



# IMPEDIMENTS IN EMPOWERMENT

### 7.1 Violence Against Women

**7.1.1** Violence against women and girls (VAWG) stands as one of the most pervasive, enduring, and severe human rights violations globally. Unfortunately, it often goes largely unreported due to factors such as impunity, societal silence, stigma, and the shame associated with such incidents. Broadly speaking, VAWG manifests in various forms, including physical, sexual and psychological dimensions such as:

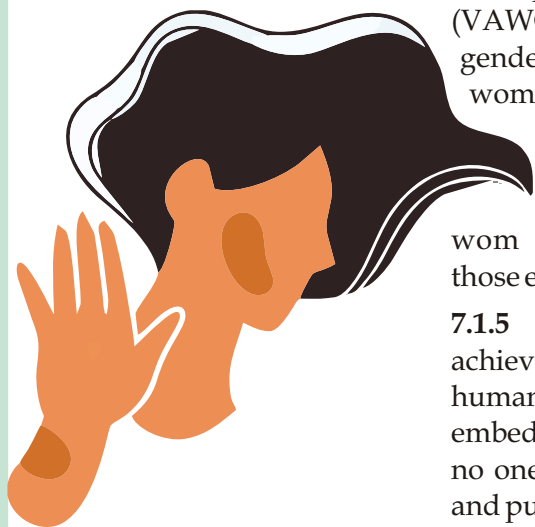
- Intimate partner violence (battering, psychological abuse, marital rape, femicide);
- Sexual violence and harassment (rape, forced sexual acts, unwanted sexual advances, child sexual abuse, forced marriage, street harassment, stalking, cyber-harassment);
- Human trafficking (slavery, sexual exploitation);
- Female genital mutilation; and
- Child marriage.

**7.1.2** In this chapter, occurrence rates of different crimes against women to gauge the effectiveness of existing legal provisions have been compiled. The status of case disposition by both the police and the courts of law in crimes against women is also covered. Special attention is given to rape victims, suicide cases, and individuals with disabilities.

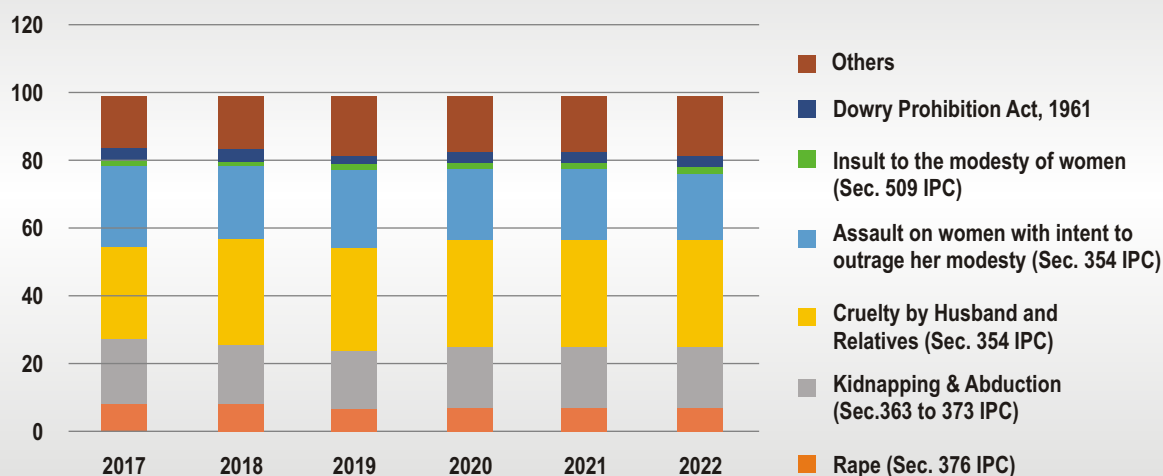
**7.1.3** The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women issued by the UN General Assembly in 1993, defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”

**7.1.4** The adverse psychological, sexual, and reproductive health consequences stemming from violence against women and girls (VAWG) impact individuals across all stages of their lives. Although gender-based violence can occur universally, certain groups of women and girls are particularly vulnerable. This includes young girls and older women, those who identify as lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or intersex, migrants and refugees, indigenous women and ethnic minorities, as well as women and girls living with HIV and disabilities. Additionally, those enduring humanitarian crises face heightened risks.

**7.1.5** Violence against women remains a significant barrier to achieving equality, development, peace, and the realization of the human rights of women and girls. Ultimately, the commitment embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to "leave no one behind" cannot be fulfilled without effectively addressing and putting an end to violence against women and girls.



**Figure 7.1 : Year-wise Status of Major Crimes Committed Against Women**



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

**7.1.6** On examination of the data for the years 2017 to 2022, it can be observed that three major crimes viz. Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and Kidnapping & Abduction constituted more than 70% of the total crime committed against women with the rate of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives faced by women in their own house accounting for one-third of all crimes. The data indicates that the compromise of women's safety often begins within the confines of their own homes. Policymakers have the opportunity to tackle this issue by rigorously enforcing existing laws and promoting awareness of these legal provisions among both men and women. It's essential to recognize that the analysis and interpretation presented here are based on FIRs registered (compiled by NCRB), and the actual number could be higher if unregistered cases are also considered. **(Table 6.1).**

**7.1.7** Data on distribution of rape victims by age-group show that **(Table 6.3)** majority of the rape victims are in the age group of 18-30 years. The likely explanation for the elevated numbers in this specific age group may be attributed to females within this range falling under the "labour force" category, requiring travel between the workplace and home. Moreover, the prevalence of late working hours and on-site work locations could contribute to these statistics. Nevertheless, it is crucial to emphasize that such conditions should not serve as burdens or barriers impeding women's fundamental right to "work and earn." The government has already implemented various measures, including an act to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace and women helpline numbers. Despite these efforts,

Building a safer and more just world can be achieved by fostering respect for women and strengthening legal protection.

there remains a need for further action in the realm of gender sensitization. The lower percentage in the less than 16 years age group might be due to underreporting stemming from the fear of social stigma.

**7.1.8** The data supplied by the NCRB solely encompasses reported cases of crime. In addition to this administrative data, the National Family Health Survey also captures the incidence of violence. According to this survey, a concerning one-third of women in the country are experiencing violence from their husbands. Specifically, the percentage of ever-married women aged 18-49 years (**Table 6.4**) who have encountered emotional, physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their husbands has marginally decreased from 33.3% in 2015-16 to 31.9% in 2019-21, although it remains alarmingly high.

**7.1.9** To effectively reduce the rates of violence and crime, it is crucial that perpetrators face swift and timely punishment. The adage "justice delayed is justice denied" aptly emphasizes the importance of timely legal action. NCRB maintains data on the disposition of cases involving crimes against women, tracking the actions taken by both the police and the courts in this regard. As per the latest data published by NCRB, 71% of the total cases of crimes against women for investigation were disposed by the police. Disposals were maximum in the category of "Rape (76%)" followed by "Cruelty by husband or relatives (75%)", "the Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty" (74%) and "Attempt to commit rape (71%)" (**Table 6.5**). Total cases of crime against women for trial in 2022 were 23.67 lakh of which 1.43 lakh cases (6.05%) have been disposed off. During the year 1.6% cases were convicted and 4.4% acquitted. These clearly indicate the high pendency in courts and the need for quicker disposal (**Table 6.6**).



### 7.2 Child Marriage

**7.2.1** As previously mentioned, child marriage constitutes one facet of crimes against women, depriving girls of their childhood and posing threats to their lives and health. Girls who enter into marriage before the age of 18 are at a higher risk of experiencing domestic violence and are less likely to stay enrolled in school. As per NFHS-5 (2019-21), the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years has decreased from 26.8 in NFHS-4 (2015-16) to 23.3%. (**Table 6.7**). Prevalence of child marriage is more than 40% in Bihar, Tripura and West Bengal and between 30 to 40 percent in Assam and Jharkhand. It is disheartening to observe that the practice of marrying girls below the age of 18 is widespread in all States and Union Territories, despite existing legal provisions against it. This underscores the need for increased public awareness about the detrimental effects of early marriage on girls.

### 7.3 Suicide

**7.3.1** In India, suicide is an emergency and serious public health issue. Physical and mental illness, disturbed interpersonal relationships and economic difficulties could be the major reasons for suicide. From 2004 onwards, a mixed trend was observed in suicide rate in India. The highest ever suicide rate of 12.4 per lakh population was recorded in 2022. From 2004 to 2011, the ratio of male to female suicide incidence remained constant at 1.8 but from 2012 onwards, it started rising and reached at 2.6 in 2021, then dropped down to 2.5 in 2022. (Table 6.10)

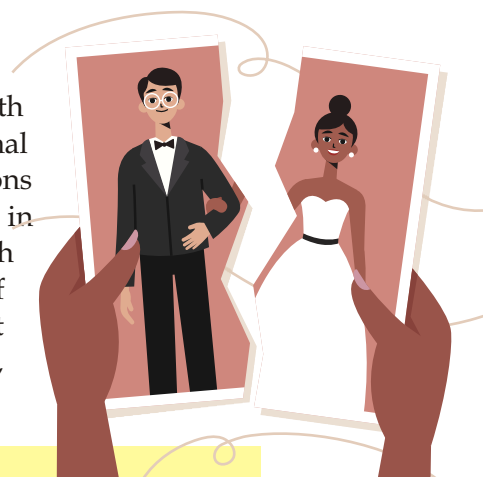
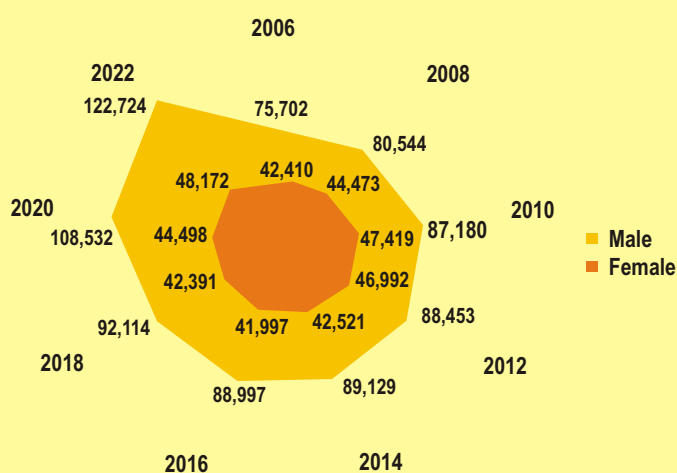


Figure 7.2 : Incidence of Suicide



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

### 7.4 Technology Facilitated Violence Against Women

**7.4.1** Cybercrime against women refers to criminal activities that specifically target women through digital or online platforms. These crimes can take various forms and may include harassment, threats, stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images (revenge porn), identity theft, online bullying, and financial fraud. Cybercrime against women has become a growing concern with the increasing use of the internet and social media.

**7.4.2** In 2022, 14409 cybercrimes against women were reported in the country. Most number of crimes were reported in Karnataka (3904) followed by Maharashtra (2530), Telangana (1262) and Uttar Pradesh (1101). No cybercrime against women was reported in Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. (Table 6.12 & 6.13)



### 7.5 Disability

**7.5.1** Women and girls with disabilities encounter systematic marginalization, facing attitudinal and environmental obstacles that contribute to their diminished economic and social standing. They confront an elevated risk of violence, including sexual violence, and encounter discrimination, along with harmful gender-based practices. Additionally, they encounter impediments to accessing education, healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health services, information, justice, and participation in civic and political affairs. These challenges restrict their engagement on an equal footing with others. To effectively address these issues through targeted policies and programs, there is a crucial need for a robust system for collecting data on disability. In comparison to health, education, employment, and other domains, disability-related data is significantly scarce. Even though administrative records like disability certificates provide partial coverage, disability questions were incorporated in population censuses, with the last one conducted in 2011. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation carried out a Survey of Persons with Disabilities from July 2018 to December 2018 as part of the 76<sup>th</sup> round of the National Sample Survey (NSS). In this survey, all disabilities specified in The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, were considered for classification purposes. As per this survey, percentage of differently abled person was 1.9% for females and 2.4% for males. (Table 6.14).



तालिका 6.1: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए प्रमुख अपराधों की वर्षवार स्थिति

Table 6.1 : Year-wise Status of Major Crimes Committed Against Women

अपराध शीर्ष	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage share in year					Crime Head	
							2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2022
बलात्कार (Sec.376 IPC)	32559	33356	32032	28046	31677	31516	9	9	8	8	7	7	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण (Sec.363 to 373 IPC)	66333	72709	72681	62300	75369	85310	18	19	18	17	18	19	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363 to 373 IPC)
स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता (Sec.498-A IPC)	104551	103272	124934	111549	136234	140019	29	27	31	30	32	31	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला (Sec.354 IPC)	86001	89097	88259	85592	89200	83344	24	24	22	23	21	19	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec.354 IPC)
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर (Sec.509 IPC)	7451	6992	6937	7065	7788	8972	2	2	2	2	2	2	Insult to the modesty of women (Sec.509 IPC)
दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	10189	12826	13307	10366	13568	13479	3	3	3	3	3	3	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
अन्य	52765	59984	67176	66785	74442	82616	15	16	17	18	17	19	Others
महिलाओं के खिलाफ कुल अपराध	359849	378236	405326	371503	428278	445256	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total Crime Against Women
आईपीसी + एसएलएल के तहत कुल संज्ञेय अपराध	5007044	5074635	5156158	6601285	6096310	5824946							Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC + SLL
कुल अपराध में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध (%)	7	7	8	6	7	8							Crime Against Women to Total Crime (%)

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

IPC: Indian Penal Code & SLL: Special and Local Laws

Note: Clarified data for the year 2019 has been provided.

Percentage figures are rounded off to the nearest integers.

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.2: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए विभिन्न अपराधों की घटनाओं की राज्यवार दर (प्रति लाख महिलाएं)

Table 6.2 : State-wise Rate (per Lakh Women) of Incidence of Various Crimes Committed against Women

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अपराधों की दर										अपराधों की घटना		भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों का राज्यवार (%)	State/ Union Territory
	Rates of Crimes										Incidence of Crimes			
	बलात्कार	स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	दहेज हत्या	स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता	स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर	दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम	महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	कुल संज्ञेय अपराध	Total Crime against women in the State as a % of All India total Crime against Women	Crime against women to Total Crime within State (%)		
Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	Dowry deaths	Cruelty by husband & his Relatives	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to the modesty of Women	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total crimes against women	Total crimes against women	Total cognizable crimes	Total Crime against women in the State as a % of All India total Crime against Women	Crime against women to Total Crime within State (%)			
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	6.3	4.2	0.0	2.6	16.8	2.6	0.0	93.7	178	1589	0.04	11.20	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
आंध्र प्रदेश	2.3	2.2	0.4	45.1	22.2	11.9	1.1	96.2	25503	195284	5.73	13.06	Andhra Pradesh	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9.8	6.4	0.0	9.8	8.9	2.7	0.0	44.4	335	2761	0.08	12.13	Arunachal Pradesh	
असम	6.4	19.9	1.0	27.0	11.4	0.9	1.6	81.2	14148	68937	3.18	20.52	Assam	
बिहार	1.5	16.9	1.8	3.1	0.7	0.0	5.9	33.5	20222	347835	4.54	5.81	Bihar	
चंडीगढ़	13.9	19.9	0.2	14.7	7.5	0.4	0.0	57.7	325	3658	0.07	8.88	Chandigarh	
छत्तीसगढ़	8.3	14.2	0.4	6.3	8.9	1.7	0.1	58.2	8693	121065	1.95	7.18	Chhattisgarh	
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव*	2.2	8.2	0.2	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	30.4	126	1273	0.03	9.90	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	
दिल्ली	12.3	39.7	1.3	49.7	20.4	3.9	0.2	144.4	14247	320274	3.20	4.45	Delhi	
गोवा	9.4	7.7	0.0	0.8	11.2	3.9	0.0	35.1	273	3679	0.06	7.42	Goa	
गुजरात	1.8	4.0	0.0	6.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	22.9	7731	524103	1.74	1.48	Gujarat	
हरियाणा	12.7	21.6	1.7	41.7	19.4	2.3	0.1	118.7	16743	242849	3.76	6.89	Haryana	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9.8	8.9	0.0	5.3	13.4	2.1	0.0	42.3	1551	19053	0.35	8.14	Himachal Pradesh	
जम्मू और कश्मीर*	4.5	13.7	0.1	7.8	24.9	0.3	0.3	57.6	3716	30197	0.83	12.31	Jammu & Kashmir*	
झारखंड	6.8	6.6	1.1	4.4	6.0	0.0	9.4	40.2	7678	64359	1.72	11.93	Jharkhand	
कर्नाटक	1.8	5.5	0.5	8.5	18.7	0.2	6.7	53.6	17813	180742	4.00	9.86	Karnataka	
केरल	4.4	1.3	0.1	27.0	26.6	3.1	0.2	82.0	15213	454836	3.42	3.34	Kerala	
लद्दाख	3.8	3.1	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	11.5	15	478			Ladakh	
लक्षद्वीप	12.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	16	97	0.00	16.49	Lakshadweep	
मध्य प्रदेश	7.3	19.1	1.2	20.4	13.4	0.6	0.2	78.8	32765	488966	7.36	6.70	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	4.8	15.4	0.3	18.8	19.1	2.2	0.0	75.1	45331	557012	10.18	8.14	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.6	4.2	0.7	0.0	15.6	248	3914	0.06	6.34	Manipur	
मेघालय	4.5	5.8	0.1	1.7	3.8	1.3	0.2	41.6	690	3625	0.15	19.03	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	24.1	147	4133	0.03	3.56	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	49	1592	0.01	3.08	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	6.4	23.2	1.1	23.2	32.0	3.0	0.1	103.3	23648	178190	5.31	13.27	Odisha	
पुडुचेरी	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	4.1	0.6	0.8	23.6	200	4558	0.04	4.39	Puducherry	
पंजाब	3.6	10.2	0.5	11.3	4.6	0.2	0.0	38.4	5572	73625	1.25	7.57	Punjab	
राजस्थान	13.8	16.8	1.2	48.2	21.7	0.2	0.0	115.1	45058	312804	10.12	14.40	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	4.0	10.5	0.0	0.6	7.1	0.6	0.0	55.4	179	819	0.04	21.86	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.7	3.7	0.2	0.6	24.0	9207	473456	2.07	1.94	Tamil Nadu	
तेलंगाना	4.3	11.6	0.7	53.0	24.7	4.9	0.0	117.0	22066	165830	4.96	13.31	Telangana	
त्रिपुरा	3.1	4.6	1.2	16.7	4.3	0.1	0.0	37.1	752	4532	0.17	16.59	Tripura	
उत्तराखंड	15.4	12.4	1.2	16.9	12.4	0.3	0.7	77.0	4337	34607	0.97	12.53	Uttarakhand	
उत्तर प्रदेश	3.3	13.3	1.9	18.2	9.4	0.0	4.3	58.6	65743	753675	14.77	8.72	Uttar Pradesh	
पश्चिम बंगाल	2.3	13.6	0.8	40.6	5.1	0.8	0.0	71.8	34738	180539	7.80	19.24	West Bengal	
भारत	4.7	12.7	1.0	20.9	12.4	1.3	2.0	66.4	445256	5824946	100.00	7.64	India	

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

\* Combined data of erstwhile D & N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2019.

\*\* Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for 2019.



तालिका 6.3: बलात्संग पीड़ितों की राज्यवार और आयु-वार वितरण

Table 6.3 : State-wise and Age-wise Distribution of Rape Victims (by age-group)

2022

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	6 वर्ष से कम	6-12 वर्ष	12-16 वर्ष	16-18 वर्ष	18-30 वर्ष	30-45 वर्ष	45-60 वर्ष	60 साल से ऊपर	कुल	पीड़ित (%)	State/ Union Territory
	Below 6 years	6-12 years	12-16 years	16-18 years	18-30 years	30-45 years	45-60 years	Above 60 years	Total	Victims (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	12	0.04	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	458	160	8	1	627	1.96	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	3	17	9	24	19	1	0	74	0.23	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0	0	2	2	868	455	151	0	1478	4.62	Assam
बिहार	0	0	0	0	644	225	10	2	881	2.75	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	2	4	21	21	21	9	0	0	78	0.24	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	786	408	47	5	1246	3.90	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	9	0.03	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	886	304	17	5	1212	3.79	Delhi
गोवा	2	12	26	17	10	6	2	0	75	0.23	Goa
गुजरात	0	0	0	0	407	189	12	2	610	1.91	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	1094	628	59	6	1787	5.59	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	22	95	96	109	32	5	0	369	1.15	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	203	78	5	1	287	0.90	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0	0	10	174	903	208	3	0	1298	4.06	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	385	190	21	2	598	1.87	Karnataka
केरल	0	0	0	0	414	336	55	15	820	2.56	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.02	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.01	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	1970	931	138	7	3046	9.52	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0	0	1860	934	106	11	2911	9.10	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	29	13	0	0	42	0.13	Manipur
मेघालय	0	1	2	0	39	30	3	0	75	0.23	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	0	0	1	11	1	1	0	14	0.04	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	7	0.02	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0	0	0	1	1425	31	3	4	1464	4.58	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	9	0.03	Puducherry
पंजाब	0	0	0	0	349	150	12	6	517	1.62	Punjab
राजस्थान	0	0	0	0	3615	1506	287	0	5408	16.91	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	1	13	0.04	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0	0	2	3	312	84	9	11	421	1.32	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	563	221	27	3	814	2.55	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	42	16	4	0	62	0.19	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	487	352	65	1	905	2.83	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	17	46	193	203	2427	724	81	1	3692	11.54	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	680	392	38	2	1112	3.48	West Bengal
भारत	32	88	370	527	21063	8644	1171	87	31982	100.00	All India
कुल आयु का %	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.6	65.9	27.0	3.7	0.3	100.0		% to All Age

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

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.4: 18-49 वर्ष की विवाहित महिलाओं का प्रतिशत, जिन्होंने कभी भी अपने पति द्वारा शारीरिक या यौन हिंसा का अनुभव किया हो

Table 6.4 : Percentage of Ever Married Women Age 18-49 Years Who Have Ever Experienced Violence committed by their Husband

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Physical or Sexual		Emotional, Physical or Sexual		State/ Union Territory
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	17.9	17.2	19.6	18.3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	43.0	29.9	45.2	33.4	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	30.8	24.9	34.8	26.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	24.4	32.2	26.6	34.3	Assam
बिहार	42.7	40.1	45.2	42.5	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	22.5	9.7	22.5	11.8	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	36.5	20.1	38.1	21.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	31.3	16.8	36.3	17.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	26.6		28.8		Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	26.8	22.5	29.6	25.8	Delhi
गोवा	12.3	8.3	14.8	9.7	Goa
गुजरात	20.0	13.9	23.0	16.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	31.9	17.9	34.3	20.6	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.5	8.6	7.0	10.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9.3	9.7	13.9	12.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	34.0	31.4	34.8	32.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.6	44.4	24.4	48.4	Karnataka
केरल	14.0	9.8	16.3	12.9	Kerala
लद्दाख	8.5	17.7	-	27.7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	8.9	1.3	8.9	1.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	32.8	28.0	34.8	31.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21.2	25.2	23.1	28.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	52.6	39.6	54.7	41.6	Manipur
मेघालय	27.9	15.0	31.0	21.1	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	15.2	10.3	17.5	11.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	12.8	6.5	16.6	11.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	34.9	30.3	36.4	32.4	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	34.6	30.0	40.3	31.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	20.1	11.6	21.2	13.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	24.8	24.1	26.4	26.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2.2	12.4	3.5	21.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	40.7	38.1	44.6	39.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	42.9	37.2	46.0	40.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	27.7	20.7	29.7	23.2	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	12.6	15.3	14.4	17.8	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	36.4	34.9	38.3	37.3	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	32.6	26.9	35.0	29.7	West Bengal
भारत	30.9	29.2	33.3	31.9	India

स्रोत / Source: NFHS 5, 2019-21 Factsheets of States, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

तालिका 6.5: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों के मामलों का पुलिस द्वारा निपटान

Table 6.5 : Disposal of Crimes Committed Against Women Cases by Police

2022

अपराध शीर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान रिपोर्ट किये गए मामले	जांच के लिए कुल मामले	जिन मामलों में आरोप-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए	पुलिस द्वारा निपटाए गए कुल मामले	जांच के लिए निपटाए गए कुल मामलों का (%)	Crime Head
	Cases Reported during the year	Total Cases for investigation	Cases in which charge-sheets were submitted	Total cases Disposed off by police	Disposed of total cases for Investigation (%)	
बलात्संग	31516	44785	26508	34031	76	Rape
बलात्संग करने का प्रयास	3288	4990	2419	3567	71	Attempt to commit Rape
स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	85310	139656	33847	90086	65	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women
दहेज हत्या	6450	10261	6161	7030	69	Dowry Deaths
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	83344	115091	71630	85538	74	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर	8972	14124	7621	8947	63	Insult to the Modesty of Women
स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता	140019	195393	123297	145840	75	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
महिलाओं को आत्महत्या करने के लिए उकसाना	4963	8581	4561	5080	59	Abetment of Suicides of Women
दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	13479	22714	12547	14931	66	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
स्त्री अशिष्ट रूपण (प्रतिषेध अधिनियम) 1986	28	61	19	25	41	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005	468	870	436	547	63	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम (केवल महिला मामले)	946	2622	880	1002	38	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)
महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	445256	650033	351183	463280	71	Total Crimes against Women

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

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.6: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों के मामलों का न्यायालयों द्वारा निपटान

Table 6.6 : Disposal of Crimes Committed Against Women Cases by Courts

2022

अपराध शीर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान मुकदमों के लिए भेजे गए मामले	मुकदमों के लिए मामलों की कुल संख्या	दोषी ठहराए गए मामले	दोषमुक्त किये गए मामले	मुकदमों के लिए मामलों की कुल संख्या में दोषी ठहराए गए मामलों का प्रतिशत	Crime Head
	Cases Sent for Trial during the Year	Total no. of Cases for Trial	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted	Percentage of cases convicted to total no. of cases for trial	
बलात्संग	26508	198285	5067	12062	2.56	Rape
बलात्संग करने का प्रयास	2419	20852	192	723	0.92	Attempt to Commit Rape
स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	33847	241445	3452	6459	1.43	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women
दहेज हत्या	6161	60577	1231	2189	2.03	Dowry Deaths
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	71630	548354	8056	22084	1.47	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर	7621	52113	524	2100	1.01	Insult to the Modesty of Women
स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता	123297	852598	8307	35998	0.97	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
महिलाओं को आत्महत्या करने के लिए उकसाना	4561	29135	392	1754	1.35	Abetment of Suicides of Women
दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	12547	75302	1847	3236	2.45	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
स्त्री अशिष्ट रूपण (प्रतिषेध अधिनियम) 1986	19	538	1	6	0.19	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005	436	3072	9	41	0.29	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम (केवल महिला मामले)	880	10367	144	314	1.39	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)
महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	351183	2366602	38136	105080	1.61	Total Crimes against Women

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

तालिका 6.7: 20-24 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत जिनकी शादी 18 वर्ष से पहले हुई

Table 6.7 : Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015-16	2019-21	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	16.4	16.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	33.0	29.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	23.5	18.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	30.8	31.8	Assam
बिहार	42.5	40.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	12.7	9.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	21.3	12.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	26.8	26.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	14.3	9.9	Delhi
गोवा	9.8	5.8	Goa
गुजरात	24.9	21.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	19.4	12.5	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.6	5.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	8.7	4.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	37.9	32.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.4	21.3	Karnataka
केरल	7.6	6.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	4.9	2.5	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1.9	1.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	32.4	23.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	26.3	21.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	13.7	16.3	Manipur
मेघालय	16.9	16.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	10.9	8.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	13.4	5.6	Nagaland
ओडिशा	21.3	20.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	10.7	6.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	7.6	8.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	35.4	25.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	15.0	10.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	16.3	12.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	26.2	23.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	33.1	40.1	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	13.8	9.8	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	21.1	15.8	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	41.6	41.6	West Bengal
भारत	26.8	23.3	India

स्रोत/ Source: NFHS 5, 2019-21, Factsheets of States, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.8: 25-29 वर्ष की आयु के पुरुषों का प्रतिशत जिनकी शादी 21 वर्ष से पहले हुई

Table 6.8 : Percentage of Men aged 25-29 years who were married before age 21 years

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015-16	2019-21	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	9.7	(7.1)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	15.8	14.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22.6	20.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	15.0	21.8	Assam
बिहार	35.3	30.5	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	*	*	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	26.9	16.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	29.9	12.6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	21.0	12.0	Delhi
गोवा	8.4	(8.9)	Goa
गुजरात	28.4	27.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	23.9	16.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	7.3	4.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10.5	8.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	30.5	22.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	9.1	6.1	Karnataka
केरल	2.8	1.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	12.4	(20.2)	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	(0.0)	*	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	31.2	30.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	11.4	10.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	15.1	15.3	Manipur
मेघालय	13.6	17.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	14.3	11.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	8.0	5.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	11.0	13.3	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	5.1	6.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	11.1	11.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	35.7	28.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	10.7	5.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	9.0	4.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	17.8	16.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	16.2	20.4	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	17.1	16.7	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	28.7	23.0	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	17.3	20.0	West Bengal
भारत	20.3	17.7	India

स्रोत/ Source: NFHS 5, 2019-21, Factsheets of States, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

तालिका 6.9 : 15-19 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं के लिए किशोर प्रजनन दर\*

Table 6.9 : Adolescent Fertility Rate for women aged 15-19 years\*

प्रतिशत में / in percent

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015-16	2019-21	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	28	22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	83	67	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	56	38	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	72	61	Assam
बिहार	77	77	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	20	9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	36	24	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	54	40	Dadra & Nicobar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	21	19	Delhi
गोवा	16	14	Goa
गुजरात	41	34	Gujarat
हरियाणा	41	27	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	25	22	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	19	9	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	77	64	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	51	40	Karnataka
केरल	21	18	Kerala
लद्दाख	9	2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	8	2	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	53	37	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	59	47	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	43	43	Manipur
मेघालय	48	49	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	38	22	Mizoram
नागालैंड	42	19	Nagaland
ओडिशा	46	40	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	23	25	Puducherry
पंजाब	20	21	Punjab
राजस्थान	46	31	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	22	22	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	39	34	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	67	48	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	82	91	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	23	19	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	28	22	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	90	81	West Bengal
भारत	51	43	India

स्रोत / Source: NFHS 5, 2019-21, Factsheets of States, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

\* Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.10: वर्षवार लिंग-वार आत्महत्याओं की घटना						
Table 6.10 : Year-wise Sex-wise Incidence of Suicides						
वर्ष	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर	कुल	आत्महत्या दर	Male:Female
Year	Male	Female	Trangender	Total	Suicide Rate	पुरुष:महिला
2004	72651	41046	-	113697	10.5	1.8
2005	72916	40998	-	113914	10.3	1.8
2006	75702	42410	-	118112	10.5	1.8
2007	79295	43342	-	122637	10.8	1.8
2008	80544	44473	-	125017	10.8	1.8
2009	81471	45680	-	127151	10.9	1.8
2010	87180	47419	-	134599	11.4	1.8
2011	87839	47746	-	135585	11.2	1.8
2012	88453	46992	-	135445	11.2	1.9
2013	90543	44256	-	134799	11.0	2.0
2014	89129	42521	16	131666	10.6	2.1
2015	91528	42088	7	133623	10.6	2.2
2016	88997	41997	14	131008	10.3	2.1
2017	89019	40852	16	129887	9.9	2.2
2018	92114	42391	11	134516	10.2	2.2
2019	97613	41493	17	139123	10.4	2.4
2020	108532	44498	22	153052	11.3	2.4
2021	118979	45026	28	164033	12.0	2.6
2022	122724	48172	28	170924	12.4	2.5

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

Note: As per data provided by States / UTs



तालिका 6.11: विभिन्न मापदंडों द्वारा आत्महत्या के शिकार लोगों की लिंग-वार रूपरेखा

Table 6.11 : Sex-wise Profile of Suicide Victims by various Parameters

2022					
पेशा	आत्महत्याओं की संख्या				Profession
	No. of Suicides				
	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर	कुल	
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	
गृहिणी	0	25309	0	25309	House wife
पेशेवर / वैतनिक व्यक्ति:	14395	1969	0	16364	Professionals/Salaried Persons:
(i) सरकारी	1878	288	0	2166	(i) Government
(ii) निजी	10275	1211	0	11486	(ii) Private
(iii) पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग	2242	470	0	2712	(iii) Public Sector undertaking
छात्र	6930	6113	1	13044	Student
बेरोज़गार	13273	2501	9	15783	Unemployed
स्व-रोज़गार	18357	1126	1	19484	Self-employed:
(i) व्यावसायिक गतिविधि	12140	703	1	12844	(i) Business activity
(ii) अन्य	6217	423	0	6640	(ii) Others
खेती / कृषि गतिविधि	10471	819	0	11290	Farming/Agriculture Activity
दैनिक वेतन अर्जक	41433	3752	9	45194	Daily Wage Earner
सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्ति	1208	104	0	1312	Retired Person
अन्य	16657	6479	8	23144	Others
कुल	122724	48172	28	170924	Total
वैवाहिक स्थिति	आत्महत्याओं की संख्या				Marital Status
	No. of Suicides				
	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर	कुल	
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	
अविवाहित	29437	12589	23	42049	Un-Married
विवाहित	83713	30771	1	114485	Married
विधवा / विदुर	1505	1013	0	2518	Widowed/Widower
तलाकशुदा	638	322	0	960	Divorcee
विलग	683	315	1	999	Separated
अन्य	1774	981	2	2757	Others
स्थिति ज्ञात नहीं है	4974	2181	1	7156	Status not Known
कुल	122724	48172	28	170924	Total
शिक्षा का स्तर	आत्महत्याओं की संख्या				Educational Level
	No. of Suicides				
	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर	कुल	
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	
कोई शिक्षा नहीं	13633	5949	1	19583	No Education
प्राथमिक	17850	6851	6	24707	Primary
मध्य	22531	8275	4	30810	Middle
मैट्रिक / माध्यमिक	30540	10345	9	40894	Matriculate/ Secondary
उच्चतर माध्यमिक / इंटरमीडिएट / प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी	19993	7195	3	27191	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University
डिप्लोमा / सर्टिफिकेट / आईटीआई	2185	551	2	2738	Diploma/Certificate/ITI
स्नातक और ऊपर	6407	2446	1	8854	Graduate and above
पेशेवर (एमबीए आदि)	525	175	0	700	Professionals (MBA etc.)
स्थिति ज्ञात नहीं	9060	6385	2	15447	Status Not Known
कुल	122724	48172	28	170924	Total

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

Total includes transgender also.

Note: As per data provided by States / UTs

**तालिका 6.12: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध साइबर अपराध**

**Table 6.12 : Cyber Crimes against Women**

Years	Cyber Blackmailing/ Threatening (Sec.506, 503, 384 IPC r/w IT Act)	Cyber Pornography/ Hosting/ Publishing Obscene Sexual Materials (Sec.67A/67B(Girl Child) of IT act r/w other IPC/SLL)	Cyber Stalking/ Cyber Bullying of Women (Sec.354D IPC r/w IT Act)	Defamation/ Morphing (Sec.469 IPC r/w IPC and Indecent Rep. of Women (P) Act & IT Act)	Fake Profile (IT Act r/w IPC/SLL)	Other Crimes against Women	Total Cyber Crimes against Women
2017	132	271	555	50	147	3087	4242
2018	113	862	738	62	207	4048	6030
2019	108	1174	785	65	288	5995	8415
2020	74	1655	887	251	354	7184	10405
2021	200	1896	1172	276	225	6961	10730
2022	125	2251	1457	385	179	10012	14409

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

तालिका 6.13:राज्यवार महिलाओं के विरुद्ध साइबर अपराध- 2022

Table 6.13 : State-wise Cyber Crimes against Women - 2022

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Cyber Blackmailing/ Threatening (Sec.506, 503, 384 IPC r/w IT Act)	Cyber Pornography/ Hosting/ Publishing Obscene Sexual Materials (Sec.67A/67B(Girl Child) of IT act r/w other IPC/SLL)	Cyber Stalking/ Cyber Bullying of Women (Sec.354D IPC r/w IT Act)	Defamation/ Morphing (Sec.469 IPC r/w IPC and Indecent Rep. of Women (P) Act & IT Act)	Fake Profile (IT Act r/w IPC/SLL)	Other Crimes against Women	Total Cyber Crimes against Women	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	3	1	0	0	8	12	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	16	89	129	1	2	400	637	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10	101	3	0	41	455	610	Assam
बिहार	1	4	18	0	12	49	84	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0	2	2	0	0	12	16	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	3	200	7	0	0	69	279	Chhattisgarh
दादरा आर नगर हवला एवं दमन और दीव	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	2	118	24	0	5	101	250	Delhi
गोवा	1	4	1	0	0	26	32	Goa
गुजरात	3	43	48	0	7	251	352	Gujarat
हरियाणा	12	71	28	0	7	209	327	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	21	12	0	3	10	46	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	25	2	0	2	10	39	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0	10	2	1	0	93	106	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1	234	0	0	0	3669	3904	Karnataka
केरल	0	122	45	2	9	203	381	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	8	96	82	2	1	201	390	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	11	75	578	3	27	1836	2530	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	0	5	0	0	8	13	Manipur
मेघालय	0	5	0	0	4	18	27	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0	269	0	273	0	32	574	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	5	0	0	0	10	15	Puducherry
पंजाब	3	33	26	0	6	126	194	Punjab
राजस्थान	16	136	79	3	11	253	498	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	1	0	0	0	10	11	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3	82	31	24	22	239	401	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	23	14	279	0	3	943	1262	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	10	21	17	75	8	30	161	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	2	450	27	1	4	617	1101	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	9	11	0	3	119	142	West Bengal
भारत	125	2251	1457	385	179	10012	14409	India

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

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.14 : लिंग और क्षेत्र के अनुसार दिव्यांगों का प्रतिशत

Table 6.14 : Percentage of Disabled (Differently abled persons) by Sex and area

जुलाई-दिसंबर, 2018				Jul-Dec, 2018
क्षेत्र	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	Area
	Male	Female	Persons	
ग्रामीण	2.6	2.0	2.3	Rural
शहरी	2.1	1.8	2.0	Urban
कुल	2.4	1.9	2.2	Total

स्रोत/ Source: NSS 76<sup>th</sup> Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & programme Implementation

**तालिका 6.15: व्यापक प्रकार की विकलांगता वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत**

**Table 6.15: Percentage of persons with broad type of disabilities**

विकलांगता का प्रकार		Jul-Dec, 2018									
		दृश्य विकलांगता	श्रवण विकलांगता	वाणी और भाषा की विकलांगता	लोकोमोटर विकलांगता	मानसिक मंदता / बौद्धिक विकलांगता	मानसिक बीमारी	अन्य प्रकार की विकलांगता	कोई भी विकलांगता	Type of Disability	
क्षेत्र	लिंग	Visual Disability	Hearing disability	Speech and language disability	Locomotor Disability	Mental Retardation/ Intellectual Disability	Mental Illness	Other Type of Disability	Any disability	Sex	Area
ग्रामीण	पुरुष	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	Male	Rural
	महिला	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	Female	
	व्यक्ति	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	Person	
शहरी	पुरुष	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	Male	Urban
	महिला	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	Female	
	व्यक्ति	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	Person	
कुल	पुरुष	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	Male	Total
	महिला	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	Female	
	व्यक्ति	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	Person	

स्रोत / Source: NSS 76<sup>th</sup> Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

## Impediments In Empowerment

तालिका 6.16: कुल जनसंख्या में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों का राज्यवार लिंग-वार प्रतिशत

Table 6.16: State-wise Sex-wise percentage of Disabled persons to Total population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	State/ Union Territory
	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1.8	1.2	1.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	3.1	2.8	3.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.9	1.8	1.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.9	1.7	1.8	Assam
बिहार	1.9	1.3	1.7	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1.1	1.0	1.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	2.6	1.8	2.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	1.1	1.0	1.1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	1.2	0.7	1.0	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1.4	1.1	1.3	Delhi
गोवा	1.4	1.3	1.3	Goa
गुजरात	1.7	1.3	1.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2.7	2.7	2.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.5	1.9	2.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.6	1.4	1.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	2.6	1.8	2.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2.6	2.2	2.4	Karnataka
केरल	3.4	2.9	3.2	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	2.3	1.7	2.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	2.4	1.8	2.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	2.5	2.0	2.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0.9	0.7	0.8	Manipur
मेघालय	1.0	0.9	1.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.2	1.0	1.1	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.0	1.1	1.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	3.5	3.0	3.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	2.8	2.5	2.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	2.6	2.8	2.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	2.6	1.9	2.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2.4	2.1	2.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2.0	1.9	1.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	2.3	1.8	2.0	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.3	1.1	1.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	2.7	2.0	2.4	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1.7	1.5	1.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2.5	1.8	2.1	West Bengal
भारत	2.4	1.9	2.2	India

स्रोत/ Source: NSS 76<sup>th</sup> Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

तालिका 6.17: विकलांगता के प्रकार के अनुसार महिलाओं का प्रतिशत

Table 6.17: Percentage of females by type of disability

जुलाई-दिसंबर, 2018					Jul-Dec, 2018				
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	दृश्य विकलांगता	श्रवण विकलांगता	वाणी और भाषा की विकलांगता	लोकोमोटर विकलांगता	मानसिक मंदता / बौद्धिक विकलांगता	मानसिक बीमारी	अन्य प्रकार की विकलांगता	कोई भी विकलांगता	State/ Union Territory
	Visual Disability	Hearing disability	Speech and language disability	Locomotor Disability	Mental Retardation/ Intellectual Disability	Mental Illness	Other Type of Disability	Any disability	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	Assam
बिहार	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	Delhi
गोवा	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	Goa
गुजरात	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	Karnataka
केरल	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.9	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	Manipur
मेघालय	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	West Bengal
भारत	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	India

स्रोत/ Source: NSS 76<sup>th</sup> Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation