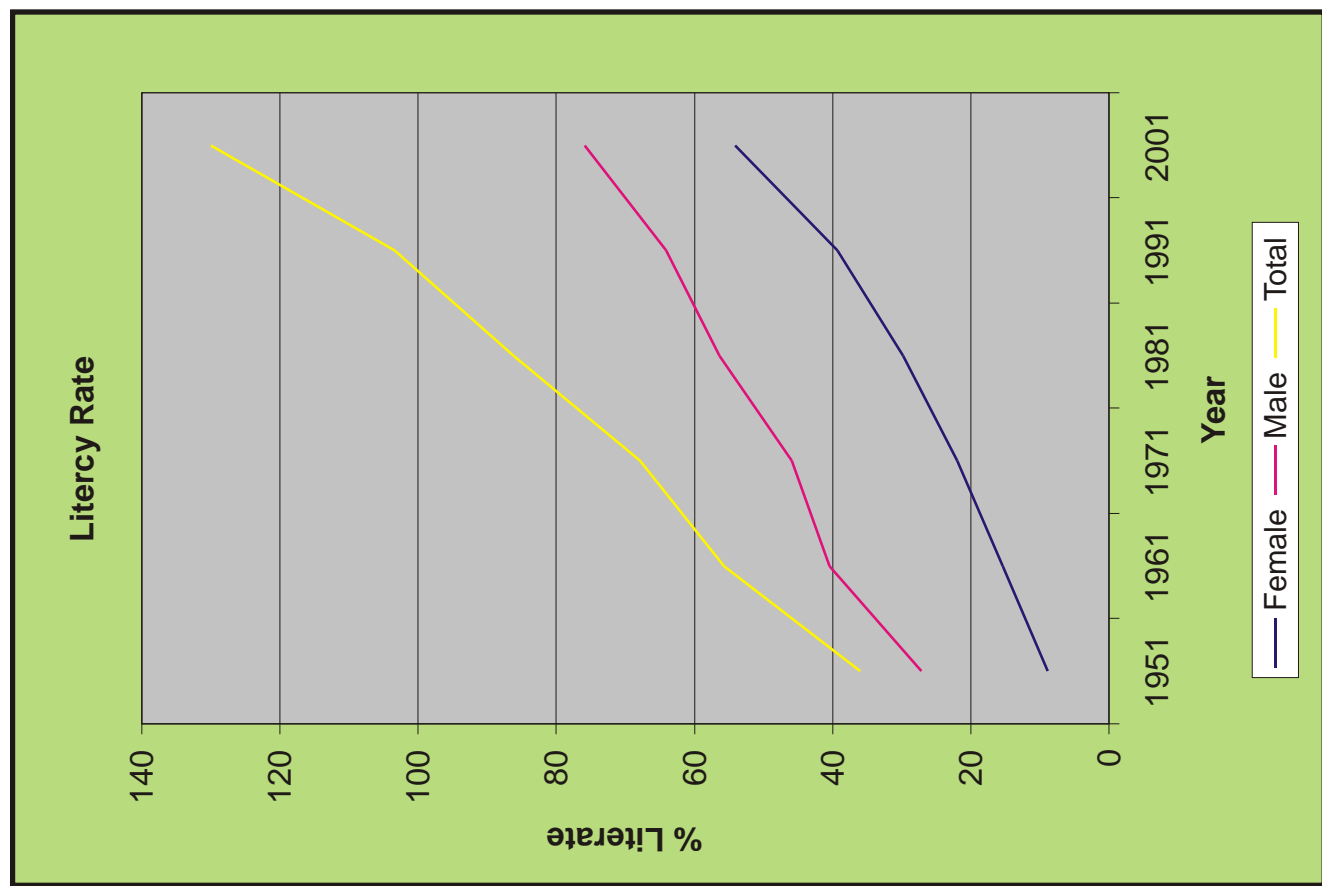
Source: Population Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India

Note: 1. Literacy rate for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas literacy rate for 1981, 1991 and 2001 relate to the population aged 7 Years and above.

2. The 1981 Literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census

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

* Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapat district of Manipur



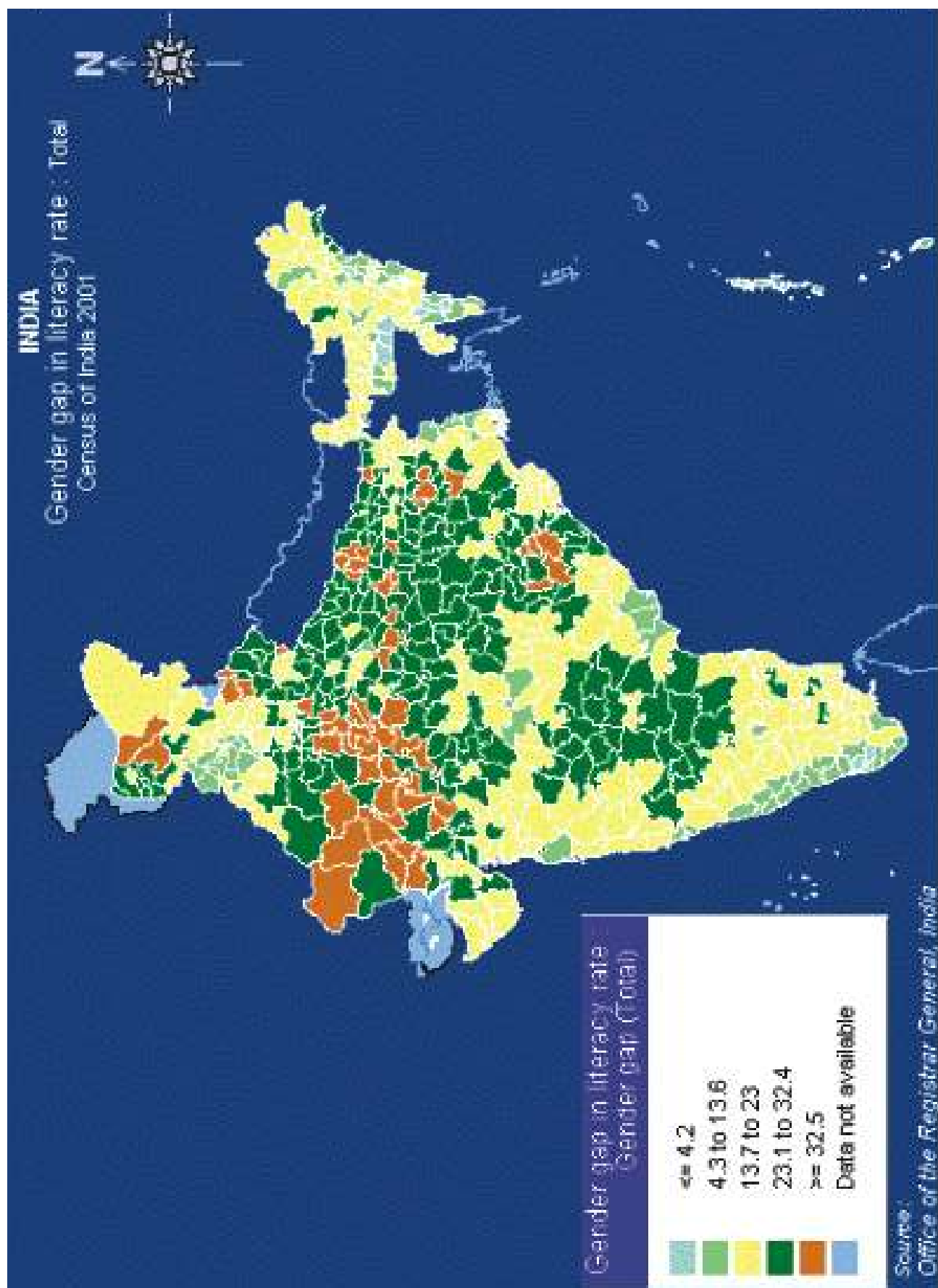


Table 63
Literacy Rates by sex for States and Union Territories

States /Union Territory	1981			1991			2001*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	14.0	35.1	25.5	32.72	55.13	44.09	50.43	70.32	60.47
Arunachal Pradesh	24.2	46.8	35.7	29.69	51.45	41.59	43.53	63.83	54.34
Assam	NA	NA	NA	43.03	61.87	52.89	54.61	71.28	63.25
Bihar	16.5	46.6	32.0	21.99	51.37	37.49	33.12	59.68	47.00
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	27.52	58.07	42.91	51.85	77.38	64.66
Goa	55.2	76.0	65.7	67.09	83.64	75.51	75.37	88.42	82.01
Gujarat	38.5	65.1	52.2	48.64	73.13	61.29	58.60	80.50	69.97
Haryana	26.9	58.5	43.9	40.47	69.10	55.85	45.73	78.49	67.91
Himachal Pradesh	37.7	64.3	51.2	52.13	75.36	63.86	67.42	85.35	76.48
Jammu & Kashmir	19.6	44.2	32.7	NA	NA	NA	43.00	66.60	55.52
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.87	67.30	53.56
Karnataka	33.2	58.7	46.2	44.34	67.26	56.04	56.87	76.10	66.64
Kerala	75.7	87.7	81.6	86.13	93.62	89.81	87.86	94.20	90.92
Madhya Pradesh	19.0	48.4	34.2	29.35	58.54	44.67	50.29	76.06	63.74
Maharashtra	41.0	69.7	55.8	52.32	76.56	64.87	67.03	85.97	76.88
Manipur	34.6	64.1	49.6	47.60	71.63	59.89	60.53	80.33	70.53
Meghalaya	37.2	46.6	42.0	44.85	53.12	49.10	59.61	65.43	62.56
Mizoram	68.6	79.4	74.3	78.60	85.61	82.27	86.75	90.72	88.80
Nagaland	40.3	58.5	50.2	54.75	67.62	61.65	61.46	71.16	66.59
Orissa	25.1	56.5	41.0	34.68	63.09	49.09	50.51	75.35	63.08
Punjab	39.6	55.5	48.1	50.41	65.66	58.51	63.36	75.23	69.65
Rajasthan	14.0	44.8	30.1	20.44	54.99	38.55	43.85	75.70	60.41
Sikkim	27.4	53.0	41.6	46.69	65.74	56.94	60.40	76.04	68.81
Tamil Nadu	40.4	68.1	54.4	51.33	73.75	62.66	64.43	82.42	73.45
Tripura	38.0	61.5	50.1	49.65	70.58	60.44	64.91	81.02	73.19
Uttar Pradesh	17.2	47.4	33.3	24.37	54.82	40.71	42.22	68.82	56.27
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	41.63	72.79	57.75	59.63	83.28	71.62
West Bengal	36.1	59.9	48.6	46.56	67.81	57.70	59.61	77.02	68.64
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53.2	70.3	63.2	65.46	78.99	73.02	75.24	86.33	81.30
Chandigarh	69.3	78.9	74.8	72.34	82.04	77.81	76.47	86.14	81.94
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.4	44.7	32.7	26.98	53.56	40.71	42.99	73.32	60.03
Daman & Diu	46.5	74.5	59.9	59.40	82.66	71.20	70.37	88.40	81.09
Delhi	62.6	79.3	71.9	66.99	82.01	75.29	74.71	87.33	81.67
Lakshadweep	55.3	81.2	68.4	72.89	90.18	81.78	80.47	92.53	86.66
Pondicherry	53.0	77.1	65.1	65.63	83.68	74.74	73.90	88.62	81.24
India	29.8	56.4	43.6	39.29	64.13	52.21	53.67	75.26	64.84

Source : Office of Registrar General, India.

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

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

Table 64
Adult Literacy Rate (age 15 years and above) for India

	1961	1971	1981	1991 ^a	1996 ^b	1998 ^c	1999 -2000 ^d	2001*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I- Total Population (Age 15 years & above)								
Male	133,609,937	165,140,759	207,981,378	273,480,712	268,911,300			
Female	125,244,199	152,684,071	193,865,645	252,722,562	255,077,100			
Total	258,854,136	317,824,830	401,847,023	526,203,274	523,988,400			
II- Illiterates								
	78,228,211	86,379,348	93,783,621	104,217,202	88,056,900			
III- Literates								
Male	108,773,175	123,131,252	144,037,985	166,565,505	151,325,500			
Female	187,001,386	209,510,600	237,821,606	270,782,707	239,382,400			
Total								
IV- Literacy %								
Male	55.381,726	78,761,411	114,197,757	169,263,510	180,854,400			
Female	16,471,024	29,552,819	49,827,660	86,157,057	103,751,600			
Total	71,852,750	108,314,230	164,025,417	255,420,567	284,606,000			
IV- Literacy %								
Female	13.15	19.36	25.70	33.7	40.67	44.00	43.90	47.84
Male	41.45	47.69	54.91	61.6	67.25	70.00	69.30	73.41
Total	27.76	34.08	40.82	48.2	54.32	57.00	56.80	61.01

Source :1. Population Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India;

2. National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

a. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir

b. NSSO, 52nd Round 1995-96

c. NSSO 54th Round 1998

d. NSSO 55th Round (July, 1999 -June 2000)

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

Table 65
Percentage of literates by age and sex for India

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

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

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

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

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

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

** : Age-Group 7-9Yrs.

Table 66
Percent distribution of population by educational level for India

Educational level	1971		1981		1991*		2001**	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	81.30	60.60	75.20	53.10	67.83	47.25	54.85	36.76
Literate without educational level	6.80	12.20	8.60	14.40	8.94	12.53	14.58	17.40
Primary	7.10	13.70	8.10	13.60	10.09	14.38	12.73	15.70
Middle	3.00	7.50	4.20	8.40	6.55	11.19	6.91	10.51
Matriculate/Secondary	1.50	4.90	2.30	5.90	3.59	7.57	5.65	9.62
Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	-	-	0.80	2.20	1.39	3.18	2.66	4.62
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	0.10	-	-	0.06	0.10	0.03	0.05
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.11	0.40	0.15	0.55
Graduate and above	0.30	0.91	0.70	2.10	1.44	3.40	2.44	4.80
All Levels	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01
Note : The figures for 1981 exclude Assam where the census could not be conducted and the figures for 1991 excludes Jammu & Kashmir where census could not be conducted								
*: The figures for 1991 excludes Jammu & Kashmir where census could not be conducted								
**: India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results divisions were cancelled of 2001 in these three sub-divisions due to technical and administrative reasons								
Source: Office of the Registrar General of India								

Table 67
Enrolment in different stages of education as percentage of population
in the appropriate age groups by sex for India

Year	Primary Classes			Middle Classes			High/Higher Secondary		
	I - V (6 - 11 years)			VI - VIII (11-14 Years)			Classes IX-XII (14- 18 Years)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	41.40	82.60	62.40	11.30	33.20	22.50	4.10	16.70	10.60
1971	60.50	95.50	78.60	19.90	46.30	33.40	10.20	26.80	19.00
1981	64.10	95.80	80.50	28.60	54.30	41.90	11.10	23.10	17.30
1982	66.20	98.90	83.00	29.70	56.00	43.30	11.10	24.10	18.00
1983	69.60	103.00	86.80	31.80	58.30	45.50	11.60	25.10	18.60
1984	72.60	106.90	90.20	33.20	60.60	47.30	12.10	25.40	19.00
1985	76.00	110.30	93.60	34.00	61.30	48.10	14.70	31.70	23.50
1986	79.20	111.10	95.60	35.30	61.80	49.00	15.40	32.70	24.40
1987	79.80	110.00	95.30	34.70	61.00	48.20	15.50	30.80	24.00
1988	83.20	114.00	99.00	36.60	63.10	50.20	14.50	29.40	22.20
1989	80.30	109.20	95.10	35.80	61.40	48.90	15.30	28.40	22.10
1990	81.30	109.70	96.00	42.10	72.00	57.40	16.30	31.20	24.00
1991	85.50	113.90	100.10	47.00	76.60	62.10	10.30	33.90	19.30
1992	86.90	112.80	100.20	49.60	75.10	62.80	15.70	28.60	22.40
1993	73.50	95.00	84.60	48.90	72.50	61.40	22.30	38.20	30.80
1994	73.10	89.60	81.70	49.20	67.10	58.60	23.40	35.80	30.00
1995	78.20	96.60	87.70	50.00	68.90	60.00	23.80	37.20	31.00
1996	79.40	97.10	88.60	49.80	67.80	59.30	23.90	37.10	30.90
1997	80.10	97.00	88.80	49.20	65.80	58.00	24.40	37.60	31.40
1998	82.20	99.30	91.10	49.70	66.30	58.50	24.90	38.30	32.00
1999 ^P	82.90	100.90	92.10	49.10	65.30	57.60	NA	NA	NA
2000 ^P	85.18	104.08	94.90	49.66	67.15	58.79	NA	NA	NA
2001 ^P	85.90	104.90	95.70	49.90	66.70	58.60	35.03	24.60	30.09
2001-02 ^P	86.91	105.29	96.30	52.09	67.77	60.20	27.74	38.23	33.26
2002-03 ^P	93.10	97.50	95.40	56.20	65.30	61.00	33.21	41.29	37.52
2003-04 ^P	95.58	100.63	98.20	57.62	66.76	62.40	34.26	42.94	38.89

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

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

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

(iii) Selected Educational Statistics.

P: Provisional

NA : Not available

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

Table 68 Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in schools in India			
Year	Primary (I-V) classes	Middle (VI-VIII) classes	Secondary (IX-X) classes
1	2	3	4
1950-51	39	18	16
1955-56	44	25	21
1960-61	48	32	23
1965-66	57	37	30
1970-71	60	41	35
1975-76	62	46	39
1979-80	62	48	41
1980-81	63	49	44
1981-82	63	49	43
1982-83	64	51	41
1983-84	64	51	43
1984-85	65	52	44
1985-86	67	54	44
1986-87	69	54	46
1987-88	69	55	47
1988-89	70	55	50
1989-90	70	56	50
1990-91	71	58	50
1991-92	72	62	52
1992-93	72	61	51
1993-94	76	66	57
1994-95	75	65	57
1995-96	76	65	57
1996-97	76	66	58
1997-98	77	67	58
1998-99 ^P	77	69	62
1999-2000 ^P	77	68	65
2000-2001 ^P	78	69	63
2001-2002 ^P	79	72	65
2002-03 ^P	88	78	70
2003-04 ^P	88	79	70

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

P: Provisional

a. Excludes professional, technical and special courses



Table 69
Number of females per 100 males in university education in major disciplines in India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Science</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Engineering & Technical</i>	<i>Medicine</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	15.4	NA	0.5	0.3	18.5
1955-56	14.9	NA	0.7	0.2	18.9
1960-61	22.3	NA	1.1	0.4	25.6
1965-66	36.9	NA	4.9	2.2	29.4
1970-71	50.2	21.0	6.2	3.8	25.3
1975-76	44.7	27.1	9.9	5.2	22.0
1979-80	61.0	38.3	15.8	8.0	40.4
1980-81	59.7	38.9	18.5	6.8	40.4
1981-82	64.1	41.4	21.2	6.8	43.1
1982-83	63.0	41.6	22.9	6.8	46.1
1983-84	62.3	42.1	24.1	7.6	47.7
1984-85	66.8	45.8	25.9	8.6	51.4
1985-86	66.7	47.9	28.1	9.2	53.5
1986-87	65.6	47.5	29.2	8.4	43.4
1987-88 ^P	64.5	44.3	27.9	8.6*	48.4*
1988-89 ^P	63.9	47.1	28.5	8.6*	48.6*
1989-90 ^P	63.3	56.8	30.0	11.9*	52.6*
1990-91 ^P	65.5	58.3	31.6	12.2*	52.1*
1991-92 ^P	65.3	45.7	33.8	9.5*	53.3*
1992-93 ^P	64.7	48.0	35.9	11.9	52.4
1993-94 ^P	64.7	49.1	36.5	12.5	57.5
1994-95 ^P	65.5	50.1	38.9	15.1	51.2
1995-96 ^P	70.3	56.8	40.8	16.6	52.7
1996-97 ^P	70.7	54.2	41.4	17.4	54.8
1997-98 ^P	70.6	55.4	44.0	20.3	56.5
1998-99 ^P	80.1	55.3	46.1	24.3	62.1
1999-2000 ^P	81.3	60.0	50.7	28.3	61.0
2000-2001 ^P	81.4	61.4	55.3	28.7	68.2
2001-2002 ^P	77.8	64.2	63.1	33.1	68.4
2002-2003 ^P	82.2	60.6	58.0	29.2	71.2
2003-04 ^P	85.7	75.9	51.2	17.5	72.5

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

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

NA : Not available

* Only for degree level, not post graduate

P. Provisional

Table 70
Drop Out Rate at different stages of school education in India

1	(I - V classes)		(I - VIII classes)		(I - X classes)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2	3	4	5	6	7	
1960-61	70.93	61.74	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965-66	70.49	63.17	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	70.92	64.48	83.40	74.60	NA	NA
1975-76	66.18	60.21	82.80	74.30	NA	NA
1980-81	62.50	56.20	79.40	68.00	86.60	79.80
1981-82	57.30	51.10	77.70	68.50	86.81	79.44
1982-83	56.30	49.40	74.96	66.04	86.24	78.21
1983-84	53.96	47.83	75.27	66.10	84.79	76.41
1988-89	49.69	46.74	68.31	59.38	79.46	72.68
1989-90	50.35	46.50	68.75	61.00	77.72	70.99
1990-91	46.00	40.10	65.13	59.12	76.96	67.50
1991-92	44.30	40.30	62.40	56.10	76.30	69.60
1992-93	46.70	43.80	65.20	58.20	77.30	70.00
1993-94	38.60	36.10	63.40	58.40	75.40	69.70
1994-95	42.50	40.70	62.20	56.50	75.50	69.70
1995-96	43.20	41.40	61.90	56.70	73.90	66.70
1996-97	40.90	39.70	59.50	54.33	73.70	67.30
1997-98	41.50	37.50	59.30	53.80	73.00	66.60
1998-99	41.22	38.62	60.09	54.40	70.22	65.44
1999-2000	42.28	38.67	58.00	51.96	70.60	66.58
2000-2001	41.90	39.70	57.70	50.30	71.50	66.40
2001-2002	39.88	38.36	56.92	52.91	68.59	64.16
2002-03	33.72	35.85	53.45	52.28	64.97	60.72
2003-04	28.57	33.74	52.92	52.32	64.92	60.98

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

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

P. Provisional

NA : Not Available

Table 71
Reasons for children not attending school in India

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

Source: National Family Health Survey 1998-99

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

- a. For children who have never attended school.
b. For children who have dropped out of school.

Table 72
Female teachers per 100 male teachers at different levels of education in India

	<i>school</i>	<i>school</i>	<i>secondary</i>	<i>university</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	20	18	19	9
1955-56	20	19	23	12
1960-61	21	32	27	14
1965-66	24	30	30	16
1970-71	27	38	33	18
1975-76	29	40	36	20
1979-80	33	42	38	24
1980-81	33	42	38	24
1981-82	34	44	40	25
1982-83	34	44	40	25
1983-84	35	45	41	26
1984-85	35	46	42	29
1985-86	37	46	43	28
1986-87	38	47	44	28
1987-88	40	48	44	NA
1988-89	40	49	45	NA
1989-90	41	49	45	NA
1990-91	41	50	46	NA
1991-92	43	51	48	NA
1992-93	45	53	48	NA
1993-94	46	56	52	NA
1994-95	46	55	50	NA
1995-96	47	56	50	NA
1996-97	48	56	51	NA
1997-98	49	56	51	NA
1998-99 ^P	53	57	50	NA
1999-2000 ^P	55	57	51	NA
2000-2001 ^P	55	62	49	NA
2001-2002 ^P	59	59	54	NA
2002-03 ^P	64	69	67	NA
2003-04 ^P	66	69	62	NA

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

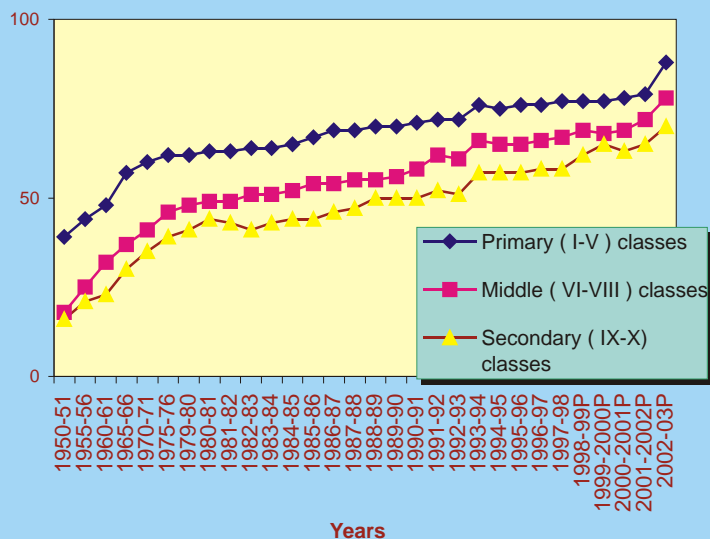
NA :Not available

P. Provisional

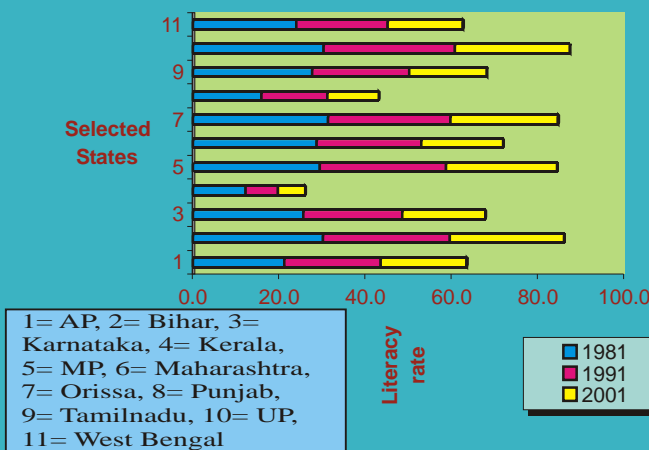
Box 7. Educational Progress-

The number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in different levels of school education is on the rise over the years, but the gap still continues well over 10 in primary education, more than 20 in middle level and secondary classes. Even when the school enrolment reduces considerably from primary level to secondary level and above, both for boys as well as girls, the reduction is more for girls. The difference in the male and female primary enrolment has reduced to a great extent (105% for males and 87% for female in 2002) over the years but still there is a huge gap in the male and female literacy levels. In 2002, the male literacy rate was about 75% as compared to that of about 54% for the females. Drop out rates in different levels of school education are significantly more for girls as compared to boys. For instance, in 2002-03, at the secondary education level (class I-X), the female drop out rate was about 65% as compared To male drop out rate of 61%. Education is not considered to Be necessary for girls in about 13% Of such cases, the figure being Almost double to that of 7% for boys. Looking at the figures for number of females per 100 males in different disciplines of University education, a clear gender difference in the preference of subjects can be observed. For instance, during 2003-04, the number of females per 100 males was highest of 85.7 in Arts followed by 75.9 in science and 72.5 in medicine, at the bottom stands 'engineering & technical' with only 17.5 females per 100 males.

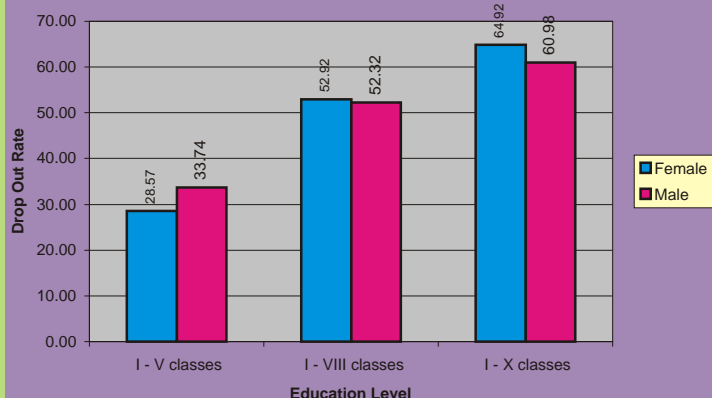
Girls per 100 Boys Enrolled in Schools



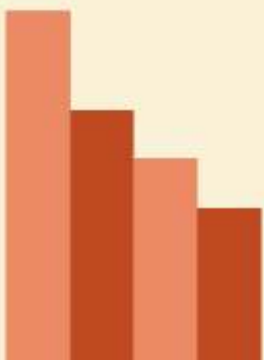
Male-Female Gap in % Literate



Drop Out Rates at different levels of school education in India 2003-04



Women's Participation in Decision Making



<p>Table 73</p> <p>Household decision making</p>							
<i>Household decision</i>	<i>Respondent only</i>	<i>Husband only</i>	<i>Respondent with husband</i>	<i>Others in household only</i>	<i>Respondent with others in household</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Total Percent</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rural						
What items to cook	71.1	3.7	4.3	11.6	9.3	0.0	100.0
Obtaining health care for herself	25.7	41.1	16.7	10.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
Purchasing jewellery or other major household items	9.7	35.7	29.2	14.4	11.0	0.0	100.0
Going and staying with her parents or siblings	12.4	41.2	23.9	13.0	9.4	0.1	100.0
How the money she earns will be used ^a	36.5	31.0	25.3	3.5	3.6	0.2	100.0
	Urban						
What items to cook	71.2	3.5	4.7	10.2	10.5	0.0	100.0
Obtaining health care for herself	35.0	34.2	17.7	7.0	6.2	0.0	100.0
Purchasing jewellery or other major household items	13.3	28.5	35.7	11.1	11.4	0.0	100.0
Going and staying with her parents or siblings	18.0	36.3	28.4	9.0	8.2	0.0	100.0
How the money she earns will be used ^a	57.0	14.2	24.0	1.9	2.8	0.1	100.0
	Combined						
What items to cook	71.2	3.6	4.4	11.2	9.6	0.0	100.0
Obtaining health care for herself	28.1	39.3	16.9	9.2	6.5	0.0	100.0
Purchasing jewellery or other major household items	10.7	33.8	30.9	13.5	11.1	0.0	100.0
Going and staying with her parents or siblings	13.9	39.9	25.1	12.0	9.1	0.1	100.0
How the money she earns will be used ^a	41.1	27.2	25.0	3.1	3.4	0.1	100.0
Source: National Family Health Survey-II, 1998-99							
Note: Figures given the percent distribution of ever-married women by person who makes specific household decisions, according to sector in India during 1998-99.							
a. For women earning cash.							

Table 74

Women's autonomy (All India figures)

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

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

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

Table 75
Women's autonomy (States/Union Territories)

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

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

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

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

Table 76 Representation of women in the central council of ministers						
Year	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers		
	Cabinet Minister	MOS*	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Minister	MOS	Deputy Minister
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985 ^a	15	25	0	1	3	0
1990 ^b	17	17	5	0	1	1
1995 ^c	12	37	3	1	4	1
1996 ^d	18	21	0	0	1	0
1997 ^e	20	24	0	0	5	0
1998 ^f	21	21	0	1	3	0
2002 ^g	32	41	0	2	6	0
2004 ^h	29 ⁱ	39	0	1	6 ^j	0
Source : Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi MOS : Minister of State a : as on 4 th February b : as on 31 st August c : as on 31 st January d : as on 5 th August e : as on 10th June f : as on 19th March, 1998 g : as on January, 2002 h : as on 25 May, 2004 i : including Prime Minister j : including 2 MOS (Independent charge)						
* Including Ministers of State with independent charge						

Table 77 Number of women judges by sex in Supreme court/High courts as on 23.12.2005			
Name of the court	Number of judges		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
Supreme Court	1	21	22
High Court			
Allahabad	4	77	81
Andhra Pradesh	2	28	30
Bombay	5	50	55
Calcutta	1	28	29
Chhattisgarh	-	8	8
Delhi	3	23	26
Gauhati	1	15	16
Gujarat	2	32	34
Himachal Pradesh	1	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	-	10	10
Jharkhand	-	6	6
Karnataka	1	30	31
Kerala	1	27	28
Madhya Pradesh	3	36	39
Madras	4	34	38
Orissa	-	14	14
Patna	3	19	22
Punjab & Haryana	2	27	29
Rajasthan	1	31	32
Sikkim	-	3	3
Uttaranchal	-	9	9
Total	34	535	548
Source : Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs			

Table 78
Women in All India and Central Services

Service	Year	Total		Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Other Backward Classes		
1	2	Female 3	Male 4	Total 5	Female 6	Male 7	Female 8	Male 9	Female 10	Male 11
Indian Administrative Service	1993	455	4427	4882	28	487	21	237		
	1994	483	4427	4910	25	486	19	233		
	1995	492	4473	4965	27	481	21	234		
	1996	501	4546	5047	34	512	23	247		
	1997	512	4479	4991	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1998	522	4489	5011	NA	NA	NA	NA		
as on 1-11-99 (includes 1999 Batch)	1999	510	4046	4556	40	476	30	247		
as on 31-12-99 (includes 2000 Batch)	2000	519	4093	4612	42	482	30	251		
Indian Audit & Accounts Service	1993	90	483	573	4	93	NA	29		
	1994	89	488	577	4	96	NA	28		
	1995	95	439	534	4	99	NA	28		
	1996	109	570	679	10	102	NA	30		
	1997	129	519	647	11	101	NA	30		
	1998	125	548	673	10	99	NA	32		
	1999	139	571	702	10	117	NA	36		
	2000	133	561	694	10	124	NA	35		
	2001	136	543	679	10	119	NA	35		
	2002	143	498	641	10	104	NA	35		
	2003	150	475	625	10	88	2	34		
	2005	149	434	583	12	85	NA	35		
Indian Customs & Central Excise Service	1993	107	1502	1609	11	192	10	85		
	1994	112	1519	1631	11	202	12	93		
	1995	117	1520	1637	11	222	12	86		
	1996	130	1531	1661	11	228	12	89		
Indian Economic Service										
(As on 31st December)	1993	72	311	383	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1994	76	326	402	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1995	82	341	423	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1996	64	330	394	4	55	NA	18		
(as on 1.1.2003)	2003	91	331	422	6	64	2	30		
(as on 1.1.2004)	2004	85	313	398	4	56	2	30	5	11
(as on 1.1.2005)	2005	91	310	401	4	58	2	28	6	12
(as on 1.1.2006)	2006	94	282	376	5	53	2	26	7	15
Indian Foreign Service										
(as on 1 st April)	1993	57	507	564	2	70	4	29		
(as on 15 th April)	1994	59	489	548	2	75	4	34		
(as on 15 th April)	1995	66	481	547	2	81	4	31		
	1996	66	501	567	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1997	67	519	586	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1998	67	520	587	NA	NA	NA	NA		
(as on 31.12.1999)	1999	73	517	590	5	92	5	37		
(as on 31.12.2000)	2000	74	527	601	5	92	5	35		
(as on 31.12.2001)	2001	77	524	601	5	90	5	37		
(as on 31.12.2002)	2002	78	505	583	5	87	4	38		
(as on 31.12.2003)	2003	77	490	567	5	75	6	37		
(as on 31.12.2005)	2005	85	536	621	6	80	8	40		
Indian Forest Service										
	1993	65	2327	2392	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1994	68	2328	2396	NA	NA	NA	NA		
(As on 31 st December)	1995	73	2390	2463	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	1996	78	2387	2465	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Contd..

Table 78
Women in All India and Central Services

Service	Year	Total		Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Information Service								
	1994	80	424	504	15	48	3	4
	1995	76	417	493	18	52	4	4
(As on 1 st January)	1996	74	400	474	15	51	4	4
(As on 1st January)	2004	74	296	370	4	40	4	14
Indian Police Service								
(as on 1 st January)	1996	64	2883	2947	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1997	96	2868	2964	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1998	100	2885	2985	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1999	108	3007	3115	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 31.8.2000)	2000	110	3230	3340	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 15.11.2000)	2001	119	3166	3285	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 01.01.2001)	2002	124	3112	3236	NA	NA	NA	NA
(as on 01-01-2004)	2003	134	3005	3139	11	290	9	150
(as On 01-01-2005)	2005	142	3056	3198	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Postal Service	1993	66	312	378	5	46	2	24
(As on 1 st October)	1994	68	276	344	5	41	2	20
	1995	70	256	326	6	37	2	18
	1996	77	282	359	8	44	2	20
Group 'A' (as on 1st October)	1998	82	427	509	8	37	2	16
(As on 1 st Jan,2001	2001	91	437	528	8	62	2	32
(As on 1 st July,2002	2002	85	429	514	8	64	2	36
(As on 1 st July,2003	2003	87	398	485	8	62	2	33
(As on 1 st July,2004	2004	91	329	540	9	47	2	32
(As on 1 st July,2005	2005	94	339	433	9	49	2	30
Indian Revenue Service	1993	224	2032	2256	10	375	4	146
	1994	246	2022	2268	13	400	5	148
	1995	276	1980	2256	14	390	10	164
Indian Statistical Service	1993	35	570	605	3	59	1	6
	1994	35	550	585	3	69	1	5
	1995	35	481	516	3	69	1	8
	1996	38	492	530	5	67	2	9
	1997	38	492	530	5	67	2	9
	1998	41	500	541	5	66	2	9
	1999	51	506	557	5	65	2	9
	2000	57	514	571	6	65	2	10
	2001	64	507	571	6	61	2	10
	2002	73	491	564	6	60	2	10
as on 01.01.2006	2006	86	469	555	6	55	2	12
Central Secretariat Service	1993	NA	NA	742	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	NA	NA	688	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1995	NA	NA	678	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1996	51	657	708	1	86	1	12

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

Note : Figures relate to only Group A Officers

NA : Not available

1 As on 1.11.98 (includes 1998 Batch)

2 As on 31.12.98 (includes 1999 Batch)

Continued..

Table 79 Number of electors and percentage voting in various general elections in							
General election	Year	Total number of electors (Figures in million)			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First	1952	NA	NA	173.2	NA	NA	61.2
Second	1957	NA	NA	193.7	NA	NA	62.2
Third	1962	102.4	113.9	216.4	46.6	62.0	55.0
Fourth	1967	119.4	129.6	249.0	55.5	66.7	61.3
Fifth	1971	NA	NA	274.1	NA	NA	55.3
Sixth	1977	154.2	167.0	321.2	54.9	65.6	60.5
Seventh	1980	170.3	185.2	355.6	51.2	62.2	56.9
Eighth	1984	192.3	208.0	400.3	59.2	68.4	64.0
Ninth	1989	236.9	262.0	498.9	57.3	66.1	61.9
Tenth	1991	234.5	261.8	498.4	51.4	61.6	56.7
Eleventh	1996	282.8	309.8	592.6	53.4	62.1	57.9
Twelveth	1998	289.2	316.7	605.9	57.9	65.7	61.9
Thirteenth	1999	295.7	323.8	619.5	55.6	63.9	59.9
Forteenth	2004	322	349.5	671.49	53.64	62.15	58.07
Source : Election Commission of India, New Delhi Note : a. Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled. 1. Sex-wise break up of electors is not available for the first, second and fifth General Elections. 2. Data relates to Lok Sabha elections. NA : Not Available							

<p>Table 80</p> <p>Number of persons contesting and elected in various general elections in India</p>											
General election	Year	Number of seats available for election		Total number contesting	Average number of contestants per seat		Female		Male		Percentage winning
					Total number contesting	Average number of contestants per seat	Total number contesting	Elected	Total number contesting	Elected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
First	1952	489	1874	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Second	1957	494	1518	3.1	45	27	60.0	1473	467	31.7	
Third	1962	494	1985	4.0	70	35	50.0	1915	459	24.0	
Fourth	1967	520	2369	4.6	67	30	44.8	2302	490	21.3	
Fifth	1971	520	2784	5.4	86	21	24.4	2698	499	18.5	
Sixth	1977	542	2439	4.5	70	19	27.1	2369	523	22.1	
Seventh	1980	542	4620	8.5	142	28	19.7	4478	514	11.5	
Eighth	1984	542	5574	10.3	164	42	25.6	5406	500	9.2	
Ninth	1989	529	6160	11.3	198	27	13.6	5962	502	8.4	
Tenth	1991	521	8699	16.7	325	37	11.4	8374	484	5.8	
Eleventh	1996	543	13952	25.7	599	40	6.7	13353	503	3.8	
Twelveth	1998	543	4750	8.7	274	43	15.7	4476	500	11.2	
Thirteenth ^a	1999	543	5155	8.9	296	52	17.6	4859	494	10.2	
Fourteenth	2004	543	5435	10.01	355	45	12.68	5080	498	9.8	
<p>Source : Election Commission of India, New Delhi</p> <p>Note : 1. Total no. of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed, if any</p> <p>2. Data relates to Lok Sabha Elections</p> <p>a Figures include Lok Sabha bye-elections up to December,2003</p> <p>NA : Not Available</p>											

Table 81
Women's participation in polls for States/Union Territories

State/Union Territory 1	Women Electors 2	Women Voters 3	Poll %	
			Women 4	Total 5
Andhra Pradesh	25791224	17384444	67.40	69.95
Arunachal Pradesh	332470	183909	55.32	56.35
Assam	7193283	4701710	65.36	69.11
Bihar	23506264	12134913	51.62	58.02
Chattisgarh	6814700	3100827	45.50	52.09
Goa	465320	264934	56.94	58.77
Gujarat	16333302	6543424	40.06	45.18
Haryana	5659926	3554361	62.80	65.72
Himachal Pradesh	2053167	1211994	59.03	59.71
Jammu & Kashmir	2899880	841489	29.02	35.20
Jharkhand	7898175	3801786	48.13	55.69
Karnataka	18986838	11962519	63.00	65.14
Kerala	10957045	7567329	69.06	71.45
Madhya Pradesh	18361940	7124280	38.80	48.09
Maharashtra	30223732	15263748	50.50	54.38
Manipur	790456	512834	64.88	67.41
Meghalaya	640720	377125	58.86	52.69
Mizoram	276505	170000	61.48	63.60
Nagaland	494319	446002	90.23	91.77
Orissa	12460298	7929405	63.64	66.06
Punjab	7963105	4794658	60.21	61.59
Rajasthan	16563357	7290569	44.02	49.97
Sikkim	136199	102890	75.54	77.95
Tamil Nadu	2382970	13642797	56.89	60.81
Tripura	954854	604452	63.30	67.08
Uttar Pradesh	50295882	20720447	41.20	48.16
Uttaranchal	2724433	1197917	43.97	48.07
West Bengal	22639342	17066370	75.38	78.04
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10143	70284	63.81	63.66
Chandigarh	235246	117886	50.11	51.14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57622	40904	70.99	69.04
Daman & Diu	39637	29751	75.06	70.16
Delhi	3809550	1697944	44.57	47.09
Lakshadweep	19153	16122	84.17	81.52
Pondicherry	326009	244202	74.19	76.07
All India	321997066	172714226	53.64	58.07

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

Note : Women voters also include participation in subsequent bye-election.

1. Figure is for undivided state

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

Table 82
Performance of Women Candidates in General Elections in States/Union Territories

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Seats</i>	<i>Contestants</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Securities foreited</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh ²	42	21	3	9
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0
Assam	14	6	0	7
Bihar ^{1,2}	40	14	3	11
Chhatisgarh	11	12	1	10
Goa	2	1	0	1
Gujarat	26	11	1	3
Haryana	10	8	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	6	4	1	5
Jharkhand	14	13	1	9
Karnataka ²	28	10	2	7
Kerala	20	15	2	11
Madhya Pradesh ¹	29	30	2	16
Maharashtra	48	29	5	11
Manipur	2	1	0	2
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	0	0
Orissa ²	21	9	2	3
Punjab	13	10	2	9
Rajasthan ²	25	17	2	9
Sikkim	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	39	23	4	17
Tripura	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh ^{1,2}	80	61	7	37
Uttaranchal	5	5	0	4
West Bengal	42	34	4	24
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	1
Chandigarh	1	1	0	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0
Delhi	7	15	1	12
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
Pondicherry	1	1	0	0
All India	543	355	45	239

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

<div> <div>Table 83</div> <div>Party-Wise Performance of Women in General Elections in India</div> </div>							
Parties	Women Candidates			Percentage of women candidates			Valid votes
	Contested	Won	Securities forfeited	Won	Securities forfeited	Securities forfeited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 BJP	30	10	3	33.33	10.00	6940884	
2 BSP	20	1	16	5.00	80.00	1081843	
3 CPI	2		1	0.00	50.00	292866	
4 CPM	8	5	1	62.50	12.50	2730678	
5 INC	45	12	5	26.67	11.11	11922098	
6 NCP	5	2	3	40.00	60.00	787051	
I National parties	110	30	29	27.27	26.36	23755420	
II State parties	66	14	33	21.21	50.00	10241047	
III Registered (Unrecognised) Parties	62	1	60	1.61	96.77	928616	
IV Independents	117		117	0.00	100.00	744908	
Total	355	45	239	12.68	67.32	35669991	
Source: Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2004 (14 th Lok Sabha)							

Table 84

Statewise women Panchayat representatives in the three tiers during 2005

State/Union Territory	Gram Panchayat Women	Total	Intermediate Panchayat Women	Total	District Panchayat Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	68736	208291	4919	14617	364	1095
Arunachal Pradesh	**	6260	**	1615	**	138
Assam	7851	15620	746	1402	117	273
Bihar	40553	116029	4065	11611	410	1162
Chattisgarh	41913	124211	906	2639	95	274
Goa	457	982	**	**	17	33
Gujarat	40985	83213	1393	2768	275	544
Haryana	18356	54646	842	2430	109	314
Himachal Pradesh	6822	18549	562	1658	87	251
Jharkhand	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jammu & Kashmir	#	#	#	#	#	#
Karnataka	35922	53421	1375	2162	339	591
Kerala	4801	8458	629	1009	105	202
Madhya Pradesh	106491	208356	2159	4297	248	486
Maharashtra	77548	178132	1407	2877	658	1432
Manipur	611	1111	***	***	22	39
Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	@
Orissa	31414	87547	2188	6227	296	854
Punjab	27108	48860	813	1667	89	190
Rajasthan	39450	114282	1908	5257	364	1008
Sikkim	322	873	***	***	29	92
Tamil Nadu	26181	71277	1770	4800	173	483
Tripura	1895	3790	106	193	28	54
Uttar Pradesh	230865	377518	18580	33290	788	1338
Uttaranchal	18041	243874	1133	2092	119	226
West Bengal	11497	39703	1923	6656	156	567
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	261	498	25	42	10	20
Chandigarh	55	162	6	15	3	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	124	***	***	4	12
Daman & Diu	17	46	***	***	10	15
Delhi	@ @	@ @	@ @	@ @	@ @	@ @
Lakshadweep	30	49	***	***	8	14
Pondicherry	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	838227	1630327	47455	109324	4923	11717

Source : Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note : @ ' Meghalaya, Mizoram & Nagaland have traditional councils, '@ @ ' NCT of Delhi-Panchayati Raj System is yet to be revived,
 ' * ' Elections to the local bodies are yet to be conducted.

** Panchayat elections held on 2/4/03 except in Tirap district, Detailed information is awaited

*** Intermediate Panchayat does not exist (2 tier), # Has not adopted the Constitution (73rd amendment) Act, 1992

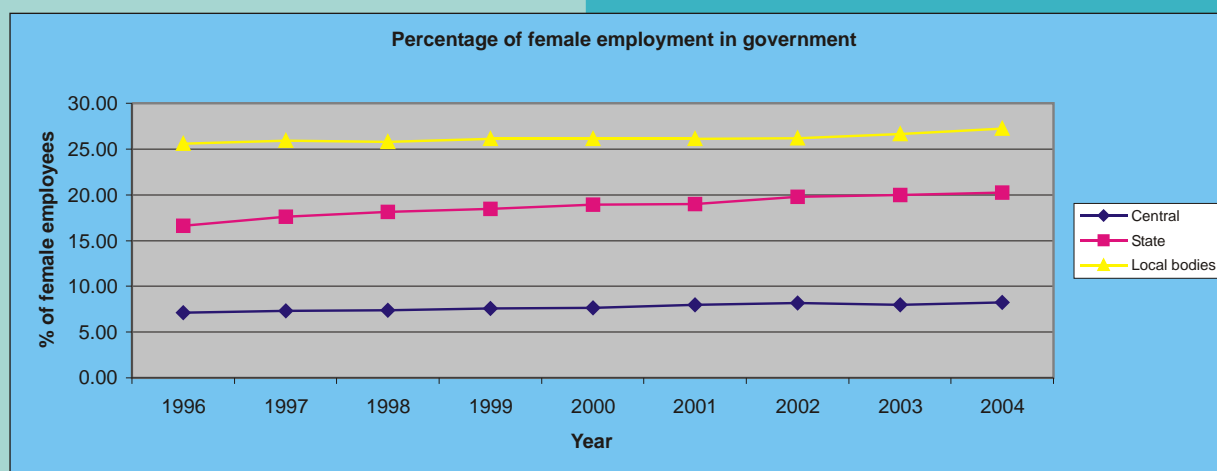
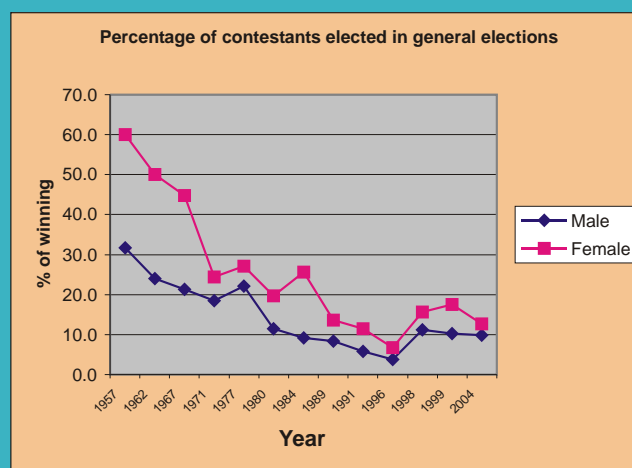
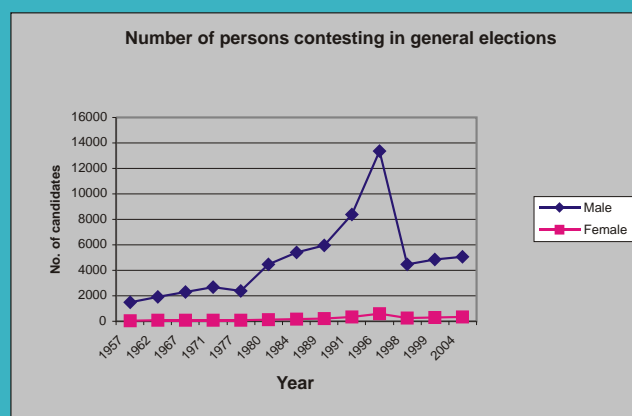
<p>Table 85</p> <p>Employment in central government, state government and local bodies</p>															
Year (as on 31 st March)	Central government			State government			Local bodies						(Figures in million)		
	Female	Total	(percent)	Female	Total	(percent)	Female	Total	(percent)	Female	Total	(percent)	Female	Total	(percent)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1															
1981	0.14	3.19	4.30	0.65	5.67	11.40	0.41	2.04	20.40	1.20	10.91	11.00			
1982	0.15	3.25	4.60	0.69	5.85	11.70	0.42	2.03	20.60	1.25	11.13	11.20			
1983	0.16	3.27	4.80	0.73	6.01	12.10	0.47	2.11	22.10	1.35	11.41	11.80			
1984	0.16	3.31	5.00	0.77	6.25	12.50	0.48	2.13	22.60	1.41	11.60	12.20			
1985	0.17	3.33	5.20	0.81	6.28	12.90	0.50	2.16	23.00	1.48	11.77	12.60			
1986	0.18	3.35	5.30	0.86	6.47	13.20	0.52	2.19	23.60	1.55	12.01	12.90			
1987	0.19	3.35	5.60	0.90	6.67	13.50	0.52	2.21	23.60	1.61	12.23	13.20			
1988	0.20	3.38	5.90	0.95	6.78	14.10	0.53	2.21	23.80	1.68	12.37	13.60			
1989	0.20	3.39	5.90	1.00	6.89	14.50	0.54	2.24	24.10	1.74	12.51	13.60			
1990	0.21	3.40	6.20	1.03	6.98	14.80	0.55	2.26	24.30	1.79	12.64	14.20			
1991 ^a	NA	3.41	NA	NA	7.11	NA	NA	2.31	NA	NA	12.83	NA			
1992 ^a	NA	3.42	NA	NA	7.19	NA	NA	2.20	NA	NA	12.81	NA			
1993 ^a	NA	3.38	NA	NA	7.29	NA	NA	2.16	NA	NA	12.83	NA			
1994 ^a	NA	3.39	NA	NA	7.34	NA	NA	2.20	NA	NA	12.93	NA			
1995 ^a	0.23	3.39	6.80	1.23	7.35	16.70	0.55	2.19	25.10	2.01	12.94	NA			
1996	0.24	3.36	7.10	1.23	7.41	16.60	0.56	2.19	25.60	2.03	12.96	NA			
1997	0.24	3.30	7.30	1.32	7.49	17.60	0.58	2.24	25.90	2.14	13.03	16.40			
1998	0.24	3.25	7.40	1.35	7.46	18.10	0.58	2.25	25.80	2.17	12.96	16.70			
1999	0.25	3.31	7.55	1.38	7.46	18.47	0.59	2.26	26.11	2.22	13.03	17.02			
2000	0.25	3.27	7.65	1.41	7.46	18.90	0.59	2.26	26.11	2.25	12.99	17.32			
2001	0.26	3.26	7.98	1.41	7.42	19.00	0.59	2.26	26.11	2.26	12.94	17.47			
2002	0.26	3.19	8.15	1.46	7.38	19.80	0.57	2.18	26.15	2.29	12.75	18.00			
2003	0.25	3.13	7.99	1.47	7.37	19.95	0.58	2.18	26.61	2.30	12.68	18.14			
2004	0.25	3.03	8.25	1.46	7.22	20.22	0.58	2.13	27.23	2.29	12.38	18.50			
Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi															
Note : Figures are based on Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme															
a. Figures for years 1991 to 95 are provisional based on Quarterly Employment Review and separate figures for females are not available.															
NA: Not available															

Box 8. Women's Participation in Decision Making

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

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

Another important factor to be noted in this connection is that in the 2004 General Election, about 53.6% of women electors and about 62.2% of male electors participated in the elections. Interestingly, even though the share of women in the total number of contestants in the general elections has been lower than men but the winning percentage (i.e. the number of winning contestants out of total contestants) has been higher for women (12.7%) than that for men (9.8%). Percentage share of women employees in the central/ state government and local bodies has been increasing steadily over the years. But still the share of women employees remain as low as 8.15% in central government, 19.8% in state government and about 26% in local bodies.



Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

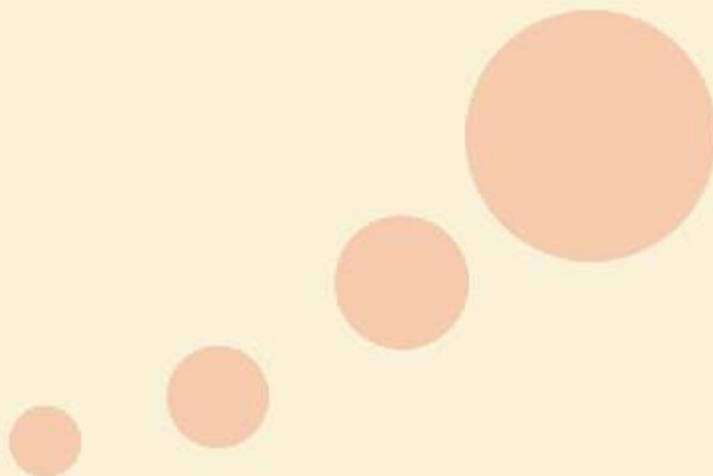
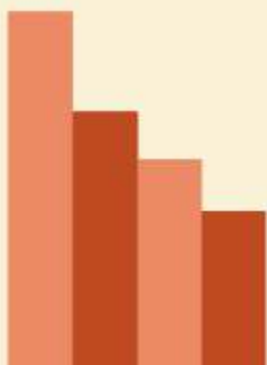


Table 86 Crimes committed against women in India														
Crime head	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Percentage	
Rape	12218	13208	13754	14846	15330	15151	15468	16496	16075	16373	15847	18233	11.8	
Kidnapping & Abduction	11837	12998	14063	14877	15617	16351	15962	15023	14645	14506	13296	15578	10.1	
Dowry Deaths	5817	4935	5092	5513	6006	6975	6699	6995	6851	6822	6208	7026	4.6	
Torture	22064	25946	31127	35246	36592	41376	43823	45778	49170	49237	50703	58121	37.7	
Molestation	20985	24117	28475	28939	30764	30959	32311	32940	34124	33943	32939	34567	22.4	
Sexual Harassment	12009	10496	4756	5671	5796	8054	8858	11024	9746	10155	12325	10001	6.5	
Importation of Girls	NA	167	191	182	78	146	1	64	114	76	46	89	0.1	
Sati Prevention Act	NA	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	NA	7547	8447	7706	8323	8695	9363	9515	8796	11242	5510	5748	3.7	
Indecent Representation of Women(Prevention) Act	NA	389	539	96	73	190	222	662	1052	2508	1043	1378	0.9	
Dowry Prohibition Act	NA	2709	2814	2647	2685	3578	3064	2876	3222	2816	2684	3592	2.3	
Total	84930	102514	109259	115723	121265	131475	135771	141373	143795	147678	140601	154333	100	
Source: Crime in India-2004 and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India,2003 Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs														
Note:														
1. Figures prior to year 1995 are from two sources i.e. heads Rape and Kidnapping & Abduction from Crime in India annual report and others from Monthly Crime Statistics														
2. For year 1995 onward the source of complete information is Crime in India annual report														
NA : Not available														

Table 87
Disposal of 'Crimes Against Women' cases by police

S.No.	Crime head	Total No. of cases for investigation including pending case					Percentage of cases investigated					Percentage of cases charge-sheeted					No. of cases pending investigation					Percentage of cases pending investigation					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2004	1997	1998	1999	2000	2004	1997	1998	1999	2000	2004	1997	1998	1999	2000	2004	1997	1998	1999	2000	2004	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	Rape	20736	20864	21349	22129	24627	71.7	72.1	73.2	72.8	69.1	62.4	62.1	63.6	63.4	60.5	5828	5793	5707	5999	7594	28.1	27.8	26.7	27.1	30.8	
2	Kidnapping of Women & Girls	23448	24966	25841	24139	23228	62.8	61.3	63.3	63.7	62.5	36.1	35.9	36.8	36.7	37.3	8586	9565	9227	8690	8623	36.6	38.3	36.2	36.0	37.1	
3	Dowry Death	7543	8938	9123	9238	9537	72.3	72.7	75.4	72.7	67.9	63.5	63.8	66.4	64.4	60.5	2048	2393	2232	2505	3041	21.2	26.8	24.5	27.1	31.9	
4	Molestation	34937	35594	37617	37701	39836	86.8	85.0	87.2	86.3	86.2	79.1	77.0	78.7	77.7	78.6	4528	5306	4790	5165	5461	13.0	14.9	12.7	13.7	13.7	
5	Sexual Harassment	6131	8578	9552	12317	10762	92.4	92.1	86.2	91.3	90.1	89.3	88.3	83.5	84.6	86.7	461	668	1304	1025	1058	7.5	7.8	13.7	8.3	9.8	
6	Cruelty by Husband & relatives	43130	49532	53991	56695	71945	80.5	79.1	79.5	79.3	76.4	67.9	65.9	65.4	65.6	63.4	8268	10248	10940	11640	16796	19.2	20.7	20.3	20.5	23.3	
7	Importation of Girls	-	-	1	64	135	-	-	100.0	79.7	35.6	-	-	100.0	78.1	29.6	-	-	0	13	87	-	-	0.0	20.3	64.4	
8	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	9076	9895	10423	10602	6910	86.8	89.3	89.4	92.6	81.0	86.5	89.1	89.2	92.3	79.9	1198	1062	1100	786	1310	13.2	10.7	10.6	7.4	19.0	
9	Dowry Prohibition Act	3853	4649	4266	3851	4826	70.8	75.3	70.4	69.6	61.7	59.3	62.4	55.8	59.8	53.5	1100	1142	1243	1139	1821	28.6	24.6	29.1	29.6	37.7	
10	Indecent Rep. Of Women (P) Act	96	206	263	720	1466	85.4	80.1	77.9	84.0	89.9	81.3	62.1	76.8	80.7	88.0	14	41	58	115	148	14.6	19.9	22.1	16.0	10.1	
11	Sati Prevention Act	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	
Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs																											
Note : Similar details for importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) for the year 1997 and 1998 are not available.																											

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

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

Table 88
Disposal of 'Crimes Against Women' cases by courts

S.No.	Crime head	Total No. of cases for trial including pending case										Percentage of cases convicted										No. of cases pending trial					Percentage of cases pending trial																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

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

Table 89 (a)**Incidence and rate of total cognizable crimes committed against women in States and Union Territories during 2004**

State /Union Territory	Incidence of total cognizable crimes	% of contribution to all- India total	Estimated mid-year Population (in Lakhs)	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank ^a	Rank ^b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	18921	12.3	788.5	24.0	2	1
Arunachal Pradesh	148	0.1	11.4	12.9	16	24
Assam	5700	3.7	282.1	20.2	5	11
Bihar ¹	8091	5.2	883.1	9.2	24	8
Chhattisgarh	3763	2.4	221.5	17.0	11	15
Goa	132	0.1	14.7	9.0	25	26
Gujarat	6211	4.0	534.6	11.6	18	10
Haryana	4276	2.8	224.2	19.1	10	14
Himachal Pradesh	823	0.5	63.2	13.0	15	21
Jammu & Kashmir	2208	1.4	110.4	20.0	7	18
Jharkhand	2490	1.6	284.5	8.8	26	17
Karnataka	5423	3.5	550.4	9.9	21	12
Kerala	6483	4.2	329.8	19.7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh ¹	15203	9.9	646.7	23.5	3	3
Maharashtra	12169	7.9	1017.5	12.0	17	5
Manipur	134	0.1	25.1	5.3	31	25
Meghalaya	113	0.1	24.2	4.7	32	27
Mizoram	91	0.1	9.4	9.7	22	29
Nagaland	30	0.0	21.0	1.4	35	31
Orissa	5239	3.4	382.9	13.7	13	13
Punjab	1955	1.3	254.4	7.7	29	19
Rajasthan	13127	8.5	605.1	21.7	4	4
Sikkim	49	0.0	5.7	8.6	28	30
Tamil Nadu	9332	6.0	642.3	14.5	12	7
Tripura	670	0.4	33.4	20.0	6	22
Uttar Pradesh ¹	15485	10.0	1779.4	8.7	27	2
Uttaranchal	988	0.6	89.7	11.0	19	20
West Bengal	11047	7.2	839.5	13.2	14	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27	0.0	3.8	7.1	30	32
Chandigarh	188	0.1	9.8	19.3	9	23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22	0.0	2.4	9.2	23	33
Daman & Diu	7	0.0	1.7	4.1	33	34
Delhi	3677	2.4	152.8	24.1	1	16
Lakshadweep	1	0.0	0.6	1.6	34	35
Pondicherry	110	0.1	10.2	10.8	20	28
India	154333	100.0	10856.0	14.2		

Source: Crime in India 2004, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

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

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

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

Table-89(b)

Incidence of various crimes committed against women by States/Union Territories

State/Uts	Estimated Mid-Year Population (In Lakhs)	Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dowry Deaths			Cruelty By Husband And		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH	788.50	1016	1.3	5.6	1030	1.3	6.6	512	0.6	7.3	8388	10.6	14.4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.44	42	3.7	0.2	41	3.6	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	0.0
ASSAM	282.11	1171	4.2	6.4	1552	5.5	10.0	74	0.3	1.1	1945	6.9	3.3
BIHAR	883.09	1390	1.6	7.6	997	1.1	6.4	1029	1.2	14.6	2679	3.0	4.6
CHHATTISGARH	221.54	969	4.4	5.3	174	0.8	1.1	71	0.3	1.0	741	3.3	1.3
GOA	14.65	37	2.5	0.2	10	0.7	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	17	1.2	0.0
GUJARAT	534.64	339	0.6	1.9	905	1.7	5.8	58	0.1	0.8	3955	7.4	6.8
HARYANA	224.20	386	1.7	2.1	292	1.3	1.9	251	1.1	3.6	2026	9.0	3.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	63.16	153	2.4	0.8	99	1.6	0.6	8	0.1	0.1	252	4.0	0.4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	110.41	218	2.0	1.2	632	5.7	4.1	9	0.1	0.1	82	0.7	0.1
JHARKHAND	284.49	797	2.8	4.4	178	0.6	1.1	275	1.0	3.9	588	2.1	1.0
KARNATAKA	550.44	291	0.5	1.6	286	0.5	1.8	259	0.5	3.7	1588	2.9	2.7
KERALA	329.82	480	1.5	2.6	142	0.4	0.9	31	0.1	0.4	3222	9.8	5.5
MADHYA PRADESH	646.65	2875	4.4	15.8	584	0.9	3.7	751	1.2	10.7	3436	5.3	5.9
MAHARASHTRA	1017.45	1388	1.4	7.6	787	0.8	5.1	314	0.3	4.5	5646	5.5	9.7
MANIPUR	25.09	31	1.2	0.2	71	2.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0
MEGHALAYA	24.21	54	2.2	0.3	18	0.7	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	5	0.2	0.0
MIZORAM	9.36	20	2.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
NAGALAND	20.96	18	0.9	0.1	4	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
ORISSA	382.94	770	2.0	4.2	423	1.1	2.7	319	0.8	4.5	1192	3.1	2.1
PUNJAB	254.43	390	1.5	2.1	311	1.2	2.0	113	0.4	1.6	801	3.1	1.4
RAJASTHAN	605.11	1038	1.7	5.7	1881	3.1	12.1	379	0.6	5.4	6781	11.2	11.7
SIKKIM	5.68	3	0.5	0.0	4	0.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	0.0
TAMIL NADU	642.30	618	1.0	3.4	692	1.1	4.4	225	0.4	3.2	1437	2.2	2.5
TRIPURA	33.42	160	4.8	0.9	54	1.6	0.3	20	0.6	0.3	302	9.0	0.5
UTTAR PRADESH	1779.41	1397	0.8	7.7	2324	1.3	14.9	1708	1.0	24.3	4950	2.8	8.5
UTTARANCHAL	89.73	115	1.3	0.6	127	1.4	0.8	82	0.9	1.2	405	4.5	0.7
WEST BENGAL	839.53	1475	1.8	8.1	1018	1.2	6.5	396	0.5	5.6	6334	7.5	10.9
A & N ISLANDS	3.79	10	2.6	0.1	3	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.3	0.0
CHANDIGARH	9.76	19	1.9	0.1	43	4.4	0.3	6	0.6	0.1	73	7.5	0.1
D & N HAVELI	2.38	7	2.9	0.0	7	2.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.3	0.0
DAMAN & DIU	1.71	1	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	2.3	0.0
DELHI	152.79	551	3.6	3.0	881	5.8	5.7	126	0.8	1.8	1254	8.2	2.2
LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.6	0.0
PONDICHERRY	10.17	4	0.4	0.0	8	0.8	0.1	6	0.6	0.1	2	0.2	0.0
ALL-INDIA	10856.00	18233	1.7	100.0	15578	1.4	100.0	7026	0.6	100.0	58121	5.4	100.0

Source: Crime in India, 2004 , National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs;

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

I : Incidence

R:

Rate

P:

Proportion

Table 89(b)
Incidence of various crimes committed against women by States/ Union Territories during 2004

State /Union Territory	Molestation			Sexual harassment (Eve - Teasing)			Importation of Girls			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	3817	4.8	11.0	2310	2.9	23.1	2	0.0	2.2	405	0.5	7.0
Arunachal Pradesh	61	5.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Assam	883	3.1	2.6	11	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	28	0.1	0.5
Bihar ¹	704	0.8	2.0	13	0.0	0.1	35	0.0	39.3	24	0.0	0.4
Chhattisgarh	1661	7.5	4.8	131	0.6	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.2
Goa	23	1.6	0.1	15	1.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	28	1.9	0.5
Gujarat	757	1.4	2.2	164	0.3	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	33	0.1	0.6
Haryana	403	1.8	1.2	850	3.8	8.5	0	0.0	0.0	62	0.3	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	284	4.5	0.8	16	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	990	9.0	2.9	264	2.4	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	11	0.1	0.2
Jharkhand	411	1.4	1.2	3	0.0	0.0	36	0.1	40.4	3	0.0	0.1
Karnataka	1435	2.6	4.2	57	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1170	2.1	20.4
Kerala	2260	6.9	6.5	133	0.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	168	0.5	2.9
Madhya Pradesh ¹	6690	10.3	19.4	804	1.2	8.0	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.4
Maharashtra	2831	2.8	8.2	862	0.8	8.6	0	0.0	0.0	309	0.3	5.4
Manipur	30	1.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	34	1.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	66	7.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.5	0.1
Nagaland	3	0.1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.2	0.1
Orissa	1811	4.7	5.2	170	0.4	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.1	0.4
Punjab	261	1.0	0.8	38	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	32	0.1	0.6
Rajasthan	2825	4.7	8.2	41	0.1	0.4	1	0.0	1.1	79	0.1	1.4
Sikkim	40	7.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1861	2.9	5.4	1081	1.7	10.8	0	0.0	0.0	3022	4.7	52.6
Tripura	134	4.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh ¹	1900	1.1	5.5	2682	1.5	26.8	3	0.0	3.4	44	0.0	0.8
Uttaranchal	143	1.6	0.4	110	1.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.1
West Bengal	1566	1.9	4.5	64	0.1	0.6	12	0.0	13.5	121	0.1	2.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6	1.6	0.0	3	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	20	2.0	0.1	18	1.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.9	0.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	2.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.9	0.0
Daman & Diu	1	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6	0.0
Delhi	601	3.9	1.7	130	0.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	123	0.8	2.1
Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Pondicherry	50	4.9	0.1	30	2.9	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	0.1
India	34567	3	100	10001	1	100	89	0.0	100	5748	1	100.4

continued

Table 89(b)
Incidence of various crimes committed against women by States/ Union Territories during 2004

State /Union Territory	Indecent Representaion of Women (Pre.) Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Total		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1102	1.4	80.0	339	0.4	9.4	18921	24.0	12.3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	148	12.9	0.1
Assam	0	0.0	0.0	36	0.1	1.0	5700	20.2	3.7
Bihar ¹	0	0.0	0.0	1220	1.4	34.0	8091	9.2	5.2
Chhattisgarg	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.2	3763	17.0	2.4
Goa	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	132	9.0	0.1
Gujarat	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6211	11.6	4.0
Haryana	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0	0.2	4276	19.1	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	2	0.0	0.1	5	0.1	0.1	823	13.0	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.1	2208	20.0	1.4
Jharkhand	0	0.0	0.0	199	0.7	5.5	2490	8.8	1.6
Karnataka	0	0.0	0.0	337	0.6	9.4	5423	9.9	3.5
Kerala	45	0.1	3.3	2	0.0	0.1	6483	19.7	4.2
Madhya Pradesh ¹	0	0.0	0.0	40	0.1	1.1	15203	23.5	9.9
Maharashtra	11	0.0	0.8	21	0.0	0.6	12169	12.0	7.9
Manipur	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	134	5.3	0.1
Meghalaya	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	113	4.7	0.1
Mizoram	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	91	9.7	0.1
Nagaland	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	30	1.4	0.0
Orissa	0	0.0	0.0	532	1.4	14.8	5239	13.7	3.4
Punjab	2	0.0	0.1	7	0.0	0.2	1955	7.7	1.3
Rajasthan	89	0.0	6.5	13	0.0	0.4	13127	21.7	8.5
Sikkim	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	49	8.6	0.0
Tamil Nadu	102	0.2	7.4	294	0.5	8.2	9332	14.5	6.0
Tripura	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	670	20.0	0.4
Uttar Pradesh ¹	0	0.0	0.0	477	0.3	13.3	15485	8.7	10.0
Uttaranchal	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.1	988	11.0	0.6
West Bengal	25	0.0	1.8	36	0.0	1.0	11047	13.2	7.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	27	7.1	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	188	19.3	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	22	9.2	0.0
Daman & Diu	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	4.1	0.0
Delhi	0	0.0	0.0	11	0.1	0.3	3677	24.1	2.4
Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.6	0.0
Pondicherry	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.6	0.2	110	10.8	0.1
India	1378	0.1	100.0	3592	0.3	100.0	154333	14.2	100.0

Table 90
Victims of rape under different age groups in States/ Union Territories/ Cities during 2004

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>	<i>Upto 10 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>Number of Victims</i>			
				<i>14-18 years</i>	<i>18-30 years</i>	<i>30-50 years</i>	<i>Above 50 years</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1016	55	145	163	516	130	7
Arunachal Pradesh	42	2	9	0	31	0	0
Assam	1171	7	0	0	857	293	14
Bihar	1390	0	3	0	1018	363	6
Chhattisgarh	969	14	61	233	426	226	9
Goa	37	8	7	5	12	5	0
Gujarat	339	12	27	57	194	47	2
Haryana	386	2	2	20	315	47	0
Himachal Pradesh	153	4	11	17	68	48	5
Jammu & Kashmir	218	2	0	2	170	44	0
Jharkhand	797	0	0	43	676	78	0
Karnataka	291	15	15	12	201	48	0
Kerala	480	19	36	104	258	57	6
Madhya Pradesh ¹	2875	92	280	338	1673	478	14
Maharashtra	1388	85	133	419	627	123	5
Manipur	31	4	0	2	20	5	0
Meghalaya	54	3	8	9	34	0	0
Mizoram	20	0	0	0	12	8	0
Nagaland	18	1	0	0	17	0	0
Orissa	770	27	2	2	616	123	0
Punjab	390	7	12	35	262	74	0
Rajasthan	1038	10	41	86	645	249	7
Sikkim	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Tamil Nadu	618	34	50	85	417	30	3
Tripura	160	7	7	14	109	23	0
Uttar Pradesh	1397	53	99	242	838	163	2
Uttaranchal	115	2	6	9	72	26	0
West Bengal	1475	2	3	14	965	490	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	0	1	7	1	1	0
Chandigarh	19	5	5	3	5	1	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	0	0	0	6	1	0
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	551	60	126	77	282	6	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total All India	18233	532	1090	2004	11343	3189	81

Source: Crime in India, 2004; National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Continued..

Table 90
Victims of rape under different age groups in States/ Union Territories/
Cities during 2004

<i>Cities</i>	<i>No. of Cases Reported</i>	<i>Up to 10 years</i>	<i>10- 14 years</i>	<i>Number of Victims</i>			
				<i>14 -18 years</i>	<i>18 -30 years</i>	<i>30 -50 years</i>	<i>Above 50 years</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra	16	0	0	4	10	2	0
Ahmedabad	40	0	1	1	26	12	0
Allahabad	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Amritsar	22	0	7	3	7	5	0
Asansol	9	0	0	0	6	3	0
Bangalore	32	6	3	0	22	1	0
Bhopal	47	7	5	25	5	5	0
Chennai	30	0	0	3	26	1	0
Coimbatore	4	1	0	3	0	0	0
Delhi City	457	50	88	60	255	4	0
Dhanbad	23	3	3	4	11	2	0
Faridabad	16	1	3	7	4	1	0
Hyderabad	56	4	13	10	18	9	2
Indore	74	0	0	3	47	24	0
Jabalpur	49	2	10	12	15	10	0
Jaipur	56	7	6	8	26	9	0
Jamshedpur	24	2	6	9	5	2	0
Kanpur	20	0	0	1	19	0	0
Kochi	7	0	1	0	3	3	0
Kolkata	27	2	3	14	7	1	0
Lucknow	29	0	3	0	24	2	0
Ludhiana	44	7	8	18	10	1	0
Madurai	8	0	0	0	8	0	0
Meerut	13	0	0	1	11	1	0
Mumbai	187	14	16	97	54	6	0
Nagpur	41	2	4	21	12	3	0
Nasik	15	3	3	4	5	0	0
Patna	26	0	1	0	14	11	0
Pune	63	7	7	26	21	2	0
Rajkot	9	1	2	0	3	3	0
Surat	24	5	6	10	3	0	0
Vadodara	6	0	1	3	1	1	0
Varanasi	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vijayawada	19	2	1	2	7	4	3
Vishakhapatnam	12	1	7	0	4	0	0
Total (Cities)	1510	127	208	349	694	128	5

Source: Crime in India, 2004; National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Box 9. Crimes against women

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

In India, there has been a continuous rise in the total incidences of crimes committed against women over the years. The crime against women has increased during 2004 by 9.8% over 2003 and by 13.7% over 1999. the IPC component of crimes against women accounted for 93% of total crimes and the rest 7% were Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes against women. What is most disturbing is the fact that about 8.9 % of the rape victims in 2004 were under 15 years of age, while 11.0% were teenaged girls (15-18 years). Moreover, this is not the exact picture of the gravity of the situation as a large number of such cases simply go unreported because of the social stigma attached to it. The Cruelty by Husband and Relatives account for the maximum proportion (37.7%) of the crimes against women. It shows an increase of 14.6% in 2004 over 2003. Importation of Girls is another crime which has registered a big increase of 93.5% compared to 2003.

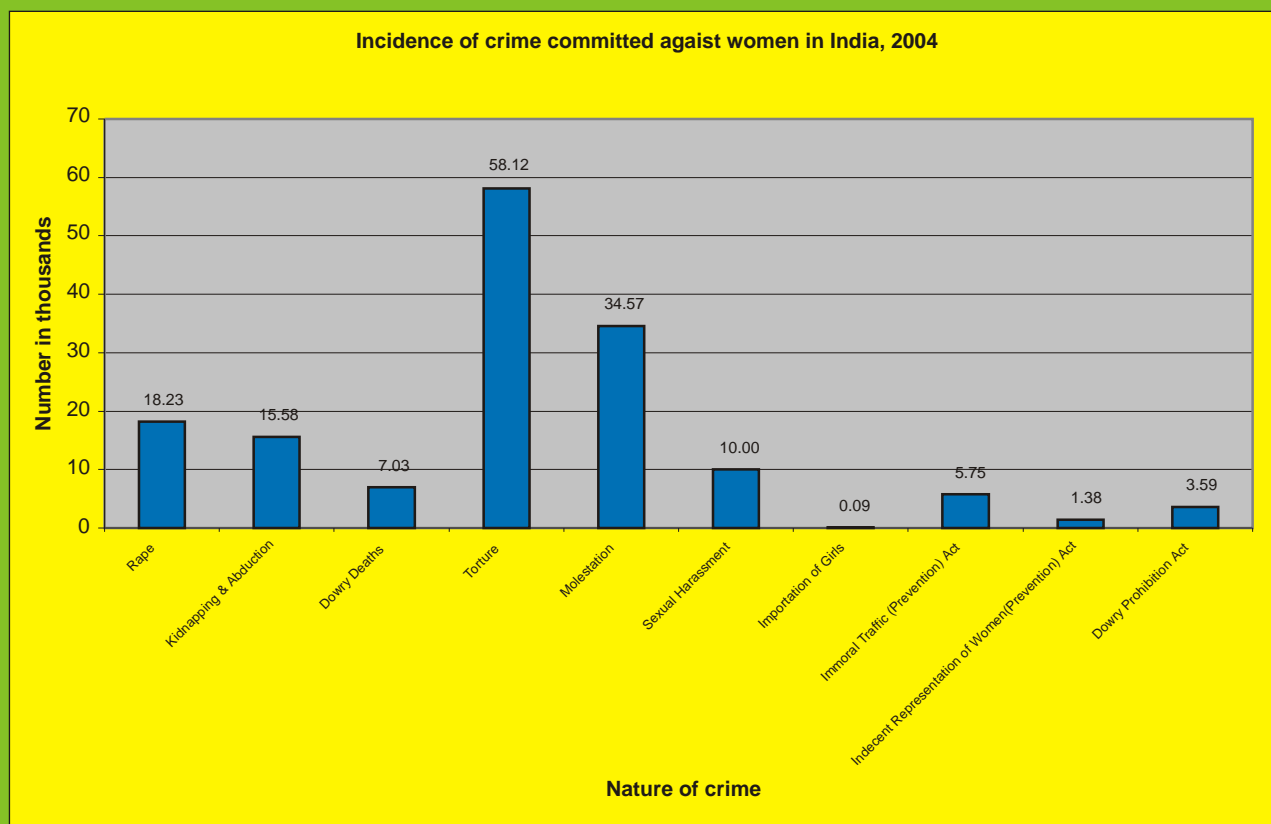


Table 91 Victims of rape by age groups over the years in India				
Year	Below 10 years	10-16 years	16-30 years	30 years & above
1	2	3	4	5
1988	233	1869	5832	1165
1989	369	1965	5646	1772
1990	394	2105	6028	1541
1991	1099	2630	5377	1319
1992	532	2581	7000	1621
1993	634	2759	7038	1792
1994	734	3244	7442	1798
1995	747	3320	7752	1955
1996	608	3475	8281	2485
1997	770	3644	8612	2310
1998	626	3433	8414	2560
Year	Upto 10 years	16 -18 years	19 -30 years	Above 50 years
1999	731	3849	6500	42
2000	744	4622	6638	110
Year	Upto 10 years	14 -18 years	18 -30 years	Above 50 years
2002	411	1325	10730	66
2003	389	1792	9873	60
2004	532	2004	11343	81
Source :Crime in India , National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs				

Table 92
Suicide rate in India

Year	Rate (incidence of suicides per one lakh population)		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
1971	6.5	9.2	7.9
1972	6.2	9.2	7.8
1973	5.6	8.4	7.1
1974	6.4	9.1	7.9
1975	5.8	8.3	7.2
1976	5.9	7.5	6.8
1977	5.4	7.2	6.3
1978	5.2	7.2	6.3
1979	4.8	6.7	5.9
1980	5.4	6.9	6.3
1981	4.9	6.7	5.8
1982	5.4	7.3	6.3
1983	5.6	7.3	6.4
1984	6.0	7.7	6.8
1985	6.2	7.9	7.1
1986	6.3	8.0	7.1
1987	6.5	8.6	7.5
1988	6.9	9.3	8.1
1989	7.3	9.6	8.5
1990	7.6	10.2	8.9
1991	7.9	10.5	9.2
1992	7.8	10.5	9.2
1993	8.1	10.8	9.5
1994	8.4	11.3	9.9
1995	8.4	11.0	9.7
1996	8.3	10.6	9.5
1997	8.6	10.9	10.0
1998	9.1	12.2	10.8
1999	9.5	12.8	11.2
2000	8.8	12.7	10.8
2001	8.5	12.5	10.6
2002	8.1	12.8	10.5
2003	7.9	12.7	10.4

Source :Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
Note: To arrive at the suicide rate for a particular year, the corresponding projected population available from the Office of the Registrar General, India, is used.

Table 93
Profile of Suicide Victims by profession in India during 2003

<i>Profession</i> <i>1</i>	<i>Number of Suicidal Deaths</i>		
	<i>Female</i> <i>2</i>	<i>Male</i> <i>3</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>4</i>
House wife	23301	0	23301
	(51.33)	0	(19.96)
Service :	2394	10940	13334
	6.56	16.55	12.67
(i) Government	444	1889	2333
	1.23	2.68	(1.99)
(ii) Private	1461	6648	8591
	3.94	11.04	(7.82)
(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	489	2403	2892
	1.39	2.84	(2.61)
Student	2703	3386	6089
	5.61	4.69	(4.93)
Unemployed	1748	8165	10180
	4.35	12.69	(9.01)
Self employment :	7097	37338	44435
	20.22	51.24	(39.66)
(i) Business activity	488	5190	5678
	1.48	7.02	(4.63)
(ii) Professional Activity	272	2793	3065
	0.75	3.46	(2.36)
(iii) Farming/Agriculture Activity	2463	14701	17164
	6.13	20.85	(15.29)
(iv) Others	3874	14654	18528
	11.86	19.91	(17.38)
Retired Person	162	900	1062
	0.44	1.06	(0.81)
Others	3225	9492	12717
	11.49	13.78	(12.71)
Total	40630	70221	110851
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source : 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India-2003 ; National Crime Records Bureau

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

Table 94 Profile of Suicide Victims by Marital Status and Educational level in India during 2003			
<i>Marital Status/Educational Level</i>	<i>Number of suicidal deaths</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Marital Status			
Never Married	8798	15339	24137
Married	27603	49545	77148
Widowed/Widower	2568	2919	5487
Divorcee	539	588	1127
Separated	1122	1830	2952
Total	40630	70221	110851
Educational Level			
No Education	10856	15108	25964
Primary	10792	18223	29015
Middle	9028	16475	25503
Matriculate/Secondary	6004	12538	18542
Hr. Sec./Intermediate/Pre-University	2846	5509	8355
Diploma	275	631	906
Graduate	659	1445	2104
Post Graduate and above	170	292	462
Total	40630	70221	110851
Source : 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India-2003 report ; National Crime Records Bureau			

Table 95 Distribution of suicides by causes in India during 2003				
Sl. No.	Cause	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	351	2515	2866
2	Suspected/Illicit Relation	710	581	1291
3	Cancellation/Non-Settlement of Marriage	507	426	933
4	Not having Children (Barrenness/Impotency)	524	208	732
5	Illness	8920	15974	24894
	(i) AIDS/STD	267	502	769
	(ii) Cancer	248	404	652
	(iii) Paralysis	184	330	514
	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	2613	4710	7323
	(v) Other Prolonged Illness	5608	10028	15636
6	Death of Dear Person	427	583	701
7	Dowry Dispute	2347	100	2447
8	Divorce	215	93	308
9	Drug Abuse/Addiction	96	1667	1763
10	Failure in Examination	1074	1181	2255
11	Fall in Social Reputation	319	593	912
12	Family Problems	10530	15778	26308
13	Ideological Causes /Hero Worshipping	65	177	242
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	246	3	249
15	Love Affairs	1864	2132	3996
16	Physical Abuse (Rape,Incest Etc.)	276	227	503
17	Poverty	690	1981	2671
18	Professional/Career Problem	141	867	1008
19	Property Dispute	375	1140	1515
20	Unemployment	409	2107	2249
21	Causes not known	5866	11765	17631
22	Other Causes	4678	10123	14801
	Total	40630	70221	110851

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 96
Juvenile delinquency

Year	Delinquents (IPC+SLL) (Figures in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of incidence of crime ^a per lakh
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971	98.0	5.4	103.4	5.3	4.9
1972	121.0	7.2	128.2	5.6	5.6
1973	122.2	5.6	127.8	4.3	6.4
1974	132.1	8.5	140.6	6.1	6.9
1975	132.6	9.3	141.9	6.6	6.6
1976	124.6	9.4	134.0	7.0	6.0
1977	138.5	10.4	148.9	7.0	7.0
1978	151.2	9.7	160.9	6.0	6.9
1979	160.3	9.7	170.0	5.7	7.1
1980	178.1	9.5	187.6	5.0	8.3
1981	181.9	8.7	190.6	4.6	8.9
1982	157.6	10.7	168.3	6.3	8.4
1983	160.5	11.1	171.6	6.5	7.7
1984	149.8	12.5	162.3	7.7	5.8
1985	157.1	11.4	168.5	6.8	6.6
1986	160.0	10.1	170.1	6.0	7.3
1987	166.4	13.6	180.0	7.5	6.7
1988	33.1	5.1	38.2	13.4	3.1
1989	24.8	11.6	36.4	31.9	2.3
1990	25.3	5.5	30.8	18.0	1.8
1991	23.2	6.4	29.6	21.6	1.5
1992	17.4	3.9	21.3	18.2	1.3
1993	16.4	3.7	20.1	18.3	1.1
1994	13.9	3.4	17.3	19.5	1.0
1995	14.5	4.3	18.8	22.6	1.1
1996	14.1	5.0	19.1	26.3	1.1
1997	14.3	3.5	17.8	19.7	0.8
1998	13.9	4.9	18.9	26.2	1.0
1999	13.1	5.4	18.5	29.1	0.9
2000	13.9	4.1	18.0	23.0	0.9
2002	33.6	2.2	35.8	6.2	1.8
2003	31.0	2.3	33.3	7.0	1.7
2004	28.9	2.1	31.0	6.7	1.8

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note : 1. SLL stands for Special Local Laws

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

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

International Comparision of Development Indicators

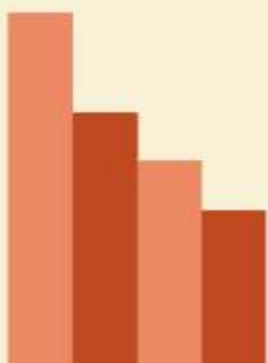


Table 97
Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate and Average Annual Growth Rate

<i>Human Development Index Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live birth)</i>	<i>Total Fertility Rate (per women)</i>	<i>Annual population growth rate %</i>
		2003	2000-05**	2003-15*
1	2	3	4	5
SAARC				
139	Bangladesh	46	3.2	1.9
134	Bhutan	70	4.4	2.2
127	India	63	3.1	1.4
96	Maldives	55	4.3	2.4
136	Nepal	61	3.7	1.9
135	Pakistan	81	4.3	2.0
93	Sri Lanka	13	2.0	0.7
Other Asian and Pacific				
3	Australia	6	1.7	1.0
85	China	30	1.7	0.6 ^b
110	Indonesia	31	2.4	1.1
11	Japan	3	1.3	-
61	Malaysia	7	2.9	1.6
19	New Zealand	5	2.0	0.7
84	Phillippines	27	3.2	1.6
28	Rep. Of Korea	5	1.2	0.3
73	Thailand	23	4.4	0.7
Africa				
138	Ghana	59	4.3	2.0
154	Kenya	79	5.0	2.5
158	Nigeria	98	5.8	2.0
120	South Africa	53	2.8	0.2
144	Uganda	81	7.1	3.7
166	Zambia	102	5.7	1.7
North America				
5	Canada	5	1.5	0.9
10	USA	7	2.0	0.9
South America				
34	Argentina	17	2.4	1.0
63	Brazil	33	2.4	1.0
Europe				
1	Norway	3	1.8	0.5
16	France	4	1.9	0.3
20	Germany	4	1.3	-
62	Russian Federation	16	1.3	-0.5
15	United Kingdom	5	1.7	0.3

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report -2005

* Data refer to medium variant projections.

** Data refer to estimates for the period specified

Table 98
Maternal Mortality Ratio and Life Expectancy at birth

<i>Human Development Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Ratio- reported (per 100,000 live Births)</i>	<i>Life Expectancy at birth (in years)</i>
Rank		1985-2003 ^a	2000-05*
1	2	3	4
SAARC			
139	Bangladesh	380	62.6
134	Bhutan	420	62.7
127	India	540	63.1
96	Maldives	110	66.3
136	Nepal	740	61.4
135	Pakistan	500	62.9
93	Sri Lanka	92	73.9
Other Asian and Pacific			
3	Australia	8	80.2
85	China	56	71.5
110	Indonesia	230	66.5
11	Japan	10	81.9
61	Malaysia	41	73.0
19	New Zealand	7	79.0
84	Philippines	200	70.2
28	Rep. Of Korea	20	76.9
73	Thailand	44	69.7
Africa			
138	Ghana	540	56.7
154	Kenya	1000	47.0
158	Nigeria	800	43.3
120	South Africa	230	49.0
144	Uganda	880	46.8
166	Zambia	750	37.4
North America			
5	Canada	6	79.9
10	USA	17	77.3
South America			
34	Argentina	82	74.3
63	Brazil	260	70.3
Europe			
1	Norway	2	80.1
16	France	17	79.4
20	Germany	8	78.7
62	Russian Federation	67	65.4
15	United Kingdom	13	78.3

Source:

UNDP, Human Development Report - 2005

a. Data reported by national authorities, Data refers to the most recent year available during the period specified

*. Data refers to the estimates for the period specified

Table 99
Gender Empowerment Measure

Human Development Index Rank	Country	Seats in Parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	Gender Empowerment Measure	
						(GEM)	
						Rank	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Developed Countries							
1	Norway	38.2	30	50	0.75	1	0.928
5	Canada	24.7	35	54	0.64	10	0.807
10	USA	14.8	46	55	0.62	12	0.793
11	Japan	9.3	10	46.0	0.46	43	0.534
15	U.K.	17.9	33	45	0.62	18	0.716
3	Australia	28.3*	36	55	0.72	7	0.826
20	Germany	31.3	36	50	0.54	9	0.813
62	Russian Federation	8.0	39	64	0.64	60	0.477
SAARC Countries							
127	India	9.3			0.38		
139	Bangladesh	2.0	8	25	0.54	79	0.218
134	Bhutan	8.7					
96	Maldives	4.8	15	40			
136	Nepal	6.4			0.51		
135	Pakistan	20.6	2.0	26	0.34	71	0.379
93	Sri Lanka	4.9	21	46	0.51	72	0.37

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2005

* The figure reflects the Senate composition until 1 July 2005

a Data are as of 1 March 2005. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's share of seats in both houses.

b Data refer to the most recent year available during the period 1992 -2003. Estimate for countries that have implemented the recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).

c Calculated on the basis of data of estimated earned income (PPP US \$). Estimates are based on data for the latest year available during the period 1991 -2003.

Table 100
Gender -related development index of selected developed and SAARC countries

Human Development Index Rank	Country	Gender related Development Index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)*		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio		Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)#		HDI rank minus GDI rank\$
		Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Developed Countries												
1	Norway	1	0.960	81.9	76.8	e	e	106	97	32272	43148	0
5	Canada	5	0.946	82.4	77.4	e	e	96h,i	92h,i	23922	37572	0
10	USA	8	0.942	80	74.6	e	e	97	89	29017	46456	2
11	Japan	14	0.937	85.4	78.4	e	e	83	85	17795	38612	-3
15	U.K.	15	0.937	80.6	76.0	e	e	133h	113h	20790	33713	0
3	Australia	2	0.954	82.8	77.7	e	e	117	114	24827	34446	1
20	Germany	20	0.926	81.5	75.7	e	e	88	90	19534	36258	0
62	Russian Federation			72.1	59.0	99.2e	99.7e			7302	11429	
SAARC Countries												
127	India	98	0.586	65.0	61.8	47.8	73.4	56	64	1569	4130	29
139	Bangladesh	105	0.514	63.7	62.1	31.4k	50.3k	54	52	1245	2289	2
134	Bhutan			64.2	61.7			14	16			
96	Maldives			66.1	67.1	97.2k	97.3k	75h	74h			
136	Nepal	106	0.511	62	61.2	34.9	62.7	55	66	949	1868	-2
135	Pakistan	107	0.508	63.2	62.8	35.2	61.7	31	43	1050	3082	-4
93	Sri Lanka	66	0.747	76.8	71.5	88.6l	92.2l	69h	67h	2579	5009	7

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2005.

*. Data refer to rational literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2004, unless otherwise noted. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data. Comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution.

@ Data refer to 2002/03 school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.

Bacayse of lack of gender disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non agricultural wage to the male non agricultural wage, the female and maleshares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP\$) estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991-2003 unless otherwise specified.

\$ The HDI ranks used in this column are those recalculated for the 140 countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the

HDI rank, a negative the opposite.

e. for purpose of calculating the GDI, a value of 99% was applied.

k Estimates produced by UNESCO institute for Statistics in July 2002

l Data refer to a year between 1995 and 1999

h Preliminary UNESCO institute for statistics estimates, subject to further division

Table 101 Comparative Estimates of Development Indicators									
Country	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live birth)	Total Fertility Rate (per women)		Adult Literacy Rate 2000-04		Maternal Mortality Ratio-reported per 100000 live births		Life Expectancy Females as a % of Males 2004	
						Reported*	Adjusted**		
	1970	2003	1970-75#	2000-05#	Male	Female	1885-2003+	2000	
Norway	13	3	2.2	1.8	..	..	6	16	106
Australia	17	6	2.5	1.7	..	..	..	8	17
USA	20	7	2.0	2.0	..	..	8	17	107
Canada	19	5	2.0	1.5	..	..	..	6	106
UK	18	5	2.0	1.7	..	..	7	13	106
France	18	4	2.3	1.9	..	..	10	17	109
Sri Lanka	65	13	4.1	2.0	92	89	92	92	107
China	85	30	4.9	1.7	95	87	50	56	105
India	127	63	5.4	3.1	73	48	540	540	105
Bangladesh	145	46	6.2	3.2	50	31	380	380	103
Nepal	165	61	5.8	3.7	63	35	540	740	101
Pakistan	120	81	6.6	4.3	62	35	530	500	101
Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2005.									
Note: # Data refer to estimates for the period specified									
* Data reported by national authorities									
*** Data adjusted based on reviews by UNICEF, WHO and UNPF to account for well documented problems of underreporting and misclassification									
+ Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified									
@ Data refer to medium variant projection									

Table 102. Countries with adverse sex-ratio

Country or area		Population (in thousands)			Sex ratio
	Year	Total	Women	Men	Women/ 100 men
United Arab Emirates	2006	4,657.1	1,489.4	3,167.8	47
Qatar	2006	839.2	274.0	565.2	48
Kuwait	2006	2,765.3	1,111.6	1,653.7	67
Bahrain	2006	738.5	318.5	420.0	76
Oman	2006	2,612.4	1,150.1	1,462.3	79
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) ¹	2001 *	2.9	1.3	1.6	82
Palau	2000 a	19.1	8.7	10.5	83
Saudi Arabia	2006	25,192.7	11,618.2	13,574.5	86
Montserrat	2001 *	4.5	2.1	2.4	86
Greenland ²	2000 **	56.1	26.1	30.0	87
Samoa	2006	186.1	89.3	96.8	92
Jordan	2006	5,837.4	2,805.4	3,032.0	93
Brunei Darussalam	2006	381.9	184.3	197.7	93
Timor-Leste (Dem. Rep. of)	2006	1,007.0	486.1	520.9	93
Western Sahara	2006	355.7	171.8	183.8	93
Solomon Islands	2006	489.7	236.9	252.8	94
Cook Islands	2001 *	18.0	8.7	9.3	94
Afghanistan	2006	31,081.6	15,049.5	16,032.1	94
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2006	5,968.4	2,892.0	3,076.5	94
Papua New Guinea	2006	6,001.2	2,908.9	3,092.3	94
British Virgin Islands	2001 *	20.6 c	10.0	10.6	94
Pakistan	2006	161,208.8	78,242.3	82,966.4	94
China ³	2006	1,323,635.9	643,969.9	679,666.0	95
Maldives	2006	337.4	164.2	173.2	95
New Caledonia	2006	241.0	117.3	123.7	95
French Guiana	2006	191.5	93.2	98.3	95
Guinea	2006	9,603.4	4,680.2	4,923.2	95
India	2006	1,119,538.5	545,798.5	573,740.0	95
Marshall Islands	1999 *	50.8	24.8	26.0	95
Niger	2006	14,426.3	7,047.6	7,378.7	96
French Polynesia	2006	260.3	127.3	133.0	96
American Samoa ⁴	2000 **	57.3	28.0	29.3	96
Bangladesh	2006	144,437.1	70,675.8	73,761.2	96
Tonga	2006	102.6	50.3	52.3	96
Vanuatu	2006	215.4	105.7	109.7	96
Guam	2006	172.3	84.6	87.7	96
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2006	3,821.8	1,877.3	1,944.5	97
Costa Rica	2006	4,398.8	2,163.0	2,235.8	97
Fiji	2006	854.4	420.2	434.2	97
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	18,454.1	9,079.2	9,374.9	97
Sri Lanka	2006	20,912.1	10,289.6	10,622.5	97
Malaysia	2006	25,796.1	12,705.7	13,090.4	97
Yemen	2006	21,639.4	10,669.8	10,969.6	97
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006	70,323.6	34,677.7	35,645.9	97
Bhutan	2006	2,210.8	1,090.6	1,120.1	97
Saint Helena ⁵	1998 *	5.2	2.5	2.6	97

Table 102. Countries with adverse sex-ratio

Country or area	Population (in thousands)			Sex ratio	
	Year	Total	Women	Men	Women/ 100 men
Nigeria	2006	134,375.0	66,328.1	68,046.9	97
Iraq	2006	29,551.1	14,588.3	14,962.8	97
Ghana	2006	22,555.8	11,136.6	11,419.2	98
Algeria	2006	33,354.4	16,523.9	16,830.4	98
Belize	2006	275.1	136.3	138.8	98
Benin	2006	8,703.2	4,312.1	4,391.2	98
Dominican Republic	2006	9,021.5	4,470.7	4,550.8	98
Panama	2006	3,287.5	1,629.4	1,658.1	98
Honduras	2006	7,362.3	3,651.2	3,711.1	98
Dominica ⁶	2001 *	69.6	34.6	35.1	99
Paraguay	2006	6,300.8	3,127.0	3,173.8	99
Tunisia	2006	10,210.3	5,067.3	5,143.0	99
Turkey	2006	74,174.9	36,812.7	37,362.2	99
Philippines	2006	84,476.7	41,950.1	42,526.6	99
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	19,512.4	9,689.6	9,822.8	99
Sudan	2006	36,992.5	18,372.2	18,620.3	99
Singapore	2006	4,379.7	2,175.5	2,204.1	99
Burkina Faso	2006	13,634.0	6,775.2	6,858.8	99
Peru	2006	28,380.3	14,115.7	14,264.5	99
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2006	111.2	55.3	55.9	99
Venezuela	2006	27,216.4	13,543.9	13,672.5	99
Comoros ⁷	2006	819.1	408.1	411.0	99
Niue	2001 *	1.8	0.9	0.9	99
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2003 *	14.9	7.5	7.5	99
Ecuador	2006	13,418.6	6,691.4	6,727.2	99

... Not available.

* Data compiled by the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* system. Data refer to the latest available

** Data compiled by the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* system. Data refer to the latest available
a Data published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Data refer to latest available census.

1 Excluding dependencies.

2 Population statistics are based on administrative records.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative

4 Including armed forces stationed in the area.

5 Excluding dependencies.

6 Excluding the institutional population.

7 Including the island of Mayotte.

Table 103.High Population-growth countries and Sex ratio of international migrants

Country or area	Annual population growth rate 2000-2005	Urban population 2005	Sex ratio of international migrants 2005	
	%	%	women/100 men	Source
United Arab Emirates	6.5	77	39	CZS
Turks and Caicos Islands	6.1	44	90	POB
Qatar	5.9	95	35	CZS
TFYR of Macedonia ¹	5.4	32	140	POB
Afghanistan	4.6	23	81	IMP
Eritrea	4.3	19	87	IMP
Sierra Leone	4.1	41	74	CZS
Kuwait	3.7	98	45	CZS
Marshall Islands	3.5	67	70	POB
Chad	3.4	25	86	POB
Uganda	3.4	13	98	POB
Niger	3.4	17	109	POB
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.2	72	77	POB
Somalia	3.2	35	87	IMP
Benin	3.2	40	85	CZS
Burkina Faso	3.2	18	105	POB
Yemen	3.1	27	47	CZS
Burundi	3.0	10	116	POB
Congo	3.0	60	99	POB
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	30	100	POB
Mali	3.0	30	93	CZS
Mauritania	3.0	40	73	CZS
Northern Mariana Islands	2.9	94	76	POB
Gambia	2.8	54	95	POB
Angola	2.8	53	96	POB
Montserrat	2.8	14	86	POB
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.8	32	86	POB, CZS
Iraq	2.8	67	45	CZS
Madagascar	2.8	27	62	CZS
Jordan	2.7	82	96	CZS
Togo	2.7	40	101	POB
Saudi Arabia	2.7	81	43	CZS
Comoros ²	2.6	37	111	POB
Solomon Islands	2.6	17	72	POB
Western Sahara	2.6	92	76	IMP
French Guiana	2.6	76	105	POB
Maldives	2.5	30	81	IMP
Cayman Islands	2.5	100	96	POB
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	51	96	CZS
Ethiopia	2.4	16	87	POB
Guatemala	2.4	47	138	POB
Senegal	2.4	42	67	POB
Rwanda	2.4	19	89	POB
Paraguay	2.4	58	92	POB
Cape Verde	2.4	57	102	POB
American Samoa	2.3	91	96	POB

Table 103.High Population-growth countries and Sex ratio of international migrants

Country or area	Annual population growth rate	Urban population	Sex ratio of international migrants	
	2000-2005	2005	2005	Source
	%	%	women/100 men	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.3	21	93	CZS
Equatorial Guinea	2.3	39	89	CZS
Honduras	2.3	46	95	POB
Brunei Darussalam	2.3	74	88	POB
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3	58	88	CZS
Malawi	2.3	17	107	POB
Nigeria	2.2	48	93	CZS
Nauru	2.2	100	82	CZS
Kenya	2.2	21	92	POB
Bhutan	2.2	11	81	IMP
Guinea	2.2	33	112	CZS
Belize	2.1	48	102	POB
Ghana	2.1	48	125	POB
Papua New Guinea	2.1	13	72	CZS
Nepal	2.1	16	224	POB
Djibouti	2.1	86	87	IMP
Kiribati	2.1	47	95	POB
Pakistan	2.0	35	81	POB
Nicaragua	2.0	59	103	POB
Israel	2.0	92	127	POB
Mozambique	2.0	35	109	POB
Cambodia	2.0	20	105	CZS
Bolivia	2.0	64	93	POB
Vanuatu	2.0	23	87	POB
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.0	85	55	CZS
United Republic of Tanzania	2.0	24	109	POB
Malaysia	1.9	67	71	POB
Costa Rica	1.9	62	99	POB
Sudan	1.9	41	93	POB
Egypt	1.9	43	88	POB
Bangladesh	1.9	25	16	POB
New Caledonia	1.9	64	80	POB
Cameroon	1.9	55	81	POB
Philippines	1.8	63	96	CZS
El Salvador	1.8	60	122	POB
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.8	93	100	POB
Panama	1.8	71	101	POB
Guam	1.8	94	87	POB
Ireland	1.7	60	100	POB
Zambia	1.7	35	102	POB
Gabon	1.7	84	75	CZS
French Polynesia	1.7	52	71	POB
Anguilla	1.7	100	117	POB
Côte d'Ivoire	1.6	45	82	CZS, POB
Réunion	1.6	92	96	POB
Colombia	1.6	73	100	POB
Bahrain	1.6	97	45	CZS
India	1.6	29	90	POB

... Not available.

1 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

2 Including the island of Mayotte.

CZS Indicates that the estimate of the migrant stock was derived from data classified by citizenship, thus, it represents the foreign population.

POB Indicates that the estimate of the migrant stock was derived from data classified by place of birth, thus, it represents the foreign-born.

IMP Indicates that there were no data on either the foreign or the foreign-born population for the country or area concerned. Therefore, the estimate is an imputed value.

Table 104. Selected Countries with High Percentage of Early Married Women vis-à-vis Early Married Men and Sex-wise Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

Country or area	Year	Population aged 15-19 ever married (%)		Singulate mean age at marriage	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Niger	1998	62	4	18	24
Mali	1996	50	5	18	26
Chad	1996	49	6	18	24
Bangladesh	2000	48	...	19	...
Sierra Leone	1992	47	6	20	28
Mozambique	1997	47	4	18	23
Guinea	1999	46	2	19	28
Central African Republic	1995	42	8	20	24
Nepal	2001	40	11	19	23
Gambia	1993	39	2	20	28
Eritrea	1995	38	2	20	25
Malawi	2000	37	4	19	24
Liberia	1986	36	...	20	...
Cameroon	1998	36	4	20	27
Burkina Faso	1999	35	1	19	26
Madagascar	1997	34	...	21	...
Nicaragua	1998	32	9	21	24
Uganda	2001	32	7	20	23
Honduras	1996	31	...	20	...
India	1999	30	4	20	25
Ethiopia	2000	30	3	21	26
Benin	1996	29	...	20	...
Senegal	1997	29	...	22	...
Dominican Republic	1996	29	4	21	26
Nigeria	1999	28	3	21	27
Mauritania	2001	28	1	22	29
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2000	27	...	21	...
Yemen	1997	27	...	21	...
Bhutan	1990	27	8	21	24
Guatemala	1999	26	...	20	...
United Republic of Tanzania	1996	25	3	21	25

Note

... Not available.

... Not available.

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

2

As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

3 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

4 Including Serbia.

5 Including Montenegro.

6 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

7 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island.

Table 105. Selected Countries with low rate of Contraceptive prevalence

Country or area	Contraceptive Prevalence				
	Year	Age range	Any method	Modern	Source
				methods	
			%	%	
Chad	2004	15-49	2.8	1.7	DHS
Sierra Leone	2000	15-49	4.3	3.9	MICS
Afghanistan ¹	2000	15-49	4.8	3.6	MICS
Guinea	1999	15-49	6.2	4.2	DHS
Angola	2001	15-49	6.2	4.5	MICS
Liberia	1986	15-49	6.4	5.5	DHS
Guinea-Bissau	2000	15-49	7.6	3.6	MICS
Eritrea	2002	15-49	8.0	5.1	DHS
Mauritania	2000/01	15-49	8.0	5.1	DHS
Mali	2001	15-49	8.1	5.7	DHS
Ethiopia	2000	15-49	8.1	6.3	DHS
Gambia	2000	15-49	9.6	8.9	MICS
Sudan ²	1992/93	15-49	9.9	6.9	AHS
Timor-Leste (Democratic Republic of)	2003	15-49	10.0	8.6	DHS
Senegal	1999	15-49	10.5	8.2	DHS
Nigeria	2003	15-49	12.6	8.2	DHS
Rwanda	2000	15-49	13.2	4.3	DHS
Iraq	1989	15-49 ^a	13.7	10.4	AHS
Burkina Faso	2003	15-49	13.8	8.6	DHS
Niger	2000	15-49	14.0	4.3	MICS
Côte d'Ivoire	1998/99	15-49	15.0	7.3	DHS
Burundi	2000	15-49	15.7	10.0	MICS
Benin	2001	15-49	18.6	7.2	DHS
Bhutan	1994	15-49 ^b	18.8	18.8	FHS
Uganda	2000/01	15-49	22.8	18.2	DHS
Oman	1995	15-49 ^a	23.7	18.2	AHS
Cambodia	2000	15-49	23.8	18.5	DHS
Ghana	2003	15-49	25.2	18.7	DHS
Mozambique	2003	15-49	25.5	11.8	DHS
Togo	2000	15-49	25.7	9.3	MICS
Comoros	2000	15-49	25.7	19.3	MICS
Papua New Guinea	1996	15-49	25.9	19.6	FHS
Cameroon	2004	15-49	26.0	12.5	DHS
Georgia	2005	15-44	26.0	21.0	CDC
United Rep. of Tanzania	2004	15-49	26.3	19.5	DHS
Madagascar	2003/04	15-49	27.1	16.7	DHS
United Arab Emirates	1995	15-49 ^a	27.5	23.6	AHS
Pakistan	2000/01	15-49	27.6	20.2	FHS
Swaziland	2000	15-49	27.7	26.0	MICS
Central African Repulic	2000	15-49	27.9	6.9	MICS
Haiti	2000	15-49	28.1	22.3	DHS
Sao Tome and Principe	2000	15-49	29.3	27.4	MICS

... Not available.

a The data were drawn from a sample of women living in households of nationals of the country.

b The data were drawn from a sample of all women of reproductive age, irrespective of marital status.

1 The data refer only to the Eastern Region, South-eastern Region, and two provinces of the Central Region of Afghanistan.

2 The data refer only to Northern Sudan.

Sources

AHS Arab-Gulf Family-Child Health Survey

Survey carried out with the assistance of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, such as the Reproductive
CDC Health Surveys

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

FHS National Fertility, Family Planning or Health Survey

MICS UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Table 106. Selected countries with low Life expectancy

Country or area	Year	Life expectancy at birth		Life expectancy at age 60 years	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Swaziland	2000-2005	33	32	17	15
Zimbabwe	2000-2005	37	38	18	16
Zambia	2000-2005	37	38	16	15
Botswana	2000-2005	37	36	18	16
Lesotho	2000-2005	38	35	17	15
Malawi	2000-2005	40	40	17	15
Central African Republic	2000-2005	40	39	16	15
Sierra Leone	2000-2005	42	39	14	13
Angola	2000-2005	42	39	15	14
Mozambique	2000-2005	43	41	16	15
Liberia	2000-2005	44	41	15	14
Nigeria	2000-2005	44	43	16	15
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2000-2005	44	42	16	15
Equatorial Guinea	2000-2005	44	43	16	15
Niger	2000-2005	44	44	15	14
Burundi	2000-2005	44	42	16	15
Chad	2000-2005	45	43	16	15
Rwanda	2000-2005	45	42	16	15
Guinea-Bissau	2000-2005	46	43	16	15
Kenya	2000-2005	46	48	18	16
Afghanistan	2000-2005	46	46	15	14
United Republic of Tanzania	2000-2005	46	46	17	15
Cameroon	2000-2005	47	45	16	15
Côte d'Ivoire	2000-2005	47	45	16	15
Uganda	2000-2005	47	46	17	16
Somalia	2000-2005	47	45	15	14
Burkina Faso	2000-2005	48	47	16	15
Mali	2000-2005	48	47	16	14
Ethiopia	2000-2005	49	47	16	15
Namibia	2000-2005	49	48	18	16
South Africa	2000-2005	51	47	18	14

Table 107. Selected Countries with High Maternal Mortality and High Infant Mortality

Country or area	Maternal mortality ratio 2000		Infant mortality rate	
	Estimate	Range	Period	Total
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	2000-2005	82
Western Sahara	...	...	2000-2005	53
Kiribati	...	...	2000 a	43
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	2000-2005	38
Marshall Islands	...	...	1999 a	37
Tuvalu	...	...	2002 a	34 ^b
Niue	...	...	2001 a	29
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	2000-2005	26
Tonga	...	...	2000-2005	21
Cook Islands	...	...	2002 a	21
Liechtenstein	...	...	1997 *	18
Palau	...	...	2001 a	18
Grenada	...	...	2001 *	17
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	1995 *	17
Saint Lucia	...	...	2000-2005	15
French Guiana	...	...	2000-2005	14
United States Virgin Islands	...	...	2000-2005	9
China, Macao SAR ⁵	...	...	2000-2005	8
American Samoa	...	...	2000 a	6
Channel Islands ²	...	...	2000-2005	5
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁴	...	...	2000-2005	4
Isle of Man	...	...	1996 *	2
Sierra Leone	2000 +	[510-3800]	2000-2005	165
Afghanistan	1900 +	[470-3500]	2000-2005	149
Malawi	1800	[1100-2600]	2000-2005	111
Angola	1700 +	[420-3100]	2000-2005	139
Niger	1600 +	[420-3100]	2000-2005	153
United Republic of Tanzania	1500	[910-2200]	2000-2005	104
Rwanda	1400	[790-2000]	2000-2005	116
Mali	1200	[680-1700]	2000-2005	133
Somalia	1100 +	[270-2000]	2000-2005	126
Guinea-Bissau	1100 +	[280-2100]	2000-2005	120
Chad	1100	[620-1500]	2000-2005	116
Central African Republic	1100	[670-1600]	2000-2005	98
Zimbabwe	1100	[620-1500]	2000-2005	62
Burkina Faso	1000	[630-1500]	2000-2005	121
Burundi	1000 +	[260-1900]	2000-2005	106
Mozambique	1000 +	[260-2000]	2000-2005	101
Mauritania	1000	[630-1500]	2000-2005	97
Kenya	1000	[580-1400]	2000-2005	68
Democratic Republic of the Congo	990 +	[250-1800]	2000-2005	119
Equatorial Guinea	880 +	[220-1600]	2000-2005	102
Uganda	880	[510-1200]	2000-2005	81
Benin	850	[490-1200]	2000-2005	105
Ethiopia	850	[500-1200]	2000-2005	100
Nigeria	800 +	[210-1500]	2000-2005	114
Liberia	760 +	[190-1400]	2000-2005	142
Zambia	750	[430-1100]	2000-2005	95

Table 107. Selected Countries with High Maternal Mortality and High Infant Mortality

Country or area	Maternal mortality ratio 2000		Infant mortality rate	
	Estimate	Range	Period	Total
Guinea	740	[420-1100]	2000-2005	106
Nepal	740	[440-1100]	2000-2005	64
Cameroon	730	[430-1100]	2000-2005	94
Djibouti	730 +	[190-1400]	2000-2005	93
Côte d'Ivoire	690 +	[170-1300]	2000-2005	118
Senegal	690 +	[180-1300]	2000-2005	83
Haiti	680	[400-970]	2000-2005	62
Timor-Leste (Democratic Republic of)	660 +	[170-1200]	2000-2005	94
Lao People's Democratic Republic	650 +	[160-1200]	2000-2005	88
Eritrea	630	[380-890]	2000-2005	65
Sudan	590 +	[150-1100]	2000-2005	72
Togo	570	[340-810]	2000-2005	93
Yemen	570	[330-810]	2000-2005	69
Madagascar	550	[310-780]	2000-2005	79
Lesotho	550 +	[140-1000]	2000-2005	67
Gambia	540 +	[140-1000]	2000-2005	77
India	540	[430-650]	2000-2005	68
Ghana	540 +	[140-1000]	2000-2005	62
Congo	510 +	[130-960]	2000-2005	72
Pakistan	500 +	[130-940]	2000-2005	79

... Not available.

* Data from official national life tables compiled by the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* system.

+ For countries lacking complete vital registration or other acceptable national estimates of maternal mortality, the estimates are developed using a model. For each country, the regression model was used to predict the proportion maternal among deaths of women of reproductive age (PMDF), and the prediction was then applied to the WHO estimated envelope of HIV-adjusted deaths of women of reproductive age in 2000 to estimate maternal deaths. The MMR was then obtained by dividing the number of maternal deaths by an estimate of the number of births in 2000.

a Data published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Data refer to latest census year.

b Rate based on 30 or fewer events.

Table 108. Selected Countries with Low Literacy Rates

Country or area	Year	Adult (15+) literacy rate		Youth (15-24) literacy rate		Source
		Women	Men	Women	Men	
Mali	1998	12	27	17	32	PC
Afghanistan	2000	13	43	18	51	MICS
Chad	2000	13	41	23	56	MICS
Niger	2005	15	43	23	52	SU
Burkina Faso	2003	15	29	25	38	SU
Guinea	2003	18	43	34	59	MICS
Benin	2002	23	48	33	59	PC
Sierra Leone	2004	24	47	37	59	PC
Senegal	2002	29	51	41	58	SU
Central African Republic	2000	33	65	47	70	MICS
Nepal	2001	35	63	60	81	PC
Pakistan	2005	36	63	55	76	SU
Togo	2000	38	69	64	84	MICS
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	39	61	52	71	MICS
Morocco	2004	40	66	60	81	PC
Mauritania	2000	43	60	55	68	PC
India	2001	48	73	68	84	PC
Ghana	2000	50	66	65	76	PC
Papua New Guinea	2000	51	63	64	69	PC
Sudan ³	2000	52	71	71	85	MICS
Burundi	2000	52	67	70	77	MICS
Malawi	1998	54	75	71	82	PC
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2001	54	81	63	78	MICS
Angola	2001	54	83	63	84	MICS
Uganda	2002	58	77	71	83	PC
Egypt	2005	59	83	79	90	SU

... Not available.

1 Including Serbia.

2 Including Montenegro, and excluding Kosovo and Metohia.

3 Data are for North Sudan only.

LA Data are based on a Literacy Assessment.

MICS Data are based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

PC Data are based on the population census of the year shown.

SU Data are based on a survey.

Table 109. Selected Countries with low rates of Primary education

Country or area	Net enrolment ratio in primary education			Girls' share of primary enrolment	
	Year	Girls	Boys	Year	%
Djibouti	2004	29	36	2004	44
Niger	2004	32	46	2004	40
Burkina Faso	2004	35	46	2004	43
Guinea-Bissau	2001	37 a	53 a	2001	40 a
Sudan	2000	39 a	47 a	2004	46
Eritrea	2005	42 a	50 a	2005	44
Mali	2004	43	50	2004	43
Chad	2003	46 a	68 a	2004	39 a
Côte d'Ivoire	2003	50 b	62 b	2003	44 b
Comoros	2000	50	60	2004	46
Burundi	2004	54	60	2004	45
Ethiopia	2005	55 a	58 a	2005	46
Pakistan	2004	56 a	76 a	2004	41
Nigeria	2004	57 a	64 a	2004	45
Saudi Arabia	2002	57	62	2004	48
Liberia	2000	58	74	2000	42
Guinea	2004	58	69	2004	43

... Not available.

a UNESCO estimation.

b National estimation.

Table 110. Selected countries with low Economic Activity Rate of Adults

Country or area	Year	Adult (15+) economic activity rate		Share of women in adult labor force		Source
		Women	Men	%		
Algeria	2000 ^a	7	47	12		LFS
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1996	11	75	12		PC
West Bank and Gaza strip	2004 ^b	14	67	17		LFS
Pakistan	2004 ^{b,d}	18	83	17		LFS
Egypt	2002 ^{d,f}	18	69	22		LFS
Syrian Arab Republic	2003 ^d	19	75	19		LFS
Guatemala	1999 ^{g,i}	23	74	24		LFS *
Tunisia	2005	24	69	27		LFS
Oman	2003	25	78	18		PC
Turkey	2004	25	72	26		LFS
Bangladesh	2003	26	87	22		LFS
Morocco	2003 ^h	27	77	27		LFS
Tajikistan	1996 ^a	28	33	47		OE
Sudan	1996	29	75	29		OE
Malaysia	2000 ^{a,j}	29	53	35		LFS
Malta	2003 ^b	31	70	31		LFS
United Arab Emirates	1995	31	92	12		PC
Suriname	1999	33	61	37		LFS
Kuwait	1997 ^a	33	69	23		OE
New Caledonia	1996 ^{a,k}	33	48	40		PC
Qatar	1997	33	89	13		PC
Belize	1996 ^k	34	79	31		LFS *
Sri Lanka ¹	2005	35	76	33		LFS
Armenia	2000 ^{a,d}	35	41	48		OE
Bahrain	2001	36	86	22		PC
Honduras ²	2005 ^d	36	82	33		LFS
Nicaragua	2000	36	91	30		OE
Puerto Rico	2004 ⁱ	37	59	43		LFS *
Italy	2003	37	62	39		LFS
Chile	2005	37	70	36		LFS
Colombia	2005 ^{a,d,e}	37	55	42		LFS
Maldives	2000 ^f	37	72	34		PC
India	2001	38	78	31		PC
Peru ³	2004 ^a	38	56	41		LFS
Cuba	2004	38	67	36		OE
Greece	2003 ^{c,e}	38	61	40		LFS
Fiji	1996	39	79	33		PC
Mauritius	2004	40	77	35		LFS
Belgium	2003	40	56	43		LFS
TFYR Macedonia	2004 ^c	40	63	39		LFS
Costa Rica	2004 ^b	40	79	35		LFS

- ... Not available.
- * Economic activity rate calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division.
- a Data refers to crude economic activity rate.
- b De jure population.
- c De facto population.
- d Excludes armed forces.
- e Excludes conscripts.
- f Egyptian population only.
- g Revised data.
- h Relates to employed 7 years and over and to unemployed 15 years and over.
- l Refers to age group 15-79.
- j Refers to age group 15-64.
- k Refers to age group 14+.
- l Economically active population refers to age group 16+.
- 1 Excludes the Northern province.
- 2 Excludes Bahia Islands and the departments of Gracias.
- 3 Metropolitan Lima.

Sources

- LFS Labour force survey.
- HS Household survey.
- PC Population census.
- OE Official estimate.

Table 111. Selected countries with Adverse Distribution of labour force by status in employment

Country or area	Year	Percentage employees		Percentage employers		Percentage own-account workers		Percentage contributing family workers		Source
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Rwanda	1996 ^d	3	9	0	0	65	56	30	33	LFS
Malawi	1998 ^b	5	21	0	0	93	76	2	3	PC
Cameroon	2001	9	29	1	2	61	55	27	9	HS
Madagascar	2002 ^e	12	18	2	2	34	49	52	30	LFS
Bangladesh	2003	13	14	0	0	25	51	48	10	LFS
Cambodia	2001 ^b	14	19	0	0	33	49	53	32	LFS
Yemen, Rep. of	1999	14	51	0	3	24	33	0	0	LFS
Viet Nam	2004	21	30	0	1	31	51	47	19	LFS
Guatemala	2002 ^{a,b}	26	31	2	7	37	30	25	21	LFS
Maldives	2000	29	21	1	4	35	55	3	1	PC
Georgia	2005	35	34	0	2	26	45	39	19	LFS
Pakistan	2002 ^{a,b}	37	40	0	1	16	42	47	16	LFS
Turkey	2004 ^a	39	55	1	6	10	30	50	9	LFS
El Salvador	2004 ^b	41	64	3	5	38	21	8	8	LFS
Thailand	2004 ^{a,f}	43	45	2	4	24	36	31	15	LFS
Peru ¹	2004 ^c	43	56	2	6	35	35	7	3	LFS
Bolivia ²	2000 ^{a,b}	43	55	2	4	44	36	11	5	LFS
Mongolia	2000	44	39	1	2	16	44	39	14	PC
Lesotho	1997	44	32	1	1	53	65	...	...	HS
Kyrgyzstan	2002	44	42	1	2	35	46	16	7	LFS
Ethiopia ²	2004 ^{a,b}	46	52	0	1	43	40	10	5	LFS
Algeria	2004	50	62	1	6	35	25	14	7	LFS
Philippines	2004 ^a	50	52	2	6	30	33	17	8	LFS

- ... Data not available.
- a Civilian labour force employed.
- b Persons aged 10 years and over.
- c Persons aged 14 years and over.
- d Persons aged 15 to 64 years.
- e Persons aged 6 years and over.
- f Persons aged 13 years and over.
 - 1 Metropolitan Lima.
 - 2 Urban areas.
- LFS Labour force survey.
- PC Population census.
- OE Official estimate.

Table 112. Selected Countries with Adverse Share of Women legislators and Managers

Women's share of legislators and managers			
Country or area	Year	%	Source
Pakistan	2002 b,k	2	LFS
Yemen, Rep. of	1999	4	LFS
Qatar	2001	5	LFS
Algeria	2004	5	LFS
Turkey	2004 b	7	LFS
Korea, Republic of	2004 b	7	LFS
France	2004	7	LFS
United Arab Emirates	2000	8	OE
Egypt	2003 b,n	9	LFS
Oman ¹	2000 b	9	LFS
Japan	2005 a,l	10	LFS
West bank and Gaza strip	2004 k	11	LFS
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1996	13	PC
Cambodia	2001 k	14	LFS
Cyprus ²	2005	15	LFS
Maldives	2000	15	PC
Malta	2004	16	LFS
San Marino	1999 l	18	OE
Peru ³	2004 l	19	LFS
Mauritius	2004 b	20	LFS
Italy	2003 g,h	21	LFS
China, Macau SAR	2004 b,l	21	LFS
Sri Lanka	2003 k	21	LFS
Viet Nam	2004	22	LFS
Croatia	2004	23	LFS
Malaysia	2003 b,n	23	LFS
Ethiopia ⁴	2004 b.k	23	LFS
Bangladesh	2003	23	LFS
Denmark	2005 o	25	LFS
Chile	2005 a,b	25	LFS
Argentina ⁵	2003 k	25	LFS
Netherlands	2002 n	26	LFS
Brunei Darussalam	2001	26	PC
Singapore	2003	26	LFS
Israel	2005 b	26	LFS
Costa Rica	2004 b,m	26	LFS
Georgia	2005	26	LFS
Switzerland	2004 b,j	27	LFS
Greece	2003 d,e	27	LFS
China, Hong Kong SAR	2005 f	27	LFS
Venezuela	2002 a,b	27	LFS
Thailand	2004 b,p	28	LFS
Austria	2004 c	28	LFS
Kyrgyzstan	2002	28	LFS

- a ISCO-1968 classification.
- b Civilian labour force employed.
- c Excluding conscripts.
- d Including professional army.
- e Excluding compulsory military service.
- f Excluding marine, military and institutional populations.
- g Including conscripts.
- h Including permanent members of institutional households.
- I Including self-defence forces.
- j Excluding seasonal/border workers.
- k Persons aged 10 years and over.
- l Persons aged 14 years and over.
- m Persons aged 12 years and over.
- n Persons aged 15 to 64 years.
- o Persons aged 15 to 66 years.
- p Persons aged 13 years and over.
- 1 Omanis.
- 2 Government-controlled areas.
- 3 Metropolitan Lima.
- 4 Urban areas.
- 5 31 urban agglomerations.
- LFS Labour force survey.
- PC Population census.
- OE Official estimate.

Table 113. Selected Countries with High Adult unemployment

Country or area	Year	Adult (15+) unemployment rate		Source
		Women	Men	
Lesotho	1997	47	31	HS
Namibia	2000 ^m	39	28	LFS
TFYR Macedonia	2004	38	37	LFS
Marshall Islands	1999	37	28	PC
South Africa	2004 ^r	32	24	LFS
French Guiana	2004	31	23	LFS
Dominican Republic	2004 ^c	31	11	LFS
Ethiopia ¹⁰	2004 ^c	31	16	LFS
Guadeloupe	2004	29	21	LFS
Martinique	2004	25	20	LFS
Syrian Arab Republic	2002	24	8	LFS
Botswana	2001 ^g	24	16	PC
Egypt	2003 ^j	23	8	LFS
Uruguay ¹⁰	2003 ^f	21	14	LFS
Saint Lucia	2000	21	13	LFS
West bank and Gaza strip	2004 ^c	20	28	LFS
Suriname	1999	20	10	LFS
Poland	2004 ^h	20	18	LFS
Slovakia	2004 ^q	19	17	LFS
Albania	2003	18	13	LFS
Algeria	2004	18	18	LFS
Venezuela	2002	18	14	LFS
Panama	2004	17	9	LFS
New Caledonia	1996 ^f	17	17	PC
Pakistan	2002 ^c	17	7	LFS
Montenegro ⁵	2003	16	14	LFS
Serbia ⁸	2003	16	14	LFS
Netherlands Antilles ⁶	2000	16	12	LFS
Croatia	2004	16	12	LFS
Colombia	2005 ^c	16	9	LFS

- ... Not available.
- a Persons aged 10 and over.
- b Persons aged 14 and over.
- c Persons aged 12 and over.
- d Persons aged 15 to 74.
- e Persons aged 15 to 64.
- f Persons aged 15 to 69.
- g Excludes persons on childcare leave.
- h Persons aged 15 to 65.
 - 1 Urban areas.
 - 2 Includes Serbia.
 - 3 Includes Montenegro.
 - 4 Curaçao.

Sources

- LFS Labour force survey.
- HS Household survey.
- PC Population census.
- ER Employment office records.
- AR Administrative reports.
- OE Official estimates.

Table 114. Selected Countries with low Representation of Women in Parliament

Country or area	Percentage of parliamentary seats in Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			
	1995	1999	2004	2006
Yemen	1	1	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	2	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	2
Haiti	...	4	4	2
Oman	...	...	...	2
Bhutan	0	2	10	3
Tonga	3	...	0	3
Vanuatu	2	0	4	4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	5	3	4
Samoa	4	8	6	4
Turkey	2	4	4	4
Lebanon	2	2	2	5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	5
Kiribati	0	5	5	5
Sri Lanka	5	5	5	5
Armenia	...	...	5	5
Jordan	1	0	6	6
Saint Lucia	0	11	11	6
Nepal	...	6	6	6
Algeria	7	3	6	6
Nigeria	...	...	6	6
Chad	16	2	6	7
Mongolia	4	8	5	7
Belize	3	7	3	7
Madagascar	4	8	4	7
Ukraine	4	8	5	7
Albania	6	5	6	7
Benin	8	6	7	7
Kenya	3	4	7	7
Sao Tome and Principe	7	9	9	7
Somalia	...	...	...	8
Guatemala	8	13	8	8
India	8	8	8	8
Cote d'Ivoire	5	8	9	9
Congo	2	12	9	9
Togo	1	...	7	9
Brazil	7	6	9	9
Cameroon	12	6	9	9
Malaysia	8	8	9	9
Gabon	6	8	9	9
Malta	2	9	9	9
Georgia	6	7	9	9
Cambodia	6	8	10	10
Russian Federation	13	10	10	10

... Data not available.

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

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

Where Ln stands for natural logarithms

$P_{(t)}$ = Initial population

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

General Fertility Rate

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

Age- Specific Fertility Rate

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

Total Fertility Rate

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

Age- Specific Mortality Rate

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

Infant Mortality Rate

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years)}}{\text{Number of live births to women (15-49 years)}} * 100000$$

Expectation of Life at Birth

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

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

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

Couples Effectively Protected

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

Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dropout rate

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Drop out Rates at Elementary stage during 1991-92} \\ \text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)} \\ \text{minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year (1991-92)} \\ = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)}} * 100 \end{array}$$

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

Labour Force

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

Work Force

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

Workforce Participation Rate

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

Employed and Unemployed

According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) a person in the labour force is considered as working or employed if he /she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

Principal Status

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

Subsidiary Status

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

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

Suicide Rate

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

Standard of Living Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Time Use Statistics (1998-99)

Classification of Activities

System of National Accounts Activities

I Primary Production Activities

- 11 Crop farming, kitchen gardening, etc.
- 12 Animal husbandry
- 13 Fishing, Forestry, Horticulture, Gardening
- 14 Collection of fruit, water, plants etc., storing and hunting.
- 15 Processing & Storage
- 16 Mining, quarrying, digging, cutting, etc.

Secondary Activities

- 21 Construction Activities
- Manufacturing Activities

III Trade, Business and Services

- 31 Trade and Business
- Services

Extended SNA Activities

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

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

Non-SNA Activities

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

Urban Area

An urban area is defined as follows:

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

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

