
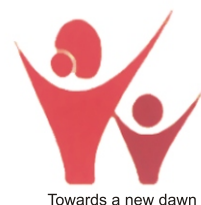


A Handbook of Statistical Indicators on Indian Women 2007

Survival to Success  *Celebrate Her Life*



Ministry of Women and Child Development
Government of India



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FOREWORD

48% of the total population of India is female and the 'inclusive development' often talked about needs to cover this important segment of the population. To this end, hard statistics are needed to assess the current status of female population and the pace of their march towards development and empowerment.

The population census and socio economic surveys on various topics generate a large amount of statistical data by gender. Important aspects of this data need to be looked at in relation to one another to ascertain and understand the status of women.

In this direction, I am happy to note that the Statistics Division of Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared the first issue of "A Handbook of Statistical Indicators on Indian Women". The Handbook provides the current statistical profile of Indian Women and will be useful for planners, administrators, decision makers and all of us concerned with women's development in India.


(Renuka Chowdhury)



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PREFACE

The Statistics Division of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has compiled "A Handbook of Statistical Indicators on Indian Women, 2007".

The Handbook is intended to provide a bird's eye view of the present status of Indian women. The various tables indicate the primary data sources and the key facts are presented in bullet points at the bottom of the table.

The major data sources are Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, the National Sample Survey Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, National Crime Records Bureau, National AIDS Control Organization, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Election Commission of India, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha Secretariats and their websites. We are grateful to the various source agencies for providing us their publications and other information sought in this regard.

I wish to place on record my appreciation for the dedicated efforts of the team of officers particularly Smt. S. Jeyalakshmi, Statistical Adviser and Smt. Sunitha Bhaskar, Deputy Director in bringing out this publication.

(ANIL KUMAR)

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KEY EXTRACTS

- As per Census 2001, at all India level,

- ▮ The **total female population (all ages)** is **49.6 Crores** which constitute **48.26 %** of the country's total population.
- ▮ Of the 49.6 Crores females, 36.09 Crores live in rural areas.
- ▮ Among the female population, **35.07 %** are **girl children** (≤ 14 years), 57.10 % are women aged 15-60 years and **7.83 %** are **elderly women** (≥ 60 years).

- As per the various censuses,

The **sex ratio** has shown,

- ▮ A decrease of 13 points (from 946 in 1951 to **933 in 2001**) for **all India**.
- ▮ A decrease of 19 points (from 965 in 1951 to **946 in 2001**) for **Rural India**.
- ▮ An increase of 40 points (from 860 in 1951 to **900 in 2001**) for **Urban India**.

- As per Census 2001, among the important religious communities, **sex ratio is highest in Christianity (1009) and lowest in Sikhism (893)**.
- During 2001-05, **females have reported higher expectation of life at birth than males**, i.e. the life expectation of females is 66.1 yrs. whereas for males it is 63.8 yrs. The respective projected values for 2021-25 are 72.3 yrs. and 69.8 yrs.
- As per Census 2001, at all India level,

	Female literacy rates (7+ age group)	Gender Gap in literacy rate (7+age group)
In the Total population	53.7%	21.6 %
In the SC population	41.9%	24.7 %
In the ST population	34.8 %	24.4 %

- As per Census 2001, among the important religious communities,

- ▮ **The literacy rate for females is highest in Jainism (90.58%)** followed by Christianity (76.19 %), Sikhism (63.09 %), Buddhism (61.69 %), Hinduism (53.21%) and Islam (50.09%).
- ▮ **The gender gap in literacy rate is lowest in Jainism (6.83 %) and highest in Hinduism (22.95 %).**

- As per Census 2001, the **work participation rate for females is 25.7 %** whereas that of males is 51.9 %.
- As per Census 2001, Indian **female population** consists of **14.68% main workers, 10.95% marginal workers** and the remaining 74.37% non workers.
- As per the fifth Economic Census 2005, at all India level, **percentage of total adult female workers in the total persons employed is 19.3 %**.
- As per NSSO (2004-05), at all India level, **the share of women in wage employment in non agricultural sector is 20.23 % in 2004-05 vis-a- vis 16 % in 1999-2000**.
- As per NSSO surveys, at all India level,

	Average wage earnings received per day by female casual labourers in	
	1999-2000	2004-05
Rural	Rs. 29.01 (gender gap: Rs.15.83)	Rs. 36.15 (gender gap: Rs. 20.38)
Urban	Rs. 37.71 (gender gap: Rs. 24.55)	Rs. 44.28 (gender gap: Rs. 31.23)

- As per Census of Central Government Employees, in 2001, **the female employment in Central Government is 2.92 lakhs** which is only **7.53 % of the total employment in Central Government**.
- As per Census 2001, at all India level, **10.35 % households are female headed** and the **average size of female headed households is 4.00** whereas the average household size for male headed households is 5.4.
- As per NFHS-3, 2005-06, **44.5 % of the recently married women were married by age 18 yrs.** (28.1 %- urban, 52.5 % - rural) whereas 29.3 % of the recently married men were married by 21 yrs. (16.7 % -Urban, 36.5 % - rural).
- As per Census 2001, at all India level, ,

- There are **342.9 lakhs widows in India**. Of them **72.75 % live in rural areas**.
- The **Widowed/Divorced/Separated female population** constitutes **7.38% in the all India female population**.
- The **share of ever married females aged less than 18 yrs in the total female population of the same age group is 2.51%** whereas, the share of ever married males aged less than 21 yrs. in the total male population of the same age group is 2.73%.

- As per NFHS results, at all India level,

- The **percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who are anemic** increased to **56.2 % in 2005-06** from 51.8 % in 1998-99.
- The **percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anemic** increased to **57.9 % in 2005-06** from 49.7 % in 1998-99.
- **In 2005-06, 51.7 % deliveries were not conducted safely.**

- **In 2001-03, Maternal Mortality Ratio was observed as 301** showing a fall of 106 points from 1998.
- As per Special Survey of Deaths, RGI, during **2001-03, the highest percentage of maternal deaths was reported in the age group 20-24 yrs. (29%)**.
- **In 2001-03, the majority of maternal deaths were due to hemorrhage (38%)** where as **abortions caused 8% of the maternal deaths**.

- As per NFHS -3, (2005-06), at all India level, **among the ever married adults aged 15-49 yrs,**

	Women	Men
Who have heard of AIDS	57%	80%
Who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/ AIDS	34.7 %	68.1%

- As per Census 2001, at all India level,

- **Among the total disabled persons, 57.54% are males and 42.46 % are females.**
- **As high as 75.03 % of the female disabled live in rural areas.**
- **Majority of the disabled females have vision difficulties (52.71 %) followed by disability in movement (23.68%).**

- As per NFHS-3, (2005-06), at all India level, **52.5% of currently married women participate in household decisions.**
- As on 9/1/2007, **women members constitute only 9.07% of the National Parliament.**
- In 2004, **47.95% of the total electors were females.**
- As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), only **54 % of the rural women have exposure to media** (TV, radio or newspaper once in a week) whereas **87% of the urban women have exposure to media.**
- NFHS-3, (2005-06) reported that at all India level, **37.2 % of ever married women have experienced spousal violence.**
- In 2006, out of the total IPC crimes, **8.8 % are crimes against women.**
- **Among the Crimes committed against women in 2006, the crimes of torture and molestation together constitute 60.53%.**
- As in 2005, **3.9 % of the total jail inmates are females and 3.3 % of the total convicts are females.**
- In **23.35% of the accidental death cases** happened in 2006, **the victims are females.**
- In 2006, **42410 females committed suicide which is 35.91 % of the total suicides** committed in the country.
- The **age group witnessing highest number of female suicides in 2005 is 15-29 yrs. (45.88%)** followed by 30-44 yrs. (30.39 %).
- As per SRS 2004, **the age specific death rate of females is higher than males in the age groups 0-4 yrs., 1-4 yrs., 15-19 yrs. and 20-24 yrs.**

* * * * *

1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The Constitution of India guarantees

- The right to equality (Article 14, 16)
- To secure all citizens men and women equally the right to means of livelihood [Article 39(a)]
- Right to life (Article 21)
- Right to equality and equal protection before the law (Article 15)
- Provides for discrimination in favour of women [Article 15 (3)]
- To make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42)
- To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women [Article 51(A) (e)].

2. LEGAL PROTECTION FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

Laws related to dowry, marriage and divorce

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
2. Foreign Marriage Act, 1969
3. Special Marriage Act, 1954
4. Christian Marriage Act, 1872
5. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
6. Indian Divorce Act, 1869
7. Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866
8. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

Laws related to protection of rights of working women

1. Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
2. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
3. Cine Workers and Cinema theatre Workers (Regulation of employment) Act, 1981
4. Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
5. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
6. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
7. Factories Act, 1948
8. Inter -State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service Act, 1979
9. Legal Practitioners (women) Act, 1923
10. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
11. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
12. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
13. Plantations Labour Act, 1951
14. Workmen's compensation Act, 1923
15. Mines Act, 1952

Laws related to right to property

1. Indian Succession Act, 1925
2. Married Women's Property Act, 1874
3. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
4. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937

Laws related to crimes against women

1. Crimes identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC):
 - Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
 - Kidnapping & abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-373 IPC)
 - Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/ 304-B of IPC)
 - Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498 –A of IPC)
 - Molestation (Sec. 354 of IPC)
 - Sexual harassment (Sec. 509 of IPC) (referred to in the past as Eve teasing)
 - Importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B of IPC)
2. Crimes identified under the special laws
 - Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (43 of 2005)
 - Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988)
 - Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986)
 - Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961)
 - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (104 of 1956)

* * * * *

3. POPULATION

3.1 [Population Census 1951-2001](#)

(in millions)

Year	Rural			Urban			All India		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1951	146.66	151.98	298.64	28.87	33.57	62.44	175.53	185.55	361.09
1961	176.75	183.54	360.30	36.15	42.78	78.94	212.94	226.29	439.23
1971	213.78	225.27	439.05	50.39	58.73	109.11	264.14	284.02	548.16
1981	255.35	268.51	523.87	74.60	84.87	159.46	330.00	353.32	683.33
1991	304.29	324.40	628.69	102.72	114.89	217.61	407.12	439.18	846.30
2001	360.89	381.60	742.49	135.56	150.55	286.12	496.45	532.16	1028.61

As per Census 2001, at all India level,

- The total female count (all ages) is 49.6 Cr. which constitutes 48.26 % of the total population.
- The total women count (female >14 yrs.) is 32.23 Cr. which is 31.34 % of the total population.
- The Woman and Child population (child 0-14 yrs.) is 68.59 Cr. which is 66.69 % of the total population.

3.2 [Population \(Census 2001\) by place of residence](#)

	Total	Male	Female
All India	1028610328	532156772	496453556
Rural	742490639	381602674	360887965
Urban	286119689	150554098	135565591

As per Census 2001, at all India level,

- The total population consists of 37.1% rural males, 35.08 % rural females, 14.64 % urban males and 13.18 % urban females.

3.3 [Population by Religion \(Census 2001\)](#)

(Percentage to the total population in brackets)

	Total	Male	Female
All religions*	1028610328	532156772	496453556
Hindu	827578868 (80.46 %)	428678554 (41.68%)	398900314 (38.78%)
Muslim	138188240 (13.43%)	71374134 (6.94%)	66814106 (6.5%)
Christian	24080016 (2.34%)	11984663 (1.17%)	12095353 (1.18%)
Sikh	19215730 (1.87%)	10152298 (0.99%)	9063432 (0.88%)
Budhist	7955207 (0.77%)	4074155 (0.4%)	3881052 (0.38%)
Jain	4225053 (0.41%)	2177398 (0.21%)	2047655 (0.2%)
Other religious communities	6639626 (0.65%)	3332551 (0.32%)	3307075 (0.32%)

*'all religions' includes 'religion not stated' also.

- Females belonging to Minority religions (religions except Hinduism) constitute 9.46% of the total population.

3.4 SC, ST Population (Census 2001)

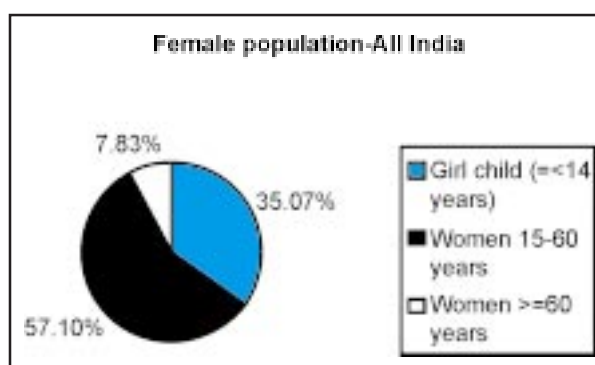
At all India level, as per Census 2001,

(In Crores)

	SC	ST	All categories
Male	8.6	4.3	53.2
Female	8.1	4.2	49.6
Combined	16.7	8.4	102.9

- SC & ST population constitute 24.39 % of the total population. While 24.25 % of the total male population belongs to SC/ST category, 24.8 % of the total female population belongs to these categories.

3.5 Female population in different age groups –Census 2001



Girl child (≤14 years)	174123490
Women 15-60 years	283476072
Women ≥60 years	38853994
Total female population	496453556

- As per Census 2001, among the female population, 35.07 % are girl children (≤ 14years), 57.10 % are women aged 15-60 years and 7.83 % are elderly women (≥ 60 years).

3.6 Projected Population (as on 1st March) –2001-2026

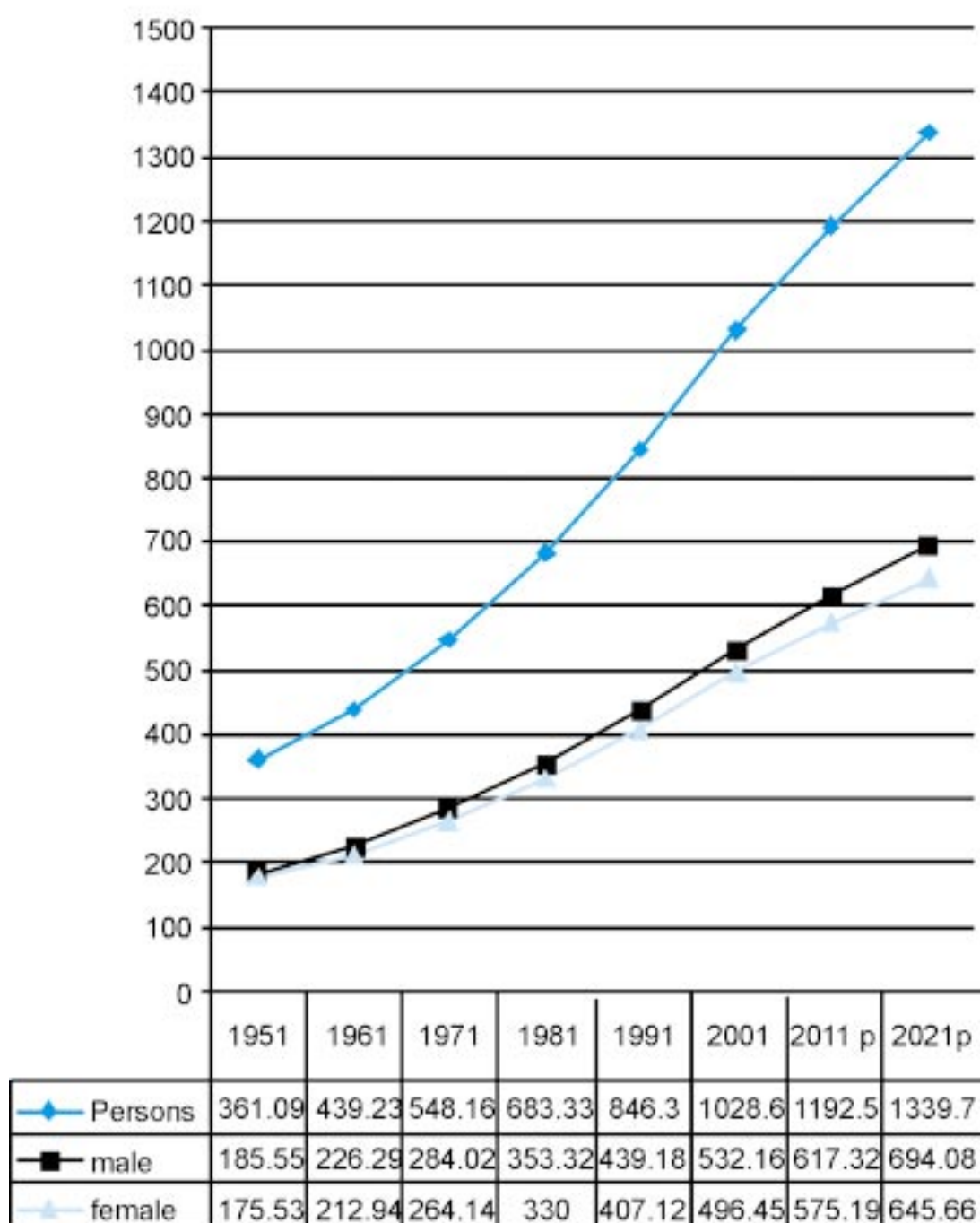
(in millions)

Year	Persons	male	female
2001*	1028.61	532.16	496.45
2011	1192.51	617.32	575.19
2016	1268.96	657.17	611.79
2021	1339.74	694.08	645.66
2026	1399.84	725.18	674.66

*Actual population.

- In 2026, the female population in India is projected as 674.66 millions, which is nearly 48 % of the total projected population.

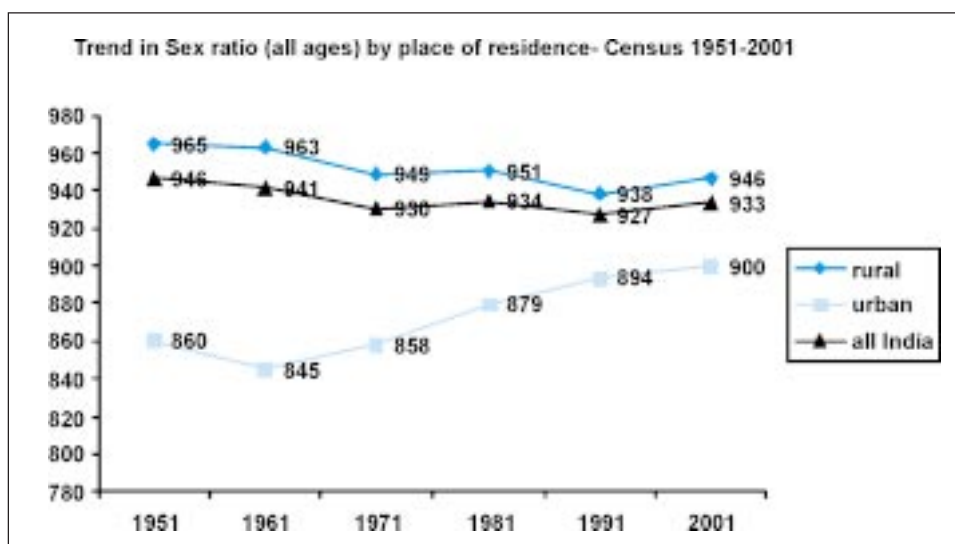
Population trends



4. SEX RATIO

4.1 Sex Ratio (number of females per 1000 males) –Census 1951-2001

	Sex ratio		
	rural	urban	all India
1951	965	860	946
1961	963	845	941
1971	949	858	930
1981	951	879	934
1991	938	894	927
2001	946	900	933



- As per the various censuses, (1951 to 2001), the sex ratio has showed an overall decrease of 13 points (from 946 to 933) for all India & a decrease of 19 points (from 965 to 946) for rural India whereas an increase of 40 points (860 to 900) has been observed for urban India.

4.2 Sex ratio by religion (Census -2001)

All religions	933
Hindu	931
Muslim	936
Christian	1009
Sikh	893
Buddhist	953
Jain	940
Other religious communities	992

- As per Census 2001, among the important religious communities, sex ratio is highest in Christianity (1009) and lowest in Sikhism (893).

5. EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

(Source: RGI)

5.1 [Projected levels of expectation of life at birth \(without AIDS\) –All India](#)

	2001-05	2006-10	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25
Male	63.8	65.8	67.3	68.8	69.8
Female	66.1	68.1	69.6	71.1	72.3

Expectation of life at birth is the number of years a child born alive is expected to live.

- During 2001-05, females have reported higher expectation of life at birth than males, i.e. the life expectation for females is 66.1 yrs whereas for males it is 63.8 yrs. The respective projected values for 2021-25 are 72.3 yrs and 69.8 yrs.

6. LITERACY & EDUCATION

6.1 [Literacy rates, 1951-2001 \(Census\)](#)

(in percentage)

Census year	Person	Male	Female	Male –female gap
1951*	18.3	27.2	8.9	18.3
1961*	28.3	40.4	15.4	25.1
1971*	34.5	46.0	22.0	24.0
1981**	43.6	56.4	29.8	26.6
1991**	52.2	64.1	39.3	24.8
2001**	64.8	75.3	53.7	21.6

*aged 5+, ** aged 7+

- Male – female gap in literacy rates (for 7+ aged) is showing a decreasing trend for the last two decades and it is at 21.6 % in 2001.

6.2 [Literacy rates \(7 + age group\) -2001 \(Census\)](#)

(in percentage)

	Total	SC	ST
Total	64.8	54.7	47.1
Male	75.3	66.6	59.2
Female	53.7	41.9	34.8
Gender gap	21.6	24.7	24.4

As per Census 2001, at all India level,

- The female literacy rates (7+ age group) in the total, SC & ST populations are 53.7 %, 41.9% & 34.8 % respectively.
- The gender gap in literacy rates (7+ age group) in the total, SC & ST populations are 21.6%, 24.7 %& 24.4 % respectively.

6.3. Literacy rates (7 + age group) -2001 (Census) by religion

(in percentage)

	persons	male	female	gender gap
All religions *	64.84	75.26	53.67	21.59
Hindu	65.09	76.16	53.21	22.95
Muslim	59.13	67.56	50.09	17.47
Christian	80.25	84.37	76.19	8.18
Sikh	69.45	75.23	63.09	12.14
Buddhist	72.66	83.13	61.69	21.44
Jain	94.08	97.41	90.58	6.83
Other religions	47.02	60.8	33.19	27.61

* 'All religions' include 'religion not stated' also.

As per Census 2001, among the important religious communities,

- The literacy rate for females is highest in Jainism (90.58%) followed by Christianity (76.19 %), Sikhism (63.09 %), Buddhism (61.69 %), Hinduism (53.21%) and Islam (50.09%).
- The gender gap in literacy rate is lowest in Jainism (6.83 %) and highest in Hinduism (22.95 %).

6.4. Adult Literacy rates (15 + age group) -2001 (Census)

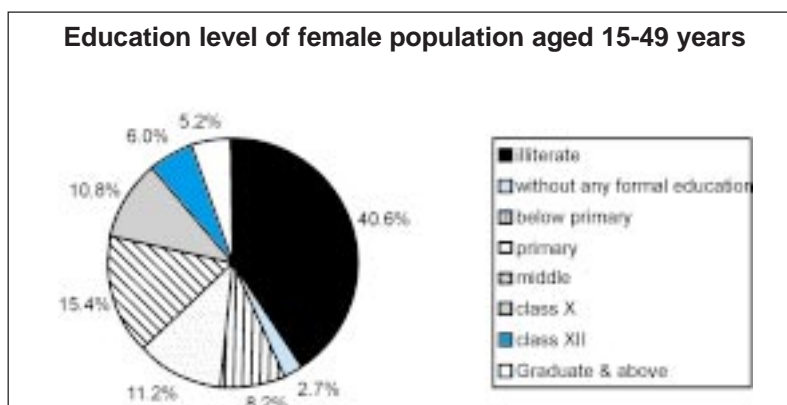
(in percentage)

	Total	SC	ST
Total	61.0	44.1	40.8
Male	73.4	59.3	54.8
Female	47.8	28.5	26.7
Gender gap	25.5	30.7	28.0

As per Census 2001, at all India level,

- The female literacy rates (15+ age group) in the total, SC & ST populations are 47.8 %, 28.5 % & 26.7 % respectively.
- The gender gap in literacy rates (15+ age group) in the total, SC & ST populations are 25.5%, 30.7 % & 28.0 % respectively.

6.5. Distribution of female population in the age group 15-49 years by educational level (SRS report 2004)



6.6 Population by educational level by place of residence–Census 2001

(in lakhs)

	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate but below matric/secondary	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above other than technical degree	Technical degree or equal to degree or post graduate degree
All India								
Persons	10286.1	4679.23	5606.88	3817.98	1174.32	36.67	326.16	50.54
Male	5321.57	1956.23	3365.34	2206.14	760.56	29.01	218.91	36.42
Female	4964.54	2722.99	2241.54	1611.84	413.76	7.66	107.25	14.12
Rural								
Persons	7424.91	3806.2	3618.71	2711.69	622.7	16	107.19	14.42
Male	3816.03	1580.51	2235.52	1609.84	433.58	12.68	83.84	11.31
Female	3608.88	2225.69	1383.19	1101.85	189.13	3.32	23.35	3.1
Urban								
Persons	2861.2	873.03	1988.17	1106.3	551.62	20.67	218.97	36.13
Male	1505.54	375.72	1129.82	596.3	326.99	16.33	135.07	25.11
Female	1355.66	497.31	858.35	510	224.63	4.34	83.9	11.02

(In the segregation of 'literate' person without educational level not included.)

- As per Census 2001, at all India level, in the total literate population, 68.09 % are literates but below matric/ secondary. Among male literates, 65.55% are below matric/ secondary whereas 71.91% female literates are below matric / secondary.
- As per Census 2001, at all India level, in the total rural population, 48.74 % are literates. 58.58 % of the total rural male population is literates and 38.33 % of the total rural female population is literates.
- At all India level, as per Census 2001, out of the total urban population, 69.49 % are literates. In the total urban male population, 75.04 % are literates and in the total urban female population, 63.32 % are literates.

7. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

7.1 Work Participation Rates (WPR) by sex 1981 - 2001 (Census)

(in percentage)

Census year	female	male	persons
1981	19.7	52.6	36.7
1991	22.3	51.6	37.5
2001	25.7	51.9	39.3

Work participation rate (WPR) is proportion of workers to total population.

- As per Census 2001, the WPR for females has increased to 25.7 % from 19.7 % in 1981 whereas for males WPR decreased to 51.9 % from 52.6% in 1981.

7.2 Population by work status- Census 2001

	Main workers			Marginal workers			Non workers		
	Persons	male	female	Persons	male	female	Persons	male	female
all India	3130.05	2401.48	728.57	892.3	348.67	543.63	6263.76	2571.42	3692.33
rural	2291.87	1691.01	600.85	807.7	297.38	510.32	4325.35	1827.64	2497.71
urban	838.18	710.47	127.72	84.6	51.29	33.31	1938.41	743.79	1194.62

- As per Census 2001, Indian females population consists of 14.68% main workers, 10.95% marginal workers and the remaining 74.37% non workers.

7.3 Employment Scenario

7.3.1 Job Seekers registered with employment exchanges in India, 2005

(Source: Directorate General of Employment and Training) lakhs

Female job seekers	106.056
Male job seekers	287.422
Total job seekers	393.478

- Female job seekers constitute 26.95 % of the total job seekers registered with employment exchanges (as in 2005).

7.3.2 Participation of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector 1999-2000 and 2004-05(NSSO)

(in percentage)

Share (percent participation) of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Rural -15.09 Urban -16.61 All India -16 (1999-2000), NSSO	Rural - 21.39 Urban -19 All India – 20.23 (2004-05) NSSO
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- As per NSSO Surveys, at all India level, the share of women in wage employment in non agricultural sector is 20.23 % in 2004-05 vis-a- vis 16 % in 1999-2000.

7.3.3 Employment in organized sector

(Source: M/o Labour & Employment)

(Organized sector consists of all public sector establishments and private non- agricultural establishments employing 10 or more workers)

Women employment in the organized sector (in lakhs)			
	As on 31/3/2004	As on 31/3/2005	% change
Public	28.9	29.21	1.07
Private	20.44	20.95	2.5
Total	49.34	50.16	1.66

- 50.16 lakhs of women are employed in the organized sector (public sector-58.23%, Private Sector- 41.77%) as on 31/3/2005.

7.3.4 Average wage earning received per day by casual labourers during 1999-2000 (NSSO, 55th round, July 1999-2000) and 2004 (NSSO, 60th round, Jan-June, 2004)

(in Rs.)

	female		male		Gender gap	
	1999-2000	2004-05	1999-2000	2004-05	1999-2000	2004-05
Rural	29.01	36.15	44.84	56.53	15.83	20.38
Urban	37.71	44.28	62.26	75.51	24.55	31.23

- In 2004, the average wage earning received per day by female casual labourers is Rs. 36.15 in rural areas (Rs. 29.01 in 1999-2000) and Rs. 44.28 in Urban areas (Rs. 37.71 in 1999-2000).
- Even though there is a hike in average wage earning received per day by female casual labourers both in rural and urban areas, the gender gap also increased from Rs.15.83 to Rs.20.38 in rural areas and from Rs. 24.55 to Rs. 31.23 in Urban areas in 2004-05 compared to 1999-2000 (NSSO surveys).

7.3.5 Female employment in Central Government (Census of Central Government employees, DGET)

Sr. No	Ministry	Female employment			
		Number (1991)	Share to total employment (%)	Number (2001)	Share to total employment (%)
1	Communications & IT	79740	12.02	75451	12.21
2	Railways	61788	3.73	70030	4.63
3	Defence (Civilian)	36412	6.92	53132	9.01
4	Others	11059	11.98	93187	8.06
	Total	288999	7.58	291800	7.53

- As per Census of Central Government Employees, 2001, only 7.53 % of the total employments in Central Government are females.

7.3.6 Provisional results of the Fifth Economic Census, 2005

Sr. No	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
1.	a) Number of enterprises (in 000)	25809	16315	42124
	b) Percentage share	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
2.	Percentage of agricultural enterprises	23.2%	2.8%	15.3%
3.	Average annual growth rate (%) in enterprises over Economic Census 1998	5.53%	3.71%	4.80%
4.	a) Number of person's employed in('000)	50186	48782	98968
	b) Percentage share	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%
5.	Percentage of hired workers in the total persons employed	41.6%	63.6%	52.4%
6.	Percentage of total adult female workers in the total persons employed	24.3%	14.0%	19.3%
7.	Average annual growth rate (%) in total employment over Economic Census 1998	3.33%	1.68%	2.49%

- As per the fifth Economic Census 2005, at all India level 'percentage of total adult female workers in the total persons employed' is 19.3 %.

7.4 Female headed households -Census 2001

	Total house holds	Female headed households	Avg. Household size	
			Male headed	Female headed
All India	193119360	19987858 (10.35%)	5.4	4.00
Rural	137495260	13876365 (10.09%)	5.6	3.8
Urban	55624100	6111493 (10.99%)	5.2	4.5

Head of the household—recognized as such by the household, generally the person who is chiefly responsible for managing the affairs of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household.

- As per Census 2001, at all India level, 10.35 % households are female headed and the average size of female headed households is 4.00 whereas the average household size for male headed households is 5.4.

7.5 Distribution of 1000 households by marital status of head of household (irrespective of sex) by residence (Census 2001)

Residence	Total households	Never married		Currently married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated	
		Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head
Total	1000	25	4	835	28	35	68	2	3

- As per Census 2001, at all India level, out of every 1000 households, currently married males head a vast majority of households i.e. 835, followed by the category of 'widowed' where from 68 are female headed.

8. MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

8.1 Age at marriage

(in percentage)

	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
% of Women age 20-24 yrs married by age 18 yrs	50.0	44.5 28.1(urban), 52.5(rural)
% of Men age 25-29 yrs married by age 21 yrs	Not available	29.3 16.7 (urban), 36.5(rural)

- As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), 44.5 % of the recently married women were married by age 18 yrs. (28.1 %- urban, 52.5 % - rural) whereas 29.3 % of the recently married men were married by 21 yrs. (16.7 % -urban, 36.5 % - rural). The Urban –Rural gap in both cases is very significant.

8.2 Mean age at effective marriage of females by residence 2004 (SRS Report 2004)

Age at effective marriage				
	<18 yrs.	18-20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	All ages
All India	16.3	19.0	23.8	20.4
Rural	16.3	18.9	23.4	19.9
Urban	16.5	19.1	24.4	21.8

- At all India level, in 2004, the mean age at effective marriage for those females who married < 18 years is 16.3 yrs.

8.3 Crime under Child Marriage Restraint Act (Crime in India 2005, National Crime Records Bureau)

Incidence of Crime under	2003	2004	2005
Child Marriage Restraint Act	63	93	122

- The 'Incidence of crime under Child Marriage Restraint Act' has shown an increase of 32% in 2005 (number of cases-122) vis-a-vis number of cases (93) in 2004.

8.4 Marital status of Indian Population –Census 2001

Marital Status of Total Population, Population <18 yrs & Population < 21 yrs (Census 2001) (in lakhs)

Total	Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced/ Separated					
	P	m	f	P	m	f	P	m	F	P	m	F	P	m	F
ALL INDIA															
All ages	10286.1	5321.57	4964.54	5126.68	2896.19	2230.48	4685.93	2318.2	2367.73	440.19	97.29	342.9	33.31	9.88	3.43
Less than 18yrs	4228.09	2213.19	2014.89	4161.51	2197.16	1964.36	63.91	15.22	48.7	1.73	0.45	1.28	0.93	0.37	0.56
Less than 21yrs	4921.94	2580.23	2341.71	4625.83	2509.86	2115.97	289.94	68.72	221.22	3.46	0.9	2.56	2.7	0.75	1.95
RURAL															
All ages	7424.91	3816.03	3608.88	3705.31	2082.32	1623	3368.95	1649.91	1719.04	325.81	76.35	249.46	24.84	7.46	17.38
Less than 18yrs	3176.39	1660.95	1515.45	3121.57	1647.79	1473.78	52.84	12.54	40.3	1.29	0.35	0.94	0.69	0.26	0.43
Less than 21yrs	3660.74	1915.4	1745.35	3421.66	1856.98	1564.69	234.28	57.12	177.17	2.67	0.73	1.93	2.13	0.57	1.56
URBAN															
All ages	2861.2	1505.54	1355.66	1421.36	813.88	607.48	1316.98	668.3	648.68	114.38	20.94	93.44	8.47	2.42	6.05
Less than 18yrs	1051.69	552.25	499.45	1039.94	549.36	490.58	11.07	2.68	8.4	0.44	0.1	0.34	0.24	0.11	0.13
Less than 21yrs	1261.2	664.83	596.36	1204.16	652.88	551.29	55.66	11.6	44.06	0.8	0.17	0.63	0.57	0.19	0.39

- At all India level, as per Census 2001, there are 342.9 lakhs widows in India. Of them, 72.75 % are in rural areas.
- As per Census 2001, the share of Widowed/Divorced/Separated female population in the all India female population constitutes 7.38%.
- As per Census 2001, the share of ever married females aged less than 18 yrs and males aged less than 21 yrs in their respective populations of the same age group are shown below:

(in percentage)

	All India	Rural	Urban
Ever married females <18 yrs	2.51	2.75	1.78
Ever married males <21 yrs	2.73	3.06	1.8

8.5 Percentage distribution of population aged 10+by marital status and sex (SRS report 2004)

All India	2004		
	Never Married	Married	W/D/S*
Total	34.8	58.7	6.5
Male	40.6	56.2	3.2
Female	28.7	61.3	10.11

*Widowed/ divorced/ separated

8.6 Total Fertility Rate

(TFR-of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) through her lifetime.)

	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2.85	2.68 (urban - 2.07,rural -2.98)

- In 2005-06, TFR at all India level reported 2.68, which is a decline from 2.85 of 1998-99.

8.7 Total Fertility Rate by level of education of mother (SRS Report 2004)

	All India	Rural	Urban
Illiterate	4.0	4.1	3.3
Literate	2.3	2.5	1.9
Without any formal education	3.4	3.6	2.9
Below Primary	2.8	2.9	2.4
Primary	2.6	2.8	2.2
Middle	2.3	2.5	2.0
Class X	2.1	2.2	1.9
Class XII	1.7	1.9	1.5
Graduate and above	1.7	1.9	1.6

- The illiterate – literate gap in TFR in all India, rural & urban is 1.7, 1.6 and 1.4 respectively.

9. HEALTH & NUTRITION

9.1 Anaemia among ever married adults

(in percentage)

	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Ever-married women aged 15-49 yrs. who are anaemic	51.8	56.2 51.5 (urban) 58.2 (rural)
Ever-married men aged 15-49 yrs. who are anaemic	Not available	24.3 17.2 (urban) 27.7 (rural)
Pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs. who are anaemic	49.7	57.9 54.6 (urban) 59.0 (rural)

As per NFHS results,

- The percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic increased to 56.2% in 2005-06 from 51.8 % in 1998-99.
- The percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 who are anaemic increased to 57.9 % in 2005-06 from 49.7 % in 1998-99.

9.2 Nutritional status of ever married adults (15-49 yrs)

(in percentage)

	NFHS-2(1998-99)	NFHS- 3(2005-06)	
Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal	36.2	33.0 19.8 (urban)	38.8 (rural)
Men whose Body Mass Index is below normal	Not available	28.1 17.5(urban)	33.1(rural)
Women who are overweight or obese	10.6	14.8 28.9 (urban)	8.6 (rural)
Men who are overweight or obese	Not available	12.1 22.2 (urban)	7.3 (rural)

* Body Mass Index (BMI) = Weight in kg/ square of height in metres

As per NFHS-3, (2005-06),

- For 33.0 % of ever married women, Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal where as 28.1 % of ever married men reported BMI below normal.
- 14.8 % of ever married women are over weight / obese vis- a-vis 12.1 % over weight / obese ever married men.

9.3 Ante natal Check up & Post natal care

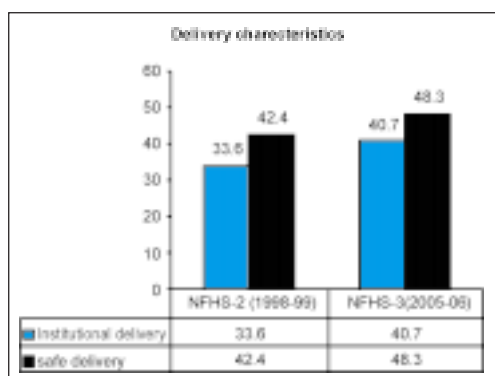
(in percentage)

	NFHS-2(1998-99)	NFHS- 3(2005-06)	
Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal check up for their last birth	44.2	50.7 73.8 (urban),	42.8 (rural)
Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery for their last birth	NA	36.4 60.7 (urban),	28.1 (rural)

LHV- Lady Health visitor, ANM- Authorised Nurse Midwife

- As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), At all India level, 50.7% mothers had at least 3 antenatal check ups and 36.4 % mothers received post natal care from any health personnel within 2 days of delivery for their last birth. There is a significant urban - rural gap in ante natal and post natal care received by mothers.

9.4 Delivery Characteristics, 1998-99, 2005-06 (National Family Health Survey)



Safe delivery-Delivery attended by Trained Personnel or in institutions.

As per NFHS, at all India level

- The percentage of institutional deliveries in 2005-06 vis-à-vis 1998-99 has shown an increase but still 59.3% deliveries are not conducted in Institutions.
- The percentage of safe deliveries in 2005-06 vis- a-vis 1998-99 has also shown an increase, but still 51.7 % deliveries are not conducted safely.

9.5 Maternal Mortality Ratio (Sample Registration System)

[MMR= (Number of maternal deaths to women 15-49 yrs/ number of live births to women 15-49yrs) X 100000]

Trend in Maternal Mortality Ratio				
All India	1998	1997-98	1999-2001	2001-03
	407	398	327	301

Maternal death is the death of a woman during or shortly after a pregnancy.

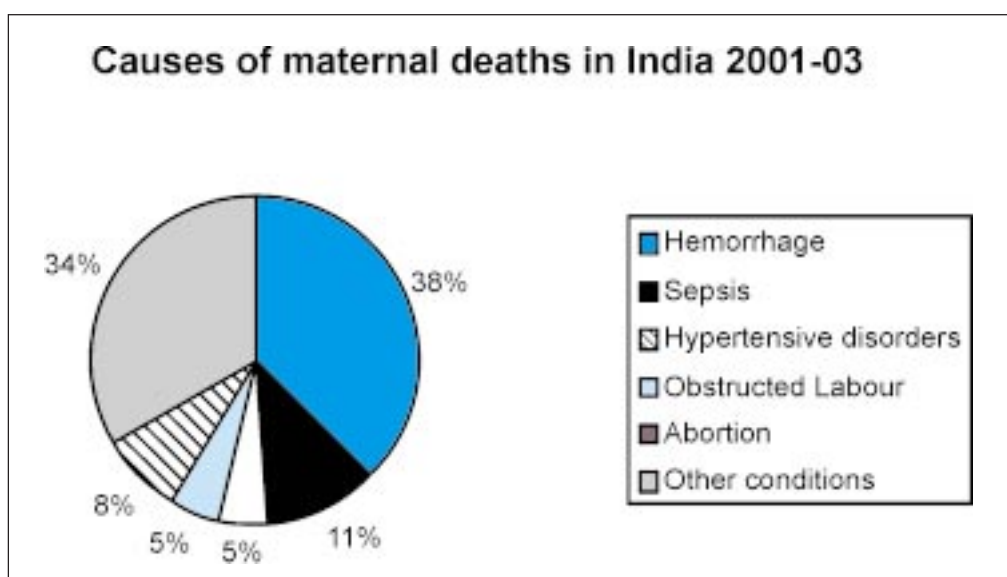
- In 2001-03, MMR was observed as 301 which is a fall of 106 points from 1998.

9.6 Age Distribution of Maternal Deaths from 2001-03 Special Survey of Deaths, RGI

(CI- Confidence Interval)				
Age Groups	Maternal Deaths		Non-maternal Deaths	
	Proportion	95 % CI	Proportion	95 % CI
15-19	12%	(9-14)	14%	(12-17)
20-24	29%	(26-32)	15%	(12-18)
25-29	21%	(18-24)	13%	(11-16)
30-34	20%	(17-23)	12%	(10-15)
35-39	12%	(10-15)	14%	(11-16)
40-44	4%	(3-6)	14%	(12-17)
45-49	1%	(0-2)	17%	(14-20)
15-49	100%		100%	

- For 2001-03, the highest percentage of maternal deaths was in the age group 20-24 yrs (29%) whereas the age group of females with highest percentage of non- maternal deaths is 45-49 yrs as per Special Survey of Deaths, RGI.

9.7 Causes of maternal deaths in India 2001-03 (SRS-RGI)



- In 2001-03, the majority of maternal deaths were due to haemorrhage (38 %) whereas abortions caused 8 % of the maternal deaths.

9.8 Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS among ever married adults (age 15-49 yrs)- NFHS

(in percentage)

		NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	
who have heard of AIDS (%)	Women	40.3	57.0	
			80.7 (urban)	46.4 (rural)
	Men	Not Available	80.0	
			94.2 (urban)	73.0 (rural)
who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/ AIDS (%)	Women	Not Available	34.7	
			56.3 (urban)	25.1(rural)
	Men	Not Available	68.1	
			85.6 (urban)	59.5 (rural)

As per NFHS -3 (2005-06), at all India level,

- 57 % of ever married women (15-49 yrs) have heard of AIDS whereas the corresponding figure for men is 80 % with a significant urban - rural gap.
- The percentage of ever married women (15-49 yrs) who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/ AIDS (34.7 %) was significantly low compared to men's awareness level (68.1%).

9.9 HIV / AIDS prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years (NFHS-3, 2005-06)

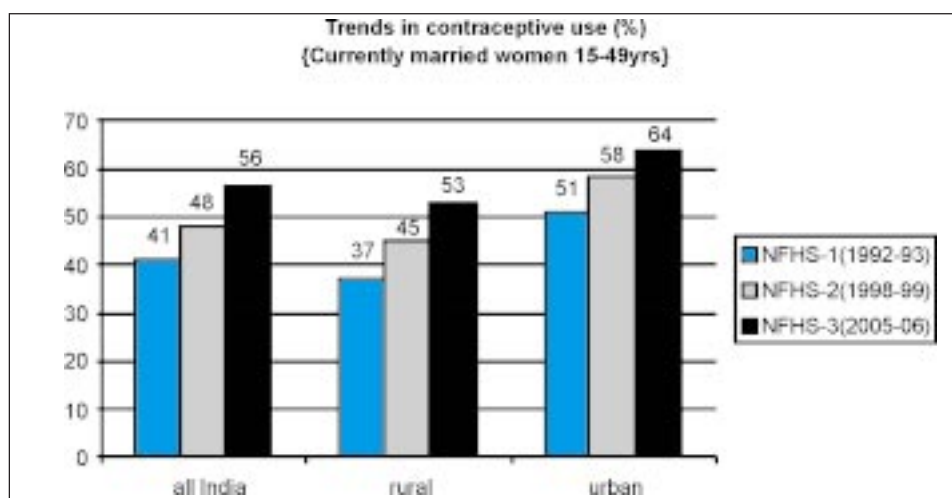
Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 years who were tested by age & residence, India 2005-06		
All India	Men	Women
0.28 (Urban - 0.35, Rural -0.25)	0.36 (Urban - 0.41, Rural -0.32)	0.22 (Urban - 0.29, Rural -0.18)

- As per NFHS-3, in 2005-06, HIV Prevalence rate is higher in urban areas than rural areas for men and women.

9.10 HIV / AIDS prevalence among pregnant women (Annual Sentinel Surveillance-2005, National AIDS Control Organisation)

Percentage of HIV positive Ante natal mothers aged 15—49 years	0.88
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9.11 Trends in contraceptive use among the currently married women 15-49 years (National Family Health Surveys)



- The percentage of contraceptive use among currently married women (aged 15-49 years) has increased to 56% in 2005-06 from 48% in 1998-99. However, 44% at all India level (47 % in rural, 36 % in urban) of the currently married women aged 15-49 yrs are not using any contraceptives.

10. DISABILITIES

10.1 Disabled population by type of disability, sex and place of residence (Census 2001)

(in thousands)

Type of disability	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
All	person	21906.77	16388.38	5518.39
	male	12605.64	9410.19	3195.45
	female	9301.13	6978.2	2322.94
In seeing	person	10634.88	7873.38	2761.5
	male	5732.34	4222.72	1509.62
	female	4902.54	3650.67	1251.88
In speech	person	1640.87	1243.85	397.01
	male	942.1	713.97	228.13
	female	698.77	529.89	168.89
In hearing	person	1261.72	1022.82	238.91
	male	673.8	549	124.8
	female	587.93	473.81	114.11
In movement	person	6105.48	4654.55	1450.93
	male	3902.75	2975.13	927.63
	female	2202.73	1679.43	523.3
Mental	person	2263.82	1593.78	670.04
	male	1354.65	949.37	405.28
	female	909.17	644.4	264.76

At all India level, as per Census 2001,

- Among the total disabled persons 57.54% are male and 42.46 % are females.
- Among the female disabled, 75.03 % are in rural areas.
- Majority of the disabled females are having disability in seeing (52.71 %) followed by disability in movement (23.68%).

11. SOME IMPORTANT INDICATORS ON ELDERLY PEOPLE

(Source:Census 2001)

11.1 Elderly population

Persons aged 60+ years in 2001			(in millions)
	Rural	Urban	All India
male	28.36	9.4	37.76
female	29.08	9.76	38.85
total	57.44	19.17	76.62

- At all India level, as per Census 2001, out of the total population, 7.45 % are persons aged 60+ years. The share of elderly (60+yrs) male, female in their respective population totals are 7.1 % and 7.82 % respectively.

11.2 Old age dependency ratio (no. of persons in the age group 60 + per 1000 persons in the age group 15-59 yrs)- Census 2001

	(in percentage)		
	Rural	Urban	All India
Male	13.59	9.93	12.45
Female	14.65	11.67	13.77
Total	14.11	10.75	13.08

- As per Census 2001, the old age dependency ratio at all India level for female is 13.77 whereas for male is 12.45.

11.3 Per thousand distribution of persons aged 60 & above by state of economic independence and sex -2004 (NSSO, 60th round, January- June 2004)

	(in numbers)							
	Not dependent on others		Partially dependent on others		Fully dependent on others		Not recorded	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	513	139	152	124	320	720	15	17
Urban	555	170	134	92	301	721	10	17

- Majority of the elderly females are fully dependent on others in both rural & urban areas whereas majority of the elderly males are economically independent in both rural & urban areas.

12. SOME INDICATORS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

12.1 Women in household decision making (NFHS-3, 2005-06)

	(in percentage)		
	All India	Urban	Rural
Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	52.5	61.4	48.5

- As per NFHS-3, (2005-06), at all India level, 52.5% of currently married women participate in household decisions.

12.2 Women Participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions 2005 (Source: M/o Panchayati Raj)

Panchayat level	Number	Elected representatives	Women %
District Panchayats	537	11825	41
Intermediate Panchayats	6097	110070	43
Village Panchayats	234676	2073715	40

12.3 Women's representation in National Parliament (Source: Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Secretariats)

Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament	77 of 789 (9.7%) (1991)	45 of 544 (8.3%) (2004) Lok Sabha 28 of 250 (11.2%) (2004) Rajya Sabha	47 of 544 (8.6%) Lok Sabha (as on 9/1/2007) 25 of 250 (10%) Rajya Sabha (as on 9/1/2007)
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- As on 9/1/2007, women members constitute only 9.07% of the National Parliament.

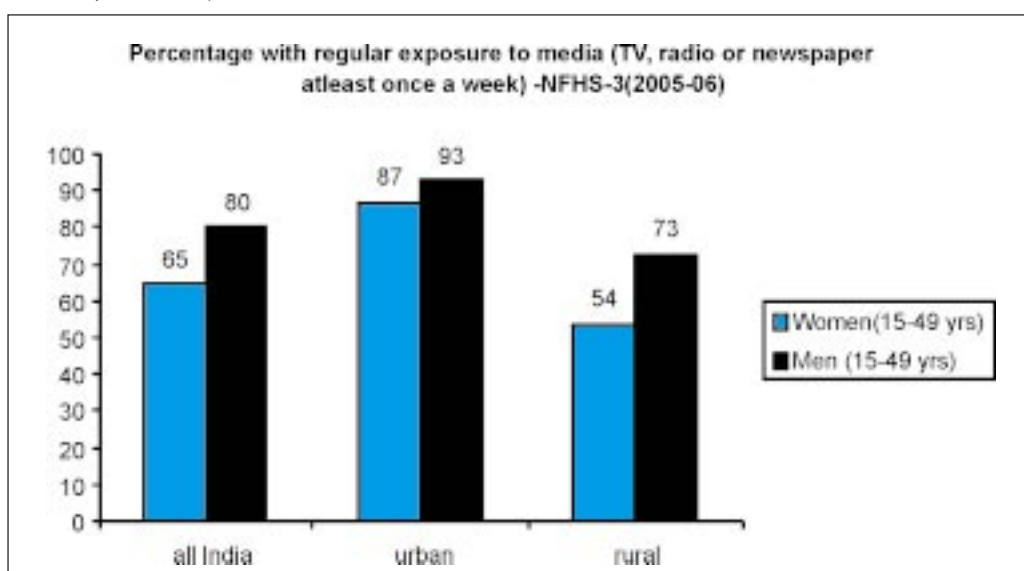
12.4 Number of electors and percentage of electors participating in the elections (Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi)

General (Lok Sabha) election	Year	Total number of electors (in millions)			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
10th	1991	234.5	261.8	498.4	51.4	61.6	56.7
11th	1996	282.8	309.8	592.6	53.4	62.1	57.9
12th	1998	289.2	316.7	605.9	57.9	65.7	61.9
13th	1999	295.7	323.8	619.5	55.6	63.9	59.9
14th	2004	322	349.5	671.49	53.64	62.15	58.07

- In 2004, 47.95% of the total electors were females.
- While percentage of electors (male & female) participating in the elections showed an increasing trend during the 10th to 12th Lok Sabha elections, it showed a decreasing trend from 12th to 14th Lok Sabha elections.

12.5 Media exposure

(Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06)



As per NFHS-3 (2005-06)

- At all India level, 65 % of women (15-49 yrs) and 80% of men (15-49 yrs) have media exposure.
- Only 54 % of the rural women have exposure to media (TV, radio or newspaper once in a week) whereas 87% of the urban women have media exposure.

13. CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

13.1 Domestic violence

(NFHS-3, 2005-06)

	(in percentage)		
	All India	Urban	Rural
Ever- married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	37.2	30.4	40.2

- NFHS-3, (2005-06) reported that at all India level, 37.2 % of ever married women have ever experienced spousal violence.

13.2 Proportion of Crime against women (IPC) to total IPC crimes, 2001-2006

(Source: Crime in India 2006, National Crime Records Bureau)

Year	Crime against women to total IPC crimes (in percentage)
2001	7.4
2002	7.4
2003	7.6
2004	7.8
2005	7.9
2006	8.8

(IPC- Indian Penal Code)

- The proportion of Crime against Women to total IPC crimes is showing an increasing trend during 2001-2006. In 2006, out of the total IPC crimes, 8.8 % are crime against women.

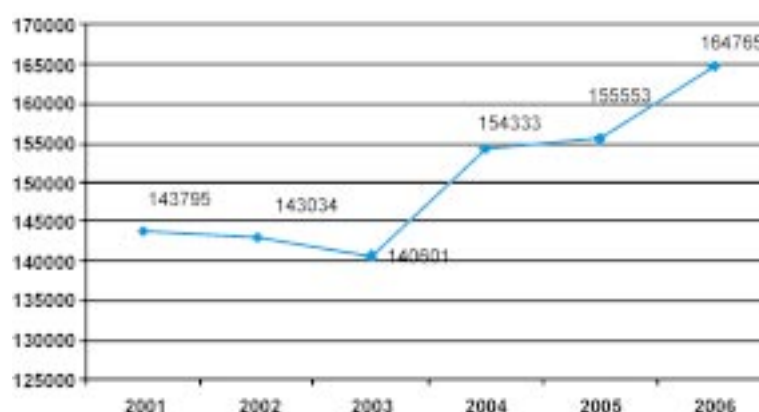
13.3 Incidents of Crime against women registered with Police authorities during 2001-2006

(Source: Crime in India 2006, National Crime Records Bureau)

(Reported number of incidents)

Crime head	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rape	16075	16373	15847	18233	18359	19348
Kidnapping & Abduction	14645	14506	13296	15578	15750	17414
Dowry death	6851	6822	6208	7026	6787	7618
Torture (Cruelty by husband and relatives)	49170	49237	50703	58121	58319	63128
Molestation	34124	33943	32939	34567	34175	36617
Sexual harassment	9746	10155	12325	10001	9984	9966
Importation of girls	114	76	46	89	149	67
Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	0	0	0	1	0
Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956	8796	6598	5510	5748	5908	4541
Indecent representation of women (prevention) Act, 1986	1052	2508	1043	1378	2917	1562
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3222	2816	2684	3592	3204	4504

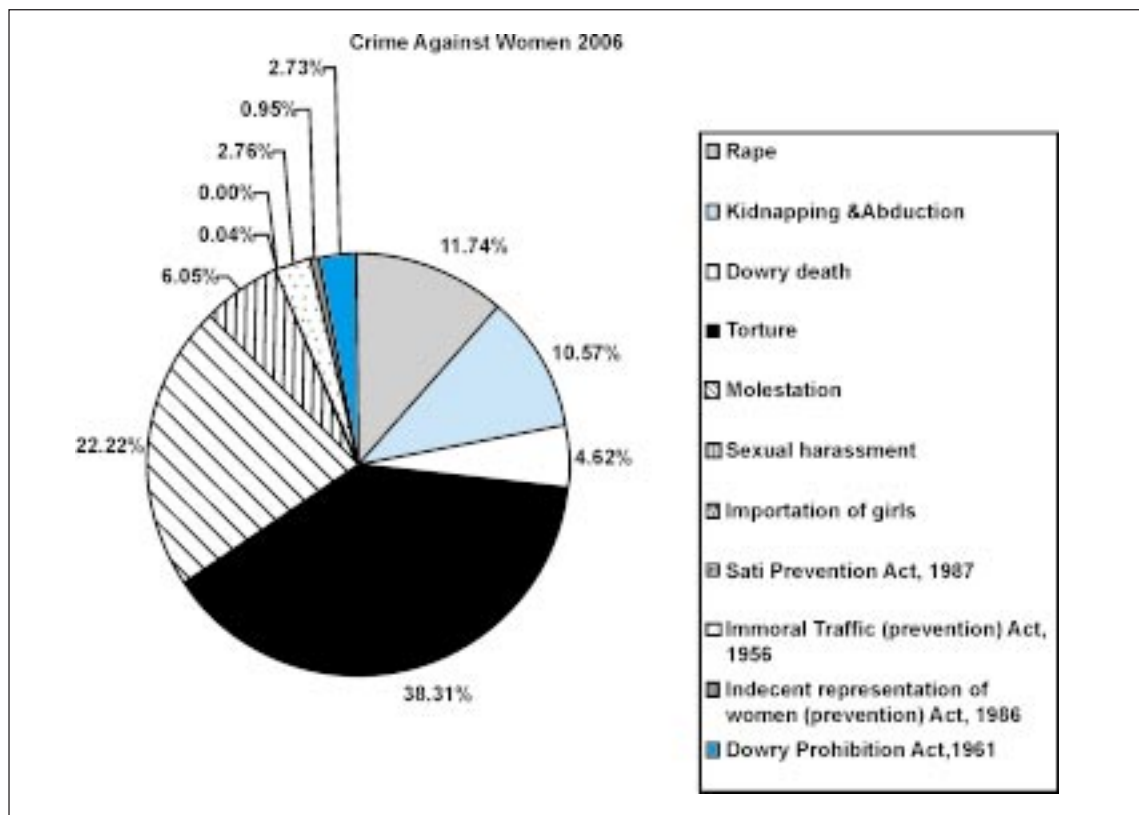
Trend in Crimes against women during 2001-2006



- There is an increase of 14.58 % in the Crimes against Women in 2006 over 2001.

13.4 Share of various crimes in the crimes against women in 2006

(Source: Crime in India 2006, National Crime Records Bureau)



- Among the Crimes committed against women in 2006, the crimes of torture and molestation together constitute 60.53%.

14. PRISON STATISTICS, 2005

(Source: Prison Statistics, 2005, National Crime Records Bureau)

Total Number of Jails in the Country	1328
Total number of women Jails	14
Total number of Jail inmates	358368 (male:344382, female: 13986)
Total Convicts	108572 (male:105029, female: 3543)
Total under trial prisoners	237076 (male:228006, female: 9070)
Total Detenues	2542 (male:2459, female: 83)
Others	10178 (male:8888, female:1290)

- As in 2005, 3.9 % of the total jail inmates are females and 3.3 % of the total convicts are females.

15. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS in 2006

(Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides-2006, National Crime Records Bureau)

Distribution of accidental deaths (causes attributable to nature & un- natural causes)			
	Male	Female	Total
upto 14 years	14972	7480	22452
15-29 years	62742	23256	85998
30-44 years	82477	22086	104563
45-59 years	56159	13141	69300
60 yrs & above	24860	7531	32391
Total	241210	73494	314704

- In 23.35% of the accidental death cases happened in 2006, the victims are females.

16. SUICIDES in 2006

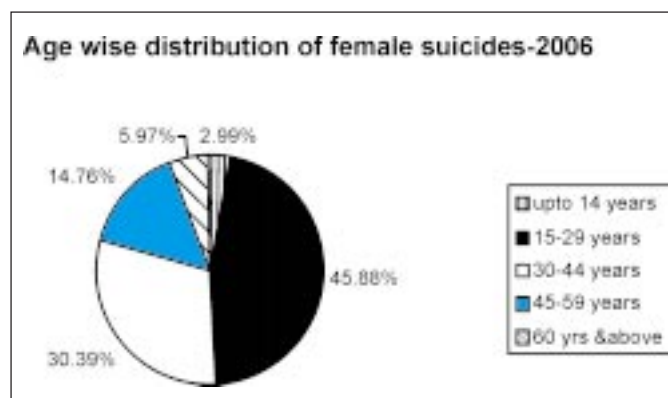
(Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides-2006, National Crime Records Bureau)

16.1 Age sex wise distribution of suicides- 2006

Age	Number (Percentage of suicides to total suicides in brackets)		
	Male	Female	Total
upto 14 years	1194 (1.01)	1270 (1.08)	2464 (2.29)
15-29 years	22757 (19.27)	19459 (16.48)	42216 (35.74)
30-44 years	27809 (23.54)	12890 (10.91)	40699 (34.46)
45-59 years	17345 (14.69)	6261 (5.3)	23606 (19.99)
60 yrs & above	6597 (5.59)	2530 (2.39)	9127 (7.73)
Total	75702 (64.09)	42410 (35.91)	118112 (100)

- In 2006, 42410 females committed suicide which is 35.91 % of the total suicides committed in the country.

16.2 Age wise distribution of female suicides in 2006



- The age group witnessing highest number of female suicides in 2006 is 15-29 yrs (45.88%) followed by 30-44 yrs (30.39 %).

17. DEATH RATES

17.1 Crude Death Rate (CDR = [number of deaths during the year/mid year population]*1000] all ages -2004 (Source: SRS report, 2004)

	Persons	Male	Female
Total	7.5	8.0	7.0
Rural	8.2	8.7	7.6
Urban	5.8	6.1	5.4

- In 2004, at all India level, Crude Death Rate (all ages) is lower for females (7.0) than males (8.0).

17.2 Age- specific death rate by sex, 2004 (Source: SRS report 2004)

Age group	Persons	Male	Female
Below 1	69.2	70.1	68.1
1-4	4.9	4.1	5.7
0-4	17.0	16.6	17.5
5-9	1.5	1.5	1.5
10-14	0.9	1.0	0.9
15-19	1.6	1.5	1.7
20-24	2.0	1.9	2.1
25-29	2.3	2.5	2.0
30-34	2.8	3.2	2.4
35-39	3.1	3.8	2.3
40-44	4.2	5.3	3.0
45-49	5.9	6.7	4.8
50-54	7.6	10.0	5.7
55-59	12.4	13.7	10.9
60-64	20.9	24.6	17.2
65-69	30.1	35.0	25.5
70-74	50.0	55.5	44.3
75-79	71.2	80.0	62.4
80-84	108.3	116.0	100.9
85+	184.0	193.9	175.5

- As per SRS 2004, the age specific death rate of females is higher than males in the age groups 0-4 yrs, 1-4 yrs, 15-19 yrs and 20-24 yrs.

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