



Women and Men in India 2023



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics &
Programme Implementation
National Statistical Office
Social Statistics Division





Women and Men in India 2023

(A Statistical Compilation of Gender related Indicators of India)



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Women and Men in India, 2023

Acknowledgement

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Access

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Disclaimer

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Feedback and suggestions for the publication are welcomed by the Social Statistics Division(SSD) team at cso.ssd-mospi@gov.in.

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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
MOS (I/C) of the Ministry of Planning and
MOS in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Government of India



MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to release the publication "Women and Men in India 2023," a comprehensive compilation that illuminates the socio-economic status of women and men in our nation. This publication is an invaluable resource, providing key insights and data that guide policy-making and help in evaluating the progress of gender equality in India. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is committed to fostering an environment where data-driven decision-making can thrive. "Women and Men in India 2023" embodies this commitment by offering a detailed statistical analysis that spans various aspects of life including health, education, employment, and social participation. It is through such meticulous documentation and analysis that we can identify areas that require our focused attention and ensure that our policies are inclusive and equitable.

I congratulate officers of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the timely preparation of the publication. I also express my sincere thanks to all stakeholders, including data source Ministries/ Departments for their constant support in finalization of the publication.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Inderjit Singh'.

(Inderjit Singh)

06 August, 2024
New Delhi

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Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



MESSAGE

I am delighted that the twenty-fifth edition of "Women and Men in India 2023," is being released.

The importance of gender equity in driving sustainable development and shaping effective national policies is now well recognised. Gender statistics spans various fields such as economics, agriculture, education, health, and employment. It sheds light on the realities of women's and men's lives, as well as the policy issues surrounding gender. This information is essential for informing policymakers and ensuring better data driven policymaking.

This publication offers a comprehensive overview of the status of women and men in India, incorporating data on key socio-economic indicators for both women and men. It consolidates information from various sources, providing a centralized resource. I thank all the stakeholders including the data source Ministries/Depts. for their constant support to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

I hope that this publication will prove invaluable to policymakers, researchers, and all others interested in the issues related to gender equity.

(Dr. Saurabh Garg)

Place: New Delhi





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FOREWORD

Gender equality is increasingly recognized as vital for sustainable development and effective National Policies. Gender statistics and indicators serve as valuable instruments in advancing gender equality and are crucial components in integrating a gender perspective across all stages of policy formulation. As international agreements and policies incorporate gender considerations, the demand for such data has grown significantly.

Gender statistics serve the purpose of highlighting the differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life, offering evidence of gender disparities and gaps across various sectors. This data informs policymaking by identifying gender inequalities and guiding targeted interventions to address them. Without gender-sensitive statistics, policies risk overlooking gender considerations and may fail to address gender disparities effectively.

To fulfill the gender-specific data requirements of policymakers, planners, and other stakeholders, the National Statistical Office has been publishing "Women and Men in India" Annually since 1995. Continuous efforts have been made to enhance the comprehensiveness and presentation of the publication by incorporating the latest available data across various sectors. I convey my compliments to the dedicated Social Statistics Division (SSD) officers of MoSPI for their meticulous work in the timely compilation and publication of the report under the able leadership of Dr. Praveen Shukla, Additional Director General.

I hope that the present issue of the publication will be extremely beneficial for planners, policymakers, research scholars, and academicians. Suggestions for improvement of the publication will be highly appreciated.

(N. K. Santoshi)

Place: New Delhi



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PREFACE

Gender equality is globally recognized as crucial for social and economic development of country. All stakeholders including government and civil society emphasize that sustainable and equitable development cannot be achieved without keeping gender in focus in all the developmental activities.

Gender statistics serve as the cornerstone for analyzing disparities between women and men and tracking changes in their position over time. They raise awareness and catalyze essential shifts in societal norms by illuminating the current realities for both women and men. Moreover, these statistics serve as vital instruments for spotlighting gender-related challenges and disparities, crucial for tracking progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as inclusive growth and gender equality, encapsulated in Goal 5 of the SDG 2030 vision.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) has attempted to highlight crucial statistical indicators in this publication that effectively portray gender equality while shedding light on areas where inequality persists. The sex-disaggregated statistical tables included in the publication serve as a roadmap of the country's progress, allowing national and international agencies to track it on an annual basis. The current edition marks the twenty-fifth edition of the publication titled "Women and Men in India," released by the NSO. Efforts have been made to expand the coverage of the publication by integrating the latest available information from various Ministries/Departments/Organisations.

The publication has been prepared in the Social Statistics Division of the National Statistical Office under the overall supervision and guidance of Sh. Siljo V K, Deputy Director General and his team. I wish to congratulate and place on record my sincere appreciation to the entire team who contributed in bringing out this publication.

I hope that the publication would be useful to all Ministries/Departments, Researchers/Organisations concerned with gender issues. Suggestions for further improvement in the future issues of the publication will be appreciated.

(Dr. Praveen Shukla)

Place: New Delhi





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Gender statistics serve as the foundation for analyzing differences in the circumstances of women and men and monitoring changes in their conditions. They are crucial for the development and implementation of policies aimed at promoting greater gender equality. The publication 'Women and Men in India, 2023' which is twenty-fifth in the series aims to provide a comprehensive view of the status of women in the country, including data on various socio-economic indicators for both genders.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude to Shri Kal Singh, Director General, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), and Dr. Dalip Singh, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division, MoSPI for their inspirational leadership, unwavering support, and guidance, which have been instrumental in boosting our confidence and facilitating the timely completion of the publication.

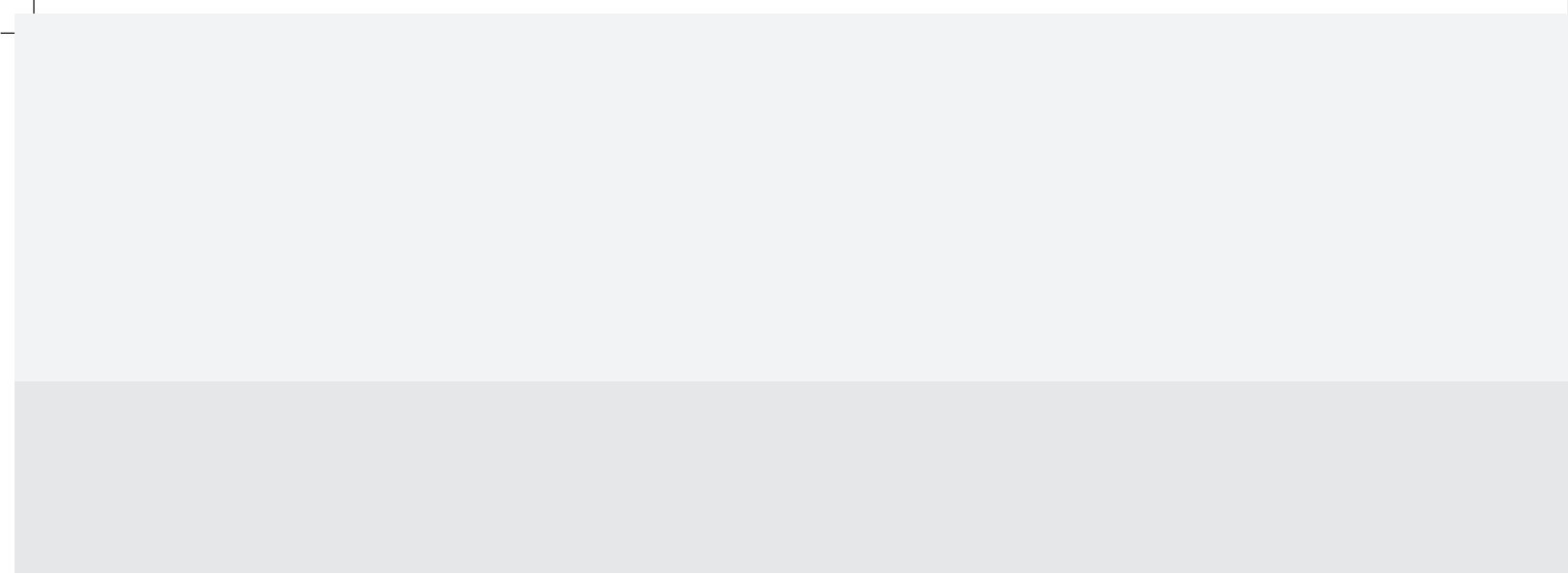
I extend my sincere acknowledgement to the Central Ministries/Departments for their valuable cooperation and support throughout the process. Their timely provision of data and success stories have greatly contributed to the quality and comprehensiveness of this publication.

I wish to place on record my appreciation to the team of officers of Social Statistics Division comprising of Dr. Ziaul Haque, Director; Ms. Deepika Verma, Deputy Director, Sh. Kuwar Alok Singh Yadav, Deputy Director; Sh. Rajesh Panwar, SSO; Sh. Ravi Kumar and Ms. Nikita Kumari, JSO for their involvement in bringing out this publication. I also express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, DDG, Dr. Sanjay Kumar, DDG and Sh. Ashwani Kanaujia, Director for their valuable suggestions while finalizing the report.

I believe this publication will be highly beneficial to planners, policymakers, researchers, and academics. Suggestions for improving the publication are welcomed and appreciated.


(Siljo V K)

New Delhi



Acronyms

AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
ANC	Ante- Natal Care
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPRD	Bureau of Police Research and Development
BSR	Basic Statistical Return
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
FIR	First Information Report
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IME	Informal Micro Enterprises
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IUD	Intra Urine Device
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LHV/ANM	Lady Health Visitor/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
M. Phil.	Master of Philosophy
MBA	Master in Business Administration
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MP	Members of Parliament
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NCO	National Occupational Classification
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force

Acronyms

NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NHP	National Health Policy
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NSG	National Security Guard
NSS	National Sample Survey
ORGI	Office of Registrar General of India
PG Diploma	Post Graduate Diploma
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PPIUD	Postpartum IUD
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RTE	Rights to Education
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLL	Special and Local Laws
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRS	Sample Registration System
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UAP	Udyam Assist Platform
U5MR	Under five Mortality Rate
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UDISE+	Unified District Information System for Education Plus
UN	United Nations
UPR	Udyam Registration Portal
UR	Unemployment Rate
UT	Union Territory
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WPR	Worker Population Ratio

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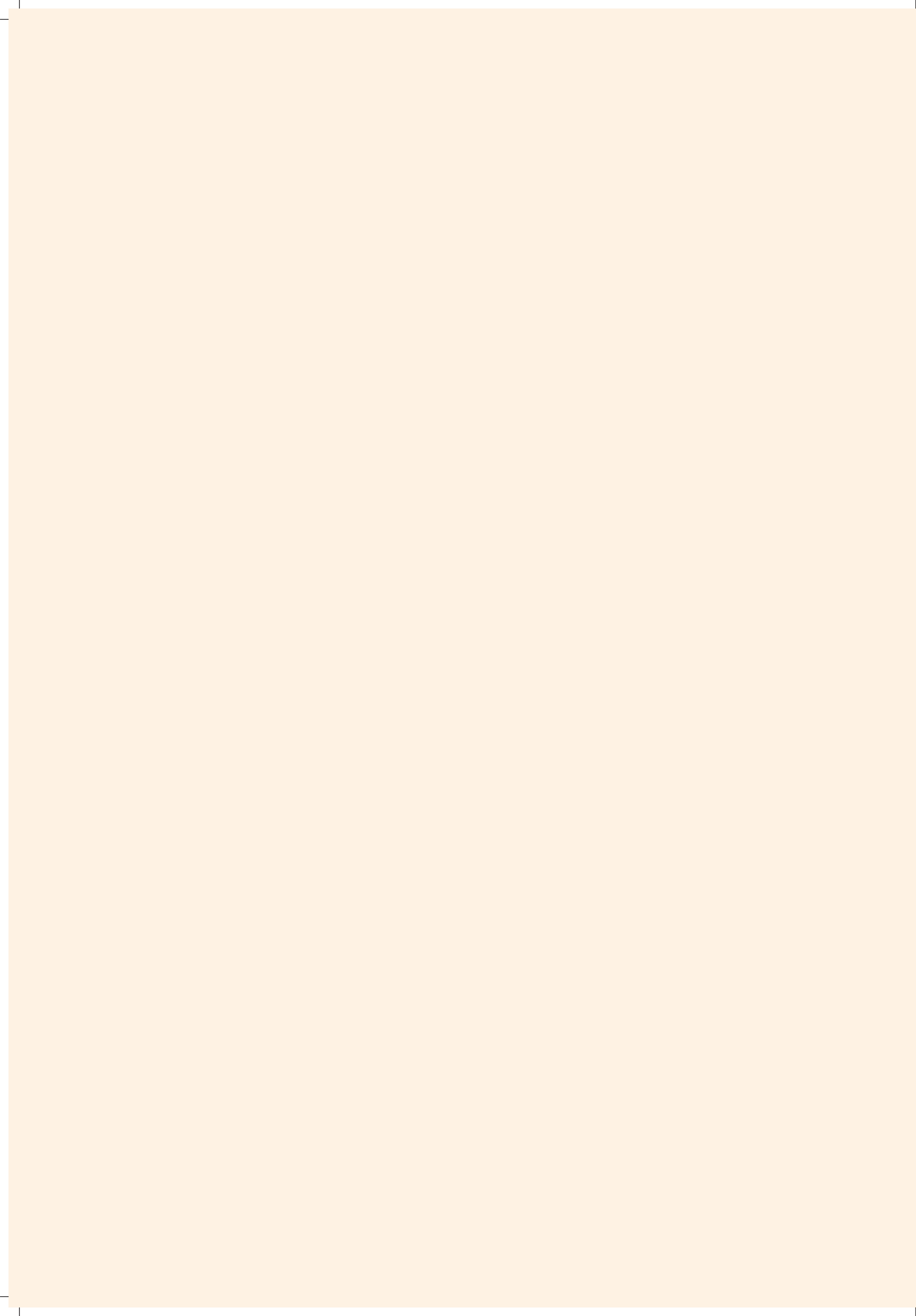
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Women
and
Men in India
2023

Introduction



Introduction

1.1 Gender equality is a development goal in its own right, as well as a precondition for the achievement of many other developmental goals. Gender equality and women's empowerment are addressed as explicit priorities through the stand-alone SDG 5 and by mainstreaming gender equality across the SDGs. Women are one among the most vulnerable population groups in society. Every effort aimed to advance the status of women requires timely and accurate information on the situations of women and men. Understanding where, why and how gender inequality arises is a vital step in addressing problems and issues related to gender and development.

1.2 The focus on gender statistics globally gained momentum since 1980s, following the declaration of the UN decade for women during 1976-1985. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action subsequently included a strong call for generating and disseminating 'gender disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation'. The UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), 2013 adopted a core set of 9 violence against women indicators and endorsed a Minimum Set of gender indicators – as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The 2030 agenda of sustainable development goals re-emphasize the critical need to address gaps in the production of gender statistics, investment in building technical capacities and infrastructure at all levels.

1.3 Empowering women with equal opportunities is essential for inclusive economic growth. Creating a safer environment, free from violence and abuse, is imperative for women to participate fully in nation-building endeavors. This necessitates not only prioritizing women's safety by law enforcement but also fostering societal support systems. Educating women from a young age about their rights and dispelling stigmas surrounding crime reporting are crucial steps. Moreover, increasing female political representation can serve as a catalyst for change, providing role models for future generations and amplifying awareness of women's issues. Ultimately, achieving gender equality not only enhances the quality of life for women but also enables them to shape their destinies beyond traditional norms.

1.4 The passage of the Women's Reservation Bill by the Govt. of India represents a significant milestone for gender advocates and

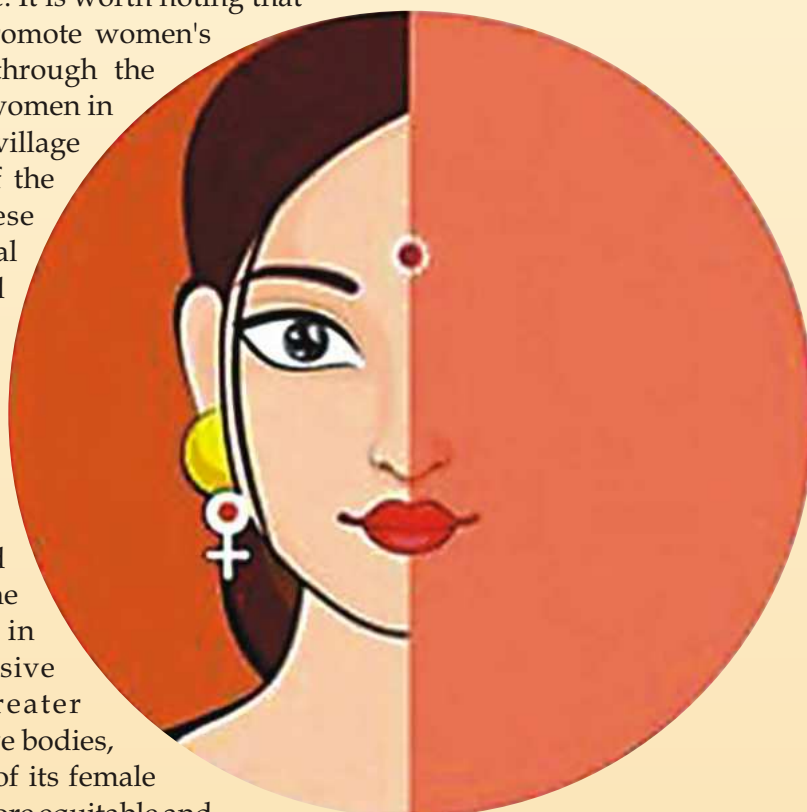


women's empowerment in India. By proposing to reserve 33 per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies & the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for women, the bill aims to address the longstanding gender disparity in political representation and decision-making bodies.

1.5 The impact of having more women in leadership positions cannot be overstated. Women leaders often champion issues such as healthcare, education, and social welfare, which have a direct impact on the lives of women, their families, and communities. Thus, increasing women's representation in politics can lead to more equitable and responsive governance. It is worth noting that India has already taken steps to promote women's participation in local governance through the reservation of one-third of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions at the village level and one-third of the offices of the chairperson at all levels of these institutions, as well as in urban local bodies. These measures have helped empower women at the grassroots level and have been instrumental in increasing their participation in decision-making processes.

1.6 The passage of the Women's Reservation Bill reaffirms India's commitment to women-led development and underscores the importance of gender equality in achieving sustainable and inclusive development. By ensuring greater representation of women in legislative bodies, India can harness the full potential of its female population and advance towards a more equitable and prosperous future for all.

1.7 Gender statistics play a crucial role in promoting and measuring gender equality. They provide benchmarks for progress, making visible the similarities and differences between men and women. Gender statistics are instrumental in challenging stereotypes, informing policy-making, and monitoring progress toward equality. Investing in gender statistics enhances the quality of data available for decision-making across various development fields.



1.8 The publication "Women and Men in India" consolidates gender statistics, serving as a vital resource for policymakers and stakeholders. Disaggregated data allow for nuanced gender analysis, revealing disparities across various demographic characteristics. By providing comprehensive data, this publication contributes to informed policy formulation and fosters progress toward gender equity.

1.9 The publication "Women and Men in India" aims to consolidate gender statistics to facilitate accessibility and serve as a platform for users. Strengthening statistical capacities and disaggregating data are crucial commitments toward achieving the 2030 Agenda. Gender analysis relies on disaggregated data, examining issues across various characteristics such as age, location, marital status, and education level. Enhanced availability and utilization of gender statistics inform policy formulation and contribute to informed decision-making in development fields.

1.10 The comprehensive publication "Women and Men in India" has been releasing by MoSPI since 1995 is a collection of a variety of gender-related statistics released by different agencies of the Government of India. The publication is prepared with the objective to provide variety of available gender statistics at one place to serve as a single platform for accessing gender statistics by users. The publication provides sex disaggregated data on various socio-economic aspects viz. Health, Education, Participation in Economy and Decision Making and Impediments to Empowerment. The publication also includes chapters on SDGs & gender and mapping of Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and success stories of Ministries /Departments of Government of India which improved the lives of women.



Women
and
Men in India
2023



POPULATION



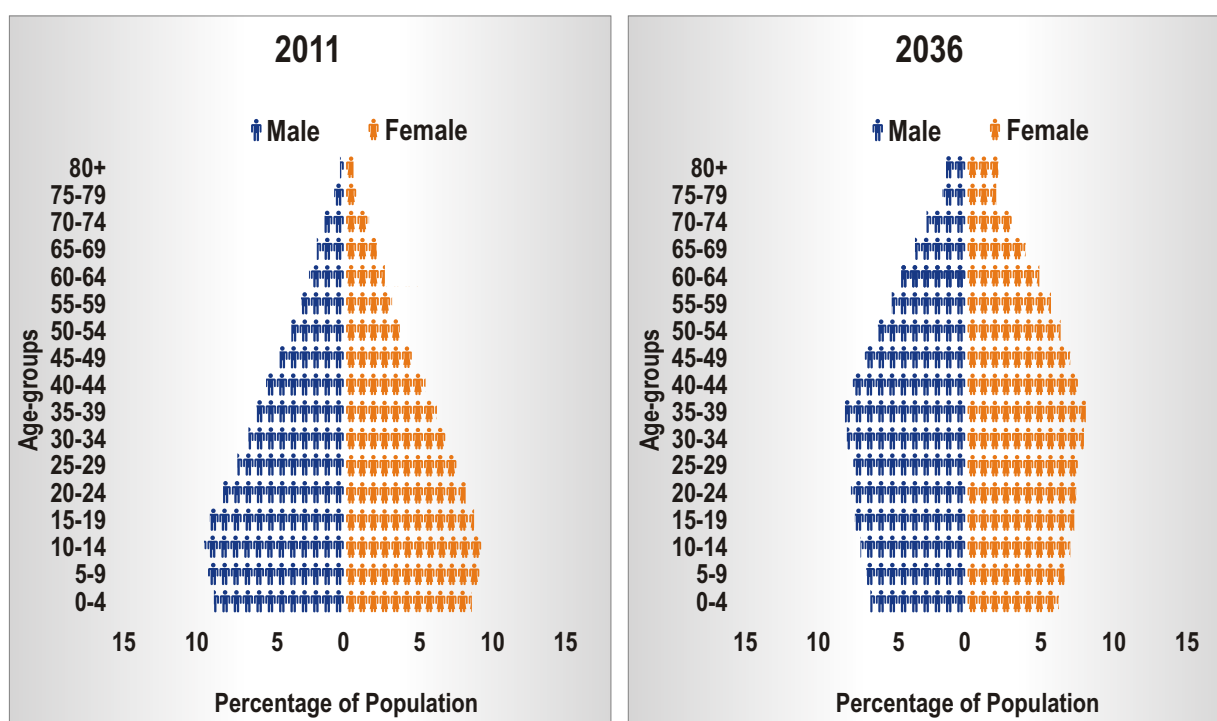
2.1 Population

A nation's development is intricately linked to its population demographics and dynamics, guided by development policies. Understanding the interplay between gender and population is vital for shaping environmental, socio-political, and economic aspects. Analyzing population composition from a gender perspective is crucial to comprehend societal structures, with two key factors – natural causes and human behavior – playing pivotal roles.

2.2 Population demographics and dynamics

According to the 2011 Census, India's population stood at 121.1 Crore, with 48.5% being female. By 2036, it is expected to reach 152.2 Crore, with a slightly improved female percentage of 48.8% (**Table 1.1**). The proportion of individuals under 15 years is projected to decrease from 2011 to 2036, likely due to declining fertility. Conversely, the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above is anticipated to substantially increase during this period (**Table 1.2**). So, the population pyramid will undergo a shift as the base of the pyramid in 2036 would narrow down, while the middle would be broadened. This is true of both the sexes. The same has been depicted in **Figure 2.1** below:

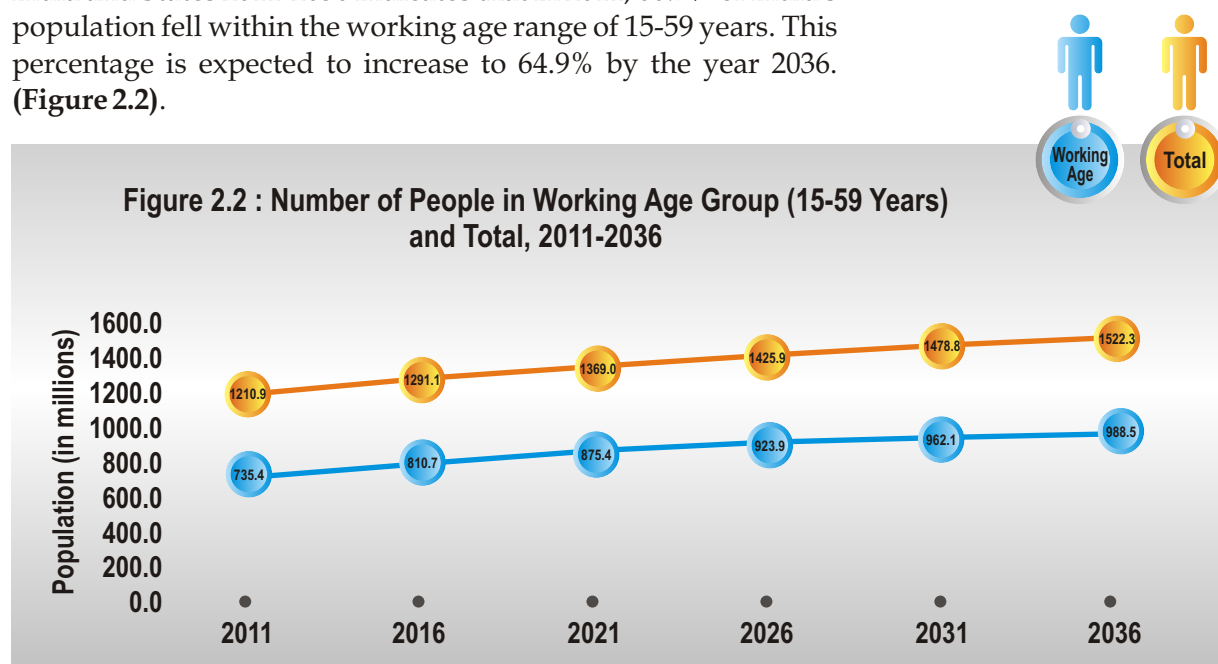
Figure 2.1 : Age-wise profile of population by sex (%)



Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July, 2020

2.3 Trend of Working Age-Population

Considering the evolving age composition, India's working-age population is projected to rise until 2036. The Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036 indicates that in 2011, 60.7% of India's population fell within the working age range of 15-59 years. This percentage is expected to increase to 64.9% by the year 2036. (Figure 2.2).

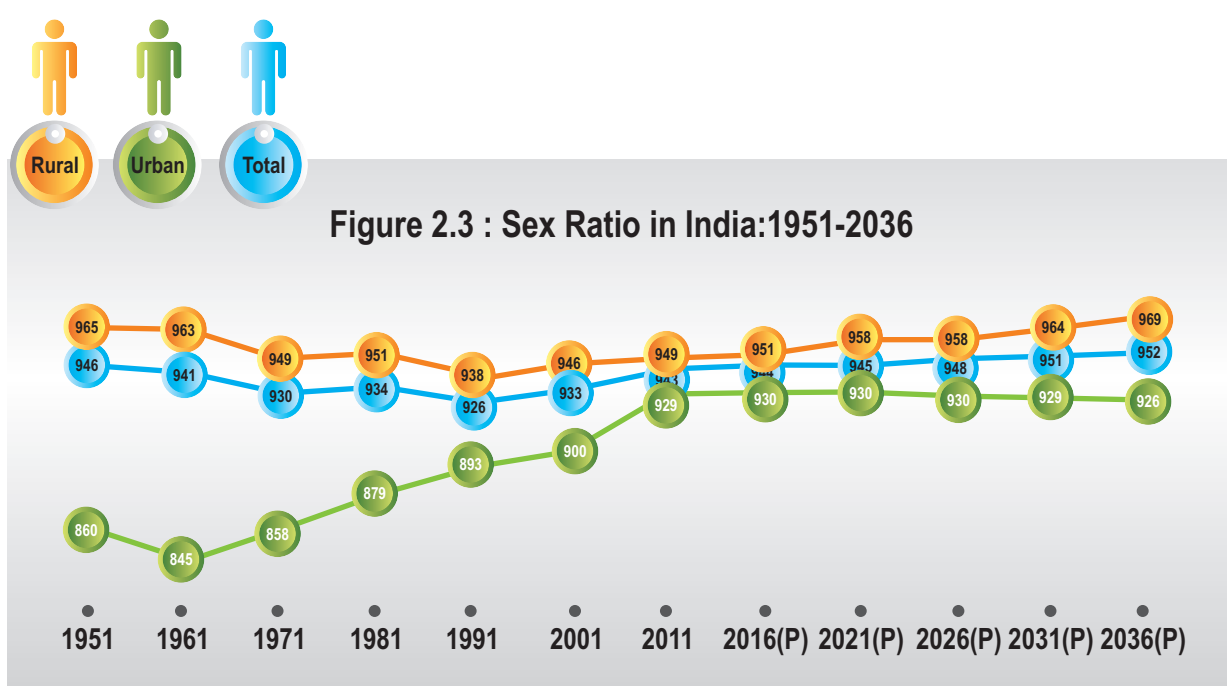
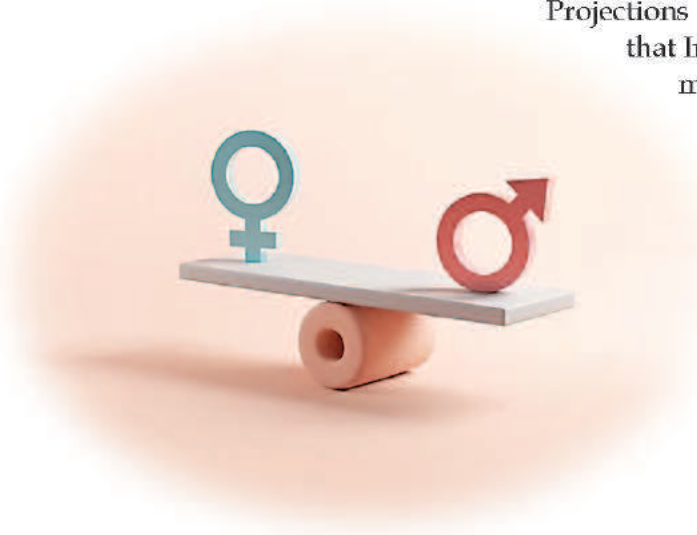


Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July, 2020



2.4: Sex Ratio

The Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036 indicates that India's population in 2036 is expected to be more feminine compared to the 2011 population, as reflected in the sex ratio which is projected to increase from 943 in 2011 to 952 by 2036, highlighting a positive trend in gender equality. (Table 1.1).



Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July, 2020
P: Projected Figures.

तालिका 1.1: स्वतंत्रता के बाद जनसंख्या, लिंगानुपात और जनसंख्या की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर में रुझान

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

(Population In Millions)

वर्ष Year	ग्रामीण जनसंख्या Rural Population			शहरी जनसंख्या Urban Population			कुल जनसंख्या Total Population			लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio			औसत वार्षिक घातीय वृद्धि दर Average annual Exponential growth rate		
	पुरुष Male		महिला Female	पुरुष Male		महिला Female	पुरुष Male		महिला Female	पुरुष Male		महिला Female	पुरुष Male		महिला Female
	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person
1951	151.99	146.69	298.64	33.58	28.87	62.44	860	185.53	175.56	361.09	946	1.24	1.26	1.25	
1961	183.50	176.79	360.30	42.79	36.15	78.94	845	226.29	212.94	439.23	941	1.98	1.93	1.96	
1971	225.32	213.73	439.05	58.73	50.38	109.11	858	284.05	264.11	548.16	930	2.27	2.15	2.22	
1981	269.50	256.15	525.65	83.88	73.80	157.68	880	353.37	329.95	683.33	934	2.18	2.23	2.20	
1991	325.42	305.26	630.65	113.94	101.83	215.77	894	439.36	407.06	846.42	926	2.18	2.10	2.14	
2001	381.67	360.95	742.63	150.55	135.57	286.12	900	532.22	496.51	1028.74	933	1.92	1.99	1.95	
2011	427.78	405.97	833.75	195.49	181.62	377.11	929	623.27	587.58	1210.85	943	1.58	1.69	1.63	
2016*	444.64	422.80	867.44	219.54	204.09	423.63	930	664.18	626.89	1291.07	944	1.27	1.30	1.28	
2021*	457.41	436.25	893.66	243.21	226.13	469.34	930	700.62	662.38	1363.00	945	1.07	1.10	1.08	
2026*	465.98	446.47	912.45	266.09	247.36	513.45	930	732.07	693.83	1425.90	948	0.88	0.93	0.90	
2031*	470.26	453.28	923.54	287.89	267.35	555.24	929	758.15	720.63	1478.78	951	0.70	0.76	0.73	
2036*	471.07	456.66	927.73	308.63	285.93	594.56	926	779.70	742.59	1522.29	952	0.56	0.60	0.58	

स्रोत: Office of the Registrar General of India.

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

Average annual Exponential growth rate has been calculated using the formula $(1/n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \ln(\text{This year population} / \text{Population as reported } n \text{ years back})$; n: No. of years

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

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

* Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW

Population

तालिका 1.2: अनुमानित जनसंख्या का आयु-समूहवार प्रतिशत वितरण						
Table 1.2: Age- Group wise Percentage Distribution of Projected Population						
Age-Group	2011	2016*	2021*	2026*	2031*	2036*
	Male					
0-4	10.0	9.5	8.6	7.8	7.0	6.5
5-9	10.5	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.8
10-14	10.8	9.8	8.7	8.5	7.8	7.2
15-19	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.3	8.2	7.6
20-24	9.3	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.0	7.9
25-29	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.4	7.7
30-34	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.1
35-39	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.3
40-44	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.8
45-49	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.9
50-54	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.0
55-59	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.1
60-64	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.4
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.6
70-74	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.7
75-79	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7
80+	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
Female						
0-4	9.8	8.9	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.2
5-9	10.2	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.1	6.6
10-14	10.4	9.5	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.9
15-19	9.8	9.7	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.2
20-24	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.5	7.8	7.4
25-29	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.5
30-34	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.9
35-39	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0
40-44	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5
45-49	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9
50-54	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.3
55-59	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.6
60-64	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.9
65-69	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.0
70-74	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.0
75-79	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
80+	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

स्रोत / Source: *Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW *: Projected Figures

तालिका 1.3: स्वतंत्र भारत में राज्यवार लिंगानुपात									
Table 1.3 : State-wise Sex Ratio in post Independent India									
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	पिछले 10 वर्षों में सुधार (%)	State/ Union Territory
								Improvement over last 10 years (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	625	617	644	760	818	846	876	3.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	986	981	977	975	972	978	993	1.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	NA	894	861	862	859	893	938	5.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	868	869	896	910	923	935	958	2.5	Assam
बिहार	1000	1005	957	948	907	919	918	-0.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	781	652	749	769	790	777	818	5.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1024	1008	998	996	985	989	991	0.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	946	963	1007	974	952	812	774	-4.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	1125	1169	1099	1062	969	710	618	-13.0	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	768	785	801	808	827	821	868	5.7	Delhi
गोवा	1128	1066	981	975	967	961	973	1.2	Goa
गुजरात	952	940	934	942	934	920	919	-0.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	871	868	867	870	865	861	879	2.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	912	938	958	973	976	968	972	0.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	873	878	878	892	896	892	889	-0.3	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	961	960	945	940	922	941	948	0.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	966	959	957	963	960	965	973	0.8	Karnataka
केरल	1028	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058	1084	2.5	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	1043	1020	978	975	943	948	946	-0.2	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	945	932	920	921	912	919	931	1.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	941	936	930	937	934	922	929	0.8	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1036	1015	980	971	958	974	985	1.1	Manipur
मेघालय	949	937	942	954	955	972	989	1.7	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	1041	1009	946	919	921	935	976	4.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	999	933	871	863	886	900	931	3.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1022	1001	988	981	971	972	979	0.7	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	1030	1013	989	985	979	1001	1037	3.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	844	854	865	879	882	876	895	2.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	921	908	911	919	910	921	928	0.8	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	907	904	863	835	878	875	890	1.7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1007	992	978	977	974	987	996	0.9	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	904	932	943	946	945	948	960	1.3	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	940	947	940	936	936	962	963	0.1	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	908	907	876	882	876	898	912	1.6	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	865	878	891	911	917	934	950	1.7	West Bengal
भारत	946	941	930	934	927	933	943	1.1	India

स्रोत / Source : Census of India, 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India.

Population

तालिका 1.4 : विकास योजना के संदर्भ में विभिन्न आयु-वर्गों में राज्यवार लिंगानुपात				
Table 1.4 : State-wise sex ratio in various age-groups in the context of developmental planning				
2011				
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	प्रारंभिक बचपन	आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय	वृद्धावस्था	State/Union Territory
	Early Childhood (0-6)	Economically Active (15-59)	Old Age (60+)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	968	856	792	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	939	995	1119	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	972	918	917	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	962	956	971	Assam
बिहार	935	921	877	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	880	800	926	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	969	981	1159	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	926	694	1185	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	904	522	1331	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	871	861	989	Delhi
गोवा	942	951	1200	Goa
गुजरात	890	914	1132	Gujarat
हरियाणा	834	888	1015	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	909	988	1062	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	862	891	912	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	948	943	994	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	948	966	1108	Karnataka
केरल	964	1106	1226	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	911	928	971	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	918	918	1063	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	894	918	1114	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	930	1006	1004	Manipur
मेघालय	970	994	1075	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	970	978	998	Mizoram
नागालैंड	943	935	875	Nagaland
ओडिशा	941	986	998	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	967	1037	1255	Puducherry
पंजाब	846	914	985	Punjab
राजस्थान	888	930	1102	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	957	868	813	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	943	1008	1051	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	957	952	1040	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	890	991	1039	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	902	922	921	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	956	940	1010	West Bengal
भारत	918	944	1033	India

स्रोत/Source : Census of India, 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India.

तालिका 1.5 : पंजीकृत घटनाओं के आधार पर जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात

Table 1.5 : Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	State/Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1031	925	987	957	953	965	984	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	955	971	806	935	931	935	939	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	993	895	964	1047	1084	1024	1011	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	902	885	888	921	904	903	956	Assam
बिहार	868	870	837	NA	NA	NA	964	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	870	898	901	907	909	938	943	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	934	938	980	968	934	931	940	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	890	1001	945	936	923	921	898	Dadra & Nagar Havelli
दमन और दीव	916	924	974	879	877	926		Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	896	898	902	918	929	NA	NA	Delhi
गोवा	947	928	900	910	943	948	947	Goa
गुजरात	886	NA	NA	898	897	901	909	Gujarat
हरियाणा	843	851	865	NA	914	923	916	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	896	903	910	934	930	918	936	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	914	912	914	909	952	909	967	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	886	879	863	NA	NA	NA	948	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	926	893	896	949	957	947	949	Karnataka
केरल	948	948	954	965	963	960	969	Kerala
लद्दाख	Included in Jammu & Kashmir						1104	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1043	891	945	914	839	953	957	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	908	904	909	NA	902	905	921	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	911	883	904	NA	NA	NA	NA	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	684	686	NA	NA	757	934	880	Manipur
मेघालय	968	975	NA	937	942	927	922	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	963	973	964	964	964	975	954	Mizoram
नागालैंड	860	897	967	948	965	1001	953	Nagaland
ओडिशा	880	866	858	930	928	947	941	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	911	939	931	931	941	934	947	Puducherry
पंजाब	880	891	857	890	896	914	925	Punjab
राजस्थान	799	794	806	931	949	916	952	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	968	973	999	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	834	818	840	932	933	942	939	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	961	834	881	915	924	953	937	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	882	1000	917	962	945	949	974	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	865	862	825	929	956	960	954	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	881	877	885	NA	NA	NA	NA	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	897	919	911	NA	NA	941	951	West Bengal
भारत	887	881	877	NA	NA	NA	NA	India

स्रोत / Source : Civil Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India

NA:- Not Available.

तालिका 1.6 : सैपल रजिस्ट्रेशन सिस्टम के आधार पर बड़े राज्यों में जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात

Table 1.6 : Sex ratio at birth for bigger States based on Sample Registration System

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban						कुल Total				State/Union Territory		
	2015-17		2016-18		2017-19		2018-20		2014-16		2015-17		2016-18		2017-19			2018-20	
	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20				
आंध्र प्रदेश	923	928	930	938	930	888	885	898	917	919	913	916	920	931	926	Andhra Pradesh			
असम	898	918	927	929	923	880	891	905	918	930	896	915	925	928	923	Assam			
बिहार	912	904	896	893	894	871	865	883	902	897	908	900	895	894	895	Bihar			
छत्तीसगढ़	995	985	976	972	970	833	862	881	891	910	963	961	958	956	958	Chhattisgarh			
दिल्ली	917	926	960	953	972	856	848	841	862	857	857	850	844	865	860	Delhi			
गुजरात	867	865	866	863	882	820	838	865	881	869	848	855	866	870	877	Gujarat			
हरियाणा	835	828	840	862	868	824	844	847	871	874	832	833	843	865	870	Haryana			
हिमाचल प्रदेश	921	920	932	951	952	852	878	891	902	920	917	918	930	949	950	Himachal Pradesh			
जम्मू और कश्मीर	903	919	930	920	918	919	910	917	915	930	906	917	927	918	921	Jammu & Kashmir			
झारखंड	927	927	932	920	915	882	876	888	902	910	918	916	923	916	914	Jharkhand			
कर्नाटक	965	958	949	941	942	883	879	881	873	871	935	929	924	915	916	Karnataka			
केरल	972	965	967	980	973	946	931	947	955	975	959	948	957	968	974	Kerala			
मध्य प्रदेश	913	908	914	915	908	957	950	968	973	960	922	916	925	927	919	Madhya Pradesh			
महाराष्ट्र	872	886	878	884	881	882	875	881	877	870	876	881	880	881	876	Maharashtra			
ओडिशा	959	946	940	935	928	871	881	891	907	907	948	938	933	931	925	Odisha			
पंजाब	876	874	878	874	874	921	905	908	918	932	893	886	890	891	897	Punjab			
राजस्थान	862	858	874	882	914	838	851	860	869	901	857	856	871	879	911	Rajasthan			
तमिलनाडु	926	919	913	913	902	903	896	903	918	930	915	907	908	915	917	Tamil Nadu			
तेलंगाना	940	922	918	912	903	841	859	875	879	875	901	897	901	899	892	Telangana			
उत्तराखंड	857	849	851	862	853	832	816	810	812	821	850	841	840	848	844	Uttarakhand			
उत्तर प्रदेश	871	862	865	881	890	923	938	934	943	960	882	878	880	894	905	Uttar Pradesh			
पश्चिम बंगाल	938	943	947	948	941	932	925	923	928	920	937	939	941	944	936	West Bengal			
भारत	902	898	900	904	907	888	890	897	906	910	898	896	899	904	907	India			

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

* Included in Andhra Pradesh



HEALTH

The self cannot be realized by the physically weak

Swami Vivekanand

The age at which childbearing begins can also have a major impact on the health and well-being of both the child and the mother.



3.1 Health Statistics

3.1.1 Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth and is equally important for all irrespective of their sex. However, Gender influences people's access to and experience with healthcare. Lack of access to resources and decision-making power, restrictions on mobility etc., make access to health information and services more difficult for women and girls than men and boys. Further, Women experience unique health issues and conditions, from pregnancy and menopause to gynaecological conditions. Lack of training and awareness amongst health care providers and health systems of the specific health needs of women and girls also pose a challenge. Consequently, women and girls face greater risks from unintended pregnancies, cervical cancer, malnutrition, child marriage, adolescent fertility etc. Some of these aspects have been examined in this section.

3.1.2 Information on current and cumulative fertility is essential in monitoring the progress and evaluating the impact of the population program in the country. The data on birth intervals are important since short intervals are strongly associated with child mortality as well as poor health condition of the mother. The level of current fertility is one of the most important parameter because of its direct relevance to population policies and programs. Measures of current fertility presented in this section include age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), the total fertility rate (TFR), the general fertility rate (GFR), and the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR).

3.1.3 ASFR are useful in understanding the age pattern of fertility. It is evident that from 2016 to 2020, ASFR (**Table 2.1**) in the age group of 20-24 and 25-29 has reduced from 135.4 and 166.0 to 113.6 and 139.6 respectively which may probably be because of the awareness of economic independency by attaining proper education and securing a job. If this is the case, it can be treated as a symbol of breaking the barriers created by the society around women on the misconception of "early marriage and have children".

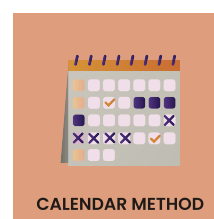
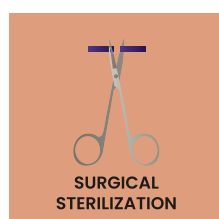
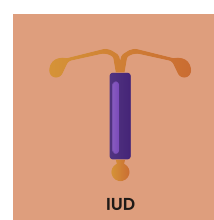
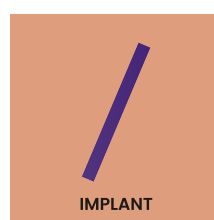
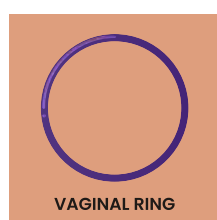


Age-Specific Fertility Rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female populations of that age group

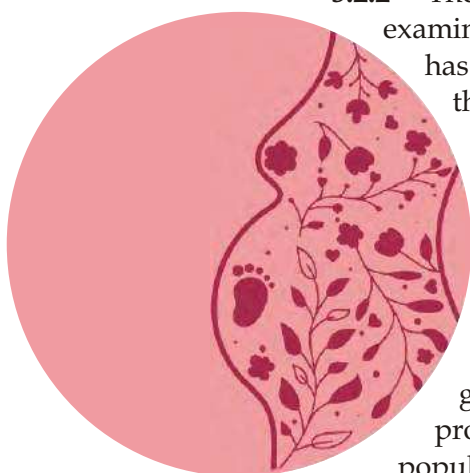
$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{No. of Live Births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-Year Female Population of the same age-group}} * 1000$$

3.2 Fertility & Mortality

3.2.1 The ASFR for the age 35-39 for the above period has increased from 32.7 to 35.6 which shows that after settling in the life, women are thinking of expansion of family. Even though the adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years) showed a random trend but the rate being 11.3 in 2020 is a concern to be addressed through awareness and augmentation of existing policies and programs, considering that ASFR is the most sensitive fertility index. The mean age at marriage has slightly gone up from 22.1 years in 2017 to 22.7 years in 2020. For rural areas, it has increased from 21.7 years to 22.2 years while in urban areas it has increased from 23.1 to 23.9 years (**Table 2.4**). The ASFR in the age group of 15-19 years (**Table 2.3**), i.e. adolescent fertility rate was 33.9 for illiterate population whereas 11.0 for the literate in 2020. This rate, obviously, is zero for graduates and above and considerably lower for even those who are literate but without any formal education (20.0) as compared to illiterate women re-emphasising the importance of imparting education to women.

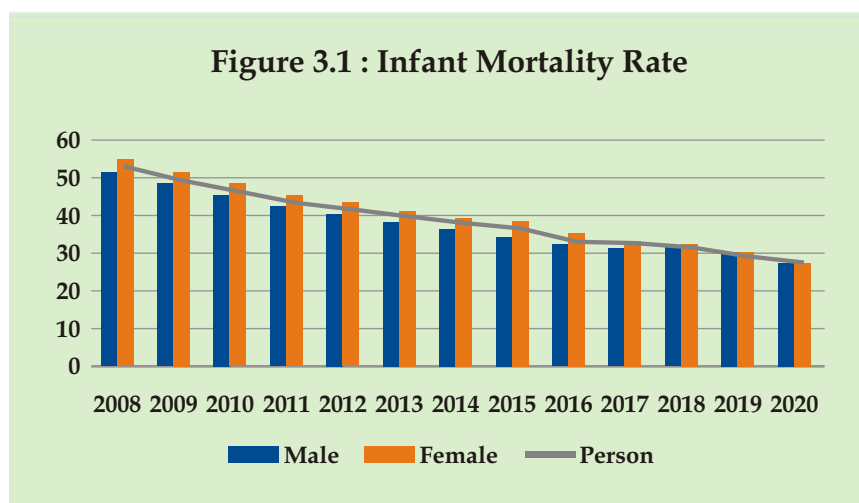


Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality



3.2.2 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a useful measure for examining the overall level of fertility. It may be noted that TFR has reduced from 2.3 in 2016 to 2.0 in 2020, slightly lower than the replacement level fertility (**Table 2.1**). In rural areas, TFR has reduced from 2.5 to 2.2 while in urban area it has reduced from 1.8 to 1.6. TFR tabulated by educational level of the mother shows, as expected, that the rate for illiterate mothers at 3.1 is far higher than that of the literate mothers (1.9). It was as low as 1.6 for graduate mothers, reemphasising the importance of imparting education to women, which at present the government is focusing on through its various programmes and policies. This will help ensuring a stable population.

3.2.3 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births, is positively correlated to fertility. Reduction in IMR brings down the number of children born also. Further, the infant mortality rate also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care. It provides a snapshot of current health problems, suggest persistent patterns of risk in specific communities, and show trends in specific causes of death over time.



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

3.2.4 Many causes of death are preventable or treatable and, therefore, warrant the attention of public health prevention efforts. Furthermore, because mortality data allow us to identify leading causes of premature death, they provide a valuable benchmark for evaluating progress in increasing years of healthy life for the residents. It can be observed that (**Table 2.5**), Infant Mortality Rate has been decreasing over the years for both male and female. Female IMR had always been higher than that of male but in 2020, both were equal at the level of 28 infants per 1000 live births. As per SRS, 2020, Kerala has the lowest IMR of 6 infants per 1000 live births whereas Madhya Pradesh has the highest IMR of 43. (**Table 2.6**)

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

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

The under-five mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

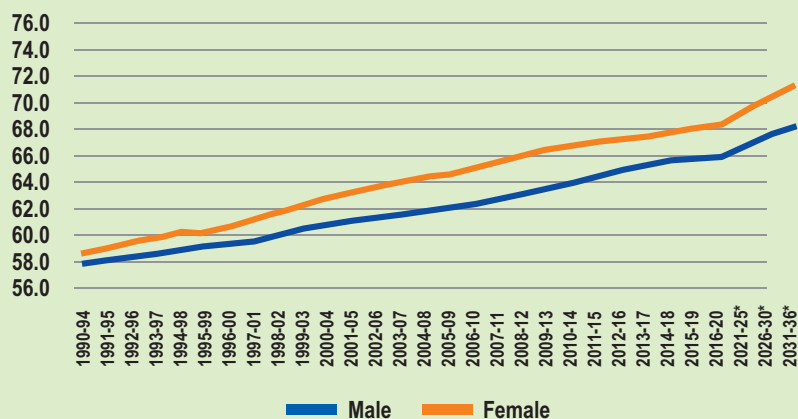
3.2.5 The under 5 mortality Rate (U5MR) is a key output indicator for child health and well-being. This is a closely watched public health indicator because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, newborn health care facilities, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition. The U5MR data (**Table 2.7**) shows that it has decreased from 43 in 2015 to 32 in 2020. So is the case for both boys and girls and the gap between boys and girls has also reduced. Because of the interventions made by the governments through various programmes and policies, the U5MR had been reduced in the past and the effects of the programs will be reflected in the data in future as well.





The life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live under prevailing mortality conditions

Figure 3.2 : Life Expectancy at birth by sex



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI
* Projected figures

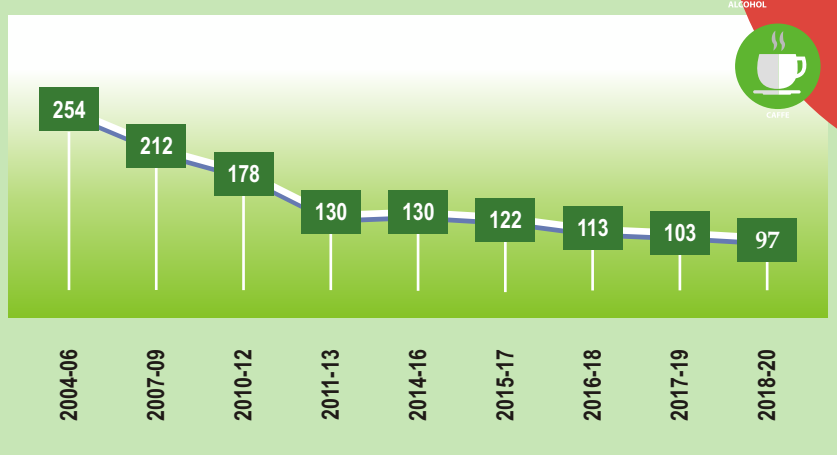
Life expectancy at birth reflecting the overall mortality level of a population, is derived from life tables and is based on sex- and age-specific death rates using mortality data from Sample Registration System.

3.2.6 Various government interventions have not only had an impact on reducing mortality among children but have also resulted in a considerable increase in the longevity of life. It is evident that from 1990 onwards, the life expectancy has been steadily increasing and has reached 68.6 and 71.4 years for males and females respectively during 2016-20 and is expected to reach 71.2 and 74.7 years respectively by 2031-36 (Table 2.8a). Such a remarkable improvement in the life expectancy is an evidence of medical and healthcare advancements in the country. During 2016-20, the latest period for which data on life expectancy at birth has been made available through SRS, the number varies from 66.7 to 78.0 years for Females and from 63.5 to 74.1 years for Males among the States. (Table 2.8b).

3.2.7 Maternal mortality in a region is a measure of the reproductive health of women in the area. Many women in reproductive age-span die due to complications during and following pregnancy and childbirth or abortion. Maternal mortality is considered as a key health indicator and the direct causes of maternal deaths are well known and largely preventable and treatable. Maternal mortality has been an issue of concern in India for many years, and one of the country's endless endeavours has been to improve maternal health and bring down the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). MMR is also included as one of the SDG

indicators and to bring it down to 70 by 2030 is explicitly laid down in SDG framework. Owing to ceaseless efforts by the Government, India has successfully achieved the major milestone of bringing down its MMR (97/lakh live births in 2018-20), well in time and it should be possible to achieve the SDG target as well. The rate is already below 70 in eight States (Table 2.9).

Figure 3.3 : Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

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

3.2.8 Better Ante and postnatal care and also increase in births attended by skilled health personnel is expected to bring down maternal mortality. These data are being monitored through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). Only 58.6 percent of mothers had antenatal check up in the first trimester and 51.2 percent of mothers had at least 4 antenatal care visits during 2015-16. As per the 5th Round of NFHS during 2019-21, these numbers went up to 70 percent and 58.5 percent respectively. Further, while 65.1 percent of mothers received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery in 2015-16, the percent rose to 81.7 during 2019-21 (Table 2.10). While in 2015-16, 78.9 percent of deliveries took place in health institutions and among the births that took place in home, 4.3 percent were attended by skilled health personnel, in



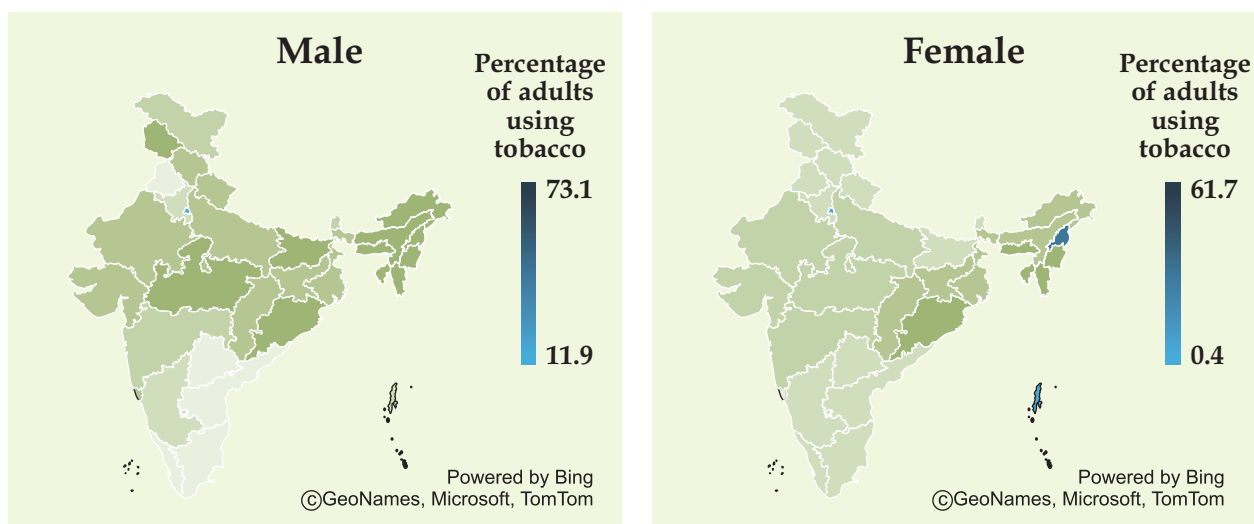
The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats ever faced. All forms of tobacco are harmful, and there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco.

2019-21, the figures on the same parameters were 88.6 percent and 3.2 percent respectively (Table 2.11). The difference shows that 16.8% non-institutional deliveries/absence of skilled persons in deliveries in 2014-15 has been reduced to 8.2% in 2019-21. During 2019-21, around 90% of the births were attended by skilled health personnel which is a remarkable achievement attained through various programmes implemented by Central/State Governments. However, maternity care needs to be further stepped up.

3.3 General Health Indicators

3.3.1 As per NFHS-5 (Table 2.15) during 2019-21, 38 percent of males and 8.9 percent of females above the age of 15 years used tobacco. This percent was more than 50% among male adults in the States of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura. Among female adults, it is more than 50% in Mizoram and Tripura and less than 1% in Punjab and Chandigarh.

Figure 3.4 : Tobacco usage by Adults



Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-21, M/o HFW



3.3.2 Obesity, another health problem is not just a cosmetic concern. It's a medical problem that increases the risk of other diseases and health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and certain cancers. Proportion of adult male who are obese (BMI ≥ 30.0) increased from 3% in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) to 4% in 2019-21 (NFHS-5). Similarly, in adult females, the proportion increased from 5.1% to 6.4% during the same reference period (Table 2.16). Specific measures to address this problem need to be taken.

तालिका 2.1: भारत में महिला संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जन्म-मृत्यु दरें

Table 2.1: Important Women Related Vital Rates in India

संकेतिक	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			Indicators
	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	
निरक्षर साक्षर बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के प्राथमिक से नीचे प्राथमिक मध्य कक्षा X कक्षा XII सातक और ऊपर	80.2	51.7	75.2	77.0	54.7	73.1	78.4	51.6	73.7	25.9	23.7	25.4	72.3	55.0	69.2	Illiterate
	82.7	60.4	74.6	80.7	58.6	72.6	77.6	57.3	70.3	58.9	51.1	56.3	74.2	53.8	67.0	Literate
	72.2	51.2	67.7	72.1	54.7	68.4	73.8	58.4	70.6	35.3	30.3	33.9	67.5	48.9	63.6	Without any formal education
	90.6	68.3	85.4	96.5	78.1	92.2	89.0	68.4	84.2	35.3	62.2	40.6	72.1	46.3	66.1	Below primary
	91.1	67.5	84.8	87.9	68.3	82.5	83.9	58.9	77.0	34.8	34.9	34.8	72.6	46.2	65.5	Primary
	80.5	59.5	74.2	76.8	59.3	71.5	73.2	51.3	66.6	44.0	43.5	43.9	70.2	48.8	63.9	Middle
	76.4	56.5	68.9	75.7	52.9	67.0	69.6	52.3	63.2	82.4	60.5	74.8	77.7	55.4	69.7	Class X
	81.3	56.4	70.2	78.0	57.3	68.6	78.4	55.9	68.4	86.7	53.0	73.0	80.1	80.1	70.9	Class XII
	89.8	64.3	73.2	80.8	54.7	63.6	89.3	65.5	73.7	88.9	56.4	69.4	81.2	81.2	67.1	Graduate and above
	12.3	6.7	10.7	14.9	8.5	13.0	13.5	8.4	12.2	12.3	6.5	10.6	13.2	6.6	11.3	15 - 19
	152.3	98.2	135.4	153.2	101.9	137.1	135.9	91.5	122.9	128.8	84.8	114.9	128.1	81.8	113.6	20 - 24
	180.2	139.1	166.0	171.4	130.4	184.3	160.1	119.1	146.4	156.0	115.3	141.8	152.5	115.2	139.6	25 - 29
100.3	76.5	91.7	90.1	74.1	84.3	101.3	81.7	94.7	97.3	80.3	91.2	89.4	75.5	84.4	30 - 34	
35.6	27.2	32.7	33.6	23.8	30.1	40.7	30.2	36.9	43.3	33.4	39.8	38.9	29.5	35.6	35 - 39	
12.8	8.4	11.3	12.9	7.3	10.9	14.8	9.1	12.7	15.4	10.0	13.5	13.5	8.5	11.7	40 - 44	
5.0	2.5	4.1	3.9	2.3	3.3	5.5	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.8	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.7	45 - 49	
2.5	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	Total fertility rate	
1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	Gross reproduction rate	
123.8	92.1	113.4	120.4	89.9	110.3	119.1	89.3	109.2	119.2	89.2	109.2	118.0	88.5	108.3	General marital fertility rate	
5.3	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.2	Total marital fertility rate	
21.7	23.1	22.2	21.7	23.1	22.1	21.8	23.4	22.3	21.7	23.3	22.1	22.2	23.9	22.7	Mean age at effective marriage for females	
निरक्षर साक्षर बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के प्राथमिक से नीचे मध्य कक्षा X कक्षा XII सातक और ऊपर	3.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	Illiterate
	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	Literate
	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	Without any formal education
	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.5	Below primary
	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	Primary
	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	Middle
	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	Class X
	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	Class XII
	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	Graduate and above
	47.5	55.8	49.7	46.0	54.5	48.3	47.3	55.2	49.5	50.6	58.8	52.9	56.9	65.4	59.2	1
	28.1	29.2	28.4	29.7	30.6	30.0	29.5	30.7	29.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	25.6	25.1	25.5	2
	13.9	10.0	12.9	14.1	10.0	12.9	13.7	9.8	12.6	12.7	9.0	11.7	11.0	6.9	9.9	3
10.6	4.9	9.0	10.2	4.9	8.8	9.5	4.3	8.1	8.1	3.8	6.9	6.6	2.7	5.5	4+	

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

Health

तालिका 2.2: राज्यवार किशोर (15-19) प्रजनन दर										
Table 2.2: State-wise Adolescent (15-19) Fertility Rates										
राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2018			2019			2020			State/ Union Territory
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
आंध्र प्रदेश	12.9	4.6	10.2	13.1	5.6	10.7	13.3	5.7	10.9	Andhra Pradesh
असम	23.1	13.8	22.0	18.6	13.6	18.0	21.0	12.7	20.0	Assam
बिहार	12.2	9.6	11.9	12.4	9.5	12.1	12.5	13.4	12.6	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	16.7	10.0	15.1	14.2	9.6	13.1	14.4	9.1	13.2	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	4.9	3.2	3.2	6.2	3.8	3.9	7.8	2.5	2.6	Delhi
गुजरात	13.9	6.7	10.9	13.4	6.7	10.7	13.0	6.4	10.3	Gujarat
हरियाणा	3.5	7.5	5.0	5.6	8.4	6.6	5.5	3.8	4.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12.7	0.0	11.5	11.7	0.0	10.7	8.1	7.5	8.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3.7	1.6	3.1	3.6	0.7	2.9	4.2	0.2	3.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	13.5	15.5	13.9	14.0	5.5	12.1	16.3	9.3	14.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	8.8	6.4	7.9	8.7	6.4	7.8	10.8	7.9	9.7	Karnataka
केरल	11.0	12.8	11.9	11.5	7.1	9.3	5.6	4.6	5.1	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	18.8	5.7	15.5	19.8	5.9	16.4	18.7	6.0	15.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8.1	9.7	8.8	6.3	2.8	4.8	7.7	5.6	6.8	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	10.9	7.3	10.3	9.8	6.3	9.2	8.7	3.5	7.8	Odisha
पंजाब	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	4.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	9.4	8.0	9.0	9.0	4.5	7.9	11.2	8.2	10.5	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	7.3	9.9	8.6	7.9	5.7	6.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	7.3	6.5	7.0	8.7	6.2	7.7	8.5	6.0	7.5	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	9.3	5.8	8.5	9.5	6.2	8.7	12.8	5.8	11.2	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	38.2	19.6	33.4	25.4	16.8	23.2	25.8	12.3	22.3	West Bengal
भारत	13.5	8.4	12.2	12.3	6.5	10.6	13.2	6.6	11.3	India

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

तालिका 2.3 : महिलाओं की शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार आयु विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर

Table 2.3 : Age Specific Fertility Rate by level of education of women

2020

शिक्षा का स्तर

Level of Education

संकेतक	निवास / आयु वर्ग	निरक्षर	साक्षर/ Literate								Indicator
			कुल साक्षर	बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	प्राथमिक से नीचे	प्राथमिक	मध्य	कक्षा X	कक्षा XII	स्नातक और ऊपर	
			Total literate	Without any formal education	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate and above	
ग्रामीण	15-19	33.7	12.9	17.7	12.1	12.7	11.5	13.0	20.1	0.0	Rural
	20-24	222.9	125.1	178.0	190.6	166.9	129.5	111.9	90.8	103.8	
	25-29	195.2	149.0	167.6	173.7	170.1	158.4	153.4	123.3	112.8	
	30-34	116.1	84.7	90.4	90.7	85.4	81.3	86.7	83.2	78.9	
	35-39	56.4	33.7	40.5	43.4	34.3	29.4	28.9	32.5	32.5	
	40-44	18.7	11.6	12.8	15.5	12.3	10.5	9.0	6.6	14.0	
	45-49	7.8	3.9	4.1	5.7	3.7	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.7	
शहरी	15-19	34.8	6.4	29.8	5.5	4.9	4.6	7.7	9.1	0.0	Urban
	20-24	174.3	80.3	134.1	133.8	112.6	83.6	77.1	63.0	82.0	
	25-29	167.4	113.6	121.4	121.7	131.0	137.1	130.1	102.2	93.5	
	30-34	77.0	75.5	61.0	74.3	65.9	76.1	76.5	81.0	76.7	
	35-39	36.0	29.0	32.0	25.5	20.9	26.7	32.1	34.1	29.7	
	40-44	13.4	7.9	8.7	6.3	9.4	7.8	7.5	10.6	5.9	
	45-49	5.6	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.0	7.0	1.1	2.6	5.3	
कुल	15-19	33.9	11.0	20.0	10.5	10.6	9.6	11.3	15.6	0.0	Total
	20-24	213.4	110.9	169.0	179.2	154.7	118.1	101.1	79.5	92.2	
	25-29	190.3	136.3	158.4	162.0	160.2	152.8	145.8	114.7	101.4	
	30-34	109.5	81.2	84.5	86.8	80.2	79.7	82.7	82.3	77.4	
	35-39	53.1	31.9	38.8	39.3	30.5	28.5	30.2	33.3	30.5	
	40-44	17.7	10.0	11.9	13.3	11.4	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	
	45-49	7.4	3.8	4.0	5.0	3.2	5.0	2.0	2.2	4.8	

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

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तालिका 2.4: प्रमुख राज्यों में विवाह के समय महिलाओं की औसत आयु

Table 2.4 : Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States

राज्य	आयु (वर्षों में) / Age (in years)												State
	ग्रामीण				शहरी				कुल				
	Rural				Urban				Total				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	
आंध्र प्रदेश	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.4	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5	Andhra Pradesh
असम	22.1	21.8	23.1	21.9	23.5	24.0	24.2	25.0	22.3	22.1	23.4	22.9	Assam
बिहार	21.6	21.5	21.3	22.0	22.6	22.9	22.2	23.3	21.8	21.7	21.4	22.2	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.1	22.5	23.2	22.9	23.3	21.8	22.0	21.7	21.6	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	23.7	25.1	23.3	23.3	23.7	23.7	24.2	24.4	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.4	Delhi
गुजरात	21.7	22.0	22.2	23.0	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22.1	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	23.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23.3	23.5	23.6	24.1	25.4	25.4	26.0	25.8	23.4	23.6	23.7	24.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	24.5	24.8	25.2	26.0	26.3	26.8	25.8	26.3	25.1	25.6	25.3	26.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	21.4	22.6	22.1	20.2	22.9	24.4	23.7	22.6	21.9	23.4	22.6	21.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.0	23.2	23.7	24.0	24.2	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.8	Karnataka
केरल	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.4	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.3	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.3	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21.9	21.8	21.8	22.9	23.5	23.6	23.4	24.8	22.5	22.6	22.4	23.7	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.9	23.3	23.4	23.5	22.9	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.0	Odisha
पंजाब	22.6	23.5	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.5	24.9	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	21.2	21.4	21.6	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.9	24.5	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.9	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.8	22.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	22.0	21.9	22.4	23.0	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	21.9	22.0	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.1	24.1	24.1	22.3	22.3	23.1	23.4	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.2	23.4	24.1	23.4	23.4	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.5	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.5	22.0	22.3	22.1	22.9	21.2	20.9	21.0	21.0	West Bengal
भारत	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.3	23.9	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.7	India

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

तालिका 2.5: शिशु मृत्यु दर

Table 2.5: Infant Mortality Rate

वर्ष	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
Year	Male	Female	Person
2008	52	55	53
2009	49	52	50
2010	46	49	47
2011	43	46	44
2012	41	44	42
2013	39	42	40
2014	37	40	39
2015	35	39	37
2016	33	36	34
2017	32	34	33
2018	32	33	32
2019	30	31	30
2020	28	28	28

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

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तालिका 2.6: लिंग और निवास के आधार पर शिशु मृत्यु दर, 2020

Table 2.6 : Infant Mortality Rates by sex and residence, 2020

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State/ Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
आंध्र प्रदेश	27	26	26	18	18	18	24	24	24	Andhra Pradesh
असम	37	40	39	17	17	17	35	37	36	Assam
बिहार	26	29	27	23	27	25	26	29	27	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	35	44	40	34	28	31	35	41	38	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	26	15	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	Delhi
गुजरात	28	25	27	18	15	17	24	21	23	Gujarat
हरियाणा	32	29	31	23	23	23	29	27	28	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23	12	18	12	18	15	23	12	17	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17	19	18	12	14	13	16	18	17	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	25	27	26	19	23	21	24	26	25	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	20	22	21	15	17	16	18	20	19	Karnataka
केरल	6	2	4	15	3	9	10	3	6	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	47	46	47	30	29	30	44	43	43	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	19	20	20	11	10	11	15	15	16	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	36	37	37	29	26	28	35	36	36	Odisha
पंजाब	19	20	19	17	17	17	18	19	18	Punjab
राजस्थान	33	37	35	26	20	23	31	33	32	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	15	16	15	11	10	10	13	13	13	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	25	24	24	16	18	17	21	22	21	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	25	24	25	23	25	24	24	24	24	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	39	41	40	29	27	28	37	38	38	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	20	18	19	17	18	17	20	18	19	West Bengal
भारत	31	32	31	19	18	19	28	28	28	India

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

तालिका 2.7: भारत और बड़े राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में लिंग के अनुसार पांच वर्ष से कम आयु की मृत्यु दर (U5MR)

Table 2.7: Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) by sex in India and bigger States/UTs

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	Person	Female	
आंध्र प्रदेश	37	42	39	38	37	34	35	34	32	30	26	27	Andhra Pradesh
असम	58	66	48	57	52	45	48	44	41	45	38	43	Assam
बिहार	43	54	48	51	43	39	41	34	37	34	28	33	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	45	51	48	48	49	49	47	46	45	42	37	45	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	18	23	20	23	22	20	21	19	18	14	16	13	Delhi
गुजरात	38	41	39	34	33	33	33	32	29	27	25	23	Gujarat
हरियाणा	41	46	43	42	37	32	35	36	36	32	33	33	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश*	34	32	33	29	27	24	25	22	25	20	23	19	Himachal Pradesh*
जम्मू और कश्मीर	25	31	28	28	26	25	24	23	23	20	16	17	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	35	44	39	35	33	30	34	30	33	31	26	28	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31	32	31	26	29	28	28	26	25	27	21	22	Karnataka
केरल	12	14	13	12	11	12	11	11	9	8	9	4	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	63	61	62	58	55	56	55	58	53	49	51	50	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21	26	24	20	23	21	21	21	23	20	18	19	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	56	55	56	49	50	46	47	44	43	40	38	40	Odisha
पंजाब	27	26	27	24	25	24	24	23	22	21	20	22	Punjab
राजस्थान	44	56	50	49	45	41	43	40	41	41	37	43	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	20	21	20	19	19	19	19	18	17	15	13	13	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	33	35	34	34	34	31	32	29	26	26	23	24	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	36	41	38	38	45	41	38	34	32	31	25	26	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	49	53	51	46	47	43	48	46	48	50	43	44	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	28	31	30	27	28	25	26	26	24	24	22	22	West Bengal
भारत	40	45	43	41	39	36	37	36	35	35	31	33	India

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

* Based on three-year period

तालिका 2.8 (क): लिंगानुसार जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा

Table 2.8 (a) : Life Expectancy at birth by sex

अवधि Period	पुरुष Male	महिला Female
1990-94	59.4	60.4
1991-95	59.7	60.9
1992-96	60.1	61.4
1993-97	60.4	61.8
1994-98	60.6	62.2
1995-99	60.8	62.3
1996-00	61.2	62.7
1997-01	61.4	63.3
1998-02	61.9	64.0
1999-03	62.3	64.6
2000-04	62.8	65.2
2001-05	63.1	65.6
2002-06	63.5	66.1
2003-07	63.7	66.5
2004-08	64.0	66.9
2005-09	64.3	67.2
2006-10	64.6	67.7
2007-11	64.9	68.2
2008-12	65.4	68.8
2009-13	65.8	69.3
2010-14	66.4	69.6
2011-15	66.9	70.0
2012-16	67.4	70.2
2013-17	67.8	70.4
2014-18	68.2	70.7
2015-19	68.4	71.1
2016-20	68.6	71.4
2021-25*	69.4	72.7
2026-30*	70.4	73.7
2031-36*	71.2	74.7

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

* Life Expectancy as per Report of The Technical Group on Population Projections, July, 2020, MoHFW

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश		ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban			कुल Total			State/ Union Territory
		पुरुष Male		महिला Female		व्यक्ति Person		पुरुष Male		महिला Female		व्यक्ति Person		
		68.0	71.6	69.7	69.7	71.6	73.8	72.7	69.1	72.2	70.6			
आंध्र प्रदेश	68.0	71.6	69.7	69.7	71.6	73.8	72.7	69.1	72.2	70.6	Andhra Pradesh			
असम	66.2	67.4	66.7	66.7	73.3	75.0	74.1	67.3	68.6	67.9	Assam			
बिहार	69.3	68.9	69.1	69.1	72.3	71.3	71.9	69.7	69.2	69.5	Bihar			
छत्तीसगढ़	62.6	66.0	64.3	64.3	66.7	69.4	68.0	63.5	66.8	65.1	Chhattisgarh			
दिल्ली	N.A.	76.6	74.0	74.0	74.1	77.8	75.8	74.1	77.7	75.8	Delhi			
गुजरात	65.9	73.1	69.2	69.2	70.9	73.6	72.2	68.1	73.2	70.5	Gujarat			
हरियाणा	66.1	71.9	68.7	68.7	69.5	75.1	72.0	67.3	73.0	69.9	Haryana			
हिमाचल प्रदेश	69.9	77.2	73.2	73.2	74.7	81.0	77.1	70.3	77.5	73.5	Himachal Pradesh			
जम्मू और कश्मीर	71.1	74.6	72.7	72.7	76.0	80.5	78.1	72.6	76.3	74.3	Jammu and Kashmir			
झारखंड	70.0	67.9	68.8	68.8	71.9	72.4	72.2	70.5	68.9	69.6	Jharkhand			
कर्नाटक	66.0	70.6	68.2	68.2	71.9	74.8	73.3	67.9	71.9	69.8	Karnataka			
केरल	72.3	78.1	75.2	75.2	71.5	78.0	74.7	71.9	78.0	75.0	Kerala			
मध्य प्रदेश	64.3	68.7	66.4	66.4	69.3	72.4	70.8	65.5	69.5	67.4	Madhya Pradesh			
महाराष्ट्र	70.2	73.0	71.6	71.6	73.4	76.1	74.6	71.6	74.3	72.9	Maharashtra			
ओडिशा	68.7	71.0	69.8	69.8	70.9	73.2	72.2	69.1	71.4	70.3	Odisha			
पंजाब	69.2	72.9	70.9	70.9	73.3	78.1	75.5	70.8	74.5	72.5	Punjab			
राजस्थान	65.8	71.2	68.4	68.4	71.5	73.6	72.6	67.1	71.7	69.4	Rajasthan			
तमिलनाडु	68.3	72.9	70.5	70.5	73.7	78.2	75.8	71.0	75.5	73.2	Tamil Nadu			
तेलंगाना	66.5	70.5	68.4	68.4	72.0	72.4	72.2	68.7	71.4	70.0	Telangana			
उत्तराखंड	67.0	73.9	70.3	70.3	68.8	73.7	71.0	67.5	73.9	70.6	Uttarakhand			
उत्तर प्रदेश	64.2	65.9	65.0	65.0	69.1	69.3	69.2	65.3	66.7	66.0	Uttar Pradesh			
पश्चिम बंगाल	69.6	72.7	71.1	71.1	73.8	75.3	74.5	71.1	73.6	72.3	West Bengal			
भारत	67.2	70.1	68.6	68.6	71.9	74.5	73.2	68.6	71.4	70.0	India			

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

तालिका 2.8 (ग): 60 वर्ष की आयु में जीवन की प्रत्याशा, बड़े राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश

Table 2.8 (c) : Life Expectation at age 60, India and bigger States/Union Territory

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2012-16			2013-17			2014-18			2015-19			2016-20			State/Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
आंध्र प्रदेश	17.7	19.3	18.5	17.6	18.8	18.2	17.9	18.8	18.4	18.1	18.9	18.5	18.0	19.0	18.5	Andhra Pradesh
असम	16.1	17.4	16.7	16.4	17.5	16.9	16.5	17.6	17.0	16.7	17.6	17.1	16.9	18.0	17.4	Assam
बिहार	17.2	16.7	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	14.5	16.7	15.6	14.5	16.4	15.5	14.4	16.3	15.4	14.5	16.4	15.5	14.3	16.5	15.4	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	19.4	21.3	20.4	19.7	21.8	20.8	19.9	22.2	21.0	20.1	22.5	21.3	19.8	22.6	21.2	Delhi
गुजरात	17.7	20.3	19.0	17.6	20.3	18.9	17.5	20.3	18.9	17.4	20.6	19.0	17.3	20.6	18.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	17.7	20.4	18.9	17.8	20.4	19.0	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.2	20.4	18.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	18.5	22.5	20.4	18.4	22.3	20.3	18.0	22.7	20.1	18.0	22.8	20.1	17.9	23.1	20.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20.1	24.0	21.8	20.4	24.3	22.1	20.3 [#]	23.6 [#]	21.8 [#]	20.3	23.0	21.6	20.3	22.9	21.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.0	17.2	18.1	16.8	17.4	18.1	16.6	17.3	18.3	16.7	17.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	16.6	18.3	17.5	16.7	18.1	17.4	16.6	18.1	17.3	16.5	18.3	17.4	16.5	18.7	17.6	Karnataka
केरल	18.1	22.0	20.1	18.1	21.9	20.1	17.9	21.9	20.0	17.6	21.7	19.7	17.4	21.5	19.5	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	15.9	18.0	16.9	16.3	18.1	17.2	16.6	18.3	17.4	16.8	18.4	17.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	18.7	19.6	19.2	18.8	19.8	19.3	18.8	19.7	19.2	18.9	19.8	19.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	17.3	19.0	18.1	17.6	19.5	18.5	18.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	19.9	19.3	19.0	20.0	19.5	Odisha
पंजाब	20.1	21.5	20.8	20.0	21.4	20.7	20.2	22.0	21.1	20.5	21.7	21.1	20.2	21.3	20.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	17.0	20.5	18.7	17.0	20.3	18.6	17.0	20.1	18.6	16.9	20.4	18.6	16.8	20.5	18.7	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	17.6	19.6	18.6	17.9	19.7	18.7	18.1	20.0	19.0	18.7	20.4	19.5	18.9	20.7	19.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना																Telangana
उत्तराखण्ड	17.9	22.1	20.0	17.6	21.7	19.6	17.3	18.2	17.7	17.3	18.3	17.8	17.4	18.4	17.9	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	16.1	17.4	16.7	16.3	17.7	17.0	16.2	17.5	16.8	16.3	17.6	17.0	16.4	17.8	17.1	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	17.4	18.6	18.0	17.7	18.9	18.2	17.9	19.2	18.5	18.1	19.5	18.8	18.0	19.6	18.8	West Bengal
भारत*	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.4	18.9	18.1	17.4	18.9	18.2	17.5	19.0	18.3	17.5	19.2	18.3	India*

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

* : India includes all States/UTs

: Includes the present-day Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

\$: Included in Andhra Pradesh

तालिका 2.9: मातृ मृत्यु दर

Table 2.9: Maternal Mortality Ratio

राज्य/ वर्ष	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	Year /State
आंध्र प्रदेश	154	134	110	74	74	74	65	58	45	Andhra Pradesh
असम	480	390	328	237	237	229	215	205	195	Assam
बिहार	312	261	219	165	165	165	149	130	118	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	**	**	**	**	173	141	159	160	137	Chhattisgarh
गुजरात	160	148	122	91	91	87	75	70	57	Gujarat
हरियाणा	186	153	146	101	101	98	91	96	110	Haryana
झारखंड	*	*	*	*	165	76	71	61	56	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	213	178	144	108	108	97	92	83	69	Karnataka
केरल	95	81	66	46	46	42	43	30	19	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	335	269	230	173	173	188	173	163	173	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	130	104	87	61	61	55	46	38	33	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	303	258	235	180	180	168	150	136	119	Odisha
पंजाब	192	172	155	122	122	122	129	114	105	Punjab
राजस्थान	388	318	255	199	199	186	164	141	113	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	111	97	90	66	66	63	60	58	54	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	#	#	#	#	81	76	63	56	43	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	***	***	***	***	201	89	99	101	103	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	440	359	292	201	201	216	197	167	167	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	141	145	117	101	101	94	98	109	103	West Bengal
अन्य राज्य		160	136	126	97	96	85	77	77	Other States
भारत	254	212	178	130	130	122	113	103	97	India

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

* included in Bihar ** included in Madhya Pradesh *** included in Uttar Pradesh, # included in Andhra Pradesh

तालिका 2.10 : राज्यवार मातृत्व देखभाल संकेतक

Table 2.10 : State-wise Maternity Care indicators

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	जिन माताओं की पहली तिमाही में प्रसवपूर्व जांच हुई (%)		जिन माताओं ने कम से कम 4 प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल के लिए दौरा किया (%)		जिन माताओं ने गर्भवती होने पर 100 दिनों या उससे अधिक के लिए आयरन फोलिक एसिड का सेवन किया (%)		प्रसव के 2 दिनों के भीतर डॉक्टर / नर्स / एलएचवी / एनएम / दाई / अन्य स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों से प्रसव के बाद देखभाल प्राप्त करने वाली माताएँ*		State/ Union Territory
	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)		Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)		Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)		Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery*		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	68.4	77.1	92.1	83.4	58.4	80.9	75.6	89.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	82.3	81.7	76.3	67.5	56.1	70.3	80.5	91.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36.9	53.1	26.7	36.5	8.3	23.8	30.2	59.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	55.1	63.8	46.4	50.7	32.0	47.5	57.6	69.6	Assam
बिहार	34.6	52.9	14.4	25.2	9.7	18.0	45.9	64.4	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	67.4	82.3	64.5	79.4	44.9	73.9	90.6	91.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	70.8	65.7	59.1	60.4	30.3	44.9	69.0	89.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और	#	77.7	#	86.2	#	59.8	#	92.2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	63.0	76.4	67.9	77.2	53.8	69.1	65.6	88.3	Delhi
गोवा	84.4	70.3	89.0	93.0	67.4	87.5	92.6	95.4	Goa
गुजरात	73.8	79.3	70.5	77.2	36.8	60.0	66.0	91.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.2	85.2	45.1	60.9	32.5	51.2	70.8	93.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	70.5	72.4	69.1	70.6	49.4	67.2	76.4	90.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	86.6	#	81.1	#	29.8	#	85.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	52.0	68.0	30.3	38.7	15.3	28.2	48.5	75.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	65.9	71.0	70.1	70.9	45.2	44.7	65.8	88.5	Karnataka
केरल	95.1	93.6	90.1	81.3	67.1	80.0	88.8	93.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	85.7	#	78.9	#	14.3	#	82.5	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	90.6	99.6	82.3	92.1	81.7	80.1	92.7	92.6	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	53.0	75.4	35.7	57.5	23.5	51.4	56.9	86.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	67.6	70.9	72.2	71.4	40.6	48.2	79.7	86.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	77.0	79.9	69.0	79.4	39.2	52.3	65.9	75.3	Manipur
मेघालय	53.3	53.9	50.0	52.2	36.2	43.1	55.7	56.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	65.6	72.7	61.4	58.1	53.6	61.9	65.8	70.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	24.7	49.5	15.0	20.7	4.4	10.2	23.4	47.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	64.0	76.9	61.9	78.1	36.5	60.8	78.5	92.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	80.6	82.4	87.7	87.4	66.3	84.1	84.9	93.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	75.6	68.5	68.4	59.7	42.6	55.4	89.3	88.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	63.0	76.3	38.5	55.4	17.3	33.9	64.9	86.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	76.2	63.7	74.7	58.4	52.8	54.7	74.8	71.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	64.0	77.4	81.1	90.6	64.0	82.5	74.2	93.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	83.1	88.5	74.9	70.5	52.7	57.9	82.6	88.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	66.4	63.2	64.3	55.2	13.4	26.6	63.0	73.2	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	53.5	68.8	30.9	61.8	24.9	46.5	58.4	84.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.9	62.5	26.4	42.4	12.9	22.3	58.8	79.3	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	54.9	72.6	76.4	76.7	28.0	62.5	63.7	70.1	West Bengal
भारत	58.6	70.0	51.2	58.5	30.3	44.1	65.1	81.7	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Surveys - NFHS-5, Factsheets (2019-21), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Notes: * Based on the last live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Postnatal health checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth. #Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.11: कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की उपस्थिति में जन्म का प्रतिशत

Table 2.11 : Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	संस्थागत जन्म (%)		कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों द्वारा कराए गए घरेलू प्रसव (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Institutional births (%)		Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	96.4	98.9	1.0	0.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	91.5	96.5	3.7	1.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	52.2	79.2	2.1	4.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	70.6	84.1	3.9	2.6	Assam
बिहार	63.8	76.2	8.2	6.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	91.6	96.9	1.7	0.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	70.2	85.7	8.4	5.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	96.5	1.7	1.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	84.4	91.8	3.6	2.3	Delhi
गोवा	96.9	99.7	1.8	0.0	Goa
गुजरात	88.5	94.3	2.2	1.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	80.4	94.9	5.8	1.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	76.4	88.2	3.4	1.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	92.4	2.2	3.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	61.9	75.8	8.0	8.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	94.0	97.0	3.1	1.6	Karnataka
केरल	99.8	99.8	0.1	0.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	95.1	2.0	2.3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	99.3	99.6	0.7	0.4	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	80.8	90.7	2.3	2.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	90.3	94.7	3.6	2.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	69.1	79.9	8.0	5.8	Manipur
मेघालय	51.4	58.1	2.6	6.6	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	79.7	85.8	3.9	3.5	Mizoram
नागालैंड	32.8	45.7	8.8	10.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	85.3	92.2	3.3	1.9	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	99.9	99.6	0.1	0.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	90.5	94.3	4.5	2.6	Punjab
राजस्थान	84.0	94.9	3.2	1.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	94.7	94.7	2.4	2.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	98.9	99.6	0.6	0.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	91.5	97.0	2.8	1.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	79.9	89.2	1.2	1.2	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	68.6	83.2	4.6	3.4	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	67.8	83.4	4.1	4.7	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	75.2	91.7	6.8	2.6	West Bengal
भारत	78.9	88.6	4.3	3.2	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Surveys - NFHS-5, Factsheets (2019-21), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Notes: #Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

Health

तालिका 2.12: वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत, जो परिवार नियोजन के किसी भी आधुनिक तरीके का उपयोग करती हैं

Table 2.12: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कोई भी तरीका * (%)		कोई भी आधुनिक तरीका * (%)		महिला नसबंदी (%)		पुरुष नसबंदी (%)		आईयूडी / पीपीआईयूडी (%)		गोली (%)		कंडोम (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Any method * (%)		Any modern method * (%)		Female sterilization (%)		Male sterilization (%)		IUD/ PPIUD (%)		Pill (%)		Condom (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	50.5	65.8	48.0	57.7	39.6	39.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	3.9	2.1	3.6	4.2	9.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	69.5	71.1	69.4	70.8	68.3	69.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	31.6	59.1	26.6	47.1	11.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.2	10.5	15.5	1.4	4.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	52.4	60.8	37.0	45.3	9.5	9.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.9	22.1	27.5	2.7	4.9	Assam
बिहार	24.0	55.8	23.2	44.4	20.7	34.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	4.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	74.0	77.4	58.2	55.6	20.6	19.0	1.3	0.3	5.4	4.2	3.6	0.5	27.3	31.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	57.7	67.8	54.5	61.7	46.2	47.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.4	3.9	4.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	68.0	#	59.8	#	41.6	#	0.2	#	2.2	#	3.1	#	11.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	54.8	76.4	48.6	57.7	19.8	18.0	0.2	0.2	5.4	6.7	2.9	2.7	20.0	28.3	Delhi
गोवा	26.3	67.9	24.8	60.1	16.3	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.3	2.7	7.1	23.2	Goa
गुजरात	46.9	65.3	43.1	53.6	33.6	35.9	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.1	1.4	2.3	4.9	11.4	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.7	73.1	59.4	60.5	38.1	32.3	0.6	0.9	5.6	4.9	2.8	2.8	12.0	18.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	56.8	74.2	52.0	63.4	34.4	37.7	2.4	3.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	12.6	19.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	59.8	#	52.5	#	21.1	#	0.3	#	5.9	#	9.0	#	11.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	40.3	61.7	37.4	49.5	31.0	37.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	51.8	68.7	51.3	68.2	48.6	57.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	2.1	1.3	4.1	Karnataka
केरल	53.1	60.7	50.3	52.8	45.8	46.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.6	3.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	51.3	#	48.0	#	16.7	#	0.4	#	7.9	#	6.6	#	9.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	29.7	52.6	15.7	30.1	10.7	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.1	4.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	51.3	71.7	49.5	65.5	42.2	51.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	4.9	8.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	64.7	66.2	62.5	63.8	50.6	49.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	7.1	10.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	23.6	61.3	12.7	18.2	3.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.3	4.8	Manipur
मेघालय	24.3	27.4	21.9	22.5	6.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	11.8	8.3	1.3	2.7	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	35.3	31.2	35.2	30.8	17.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	13.2	12.9	1.3	1.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	26.5	57.4	21.2	45.3	9.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	19.8	4.0	6.4	1.3	3.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	57.3	74.1	45.4	48.8	28.2	28.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.6	12.1	10.8	3.4	5.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	61.9	66.0	61.2	62.1	57.4	53.8	0.0	0.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	5.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	75.8	66.6	66.3	50.5	37.5	22.8	0.6	0.5	6.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	18.9	22.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	59.7	72.3	53.5	62.1	40.7	42.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.1	8.7	13.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	46.7	69.1	45.9	54.9	17.6	14.5	3.4	1.7	6.3	6.2	11.6	18.2	5.2	9.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	53.2	68.6	52.6	65.5	49.4	57.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	57.2	68.1	56.9	66.7	54.2	61.9	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	64.1	71.2	42.8	49.1	13.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	26.3	32.7	1.9	3.3	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	53.4	70.8	49.3	57.8	27.4	26.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	3.3	2.6	16.1	25.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.5	62.4	31.7	44.5	17.3	16.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	4.4	10.8	19.1	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	70.9	74.4	57.0	60.7	29.2	29.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.2	20.0	20.3	5.9	7.0	West Bengal
भारत	53.5	66.7	47.7	56.4	36.0	37.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1	4.1	5.1	5.6	9.5	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: * includes other methods that are not shown separately, #Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

IUD: Intra Urine device, PPIUD: Postpartum IUD

तालिका 2.13: परिवार नियोजन के लिए अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाएं)

Table 2.13: Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Total unmet need (%)		Unmet need for spacing (%)		State/ Union Territory
	कुल अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (%)		रिक्ति के लिए अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (%)		
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15.5	13.5	8.1	6.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.6	4.7	3.1	2.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21.5	12.4	12.7	7.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	14.1	11.0	5.8	4.1	Assam
बिहार	21.1	13.6	9.4	6.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	6.3	6.9	1.8	2.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	11.1	8.3	5.3	3.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	11.9	#	5.3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	15.0	6.1	4.5	2.0	Delhi
गोवा	17.5	8.4	8.3	4.0	Goa
गुजरात	17.0	10.3	6.6	4.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	9.3	7.6	3.8	3.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15.7	7.9	4.8	2.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	7.8	#	3.9	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	18.4	11.5	9.0	4.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	10.4	6.4	6.0	3.8	Karnataka
केरल	13.7	12.5	8.3	7.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	7.9	#	4.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	16.9	12.3	12.7	8.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	12.1	7.7	5.7	3.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	9.7	9.6	4.3	3.8	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	30.1	12.2	12.7	4.7	Manipur
मेघालय	21.2	26.9	15.3	18.3	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	20.0	18.9	12.4	12.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	22.3	9.1	11.3	4.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	13.6	7.2	4.7	2.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	8.3	10.5	4.8	3.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	6.2	9.9	2.3	3.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	12.3	7.6	5.7	3.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	21.7	11.9	8.9	4.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	10.1	7.5	4.8	3.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	7.4	6.4	3.8	2.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	10.7	8.2	4.1	2.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	15.5	8.8	5.2	3.2	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	18.0	12.8	6.8	4.8	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	7.5	7.0	3.0	3.0	West Bengal
भारत	12.9	9.4	5.6	4.0	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5 Factsheets), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

-At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant. -Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy. -Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as in fecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

#Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.14: प्रजनन काल की महिलाओं का अनुपात, जिनकी परिवार नियोजन की आवश्यकता आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट हुई

Table 2.14: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)		State/ Union Territory
	परिवार नियोजन की कुल मांग	आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट मांग का प्रतिशत	परिवार नियोजन की कुल मांग	आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट मांग का प्रतिशत	
	Total Demand for Family Planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods	Total Demand for Family Planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	66.2	73.0	79.3	72.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	74.2	93.6	75.8	93.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53.2	50.0	71.6	65.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	66.5	55.6	71.8	63.2	Assam
बिहार	45.2	51.4	69.3	64.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	80.3	72.5	84.3	65.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	68.8	79.3	76.1	81.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	#	79.9	74.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	69.9	69.5	82.5	69.9	Delhi
गोवा	43.8	56.5	76.3	78.7	Goa
गुजरात	63.9	67.4	75.6	70.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	73.1	81.3	80.7	75.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	72.7	71.7	82.1	77.3	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	#	67.6	77.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	58.7	63.8	73.2	67.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	62.2	82.5	75.2	90.7	Karnataka
केरल	66.8	75.3	73.2	72.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	#	59.2	81.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	46.6	33.6	64.9	46.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	63.5	78.0	79.4	82.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	74.4	84.0	75.7	84.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	53.6	23.6	73.5	24.7	Manipur
मेघालय	45.5	48.1	54.3	41.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	55.2	63.8	50.1	61.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.8	43.5	66.5	68.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	70.9	64.0	81.3	60.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	70.3	87.1	76.5	81.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	82.0	80.9	76.4	66.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	72.0	74.3	79.9	77.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	68.4	67.1	81.1	67.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	63.3	83.0	76.0	86.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	64.6	88.2	74.5	89.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	74.8	57.2	79.3	61.9	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	69.0	71.6	79.6	72.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	63.5	49.9	75.3	59.1	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	78.4	72.7	81.4	74.6	West Bengal
भारत	66.4	71.9	76.1	74.1	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.15: राज्यवार 15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के वयस्कों में लिंगानुसार वर्तमान तंबाकू का उपयोग (प्रतिशत में)

Table 2.15: State-wise current tobacco use among adults aged 15 or above, by Sex (in percentage)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-5 (2019-21)		State/ Union Territory
	Male	Female	
	पुरुष	महिला	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	58.7	31.2	Andaman & Nicobar
आंध्र प्रदेश	22.6	3.9	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	50.3	18.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	51.9	22.2	Assam
बिहार	48.9	5.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	11.9	0.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	43.1	17.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	38.5	2.9	Dadra & Nagar and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	26.2	2.2	Delhi
गोवा	18.1	2.6	Goa
गुजरात	41.2	8.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	29.1	2.6	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	32.2	1.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	38.5	3.6	Jammu & Kashmir
लद्दाख	35.5	3.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	28.5	17.5	Lakshadweep
झारखंड	47.4	8.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	27.3	8.6	Karnataka
केरल	16.9	2.2	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	46.4	10.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	33.8	11.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	58.0	43.3	Manipur
मेघालय	57.8	28.3	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	73.1	61.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.4	13.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	51.7	26.1	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	14.8	2.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	12.8	0.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	41.9	6.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	41.5	11.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	20.0	4.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	22.3	5.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	57.2	50.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	33.7	4.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	44.0	8.5	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	48.1	10.8	West Bengal
भारत	38.0	8.9	India

स्रोत: / Source: Ministry of Health & FW, NFHS-5, 2019-21 Factsheets

Health

तालिका 2.16 : मोटापे से ग्रस्त वयस्कों का अनुपात

Table 2.16 : Proportion of Adults who are Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष		महिला		State/ Union Territory
	Male		Female		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8.1	10.8	7.8	12.6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	7.7	6.3	10.3	12.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.3	3.6	2.9	3.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	Assam
बिहार	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	4.5	8.6	14.9	16.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1.4	2.3	2.4	3.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	3.1	#	7.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	3.6	6.9	10.1	14.2	Delhi
गोवा	7.7	2.8	9.9	9.5	Goa
गुजरात	3.8	4.4	7.1	6.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2.7	5.9	4.9	9.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.4	4.5	7.0	7.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	3.0	#	4.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	4.6	5.8	6.5	8.5	Karnataka
केरल	3.8	6.7	6.4	9.8	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	2.9	#	3.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	4.6	5.0	14.6	6.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	1.6	2.6	3.1	3.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	4.3	4.7	6.1	6.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2.8	3.9	5.2	7.4	Manipur
मेघालय	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	4.8	5.6	3.7	4.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.3	2.6	2.7	1.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2.3	4.1	3.5	5.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	4.8	9.2	10.2	18.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	5.1	8.3	9.2	14.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	2.1	1.2	3.3	2.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	5.9	5.8	5.4	6.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3.9	8.7	8.3	14.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	4.8	7.5	8.6	8.9	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.9	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	2.5	5.0	4.9	7.4	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.6	2.9	3.9	5.2	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.8	1.9	3.8	4.6	West Bengal
भारत	3.0	4.0	5.1	6.4	India

स्रोत : National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5 Factsheets), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

#Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.17 : प्रति 1,000 असंक्रमित जनसंख्या में नए एचआईवी संक्रमितों की संख्या

Table 2.17 : Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2022			2023			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.34	0.15	0.25	0.32	0.14	0.23	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.06	Assam
बिहार	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.07	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	Dadra & Nagar and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.13	Delhi
गोवा	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	Goa
गुजरात	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.10	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
झारखंड	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	Karnataka
केरल	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0.31	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.13	0.22	Manipur
मेघालय	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.28	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.31	0.99	1.16	1.16	0.87	1.02	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0.60	0.56	0.58	0.47	0.45	0.46	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	Puducherry
पंजाब	0.33	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.26	0.30	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0.47	0.20	0.34	0.45	0.19	0.32	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	West Bengal
भारत	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	India

स्रोत: / Source: India HIV Estimates, NACO, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Health

तालिका 2.18 : मार्च 2024# के अंत में जीवित और एआरटी पर पीएलएचआईवी की संख्या

Table 2.18 : Number of PLHIV alive and on ART at the end of March 2024#

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांससेक्सुअल / ट्रांसजेंडर	बच्चे / Children		कुल	State/ Union Territory
				लड़के	लड़कियाँ		
	Male	Female	Transsexual/ Transgender	Boys	Girls	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	122	79	-	2	4	207	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	97,701	1,21,303	778	4,147	3,792	2,27,721	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	987	173	5	5	7	1,177	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10,452	4,523	41	340	316	15,672	Assam
बिहार	43,470	37,180	143	3,568	2,180	86,540	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	3,080	1,597	26	261	156	5,120	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	10,931	8,917	157	823	659	21,488	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	274	143	-	3	4	424	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दिल्ली	26,426	14,019	402	899	516	42,262	Delhi
गोवा	1,642	1,547	5	111	104	3,409	Goa
गुजरात	50,148	34,308	402	2,419	1,604	88,880	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22,025	13,132	115	508	368	36,148	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,834	2,511	5	163	127	5,640	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,083	1,449	13	58	43	3,646	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	7,660	7,088	71	678	463	15,960	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	83,115	1,04,350	614	5,649	4,795	1,98,523	Karnataka
केरल	9,792	7,938	32	64	55	17,881	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	22,690	16,934	134	1,452	1,074	42,284	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	1,48,585	1,50,249	1,192	8,310	6,421	3,14,757	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	6,916	7,123	122	377	377	14,915	Manipur
मेघालय	2,635	3,082	1	172	178	6,068	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	9,610	6,440	-	296	258	16,604	Mizoram
नागालैंड	6,604	6,718	12	375	378	14,087	Nagaland
ओडिशा	14,030	10,567	488	901	791	26,777	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	666	655	5	45	42	1,413	Puducherry
पंजाब	46,055	19,571	197	887	641	67,351	Punjab
राजस्थान	31,208	26,747	104	2,447	1,691	62,197	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	204	123	1	3	10	341	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	63,288	67,490	514	2,540	2,199	1,36,030	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	59,154	68,397	768	2,235	1,972	1,32,526	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	4,294	1,026	2	71	59	5,452	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	3,817	2,465	22	221	129	6,654	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	59,764	49,842	378	4,572	2,912	1,17,468	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	32,634	22,562	399	1,895	1,576	59,066	West Bengal
भारत	8,84,895	8,20,247	7,148	46,497	35,901	17,94,688	India

स्रोत / Source: NACO, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Note: PLHIV is People living with HIV, ART is Antiretroviral Treatment

incl. PLHIV On ART reported from PVT Sector

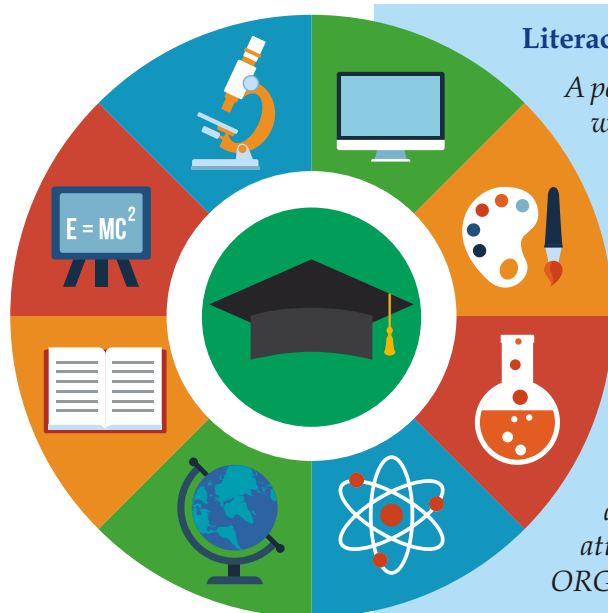


EDUCATION

Education has long been recognized as a fundamental right with far-reaching consequences for human development and societal progress. The right to education is proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various international covenants.

4.1 EDUCATION

4.1.1 Education is not only basic human right but also a stepping stone to the enjoyment of other rights and a driver of sustainable development. Education imparts skills and competencies that are central to human development and enhanced quality of life, bringing wide-ranging benefits to both individuals and societies. Investing in girls' and women's education in particular produces exceptionally high social and economic returns. Educated women invest more in their children and contribute to the welfare of the next generation. They are more likely to participate in the labour force, allowing them to earn an income, know and claim their rights, and attain greater influence in the household and public life. Education is essential for empowering women and for closing the gap between women and men in respect of socio-economic opportunities; it can reduce inequalities based on gender and alter the historical legacy of disadvantage faced by women.

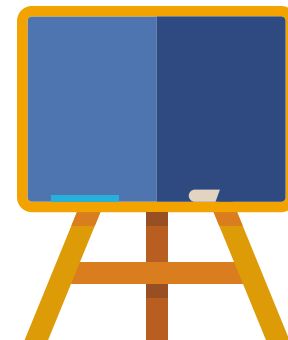


Literacy

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

4.1.2 Literacy Rate is a key indicator of socio-economic progress of a country. Over the years, progress has been achieved by the country in raising literacy levels for both women and men in the country. Data on literacy rate in India shows that the rate increased from 43.6% in 1981 to 77.7% in 2017 with the highest increase of 12.2 % in 6 years (2011 to 2017) in the literacy rate of rural women, but there is still a long way to go to 100 percent literacy in the country (**Table 3.1**).

4.1.3 As per data of National Sample Surveys conducted by MoSPI, gender gap in literacy rate went down from 18.2 in 2007-08 to 14.4 in 2017-18. It can also be seen that the gender gap in rural area is 16.5 and is 9.4 percentage points in urban area during the same period. **(Table 3.2)**. Further, it is evident from **Table 3.3** that only in urban Assam, literacy rate of female is more than that of male and Gender Gap is the lowest in Kerala at 2.2. Though, the literacy rates are not very encouraging for the entire population, it is not the case with youth. As per 75th Round of NSS during 2017-18, Literacy rate in the age group of 15-24 years is more than 90% with the gender gap of less than 5 percentage points **(Table 3.4)**.



Literacy rate is the percentage of literates among persons of age 7 years and above

4.2 Enrolment

4.2.1 To promote participation and access to education, the government introduced free primary education. Eighty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Rights to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, provides that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

4.2.2 Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1st April 2010. With this, India has moved forward to a rights-based framework that casts a legal obligation on the Central and State Governments to implement this fundamental child right as enshrined in the Article 21A of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act.



Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year

$$\text{GERpri level} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class 1-5}}{\text{Projected Population in age group 6-10}} * 100$$



Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (NER) gives a better measurement of the extent of participation in a level of education since the older children though enrolled in that level are excluded. However, early entrants are included.

4.2.3 GER is widely used to show the general level of participation in and capacity of a level of education. High GER indicates high degree of participation, regardless of age. **Table 3.5** represents data on GER at various levels of education according to which, at primary level, GER was recorded at 103.4 in 2021-22 which indicates that India, in principle, is able to accommodate all of its primary school-age population, but does not indicate the proportion of that population actually enrolled. GER of female child has always been higher than that of male child at primary level at least from 2012-13 onwards. A decreasing trend can be seen in GER as we move to higher levels of education viz. Upper primary, secondary and higher secondary in case of both males as well as females. Female GER at higher secondary level was 58.2 in 2021-22 against 39.4 in 2012-13. Further, there is not much difference in GER of male and female population at higher education level. At this level, during 2021-22, GER of female was recorded at 28.5 which was slightly more than male GER of 28.3.

4.2.4 As per data presented in **Table 3.6**, Adjusted NER has always been higher of female students in all the levels of education over the years.

The Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of pupils enrolled either in the corresponding level or a higher level of the school education who are of the corresponding official age group expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year

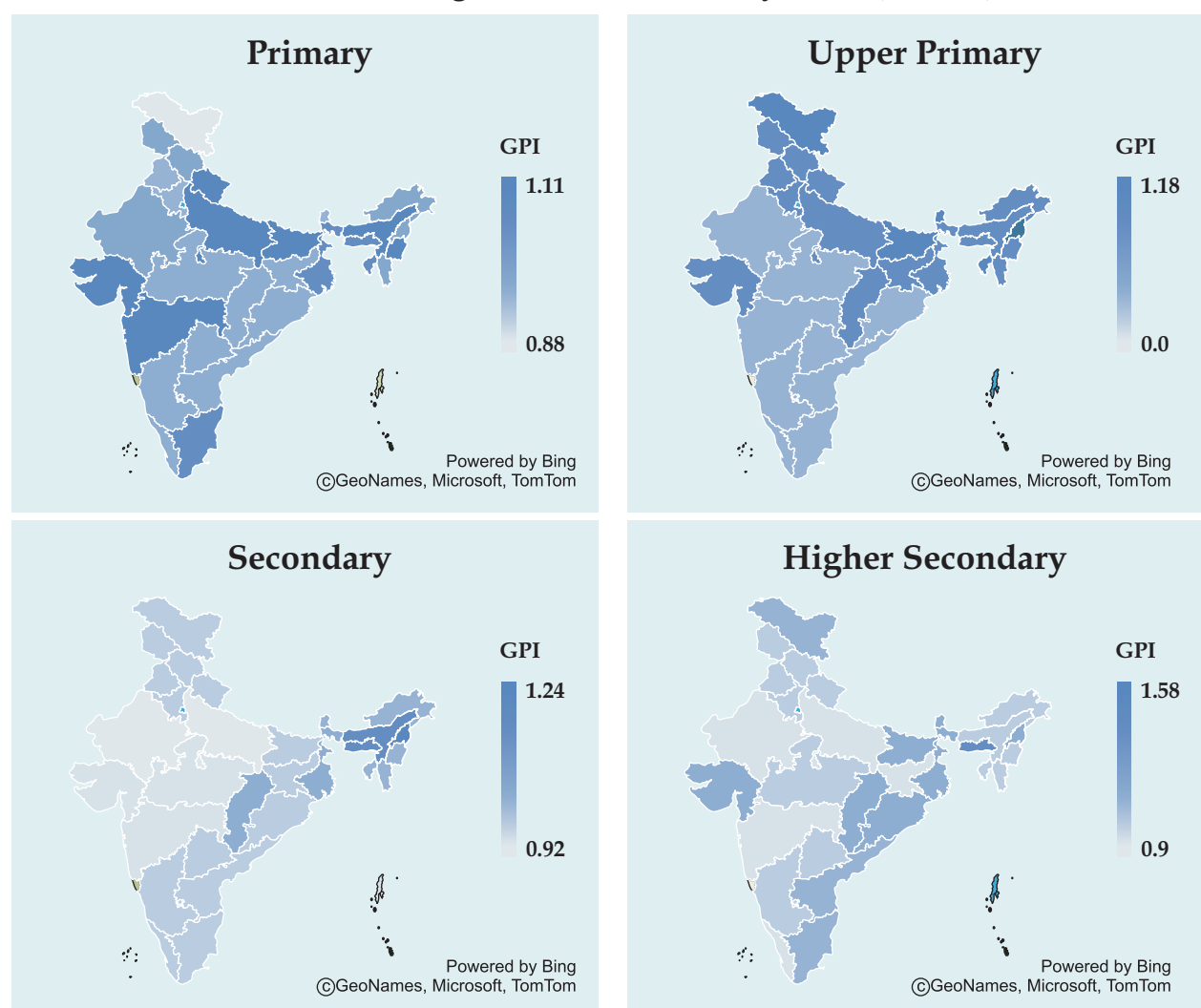
$$\text{Adjusted NER pri level} = \frac{\text{Children of age 6-10 years enrolled in primary or higher}}{\text{Projected Population in age group 6-10}} * 100$$

4.2.5 Gender inequality in access to education affects career prospects and equality in work opportunities. Gender gaps in career expectations are related to deeply in-grained gender-stereotyped norms about which careers are suitable for men and women. One important indicator to measure this gender gap is Gender Parity Index. GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education.

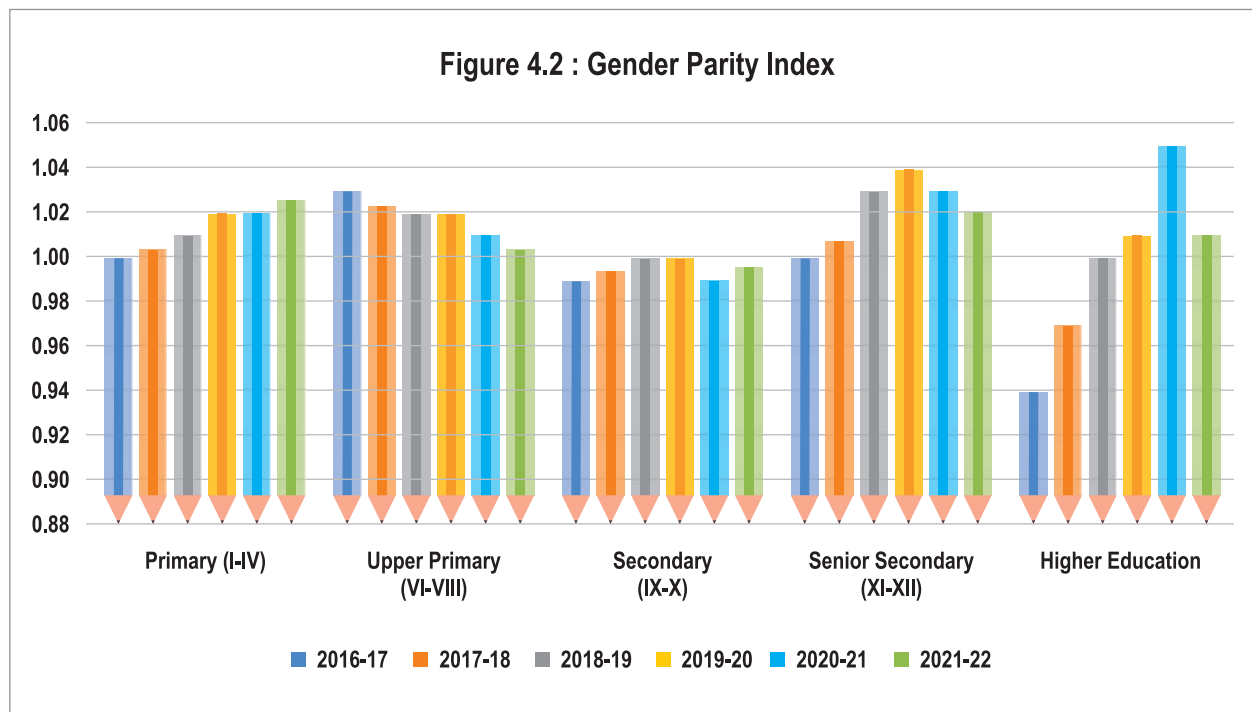


GPI is measured as Ratio of GER of girls to GER of boys. It measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for girls in relation to those available to boys. It also represents the level of girls' empowerment in the society.-MoE

Figure 4.1 : Gender Parity Index (2021-22)



Source: Educational Statistics at Glance and UDISE+, All India Survey on Higher Education, M/o Education



Source: UDISE+, All India Survey on Higher Education, Ministry of Education

In 2021-22, Chandigarh at primary, Meghalaya at Secondary and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu at Senior secondary level had highest GPI.

4.2.6 The figure above on Gender Parity index retrieved from Table 3.7 shows an increasing trend in GPI at Primary level, declining trend at upper primary level and mixed trend at secondary and senior secondary and higher education level over the years.

Statement 4.1: Enrolment at under graduate level in major disciplines/Subjects, 2021-22

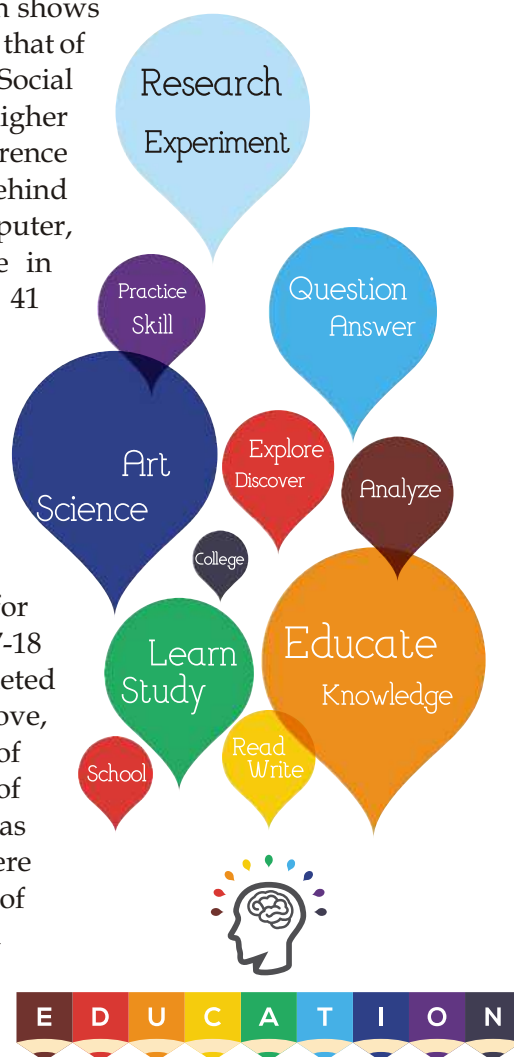
S.No.	Discipline	Male	Female
1	Arts	55,83,302	57,44,439
2	Science	24,22,049	24,96,376
3	Commerce	23,28,882	20,79,354
4	Engineering & Technology	27,66,697	11,37,819
5	Education	6,46,915	10,72,393
6	Medical Science	7,22,402	9,83,299
7	Social Science	6,35,523	6,49,105
8	IT & Computer	5,79,083	3,48,928
9	Management	5,68,069	3,29,457
10	Law	3,52,791	1,77,658
11	Others	7,43,854	7,59,334
	Total	1,73,49,567	1,57,78,162

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education Report, D/o of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

4.2.7 Statement 4.1 is an abstract from **Table 3.9** which shows that in higher education, enrolment of female out number that of male in Arts, Science, Education, Medical Science and Social Science. In medical Science, while female enrolment is higher than that of males in most of the fields but the major difference is reflected because of nursing. Female enrolment lags behind the male enrolment in Commerce, engineering, IT& Computer, Management and Law. In engineering the difference in enrolment is quite striking as female enrolment is just 41 percent of that of male enrolment.

4.3 Dropout

4.3.1 After achieving the desired enrolment rate in education, retention of the students in education system becomes an important topic of concern. Proper education provides stability in life. By being well educated and holding a degree, chances for better career opportunities get increased and new doors get open up for better future. As per NSS 75th round conducted in 2017-18 presented in **Table 3.12**, an average of 9.7 years was completed in formal education by persons aged 15 years and above, which comprised of 9.9 years of males and 9.4 years of females. The difference in the average number of years of schooling of male and female was wider in rural areas probably because of the reasons like social structure where women are less exposed to schooling than male, lack of facilities like separate toilets in schools, transport which make conducive environment for women to complete schooling.

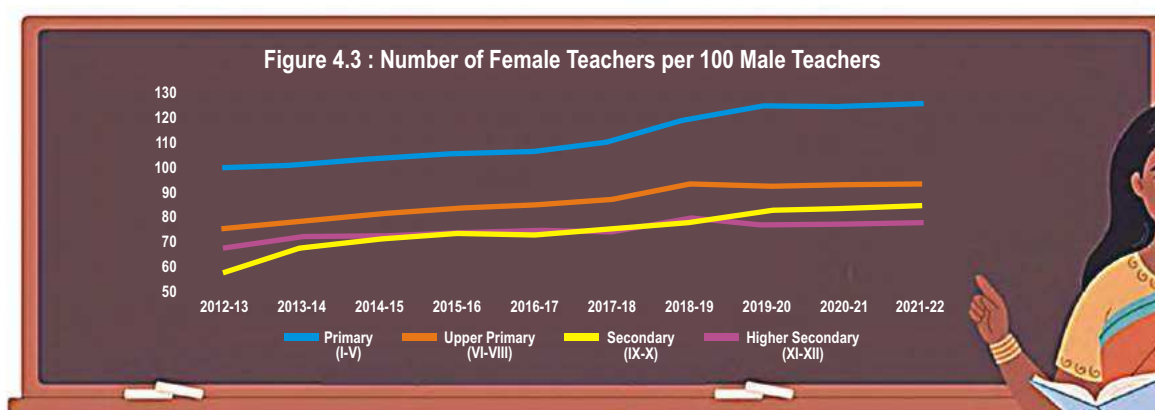


Dropout Rate is defined as Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year

4.3.2 However, Dropout rate has been considerably decreased in secondary level of education from 21% in 2013-14 to 13% in 2021-22 and it is interesting to see that drop out rate of female from secondary education has been slightly lower than that of males over the years but has been higher than that of males in Upper primary level. (**Table 3.15**).

4.4 Teaching

4.4.1 In India, females are more attracted towards the profession of teaching than males especially at primary level, as can be seen from **Table 3.18** which shows that from 2012-13 to 2021-22, number of female teachers per 100 males at primary level increased from 100 to 126. At higher levels also, a similar trend was seen. However, representation of female in tertiary education teachers is comparatively lower at 41.6 % as per 2021-22 data (**Table 3.19**).



Source: Educational Statistics at Glance and UDISE Plus, Ministry of Education



तालिका 3.1: स्वतंत्र भारत में साक्षरता दर

Table 3.1 : Literacy Rates for persons aged 7 years and above

वर्ष Years	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person
	1981	49.6	21.7	36.0	76.7	56.3	67.2	56.4	29.8
1991	57.0	30.2	36.0	81.1	64.1	67.2	64.1	39.3	52.2
2001	70.7	46.1	58.7	86.3	72.9	79.9	75.3	53.7	64.8
2011	77.1	57.9	67.8	88.8	79.1	84.1	80.9	64.6	73.0
2017*	81.5	65.0	73.5	92.2	82.8	87.7	84.7	70.3	77.7
2011 से 2017 में वृद्धि (%) / Increase in 2017 over 2011 (%)	5.7	12.2	8.4	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.7	8.8	6.5

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

* NSS 75th Round July, 2017- June, 18, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

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

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

तालिका 3.2: ग्रामीण और शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए 7 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों में साक्षरता दर

Table 3.2 : Gender Gap in Literacy Rate for persons of age 7 years and above for Rural & Urban population

क्षेत्र Area	ग्रामीण Rural				शहरी Urban				कुल Total
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	लैंगिक अंतर Gender Gap	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	लैंगिक अंतर Gender Gap	लैंगिक अंतर Gender Gap
NSS 64 th round : 2007-08	77.0	56.7	67.0	20.3	89.9	78.1	84.3	11.8	18.2
NSS 71 st round : 2014	80.1	61.9	71.4	18.2	91.1	81.0	86.1	10.1	15.8
NSS 75 th round : 2017-18	81.5	65.0	73.5	16.5	92.2	82.8	87.7	9.4	14.4

स्रोत: / Source: National Sample Surveys (NSS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

Education

तालिका 3.3: 7 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों में साक्षरता दर में राज्यवार लैंगिक अंतर

Table 3.3 : State-wise Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among persons of age 7 years and above

राज्य	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	लैंगिक अंतर	पुरुष	महिला	लैंगिक अंतर	पुरुष	महिला	लैंगिक अंतर	
Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap		
आंध्र प्रदेश	67.5	53.4	14.1	86.3	73.1	13.2	73.4	59.5	13.9	Andhra Pradesh
असम	89.4	79.9	9.5	86.3	91.4	-5.1	90.1	81.2	8.9	Assam
बिहार	78.6	58.7	19.9	96.1	75.9	20.2	79.7	60.5	19.2	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	84.0	65.6	18.4	89.3	82.3	7.0	85.4	68.7	16.7	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	-	-	0.0	91.8	83.4	8.4	93.7	82.4	11.3	Delhi
गुजरात	85.7	68.0	17.7	94.1	86.3	7.8	89.5	74.8	14.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	85.8	66.4	19.4	95.2	81.2	14.0	88.0	71.3	16.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	92.3	79.2	13.1	97.8	93.0	4.8	92.9	80.5	12.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	84.9	66.0	18.9	88.5	75.7	12.8	85.7	68.0	17.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	80.6	61.4	19.2	92.6	78.6	14.0	83.0	64.7	18.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	78.2	63.1	15.1	92.5	83.7	8.8	83.4	70.5	12.9	Karnataka
केरल	96.7	94.1	2.6	98.2	96.4	1.8	97.4	95.2	2.2	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	77.9	61.0	16.9	91.4	79.5	11.9	81.2	65.5	15.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	87.0	71.4	15.6	95.3	87.6	7.7	90.7	78.4	12.3	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	82.0	67.3	14.7	94.4	85.9	8.5	84.0	70.3	13.7	Odisha
पंजाब	85.5	74.0	11.5	93.8	86.7	7.1	88.5	78.5	10.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	77.6	52.6	25.0	91.1	74.6	16.5	80.8	57.6	23.2	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	84.2	70.8	13.4	92.3	85.9	6.4	87.9	77.9	10.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	70.6	53.7	16.9	91.7	79.0	12.7	80.5	65.1	15.4	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	93.1	79.0	14.1	97.4	85.9	11.5	94.3	80.7	13.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	80.5	60.4	20.1	86.8	74.9	11.9	81.8	63.4	18.4	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	82.0	72.6	9.4	91.4	84.7	6.7	84.8	76.1	8.7	West Bengal
भारत	81.5	65.0	16.5	92.2	82.8	9.4	84.7	70.3	14.4	India

स्रोत: / Source: NSS 75th Round, Jul. 2017-Jun. 2018, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

* Literacy Rate in percent.

तालिका 3.4 : 15-24 वर्ष की आयु समूह में युवाओं की साक्षरता दर

Table 3.4 : Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years

(प्रतिशत में/ in percentage)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2011			2017			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	97.07	96.21	96.66	99.96	100.00	99.98	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	90.77	83.15	87.02	94.11	91.48	92.81	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	84.88	76.44	80.69	94.89	88.53	92.10	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	85.21	79.57	82.41	97.97	96.57	97.31	Assam
बिहार	79.56	63.69	72.29	93.20	81.73	87.96	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	93.21	91.11	92.31	99.92	98.54	99.31	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	92.00	82.84	87.45	98.23	93.29	95.84	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	93.32	76.35	86.78	99.48	90.20	95.76	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	93.10	91.04	92.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	94.19	91.93	93.17	96.04	98.46	97.06	Delhi
गोवा	96.65	95.57	96.15	100.00	100.00	100.00	Goa
गुजरात	92.84	85.00	89.17	98.54	94.40	96.66	Gujarat
हरियाणा	92.80	86.54	89.96	96.39	95.18	95.88	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	97.02	95.77	96.41	99.82	98.72	99.26	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	89.56	76.25	83.15	99.34	92.84	96.31	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	87.21	71.36	79.62	96.04	90.86	93.59	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	93.13	88.28	90.79	97.77	97.27	97.55	Karnataka
केरल	99.04	99.03	99.04	99.58	99.84	99.71	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	98.28	98.31	98.30	100.00	100.00	100.00	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	89.09	77.60	83.71	95.17	91.57	93.52	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	95.01	92.13	93.66	98.76	96.94	97.95	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	90.27	85.53	87.90	98.97	95.62	97.22	Manipur
मेघालय	84.03	85.48	84.76	96.92	96.14	96.54	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	95.12	91.66	93.40	99.89	100.00	99.95	Mizoram
नागालैंड	89.10	87.28	88.21	95.06	98.02	96.50	Nagaland
ओडिशा	90.93	81.16	86.03	95.60	93.17	94.41	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	97.91	97.08	97.49	100.00	99.96	99.98	Puducherry
पंजाब	90.44	88.94	89.75	97.95	96.90	97.52	Punjab
राजस्थान	91.03	71.30	81.73	93.59	84.11	89.14	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	94.98	93.38	94.20	99.74	100.00	99.87	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	97.16	94.99	96.09	99.88	99.30	99.59	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	*	*	*	98.16	95.48	96.88	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	96.16	92.45	94.30	99.77	99.13	99.47	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	94.00	89.95	92.03	99.31	98.35	98.86	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	86.63	75.77	81.57	93.21	87.74	90.66	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	89.18	85.22	87.25	96.79	96.27	96.53	West Bengal
भारत	90.04	81.85	86.14	96.07	92.29	94.31	India

स्रोत: /Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and NSS 75th Round July, 2017- June, 18, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme In

Note: *Figures included in Andhra Pradesh

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तालिका 3.5 : शिक्षा के विभिन्न चरणों में सकल नामांकन अनुपात												
Table 3.5 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education												
वर्ष/ Year	प्राथमिक			उच्च प्राथमिक			माध्यमिक			उच्च माध्यमिक		
	Primary			Upper primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	I-V			VI-VIII			IX-X			XI-XII		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2012-13	106.8	109.1	107.9	82.2	86.2	84.1	69.2	68.2	68.7	40.8	39.4	40.1
2013-14	106.5	107.9	107.2	85.0	88.6	86.7	74.2	73.5	73.8	44.8	44.1	44.5
2014-15	106.4	107.4	106.9	86.7	90.0	88.2	75.8	75.5	75.7	46.7	46.0	46.4
2015-16	106.6	107.3	106.9	87.9	91.1	89.4	77.4	77.0	77.2	48.4	48.3	48.3
2016-17	103.7	103.7	103.7	86.8	89.4	88.1	76.6	76.2	76.4	43.8	43.7	43.8
2017-18	102.6	103.0	102.8	87.3	89.3	88.3	76.7	76.2	76.5	48.0	48.3	48.1
2018-19	100.8	101.8	101.3	87.0	88.5	87.7	76.9	76.9	76.9	49.5	50.8	50.1
2019-20	101.9	103.7	102.7	88.9	90.5	89.7	78.0	77.8	77.9	50.5	52.4	51.4
2020-21	102.2	104.5	103.3	91.6	92.7	92.2	80.1	79.5	79.8	53.0	54.6	53.8
2021-22	102.1	104.8	103.4	94.5	94.9	94.7	79.7	79.4	79.6	57.0	58.2	57.6

स्रोत / Source: UDISE Plus, All India Survey on Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Notes: "-": Not Available

तालिका 3.6 : स्कूल शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय समायोजित निवल नामांकन अनुपात

Table 3.6 : Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate by level of School Education, all India

स्तर	लिंग	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Gender	Level
प्राथमिक (I-V)	लड़कियाँ	97.1	96.8	95.0	98.4	99.9	100.0	Girls	Primary (I-V)
	लड़के	96.6	96.0	93.6	96.3	97.4	97.6	Boys	
	कुल	96.8	96.4	94.3	97.3	98.6	99.1	Total	
उच्च प्राथमिक (VI-VIII)	लड़कियाँ	81.5	81.8	79.4	82.4	84.9	87.5	Girls	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)
	लड़के	79.3	80.1	77.6	80.9	84.0	87.0	Boys	
	कुल	78.4	78.8	76.6	79.6	84.4	87.3	Total	
प्रारंभिक (I-VIII)	लड़कियाँ	94.2	93.9	92.8	95.3	96.9	97.5	Girls	Elementary (I-VIII)
	लड़के	93.1	92.8	91.4	93.6	95.1	95.6	Boys	
	कुल	93.6	93.3	92.1	94.4	96.0	96.5	Total	
माध्यमिक (IX-X)	लड़कियाँ	60.9	62.4	58.0	60.3	61.9	64.7	Girls	Secondary (IX-X)
	लड़के	60.8	62.1	57.2	59.7	61.8	64.7	Boys	
	कुल	60.9	62.2	57.6	60.0	61.8	64.7	Total	
उच्च माध्यमिक (XI-XII)	लड़कियाँ	26.9	30.3	31.7	33.3	35.6	35.0	Girls	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
	लड़के	26.5	29.7	29.9	31.4	33.9	33.5	Boys	
	कुल	26.7	29.9	30.8	32.3	34.7	34.2	Total	

स्रोत: / Source: UDISE+, D/o School Education, Ministry of Education

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तालिका 3.7 : सभी श्रेणियों के छात्रों का वर्ष-वार लिंग समानता सूचकांक (जी पी आई)						
Table 3.7 : Year-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all Categories of Students						
स्तर	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक	उच्च शिक्षा
Level	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Higher Education
वर्ष/ Year	(I-V)	(VI-VIII)	(I-VIII)	(IX-X)	(XI-XII)	
2005-06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.80	0.69
2006-07	0.94	0.90	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.69
2007-08	0.98	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.70
2008-09	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.72
2009-10	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.74
2010-11	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.86
2011-12	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.88
2012-13	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.99	0.97	0.89
2013-14	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.92
2014-15	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.92
2015-16	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.00	0.92
2016-17	1.00	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.94
2017-18	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.97
2018-19	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.00
2019-20	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.01
2020-21	1.02	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.05
2021-22	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01

स्रोत: /Source: from 2005-06 to 2011-12, Educational Statistics at a Glance and from 2012-13 onwards, UDISE+, All India Survey on Higher Education, Ministry of Education

तालिका 3.8 : राज्यवार लिंग समानता सूचकांक (जी पी आई)

Table 3.8 : State-wise Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	2017-18					2020-21					2021-22					State/ Union Territory
	प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक	उच्च शिक्षा	प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक	उच्च शिक्षा	प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक	उच्च शिक्षा				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Higher Education	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Higher Education	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Higher Education	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.06	1.02	1.07	1.18	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.03	1.31	1.26	1.05	1.02	1.12	1.13	1.30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.93	0.98	1.00	1.10	0.84	0.98	0.96	0.98	1.06	0.94	1.00	0.95	0.98	1.06	0.93	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.00	1.07	1.01	1.02	0.92	1.03	1.09	1.10	1.12	0.94	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.09	0.90	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.03	1.11	1.13	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.19	1.05	1.09	1.06	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.09	Assam
बिहार	1.03	1.10	1.10	0.92	0.86	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.03	0.91	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.02	0.92	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.23	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.21	1.33	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.17	1.33	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.99	1.01	1.07	1.07	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.21	1.18	1.00	1.10	1.08	1.17	1.23	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	1.03	0.99	1.05	1.27	1.84	1.06	1.05	1.13	1.68	1.97	1.05	1.04	1.10	1.58	1.93	Dadar & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	1.03	1.02	1.25	2.04		1.06	1.05	1.13	1.68	1.97	1.05	1.04	1.10	1.58	1.93	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.10	0.98	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.04	1.07	1.03	1.02	1.09	1.03	Delhi
गोवा	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.18	1.14	1.05	1.03	0.99	1.13	1.21	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.07	0.99	Goa
गुजरात	1.01	0.98	0.83	0.92	0.86	1.05	1.00	0.90	1.01	0.87	1.06	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.90	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.99	1.00	0.96	0.96	1.13	1.00	0.99	0.96	1.04	1.16	1.01	0.99	0.97	1.01	1.22	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.28	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.07	1.33	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.33	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.98	1.13	1.02	1.06	1.01	0.96	1.18	1.01	1.07	1.02	0.99	1.20	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0.98	1.04	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.03	1.06	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.01	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.11	1.08	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.13	1.07	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.08	1.01	Karnataka
केरल	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.15	1.31	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.09	1.52	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.08	1.44	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	1.18	1.17	1.32	2.20	0.88	0.93	1.01	1.09	2.19	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1.01	0.94	1.10	1.00	4.00	1.03	0.80	0.98	0.91	3.48	1.03	0.82	0.96	0.92	6.33	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.94	1.00	0.98	0.94	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.94	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.99	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.92	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.92	1.05	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.90	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1.00	1.02	1.02	0.92	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.03	0.98	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.00	1.01	Manipur
मेघालय	1.01	1.13	1.19	1.16	1.08	1.03	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.04	1.16	1.24	1.34	1.24	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	0.97	0.99	1.07	1.12	0.88	0.99	1.01	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.15	1.06	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.16	1.26	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.18	1.28	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1.00	0.97	1.01	1.01	0.87	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.07	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.09	0.88	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.25	0.92	1.02	1.01	1.07	1.17	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.08	1.13	1.02	Puducherry
पंजाब	1.01	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.23	0.99	1.01	0.98	1.04	1.22	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.19	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.98	0.93	0.87	0.80	0.93	1.02	0.95	0.89	0.89	1.00	1.03	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.97	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.92	1.06	1.14	1.20	1.26	0.93	1.02	1.10	1.28	1.21	0.94	1.01	1.07	1.27	1.21	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.21	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.17	1.07	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.11	1.01	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.16	0.98	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.08	1.09	1.01	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.08	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.01	1.02	1.08	0.99	0.83	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.12	0.92	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.15	0.89	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	1.05	1.08	0.93	0.98	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.09	1.14	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.09	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.02	0.90	0.93	1.09	1.04	1.02	0.92	0.92	1.02	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.99	1.10	1.27	1.17	0.97	1.00	1.04	1.23	1.20	1.10	1.01	1.02	1.12	1.31	1.03	West Bengal
भारत	1.00	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	India

स्रोत : UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & All India Survey on Higher Education, Ministry of Education

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तालिका 3.9 : स्नातक स्तर पर प्रमुख विषयों में नामांकन			
Table 3.9: Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects			
2021-22			
(वास्तविक उत्तर पर आधारित/ (based on actual response)			
विषय Discipline	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total
कला/ Arts	5583302	5744439	11327741
विज्ञान/ Science	2422049	2496376	4918425
कृषि/ Agriculture	207749	86630	294379
वाणिज्य/ Commerce	2328882	2079354	4408236
इंजीनियरिंग एवं प्रौद्योगिकी/ Engineering & Technology	2766697	1137819	3904516
शिक्षा/ Education	646915	1072393	1719308
चिकित्सा विज्ञान/ Medical Science	Anatomy	221	483
	Anesthesiology	78	103
	Ayurveda	41165	54312
	Bio-Chemistry	1242	1022
	Bio-Technology	1245	2301
	Cardiology	40	78
	Dentistry	26741	71848
	ENT	264	317
	Forensic Medicine/ Toxicology	206	181
	General Medicine	120416	118120
	General Surgery	823	1398
	Gynaecology	220	184
	Homeopathy	24428	37690
	Hospital Administration	1372	1714
	Indian Medicine	3216	4750
	Lab Medicine	140	305
	Medical Management	2590	2973
	Medical Science	61081	87338
	Microbiology	458	1297
	Nephrology	12	9
	Neurology	37	41
	Nuclear Medicine	27	39
	Nursing	109663	335367
	Occupational Therapy	1434	2771
	Ophthalmology	3153	4808
	Other Medical Science	11299	14793
	Other Science	0	51
	Pathology	942	2009
	Pediatrics	222	188
	Pharmacy	271919	173785
	Physiology	150	152
	Physiotherapy	33831	58111
	Prosthetics and Orthotics	45	73
Psychiatry	24	182	
Public Health	273	266	
Radiology	85	75	
Radiotrasy	8	4	
Science	12	6	
Unani	3279	4417	
चिकित्सा विज्ञान कुल/ Medical Science Total	722402	983299	1705701
वास्तुकला और इंजीनियरिंग/ Architecture and Engineering	21	10	
अध्ययन का क्षेत्र/ Area Studies	21010	21309	
अपराधशास्त्र/ Criminology	138	82	
अपराध विज्ञान और फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान/ Criminology & Forensic Science	1102	1409	
सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन/ Cultural Studies	3175	3891	
रक्षा अध्ययन/ Defence Studies	559	311	
डिजाइन/ Design	13819	31494	
फैशन टेक्नोलॉजी/ Fashion Technology	4362	14284	
ललित कला/ Fine Arts	23897	25920	
मत्स्य विज्ञान/ Fisheries Science	3474	2968	
फुटवेयर डिजाइन/ Footwear Design	1007	1353	
विदेशी भाषा/ Foreign Language	93263	113451	
गांधीवादी अध्ययन/ Gandhian Studies	338	469	
गृह विज्ञान/ Home Science	7414	77585	
आतिथ्य और पर्यटन/ Hospitality and Tourism	17010	4741	
भारतीय भाषा/ Indian Language	134853	220743	
सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी/ Information Technology	50	40	
आईटी एवं कंप्यूटर/ IT & Computer	579083	348928	
पत्रकारिता एवं जनसंचार/ Journalism & Mass Communication	17087	16392	
विधि/ Law	352791	177658	
पुस्तकालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान/ Library & Information Science	34747	26448	
भाषा विज्ञान/ Linguistics	2856	4963	
प्रबंध/ Management	568069	329457	
समुद्री विज्ञान/समुद्र विज्ञान/ Marine Science / Oceanography	1368	187	
ओरिएंटल लर्निंग/ Oriental Learning	36480	24261	
अन्य/ Others	22	21	
पैरामेडिकल साइंस/ Paramedical Science	34742	30540	
शारीरिक शिक्षा/ Physical Education	48524	20387	
धार्मिक अध्ययन/ Religious Studies	4133	2482	
सुरक्षा प्रबंधन/ Security Management	150	49	
सामाजिक विज्ञान/ Social Science	635523	649105	
सामाजिक कार्य/ Social Work	15447	15623	
पशु चिकित्सा एवं पशु विज्ञान/ Veterinary & Animal Sciences	15057	10261	
महिला अध्ययन/ Women Studies	0	1030	
कुल योग/ Grand Total	17349567	15778162	33127729

स्रोत /Source: All India Survey on Higher Education Report , D/o of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

तालिका 3.10 : पीएच.डी. एम.फिल एवं स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर प्रमुख विषयों में नामांकन										
Table 3.10 : Enrolment at Ph.D., M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects										
2021-22										
(वास्तविक उत्तर पर आधारित/ (based on actual response)										
विषय	पीएच.डी.			एम.फिल			पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट			Discipline
	Ph.D.			M.Phil.			Post Graduate			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
कृषि	3873	3280	7153				23054	12729	35783	Agriculture
अध्ययन का क्षेत्र	2968	3242	6210	262	310	572	51471	71917	123388	Area Studies
वाणिज्य	2998	4114	7112	214	386	600	199072	319559	518631	Commerce
अपराध विज्ञान और फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान	20	37	57				577	810	1387	Criminology & Forensic Science
सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन	211	368	579	30	35	65	5677	9009	14686	Cultural Studies
रक्षा अध्ययन	88	11	99	5		5	1389	748	2137	Defence Studies
डिजाइन	272	250	522	2		2	1894	2982	4876	Design
विकलांगता अध्ययन		3	3	5	31	36	65	107	172	Disability Studies
शिक्षा	2778	3891	6669	157	228	385	102899	169221	272120	Education
इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी	34817	17931	52748		6	6	117982	55968	173950	Engineering & Technology Total
फैशन तकनीक	10	45	55		2	2	473	2139	2612	Fashion Technology
ललित कला	317	454	771	29	27	56	4750	5792	10542	Fine Arts Total
मत्स्य विज्ञान	130	113	243				930	800	1730	Fisheries Science
जूते डिजाइन							24	24	48	Footwear Design
विदेशी भाषा	2119	3211	5330	269	875	1144	93146	167748	260894	Foreign Language
गांधीवादी अध्ययन	33	10	43	1	1	2	760	608	1368	Gandhian Studies
गृह विज्ञान	125	800	925	18	10	28	1060	14697	15757	Home Science
आतिथ्य और पर्यटन							389	276	665	Hospitality and Tourism
भारतीय भाषा	4448	4540	8988	566	818	1384	150736	265001	415737	Indian Language
आईटी और कंप्यूटर	1980	2207	4187	28	137	165	129273	100183	229456	IT & Computer
पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार कुल	715	550	1265	5	6	11	12615	11837	24452	Journalism & Mass Communication
कानून कुल	1746	1805	3551	4	2	6	26863	20806	47669	Law
पुस्तकालय और सूचना विज्ञान	444	341	785	41	51	92	6479	6718	13197	Library & Information Science
भाषाविज्ञान	711	584	1295	21	56	77	90	281	371	Linguistics
प्रबंधन	6668	5909	12577	99	66	165	422867	305407	728274	Management
समुद्री विज्ञान / समुद्र विज्ञान	81	155	236	3	1	4	341	588	929	Marine Science / Oceanography
चिकित्सा विज्ञान	7202	7879	15081	23	185	208	101424	146747	248171	Medical Science
ओरिएंटल लर्निंग	513	228	741	18	57	75	14586	9410	23996	Oriental Learning
पैरामेडिकल साइंस	0		0				1306	1417	2723	Paramedical Science
शारीरिक शिक्षा	877	322	1199	24	5	29	8627	4165	12792	Physical Education
धार्मिक अध्ययन	357	189	546	17	8	25	5211	3783	8994	Religious Studies
विज्ञान	22622	22702	45324	406	1223	1629	291862	460945	752807	Science
सामाजिक विज्ञान	13693	12364	26057	1052	1495	2547	469186	611016	1080202	Social Science
सामाजिक कार्य	1	0	1	0			44	4	48	Social Work
पशु चिकित्सा और पशु विज्ञान	454	463	917	0			2268	1926	4194	Veterinary & Animal Sciences
महिला अध्ययन	39	97	136	0	2	2	1011	10400	11411	Women Studies
अखिल भारतीय	113863	98611	212474	3392	6125	9517	2283268	2836597	5119865	All India

स्रोत: / Source: All India Survey on Higher Education Report, D/o of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

तालिका 3.11 : शिक्षा की नियमित प्रणाली में पूर्वस्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों में प्रति 100 पुरुष छात्रों पर महिला छात्र

Table 3.11 : Female per 100 Male Students in important Programmes at Under Graduate & Post Graduate Level in Regular mode of Education

वर्ष	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Year
बी.ए.-कला में स्नातक	118	121	124	126	127	119	B.A. - Bachelor of Arts
बी.सी.ए. - कंप्यूटर एप्लीकेशन में स्नातक	65	75	73	70	73	63	B.C.A. - Bachelor of Computer Applications
बी.बी.ए. - बिजनेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में स्नातक	76	66	67	67	68	64	B.B.A. - Bachelor of Business Administration
बी कॉम - वाणिज्य में स्नातक	90	93	96	99	100	98	B. Com. - Bachelor of Commerce
बी. एड. - शिक्षा में स्नातक	197	203	200	207	215	184	B. Ed. - Bachelor of Education
बी फार्म - फार्मसी में स्नातक	85	83	82	79	93	67	B. Pharm. - Bachelor of Pharmacy
बी. एससी (नर्सिंग)- नर्सिंग विज्ञान में स्नातक	445	384	379	358	385	310	B. Sc. (Nursing)- Bachelor of Science in Nursing
बी एस सी - विज्ञान में स्नातक	93	94	100	106	113	112	B. Sc. - Bachelor of Science
बीटेक - प्रौद्योगिकी में स्नातक	38	39	38	40	42	40	B. Tech. - Bachelor of Technology
एल.एल.बी. - कानून या कानून में स्नातक	44	47	47	49	53	49	L.L.B. - Bachelor of Law or Laws
एम.बी.बी.एस. - बेचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन और बेचलर ऑफ सर्जरी	97	99	101	106	110	100	M.B.B.S. - Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery
एम. ए. - कला में परास्नातक	165	169	173	180	190	172	M.A. - Master of Arts
एम. बी. ए. - बिजनेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में परास्नातक	61	62	70	75	76	76	M.B.A. - Master of Business Administration
एम. कॉम. - वाणिज्य में परास्नातक	148	158	168	179	186	180	M. Com. - Master of Commerce
एम. एससी - विज्ञान में परास्नातक	157	167	171	174	180	164	M.Sc. - Master of Science
एम. टेक. - प्रौद्योगिकी में परास्नातक	64	67	55	54	63	47	M. Tech. - Master of Technology

स्रोत: / Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Do Higher Education, Ministry of Education

तालिका 3.12 : पूर्व-प्राथमिक या उससे ऊपर के शैक्षिक स्तर वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा औपचारिक शिक्षा में पूर्ण किए गए वर्षों की औसत संख्या

Table 3.12 : Average number of years completed in formal education by persons with level of education pre-primary or above

आयु वर्ग	शहरी						ग्रामीण						कुल						Age Group
	शहरी			ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण			कुल						
	पुरुष		व्यक्ति	पुरुष		व्यक्ति	पुरुष		व्यक्ति	पुरुष		व्यक्ति	पुरुष		व्यक्ति	पुरुष		व्यक्ति	
	Male		Person	Male		Person	Male		Person	Male		Person	Male		Person	Male		Person	
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक	9.2		9.0	11.2	10.6	10.9	9.9		9.4	9.7		9.4		9.7				15 years and above	
25 वर्ष और उससे अधिक	8.8		8.4	11.1	10.3	10.8	9.7		8.9	9.3		8.9		9.3				25 years and above	

स्रोत: / Source: NSS 75th Round July, 2017- June, 18, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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तालिका 3.13 : प्रत्येक राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के लिए सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण की गई शिक्षा के उच्चतम स्तर के रूप में कम से कम माध्यमिक शिक्षा के साथ 25 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

Table 3.13 : Percentage of the population of age 25 years and above with at least Secondary Education as the highest level of education successfully completed for each State/UT

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			State/Union Territory
	पुरुष Male*	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person*	पुरुष Male*	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person*	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	57.8	50	54.1	67	56.5	61.9	68.6	62	65.4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	46.5	30.4	38.1	46.4	30.4	38.1	52.1	32	41.7	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	58.3	37.6	48.4	60.2	41	50.8	58.7	38.6	48.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	56.4	48.7	52.5	63.6	51.9	57.8	29.2	25.2	27.2	Assam
बिहार	50	25.4	37.7	52.1	27.8	39.9	54.9	30.9	42.9	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	80.8	66.5	73.9	79.5	70.2	74.8	83.8	73.9	79.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	56.8	36.6	46.5	55.2	34.2	44.7	55	36.6	45.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	70.3	48.5	60.9	63.2	43.9	53.9	70.2	54.9	63.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	68.6	51.1	60							Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	79.4	63.7	72.1	71	56	64	72.8	59.3	66.5	Delhi
गोवा	75.5	61.6	68.4	78.6	59.6	69	76.4	67.7	71.9	Goa
गुजरात	60.9	40.7	50.9	62.6	39.3	50.9	64	43.6	53.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	64.8	41.9	53.6	66.6	45.8	56.4	69.5	45.7	57.6	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	73.4	50.3	61.1	73.3	53.9	63.2	72.3	55.2	63.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	68.3	41.8	55.1	70.8	44.7	57.8	68.1	41.7	55.1	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	53.4	31.7	42.2	53.9	29.2	41.4	60.1	35.3	47.5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	61.6	46.7	54	63.8	46.7	55.1	60.2	44.6	52.4	Karnataka
केरल	72.9	69.9	71.3	75.7	71.3	73.3	76.7	72.5	74.5	Kerala
लद्दाख	68.3	30	49.6	75.4	57.1	67.1	76.3	49.4	62.4	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	74	67.5	70.7	75.8	68.5	72.2	80.8	72.2	75.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	51.9	30	41.1	53.9	30.8	42.3	53.9	33.4	43.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	70.1	51	60.5	69.7	51.3	60.4	72.5	54.6	63.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	81.1	64.5	72.7	81.5	66.8	74	78.1	61.1	69.6	Manipur
मेघालय	56.5	49.6	52.9	56.4	52.8	54.5	57	56.1	56.6	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	81.6	72.8	77.2	76.5	73.9	75.3	79.5	70.7	75	Mizoram
नागालैंड	83.5	73.3	78.6	85.2	72.6	79.1	80.3	69.6	75.1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	49.1	33.4	41	52	36.9	44.3	52.1	35	43.4	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	81.8	63.6	72.2	75.8	64.3	69.6	76.5	63.9	69.7	Puducherry
पंजाब	61.3	50.8	56.1	63	52.9	57.9	64.6	53.3	59	Punjab
राजस्थान	52.5	25.1	38.7	56.3	27.6	42	56.4	27	41.6	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	48	46.3	47.2	56.9	49.1	53.1	58	45.9	52	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	62.2	48.4	55	62.6	47.9	54.9	63	51.6	57.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	60	39.1	49.5	58.9	38.8	48.7	62.3	42.6	52.3	Telangan
त्रिपुरा	57.6	45.6	51.6	54.1	45.9	50	59.2	48.9	53.9	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	70.3	46.3	58.1	71.3	47.2	59.2	60.9	38.4	49.5	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	58.3	33.4	45.7	61.1	34.2	47.5	75.1	54.1	64.4	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	52	39.2	45.7	51.4	40.5	45.9	51.1	42.2	46.6	West Bengal
भारत	58.7	40.1	49.3	60	40.7	50.2	58.7	41.4	50	India

स्रोत: / Source: Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, PLFS 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: * : Includes third gender.

स्तर	2018-19						2019-20						2020-21						2021-22						Level
	पुरुष		महिला	व्यक्ति	कुल पास में से महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	कुल पास में से महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	कुल पास में से महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	कुल पास में से महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	कुल पास में से महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Female among total pass out (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female among total pass out (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female among total pass out (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female among total pass out (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female among total pass out (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female among total pass out (%)	
सर्टिफिकेट	35576	39782	75358	52.79	33895	47032	80927	58.12	45191	40101	85292	47.02	18323	16480	34803	47.35	Certificate								
डिप्लोमा	465467	318447	783914	40.62	469931	337399	807330	41.79	526325	321725	848050	37.94	553425	366728	920153	39.86	Diploma								
इंटीग्रेटेड	17593	13957	31550	44.24	21585	17479	39064	44.74	25855	21548	47403	45.46	35283	31757	67040	47.37	Integrated								
एम. फिल	7829	17958	25787	69.64	6018	12202	18220	66.97		6598	9897	66.67	1979	4008	5987	66.95	M.Phil.								
पीएचडी डिप्लोमा	79047	80650	159697	50.50	89919	99689	189608	52.58	66518	64652	131170	49.29	74381	73560	147941	49.72	PG Diploma								
पीएच.डी.	22765	17048	40813	41.77	21577	17409	38986	44.65	14422	11128	25550	43.55	18464	14124	32588	43.34	Ph.D.								
सातकोचर	637265	862799	1500064	57.52	656690	921014	1577704	58.38	620664	863164	1483828	58.17	761799	1014039	1775838	57.10	Post Graduate								
पूर्वसातक	3042301	3432414	6474715	53.01	3099051	3551020	6650071	53.40	3349549	3560297	6909846	51.52	3816897	3937326	7754223	50.78	Under Graduate								
कुल	4308843	4783055	9091898	52.61	4398666	5003244	9401910	53.22	4651823	4889213	9541036	51.24	5280551	5458022	10738573	50.83	Total								

स्रोत : Source: All India Survey on Higher Education Report, Div of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

तालिका 3.15 : स्कूली शिक्षा के स्तर तथा लिंग के आधार पर स्कूल छोड़ने की दर												
Table 3.15 : Dropout Rate by Sex and Level of School Education												
वर्ष Year	प्राथमिक Primary			उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary			माध्यमिक Secondary					
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person			
	2013-14	3.27	2.66	2.98	4.78	6.02	5.38	20.35	20.93	20.63		
2014-15	3.14	2.70	2.93	4.14	5.43	4.77	19.82	20.23	20.02			
2015-16	3.31	2.89	3.10	4.10	5.21	4.64	18.93	18.75	18.84			
2016-17	2.56	2.07	2.32	2.97	4.09	3.51	21.47	21.50	21.49			
2017-18	3.68	3.33	3.51	4.49	5.57	5.02	19.16	18.66	18.93			
2018-19	4.59	4.30	4.45	4.26	5.14	4.68	18.68	17.05	17.90			
2019-20	1.67	1.22	1.45	2.22	2.96	2.58	17.01	15.05	16.07			
2020-21	0.80	0.70	0.80	1.60	2.30	1.90	14.90	14.20	14.60			
2021-22	1.60	1.40	1.50	2.70	3.30	3.00	13.00	12.30	12.60			

स्रोत: / Source: UDISE Plus, Ministry of Education

तालिका 3.16 : वर्तमान व्यय के प्रत्येक स्तर के लिए वर्तमान शैक्षणिक वर्ष के दौरान सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम अध्ययनरत प्रति छात्र बुनियादी पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित औसत व्यय (रु.)

पिछले नामांकन का स्तर	ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban						कुल Total						Level of last enrolment
	पुरुष Male			महिला Female			पुरुष Male			महिला Female			पुरुष Male			महिला Female			
	व्यक्ति Person			व्यक्ति Person			व्यक्ति Person			व्यक्ति Person			व्यक्ति Person						
	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person	व्यक्ति Person			
पूर्व प्राथमिक	5879	5378	5655	3780	3250	3545	15370	13433	14509	14509	13433	14509	9475	8405	8997	Pre-primary			
प्राथमिक	3780	3250	3545	4267	3570	3953	14000	12878	13516	12878	13516	6365	5591	6024	Primary				
उच्च प्राथमिक / मध्य	4267	3570	3953	6154	5479	5856	15986	14537	15337	14537	15337	7273	6367	6866	Upper Primary/Middle				
माध्यमिक	6154	5479	5856	9943	8106	9148	18548	16210	17518	16210	17518	9516	8376	9013	Secondary				
उच्च माध्यमिक	9943	8106	9148	8017	9228	8545	25887	21081	23832	21081	23832	15077	12221	13845	Higher Secondary				
डिप्लोमा / सर्टिफिकेट (स्नातक से नीचे)	8017	9228	8545	13386	11579	12415	35785	10189	22281	10189	22281	14197	9510	12045	Diploma/Certificate (below graduate)				
डिप्लोमा / सर्टिफिकेट (स्नातक और ऊपर)	13386	11579	12415	11748	11993	11845	27198	10543	19979	10543	19979	18411	11296	14823	Diploma / Certificate (Graduate and above)				
स्नातक	11748	11993	11845	16174	15368	15827	19241	17669	18485	17669	18485	14228	14313	14264	Graduate				
स्नातकोत्तर और ऊपर	16174	15368	15827	5579	4812	5240	20369	20515	20443	20515	20443	18103	18119	18110	Post Graduate and above				
कुल	5579	4812	5240	17123	15282	16308	8797	7742	8331	7742	8331	All							

स्रोत: /Source: NSS 75th Round, July, 2017- June, 18, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

तालिका 3.17 : विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम के प्रकार (सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम और तकनीकी / व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम) द्वारा चालू शैक्षणिक वर्ष में मूल पाठ्यक्रम में प्रति छात्र औसत व्यय (₹.)

Table 3.17 : Average expenditure (Rs.) per student in basic course in the current academic year by type of course pursuing (general course and technical/ professional course) for different States

राज्य	पुरुष Male				महिला Female				व्यक्ति Person				State
	आम अवधि general course		तकनीकी/ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम technical/ professional course		आम अवधि general course		तकनीकी/ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम technical/ professional course		आम अवधि general course		तकनीकी/ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम technical/ professional course		
	any course*	any course**	any course*	any course**	any course*	any course**	any course*	any course**	any course*	any course**	any course*	any course**	
आंध्र प्रदेश	10969	39983	13434	8976	32634	10709	10045	36869	12179	Andhra Pradesh			
असम	5399	17002	5322	4632	29346	4783	5075	20656	5210	Assam			
बिहार	4795	27919	5062	3720	46230	3826	4379	30092	4587	Bihar			
छत्तीसगढ़	3627	29612	4163	3511	24544	3832	3575	27726	4016	Chhattisgarh			
दिल्ली	25712	71303	28443	22666	72905	24886	24407	71867	26934	Delhi			
गुजरात	9730	38427	11489	7588	56673	9125	8782	43575	10461	Gujarat			
हरियाणा	15827	44100	17759	14316	38137	15439	15215	42224	16832	Haryana			
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12857	41611	14528	10506	39529	11694	11698	40774	13144	Himachal Pradesh			
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9839	30235	10713	9563	30775	10464	9720	30466	10606	Jammu & Kashmir			
झारखंड	5308	31640	5751	4265	31100	4452	4840	31505	5172	Jharkhand			
कर्नाटक	9561	47357	12710	9783	45754	11578	9658	46860	12225	Karnataka			
केरल	11139	39967	14128	11300	41570	14469	11214	40720	14287	Kerala			
मध्य प्रदेश	6385	50174	7845	4994	36580	5789	5769	45104	6938	Madhya Pradesh			
महाराष्ट्र	11916	59685	15219	10593	64460	12932	11335	61229	14230	Maharashtra			
ओडिशा	5687	36938	6718	4552	31553	5014	5175	35345	5956	Odisha			
पंजाब	16095	61289	19065	13790	51211	15848	15131	57529	17728	Punjab			
राजस्थान	8306	40441	9365	7221	40778	8000	7835	40558	8775	Rajasthan			
तमिलनाडु	12551	52873	16826	10966	61681	14087	11799	55807	15559	Tamil Nadu			
तेलंगाना	13847	46986	15690	12106	47884	13885	13095	47348	14913	Telangana			
उत्तर प्रदेश	6741	85528	8899	5744	44979	6363	6301	72959	7788	Uttar Pradesh			
उत्तराखंड	9883	42887	11285	7972	27674	8677	9019	36678	10111	Uttarakhand			
पश्चिम बंगाल	8546	53075	9595	8088	46724	8660	8319	50670	9135	West Bengal			
भारत	8797	51844	10721	7742	47421	8955	8331	50307	9948	India			

Note 1. *: any course means general or technical/ professional course 2. Figures for rural/urban Delhi is not presented separately. However, 'rural + urban' for Delhi includes, 'rural' also.

संलग्न स्रोत: NSS KI (75/25.2)-Key Indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in India

तालिका 3.18 : विभिन्न शैक्षिक स्तरों पर प्रति 100 पुरुष शिक्षकों पर महिला शिक्षकों की संख्या

Table 3.18 : Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education

वर्ष	प्राथमिक (I-V)	उच्च प्राथमिक (VI - VIII)	माध्यमिक (IX-X)	उच्च माध्यमिक (XI - XII)
Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI - VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI - XII)
2012-13	100	75	57	66
2013-14	101	78	67	71
2014-15	104	81	70	71
2015-16	105	83	72	73
2016-17	106	85	73	74
2017-18	110	87	75	73
2018-19	120	93	77	79
2019-20	125	92	82	76
2020-21	125	93	83	77
2021-22	126	93	84	78

स्रोत: / Source: From 2005-06 to 2011-12, Educational Statistics at a Glance and from 2012-13 onwards, UDISE plus, Ministry of Education

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तालिका 3.19 : उच्चतर शिक्षा के शिक्षकों या प्रोफेसरों में महिलाओं का राज्यवार अनुपात

Table 3.19 : State-wise Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				2021-22				State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	महिला (%)	
	Male	Female	Person	Female (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female (%)	Male	Female	Person	Female (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	187	61	248	24.60	182	67	249	26.91	176	61	237	25.74	176	62	238	26.05	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61569	29961	91530	32.73	60821	30488	91309	33.39	61451	32357	93808	34.49	62548	34301	96849	35.42	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	921	518	1439	36.00	1177	762	1939	39.30	1198	866	2064	41.96	1216	887	2103	42.18	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	12295	7921	20216	39.18	12364	8152	20516	39.73	12388	8535	20923	40.79	12177	8592	20769	41.37	Assam
बिहार	19772	4930	24702	19.96	21676	5542	27218	20.36	25323	6880	32203	21.36	26185	7411	33596	22.06	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1402	1933	3335	57.96	1531	1991	3522	56.53	1445	1881	3326	56.55	1479	1939	3418	56.73	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	9359	7121	16480	43.21	9723	7837	17560	44.63	9507	7866	17373	45.28	9798	8427	18225	46.24	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	107	93	200	46.50	114	108	222	48.65	289	186	475	39.16	287	183	470	38.94	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	147	55	202	27.23	143	59	202	29.21									Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	8733	10115	18848	53.67	9295	10518	19813	53.09	9533	10813	20346	53.15	9661	11010	20671	53.26	Delhi
गोवा	1475	1583	3058	51.77	1581	1687	3268	51.62	1342	1842	3184	57.85	1571	1948	3519	55.36	Goa
गुजरात	30717	17589	48306	36.41	31490	18693	50183	37.25	31398	19052	50450	37.76	31042	19667	50709	38.78	Gujarat
हरियाणा	16022	16450	32472	50.66	17405	18274	35679	51.22	17349	18296	35645	51.33	17691	19009	36700	51.80	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5111	4029	9140	44.08	5325	4239	9564	44.32	5200	4244	9444	44.94	5143	4399	9542	46.10	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5274	3441	8715	39.48	5401	3632	9033	40.21	5454	3684	9138	40.32	5455	3639	9094	40.02	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	7806	3119	10925	28.55	8558	3390	11948	28.37	8719	3784	12503	30.26	8943	4094	13037	31.40	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	63163	46323	109486	42.31	68755	51830	120585	42.98	69515	54664	124179	44.02	67362	55461	122823	45.16	Karnataka
केरल	20652	30233	50885	59.41	21298	31601	52899	59.74	21052	32608	53660	60.77	21528	34142	55670	61.33	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	97	51	148	34.46	80	43	123	34.96	131	81	212	38.21	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	25	20	45	44.44	25	20	45	44.44	12	13	25	52.00	5	5	10	50.00	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	30896	20247	51143	39.59	33808	22343	56151	39.79	40091	26505	66596	39.80	41800	28167	69967	40.26	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	86110	54069	140179	38.57	86632	56092	142724	39.30	85562	57293	142855	40.11	86156	59944	146100	41.03	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2477	2223	4700	47.30	2591	2389	4980	47.97	2738	2575	5313	48.47	2882	2850	5732	49.72	Manipur
मेघालय	1357	1659	3016	55.01	1492	1837	3329	55.18	1482	1865	3347	55.72	1553	2002	3555	56.32	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	856	662	1518	43.61	891	703	1594	44.10	920	738	1658	44.51	985	808	1793	45.06	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1010	1244	2254	55.19	1006	1276	2282	55.92	997	1280	2277	56.21	1020	1350	2370	56.96	Nagaland
ओडिशा	21920	11178	33098	33.77	22652	11995	34647	34.62	23264	12710	35974	35.33	24090	13518	37608	35.94	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	3042	2006	5048	39.74	3203	2198	5401	40.70	3295	2443	5738	42.58	3222	2494	5716	43.63	Puducherry
पंजाब	19766	25296	45062	56.14	19905	25711	45616	56.36	19069	24781	43850	56.51	18994	25032	44026	56.86	Punjab
राजस्थान	42155	24452	66607	36.71	45785	26721	72506	36.85	47854	27402	75256	36.41	49392	28348	77740	36.47	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	888	562	1450	38.76	962	625	1587	39.38	962	644	1606	40.10	859	562	1421	39.55	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	95930	87897	183827	47.82	97751	91484	189235	48.34	97027	92937	189964	48.92	97874	95489	193363	49.38	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	46498	28494	74992	38.00	46850	29907	76757	38.96	46662	30964	77626	39.89	45795	31796	77591	40.98	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1214	563	1777	31.68	1128	515	1643	31.35	1217	554	1771	31.28	1210	560	1770	31.64	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	9766	5526	15292	36.14	10137	6009	16146	37.22	10475	6326	16801	37.65	10676	6639	17315	38.34	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	88233	39516	127749	30.93	99582	44109	143691	30.70	106141	47240	153381	30.80	110294	48977	159271	30.75	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	30767	13996	44763	31.27	33866	15396	49262	31.25	36549	17002	53551	31.75	37764	17909	55673	32.17	West Bengal
भारत	747622	505085	1252707	40.32	785202	538251	1323453	40.67	805736	560934	1366670	41.04	816964	581702	1398666	41.59	India

स्रोत: 7 Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, D/o Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Note: Number of teachers or professors include Professor & Equivalent, Reader & Associate Professor and Lecturer/Assistant Professor.

Education

तालिका 3.21: 5 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत, जिन्होंने पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान इंटरनेट का उपयोग किया

Table 3.21: State-wise percentage of persons of age 5 years and above who used internet during the last 30 days

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	State/ Union Territory
	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	7.8	5.1	6.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	19.3	10.3	14.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	18.3	10.2	14.5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	17.8	8.9	13.6	Assam
बिहार	13.2	5.8	9.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	53.3	41.7	47.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	16.1	7.1	11.7	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	34.8	9.8	23.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	54.3	36.0	47.1	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	54.0	42.9	49.1	Delhi
गोवा	54.3	42.3	48.8	Goa
गुजरात	28.6	15.2	22.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	34.6	20.4	28.2	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	38.2	25.3	31.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	26.3	13.7	20.3	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	15.1	5.9	10.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	22.1	13.4	18.0	Karnataka
केरल	44.9	31.6	38.1	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	53.7	39.8	46.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	16.4	7.7	12.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	32.3	19.1	26.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	26.7	16.2	21.6	Manipur
मेघालय	13.5	11.8	12.7	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	32.6	28.6	30.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	32.2	27.2	29.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	12.6	5.5	9.1	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	46.8	31.8	39.4	Puducherry
पंजाब	38.3	24.6	31.9	Punjab
राजस्थान	20.7	9.4	15.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	48.5	46.0	47.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	27.2	15.8	21.4	Tamilnadu
तेलंगाना	27.8	16.5	22.2	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8.7	3.1	5.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	15.5	7.4	11.6	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	39.3	23.9	31.8	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	15.9	9.1	12.6	West Bengal
भारत	22.3	12.5	17.6	India

स्रोत / Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017-June 2018), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

The key to achieving this broader societal development lies in the central role of women's economic empowerment, which is integral to realizing women's rights and promoting gender equality.



5.1 Economic Participation

5.1.1 Enhancing economic productivity, improving development outcomes, and fostering greater representation in institutions and policies are potential benefits of increased gender equality. However, addressing gender disparities, prevalent in both developing and developed economies, is crucial for overall societal advancement. This empowerment encompasses equal participation in existing markets, control over productive resources, access to decent work, autonomy over one's time, life, and body, as well as an amplified voice and meaningful involvement in economic decision-making at various levels, spanning from households to international institutions. To achieve comprehensive development, the active and equitable participation of both women and men is essential in both productive and reproductive aspects of life, including shared responsibilities for childcare and household maintenance.

5.1.2 At present, in India, the emphasis on investing in women's economic empowerment aligns with the goal of achieving gender equality, eradicating poverty, and fostering inclusive economic growth. Women play a significant role in the economy, contributing through various avenues such as entrepreneurship, agricultural activities, employment, and undertaking unpaid caregiving responsibilities within households.

5.1.3 However, women continue to bear a disproportionate burden of poverty, discrimination, and exploitation. Gender-based discrimination frequently leads women into insecure, low-paying jobs, with only a minority managing to attain senior positions. This occupational disparity limits their access to economic resources, including obtaining loans. Various social barriers further restrict women from actively participating in activities that influence economic and social policies. Additionally, as women predominantly shoulder the majority of household responsibilities, they often find themselves with limited time to pursue economic opportunities.

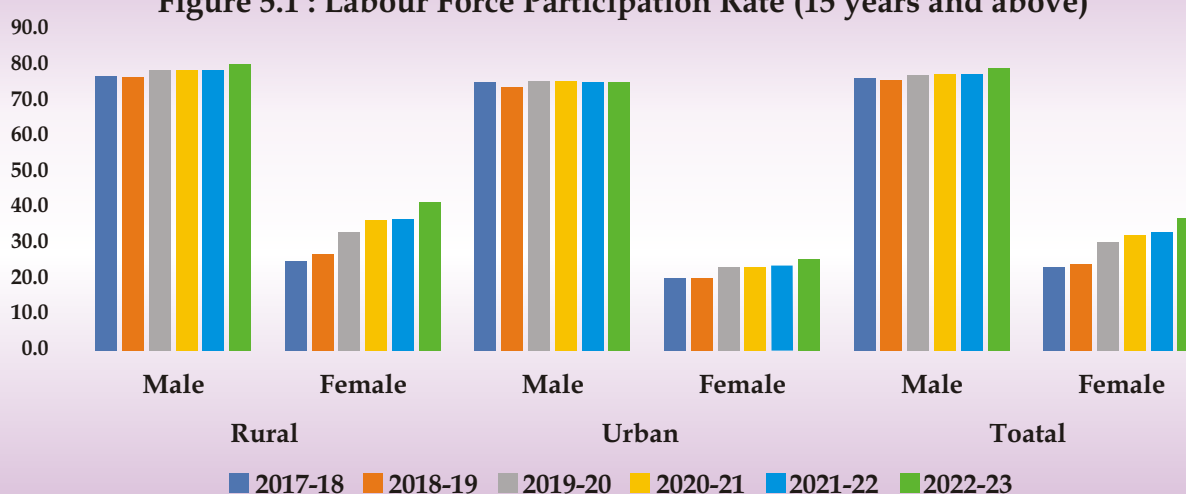
5.2 Participation in Work Force

5.2.1 The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is an important metric for an economy as it leads to improved and sustained growth. The determination of women's ability to engage in the labour force is the result of a complex interplay of various economic and social factors, occurring both at the household level and on a macro scale. Globally, key influencers based on empirical evidence include

educational achievements, fertility rates, age at marriage, economic growth, cyclical effects, and urbanization. Beyond these factors, outcomes are also significantly influenced by social norms, often shaped by male-dominated communities, which dictate the roles women play in the public domain. These social norms continue to impact the results of women's participation in the workforce.



Figure 5.1 : Labour Force Participation Rate (15 years and above)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, MoSPI

5.2.2 The Labour Force Participation Rate indicates the percentage of all people of working age who are employed or are seeking work. The rate excludes individuals who are neither working nor looking for work like students, pensioners, housewives, etc. As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey, LFPR of the persons aged 15 years and above has been increasing from 2017-18 onwards for both male and female population. It is seen that male LFPR has

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population.

$$\text{LFPR} = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} * 100$$

Increased opportunities for women in the workspace would lead to a substantial boost for India's economy.

gone from 75.8 to 78.5 during 2017-18 to 2022-23 and Female LFPR has gone from 23.3 to 37 during the same period (**Table 4.1**). However, gap in male and female LFPR is significantly wide which is even wider in urban areas as compared to rural areas. A low

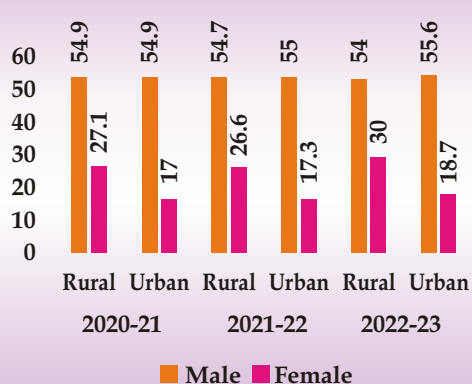
Participation in Economy

participation of women as compared to men in India's labour force may be due to the social factors, educational qualifications and gender discrimination in terms of wages and opportunities at work place. LFPRs for persons of all ages can be seen among the highest in Rural Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and lowest in Rural Manipur (Table 4.2).

5.2.3 The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) serves as a crucial indicator for evaluating a country's employment landscape, offering insights into the proportion of the population actively engaged in the production of goods and services. In the fiscal year 2022-23, the WPR for the male population was 54 in rural areas and 55.6 in urban areas, while for the female population, it was significantly lower at 30 in rural and 18.7 in urban areas. The disparity between men and women remains pronounced, as indicated by the notable differences in the WPRs (Table 4.4).

5.2.4 For the population aged 15 years and above, the WPR for males was 78.0 in rural areas and 71.0 in urban areas. In stark contrast, the corresponding figures for females were 40.7 in rural areas and 23.5 in urban areas (Table 4.5). The data vividly illustrate that women's employment situation is markedly inferior to that of men, with the WPR for females being less than half of that for males in rural areas and less than one-third in urban areas. This disparity suggests a significantly lower presence of working women, possibly influenced by various socio-economic factors discussed in earlier sections.

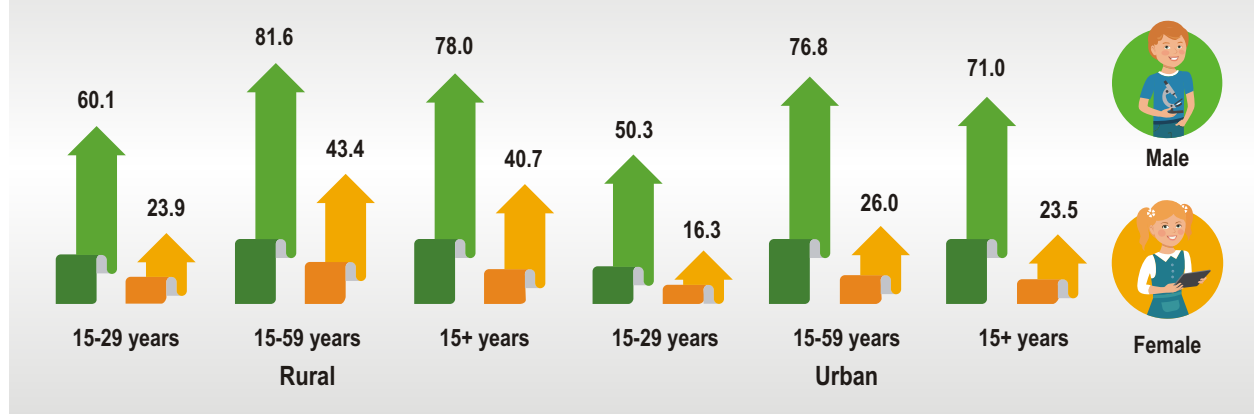
Figure 5.2 : Worker Population Ratio



Source:

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS),
National Statistical Office, MoSPI

Figure 5.3 : Age Group wise Worker Population Ratio- 2022-23



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23, NSO, MoSPI

5.2.5 The participation of women in the labour force and their ability to secure decent work are crucial components of an inclusive and sustainable development process. Despite progress, women still encounter numerous barriers when entering the labour market

and seeking access to quality employment. They disproportionately grapple with challenges related to employment opportunities, work preferences, working conditions, job security, wage equality, discrimination, and the delicate balance between work and family responsibilities. Moreover, a significant number of women find themselves in the informal economy, where they face heightened vulnerability to exploitation and lack formal protection. The substantial disparity between male and female representation in the workforce can be mitigated through strategic measures such as the implementation of improved incentive mechanisms, targeted training programs, job reservations, and the establishment of safe workplace environments. These steps aim to create a more equitable and supportive framework that fosters increased participation of women in the workforce while addressing the specific challenges they confront.

5.2.6 Average Wage Earning received per day by Casual Labourers in work other than Public works in different quarters during July 2022 to June 2023 at the national level is given in the table below. **Tables 4.7.1 to 4.7.4** provides this data state-wise. Average wage of women is lower than that of men and the disparity is more in urban than in rural areas. This disparity is found in all occupations (**Tables 4.8.1 to 4.8.4**)

Statement 5.1 : Average Wage Earning received per day by Casual Labourers in work other than Public works

Quarter	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jul.-Sep 2022	437	259	488	325
Oct.-Dec. 2022	413	270	504	336
Jan.-Mar. 2023	413	280	507	343
Apr.-Jun. 2023	416	287	515	333

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2022- June 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

5.2.7 Now, if we consider Percentage distribution of Workers according to broad employment status, in rural area major proportion of males (58.8%) and females (71%) were self-employed and least were engaged in regular wage/salaried employment. Though a higher proportion of women than men are self-employed, 43.1% of rural women were helper in household enterprise as

compared to just 11% for males. In urban areas, 50.8% of female workers were in regular wage/salary employment (Tables 4.9 and 4.10). Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division in 2022-23 is as below (Table 4.11 may be referred to for time series data):

Statement 5.2 : Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division

2022-23

Broad Industry Division	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	49.1	76.2	4.7	11.7
Mining & Quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	20.5	23.9
Electricity, Water, etc.	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5
Construction	19.0	4.2	12.6	3.1
Trade, Hotel & restaurants	10.5	4.1	26.5	15.2
Transport, Storage & Communications	5.3	0.2	13.2	5.5
Other Services	7.0	6.9	20.6	40.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2022- June 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



5.2.8 It is evident from the table above that agriculture is the major source of employment in rural areas wherein three-fourth of the total female workers and half of the male workers are engaged. In Construction, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants proportion of male workers was more than that of female workers. In Urban areas, greater proportion of female workers (64%) were engaged in other services and manufacturing and major proportion of male workers were engaged in trade, hotel & restaurant, manufacturing and other services. It can also be seen that in agricultural sector and other services, more women were engaged as compared to men whereas in construction, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communications, more men were engaged than women. Surprisingly, a greater proportion of urban females are engaged in manufacturing than the urban males.

5.2.9 Although the health of the labor market is a complex aspect that cannot be fully encapsulated by a single statistic, the unemployment rate stands out as a pivotal economic indicator. This

rate is a valuable measure of the underutilization of the labor supply. Essentially, it represents individuals who desire employment, are available for work, actively seeking employment, yet remain unemployed.

Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$UR = \frac{\text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}} * 100$$

5.2.10 It is evident from **Table 4.13** that unemployment rate has been decreasing over the years in both urban and rural areas, however, in rural area female unemployment rate has been lower than that of male over the years while in urban area, the scenario is other way round. One key reason behind such data may be that lower number of females seek work in rural areas and there are more opportunities for work in agricultural and other informal sector in rural areas. Further, such opportunity may not be available for women in urban area. It needs to be highlighted that unemployment rate is the maximum for urban females in the 15-29 years' age group followed by urban males in that age group (**Table 4.14**). When we look in to the state wise unemployment rate for the year 2022-23 (**Table 4.15**), in Rural India, Unemployment Rate is the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (0.8) followed by Jharkhand (0.9), Tripura (1.1) and Mizoram (1.2). In Urban India, the lowest Unemployment Rate can be seen in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (1.4) followed by Delhi (1.7) and Gujarat (2.2). In all the States in urban areas, unemployment rate of female is more than that of male except Chandigarh and Manipur.

5.3 Time Disposition

5.3.1 LFPR and WPR of women is far below that of men. These figures, however, do not encompass the imperceptible contributions of women, such as unpaid household and caregiving work. Despite being unpaid and thus excluded from national accounting, this work is crucial for the sustenance of the economy. Time use surveys, which capture the allocation of time to various activities, whether paid or unpaid, serve as a means to measure this hidden aspect of women's contributions. The significance of time use statistics is underscored by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the





family as nationally appropriate. This involves the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, promoting shared responsibility within households and families as deemed appropriate on a national level. To gauge the unseen contributions of women, the SDGs include "Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location" as one of the indicators.

5.3.2 The Time Use Survey conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in 2019 reveals noteworthy patterns in the allocation of unpaid caregiving and domestic duties within households, particularly with regards to gender dynamics.

- a) **Unpaid Domestic Services:** Approximately 81% of females dedicate around 5 hours daily to unpaid domestic services. This percentage is still higher at 92 for the age group 15-59 years. (Table 4.16 and 4.17). Even within the 60+ age group, 78% of women contribute to unpaid domestic services. (Table 4.18)
- b) **Gender Disparities:** In the 15-59 age bracket, only 29% of males participate in unpaid domestic services. The proportion of women providing unpaid caregiving services is twice that of men, with rates at 33% and 16% respectively. (Table 4.18)
- c) **Age-related Differences:** Notably, a higher percentage of older men (60+) engage in unpaid domestic services (35%) compared to those in the 15-59 age group (29%). (Table 4.18)
- d) **Impact on Employment:** The data underscores that a significant number of working-age women spend over six hours daily on unpaid services, potentially restricting their access to paid employment. Women not in the labor force invest the most time in unpaid domestic services, hinting at a possible impediment to their involvement in paid work.



These findings emphasize the importance of addressing gender-based imbalances in domestic responsibilities. Recognizing the potential impact on women's economic engagement, policymakers and organizations can use this information to formulate strategies promoting a fairer distribution of domestic duties and facilitating women's active participation in the workforce.

5.3.3 The survey encompasses various activities, including learning. It addresses both formal and non-formal education, as well as private studies and courses related to interests such as hobbies, sports, and yoga. Additionally, travel time associated with learning is also taken into account. In the 6-14 age bracket, an almost equal number of males and females engage in learning activities.

However, in the 15-29 age range, there is a significant decrease in the percentage of individuals participating in learning activities, regardless of location or gender. This decline is more pronounced for females in rural areas. The average time spent on learning activities shows minimal disparity between males and females for both age groups in both rural and urban settings. Nevertheless, in the 15-29 age group, urban females spend an average of 429 minutes per day on learning activities, compared to 448 minutes for their male counterparts. (Table 4.19)



Method of deriving time spent per participant and per person:

1. Average time spent per participant in an activity (say, activity A)

$$\frac{\text{(total time spent by the participants in activity 'A')}}{\text{(total number of persons participating in activity 'A')}}$$

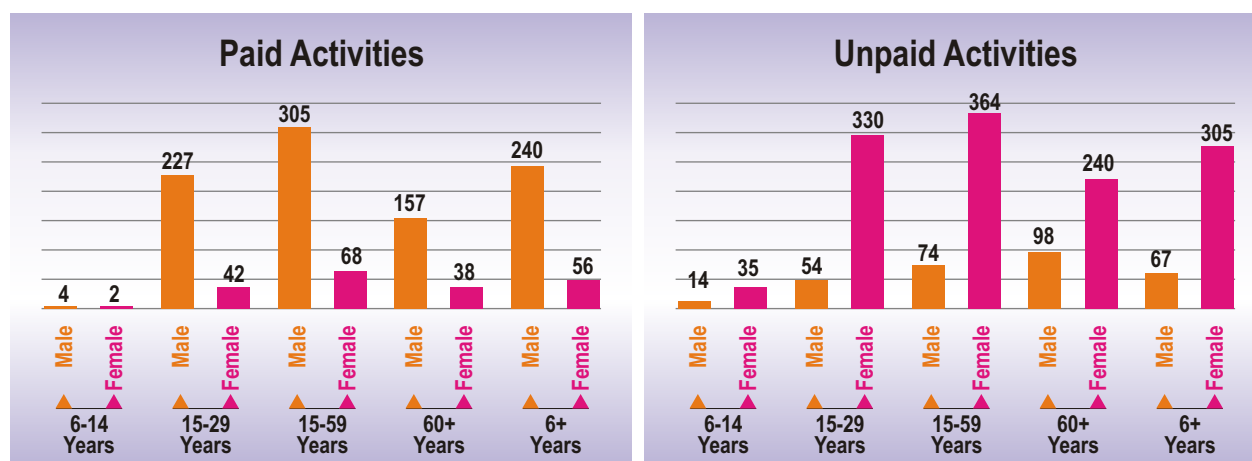
2. Average time spent per person in an activity (say, activity 'A')

$$\frac{\text{(total time spent by the participants in activity 'A')}}{\text{(total number of persons)}}$$

5.3.4 The surveyed activities are categorized into paid, unpaid, and residual other activities. Nationally, males aged 6 years and above allocated 67 minutes to unpaid activities, 240 minutes to paid activities, and 1133 minutes to residual other activities (self-development, self-care, self-maintenance, etc.). In contrast, females in the same age group spent 305 minutes on unpaid activities, 56 minutes on paid activities, and 1079 minutes on residual other activities. These figures straightforwardly indicate that women invest more time in unpaid activities, while men dedicate more time to self-care and self-development. Despite men spending more time on paid activities, an examination of overall activities, regardless of payment, reveals that women, on average, spend more time than men. Furthermore, the fact that women spend only one-fourth of the time men dedicate to paid activities underscores the lower participation of women in the employment sector. (Table 4.20)



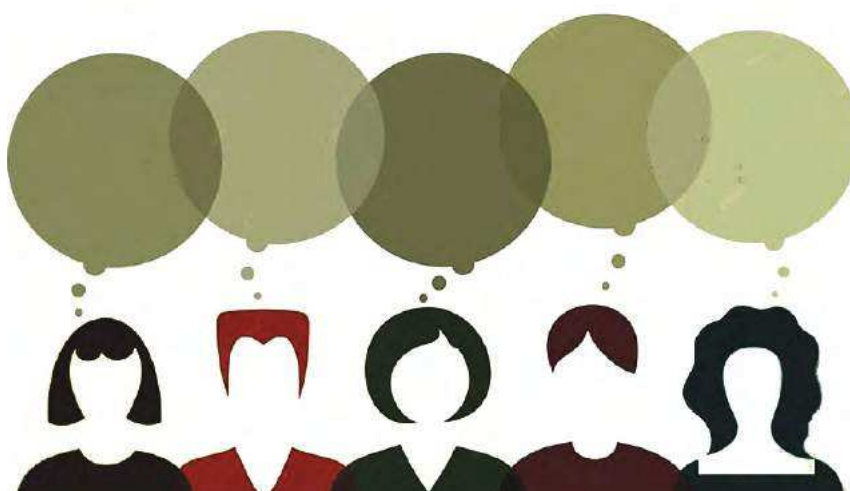
Figure 5.4 : Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in paid/unpaid activities



Source: Time Use Survey, 2019, MoSPI

5.3.5 The percentage distribution of average time devoted to these activities as a proportion of the total daily time per person indicates that the share of time spent on residual other activities was higher for males aged 6 years and above (79.1%) compared to females (74.1%) in rural areas. This difference is particularly notable in the age group of 15-29 years. Conversely, the percentages were nearly identical in urban areas (Table 4.20).

5.3.6 Upon further disaggregation of unpaid activities into those categorized as SNA (System of National Accounts) production and non-SNA production, it becomes apparent that a significant portion of time spent by females is devoted to non-SNA production activities. Nationally, in SNA production unpaid activities, men spent 29 minutes, while women spent 24 minutes. In contrast, for non-SNA production unpaid activities, men spent 38 minutes, whereas women dedicated 281 minutes in a single day. (Table 4.21).



तालिका 4.1 : सामान्य स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) में आयु समूह वार श्रम बल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर) (प्रतिशत में)									
Table 4.1 : Age Group Wise Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss)									
आयु वर्ग (वर्षों में) / Age- Group (in years)	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person
	2022-23 (PLFS)								
15-29	65.5	25.8	45.9	58.4	20.8	40.7	63.5	24.5	44.5
15+	80.2	41.5	60.8	74.5	25.4	50.4	78.5	37.0	57.9
सभी उम्र/ All ages	55.5	30.5	43.4	58.3	20.2	39.8	56.2	27.8	42.4
2021-22 (PLFS)									
15-29	62.1	22.3	42.6	58.9	20.2	40.6	61.2	21.7	42.0
15+	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2
सभी उम्र/ All ages	56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39.0	57.3	24.8	41.3
2020-21 (PLFS)									
15-29	60.6	22.0	42.0	59.0	19.0	39.9	60.1	21.1	41.4
15+	78.1	36.5	57.4	74.6	23.2	49.1	77.0	32.5	54.9
सभी उम्र/ All ages	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	18.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6
2019-20 (PLFS)									
15-29	60.8	20.7	41.3	58.3	20.3	40.0	60.0	20.6	40.9
15+	77.9	33.0	55.5	74.6	23.3	49.3	76.8	30.0	53.5
सभी उम्र/ All ages	56.3	24.7	40.8	57.8	18.5	38.6	56.8	22.8	40.1
2018-19 (PLFS)									
15-29	58.8	15.8	37.8	58.6	17.1	38.7	58.8	16.2	38.1
15+	76.4	26.4	51.5	73.7	20.4	47.5	75.5	24.5	50.2
सभी उम्र/ All ages	55.1	19.7	37.7	56.7	16.1	36.9	55.6	18.6	37.5
2017-18 (PLFS)									
15-29	58.9	15.9	38.1	58.5	17.5	38.5	58.8	16.4	38.2
15+	76.4	24.6	50.7	74.5	20.4	47.6	75.8	23.3	49.8
सभी उम्र/ All ages	54.9	18.2	37.0	57.0	15.9	36.8	55.5	17.5	36.9

स्रोत / Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.2: राज्यवार श्रम बल सहभागिता दर										
Table 4.2: State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons of all ages										
2022-23										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State/ Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	67.7	41.8	55.2	65.8	38.5	52.6	66.8	40.4	54.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61.9	41.2	51.4	58.0	26.6	42.2	60.7	36.9	48.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	58.1	44.3	51.3	54.0	28.4	41.5	57.5	41.9	49.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	41.5	13.5	30.4	58.8	24.3	42.2	42.0	13.9	30.8	Assam
बिहार	46.8	15.1	31.5	48.7	9.2	30.2	47.0	14.7	31.4	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	61.6	21.9	42.5	57.7	17.1	38.0	57.9	17.3	38.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	62.7	48.9	55.9	62.0	27.9	44.9	62.6	44.9	53.9	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	69.2	40.0	55.0	67.9	17.5	45.1	68.3	25.9	48.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	57.6	2.9	30.5	57.0	11.6	35.9	57.1	11.3	35.7	Delhi
गोवा	57.7	21.5	38.7	60.4	24.1	42.5	59.3	23.0	40.9	Goa
गुजरात	64.0	41.5	53.0	60.8	20.8	41.6	62.6	32.7	48.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	53.6	16.1	35.5	56.9	15.6	37.9	54.8	15.9	36.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	65.4	60.6	63.0	58.5	33.8	46.3	64.7	57.9	61.3	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	56.2	40.8	48.7	56.2	22.0	39.9	56.2	37.7	47.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	53.4	35.9	44.6	51.4	13.1	33.1	53.0	32.1	42.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	59.7	33.3	46.6	58.4	24.8	42.2	59.2	30.3	45.0	Karnataka
केरल	60.7	34.1	46.6	56.2	28.0	41.6	58.6	31.3	44.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	46.4	47.2	46.8	54.4	35.4	45.9	47.1	46.2	46.7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	59.8	7.7	30.2	49.1	15.3	30.5	51.5	13.5	30.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	63.3	38.9	51.5	59.4	17.1	38.9	62.3	33.4	48.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	61.1	39.1	50.3	60.2	22.1	41.7	60.7	32.0	46.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	52.7	21.3	36.9	51.1	25.5	38.1	52.3	22.5	37.3	Manipur
मेघालय	49.2	39.6	44.3	51.2	31.6	40.8	49.5	38.4	43.8	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	51.6	34.3	43.1	49.3	30.9	39.9	50.6	32.7	41.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	56.5	42.1	49.1	54.1	34.7	44.3	55.9	40.2	47.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	58.7	35.9	47.2	57.6	21.8	40.5	58.5	34.0	46.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	62.2	41.7	51.8	56.4	20.5	37.2	58.6	27.9	42.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	61.8	22.7	42.5	62.3	20.2	41.9	62.0	21.8	42.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	54.2	41.0	47.7	55.2	18.6	37.9	54.5	35.8	45.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	68.9	63.1	66.1	64.7	27.1	48.0	68.0	56.1	62.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58.1	40.3	49.2	60.0	23.7	41.7	58.9	33.2	46.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	60.5	42.7	51.6	57.1	21.6	39.7	59.2	35.0	47.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	60.2	29.5	45.0	62.4	23.4	42.4	60.6	28.5	44.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	56.0	35.0	45.3	55.0	12.5	34.7	55.7	29.4	42.5	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	54.8	25.0	40.0	54.7	10.7	33.6	54.8	22.2	38.7	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	63.0	28.3	45.8	63.4	22.9	43.3	63.1	26.8	45.1	West Bengal
भारत	55.5	30.5	43.4	58.3	20.2	39.8	56.2	27.8	42.4	India

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2022- June 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

तालिका 4.3: 15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य-वार श्रम बल सहभागिता दर

Table 4.3 : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above

2022-23										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State / Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	83.1	52.5	68.5	81.4	45.9	63.9	82.4	49.6	66.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	78.7	51.8	64.9	73.6	32.3	52.3	77.2	45.8	61.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	78.0	62.7	70.6	72.4	37.4	55.1	77.2	58.7	68.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	90.8	19.8	55.5	75.6	29.0	52.4	90.1	20.3	55.4	Assam
बिहार	75.3	23.3	49.6	68.2	12.6	41.9	74.6	22.4	48.9	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	88.9	29.3	59.0	71.6	21.0	46.9	72.3	21.4	47.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	84.7	66.4	75.8	78.3	34.4	56.0	83.5	59.8	71.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	88.4	55.6	73.2	89.6	26.0	62.8	89.2	37.6	66.6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	73.5	3.9	39.7	74.5	15.1	46.9	74.4	14.8	46.7	Delhi
गोवा	71.8	26.3	47.8	72.8	29.4	51.5	72.4	28.1	50.0	Goa
गुजरात	84.9	54.5	69.9	78.3	26.4	53.3	82.0	42.3	62.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	73.0	21.1	47.5	72.9	19.9	48.5	72.9	20.7	47.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	83.8	74.8	79.2	76.6	40.7	58.0	83.1	71.4	77.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	77.5	55.1	66.4	72.1	27.4	50.5	76.5	50.2	63.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	80.7	52.4	66.2	70.0	16.8	43.7	78.6	45.8	61.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	77.2	42.5	59.9	72.6	30.3	52.0	75.4	38.1	57.0	Karnataka
केरल	76.2	40.8	57.1	70.8	33.6	51.1	73.7	37.5	54.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	61.5	60.5	61.0	69.2	44.8	58.3	62.2	59.1	60.7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	81.2	11.3	42.7	65.6	19.0	39.1	69.2	17.3	39.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	85.6	52.3	69.5	77.1	21.8	50.0	83.4	44.3	64.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	78.5	50.2	64.6	75.9	27.6	52.4	77.4	40.7	59.4	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	72.4	30.2	51.5	66.2	34.2	50.3	70.6	31.3	51.1	Manipur
मेघालय	81.4	66.0	73.6	71.1	40.3	54.1	79.6	60.9	70.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	68.7	48.0	58.9	65.3	42.1	53.6	67.2	45.1	56.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	82.3	71.1	76.9	71.6	50.2	61.2	79.3	65.2	72.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	79.1	47.5	63.0	73.2	27.8	51.5	78.1	44.7	61.3	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	80.2	49.4	63.9	71.5	24.8	46.1	74.8	33.6	52.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	78.9	28.8	54.1	77.2	25.5	52.3	78.3	27.6	53.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	75.9	55.8	65.8	71.8	23.6	48.8	74.8	47.9	61.5	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	82.6	76.5	79.6	80.3	34.4	60.1	82.1	68.6	75.7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	75.4	49.3	62.0	73.3	28.8	50.9	74.5	40.5	57.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	77.2	54.8	66.0	73.0	27.6	50.7	75.6	44.8	60.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	75.2	36.9	56.2	73.2	27.8	50.0	74.9	35.2	55.1	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	73.8	45.7	59.4	72.8	16.8	46.2	73.5	38.7	56.0	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	80.7	35.5	57.9	74.1	14.1	45.0	79.3	31.2	55.2	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	82.4	36.5	59.5	77.0	27.4	52.2	80.8	33.8	57.3	West Bengal
भारत	80.2	41.5	60.8	74.5	25.4	50.4	78.5	37	57.9	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2022- June 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.4: कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात

Table 4.4 : Worker Population Ratio for persons of all ages

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				State/Union Territory
	ग्रामीण		शहरी		ग्रामीण		शहरी		ग्रामीण		शहरी		
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	62.7	35.5	66.1	25.3	61.7	35.4	61.5	25.7	66.1	36.0	61.7	27.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	58.9	40.8	55.4	23.7	61.6	38.8	54.9	21.5	59.8	40.0	54.5	24.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	51.9	19.1	45.5	14.8	48.6	21.4	44.9	14.6	55.5	43.0	49.8	23.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	57.7	17.9	56.7	13.3	54.6	20.6	55.2	14.8	41.0	13.1	56.7	21.2	Assam
बिहार	43.6	7.5	44.2	3.7	43.5	6.5	43.9	6.5	44.8	15.0	45.1	8.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	51.4	12.0	49.8	19.0	52.7	11.0	51.5	12.6	61.2	19.6	55.1	16.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	56.0	46.2	52.7	19.7	59.2	41.7	57.3	23.5	61.5	48.5	57.8	25.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	54.1	41.2	59.0	12.4	69.4	45.3	66.1	19.6	67.1	37.6	67.6	16.5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	52.3	6.8	54.4	10.1	61.0	6.0	54.3	8.9	51.4	2.9	56.1	11.3	Delhi
गोवा	48.1	23.1	52.0	17.1	55.4	13.1	51.6	14.0	52.6	17.7	56.1	21.0	Goa
गुजरात	59.1	33.8	60.1	14.5	60.8	33.9	59.8	16.8	62.8	41.3	59.7	20.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	50.5	14.3	50.1	12.8	48.6	13.0	50.0	13.8	50.1	15.6	53.4	14.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	61.5	52.2	57.2	24.6	61.6	52.8	58.0	26.1	63.3	58.3	54.8	23.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	53.3	33.4	52.6	16.9	56.6	34.4	53.0	17.7	54.8	38.9	53.1	16.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	53.4	36.0	49.5	13.5	54.9	36.8	50.0	14.7	52.6	35.8	48.2	12.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	59.5	32.8	57.4	20.1	60.2	27.9	57.1	17.5	58.7	32.9	56.1	23.5	Karnataka
केरल	55.9	25.6	50.7	20.8	56.8	29.3	52.6	23.1	57.9	30.9	53.5	24.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	55.9	55.9	58.0	25.7	51.8	36.4	48.3	23.0	43.6	44.7	49.6	30.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	44.7	11.2	49.4	9.3	56.9	10.8	46.3	7.7	58.0	6.1	42.9	13.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	60.1	34.7	56.4	17.4	61.2	34.0	54.3	17.1	62.7	38.7	56.7	16.2	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	58.2	34.1	54.2	18.5	57.8	35.8	56.6	20.5	59.3	38.8	57.8	20.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	45.2	14.1	44.4	18.4	43.6	14.2	44.8	17.4	50.5	20.3	47.9	24.6	Manipur
मेघालय	46.6	33.2	46.9	23.0	46.4	32.1	45.9	24.7	47.4	37.0	47.0	25.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	57.5	35.0	50.0	29.2	51.6	24.8	48.7	21.4	51.1	33.8	48.0	29.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.6	35.4	42.1	16.9	51.7	34.2	45.1	21.8	54.4	41.2	49.5	31.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	57.9	26.8	56.6	18.5	54.9	25.6	54.2	14.8	56.0	35.2	54.2	20.4	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	62.6	22.6	54.8	20.7	53.3	37.4	54.9	21.1	58.1	39.7	53.8	19.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	55.3	17.9	57.6	15.4	57.0	18.2	58.8	16.3	58.6	20.7	59.1	18.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	51.4	33.6	49.5	11.9	52.3	34.6	49.6	13.4	51.7	40.3	50.9	16.5	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	68.5	60.8	66.8	29.8	68.5	51.4	61.3	26.6	67.9	61.2	63.6	26.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58.2	41.8	59.7	23.9	57.6	38.2	58.3	23.0	55.8	38.8	57.4	22.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	58.4	45.1	54.8	19.7	57.0	41.9	54.6	19.4	58.5	41.8	53.0	19.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	59.2	25.7	56.5	18.1	59.3	21.8	57.3	14.7	59.4	29.4	60.8	22.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	52.0	18.0	51.5	8.9	51.5	20.6	50.7	9.3	53.7	33.8	51.6	11.2	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	50.0	27.5	50.7	13.6	49.1	28.9	50.0	12.7	53.7	24.7	51.5	9.5	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	62.6	23.6	60.5	21.0	60.7	22.5	60.7	20.4	61.9	28.0	61.2	21.8	West Bengal
भारत	54.9	27.1	54.9	17	54.7	26.6	55	17.3	54	30	55.6	18.7	India

स्रोत/Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

तालिका 4.5 : 15 वर्ष और ऊपर के व्यक्तियों के राज्य वार कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात

Table 4.5 : State-Wise Worker Population Ratio for Persons Aged 15 Years & Above

2022-23										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State / Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	81.2	45.2	64.0	76.4	33.0	55.0	79.1	39.8	60.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	76.0	50.2	62.8	69.2	29.9	48.9	73.9	44.0	58.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	74.5	60.8	67.9	66.7	31.1	49.1	73.3	56.0	64.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	89.7	19.3	54.7	72.9	25.3	49.2	88.9	19.6	54.5	Assam
बिहार	72.0	23.0	47.8	63.2	11.4	38.7	71.2	22.0	47.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	88.3	26.1	57.1	68.4	20.5	45.0	69.2	20.8	45.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	83.2	65.8	74.7	73.0	30.9	51.6	81.2	58.6	70.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	85.6	52.2	70.1	89.2	24.6	62.0	88.0	35.4	65.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	65.6	3.9	35.7	73.3	14.8	46.1	73.1	14.5	45.8	Delhi
गोवा	65.5	21.7	42.4	67.6	25.6	47.0	66.8	24.0	45.1	Goa
गुजरात	83.3	54.2	68.9	76.9	25.5	52.1	80.4	41.7	61.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	68.1	20.5	44.7	68.4	18.2	45.3	68.2	19.7	44.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	81.1	72.0	76.5	72.7	28.5	49.8	80.3	67.6	73.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	75.6	52.5	64.2	68.2	21.0	45.4	74.2	46.9	60.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	79.5	52.3	65.6	65.6	15.7	40.9	76.8	45.5	60.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	75.9	42.0	59.0	69.8	28.8	49.8	73.6	37.2	55.6	Karnataka
केरल	72.6	37.0	53.4	67.5	29.3	47.2	70.2	33.5	50.5	Kerala
लद्दाख	57.8	57.2	57.5	63.1	38.2	52.0	58.3	55.6	57.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	78.8	8.9	40.3	57.4	16.5	34.1	62.3	14.8	35.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	84.8	52.0	69.0	73.6	20.6	47.6	81.9	43.8	63.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	76.1	49.8	63.2	72.8	25.9	50.0	74.7	39.8	57.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	69.3	28.7	49.1	62.1	33.0	47.7	67.2	29.9	48.7	Manipur
मेघालय	78.5	61.6	69.9	65.3	33.1	47.5	76.3	56.0	65.8	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	68.0	47.3	58.2	63.6	40.0	51.8	66.0	43.8	55.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	79.3	69.6	74.7	65.5	45.8	56.0	75.4	62.9	69.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	75.5	46.5	60.7	68.8	25.9	48.3	74.4	43.6	58.9	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	74.9	47.0	60.1	68.2	23.1	43.6	70.7	31.6	49.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	74.7	26.3	50.8	73.3	23.2	49.2	74.2	25.2	50.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	72.4	54.8	63.6	66.2	20.9	44.6	70.8	46.5	58.8	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	81.4	74.1	77.9	79.0	33.0	58.8	80.9	66.4	74.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	72.4	47.5	59.6	70.1	26.8	48.3	71.4	38.6	54.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	74.7	53.7	64.1	67.7	24.9	46.8	72.0	43.1	57.7	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	74.2	36.6	55.6	71.3	26.8	48.5	73.7	34.8	54.3	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	70.7	44.1	57.1	68.6	15.1	43.2	70.1	37.0	53.5	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	79.2	35.2	57.0	69.7	12.6	42.0	77.2	30.6	53.9	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	81.0	36.2	58.6	74.3	26.1	50.2	79.0	33.1	56.1	West Bengal
भारत	78.0	40.7	59.4	71.0	23.5	47.7	76.0	35.9	56.0	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS, July 2022- June 2023), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.6: आयु समूह वार कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) (% में)

Table 4.6 : Age Group wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %)

2022-23							
क्षेत्र	लिंग	आयु वर्ग Age-group				Gender	Area
		15-29	15-59	15+	सभी All		
ग्रामीण	पुरुष	60.1	81.6	78.0	54.0	Male	Rural
	महिला	23.9	43.4	40.7	30.0	Female	
	व्यक्ति	42.3	62.5	59.4	42.3	Person	
शहरी	पुरुष	50.3	76.8	71.0	55.6	Male	Urban
	महिला	16.3	26.0	23.5	18.7	Female	
	व्यक्ति	34.3	52.0	47.7	37.7	Person	
कुल	पुरुष	57.3	80.2	76.0	54.4	Male	Total
	महिला	21.9	38.5	35.9	27.0	Female	
	व्यक्ति	40.1	59.5	56.0	41.1	Person	

स्रोत/Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS, July 2022- June 2023), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

तालिका 4.7.1: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)

Table 4.7.1 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Jul.-Sep, 2022)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य				State/ Union Territory
	Works other than Public Works				
	ग्रामीण		शहरी		
	Rural		Urban		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
Male	Female	Male	Female		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	675	457	584	344	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	533	320	561	401	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	62	300	435	450	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	489	225	476	349	Assam
बिहार	386	305	418	351	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	500	-	492	410	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	225	140	271	186	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	288	-	-	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	600	-	547	-	Delhi
गोवा	627	500	757	412	Goa
गुजरात	354	243	404	286	Gujarat
हरियाणा	460	322	478	392	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	440	417	480	450	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	496	-	531	491	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	346	284	409	357	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	482	271	512	310	Karnataka
केरल	796	447	859	417	Kerala
लद्दाख	632	-	865	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	731	-	650	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	300	210	352	230	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	353	208	462	268	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	598	500	509	511	Manipur
मेघालय	400	248	460	332	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	407	-	433	431	Mizoram
नागालैंड	495	490	481	500	Nagaland
ओडिशा	373	213	392	309	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	516	163	610	386	Puducherry
पंजाब	422	276	431	371	Punjab
राजस्थान	388	354	422	400	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	574	443	613	532	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	574	275	598	387	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	482	309	592	453	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	443	368	445	335	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	479	313	492	509	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	405	197	404	337	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	359	235	392	289	West Bengal
भारत	437	259	488	325	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" indicates no sample observation in the respective category

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.7.2: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)

Table 4.7.2 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Oct.-Dec., 2022)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य				State/ Union Territory
	Works other than Public Works				
	ग्रामीण		शहरी		
	Rural		Urban		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
Male	Female	Male	Female		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	746	600	604	282	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	539	301	555	386	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	62	350	463	431	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	425	245	477	360	Assam
बिहार	404	347	420	340	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	454	-	501	316	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	231	164	275	214	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	379	-	-	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	557	-	553	500	Delhi
गोवा	707	400	723	478	Goa
गुजरात	301	203	431	291	Gujarat
हरियाणा	526	423	478	393	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	482	400	487	450	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	510	400	527	492	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	366	296	405	354	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	480	294	537	314	Karnataka
केरल	826	405	870	402	Kerala
लद्दाख	625	-	650	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	853	-	870	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	322	234	363	238	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	371	247	483	316	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	489	496	513	455	Manipur
मेघालय	426	308	463	315	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	500	500	470	473	Mizoram
नागालैंड	406	334	493	500	Nagaland
ओडिशा	360	241	395	310	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	509	160	603	401	Puducherry
पंजाब	401	369	443	334	Punjab
राजस्थान	418	358	431	398	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	602	693	629	564	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	596	285	628	365	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	505	291	572	448	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	430	341	470	367	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	423	377	487	434	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	384	253	413	355	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	372	256	400	301	West Bengal
भारत	413	270	504	336	India

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" indicates no sample observation in the respective category

तालिका 4.7.3: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)

Table 4.7.3 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Jan- Mar, 2023)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य				State/ Union Territory
	Works other than Public Works				
	ग्रामीण		शहरी		
	Rural		Urban		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
Male	Female	Male	Female		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	633	-	622	-	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	518	314	571	400	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	62	-	468	431	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	437	351	493	358	Assam
बिहार	401	385	423	351	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	463	350	500	500	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	261	217	306	212	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	368	400	374	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	538	-	549	500	Delhi
गोवा	500	400	679	500	Goa
गुजरात	289	208	409	291	Gujarat
हरियाणा	462	314	495	345	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	491	374	474	-	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	531	500	535	498	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	371	283	397	314	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	461	253	525	309	Karnataka
केरल	835	431	881	441	Kerala
लद्दाख	809	-	887	800	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	810	600	936	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	324	250	361	258	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	352	244	477	299	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	522	458	522	423	Manipur
मेघालय	467	338	433	298	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	445	-	478	460	Mizoram
नागालैंड	419	375	496	472	Nagaland
ओडिशा	350	227	400	330	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	647	241	614	463	Puducherry
पंजाब	430	246	438	361	Punjab
राजस्थान	413	383	441	271	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	608	-	635	549	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	617	288	661	401	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	457	348	603	476	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	465	422	485	384	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	452	401	486	500	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	400	368	413	361	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	363	244	400	336	West Bengal
भारत	413	280	507	343	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" indicates no sample observation in the respective category

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.7.4: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)

Table 4.7.4 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Apr-Jun, 2023)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य				State/ Union Territory
	Works other than Public Works				
	ग्रामीण		शहरी		
	Rural		Urban		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
Male	Female	Male	Female		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	616	465	680	-	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	599	340	593	358	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	62	501	487	400	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	432	242	497	325	Assam
बिहार	392	330	428	339	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	450	400	495	434	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	276	202	311	232	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	310	244	390	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	600	-	558	600	Delhi
गोवा	765	-	821	487	Goa
गुजरात	360	284	425	229	Gujarat
हरियाणा	511	345	502	340	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	489	407	512	400	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	516	-	540	474	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	394	375	417	385	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	454	268	546	323	Karnataka
केरल	846	419	903	494	Kerala
लद्दाख	575	-	800	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	769	-	795	400	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	337	261	367	249	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	365	245	495	275	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	591	-	532	500	Manipur
मेघालय	477	325	454	270	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	465	-	484	488	Mizoram
नागालैंड	440	-	463	488	Nagaland
ओडिशा	365	304	400	331	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	508	198	634	508	Puducherry
पंजाब	416	338	430	302	Punjab
राजस्थान	431	367	462	275	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	596	-	604	446	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	600	292	649	383	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	570	396	632	446	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	456	647	490	382	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	476	600	488	500	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	385	251	416	316	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	369	235	409	318	West Bengal
भारत	416	287	515	333	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" indicates no sample observation in the respective category

तालिका 4.8.1: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (₹ में) - ग्रामीण पुरुष											
Table 4.8.1 : Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Male											
2021-22											
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division									सभा/ all (excl n.r.)	State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	363	243	283	128	141	242	96	103	90	115	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	30	129	54	48	48	50	57	52	56	59	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	132	169	158	156	144	95	88	75	76	132	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	84	142	97	91	54	52	54	46	46	61	Assam
बिहार	54	115	67	85	46	47	53	58	49	53	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	-	67	185	70	41	37	65	59	50	56	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	147	143	74	54	48	43	59	54	34	51	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	42	144	58	55	33	45	43	50	38	45	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	146	144	98	98	117	-	54	62	51	76	Delhi
गोवा	96	48	169	91	86	-	90	72	54	82	Goa
गुजरात	86	107	86	62	45	46	58	44	36	47	Gujarat
हरियाणा	142	117	78	74	72	47	64	60	53	63	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	142	201	77	122	58	52	57	51	56	77	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	158	175	117	131	105	111	78	56	62	88	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	-	87	77	83	48	29	51	53	43	48	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	107	172	93	81	59	80	70	61	49	65	Karnataka
केरल	136	174	106	117	60	85	97	93	90	100	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	282	209	145	133	58	25	60	65	119	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	358	211	194	217	120	90	110	168	97	145	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	73	132	69	59	43	69	45	42	33	42	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	97	123	77	78	42	49	47	48	42	50	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	146	111	145	105	116	63	64	49	69	96	Manipur
मेघालय	36	142	160	107	81	45	64	44	46	60	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	-	151	133	119	122	95	125	31	53	112	Mizoram
नागालैंड	186	132	124	111	102	97	83	53	67	106	Nagaland
ओडिशा	93	143	70	87	42	33	50	57	43	56	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	197	78	113	71	77	57	58	100	51	77	Puducherry
पंजाब	172	98	88	61	53	37	46	44	45	50	Punjab
राजस्थान	73	159	68	73	56	56	46	50	47	59	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	89	128	118	149	142	75	97	97	72	102	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	92	134	85	70	50	72	69	64	61	70	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	87	122	71	81	76	38	59	69	59	71	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	116	104	154	111	67	56	61	45	56	68	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	115	169	111	122	62	81	47	48	55	73	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	92	120	99	83	40	46	41	42	47	52	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	85	128	69	63	39	41	45	43	44	48	West Bengal
भारत	95	136	82	77	52	53	56	52	46	57	India

स्रोत / Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: The data belongs to population in the age group 15 years and above
* Description of Occupation Divisions of National Classification of Occupations-2004 :-
1 - Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, 2 - Professionals, 3 - Technicians and Associate Professionals, 4 - Clerks, 5 - Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers, 6 - Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers, 7 - Craft and related Trades Workers, 8 - Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and 9 - Elementary Occupations

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.8.2: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - ग्रामीण महिला

Table 4.8.2 : Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Female

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*			
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	314	365	229	89	-	-	-	61	138	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
आंध्र प्रदेश	79	107	34	29	31	50	33	46	41	47	Andhra Pradesh	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	82	34	115	110	61	45	-	57	82	Arunachal Pradesh	
असम	6	79	59	76	27	28	57	47	32	39	Assam	
बिहार	-	94	15	49	49	52	14	-	45	56	Bihar	
चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-	14	-	11	-	25	15	Chandigarh	
छत्तीसगढ़	-	102	38	35	19	29	17	-	27	34	Chhattisgarh	
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	-	-	29	43	43	37	28	-	39	39	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	
दिल्ली	-	83	-	-	167	-	-	-	49	91	Delhi	
गोवा	21	120	54	87	57	-	50	44	50	55	Goa	
गुजरात	38	51	46	52	25	31	38	37	29	33	Gujarat	
हरियाणा	-	66	24	40	27	35	35	50	46	49	Haryana	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	24	90	41	87	32	50	36	-	43	52	Himachal Pradesh	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	232	153	21	44	68	-	-	33	24	95	Jammu & Kashmir	
झारखंड	-	112	39	75	37	29	37	-	34	48	Jharkhand	
कर्नाटक	146	65	43	34	21	47	37	55	32	36	Karnataka	
केरल	129	118	71	81	52	49	40	44	42	68	Kerala	
लद्दाख	195	39	-	133	118	-	-	-	-	140	Ladakh	
लक्षद्वीप	-	101	75	203	-	-	46	-	-	113	Lakshadweep	
मध्य प्रदेश	-	60	44	47	24	42	21	-	27	30	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	-	63	32	30	31	45	43	36	31	34	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	-	101	24	83	66	61	57	-	61	79	Manipur	
मेघालय	104	69	38	104	47	34	50	-	38	48	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	-	106	124	104	-	-	-	-	-	110	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	-	124	92	131	32	46	50	-	46	106	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	1	79	39	73	21	23	44	-	30	39	Odisha	
पुडुचेरी	-	39	96	-	42	-	63	36	48	57	Puducherry	
पंजाब	75	96	43	42	51	55	49	29	29	43	Punjab	
राजस्थान	22	70	31	50	23	45	50	11	36	39	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	93	151	143	113	56	56	-	-	62	93	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	35	66	49	62	39	47	37	41	37	40	Tamil Nadu	
तेलंगाना	27	47	30	96	52	44	47	33	45	46	Telangana	
त्रिपुरा	-	57	44	98	24	60	34	-	40	45	Tripura	
उत्तराखंड	-	69	40	63	30	63	33	-	42	48	Uttarakhand	
उत्तर प्रदेश	-	36	29	9	18	26	22	29	40	35	Uttar Pradesh	
पश्चिम बंगाल	21	98	41	38	29	45	28	35	32	40	West Bengal	
भारत	65	80	45	58	33	41	36	41	35	41	India	

स्रोत/ Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: The data belongs to population in the age group 15 years and above

* Description of Occupation Divisions of National Classification of Occupations-2004 :-

1 - Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, 2 - Professionals, 3 - Technicians and Associate Professionals, 4 - Clerks, 5 - Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers, 6 - Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers, 7 - Craft and related Trades Workers, 8 - Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and 9 - Elementary Occupations

तालिका 4.8.3: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - शहरी पुरुष

Table 4.8.3 : Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Male

2021-22

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*			
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	338	478	292	131	111	254	118	116	72	141	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
आंध्र प्रदेश	180	168	129	92	60	54	70	60	58	93	Andhra Pradesh	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	206	158	144	156	116	158	69	107	63	120	Arunachal Pradesh	
असम	115	132	98	123	57	167	58	54	54	82	Assam	
बिहार	125	141	102	110	57	44	58	57	51	78	Bihar	
चंडीगढ़	296	131	108	82	72	47	59	54	48	84	Chandigarh	
छत्तीसगढ़	137	174	150	63	45	43	68	67	43	84	Chhattisgarh	
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	114	114	75	66	44	40	64	51	37	49	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	
दिल्ली	201	166	145	118	70	66	59	55	53	81	Delhi	
गोवा	200	148	119	97	63	113	78	66	61	92	Goa	
गुजरात	120	134	134	73	54	43	53	45	43	66	Gujarat	
हरियाणा	224	197	131	134	51	53	57	65	51	91	Haryana	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	160	211	145	153	77	-	63	65	70	108	Himachal Pradesh	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	178	213	154	150	92	108	98	63	65	103	Jammu & Kashmir	
झारखंड	187	169	107	113	51	28	79	92	60	87	Jharkhand	
कर्नाटक	158	179	141	82	52	60	66	71	59	97	Karnataka	
केरल	147	166	108	93	66	81	97	81	88	101	Kerala	
लद्दाख	-	267	-	215	125	-	59	66	75	120	Ladakh	
लक्षद्वीप	204	290	221	187	164	150	115	114	91	161	Lakshadweep	
मध्य प्रदेश	147	172	95	93	55	34	44	57	42	74	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	169	168	100	94	58	58	58	63	52	89	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	168	143	134	100	102	46	59	70	61	96	Manipur	
मेघालय	173	156	202	130	84	64	58	63	56	100	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	207	138	149	135	125	129	74	96	59	119	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	159	149	146	118	117	-	90	64	69	120	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	146	182	96	92	55	118	60	52	45	82	Odisha	
पुडुचेरी	190	143	162	89	70	68	90	81	73	107	Puducherry	
पंजाब	160	149	134	109	46	63	47	46	46	70	Punjab	
राजस्थान	291	186	227	108	57	83	90	68	52	111	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	176	282	154	152	75	77	83	88	69	118	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	160	138	87	79	56	53	64	68	57	82	Tamil Nadu	
तेलंगाना	155	149	109	86	67	83	72	72	63	102	Telangana	
त्रिपुरा	120	155	129	136	80	55	62	54	59	99	Tripura	
उत्तराखंड	100	179	117	145	57	98	57	50	58	91	Uttarakhand	
उत्तर प्रदेश	139	132	117	100	54	44	47	50	46	73	Uttar Pradesh	
पश्चिम बंगाल	163	138	109	104	45	69	51	52	44	73	West Bengal	
भारत	166	159	118	96	57	59	61	59	51	84	India	

स्रोत / Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: The data belongs to population in the age group 15 years and above

* Description of Occupation Divisions of National Classification of Occupations-2004 :-

1 - Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, 2 - Professionals, 3 - Technicians and Associate Professionals, 4 - Clerks, 5 - Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers, 6 - Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers, 7 - Craft and related Trades Workers, 8 - Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and 9 - Elementary Occupations

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.8.4: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - शहरी महिला											
Table 4.8.4 : Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Female											
2021-22											
राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	722	326	188	90	66	-	-	-	57	127	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	145	130	65	68	39	24	39	42	39	76	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	140	46	129	93	-	48	-	42	119	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	116	125	109	56	49	-	44	-	37	77	Assam
बिहार	179	124	176	90	32	-	-	-	42	87	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	299	91	109	66	51	-	44	79	30	81	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	239	117	107	67	22	35	24	103	28	59	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	42	112	-	28	36	33	38	29	32	37	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	225	149	161	82	101	-	43	-	43	109	Delhi
गोवा	311	147	-	89	65	-	42	56	36	107	Goa
गुजरात	84	107	55	62	36	25	25	28	31	53	Gujarat
हरियाणा	231	172	152	108	55	50	39	40	35	98	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	168	160	148	118	59	-	56	-	40	101	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	319	180	144	147	55	-	19	38	44	122	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	199	115	62	44	35	-	-	44	40	83	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	143	133	114	70	45	-	44	36	37	83	Karnataka
केरल	153	138	87	89	49	38	43	52	43	82	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	195	151	161	79	-	36	-	65	146	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	-	229	119	103	117	-	-	-	125	145	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	330	129	108	82	52	32	28	24	29	76	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	174	125	102	77	54	50	38	81	36	82	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	183	127	80	101	56	-	51	114	40	107	Manipur
मेघालय	231	102	128	110	41	-	17	42	38	88	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	208	102	121	131	65	-	33	-	72	103	Mizoram
नागालैंड	211	162	127	150	82	-	-	-	93	144	Nagaland
ओडिशा	97	105	92	87	35	38	40	-	36	67	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	208	156	152	81	45	-	60	-	37	111	Puducherry
पंजाब	203	124	73	101	30	100	28	21	33	76	Punjab
राजस्थान	24	175	166	83	47	50	93	-	39	102	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	271	137	182	152	49	152	-	-	61	101	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	251	110	87	95	39	37	40	42	37	69	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	191	117	92	90	50	50	49	24	45	78	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	-	145	159	105	46	-	27	-	33	92	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	229	240	72	133	40	-	-	71	33	157	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	191	122	91	93	26	27	38	32	30	83	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	167	96	72	77	29	56	51	46	29	56	West Bengal
भारत	180	128	94	83	44	41	39	41	36	78	India

स्रोत/ Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2023, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: The data belongs to population in the age group 15 years and above
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तालिका 4.9: व्यापक रोजगार की स्थिति के अनुसार कामगारों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत वितरण

Table 4.9: State wise Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status

(Jul.22-Jun.23)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban						State / Union Territory
	स्वनिर्भोजित		नियमित मजदूरी / वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी		सामयिक मजदूर		स्वनिर्भोजित		नियमित मजदूरी / वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी		सामयिक मजदूर		
	Self-employed		Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		Casual Labour		Self-employed		Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		Casual Labour		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	50.3	69.1	31.3	24.2	18.4	6.7	26.0	23.3	55.4	71.7	18.7	5.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	49.8	44.7	18.7	10.7	31.5	44.6	37.0	43.7	47.4	42.4	15.6	13.9	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	69.7	87.6	23.0	10.8	7.3	1.7	43.6	68.5	49.2	31.1	7.2	0.5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	53.8	75.1	7.6	18.8	38.6	6.1	47.3	54.9	39.3	40.8	13.3	4.3	Assam
बिहार	62.6	71.4	7.4	5.3	30.0	23.3	52.6	59.3	28.1	36.8	19.3	4.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	20.0	0.6	66.4	88.6	13.6	10.8	21.5	18.8	70.4	77.4	8.1	3.8	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	69.0	74.8	12.1	5.8	18.9	19.5	43.4	43.0	43.8	46.3	12.9	10.7	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	30.0	79.0	59.4	18.9	10.7	2.1	18.2	58.4	80.3	41.6	1.5	0.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	36.8	3.2	50.4	96.8	12.8	0.0	35.1	32.0	58.4	67.4	6.5	0.7	Delhi
गोवा	42.8	31.8	50.6	55.4	6.6	12.8	34.7	25.3	57.6	68.1	7.7	6.6	Goa
गुजरात	53.6	71.1	24.1	7.5	22.3	21.4	38.4	49.8	53.8	44.1	7.7	6.2	Gujarat
हरियाणा	50.9	56.2	29.2	16.9	19.9	26.9	31.7	37.1	56.7	59.2	11.6	3.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	61.2	88.8	24.3	9.5	14.6	1.7	35.5	33.4	56.1	65.6	8.3	1.0	Himachal Pr.
जम्मू और कश्मीर	55.0	95.4	23.1	4.5	21.9	0.1	46.9	53.0	43.9	42.8	9.2	4.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	61.4	90.3	12.4	2.4	26.2	7.3	45.0	55.7	37.3	38.1	17.6	6.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	57.4	57.1	16.4	9.1	26.2	33.8	32.6	25.7	50.4	63.1	17.0	11.2	Karnataka
केरल	41.8	39.3	23.8	33.0	34.5	27.6	39.5	35.6	34.9	51.0	25.7	13.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	50.0	89.4	23.8	10.6	26.2	0.0	41.2	51.0	49.6	47.5	9.2	1.5	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	27.7	55.1	38.8	33.9	33.5	11.0	34.8	51.2	32.5	45.9	32.7	2.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	65.4	73.6	11.3	3.4	23.3	23.0	43.6	50.2	42.0	38.1	14.4	11.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	55.6	58.8	16.9	6.8	27.5	34.4	33.3	29.7	57.6	64.6	9.1	5.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	68.2	85.1	26.0	13.0	5.8	1.9	56.5	71.2	34.1	26.0	9.4	2.8	Manipur
मेघालय	46.2	57.5	12.9	11.2	41.0	31.3	30.8	21.3	47.3	66.5	21.9	12.3	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	68.3	91.5	24.7	8.5	7.0	0.1	50.6	71.6	40.5	27.8	8.8	0.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	60.0	86.8	30.7	12.3	9.3	0.9	36.6	70.7	56.2	28.4	7.1	1.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	60.3	78.4	10.8	5.8	28.9	15.8	41.5	43.9	40.1	42.9	18.3	13.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	29.9	32.6	44.6	40.2	25.5	27.1	30.7	23.8	56.2	72.5	13.1	3.7	Puducherry
पंजाब	46.7	54.3	25.1	21.5	28.2	24.2	41.5	29.0	45.7	65.9	12.8	5.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	67.0	86.6	15.5	2.8	17.5	10.6	44.5	49.7	44.5	38.1	11.0	12.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	53.8	81.4	33.2	17.5	12.9	1.2	40.9	26.3	46.3	67.7	12.8	6.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	38.2	40.3	24.8	13.6	37.0	46.1	29.6	32.6	49.0	51.7	21.5	15.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	73.2	65.4	13.1	5.2	13.7	29.4	37.7	36.4	53.2	50.4	9.1	13.2	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	57.9	59.4	15.8	14.4	26.3	26.2	50.1	42.2	29.6	34.3	20.3	23.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	60.6	87.4	23.8	10.1	15.7	2.5	48.6	44.5	42.5	55.4	8.8	0.1	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	68.4	88.8	9.8	5.0	21.8	6.2	51.5	60.1	36.0	34.1	12.4	5.8	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	52.2	72.2	14.8	9.7	33.0	18.1	43.1	48.8	41.3	48.1	15.6	3.1	West Bengal
भारत	58.8	71.0	14.3	8.0	26.8	21.0	39.4	40.4	47.1	50.8	13.6	8.9	India

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.10: रोजगार में व्यापक स्थिति के आधार पर सामान्य स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) में कामगारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment

2022-23									
क्षेत्र	कामगार	स्वनियोजित			नियमित मजदूरी / वेतन	आकस्मिक मजदूर	सभी	Worker	Sector
		Self-employed							
		स्वयं खाता कर्मी, नियोजक	घरेलू उद्यम में सहायक	सभी स्वनियोजित					
		Own account worker, employer	Helper in household enterprise	All self employed					
		Regular wage/salary	Casual Labour	All					
ग्रामीण	पुरुष	47.8	11.0	58.8	14.3	26.8	100	Male	Rural
	महिला	27.9	43.1	71.0	8.0	21.0	100	Female	
	व्यक्ति	41.0	22.0	63.0	12.2	24.8	100	Person	
शहरी	पुरुष	34.7	4.7	39.4	47.1	13.6	100	Male	Urban
	महिला	27.6	12.8	40.4	50.8	8.9	100	Female	
	व्यक्ति	33.0	6.6	39.6	48.0	12.4	100	Person	
कुल	पुरुष	44.3	9.3	53.6	23.2	23.2	100	Male	Total
	महिला	27.8	37.5	65.3	15.9	18.8	100	Female	
	व्यक्ति	39.0	18.3	57.3	20.9	21.8	100	Person	

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

तालिका 4.11: व्यापक उद्योग विभाजन के आधार पर सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में कामगारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division

व्यापक उद्योग विभाजन	कामगारों की श्रेणी	PLFS (2017-18)	PLFS (2018-19)	PLFS (2019-20)	PLFS (2020-21)	PLFS (2021-22)	PLFS (2022-23)	Category of workers	Broad industry division		
कृषि	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	55.0	53.2	55.4	53.8	51.0	49.1	Male	Rural	Agriculture
		महिला	73.2	71.1	75.7	75.4	75.9	76.2	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	Male	Urban	
		महिला	9.1	7.8	8.2	10.4	11.1	11.7	Female		
खनन और उत्खनन	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	Male	Rural	Mining & Quarrying
		महिला	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	Male	Urban	
		महिला	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Female		
विनिर्माण	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.2	Male	Rural	Manufacturing
		महिला	8.1	9.0	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.3	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	22.4	21.9	20.3	19.5	21.5	20.5	Male	Urban	
		महिला	25.2	24.5	22.4	23.0	24.3	23.9	Female		
बिजली, पानी आदि	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Male	Rural	Electricity, Water, etc
		महिला	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	Male	Urban	
		महिला	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.5	Female		
निर्माण	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	14.5	15.4	15.0	15.6	16.6	19.0	Male	Rural	Construction
		महिला	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	4.2	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	11.7	11.6	12.0	13.1	12.9	12.6	Male	Urban	
		महिला	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.1	Female		
व्यापार, होटल और रेस्तरां	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	9.2	9.8	9.2	9.7	10.6	10.5	Male	Rural	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant
		महिला	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.1	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	24.5	25.2	28.9	27.4	25.2	26.5	Male	Urban	
		महिला	13.0	13.8	22.3	16.2	14.8	15.2	Female		
परिवहन, भंडारण और संचार	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	Male	Rural	Transport, Storage & Communications
		महिला	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	12.7	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.5	13.2	Male	Urban	
		महिला	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.6	5.5	Female		
अन्य सेवाएं	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.0	Male	Rural	Other Services
		महिला	8.9	9.1	7.3	7.5	6.8	6.9	Female		
	शहरी	पुरुष	21.5	22.3	19.8	20.7	20.7	20.6	Male	Urban	
		महिला	44.4	45.6	37.9	41.6	40.7	40.1	Female		
सभी		100	100	100	100	100	100		All		

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.12: राज्यवार गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में लगे कामगारों के बीच अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में सामान्य स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) में कामगारों का अनुपात (प्रतिशत में)										
Table 4.12: State-wise Proportion (in per cent) of worker in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among workers engaged in non-agriculture sector										
2022-23										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State / Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	67.1	64.1	66.1	64.9	48.4	60.0	65.9	56.3	62.9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	80.4	59.0	74.2	72.2	67.6	70.8	77.0	62.7	72.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44.6	57.3	48.3	47.6	55.9	49.8	45.4	56.9	48.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	89.2	56.3	86.0	74.3	61.0	71.1	88.2	57.1	84.8	Assam
बिहार	90.4	79.6	89.4	78.9	62.7	76.9	89.0	76.9	87.7	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	72.6	52.7	67.9	44.1	46.7	44.6	45.6	47.0	45.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	86.0	75.3	83.0	77.0	57.1	71.4	82.8	68.9	78.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	29.5	14.8	27.6	28.7	57.4	33.0	29.0	46.1	31.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	67.2	3.2	63.4	69.0	48.3	65.9	69.0	48.0	65.9	Delhi
गोवा	54.1	27.4	48.0	56.8	29.7	49.8	55.8	29.0	49.2	Goa
गुजरात	69.9	67.2	69.3	67.4	64.3	66.7	68.4	65.4	67.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	67.8	47.4	65.1	54.4	45.9	52.8	61.5	46.6	59.2	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	63.2	45.1	59.4	49.3	33.1	44.9	61.3	42.8	57.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	78.0	84.0	78.7	72.8	56.7	70.0	76.9	76.0	76.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	91.6	87.1	90.9	73.0	55.6	70.2	87.3	79.4	86.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	76.7	64.1	74.0	60.6	40.6	55.1	67.7	49.1	63.1	Karnataka
केरल	85.9	51.0	75.1	78.6	50.3	70.4	82.2	50.7	72.8	Kerala
लद्दाख	78.5	32.6	71.4	71.0	36.8	62.6	77.6	33.4	70.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	52.2	66.1	54.4	59.0	50.6	56.3	57.1	52.7	55.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	83.4	79.2	82.6	72.3	63.3	70.6	78.7	72.1	77.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	71.9	60.6	69.5	57.9	45.8	54.9	62.9	50.4	60.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	65.5	81.1	70.0	69.4	76.8	72.0	66.8	79.3	70.7	Manipur
मेघालय	57.1	31.4	47.2	46.3	30.1	40.2	54.5	31.1	45.5	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	47.3	72.3	54.7	52.1	65.3	56.6	50.2	67.8	55.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	28.8	50.8	35.1	37.2	62.5	46.1	31.9	56.0	39.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	88.9	80.3	86.8	70.7	57.7	67.6	84.9	75.5	82.6	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	59.1	39.3	52.6	59.8	40.6	54.2	59.6	40.1	53.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	83.6	49.8	76.0	79.0	52.0	73.0	81.5	50.8	74.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	87.0	50.2	80.8	75.0	58.7	71.9	82.4	53.8	77.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	50.4	35.9	46.6	69.7	60.8	67.6	56.2	42.6	52.7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	78.1	42.5	66.0	67.6	59.2	65.4	72.6	49.6	65.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	82.6	78.5	81.3	63.8	62.9	63.6	71.8	71.0	71.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	83.3	31.2	69.4	77.9	39.8	68.1	82.0	33.1	69.1	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	67.9	57.2	66.1	72.3	52.8	69.3	69.5	55.7	67.3	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तर प्रदेश	89.2	71.5	87.1	80.9	70.1	79.5	86.5	71.0	84.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	88.9	83.1	87.4	73.3	56.6	69.1	82.7	72.6	80.2	West Bengal
भारत	83.9	65.2	80.2	69.1	55.5	66.0	77.9	60.8	74.3	India

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

तालिका 4.13: श्रम बल में सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर

Table 4.13 : Unemployment rates in the labour force according to usual status

वर्ष	ग्रामीण		शहरी		कुल	
	Rural		Urban		Total	
Year	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female
2017-18	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8	6.2	5.7
2018-19	5.6	3.5	7.1	9.9	6.0	5.2
2019-20	4.5	2.6	6.4	8.9	5.1	4.2
2020-21	3.9	2.1	6.1	8.6	4.5	3.5
2021-22	3.8	2.1	5.8	7.9	4.4	3.3
2022-23	2.8	1.8	4.7	7.5	3.3	2.9

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

तालिका 4.14: श्रम बल में सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार आयु वार बेरोजगारी दर

Table 4.14 : Age-wise Unemployment rates in the labour force according to usual status

2022-23					
आयु वर्ग/ Age- Group (वर्षों में)/ (in years)	15-29	15-59	15+	सभी उम्र/ All ages	
ग्रामीण/ Rural	पुरुष/ Male	8.3	3.0	2.7	2.8
	महिला/ Female	7.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
	व्यक्ति/ Person	8.0	2.7	2.4	2.4
शहरी/ Urban	पुरुष/ Male	13.8	5.0	4.7	4.7
	महिला/ Female	21.7	7.9	7.5	7.5
	व्यक्ति/ Person	15.7	5.7	5.4	5.4
कुल/ Total	पुरुष/ Male	9.7	3.6	3.3	3.3
	महिला/ Female	10.6	3.2	2.9	2.9
	व्यक्ति/ Person	10.0	3.4	3.2	3.2

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: Figures relate to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status).

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.15: 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य-वार बेरोजगारी दर										
Table 4.15: State-wise Unemployment Rate for Persons aged 15 years & above										
2022-23										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State/ Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.3	13.9	6.6	6.3	28.1	14.0	4.0	19.8	9.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	3.5	3.0	3.3	6.0	7.5	6.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.5	3.1	3.9	7.9	16.9	10.9	5.0	4.5	4.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.2	2.7	1.5	3.6	12.7	6.1	1.3	3.4	1.7	Assam
बिहार	4.4	1.1	3.6	7.4	9.8	7.7	4.6	1.6	3.9	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.7	10.7	3.2	4.5	2.4	4.0	4.3	2.9	4.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1.9	0.9	1.4	6.8	10.2	7.8	2.8	2.0	2.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	3.1	6.0	4.1	0.5	5.6	1.4	1.4	5.9	2.5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	10.7	0.0	10.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	Delhi
गोवा	8.7	17.7	11.3	7.1	12.7	8.7	7.7	14.7	9.7	Goa
गुजरात	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	6.6	3.0	5.8	6.1	8.3	6.5	6.4	4.7	6.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.3	3.8	3.5	5.1	29.9	14.1	3.4	5.3	4.3	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.4	4.7	3.4	5.5	23.5	10.2	3.0	6.5	4.4	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	1.5	0.1	0.9	6.2	6.6	6.3	2.3	0.6	1.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.7	1.3	1.5	3.8	5.1	4.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	Karnataka
केरल	4.7	9.2	6.5	4.8	12.9	7.6	4.8	10.7	7.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	6.0	5.4	5.7	8.8	14.7	10.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	3.0	20.9	5.6	12.6	13.3	12.8	10.0	14.4	11.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0.9	0.5	0.8	4.5	5.8	4.8	1.8	1.2	1.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	3.1	0.7	2.2	4.0	6.2	4.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	4.3	4.9	4.5	6.2	3.6	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	Manipur
मेघालय	3.5	6.7	5.0	8.2	18.0	12.3	4.3	8.2	6.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.6	4.9	3.5	1.7	3.0	2.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	3.6	2.0	2.9	8.5	8.7	8.6	4.9	3.5	4.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	4.5	2.0	3.6	6.0	6.8	6.2	4.7	2.4	3.9	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	6.6	4.7	5.9	4.7	7.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	5.3	8.7	6.2	5.1	8.8	6.0	5.2	8.7	6.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	4.6	1.7	3.4	7.7	11.3	8.5	5.4	2.9	4.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1.4	3.1	2.2	1.7	3.9	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.3	7.0	5.1	4.1	4.7	4.3	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	3.3	2.1	2.8	7.1	9.6	7.8	4.7	3.8	4.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	4.1	3.5	3.9	5.8	10.2	6.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.8	0.9	1.5	5.8	10.6	6.5	2.6	1.8	2.4	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.7	1.1	1.5	3.5	4.8	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	West Bengal
भारत	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: 1. Figures relate to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status).

तालिका 4.16: एक दिन में विभिन्न गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत

Table 4.16: Percentage of persons participating in different activities in a day

गतिविधि का विवरण	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			Description of the activity
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	56.1	19.2	37.9	59.8	16.7	38.9	57.3	18.4	38.2	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	19.1	25.0	22.0	3.4	8.3	5.8	14.3	20.0	17.1	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	27.7	82.1	54.6	22.6	79.2	50.1	26.1	81.2	53.2	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	14.4	28.2	21.2	13.2	26.3	19.5	14.0	27.6	20.7	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	24.1	19.4	21.8	23.3	20.7	22.0	23.9	19.8	21.9	Learning
समाजिकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.7	91.2	91.5	90.6	91.4	91.0	91.4	91.3	91.3	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	87.0	82.2	84.6	92.1	92.7	92.4	88.5	85.3	86.9	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance

स्रोत/ Source: Time Use Survey Report 2019, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: The estimates have been calculated considering all the activities in a time slot.

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.17: एक दिन में विभिन्न गतिविधियों में व्यतीत किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति औसत समय (मिनट में)										
Table 4.17: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in different activities										
गतिविधि का विवरण	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			Description of the activity
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	434	317	404	514	375	485	459	333	429	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	203	123	158	134	64	85	198	116	151	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएँ	98	301	249	94	293	247	97	299	248	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएँ	77	132	113	75	138	116	76	134	114	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	99	98	98	111	101	106	102	99	101	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	422	422	422	435	425	430	426	423	424	Learning
समाजिकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	151	139	145	138	138	138	147	139	143	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	162	157	159	171	181	176	164	165	165	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	737	724	731	711	720	715	729	723	726	Self-care and maintenance

स्रोत / Source: Time Use Survey Report 2019, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

तालिका 4.18: एक दिन में गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न आयु समूहों में व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत				
Table 4.18: Percentage of persons in different age groups participating in the activities in a day				
गतिविधि का विवरण	आयु वर्ग Age Group			Description of the activity
	15-29 years	15-59 years	60 years and above	
	पुरुष Male			
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	53.9	70.9	43.5	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	11.0	15.6	21.4	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	24.2	28.9	34.7	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	11.5	16.2	11.1	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.6	2.9	3.2	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	32.9	14.3	0.6	Learning
समाजीकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.9	93.4	96.7	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	88.3	86.9	88.0	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance
महिला Female				
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	14.2	21.8	13.8	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	18.1	22.7	20.8	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	85.8	92.3	78.3	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	39.8	32.8	17.1	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.1	2.2	2.0	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	25.4	10.9	0.3	Learning
समाजीकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.3	92.6	96.2	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	84.2	83.8	84.9	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance
व्यक्ति Person				
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	34.1	46.4	29.0	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	14.6	19.2	21.1	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	55.0	60.6	56.0	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	25.6	24.5	14.1	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.4	2.5	2.6	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	29.2	12.6	0.5	Learning
समाजीकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.6	93.0	96.5	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	86.3	85.3	86.5	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance

स्रोत / Source: Time Use Survey Report 2019, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: The estimates have been calculated considering all the activities in a time slot

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.19: सीखने की गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत और सीखने की गतिविधियों में प्रति प्रतिभागी एक दिन में बिताया गया औसत समय (मिनटों में)					
Table 4.19: Percentage of persons participating in learning activities and average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in learning activities					
लिंग	शिक्षण गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत		सीखने की गतिविधियों में प्रति प्रतिभागी एक दिन में बिताया गया औसत समय (मिनटों में)		Sex
	Percentage of persons participating in learning activities		Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in learning activities		
	6-14 वर्ष/ years	15-29 वर्ष/ years	6-14 वर्ष/ years	15-29 वर्ष/ years	
ग्रामीण/ Rural					
पुरुष	86.4	31.2	427	425	Male
महिला	85.4	22.6	427	423	Female
व्यक्ति	85.9	26.9	427	424	Person
शहरी/ Urban					
पुरुष	85.1	36.6	441	448	Male
महिला	86.4	32	437	429	Female
व्यक्ति	62.1	34.4	439	440	Person
कुल / Total					
पुरुष	86	32.9	431	433	Male
महिला	85.6	25.4	430	425	Female
व्यक्ति	85.9	29.2	430	430	Person
Reference: Time Use Survey 2019					
Note: The estimates have been calculated considering all the activities in a time slot					

तालिका 4.20: अवैतनिक गतिविधियों, वैतनिक गतिविधियों और शेष अन्य गतिविधियों में प्रति व्यक्ति द्वारा एक दिन में व्यतीत किया गया औसत समय (मिनट में)

Table 4.20: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities

Sex	Age Group (In Years)	गतिविधि का विवरण			आयु वर्ग (वर्षों में)	लिंग
		Description of the activity				
		अवैतनिक गतिविधि	वैतनिक गतिविधि	शेष अन्य गतिविधियों		
		Unpaid activity	Paid activity	Residual other activities		
Rural						
Male	6-14 years	15	4	1421	6-14 years	पुरुष
	15-29 years	64	216	1160	15-29 years	
	15-59 years	89	283	1068	15-59 years	
	60+ years	114	160	1165	60+ years	
Female	6+ years	80	222	1139	6+ years	महिला
	6-14 years	39	2	1398	6-14 years	
	15-29 years	355	38	1047	15-29 years	
	15-59 years	381	68	992	15-59 years	
Female	60+ years	253	44	1143	60+ years	महिला
	6+ years	317	55	1067	6+ years	
Urban						
Male	6-14 years	9	4	1427	6-14 years	पुरुष
	15-29 years	32	251	1156	15-29 years	
	15-59 years	41	350	1049	15-59 years	
	60+ years	58	151	1231	60+ years	
Female	6+ years	39	282	1119	6+ years	महिला
	6-14 years	23	2	1415	6-14 years	
	15-29 years	270	53	1117	15-29 years	
	15-59 years	325	70	1045	15-59 years	
Female	60+ years	211	26	1203	60+ years	महिला
	6+ years	276	57	1107	6+ years	
Total						
Male	6-14 years	14	4	1422	6-14 years	पुरुष
	15-29 years	54	227	1159	15-29 years	
	15-59 years	74	305	1062	15-59 years	
	60+ years	98	157	1185	60+ years	
Female	6+ years	67	240	1133	6+ years	महिला
	6-14 years	35	2	1403	6-14 years	
	15-29 years	330	42	1067	15-29 years	
	15-59 years	364	68	1008	15-59 years	
Female	60+ years	240	38	1161	60+ years	महिला
	6+ years	305	56	1079	6+ years	

Reference: Time Use Survey 2019

Note: The estimates have been calculated considering all the activities in a time slot

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.21: अवैतनिक गतिविधियों (SNA और Non-SNA) वैतनिक गतिविधियों और शेष अन्य गतिविधियों में प्रति व्यक्ति द्वारा एक दिन में व्यतीत किया गया औसत समय (मिनट में) (6 वर्ष और उससे अधिक)						
Table 4.21: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in unpaid activities (SNA and Non-SNA), paid activities and residual other activities (6 years and above)						
गतिविधि का विवरण		पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति		Description of the activity
		Male	Female	Person		
अवैतनिक गतिविधि	SNA	29	24	27	SNA	Unpaid activity
	Non-SNA	38	281	157	Non-SNA	
वैतनिक गतिविधि		240	56	150		Paid activity
शेष अन्य गतिविधियों		1133	1079	1106		Residual other activities
सभी		1440	1440	1440		all
<i>स्रोत / Source: Time Use Survey Report 2019, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</i>						
<i>Note: The estimates have been calculated considering all the activities in a time slot</i>						

तालिका 4.22: अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में विभिन्न बैंक-समूहों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्यरत महिलाओं का प्रतिशत

Table 4.22: Percentage of women employed in various Bank-Groups at various levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks

(मार्च, 2023 तक) / (as on March, 2023)

क्षेत्र	बैंक समूह	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	Bank Group	Area
		Officers	Clerks	Subordinates	Total		
ग्रामीण	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	17.02	16.99	15.31	16.74	Public Sector Banks	Rural
	विदेशी बैंक	22.80	30.08	25.81	24.20	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	18.68	18.50	16.38	18.48	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	12.10	23.84	15.81	12.99	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	13.26	4.28	6.67	11.58	Small Finance Bank	
	पेमेंट बैंक	8.44	N.A	15.24	13.34	Payments Bank	
अर्ध-शहरी	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	23.92	30.22	15.81	25.10	Public Sector Banks	Semi Urban
	विदेशी बैंक	23.46	41.71	32.17	27.67	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	29.28	33.65	15.96	29.97	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	17.03	40.32	26.08	18.53	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	11.69	3.32	9.62	8.80	Small Finance Bank	
	पेमेंट बैंक	17.03	40.32	26.08	18.53	Payments Bank	
शहरी	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	29.09	40.35	17.02	31.38	Public Sector Banks	Urban
	विदेशी बैंक	25.51	41.82	30.36	27.31	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	31.85	46.61	18.13	34.78	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	21.38	45.24	21.10	22.19	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	12.66	7.67	16.42	11.43	Small Finance Bank	
	पेमेंट बैंक	15.89	N.A	N.A	15.89	Payments Bank	
महानगर	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	30.52	45.07	18.15	33.21	Public Sector Banks	Metropolitan
	विदेशी बैंक	30.86	50.99	28.26	31.75	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	33.13	49.06	11.46	36.58	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	29.41	47.05	16.82	29.60	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	17.54	18.71	23.13	17.89	Small Finance Bank	
	पेमेंट बैंक	16.36	N.A	11.43	16.31	Payments Bank	
सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक		24.09	31.03	16.98	24.99	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	

स्रोत / Source: Basic Statistical Return -2 (BSR-2) Survey, Reserve Bank of India

Note: N.A - Not Applicable

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.23: श्रेणी के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का राज्यवार वितरण

Table 4.23: State-wise Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Employee Category

(मार्च 2023 तक) / (as on March, 2023)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल कर्मचारी				महिला				State/ Union Territory
	Total Employees				Females				
	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	
Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	318	175	41	534	77	49	9	135	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	41448	19213	5189	65850	8873	6232	1335	16440	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	728	349	96	1173	166	84	20	270	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	20708	4951	2387	28046	4125	1414	271	5810	Assam
बिहार	44040	14711	4627	63378	5732	2639	392	8763	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	6723	1267	482	8472	2060	570	85	2715	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	17112	5606	1503	24221	3218	1518	179	4915	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	583	159	55	797	135	42	8	185	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	75064	9446	6487	90997	21733	2901	952	25586	Delhi
गोवा	3418	1289	494	5201	1179	651	204	2034	Goa
गुजरात	70577	20706	5394	96677	13258	5175	772	19205	Gujarat
हरियाणा	45708	10486	3901	60095	11130	2707	679	14516	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6786	3508	1709	12003	1368	721	446	2535	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10136	5678	2824	18638	2534	1451	224	4209	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	18173	7242	2320	27735	3928	2298	255	6481	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	86477	24356	8748	119581	23830	9832	2294	35956	Karnataka
केरल	46453	17928	4904	69285	18809	9762	1981	30552	Kerala
लद्दाख	349	195	91	635	144	80	34	258	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	80	25	16	121	13	7	5	25	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	50810	17897	5803	74510	8888	4696	495	14079	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	259950	35619	11386	306955	76135	12660	1595	90390	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1247	411	99	1757	355	138	15	508	Manipur
मेघालय	1505	696	374	2575	538	280	130	948	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	857	395	128	1380	315	152	25	492	Mizoram
नागालैंड	946	361	92	1399	276	148	28	452	Nagaland
ओडिशा	30306	11074	3243	44623	6250	2953	264	9467	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	2016	676	155	2847	474	295	44	813	Puducherry
पंजाब	43370	11784	5781	60935	11185	3765	1082	16032	Punjab
राजस्थान	57476	22046	5656	85178	8449	3929	674	13052	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	819	226	86	1131	300	69	20	389	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	102399	30153	7194	139746	27153	13674	1847	42674	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	48576	12823	4226	65625	11196	4353	991	16540	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3639	847	383	4869	688	256	30	974	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	12814	4549	2023	19386	3215	1218	257	4690	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	107700	34886	12523	155109	20862	7482	1231	29575	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	77645	18308	7600	103553	13901	4425	1172	19498	West Bengal
भारत	1296956	350041	118020	1765017	312492	108626	20045	441163	India

स्रोत / Source : Basic Statistical Return -2 (BSR-2) Survey, Reserve Bank of India

तालिका 4.24: अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में जनसंख्या समूह-वार जमा											
Table 4.24: Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks											
(मार्च, 2023 तक) (as on March, 2023)											
खातों की संख्या (हजार में), राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)											
No. of Accounts (in thousand), Amount in (Rs. Crore)											
समूह/Group	व्यक्तिगत		जिनमें से महिला		अन्य		कुल		कुल व्यक्तियों में महिला (%)		
	Individuals		of which Females		Others		Total		Female to Total Individuals (%)		
	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	
	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	
ग्रामीण/ Rural	780250	1645331	318878	591918	26725	321277	806975	1966609	39.52	30.10	
अर्ध शहरी/ Semi-Urban	677822	2060583	255355	754912	33847	894531	711668	2955114	35.88	25.55	
शहरी/ Urban	420595	2361307	151664	936345	23270	1668522	443865	4029828	34.17	23.24	
महानगर/ Metropolitan	527703	3984665	191820	1617417	33594	5806095	561297	9790760	34.17	16.52	
भारत/ India	2406370	10051886	917717	3900593	117436	8690425	2523805	18742311	36.36	20.81	

स्रोत/ Source : Basic Statistical Return - 2 (BSR-2) Survey, Reserve Bank of India

NOTE - 1. From 2019, 'Female' and 'Individuals' deposits exclude Non-Resident Individual deposits due to change in the format of the source.

2. Total deposits accounts with scheduled commercial banks exclude inter-bank deposit.

3. Individuals include hindu undivided families, resident individuals, Farmers, Businessmen, Traders, Professionals and Self-employed persons, Wage and salary earners, etc.

Participation in Economy

तालिका 4.25: व्यापक स्वामित्व श्रेणी के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में राज्य-वार जमा

Table 4.25: State-wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Broad Ownership Category

(मार्च 2023 तक) / (as on March, 2023)

खातों की संख्या (हजार में), राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)

No. of Accounts (in thousand), Amount in (Rs. Crore)

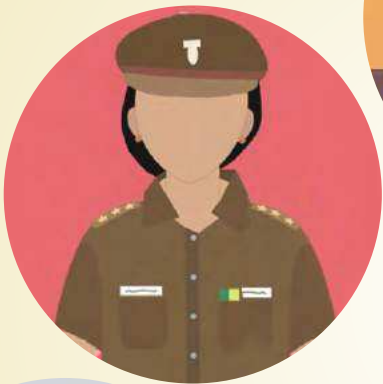
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	व्यक्तिगत				व्यक्ति (अन्य सहित)		State/ Union Territory
	Individuals				Person (including others)		
	पुरुष		महिला				
	Male		Female				
	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	
No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	604.20	4436	239.12	1818	643.07	7122	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	95417.97	277173	43101.87	121596	100356.72	429719	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1968.67	12797	804.71	4556	2093.42	26656	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	54825.07	136432	21935.91	48435	56882.61	207312	Assam
बिहार	151053.63	335179	57452.29	110545	158631.07	478429	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	6257.21	51864	2021.54	21977	6633.82	99918	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	43256.28	126216	15499.93	45074	45493.13	216407	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1620.76	7272	313.83	2150	1735.84	14188	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	121693.81	662699	48652.66	282770	126406.80	1658866	Delhi
गोवा	5607.15	57187	2285.40	24040	6320.77	102038	Goa
गुजरात	109143.04	590970	33212.73	198449	115748.97	1027453	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63895.77	416543	23316.50	169391	66351.75	702370	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	16006.72	101959	5995.02	39641	16594.86	136486	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	23173.18	123302	8754.61	45717	24513.03	162908	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	53138.22	185555	20840.43	63103	54789.80	304044	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	135461.19	772762	55924.88	310593	143759.01	1485253	Karnataka
केरल	80149.38	340923	35130.32	152969	90843.20	724013	Kerala
लद्दाख	563.30	5528	192.88	1542	613.73	8249	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	91.13	744	36.71	242	94.80	1413	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	125635.51	367313	43442.35	137164	129791.04	547367	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	243524.94	1368636	84902.04	521334	258512.12	3922908	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	3467.88	8305	1647.91	3007	3598.48	14851	Manipur
मेघालय	3313.93	18798	1571.85	8437	3506.50	31275	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1300.82	9310	619.41	3973	1664.67	14682	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1721.72	9032	698.70	3216	1832.80	15579	Nagaland
ओडिशा	75112.10	239651	29442.06	87008	79578.03	463318	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	3266.33	15519	1532.66	7004	3518.05	26469	Puducherry
पंजाब	68141.39	421384	26830.73	166617	71320.66	560275	Punjab
राजस्थान	113610.65	412593	42093.12	154726	117782.93	594426	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1192.62	8940	502.94	3243	1232.90	13554	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	168754.62	653428	78379.99	287032	178253.44	1211394	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	76831.80	356946	30085.78	149481	80947.70	693887	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	6231.29	23184	2150.52	7661	7100.33	34065	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	22092.00	125982	8341.00	47566	23136.83	200425	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	351725.55	1096370	117446.00	391906	361038.79	1548627	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	176519.73	706957	72318.57	276611	182483.39	1056367	West Bengal
भारत	2406369.57	10051886	917716.96	3900593	2523805.08	18742311	India

स्रोत / Source : Basic Statistical Return - 2 (BSR-2) Survey, Reserve Bank of India.

NOTE - 1. From 2019, 'Female' and 'Individuals' deposits exclude Non-Resident Individual deposits due to change in the format of the source.

2. Total deposits accounts with scheduled commercial banks exclude inter-bank deposit.

3. Individuals include hindu undivided families, resident individuals, Farmers, Businessmen, Traders, Professionals and Self-employed persons, Wage and salary earners, etc.



PARTICIPATION IN
DECISION MAKING

A Country's progress is incomplete without the voices and perspectives of its women at all levels of decision-making

6.1 Participation in Decision Making

6.1.1 The participation of women in decision-making is crucial for a country's development and standardization. When women are more involved in decision-making, it leads to positive transformations in societies, including changes in laws, policies, services, institutions, and social norms. Ensuring that women have a voice in decisions that affect their lives, their families, and the broader community is essential for improving their quality of life across all layers of society. These decisions impact women as much as they do men, highlighting the importance of women's inclusion in decision-making processes, with equal power and representation alongside men. Society bears the responsibility of ensuring that women have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making at all levels, and that decision-making bodies represent a diverse range of people and communities.

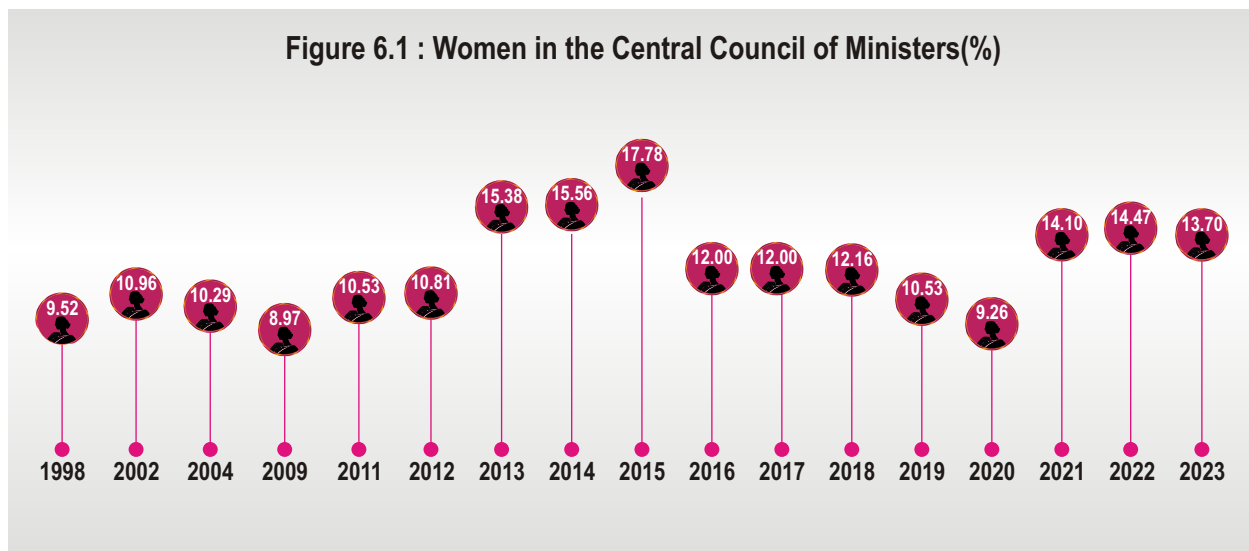
6.2 Participation of women in Political Decision Making

6.2.1 The **2011 UN General Assembly resolution on women's political participation** reiterated that *"women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalised from the political sphere, often as a result of discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and gender stereotypes, low levels of education, lack of access to health care, and the disproportionate effect of poverty on women."*

6.2.2 Achieving gender parity in representative politics is crucial not only for upholding social justice and women's rights but also as a fundamental condition of effective democracy and good governance, which strengthens and enhances the democratic system. The involvement of women at all levels of political leadership is essential not only because women constitute half of the population but also because achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making is essential for the full enjoyment of human rights and social justice, which are necessary conditions for the proper functioning of a democratic society. Equal participation of women and men in political and public decision-making leads to better and more efficient policymaking by redefining political priorities and placing new issues on the political agenda. Political empowerment can create more opportunities for women, thus creating a level playing field for them.

6.2.3 The participation of women in decision-making in India has been discussed many times before, however, very little has changed or improved. The data on percentage of women in central council of Ministers as given in **Table 5.1** shows that women's representation in Central Council of Ministers has been wavering around 12 reaching its peak in 2015 (17.8%). However, the current percentage is 13.7.

Figure 6.1 : Women in the Central Council of Ministers(%)



Source: Lok Sabha secretariat, New Delhi

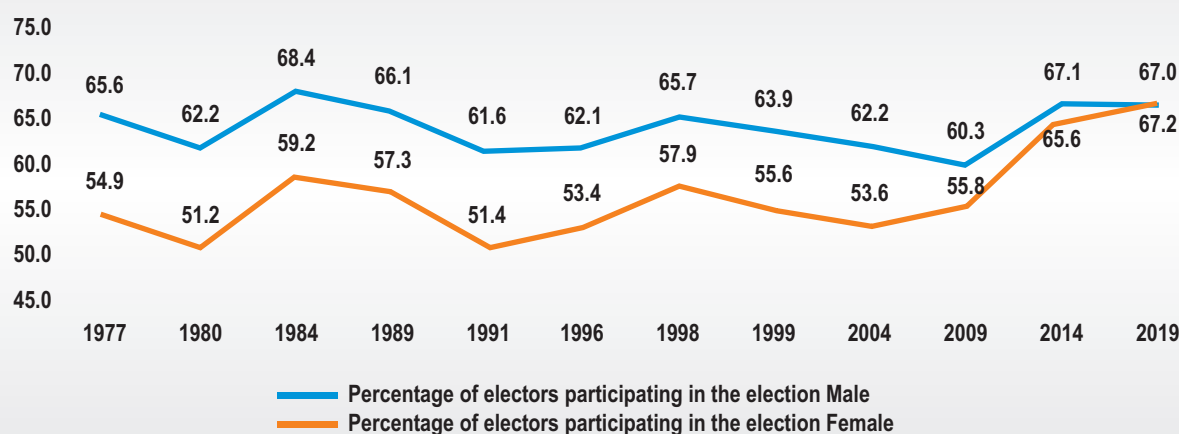
6.2.4 Table 5.2 reflects upon another important aspect that in comparison to percentage of men elected to Lok Sabha (out of total men candidates), the percentage of women elected (out of total women candidates) has always been higher. This indicates that further steps must be taken to ensure that a wide range of women are encouraged to be contesters as the probability of winning the election is more in comparison to men. If we consider State-wise Women participation in 17th Lok Sabha Election (Table 5.3), among States with more than ten seats, the percentage of women MPs out of total seats is the highest in Odisha at 33 percent and lowest in Kerala (5%). Considering almost half the share of women in the total population of India, their representation in Parliament represents a skewed statistic, which needs to be worked upon for the better representation of women in the world’s largest economy.

6.2.5 The passage of the Women’s Reservation Bill by the Govt. of India represents a significant milestone for gender advocates and women's empowerment in India. By proposing to reserve 33 per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies & the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for women, the bill aims to address the longstanding gender disparity in political representation and decision-making bodies.



6.2.7 Another important aspect of elections is the voting rights. The principle of universal adult suffrage was adopted by India when the constitution was enacted in 1949. But up to the 15th national election, less than 60% of women electors only participated in the elections and the men turnout was 8 percent points more than that of women. However, more women turned out to vote in 2014 as compared to earlier elections, the participation being 65.6% in 2014 which further rose to 67.2 in 2019. Surprisingly, for the first time, the turnout percentage was to the advantage of women, though marginally (**Table 5.6**). This could be attributed to increasing literacy of women resulting in improved political awareness. In 2019 women voter turnout ratio was seen higher than total voter turnout ratio by greater than 1 percentage point in Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand and Goa.

Figure 6.3 : Percentage of Electors participating in Lok Sabha election



Source : Election Commission of India

6.3 Participation of women in Judicial System

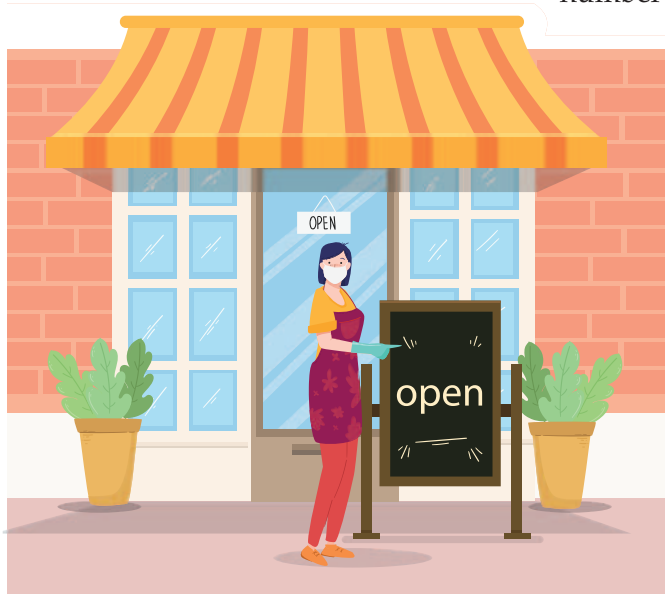
6.3.1 No one can deny the fact that more representation of women in the judicial system will tend the women community to seek justice and enforce their rights through the courts. Achieving equality, in terms of representation at all levels of the judiciary should be the goal, not only because it is right for women, but because it is to ensure a more just rule of law. Women judges also live their lives as women, with all the social and cultural norms and obligations of the society. So, women judges are more likely to bring those lived experiences to their judicial actions, experiences that tend toward a more comprehensive and empathetic perspective- one that encompasses not only the legal basis for judicial action, but also awareness of consequences on the people affected.

Participation in Decision Making

6.3.2 As per **Table 5.8** pertaining to the year 2023, in Supreme court of India, out of 33 judges sitting in the office, only 3 are women. In high courts also, only 14% of the judges are women. Such a small representation of women in Judicial decision-making process of the country forces us to think about the need to bring about institutional, social and behavioural change by sensitising India's population on inclusion of women in every sector. This poor representation of women in judicial systems is a global phenomenon. Noting that a relatively small number of women have been judges including at senior judicial leadership positions at all level, 10th March was proclaimed as the International Day of Women Judges in 2021 by the UN. The UN Resolution was supported by India which is a positive step.

6.4 Participation of women in MSMEs

6.4.1 As per the Udyam Registration Portal (URP) of the Ministry of MSME, women-owned MSMEs constitute 20.5% of the total number of MSMEs registered on the Portal since its inception in 1st July 2020. These women-owned MSMEs' contribution to the employment generated by the total Udyam registered units is 18.73%, involving 11.15% of the total investment. The contribution of the women-owned MSMEs to the total turnover of Udyam registered MSMEs is 10.22%. As per the data on Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) which registers Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs), the contribution of women-owned IMEs to the total number IMEs (since inception of Udyam Assist portal on 11.01.2023) is 70.49%, and their contribution to employment is 70.84%



Statement 6.1 : Contribution of Women-owned MSMEs to total MSMEs registered on Udyam registration portal since Inception of the portal(1st July 2020 to 31st Jan 2024)

Category	Total	Employment	Investment (Rs In Crore)	Turnover (Rs In Crore)
Women MSME	4,667,278	28,407,069	1,26,845.12	17,14,992.98
MSMEs	22,819,417	151,668,034	1,137,237	16,784,358
%age of Women owned MSMEs	20.5 %	18.73%	11.15%	10.22%

Source : Answer to Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 263 Dated 05.02.2024 by Ministry of MSME.

Statement 6.2 : Contribution of Women-owned Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) to total IMEs registered on Udyam Assist Platform since Inception of the portal (11.01.2023 to 31.01.2024)

Category	Total (nos)	Employment (no. of persons)
Women IME	9,108,058	11,023,945
IMEs	12,920,177	15,561,967
%age	70.49%	70.84%

Source : Answer to Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 263 Dated 05.02.2024 by Ministry of MSME.

6.5 Participation of Women in Start-ups

6.5.1 The increasing presence of women as entrepreneurs has led to significant business and economic growth in the country. Women-owned business enterprises are playing a prominent role in society by generating employment opportunities in the country, bringing in demographic shifts and inspiring the next generation of women founders. With a vision to promote the sustainable development of women entrepreneurs for balanced growth in the country, Startup India is committed towards strengthening women entrepreneurship in India through initiatives, schemes, creation of enabling networks and communities and activating partnerships among diverse stakeholders in the startup ecosystem.

6.5.2 The total number of Start-ups recognised by DPIIT since inception (Jan 2016) till Dec'23 is 1,17,254. Total number of Women-led Start-ups (Startups having at-least 1 woman director) recognized by DPIIT since inception till Dec'23 is 55,816 which constitutes 47.6 percent of the total Start-ups. (Table 5.13)

Statement 6.3 : Year-wise details on Number of Start-ups recognized by DPIIT

Year	Recognised Startups
2016	338
2017	4,253
2018	7,781
2019	10,604
2020	13,798
2021	19,371
2022	26,330
2023	34,779
Total	1,17,254

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)



Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.1: केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व							
Table 5.1: Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers							
वर्ष	मंत्रियों की संख्या			महिला मंत्रियों की संख्या			केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद में महिला (%)
	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers			
Year	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	कुल	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	कुल	Women in Central Council of Ministers (%)
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Total	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Total	
1998	21	21	42	1	3	4	9.52
2002	32	41	73	2	6	8	10.96
2004	29	39	68	1	6	7	10.29
2009	40	38	78	3	4	7	8.97
2011	32	44	76	2	6	8	10.53
2012	31	43	74	2	6	8	10.81
2013	31	47	78	3	9	12	15.38
2014	23	22	45	6	1	7	15.56
2015	23	22	45	6	2	8	17.78
2016	26	49	75	5	4	9	12.00
2017	27	48	75	6	3	9	12.00
2018	25	49	74	6	3	9	12.16
2019	24	33	57	3	3	6	10.53
2020	22	32	54	2	3	5	9.26
2021	31	47	78	2	9	11	14.10
2022	29	47	76	2	9	11	14.47
2023	28	45	73	2	8	10	13.70

As on 19th February, 2024

स्रोत / Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

तालिका 5.2: विभिन्न लोकसभा चुनावों में प्रत्याशी और निर्वाचित व्यक्ति

Table 5.2: Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections

लोकसभा चुनाव	वर्ष	चुनाव के लिए उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या	कुल प्रत्याशी	पुरुष			महिला			Lok Sabha Election
				Male			Female			
	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total number contesting	कुल प्रत्याशी	निर्वाचित	निर्वाचित (%)	कुल प्रत्याशी	निर्वाचित	निर्वाचित (%)	
				Total number contesting	Elected	Elected (%)	Total number contesting	Elected	Elected (%)	
प्रथम	1952	489	1874	Sex-wise break up of candidates are not available						First
द्वितीय	1957	494	1518	1473	467	31.7	45	27	60.0	Second
तृतीय	1962	494	1985	1915	459	24.0	70	35	50.0	Third
चौथा	1967	520	2369	2302	490	21.3	67	30	44.8	Fourth
पांचवां	1971	520	2784	2698	499	18.5	86	21	24.4	Fifth
छठा	1977	542	2439	2369	523	22.1	70	19	27.1	Sixth
सातवां	1980	542	4620	4478	514	11.5	142	28	19.7	Seventh
आठवां	1984	542	5574	5406	500	9.2	164	42	25.6	Eighth
नौवां	1989	529	6160	5962	502	8.4	198	27	13.6	Ninth
दसवां	1991	521	8699	8374	484	5.8	325	37	11.4	Tenth
ग्यारहवां	1996	543	13952	13353	503	3.8	599	40	6.7	Eleventh
बारहवां	1998	543	4750	4476	500	11.2	274	43	15.7	Twelfth
तेरहवां	1999	543	5155	4859	494	10.2	296	52	17.6	Thirteenth
चौदहवां	2004	543	5435	5080	498	9.8	355	45	12.7	Fourteenth
पंद्रहवां	2009	543	8070	7514	484	6.4	556	59	10.6	Fifteenth
सोलहवां	2014	543	8251	7583	481	6.3	668	62	9.3	Sixteenth
सत्रहवां	2019	543	8054	7322	465	6.4	726	78	10.7	Seventeenth

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

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

Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.3: 17 वीं लोकसभा, 2019 में राज्य-वार महिलाओं की भागीदारी

Table 5.3 : State-wise Women participation in 17th Lok Sabha, 2019

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	महिला सांसद	कुल सीटें	महिला (%)	State/ Union Territory
	Women MPs	Total Seats	Women (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	1	0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4	25	16	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	1	0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1	14	7	Assam
बिहार	3	40	8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1	1	100	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	3	11	27	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	1	0	Dadar & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	0	1	0	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1	7	14	Delhi
गोवा	0	2	0	Goa
गुजरात	6	26	23	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1	10	10	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	4	0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	6	0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	2	14	14	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2	28	7	Karnataka
केरल	1	20	5	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	0	1	0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	4	29	14	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8	48	17	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	2	0	Manipur
मेघालय	1	2	50	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	1	0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	1	0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	7	21	33	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	1	0	Puducherry
पंजाब	2	13	15	Punjab
राजस्थान	3	25	12	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	1	0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3	39	8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	1	17	6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1	2	50	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	11	80	14	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1	5	20	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	11	42	26	West Bengal
भारत	78	542	14	India

स्रोत/ Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

तालिका 5.4: विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं की राज्यवार भागीदारी

Table 5.4: State-wise participation of women in State Assemblies

राज्य	विधानसभा चुनाव का वर्ष	निर्वाचित Elected		महिलाएं* (%)	कुल	State
	Year of Assembly election	पुरुष	महिलाएं	Women* (%)	Total	
		Male	Female			
आंध्र प्रदेश	2019	161	14	8	175	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2019	57	3	5	60	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	2021	120	6	5	126	Assam
बिहार	2020	217	26	11	243	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	2023	71	19	21	90	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	2020	62	8	11	70	Delhi
गोवा	2022	37	3	8	40	Goa
गुजरात	2022	167	15	8	182	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2019	81	9	10	90	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2022	67	1	1	68	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2014	85	2	2	87	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	2019	71	10	12	81	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2023	214	10	4	224	Karnataka
केरल	2021	129	11	8	140	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	2023	203	27	12	230	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	2019	264	24	8	288	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2022	55	5	8	60	Manipur
मेघालय	2023	57	3	5	60	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	2023	37	3	8	40	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2023	58	2	3	60	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2019	133	13	9	146	Odisha
पंजाब	2022	104	13	11	117	Punjab
पुडुचेरी	2021	29	1	3	30	Puducherry
राजस्थान	2023	179	20	10	199	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2019	29	3	9	32	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2021	222	12	5	234	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	2023	109	10	8	119	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2023	51	9	15	60	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	2022	356	47	12	403	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	2022	62	8	11	70	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2021	252	40	14	292	West Bengal
कुल	-	3739	377	9	4116	Total

स्रोत/Source: Election Commission of India

* Percentage figures are rounded off to the nearest integer.

Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.5: पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व की स्थिति							
Table 5.5: Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)							
राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पंचायतों की संख्या *			चुने गए प्रतिनिधि [#]			State/ Union Territory
	No of Panchayats*			Elected Representatives [#]			
	जिला स्तर	मध्यवर्ती स्तर	ग्राम स्तर	कुल	कुल महिलाएं	महिलाएं (%)	
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	2	7	70	858	306	35.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	13	660	13326	156050	78025	50.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	N.A.	2108	9383	3658	39.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	27	192	2197	26754	14609	54.6	Assam
बिहार	38	534	8054	136573	71046	52.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	27	146	11650	170465	93392	54.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	3	N.A.	38	147	47	32.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव				192	92	47.9	
गोवा	2	N.A.	191	1555	571	36.7	Goa
गुजरात	33	248	14621	144080	71988	50.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22	143	6225	70035	29499	42.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	81	3615	28723	14398	50.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	285	4291	39850	13224	33.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	24	264	4345	59638	30757	51.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31	238	5953	101954	51030	50.1	Karnataka
केरल	14	152	941	18372	9630	52.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	2	31	193	1661	515	31.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1	N.A.	10	110	41	37.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	52	313	23011	392981	196490	50.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	34	351	27910	240635	128677	53.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	6	N.A.	161	1736	880	50.7	Manipur
ओडिशा	30	314	6794	107487	56627	52.7	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	N.A.	10	108	-	-	-	Puducherry
पंजाब	22	152	13241	100312	41922	41.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	33	361	11208	126271	64802	51.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	6	N.A.	199	1153	580	50.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	36	388	12525	106450	56407	53.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	32	540	12772	103468	52096	50.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8	35	589	6646	3006	45.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	75	826	57691	913417	304538	33.3	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	13	95	7795	62796	35177	56.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	22	345	3339	59229	30458	51.4	West Bengal
कुल	665	6711	255171	3188981	1454488	45.6	Total

स्रोत/ Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note: * As on 18.03.2024, 1:10 PM

data generated from official website of Panchayati Raj on 11-02-2022

- Panchayat election in Puducherry has not been conducted after 2011. NA : Not Applicable

तालिका 5.6: विभिन्न आम चुनावों में निर्वाचकों की संख्या और चुनाव में भाग लेने वाले निर्वाचकों का प्रतिशत

Table 5.6: Number of Electors and Percentage of Electors Voting in Various General Elections

	वर्ष	निर्वाचकों की कुल संख्या (आंकड़े लाख में)			चुनाव में भाग लेने वाले निर्वाचकों का प्रतिशत			
		Total number of electors (Figures in Millions)			Percentage of electors participating in the election			
	Year	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
प्रथम	1952	-	-	173.2	-	-	61.2*	First
द्वितीय	1957	-	-	193.7	-	-	62.2*	Second
तृतीय	1962	113.9	102.4	216.4	62.0	46.6	55.4	Third
चौथा	1967	129.6	119.4	249.0	66.7	55.5	61.3	Fourth
पांचवां	1971	143.6	130.6	274.2	-	-	55.3	Fifth
छठा	1977	167.0	154.2	321.2	65.6	54.9	60.5	Sixth
सातवां	1980	185.2	170.3	355.6	62.2	51.2	56.9	Seventh
आठवां	1984	208.0	192.3	400.3	68.4	59.2	63.6	Eighth
नौवां	1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	62.0	Ninth
दसवां	1991	261.8	234.5	498.4	61.6	51.4	56.7	Tenth
ग्यारहवां	1996	309.8	282.8	592.6	62.1	53.4	57.9	Eleventh
बारहवां	1998	316.7	289.2	605.9	65.7	57.9	62.0	Twelfth
तेरहवां	1999	323.8	295.7	619.5	63.9	55.6	59.9	Thirteenth
चौदहवां	2004	349.5	322.0	671.5	62.2	53.6	58.1	Fourteenth
पंद्रहवां	2009	374.7	342.2	716.9	60.3	55.8	58.1	Fifteenth
सोलहवां**	2014	437.0	397.0	834.1	67.1	65.6	66.4	Sixteenth
सत्रहवां**	2019	473.4	438.5	911.9	67.0	67.2	67.4	Seventeenth

स्रोत / Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

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

*: Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

** Total includes others

Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.7: आम चुनाव 2019 में राज्यवार महिला मतदाता टर्नआउट

Table 5.7: State-wise Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2019

निर्वाचकों और मतदाताओं के आंकड़े (हजारों में)

Figures for electors & voters (in thousands)

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	महिला निर्वाचक	महिला मतदाता	महिला टर्नआउट (%)	कुल निर्वाचक*	कुल मतदाता*	कुल टर्नआउट (%)	State/ Union Territory
	Women Electors	Women Voters	Women Turnout (%)	Total Electors*	Total Voters*	Total Turnout (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	149	98	65.77	318	207	65.09	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	19881	15818	79.56	39406	31675	80.38	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	404	326	80.69	804	660	82.09	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10757	8748	81.32	22050	17993	81.60	Assam
बिहार	33533	19980	59.58	71216	40830	57.33	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	305	216	70.82	647	457	70.63	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	9482	6689	70.54	19016	13623	71.64	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	118	95	80.51	250	199	79.60	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	61	46	75.41	122	87	71.31	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	6444	3876	60.15	14328	8682	60.59	Delhi
गोवा	580	442	76.21	1136	854	75.18	Goa
गुजरात	21697	13214	60.90	45152	29128	64.51	Gujarat
हरियाणा	8340	5800	69.54	18057	12701	70.34	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2606	1936	74.29	5330	3860	72.42	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3777	1650	43.69	7923	3563	44.97	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	10667	7281	68.26	22405	14967	66.80	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	25249	17080	67.65	51095	35159	68.81	Karnataka
केरल	13469	10611	78.78	26205	20397	77.84	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	27	24	88.89	55	47	85.45	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	24837	17055	68.67	51867	36928	71.20	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	42249	24853	58.83	88677	54111	61.02	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	996	838	84.14	1960	1620	82.65	Manipur
मेघालय	965	714	73.99	1915	1368	71.44	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	404	252	62.38	792	500	63.13	Mizoram
नागालैंड	599	495	82.64	1214	1007	82.95	Nagaland
ओडिशा	15835	11750	74.20	32498	23817	73.29	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	514	419	81.52	973	791	81.29	Puducherry
पंजाब	9832	6452	65.62	20893	13777	65.94	Punjab
राजस्थान	23395	15335	65.55	48956	32476	66.34	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	212	167	78.77	434	353	81.34	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	30273	21884	72.29	59942	43420	72.44	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	14776	9245	62.57	29709	18647	62.77	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1286	1054	81.96	2615	2155	82.41	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	67056	39941	59.56	146135	86532	59.21	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	3713	2391	64.40	7856	4861	61.88	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	34049	27850	81.79	70001	57230	81.76	West Bengal
भारत	438538	294623	67.18	911951	614684	67.40	India

स्रोत/ Source: Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2019 (17th Lok Sabha).

* Total includes others

तालिका 5.8: सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में महिला न्यायाधीश

Table 5.8: Women Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

न्यायालय	स्वीकृत न्यायाधीश संख्या	स्थायी	अतिरिक्त	पुरुष	महिला	महिला (%)	Court
	Approved Judge Strength	Permanent	Additional	Male	Female	Female (%)	
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	34	34	0	31	3	9	Supreme Court
उच्च न्यायालय							High Courts
इलाहाबाद	160	77	14	85	6	7	Allahabad
आंध्र प्रदेश (हैदराबाद)	37	24	6	25	5	17	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
बॉम्बे	94	40	28	58	10	15	Bombay
कलकत्ता	72	40	10	42	8	16	Calcutta
छत्तीसगढ़	22	10	6	15	1	6	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	60	37	5	33	9	21	Delhi
गुवाहाटी	30	17	7	20	4	17	Gauhati
गुजरात	52	30	0	22	8	27	Gujarat
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17	12	0	8	1	11	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख	17	13	2	13	2	13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
झारखंड	25	19	0	18	1	5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	62	39	12	44	7	14	Karnataka
केरल	47	33	3	31	5	14	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	53	40	0	38	2	5	Madhya Pradesh
मद्रास	75	53	13	54	12	18	Madras
मणिपुर	5	4	0	3	1	25	Manipur
मेघालय	4	3	1	4	0	0	Meghalaya
ओडिशा	33	21	0	20	1	5	Orissa
पटना	53	34	0	33	1	3	Patna
पंजाब और हरियाणा	85	51	4	41	14	25	Punjab & Haryana
राजस्थान	50	32	0	29	3	9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	3	3	0	2	1	33	Sikkim
तेलंगाना	42	21	5	19	7	27	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	5	4	1	5	0	0	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	11	7	0	6	1	14	Uttarakhand
कुल	1114	664	117	671	110	14	Total

स्रोत / Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice (As on 20.03.2024)

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

Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.9: कंपनियों में प्रबंधकीय पदों पर कार्यरत व्यक्ति

Table 5.9: Persons Engaged at Managerial Positions in Companies

as on Jan 20th 2024

निदेशक मंडल

Board of Directors

वर्ष	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर
Years	Male	Female	Transgender
2017	1290006	447809	27
2018	1434151	504424	31
2019	1480460	531286	34
2020	1547035	563869	36
2021	1719880	634877	40
2022	1857396	699132	53
2023	1975487	762712	97

वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन पद

Senior Management Positions

वर्ष	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर
Years	Male	Female	Transgender
2017	150387	23685	1
2018	159167	25677	2
2019	160118	26572	3
2020	164317	28393	3
2021	173651	30582	3
2022	180946	32877	5
2023	186946	34879	6

अन्य प्रबंधन पद

Other Management Positions

वर्ष	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर
Years	Male	Female	Transgender
2017	1201261	432484	27
2018	1339753	487763	31
2019	1384761	513809	33
2020	1447637	545034	34
2021	1613456	614239	38
2022	1746231	676859	49
2023	1860348	738949	91

स्रोत/ Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)

Note 1: Senior Management Positions includes, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Managing Director, Manager, Whole-time Director.

Note 2: Middle Management Positions includes Additional Director, Alternate Director, Director, Nominee Director, Director

Note 3: Director status - All Director statuses are included (approved, deactivated, resigned, etc.).

Note 4: Data pertain to financial year.

तालिका 5.10: भारत में महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों की संख्या

Table 5.10: Strength of Female Police Officers in India

(as on 01.01.2022)

पुलिस विभाग / संगठन	कुल पुलिस संख्या (वास्तविक)	महिला पुलिस संख्या (वास्तविक)	महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों का प्रतिशत (%)	Police Deptt./Organization
	Total Police Strength (Actual)	Female Police Strength (Actual)	Percentage of Female Police Officers (%)	
सिविल पुलिस	1417547	199404	14.07	Civil Police
जिला सशस्त्र रिजर्व पुलिस	228514	28173	12.33	District Armed Reserve Police
विशेष सशस्त्र पुलिस बटालियन	313534	11838	3.78	Special Armed Police Battalion
भारतीय रिजर्व बटालियन पुलिस	134238	6688	4.98	Indian Reserve Battalion Police
कुल (क)	2093833	246103	11.75	Total (A)
केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल				Central Armed Police Force
असम राइफल्स	60505	1869	3.09	Assam Rifles
सीमा सुरक्षा बल	243784	7342	3.01	Border Security Force
केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	145201	9239	6.36	Central Industrial Security Force
केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल	309544	9847	3.18	Central Reserve Police Force
भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	84233	2451	2.91	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल *	23	230	1000.00	National Disaster Response Force*
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड #	9909	67	0.68	National Security Guard #
रेलवे सुरक्षा बल	66583	6003	9.02	Railway Protection Force
सशस्त्र सीमा बल	87596	3605	4.12	Sashastra Seema Bal
कुल (ख)	1007378	40653	4.04	Total (B)
कुल योग (क+ख)	3101211	286756	9.25	Grand Total (A+B)

स्रोत / Source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD)

#NSG is a 100% Deputationist Force, No Reservation percentage has been fixed for women in NSG.

*NDRF is a 100% Deputationist Force

Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.11: राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त महिला नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या

Table 5.11: Number of Women-led Start-ups recognized by DPIIT across the States/UTs

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कम से कम 1 महिला निदेशक वाले स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या								State/UT
	Number of Start-ups with at-least 1 Woman Director								
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	कुल/ Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	1	4	2	5	4	4	21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	27	74	81	95	131	173	295	876	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	16	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	5	24	26	45	75	121	168	464	Assam
बिहार	19	46	51	98	175	253	383	1025	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	8	7	19	26	34	36	63	193	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	14	49	59	51	78	89	147	487	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1	0	1	3	4	7	6	22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	197	496	600	788	1141	1262	1602	6086	Delhi
गोवा	10	22	20	25	39	47	40	203	Goa
गुजरात	77	199	272	347	765	932	1431	4023	Gujarat
हरियाणा	77	206	319	351	515	672	892	3032	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	5	12	12	23	55	65	173	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	11	11	21	38	70	83	235	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	15	25	33	81	82	107	172	515	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	227	459	721	701	1030	1231	1501	5870	Karnataka
केरल	37	94	241	236	388	425	533	1954	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	24	110	131	160	253	417	622	1717	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	308	742	980	1212	1846	2382	2911	10381	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1	1	1	4	19	13	7	46	Manipur
मेघालय	0	1	4	0	3	5	6	19	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	11	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1	1	1	3	4	3	12	25	Nagaland
ओडिशा	30	69	82	115	183	227	329	1035	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	2	4	6	3	7	11	21	54	Puducherry
पंजाब	6	30	47	65	124	147	225	644	Punjab
राजस्थान	43	95	175	188	287	455	689	1932	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	76	187	274	345	568	907	1331	3688	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	111	198	275	362	484	717	915	3062	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	4	6	4	13	8	35	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	9	24	53	52	74	121	125	458	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	140	313	392	609	1011	1290	1780	5535	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	60	123	134	181	337	518	618	1971	West Bengal
कुल	1528	3616	5029	6191	9731	12720	17001	55816	Total

स्रोत / Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)



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.

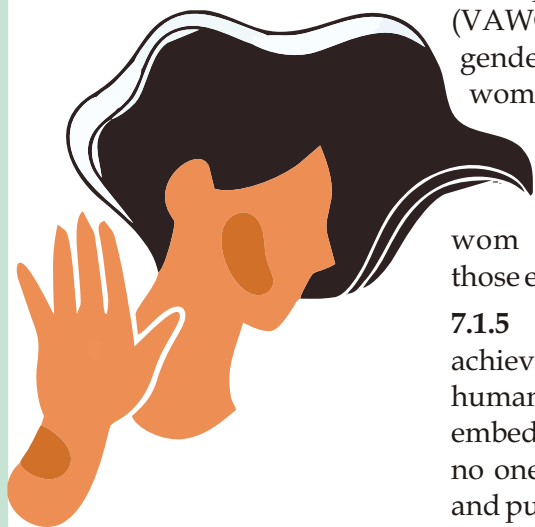
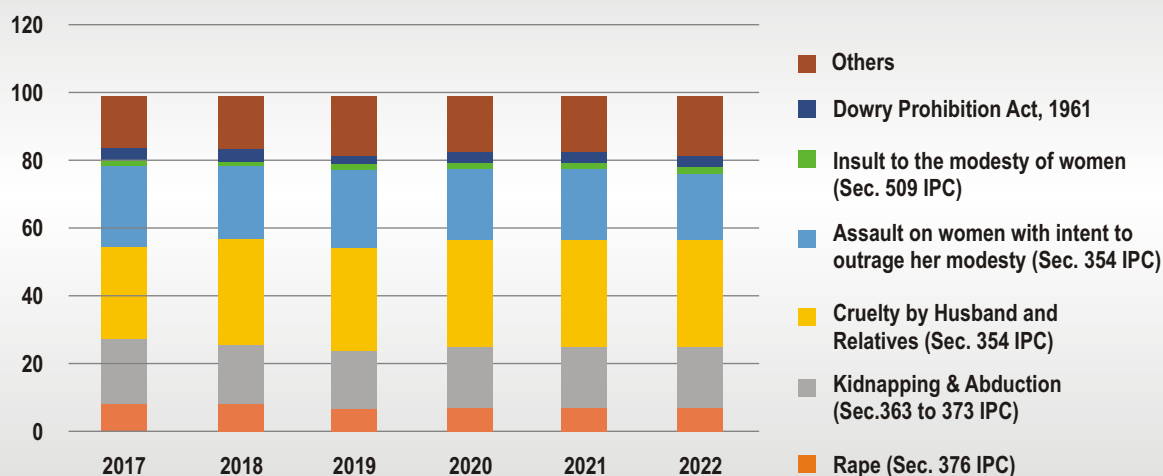


Figure 7.1 : Year-wise Status of Major Crimes Committed Against Women



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)

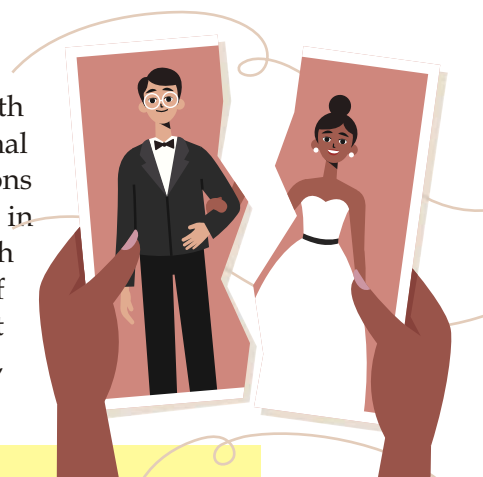
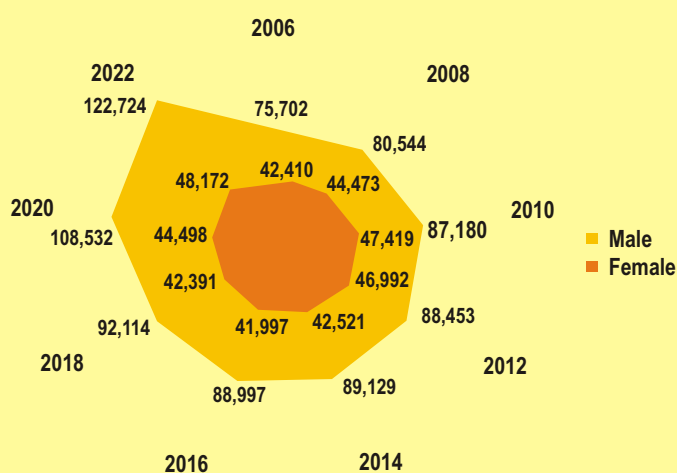


Figure 7.2 : Incidence of Suicide



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 76th 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

अपराध शीर्ष	Year-wise Status of Major Crimes Committed Against Women						2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	Percentage share in year					Crime Head
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022							2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
बलात्कार (Sec. 376 IPC)	32559	33356	32032	28046	31677	31516	9	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	
व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	66333	72709	72681	62300	75369	85310	18	18	17	18	19	18	17	18	19	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	29	30	31	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	23	19	24	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	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	3	3	3	3	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	
अन्य	52765	59984	67176	66785	74442	82616	15	16	17	18	17	19	15	18	17	19	Others	
महिलाओं के खिलाफ कुल अपराध	359849	378236	405326	371503	428278	445256	100	100	100	100	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 प्रतिशत (%)	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	भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध (%)	भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत (%)		
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
पुडुचेरी	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.

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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.

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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 76th 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 76th Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

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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 76th 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 76th Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & GENDER



8.1 Sustainable Development Goals & Gender

8.1.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a visionary roadmap towards a more equitable and sustainable future for all, endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and came in to effect on 1st January 2016. Encompassing 17 goals and 169 targets, the SDGs address the interconnected dimensions of social, economic, and environmental development. They emphasize inclusivity and cooperation on a global scale, urging nations to work together to ensure that no one is left behind. While not legally binding, the SDGs serve as a significant international commitment, influencing national policies and funding priorities up to 2030. Each country is tasked with taking ownership of the goals, establishing frameworks for implementation, and monitoring progress using reliable and disaggregated data to uphold the principle of leaving no one behind.

8.1.2 At the heart of SDG implementation lies the need for robust monitoring mechanisms. The Global Indicator Framework (GIF), comprising 248 indicators, was established by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators to track progress towards the goals. Additionally, at the national level, countries like India have developed their own National Indicator Framework (NIF), tailored to address national priorities and align with existing policies and programs. With 284 indicators currently in the NIF, it serves as a crucial tool for policymakers and implementing agencies to steer efforts towards achieving the SDGs. By fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and emphasizing data-driven decision-making, these frameworks play a pivotal role in ensuring meaningful outcomes and sustainable development for all.



8.2 Gender Equality

8.2.1 The SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” exclusively focuses on gender. SDG 5 aims to ensure ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the internet. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will achieve sustainable economies and will benefit societies and humanity at large. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also is crucial for sustainable future of societies. Due to the relentless efforts of women’s rights advocates from across the globe, the 2030 Agenda’s commitment to gender equality is prominent, comprehensive and cross-cutting, building on the commitments and norms contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

There are following 9 targets under SDG 5 to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls:

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

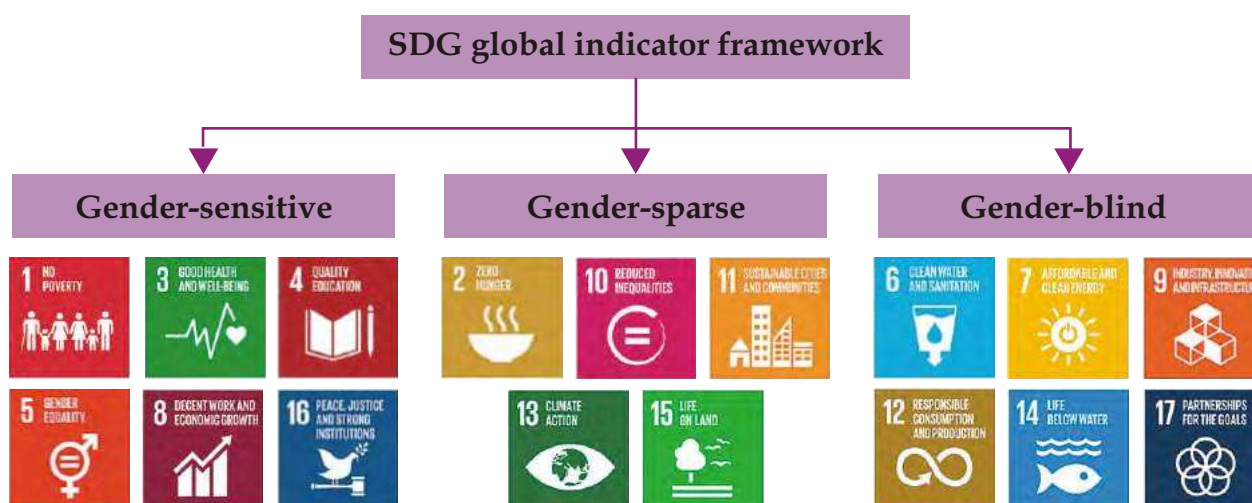
Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women



Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

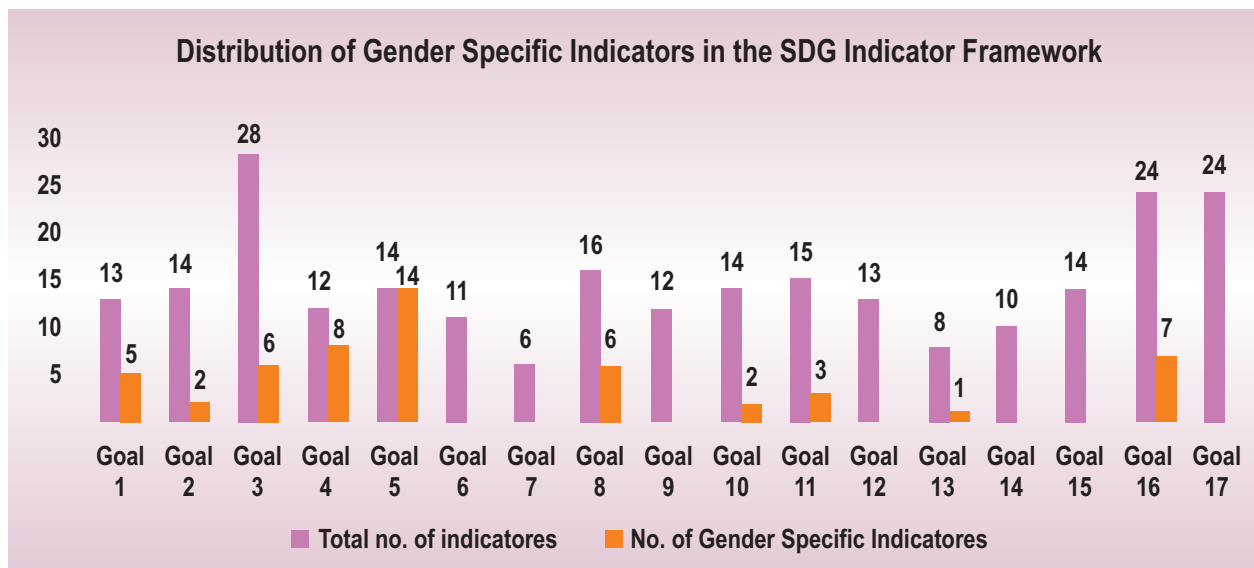
8.2.2 A total of 14 indicators have been identified at global level to monitor the progress of these targets whereas at national level a total of 29 indicators have been identified. Although SDG 5 specifically stresses upon Gender Equality and Empowerment of all Women and Girls, yet gender equality is necessary to achieve all of the goals. Gender-related issues cut across all SDGs. For example, eliminating poverty would be impossible if women, almost half of the population, remain poor. The same argument is also true for several other SDGs. Similarly, gender indicators are spread across the SDG indicator framework. The 17 SDGs are broadly categorized into following three categories from the gender perspective:



Source: <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/gender-statistics-training-curriculum>, Module 3

8.2.3 The UN Women, the United Nations premiere entity working for gender equality and the empowerment of women, has indicated that there are 54 gender-specific indicators across the SDG Global Indicator Framework (GIF) and around over one quarter of these are found in SDG 5. The goal-wise distribution of these 54 indicators may be seen in the following diagram and complete description of these indicators is at **Annex I**.





Source: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023; UN Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division 2023.

8.2.4 SDG 5 includes indicators that deal with women’s issues and indicators that explicitly call for sex-disaggregation. Additionally, the SDG framework includes numerous gender-relevant indicators. That is, indicators that are important for gender equality, even without mentions of gender, women or sex. Gender statistics go well beyond sex-disaggregation.

8.3 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

8.3.1 The Minimum set of Gender Indicators has been developed by Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) constituted by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). It was agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (decision 42/102) in 2013 as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics. Out of 51 quantitative indicators, 24 are aligned with Global SDG indicators. The purpose of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is to develop a common statistical measurement framework that could be used for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics and to track progress across countries and regions.

8.3.2 The indicators are organized into five themes: **Economic empowerment; Education; Health and related services; Public life and decision-making; and Human rights of women and girl children.** Each domain addresses one or more critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action, and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator framework. Mapping of these indicators that are included in the publication has been given at **Annex-II**.

The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is a collection of 51 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators measuring and collecting information on issues relevant for gender equality and women's empowerment.

List of Gender Specific Indicators*

S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
1	1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
2	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
4	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
5	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
6	2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
7	2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
8	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio
9	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
10	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
11	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
12	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
13	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
14	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
15	4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
16	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
17	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
18	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
19	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
20	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 13.3.1)
21	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
22	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex
23	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
24	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
25	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
26	5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age
27	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
28	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
29	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
30	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
31	5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

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S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
32	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
33	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
34	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
35	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
36	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
37	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
38	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
39	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
40	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
41	8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
42	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
43	10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Similar to 16.b.1)
44	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
45	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
46	11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
47	13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 4.7.1)
48	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
49	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
50	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
51	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
52	16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
53	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
54	16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Similar to 10.3.1)

**As per SDGs Global Indicator Framework..*

Source: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023; UN Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division 2023. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2023>

Note: Dark colour represents the indicators which are partially or completely mapped with NIF of SDG

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

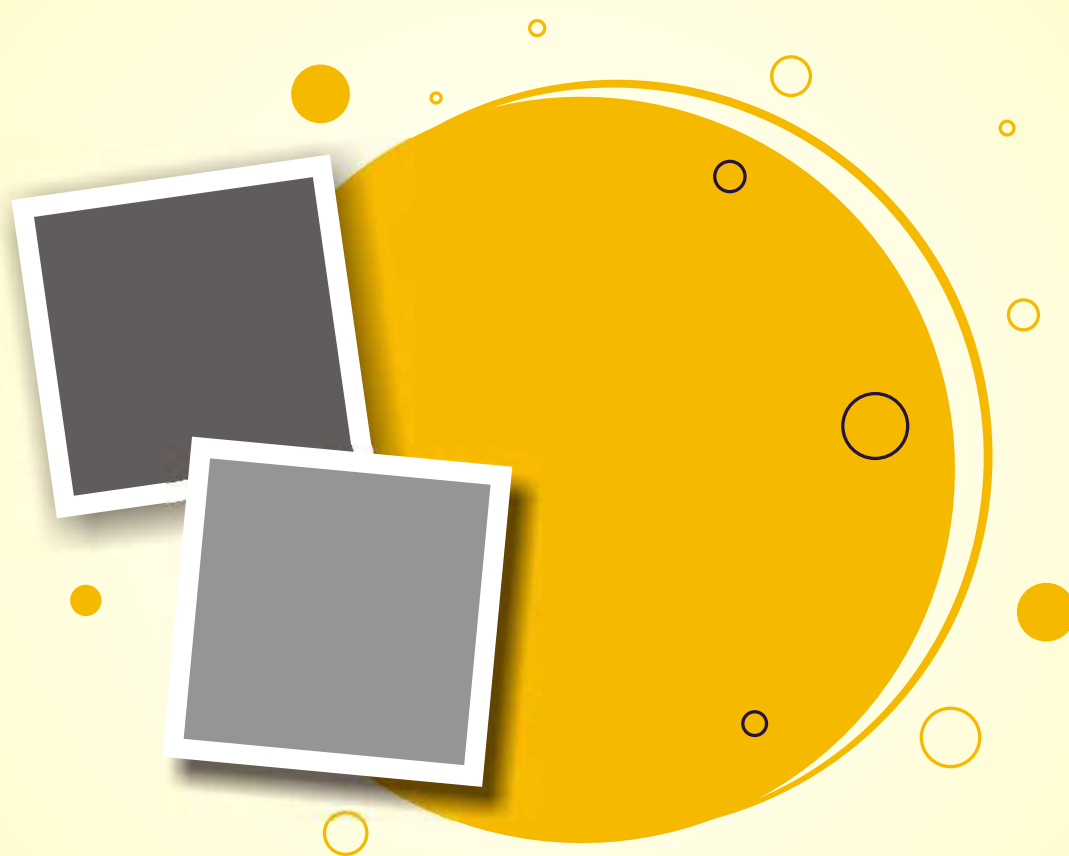
S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources					
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	2	5.4.1	5.4.1	4.17
2.	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	1			4.1 Age 15 years and above- 4.3
3.	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	1			4.10
4.	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	1			4.11
5.	Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex	2	8.3.1		4.12
6.	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1	8.5.2		4.13 (by sex) 4.14 (by age)
7.	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	2	8.5.1		4.8.1, 4.8.2, 4.8.3, 4.8.4
8	Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex	1	17.8.1		3.21
II. Education					
9	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	1		4.1.2	3.6

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
10.	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	1		4.1.3	3.5
11.	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	1		4.3.3	3.5
12.	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	1			3.19
13.	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	1		4.6.1	3.4
III. Health and related services					
14.	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	1	3.7.1		2.15
15.	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	1	3.2.1	3.2.1	2.7
16.	Maternal Mortality Ratio	1	3.1.1	3.1.1	2.9
17.	Antenatal care coverage	1		3.1.4	2.10
18.	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1	3.1.2	3.1.2, 3.1.3	2.11
19.	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	1	3.a.1	3.a.1	2.15
20.	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	1			2.16
21.	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1	3.3.1	3.3.1	2.17

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S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
22	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	1			2.8(c)
IV. Public life and decision-making					
23.	Women's share of government ministerial positions	1			5.1
24.	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1 (a)/ 2 (b)	5.5.1	5.5.1	5.3, 5.5
25.	Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	5.5.2	5.5.2	5.9
26.	Percentage of female police officers	2			5.10
27.	Percentage of female judges	2			5.8
V. Human rights of women and girl children					
28	Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband.	2	5.2.1	5.2.1	6.4
29.	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2	5.3.1	5.3.2	6.7 (before 18 years)
30.	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	1	3.7.2		2.2 [15-19 years]

Women
and
Men in India
2023



Success Stories that changed
WOMEN'S LIVES

The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)

The Ministry deals with earth, cryosphere, ocean and atmosphere in many aspects & thus new findings, developments and technologies have been changing people lives in meaningful ways.

Water



Women taking water from desalination plant at Kavaratti.

Energy



Girl studying by using Saline Water Lantern

The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) under MoES has developed Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology which has been implemented and found very successful in the islands of Lakshadweep. This is the first ever such indigenous development which has changed the lives of islanders forever. The LTTD plants have helped women for improved health, hygiene and handling domestic chores and leading to a general well-being. Totally six islands in the Lakshadweep group have these plants and more are under completion.

NIOT has developed a saline water lantern producing light using sea water. Additionally, this has the capability of charging a mobile phone and is very useful in disaster prone areas. The device is especially useful for women to carry out domestic chores in remote locations with frequent power outages/no electricity and for girl children to pursue their studies and schooling.

Climate and
fisheries services



*Mud crab fattening pens at
Pulicat lake*



Mud crab fattening at Port Blair



Mud crab fattening training- Havelock



Mud crab fattening training- Odisha

Technologies for Sea food Enhancement:

Lobster & Mud Crab fattening training

NIOT has developed a technology for farming / fattening of mud crabs in cell type cages, in A& N Islands and disseminated to a number of beneficiaries in selected villages of A& N Islands, particularly Kadamatala, Shoal Bay, Bridaban, Steward Gunj and Havelock and successfully conducted a training programme - cum - workshop to selected village women self-help group and disseminated the mud crab fattening technology, as a viable alternative source of employment and income.

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)



Arunachal Pradesh Women take to Mushroom Cultivation

The Rural Women Technology Park at CSIR-NEIST, Jorhat empowered women through training, awareness programme and skill development. Training and demonstration on Mushroom cultivation has generated self-employed women entrepreneurs.

Leather Technologies: Awareness-cum-Product Demonstration Training at Leh-Ladakh

The skill development interventions of CSIR-CLRI have contributed to increase in the employee base and new job creation for women who hail mainly from the economically weaker sections of the society.



Rural women weavers skilled with Jacquard loom production

Training & Skill development on Jacquard Loom Weaving to Rural Women for livelihood and entrepreneurship development under CSIR Integrated Skill Development Program. Women were trained for product development using Jacquard loom.



**More number of women taking to
Lavender cultivation in J&K**

CSIR's Aroma Mission touched the life of more than 18000 farmers, of them more than 5500 were women farmers. In Lavender cultivation, 70% of women have contributed to the Purple Revolution. Purple Revolution beneficiaries turned into entrepreneurs / agri start-ups.

**Seaweed cultivation & processing -
A boon to the coastal women**

Seaweed production in coastal areas served an alternate source of livelihood for fisher folk. Hands on training on seedling preparation, farming, harvesting and post harvesting of biomass given to more than 2500 farmers (95% women).



**A sanitary pad-making unit run
by women at Shirdi**

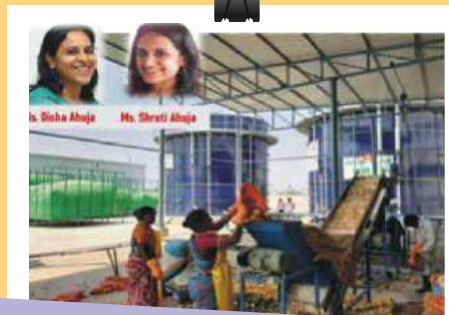
Technology for NAARI- Skin hygienic medicated sanitary pad, developed by CSIR-CIMAP transferred to four women centric organization in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and West Bengal. Low cost medicated sanitary napkin with natural aroma, prepared by using plant extracts, Aloe vera and essentials oils.

Success Stories



Boro Tribal Women producing the essential oil from Lemongrass at Tamulpur, Assam

Tribal women from North Eastern Region of India are adopting cultivation of aroma crops, distilling the essential oils through distillation units provided under CSIR's Aroma Mission. Thousands of tribal women in rural areas benefitted with livelihood creation.



Anaerobic Gas Lift Reactor (AGR) Technology - A sustainable solution for municipal solid waste management

10 TPD AGR Plant commissioned at Bowenpally, Hyderabad, for conversion of vegetable waste to biogas based electricity and fertilizer. Two women entrepreneurs have taken the CSIR-IICT's technology forward to deploy 29 biogas plants of different sizes ranging from 250 kg/day to 10 TPD capacity.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)



Breast Cancer Detection System



Demonstrating wearable device for breast cancer to public

C-MET, MeitY have developed a wearable device by using high sensitivity thermal sensors for the early detection and screening of breast cancer. The technology consists of design and production methodology of a wearable device for early detection and screening of breast cancer and an analysis system which gives automatic report generation along with tumour parameters and 3D image.

C-MET's innovation on "Development of thermal sensor based wearable device for the early detection and screening of breast cancer" was shortlisted as one of the 10 best innovations for the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration (Innovations Category) - 2017.

The scientist, Dr. A. Seema awarded with Nari Shakti Puraskar, the highest Civilian honor for Women in India by Honourable President of India on 08.03.2019 for this invention. She also Received "National Award for Women's Development through Application of Science and Technology" constituted by Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India on 28.02.2019. She was Awarded with "OPPI recognition" by Organization of Pharmaceutical Producers of India for accessible medical device.

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

Rural Mart run by Arin Arah SHG



Changlang Community Resource Management Society (CCRMS) in collaboration with NABARD, conceptualized the establishment of a Rural Mart in Changlang HQ, Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh. Arin Arah SHG was selected to operate the Rural Mart. Through the Arin Arah SHG Rural Mart, CCRMS effectively promotes and markets its various products under the brand "NAMDAPHA GOODNESS!" These products, carrying the brand, include organically-grown and pure spices (turmeric, black pepper, ginger powder), chili flakes, mustard oil, areca nut leaf plates, vegetarian and non-vegetarian pickles, raw honey, bakery products, fresh paneer, curd, and more made by the SHG/FPO members and entrepreneurs. These products are promoted and sold by the Rural Mart.



Nightingale Finvest Pvt. Ltd. (NFPL), with support from NEDFi, has provided a financial assistance of Rupees Fifty Thousand to Smti. Ome Mibang located at Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh) for a local garments weaving manufacturing unit. She repaid all the loan on time after utilizing the loan amount effectively in her activity. She has also created employment opportunity to two ladies whom she has engaged. Further she has created awareness among the women in her area to go for such ventures.

Ms. Sinam Soniya Devi of Imphal West, Manipur, is a micro entrepreneur engaged in incense stick-making business. Previously a home-maker, Ms. Sinam was compelled to come out and explore livelihood opportunities after her husband's sudden deteriorating health condition. She availed a loan of Rs. 5,000/- from Chanura Microfin Manipur (a NEDFi assisted NGO-MFI). With dedication to work and subsequent cycle of loans from the MFI, her stick-making business increased. At present, she is an inspiration to many women of her locality.



Success Stories



Ms. Rumi Debbarma, a resident of Madhya Battali, East Ramchandraghat, Khowai district, Tripura, is running a grocery shop near her house. She started the business by availing a loan of Rs.25,000/- from YVU Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Khowai Branch (a NEDFi assisted NBFC-MFI) in the year 2020. At present, she is able to generate more profit than before and also able to provide financial support to her family.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities



Sheetal Devi (Locomotor Disable)

Sheetal Devi is an Indian Para-archer. Devi was born with a rare medical condition called phocomelia. She is the first and the only international para-archery champion without upper limbs.

In the women's compound bow at the 2022 Asian Para Games, Devi received two gold medals in mixed doubles and women's individual after winning a silver medal in women's double compound. In the women's compound competition at the Para Asian Games final, she achieved gold medal.

Ayushi, IAS (Visually Impaired)

Despite being visually impaired, Ayushi didn't let any challenges halt her preparations for one of the toughest exams in the country. After toiling hard for five years, Ayushi, cleared the UPSC 2021 by securing an All India Rank of 48. Spilling details about her journey to success, she said, "I was working throughout the past five years while preparing for the civil services exam. I could not enroll in a coaching centre because I never had the time." Ayushi aims to work in education as she believes education is an important tool for empowerment.



Deepa Malik (Locomotor Disabled)

Deepa Malik is the first Indian woman to win a medal at the Paralympics. She won the silver medal in the shot put in 2016 Paralympic Games. She was previously honored with the Arjuna award in 2012 and Padma Shri award in 2017. She created a New Asian Record in Asian Para Games 2018 and is the only Indian woman to win medals in 3 consecutive Asian Para Games (2010, 2014, 2018). She has won 58 national and 23 international medals across all disciplines to date.

In 1999, just 29 years old, Malik was diagnosed with a spinal tumour. It led to her becoming paralysed from waist down. Despite such a huge blow in the prime of her life, she did not back down and took up Para sports. In Rio 2016, she became the first Indian female Paralympics medallist, when she won a silver medal in shot put. Malik also won a gold in the javelin event at the Para athletic Grand Prix in 2018. She currently is the president of the Indian Paralympic Association.



Bhavina Patel (Locomotor Disabled)

Bhavina Hasmukhbhai Patel is an Indian parathlete and table tennis player from Mehsana, Gujarat. She won a silver medal in Class 4 Table tennis at the 2020 Summer Paralympics in Tokyo. Patel has won a number of medals in national and international competitions. She reached the World Number 2 ranking by winning the silver medal for India in the individual category at the 2011 PTT Thailand Open. In October 2013, Patel won the silver medal in the women's singles Class 4 at the Asian Para Table Tennis Championships in Beijing. In 2017, Patel won the bronze medal in Bhavina won the bronze medal in the Asian Para Table Tennis Championships held in Beijing, China.

Success Stories

Nidhi Mishra (Visually Impaired)

Nidhi Mishra is one of India's promising para-athletes in the shot put event. The 29-year-old shot putter from Lucknow secured a bronze medal in the women's shot put F12/13 event at the Asian Para Games 2023. She threw a distance of 11.76m to finish behind Uzbekistan's Shakhnoza Abdullaeva and China's Li Yingli.

Mishra was born with a visual impairment that affects her depth perception and colour vision. She started playing sports at the age of 10, after joining the Drishti Samajik Sansthan, an NGO that works for the welfare of visually impaired people. She excelled in athletics, especially in shot put and discus throw. She trained under coach Anil Kumar at the Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow.



Avani Lekhara (Locomotor Disable)

Avani Lekhara is an Indian Paralympian and rifle shooter from Rajasthan. She won a gold medal in the 10m air rifle standing and a bronze medal in the 50m rifle 3 positions at the 2020 Summer Paralympics. As of January 2023, Lekhara is ranked world no. 1 in Women's 10m Air Rifle standing SH1 (World Shooting Para Sport Rankings) and has competed in the 2018 Asian Para Games. She has been supported by Go Sports Foundation through the Para Champions Programme. She is also the first Indian woman to win multiple medals in a single Paralympic Games. She has been given out of turn appointment as Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF) by the Government of Rajasthan.

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

Ms. Wairokpm Luxmi Chanu - Handloom Entrepreneur



Ms. Wairokpm Luxmi Chanu is resident of Thoubal District Manipur, and class 12 passed. She was unemployed and looking for employment. Her family income was not much and she wanted to earn and support her family.

After the successful completion of training programme on Handloom Entrepreneur, organized through HIMCON, sponsored by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana, she has started making various Handloom products (as per market demand & potential) at her own residence by own fund/investment. Before availing the Training, her family income was very low and after availing the training she is supporting her family with her earnings. This Training has made her more confident about her work. She is now able to support her family in a much better way.

पी.बी.बिदुला बैजीनाथ:



पी.बी.बिदुला बैजीनाथ निगम की एक ऐसी लाभार्थी हैं जिन्होंने अपनी कला के माध्यम से यह साबित कर दिया है कि गरीब परिवार में जन्म लेना मात्र उसके विकास, पहचान स्थापित करने और लगातार आगे बढ़ने में बाधा नहीं हो सकती। बचपन से ही मिट्टी से खेलना और उसको विभिन्न आकार देना इनका एक ऐसा शौक था जो धीरे-धीरे मिट्टी को ऐसी आकृतियों में ढालने में बदल गया मानों वे आकृतियाँ श्रम एवं कौशल के माध्यम से जीवंत हो गई हों और अपने रचनाकार पर इठला रही हों।

केरल राज्य में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले शीर्ष निगम एन.बी.सी.एफ.डी.सी. की राज्य चौनेलाइजिंग एजेंसी – केरल स्टेट वीमेन्स डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन ने पी.बी.बिदुला बैजीनाथ को रु. 2.85 लाख का ऋण प्रदान किया। इस ऋण सहायता से महिला लाभार्थी ने अपनी कला से संबंधित विभिन्न संसाधन जुटाए और एक "क्ले स्टूडियो" तैयार किया। इसके माध्यम से गुणवत्तायुक्त टेराकोटा उत्पाद तैयार करना उनके लिए और आसान हो गया। निगम की 'विपणन संयोजन' योजना के अंतर्गत पी.बी.बिदुला बैजीनाथ को सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 'सूरजकुण्ड अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्राफ्ट मेला' में भाग लेने का अवसर मिला जिसने उनकी कला को लोगों तक पहुंचाने में मदद की और उन्हें वहाँ इन उत्पादों की बहुत बेहतर कीमत भी मिली। इसके साथ ही साथ क्रेताओं से इन्हें उत्पादों की आपूर्ति की मांग भी प्राप्त हो रही है। निःसंदेह इस प्लेटफार्म पर प्रदर्शनी से इनकी ख्याति बढ़ी है और इनकी प्रगति की राहें आसान हुई हैं।

Success Stories



सावधि ऋण योजना: श्रीमती रूबीना, हरियाणा, परियोजना : पॉटरी

श्रीमती रूबीना 33 वर्ष की एक शादी-शुदा महिला हैं। रूबीना मुस्लिम कुम्हार जाति से हैं। वे ग्राम-लोहगढ़, पिंजौर, जिला-पंचकूला की रहने वाली हैं। हरियाणा राज्य में NBCFDC की राज्य एजेंसी – ‘हरियाणा पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं अर्थिक रूप से कमजोर कल्याण निगम’ के अधिकारी जब रूबीना के गाँव पहुंचे तब रूबीना ने उनसे संपर्क किया और अपने बारे में बताया। रूबीना के परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब थी। रूबीना का परिवार पहले मिट्टी के बर्तन जैसे-घड़े, गमले, सुराही आदि हाथ से बनाते थे। मिट्टी के बर्तन हाथ से बनाने के कारण अत्यधिक मेहनत के बाद भी उत्पाद कम बन पाते थे और उनमें फिनिशिंग की कमी होती थी। रूबीना के परिवार में चार सदस्य थे अतः कम आमदनी के कारण उनके घर का खर्च चल पाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती थी।

राज्य निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा रूबीना को NBCFDC की योजनाओं की जानकारी दी गई और उसे ऋण लेकर कार्य आरंभ करने हेतु प्रेरित किया गया। राज्य निगम द्वारा रूबीना को अप्रैल, 2022 में ₹. 50,000/- का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया। रूबीना ने इस ऋण सहायता से इलेक्ट्रिक चॉक और संबंधित अन्य औजार इत्यादि क्रय किए। वह निगम द्वारा गरीब व्यक्तियों के लिए चलाई जा रही ऋण योजनाओं से काफी प्रभावित हुई है। उसे आशा है कि वह जल्द ही गरीबी से बाहर निकलने में कामयाब होगी।

Department of School Education & Literacy, M/o Education

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)

KGBVs are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). The KGBVs are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of a State/UT where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average. The objective behind establishing KGBVs is to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education.

Priyanka Gaur, Vicky Barla, KGBV, Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal and Komal & Shradha Shree, KGBV, Type IV, Talaka, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.

Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) implements a “Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science” also known as the “Sakura Science Program”. Under this Program, JST invites outstanding high school students for a week from Asia and provides opportunities for them to see the most advanced scientific technology of Japan and interact with outstanding scientists. In the year 2023, these 4 girls from KGBV got selected and participated in this Programme.



*Priyanka Gaur
and
Vicky Barla*



*Komal
and
Shradha*



K Sonu, KGBV student, Telangana

She comes from a poor family, her father worked as a farmer and her mother passed away while she was in class 5. Sonu joined KGBV Devarakadra in class VI. She made optimum use of Online Zoom Coaching given to KGBV students, She studied hard and achieved Engineering Seat in the coveted Osmania University College of Engineering.

Magarla Lavanya, KGBV, Tada, Andhra Pradesh

Magarla Lavanya, whose father is a daily wage coolie and mother a homemaker, was selected to inspire projects at district level for her project on sewage water purification. She presented a paper in NASA at Los Angeles in 2018 on how the temperature plays a key role for living things in space.



Arti Mahal, KGBV, Urban, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh

Arti was a drop out girl identified during a door to door visit campaign in 2009. She belongs to a very poor family but she was a bright student. After passing out from KGBV in 2011, she continued her education in very difficult situations and never gave up. She completed her graduation in 2018. Currently she is posted in Railway police force (RPF) at railway station Lucknow.

Manisha, KGBV, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh

Manisha is a drop out girl who belongs to a very poor family. She enrolled in KGBV, Chopala district Hapur in 2011 and passed out in 2013. She continued her education in very difficult situation and appeared in ITBP (Indo- Tibetan Border Police) exam. Her parents forced her for marriage but she denied and finally she got selected in ITBP in 2021.



Success Stories

Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)

Society for Social Service

The Society for Social Service (SSS) is running in the Academy. Its main mandate is to serve the under-privileged sections of the society. The Society for Social Service has been undertaking a wide variety of work ranging from education, health, skill development, self-help group etc. on a regular basis.

Health camp for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) screening and breast cancer awareness

In the recently held health camp on 19 Nov, 2023, the SSS screened around 40 daily wage employees. The screened patients were further referred to the medical center for regular care. Women employees were screened for early signs of breast cancer and they were given awareness class by the doctors.



School Visit: Empowering Girls for a Bright Future

The SSS organized a visit to two girls' school in and around Mussoorie, viz. Mussoorie Girls Inter College and Sanatan Dharam Inter College on 25 August, 2023 with the objective of promoting menstrual health and hygiene awareness, as well as inspiring students to pursue higher education and meaningful careers

The SSS conducted interactive sessions for students from classes 6 to 12, equipping them with essential knowledge about menstrual health and hygiene practices. As part of the commitment towards highlighting menstrual hygiene, the SSS distributed Jan Aushadhi menstrual pads to the students, ensuring they have access to affordable and quality products.



Livelihood promotion for Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The SSS has an SHG, named Sashakt, with the motto of "Invest in a cause that matters". Through Sashakt, the SSS is promoting livelihood and skill development opportunities for women and young girls. The SSS has made two SHGs, one is Tailoring-cum-Handicraft Unit and the other is Beauty Parlor-cum-Learning Center. Both the Centers are running in the Academy premises.



Literacy campaign

The SSS prepared a list of daily wagers lady staff who were interested to learn and started classes for them in the weekend. Time was a major constraint here. IAS Officer Trainees came forward to teach the women, distributed books, notes, slates, pens to them. Learning was started with alphabets, numbers, operating phones, operating ATM, reading salary slips etc. Some of the participants endeavoring to read and write for the first time in their life.

Ayush Medical Camp

An AYUSH Medical Camp was held on 08.09.2023 in Thatyur village at district Tehri Garhwal, which is located 65 km. away from the LBSNAA. Two Officer Trainees, Dr. Mohana Priya and Dhanush Kumar accompanied the health team from Medical Centre to a girls' school in Thatyur village. Students from class 6 to 10 attended the program. Sessions on menstrual hygiene and career counselling were held among the students batch-wise. The process of menstruation was explained and common taboos were cleared. Also good practices of menstrual hygiene, diet and pain management was addressed. After that, individual doubt clearing sessions were held to address certain issues. AYUSH camp was also held alongside, where Dr. Geeta Rani treated around 40 patients. Students were encouraged and they benefitted from the session.



Success Stories

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Regional Centre Bengaluru

Ms Kavitha DK, Principle research scholar, Bi-metal workshop, IGNCARCB

Ms Kavitha D K is a women lohashilpi and principle research scholar. She inspired by her grandfather Shilpi N P Srinivasacharya to launch this project on bi-metal sculptures. IGNCARCB's constant support has helped her dream in bringing an awareness of this traditional sculpting method to the public. She is happy that the GI tag received from the government would benefit her in many ways in the future, be it with government or private events. She believes that the GI tag is a supportive system. With India serving as the global repository for traditional art forms, the country's south is preserving its rich history of artistic expression. The classic metal sculpting is one of the true scientific arts- Shilpa-Shastra.



Dr Gomathi Gowda, Project Co-ordinator, Kondapalli Toys- The toy Making Heritage of Andhra Pradesh : Workshop and Documentation, IGNCARCB

Dr Gomati Gowda is currently working as the Principal of Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat and is the Co-ordinator of this entire workshop. Kondapalli toy-craft has been an integral feature of several Indian festivals. The Kondapalli toys are colourful and depict themes from the puranas, epics, gods, goddesses and are an important part of the 'BommalaKoluvu' during Dussehra, Sankranthi and Deepavali festivals.

Many artists have benefited from the IGNCARCB workshop in selling the Kondapalli toys. The female artisans from Kondapalli were benefited from this workshop. Kondapalli toys make great souvenirs or gifts for kids, friends and family. This can help nurture and revive the Kondapalli toy craft and tradition, ensuring that Kondapalli toys continue to be a significant part of India's heritage and allowing our future generations to have a glimpse of our rich culture and tradition.



Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, M/o Jal Shakti Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

Women SHGs: The Change makers of Swachhata Hi Seva in Maharashtra



Building on the fact that women are the pioneer stakeholders in all sanitation activities, Maharashtra has strategically placed women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at the forefront of the Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS)2023 campaign. In Dudhad village which is situated 28 KM from Aurangabad district which is home to 2,661 individuals from 537 households, 30 SHGs emerged to take the lead role in sanitation activities. They talked about personal hygiene and the importance of maintaining a clean environment while explaining the integral components of ODF Plus. They introduced the need to segregate waste at source, and effective waste disposal techniques including composting, and visited schools to generate awareness on sanitation and waste management to youngsters.

A Swachha Vahini driver

Each morning, Shilpa from Kudurimothi Gram Panchayat (GP) in Koppal district of Karnataka drives through all the roads of the 3 villages in the GP consisting of 692 households; signalling her arrival and calling out to people to place their segregated waste into her partitioned vehicle. As a driver of the waste collection vehicle, Shilpa also raises awareness about segregation of the waste at source.

Seeing her dedication, the village community is impressed and proud that one of their own has boldly undertaken a task that serves the community and contributes to visual cleanliness.



Success Stories



Rural women take the wheel for waste collection

Women of Paladimmanahalli village in Bangalore Rural district of Karnataka, after taking driving lessons are now involved in solid waste management. From driving the waste collection vehicles to ensuring segregation and composting, they have mastered the process, helping to bring about visual cleanliness to their village.

The Bettakote Gram Panchayat in Devanahalli Taluk has 16 women drivers all of who underwent a 15-day training at Rudset Institute that also secured driving licenses for the women who successfully completed their course. These women now drive the Swachhata Vahini Vehicles procured for waste collection and are assisted by SHG. One such driver is Padma who has been working for the sanitation team for the last year. She receives a payment of Rs.9000 per month that enables her to support her family and her children's education.

Ruthu Prema campaign empowers women, promotes sustainable MHM

In a bid to bust the myths surrounding menstruation, while endorsing the fact that periods are just nature's way of saying that a girl child is growing up and that there is nothing impure about periods, the district administration of Siddipet in Telangana has commenced an initiative called Ruthu Prema translated Love Your Periods.

The initiative is intended to empower rural women and promote sustainable Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).



Ministry of Mines

Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)

Muri (Puffed Rice) Unit

13 women of Pathorgora village, Mosabani Block, Dist. East Singhbhum (Jharkhand) united and formed Marshal Mahila Samuh (SHG) in the year 2021. The innovative Rice (Cereal) Puffing Machine given to SHG under HCL's CSR Program which is developed by M/s Premier Magnetos (supported by IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal). Because of its ergonomic design, the machine ensures less physical stress and exhaustion of the operator and enables longer working hours, even for women, who are primarily engaged in the production of puffed rice. Besides machines handholding training was given by HCL/ICC project staff. Two members of Marshal Mahila Samuh have opened a shop near their production centre for retail business. Now they are getting order from various ceremony houses. Other SHGs from different villages are also now showing interest for doing puffed rice production for their income enhancement.

Mushroom Unit

Smt. Himangini is a small and marginal farmer lives in Medhiya village, Mosabani Block, Dist. East Singhbhum (Jharkhand). Her Husband repairs Radio, TV and watches. Due to lack of irrigation facilities she only grows paddy in her 2 bighas of land. Being motivated by HCL CSR Project team, she started Mushroom Cultivation with only 5 to 6 beds in her house in 2022 and now she is doing it in around 40 cylinders.

Smt. Himangini has now become a role model to other women in the village as well as in adjacent villages due to the excellent produce she got from the mushroom cylinder. She has motivated more than 50 women in Medhiya & adjacent villages for taking up mushroom cultivation as alternative livelihood option.



Nutrition Garden

Ms. Chitta Murmu aged 35-year-old hails from Matigoda Village, Mosabani Block, Dist. East Singhbhum (Jharkhand) was the first in her Self Help Group (SHG), to sow a homestead garden in her backyard.

Typically, poor households are highly vulnerable when food prices rise or their incomes fall and like most families living in rural India, Ms. Chitta Murmu was heavily dependent on market bought vegetables to feed her family of five living.

Understanding that access to nutritious food is a key dimension of food security, HCL under its CSR programme organised training and awareness sessions for women farmers. From HCL/ICC CSR she got seven types of different vegetable seeds and other inputs and got handholding training on nutrition garden.

Ministry of Commerce

Kandla Special Economic Zone:

The Yusuf Meherally Centre (YMC) has been actively working in Kutch since 1996, focusing on ensuring livelihoods, providing primary education to children, and eradicating child labor. In collaboration with UNICEF, Aarti Industries, Sagar Schools, and Hindustan Unilever Limited, KASEZ YMC has established a sewing training center in Kidana village under the Prabhat project, aiming to empower individuals. Under the Prabhat project, individuals leveraged and utilized the opportunities under the scheme.



Babita Seli

Ms. Babita Seli, done B. Sc. in Chemistry from Mumbai University to begin her career. She has worked with The Indian Express (News Paper) for 4 years to gain exposure in marketing front, in the year 2004 and she started indenting for Industrial base chemicals in the year 2011. She turned into entrepreneur with formation of Chemcoat India Enterprise Pvt. Ltd., with main focus on trading and distribution of Industrial base chemicals. For more expansion and growth of the business Shrine Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. was formed at KASEZ for blending and trading of chemicals. With high standard of integrity and social responsibility Babita's mission is to worked hard with dedication and taken company Shrine Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., a new height.



Laxmiben T. Makwana

Laxmiben from Kidana village, with a family of 10, is passionate about embroidery and has long desired to learn sewing. She enthusiastically joined the YMC training center to acquire sewing skills. She considered this as an opportunity to generate income and contributing to her family's financial well-being. The YMC's contribution to Laxmiben's journey is acknowledged, as she expresses gratitude for fulfilling her wish and providing the chance to become self-reliant.



Jaru Bhartiben

Bhartiben comes from Ahir community living In Kidana village. She has 4 members in her family. She is skilled in embroidery and desired to learn sewing and enrolled in the YMC training center. She received training in both sewing and embroidery, enhancing her skills and confidence significantly. Now equipped with sewing expertise, she contributes financially to her family and takes on household responsibilities independently.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), MoAFW

Agri-Business Incubator at Anand Receives Commendation from Prime Minister of India

Commissioned in the Year - 2020 with financial support from the National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Incubator is first of its kinds to cater the Start-Ups need in the Medicinal & Aromatic Plants hosted at the ICAR-Directorate of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Research, Anand, Gujarat.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi accolades the Medi-Hub TBI, an Agri-Business Incubator (ABI) hosted at the ICAR-Directorate of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Research, Anand, Gujarat in his "Mann Ki Baat" Programme.

With its vision for commercializing the Innovations and Start-Ups in the Medicinal & Aromatic Plants with a best-in-class support system for the Entrepreneurs, the TBI is encouraging the budding Entrepreneurs to promote the growth of the Medicinal & Aromatic Plants sector.

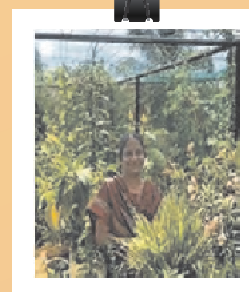
Smt. Sai Sudha Chebrolu

She 46 Years old Women Entrepreneur, a Post-Graduate in Mass Media & Communication hailing from Anand, Gujarat started M/s Bilvam Jaganmaata Herbals (Bilvam Herbals) Enterprise in the field of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants with the help of Medi-Hub, TBI.



Smt. Subashree

49 Years old Post Graduate in Science (Physics) from Chennai started M/s. ATRI HEALTH PRODUCTS with the support of Medi-Hub, TBI, ICAR-DMAPR, Anand, Gujarat. She has developed Nano Herbal Deodorizer used as room and car freshener with the aim to promote a green environment and enable farmers to cultivate medicinal herbs.



Integrated Farming System for enhancing income of Tribal Women

Smt. Anitha M., a Tribal Woman from Bettampady Village carries out the cultivation of various crops like coconut, arecanut, pepper, paddy, vegetables and maintaining the livestock (cattle, goat, poultry, birds) in her farm under the traditional farming system in her 4.5 acres of farm land. But, the low farm production with poor economic returns due to improper utilization of the farm resources made her look for a sustainable farming system for assured livelihood.

Inspired by the Agriculture Officers, Grama Abhivruddhi NGOs and ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dakshina Kannada, she took the initiative to adopt the organic practices in her farm. For this, she acquired the required knowledge about organic farming through seminars, books, magazines and newspapers, etc. Smt. Anitha is an active member of the NGO - SKDRDP, Mangalore for promoting the organic farming at the rural farmers' plots.

Under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Yojana and ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural Farming), she also mobilized the farmers by forming a group - Samruddhi Raitha Gumpu (SHG) consisting of 80 small and marginal farmers. The SHG extends financial assistance to the needy farmers. She is a regular resource person for the capacity development programmes organized by the KVK & Developmental Departments to enlighten the farmers on organic farming.

For her success, she has been felicitated with the "District Level Women Farmer" Award by GKVK, Bengaluru at National Agricultural Fest - 2011; "Sankranti Puraskar" Award by Samskrithika Kala Kendra Bolwar, Puttur in 2012; "District Level Dairy Farming Women" Award by KMF, Mangalore - 2014-15 and "Horticulture Award" at the Flower Exhibition at Kadri, Mangalore - 2016.



Department of Sports, M/o Youth Affairs & Sports

Khelo India 10 ka Dum Sports competition:-

It was launched on the occasion of International Women's Day, 10th March 2023. Around 1500 plus events were conducted across India with more than 1 lacs participation of women athletes.

ASMITA:-

Achieving Sports Milestone by Inspiring Women through Action:- The ASMITA portal was launched for Khelo India Women's League on 22nd August 2023. It serves as a comprehensive resource which has been developed for schools, colleges, and other institutions providing regular update on upcoming and ongoing events and certifications. ASMITA signifies dignity and pride. Further, the ASMITA logo has also been integrated with Khelo India Women's League with the tagline "Khel se hi pehchan" meaning thereby giving identity to women athletes through sports.

Khelo India Women's League:-

The league is in-principle approved for 4 years. Khelo India women's leagues are being conducted in 19 disciplines across the nation. A total of 479 competitions have been conducted as of now with participation of 52086 women athletes. This initiative has significantly increased women participation in sports and has provided ample opportunities to compete, learn, and grow in all age groups.



Armless Archer
Ms. Sheetal Devi poses with
Mascot Ujjwala in
Khelo India Para Games 2023



Ms. Devika Malik won the Gold medal in 100 metres in the T37/36 category, while she had to be content with silver medal in 200 metres in the T37/T35 category.



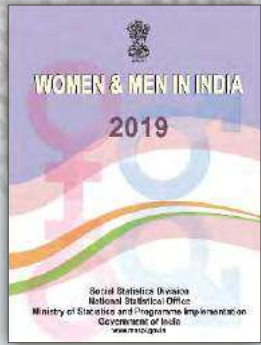
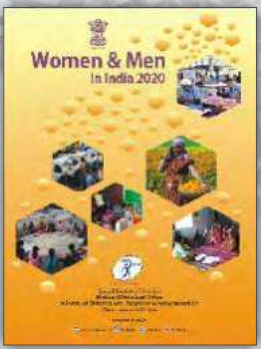
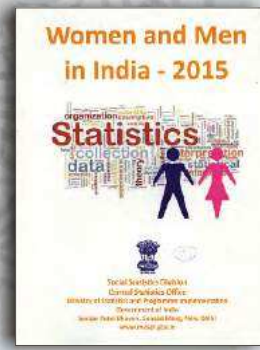
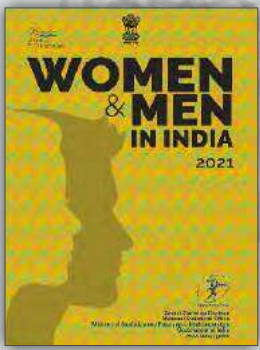
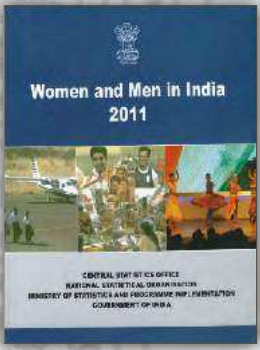
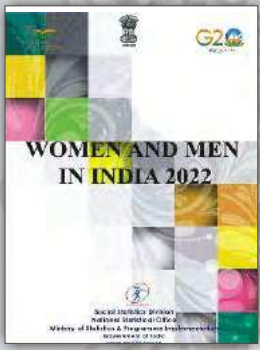
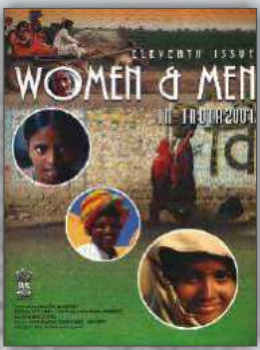
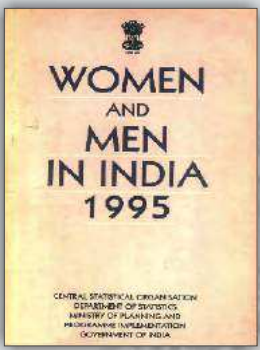
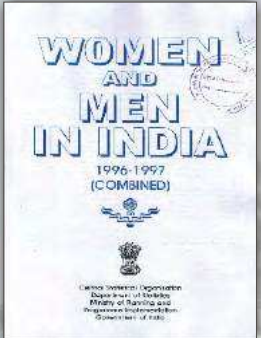
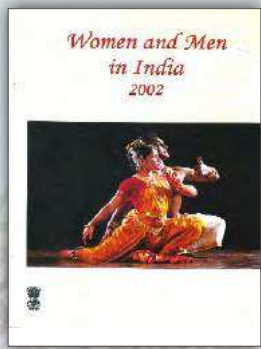
Ms. Kasthuri Rajamani from Tamil Nadu won gold medal in power lifting in elite 67kg event.



“

**I Measure the progress
of a community by the degree
of progress women have achieved**

”





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