

INDIA COUNTRY REPORT

Volume I

1. Introduction

India is a vast country of continental proportions, with enormous differences in economic, social and cultural factors over space and across groups. However, there are some commonalities that transcend these differences, and some of these are not driven by political imperatives. One has to trace the roots of this common cultural themes deep into their historical roots to understand the enigmatic concept that constitutes India. Often these factors spill over the political boundaries of the country as it is today. The result is that the strains of these themes tend to permeate the cultures of the entire sub-continent.

One such theme which marks out the region and cultures of the sub-continent is the resilient hold of patriarchy. It is for this reason that there is much to be gained by looking at gender relations in the countries of South Asia within a common format. This report is part of a five-country study that has been carried out in India, (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and SriLanka) under the Gender Planning Network programme sponsored by IDRC, Canada.

The Gender Planning Network was conceived in October 1998 to initiate co-ordinated research activities on understanding the gender impact of economic policy reforms. The programme has a country component and a regional component. This report is a part of the five country component of the Network which has attempted to bring together existing gender differences in various dimensions of economic, social demographic and political life as existing in these countries and attempted to see how these indicators have changed over time. The first volume of this report contains the work done in this regard in India.

One of the innovations of this programme has been to expand the scope of the analysis beyond the kind of “conventional” indicators that is generally undertaken in such analysis. It looks at the state of affairs in some other dimensions of gender bias such as gender related stress, anxiety and violence. In general these two dimensions of gender analysis are carried out independently of one another. One of the innovations of this programme has been to map them against one another. This attempt at bringing together “conventional” and “non-conventional” dimensions of gender bias is explored further in Volume II of this report.

The appendix supplements the text of vol. I with :

- A. Data, and
- B. Maps

2.1. A Brief History of Economic Reforms

India followed the strategy of import substitution based industrialisation, which insulated the Indian economy from the rest of the world for a long time through a variety of restrictions on trade and on all transactions involving foreign exchange. The large scale private organized sector was subjected to investment licensing and various other discretionary controls. The basic idea was guided by the 'infant industry argument' which allowed our domestic industries to grow under the state protection till the time it becomes competitive to face the world market. But these controls restricted the flexibility of the private organized sector in responding to changes in preferences and technology in a functioning market economy. License raj system induced unproductive rent seeking activities at the cost of productive investment. In practice, this regime accentuated inequitable urban-rural, and organised-unorganised duality in the Indian economy (Tendulkar and Sundaram, 1995).

After a period of relatively robust economic performance in the late 1980s, the Indian economy went into a period of unprecedented liquidity crisis during 1990-91. This crisis was a combined effect of the collapse of the Soviet Union which was a major trading partner over the years, and the Gulf war which worsened the balance of payments situations with the rising oil prices and stoppage of remittances from Indian workers abroad. At the same time there was also a lot of political uncertainties prevailing. This did not just lead to erosion of confidence of the international community but also led to a major outflow from the Indian banks. These developments together brought a situation of virtual default when a new government in 1991 initiated a program of macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment program with the support of World Bank and the IMF. The structural adjustment program in India has been in the mould of orthodox packages covering the following areas of trade, industry, exchange rate capital market and the financial sector.

The reforms have concentrated on removing the 'licence raj' and the 'ever proliferating bureaucracy'. Let us look into the three components of these reforms. First, stabilising the macroeconomy: controlling the fiscal and balance of payments deficit and maintaining a low rate of inflation. This was to be achieved through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies. The second aspect of reforms is structural adjustment aimed at opening up the economy to trade and foreign investment by moving towards a neutral foreign trade regime. The process of opening up involved replacing quantitative controls on imports and exports by lowering the tariffs; removing biases in incentive structure to produce for exports or the home market; by allowing the exchange rate to be determined by market forces; and by removing restrictions on the flow of foreign capital between various sectors. A third component was the deregulation of the domestic industries.

In the financial sector, there has been a continuous reduction in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). In 1995, SLR was reduced to 25% and CRR to 14%. CRR was further reduced to 11% in 1996. CRR for non-resident Rupee Account was brought down to zero and for others to 10% in 1997. Thus, there has been much

liberalisation in the bank lending and in the credit policy. Now banks are given more freedom to open new branches and upgrade extension counters. CRR and SLR on net inter- bank liabilities have been abolished. Opening up trade and investment started with the adjustment of the exchange rate. Rupee was devalued by 22 per cent in July 1991. The Exim scrip Scheme, introduced a sort of dual exchange rate by granting exporters freely tradable import requirements equivalent to 30 per cent of their export earnings. In February 1992, Exim scrips were scrapped and replaced with Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) which resulted in partial convertibility of the Rupee, allowing 60 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings to be converted at the market determined rate. In March 1993, rupee was made convertible for most current account transactions. Invisibles were added to this list, thus making rupee fully convertible on current account. Capital account still remained controlled.

There have been reductions and rationalisations in income and corporate taxes, and their yields have correspondingly increased. The recommendations of the Tax recommendation Committee (TRC) were put into practice through the export-import (EXIM) Policy 1992-7 in varying degrees. By 1995-96 import weighted average tariff was brought down to 27 per cent for all goods and further to 25 % in 1996; 15 per cent for agricultural goods, 24 per cent for intermediate goods, and 39 per cent for consumer goods. Peak import tariff rates were reduced from 300 % in 1991 to 40 % in 1997. Number of tariff rates were reduced to 22 in 1991 and further reduced to 8 in 1995. But if we compare ourselves with the East Asian Miracle economies (Korea, Singapore, Indonesia etc.) and the Latin American countries like Mexico, Brazil, we see that these countries have much lower import weighted tariffs than India. However, the process of opening up through tariff reductions have been quite impressive compared to India's past history, except in the consumer goods industry.

The major initiative towards globalisation was reflected in freeing raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods from import licensing requirements. Imports were regulated through a limited negative list. Quantitative restrictions on most intermediate inputs and capital goods were removed. From time to time items were removed from the negative list and made freely importable. Besides, goods whose imports were restricted could be imported under Special Import License Scheme (SIL). SIL was granted to export houses/ trading houses/ star trading houses. Some of the items in the SIL were made free for import and some items were removed from the restricted list and placed on SIL.

The inflow of foreign capital has been liberalised. Automatic approval for FDI (equity participation) upto 74% was allowed in 1996. Projects for electricity generation, transmission and distribution were permitted foreign equity participation upto 100% in 1998. In 1999, the automatic approved list was expanded. Facility for automatic approval for 100% investment by NRIs and OCBs were extended. Despite this the actual inflow has been pitifully low, about 23 % of the approvals. This reflects that policies alone are not enough to attract foreign investment in this country. Bureaucratic control, petty politics and individual gains form a nexus that are so widespread in the country. The deregulation of the industries came in the form of abolishing the industrial licenses for all

new projects. The number of licensed industrial items was reduced to 15 in 1993 and further to 9 in 1997. A number of items like motor cars/white goods, industrial alcohol, bulk drugs, coal, lignite etc. have been delicensed.

Agriculture

Large part of the reforms remained restricted to the industrial sector. Agriculture experienced a lot of hiccups in the liberalization process. The grain sector, which is the largest sector in the Indian market, remains largely controlled and insulated from the global markets. Imports remained tightly regulated through canalisation, with a notable exception of pulses, which can be freely imported at 5% import duty. Export of common wheat, rice was opened in 1994, but was again brought back under control in 1996. Imports of oilseeds were practically banned between 1991-6. Export of handpicked select (HPS) groundnut was allowed. In 1995 exports of rapeseed/mustard and sunflower seeds were allowed. Cotton imports were made decanalised at zero import duty in 1994 but exports remained restrictive through export quotas. Sugar was freed from all export and import restrictions in 1996. Overall, it appears that trade is taking place as a residual between domestic demand and supply rather than a policy instrument to integrate the domestic agriculture and world agriculture.

The justification behind the food and fertilizer subsidy is poverty relief. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is one of the instruments to improve the food security at the household level that suffers from poverty and malnutrition. Till 1970's the PDS was concentrated in the urban areas and in the food deficit regions. It has been effective during drought years, but is clearly unsuccessful in reaching it's main objective. The problems persistent in the present system are as follows: (a) it is benefiting the poor only marginally (Parikh, 1994) (b) in some areas poor have to pay a higher market prices in the presence of PDS (Radhakrishna and Indrakant, 1987) (c) leakages to open market (Ahluwalia, 1993) (d) inefficiency of FCI, etc (GOI, 1991, Ray, 1993). It is reported that more than one tenth of the total food production is wasted in the storehouses without proper distribution every year. The growing food subsidy is on account of high carrying and other costs rather than increase in consumer subsidy. PDS has failed to protect the poor from rising open market prices which was one of it's main objective. This is because, over the years, the gap between the open market prices and issue prices has narrowed down. The poor is caught in the dual market system where he gets only a small proportion of his total requirement through the PDS. It is clear that there were virtually no reforms as far as reduction and rationalization are concerned. Of late, subsidies have been expanded and new dimensions have been added to this list. However, in the Union budget of 2000-2001 the subsidy on food & fertilizer, LPG & kerosene has been reduced to cut down the burgeoning fiscal deficit.

The latest studies conducted throughout the country on poverty show that the impact of economic reforms on the poverty is negligible. According to some studies conducted with the NSSO data showed that poverty reduction in the 80s was more than in the decade of 90s. There is a strong debate going on among different schools regarding the impact of reforms on poverty.

Infrastructure

Expenditures on infrastructure have undergone much change in the five-year plans. In recent years there is strong feeling for private investment in infrastructure. The rationale behind such option is that private sector suppliers operating within a competitive framework will reduce costs to the economy and thus promotes efficiency. Public sector supply of infrastructure facilities appears cheaper to the users as they are highly subsidized. But in the last few plans the expenditures on infrastructures have gone down drastically although the targets in the plans were quite high. For instance between 1992-1997 expenditure in power has achieved 77% of the target set initially. In ports the achievement has been 42% of the target rates. Plan expenditure on the five sectors taken together in the eighth plan was 14.4% than the target? By comparison, the shortfall in the seventh plan was only 3.6%. Today the resource constraints on expanding public investment have become more apparent and this has brought the urgency of stimulating private investment in infrastructure. Various policies to attract private investment in infrastructure have been made in phased out manner. The earliest was made in power, then followed by telecommunication and then ports and roads. Infrastructure development is a major area of discussion especially in relation to completeness and success of the reform package. During 1991-98 we have achieved an annual growth rate of more than 6% compared to 5.5% in the 80s. This increase in the growth rate has generated massive demand in the infrastructural services like power, transport, education etc. Infrastructure development was certainly not the central focus when the economic reforms started. Planned cut down of expenditure in public productive and infrastructural investment is bound to affect future growth prospects, production environment and work conditions in agriculture, unorganized sector and the organized manufacturing and services sector. In the union budget of 2000-2001 the amount planned by the central government on social sector is very little and this measure is unlikely to make any significant dent in the development of the country in the next few years. It is here that the gender-biased character of the economic reforms can be looked into. This is because cutting down these expenditures have a marked effect on the living and working conditions of women who are entrusted with all the prime responsibilities of the household.

In 1991, disinvestments of shares in PSEs were allowed. In 1996, the Disinvestment Commission was set up for identifying the PSEs for equity disinvestment. Foreign investment promotion council was constituted to prepare the project reports in selected thrust areas to facilitate flow of foreign investment. In the union budget of 2000-2001 it is clearly mentioned that sick and bankrupt enterprises will indeed be closed down. However the use of the proceeds from the sale of the assets of the public sector units have not been clearly mentioned.

It is clear from the above discussion that the main elements of the economic strategy attempts to combine the stabilization and structural adjustment under an overall umbrella of liberalization and greater reliance on the market mechanisms. Stabilization refers to short term adjustment or 'steady' the economy in the face of serious economic crisis, especially in balance of payments. There are numerous ways to achieve this, depending on the longer-term aims of the structural adjustment program (SAP).

2.2. Gender Impacts of Economic Reforms

The impact of reforms on different macroeconomic indicators is dependent on several factors. For instance the impact of reforms on poverty is dependent on whether we are considering the rural or the urban sector. It is possible that reforms may not have increased the poverty but it may have worsened the income distribution. In a large continental economy, the market oriented reforms may have differential impact on different regions and on different groups of the economy. There may be winners and losers even among the poor. Debates have taken place over the impacts of reforms in the employment/ unemployment. Although there could be a growth of employment over time but the quality of employment may have deteriorated depending upon the casualisation of work forces and wage rates. The industrial restructuring provoked by liberalisation has led to job losses and increasing casualisation of the work force in the corporate sector (Panchmukhi and Das, 1999). The need for the social safety network is thus imperative especially in the unorganized sector where the growth of employment has been the most impressive.

The overall impact of these economic reforms on women's work and employment is difficult to assess. However, some of the micro level studies on the impact of specific policies like trade liberalization on women's employment revealed a negative impact. The main thrust of the economic reforms is greater role of market in everyday life and work. An inherent bias against women is embedded in such conceptualization and operationalization of the structural adjustment program. This is simply because of the fact that for a large part of the women's population, women's labor outside the family comes as a residue and their domestic labour in maintaining human resources and reproduction falls outside the sphere of the market. Even an efficient allocation of resources would fail to bring in a nonnegative impact by ignoring the allocation of women's labour outside the market sphere (Elson, 1991).

In addition, the reduction of the subsidisation of activities not valued by the market poses a greater threat for people associated with these kind of activities because the dominance of market processes undervalues everything which is not directly calculable. Reduction of subsidies in basic amenities such as health, can often become a burden for the earning members of the low income group families. It reduces the household income on one hand and on the other, it imposes greater burden on women in the family. NSSO, 50th round data shows that number of females who belong to poorer households (based on expenditure classes) during 1993-94 is much higher than the number of males in almost all the states. This is true of both adults and children irrespective of whether they belong to urban or rural areas. Thus, women are greater losers since the household work is completely at their domain and they are sometimes forced to participate in the labour market when households face severe economic stress.

Even within market sphere greater role of market and privatisation might be associated with a possible worsening of the employment scenario. This is due to several factors that are as follows:

First, privatization downplays the labour rights and job security requirements. Protection of labour and job security is a distant dream in a highly competitive market structure. Women are entering the labour force at a higher rate than males in the bottom deciles of the hierarchies. They are employed at a lower wage rate than the males owing to a number of factors like lack of skill, education and bargaining power etc. This makes their jobs unsecured. For instance, in 1996-97 the clothing and textiles industries in South Africa lost close to 40,000 mainly female jobs when production facilities relocated to neighbouring states where 'wages are lower' and 'trade unions are weaker'. Moreover, the public owned concerns are getting privatised thanks to the disinvestment programme and other such policies. Jobs, which were secured in the public sector, are now under constant threat of insecurity.

Second, globalization tends to erode the 'level playing field' for domestic producers. The domestic producers are likely to lose out to the large multinational firms (MNCs) in competition. The relative cost of production of these MNCs is very low which increases the vulnerability of the domestic producers whose cost of production are high. This forces them to shift to some other trade. Ultimately, it has an unfavourable impact on the local workers, including the women workers.

Third, SAPs are likely to generate all kinds of adjustments in the household economies, which might see unemployment, job switches or prospects of migration in search of better jobs. The adverse impacts in the economic condition of the family are generally borne by the women of the family in various ways. In extreme situations brought about by the SAPs the women might be forced to join the labour force to ensure family survival.

Last, but not the least, the process of economic reforms is marked by rise in the price level of the basic necessities. Even in the highly subsidized foodgrain and fertilizer sector there have been reductions, which has led to steep price rise. Moreover the reduction in the subsidy on LPG & kerosene has made the situation even worse than before. This puts added pressure on the women of the household who may not be able to manage the expenditures within a limited income. Sometimes, if this added burden prolongs, it might force them to search for jobs outside the household (Mukhopadhyay, 1999).

The pivot of any development process is the rural economy. The globalization process in the Indian economy has the potential to bring the terms of trade in favour of agriculture. But the reformers have been very slow in this area. Growth in agricultural exports along with off farm activities is the surest way of reducing poverty. Unfortunately there has been sector level differences in agriculture with respect to farmers, regions, crops and cropping patterns in India. There will be losers and gainers from the reform process. But the gains would go to the farmers and regions that are quick to adapt themselves in the changing environment. Thus, the resource base of the farmers has much to do with the successful adjustment process. The losers are the marginal farmers who comprises more than two third of the farming community. Moreover, the subsidised programme like PDS has been badly targeted and in some cases it has turned out to be against the poor (Radhakrishna and Indrakant, 1987). This could add extra burden on the main-earning

members of the family. Probably he would look for some off-farm employment opportunities in the rural sector. As a last resort he would migrate to the urban areas where he can find better job prospects. This may put extra burden on women who typically bear the responsibilities of taking care of not only the household duties but also of the farm related activities. In extreme cases she may be forced to join the casual labour force. And given the fact of job insecurity and indifferent attitudes towards women in the casual labour force, the burden might just become unbearable.

Export oriented growth or huge foreign direct investment is a reasonably sound logic to achieve high growth rates. But implicitly it gives more importance to the organised manufacturing sector and ignores the unorganized sector of the economy. Given the availability of surplus labour, it emphasizes cheap, unorganized labour market for export oriented production. One implication of such a policy is that the labour laws and rights are not strictly followed or implemented in the unorganized sector. Again, it neglects the need for trained, efficient and flexible labour in such sectors. Thus, reforms could be sector biased and hence gender biased since unorganized sector does not offer maternity benefits for women (the organised sector does), equal pay for equal work, compensation for work-related accidents and illness etc where female to male ratio are increasing over the years. On the other hand, it is also true that trade orientation will open more employment opportunities for all workers and especially for women in some specific sectors like garment industry.

Macro policy measures desirable from the point of view of the society might appear to be gender biased and can have adverse impacts on the conditions of women. Poverty and unemployment were not the central focus of concerns in our economic reforms. It is presumed that when growth rate picks up and the structural imbalances get corrected, such problems will be automatically sorted out. But it ignores the problems of distributional consequences. A meagre state provisioning of public goods followed by the disinvestment policy might turn up with a worse scenario than what we started off with. In such a situation women are clearly the relative losers since they are concentrated in the bottom rungs of most hierarchies. A macroeconomic policy at the sectoral level might have unfriendly impact on women simply because of the reason that women are intrinsic part of the whole system in the society as workers, homemakers, producers and consumers. Although it is impossible to locate a one to one relationship between policies and its impacts on women, there is an urgent need to monitor the impacts of various policies on the condition of Indian women.

3. Gender Disparities in Conventional Indicators: An Analysis

India has been working towards planned development since independence. The Planning Commission every five years brings out document proposing various policies meant for development. In spite of the economic instability its achievement is quite reasonable as compared to Latin American countries and Africa where inflation and famine became major hindrance for the development. However, we continue to find substantial

indications that in India as well as in other developing countries, men and women have not shared gains from development equally. Nor have the latter been able to participate on equal terms with men in the upsurge of economic activities generated by development forces (Banerjee, 1992).

Indian policies are undergoing modification for better living standards of the people of this country. Are these changes directed towards positive development? Have these changes improved the quality of lives? These are some of the issues of our concern. This section of the report tries to look at these issues by analyzing conventional indicators¹ based on large scale data collected by agencies such as Census of India², NSSO³, SRS⁴ and IIPS⁵ at a gender segregated level.

Benefits of development in terms of quality of life are usually measured using two main indicators of well being other than the economic well being. One relates to the expectation of life at birth i.e. age up to which a child born today is expected to live. The other one is the average educational attainment of the population. Bosurep in her thesis systematically studied women's experiences in the third world countries and was concerned only with changes in women's role in the economy and not with any other aspects of women's welfare. She had accounted for these changes strictly in terms of general character of development forces such as changes in technologies, in cropping patterns as well as in production and market arrangements that came about in the wake of economic development. The researchers in this field however have revealed that there is more than one dimension to the impact of development on women rather than only economic aspects. It is generally agreed upon that for women in the process of development, the issue is not just of their role in the economy but also of their overall quality of life.

Further, Bosurep's argument is that as economics move from subsistence production to commercialization and large scale industrialization, women's productive activity have tended to become marginalized (Bosurep, 1970).

Banerjee (1992) argues that even in traditional economies or precapitalist economy gender division of tasks must have had its seeds of women's subordination to men's decision making which perhaps found its prominence as each economy began to grow. Even in traditional economy men could and did alter their occupations and their skills whenever it was found profitable. It is commonly believed that the basic character of the

¹ The various definitions used to explain indicators by these agencies are presented under the section data sources and concepts.

² All India Census is conducted once in 10 years and latest Census was conducted in 1991.

³ The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carries out the large scale household surveys on consumption expenditure. It collects data at the household level including individual members of household.

⁴ The Sample Registration System (SRS) provides a quick and reliable estimate of birth and death rate on a current and continues basis.

⁵ IIPS is a nodal agency for providing technical support to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). During 1992-93 NFHS did a national level household survey.

sexual division of labour is the reflection of power between men and women (Rosaldo, 1980). The actual strength of this relationship is likely to vary from culture to culture and through the stages of economic development. But its basis lies within the household as it is socially constructed. Therefore, intra-household gender relation becomes a very important factor in explaining the relative status of women in general and in relative deprivation suffered by women in particular in the context of India. However, from secondary data sources it is not possible to analyze intra-household differences. Hence, an attempt is made to analyze gender disparities using gender-segregated data relating to various conventional indicators. Those chosen for gender analysis have been classified into four broad categories as described below:

- Economic measures
- Demographic measures
- Social Indicators
- Political indicators

Economic Measures

Under these it was proposed that one could analyze the following:

- Wage discrimination by gender
- Job discrimination by gender
- Gender differences in distribution by industrial categories
- Labour force participation rates
- Gender differences in unemployment rates
- Time spent on economic and non-economic work
- Access to property and resources
- Control over incomes and assets within the households

Though it is difficult to have data on the last three aspects from the secondary sources, there is some data on the participation rates of women in conventionally non-economic but economically productive activities. However, it was felt that it would be interesting to study the Female/Male ratio of head count by expenditure classes, which reflects feminization of poverty.

3.1.1. Wage Discrimination

Basic information on data sources has already been discussed in the earlier chapter. Data on wage discrimination by sex was collected in the 50th round of NSSO⁶. Tables from 3.1.1a to 3.1.1f relate to the wage discrimination by sex in rural and urban areas. Data on wage rates for men and women workers by sector of work and levels of skill are not easy to come by. The 50th round NSS however provides some information on average salary

⁶ NSSO Report No. 409

earnings for regular wage / salaried employees in the age group 15 - 59 by broad industrial divisions and levels of education of workers. Tables 3.1.1a and 3.1.1b are derived from NSS data on these categories for rural and urban areas respectively. This information throws up the extreme variability of female wage rates across industrial categories, even after controlling educational level of the worker. It also shows the extent of wage / earnings discrimination that women workers have to bear across industrial groups and educational levels of workers. This is borne out by the data on female to male wage / earnings ratios for each category of education across the industrial groups in tables 3.1.1a and 3.1.1b. Wage discrimination is prevalent amongst those who are illiterates or who are educated upto middle and lowest for those who attained secondary level of education, both in rural and urban areas.

However, it is seen that the wage discrimination in agriculture is lowest amongst those who are uneducated or whose educational level is upto middle and is highest for persons with secondary level of education in rural areas. In case of urban areas, the level of discrimination is not high for agricultural wage workers as compared to other wage workers. There is a wide variation in male / female wage ratios across different categories of industrial divisions and education.

The wage differentials by occupational groups for *regular wage/salary earners* in rural and urban areas are presented in tables 3.1.1c and 3.1.1d. Most exploited category of women *in rural areas* are *house keepers, matrons etc* with a Female/Male wage ratio at 32.3% and *in urban areas, brick layers and other construction workers* fall into such category with a Female/Male wage ratio at 30.7%. The overall level of Female/Male wage ratio is nearly 60% in rural areas and 80% in urban areas. Although earnings data are the least reliable and most difficult to interpret without detailed information on other correlates, it has been observed by many that gender - based earnings discrimination is among the highest in South Asia (Horton 1996, Chapter 1).

Female-Male wage ratio of casual wage labourers by age group and sex by type of operation has been presented in tables 3.1.1e and 3.1.1f. Wage discrimination amongst children and the old is highly varying both in the urban and the rural areas. If one examines adult female's wage vs. that of adult males it is found that in almost all the activities Female/Male wage ratio is less than 75% except for ploughing, transplanting and harvesting. Overall ratio is 66% and for some operations it is as low as 58%.

For the same age-group people the picture is entirely different in urban areas. The overall Female/Male wage ratio is 57.1%. However, it is interesting to note that this ratio is 110% in plantation work. These ratios are consistently smaller in urban areas as compared to rural areas for operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting which are women's strong forts.

3.1.2. Job Discrimination

It is very difficult to devise a proper measure to indicate job discrimination that exists between women and men. One way to argue this is to look at the various industrial activities where intensity of women workers is high. Based on this argument an analysis is being done using table 3.1.2 which gives a fairly good picture of the female employment by principal activity status based on the data collected by NSSO during 1993-94 in the 50th round. The table shows that 8.9 million women are employed in rearing cattle and goat and production of milk, whereas 2.2 million are in bidimaking. As far as percentage share of women workers in each of these industries is concerned, more than 80 % of women are in cattle and goat breeding etc. and production of milk, followed by bidi industry where share of women's employment is 74%. It is quite clear from this list of activities that women are involved in activities that are labour intensive.

3.1.3. Gender Differences in Employment Patterns

3.1.3.a. Broad Industrial Categories

Indian Census data suggest that relatively more women are entering the labour force than men. Total employment of women in rural areas had gone up from 39.6 million in 1981 to 56 million in 1991 - a difference of 16.4 millions in ten years. The corresponding increase for male workers in rural India has been from 136.8 million to 166.3 million (Table 3.1.3a). This comes out to be a growth rate of 41.4% for rural female workers and 21.5% for rural male workers in ten years. The corresponding percentage increases for urban workers are 54.2% and 36.0% respectively (Table 3.1.3b). Thus, by the sheer weight of numbers, it can be said that there is a trend towards *increasing feminization* of the recorded workforce. Tables 3.1.3a and 3.1.3b provide the distributional profiles of female and male employment in India in rural and urban areas as given by Population Censuses of 1991 and 1981.

According to the Census data, 89.6% of the rural female work force and 22.1% of the urban female work force in 1991 were engaged in primary sector activities, i.e., as cultivators (I), agricultural labourers (II) or in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchids and allied activities (III). These figures are almost unchanged, from 89.1% for rural females and 22.9% for urban females engaged in primary sector activities as recorded in 1981 Census. Thus, in terms of broad aggregates, although there are more women workers for every male worker in 1991, the new female entrants to the workforce are by and large doing the same kind of work. For the male working participation, percentage involvement in primary sector activities fell from 81.7% in 1981 to 79.8% in 1991 in rural areas and increased marginally from 11.7% in 1981 to 12.0% in 1991 in urban areas. While male involvement in primary sector activities has fallen over the inter-census years, women's involvement as main workers in the primary sector has, if anything increased marginally. The increasing incidence of female participation in primary sector activities is observed in most states, with the exception of a few like

Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The spread and intensity of female employment in primary sector as compared to males is also borne out by the fact that in only 7% of the districts, male agricultural workers constitute more than 90% of all workers. The corresponding percentage for females is as high as 48%. Another 24% of the districts have between 80% - 90% of the female workforce working in the primary sector. Thus, in nearly three - fourths of the districts of the country, women workers in agriculture constitute more than 80% of the female workforce. This indicates little evidence of any significant transition in labour use patterns in the economy for women workers, from primary to non- primary sectors. (Tables 3.1.3a and 3.1.3b)

It is interesting to note the gender differences in the structure of employment by labour status categories within the primary sector. Many more women workers than men within the agricultural sector, for instance, work as hired agricultural labourers than as cultivators. In 1991 in rural India, for every 100 female main workers who are recorded as own-account cultivators, there were 125 female agricultural wage labourers. The corresponding figure for rural males is only 50. Over the last ten years the situation has marginally changed for rural females. In 1991, there were more female cultivators percentage-wise than there were in 1981. But the male - female differences in labour status categories within the primary sector continues to be very pronounced. This reflects the relatively low status of women workers in terms of ownership of land and decision making power.

The other area where women are relatively more concentrated is in the household industry sector within manufacturing. Although the percentage of women workers engaged in household manufacturing has fallen from 3.8% in 1981 to 2.9% in 1991 in rural India, and from 10.5% in 1981 to 7.5% in 1991 in urban areas, the concentration of women continues to be stronger in this sector as compared to men. It is interesting to note that there has been an increase in the percentage of women engaged in non-household manufacturing industry in rural areas and only a marginal decrease in urban areas during the ten years in question. Another area of concentration of female workers, especially in urban India, is in the category of 'Other Services' which includes personal services. (Tables 3.1.3a and 3.1.3b)

The major point to note about the distributional profile of women workers as available from Census figures, both for urban as well as for rural areas is the comparatively high skewness of the distribution as compared to that of men workers. Women workers are found with high concentration in only certain broad industrial categories and are sparsely distributed over others, relative to men. A similar picture emerges from the NSS data. Table 3.1.3c provides a distributional profile of male and female workers as given by the NSSO quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployed starting from the 27th round (1972 - 73) to the latest available figures from 50th round (1993 - 94). The figures relate to the employed workers by usual status category, principle status and marginal status workers combined. This table provides an overall view on changes in the distributional profile of male and female workers over more than two decades. According to the NSS data, the percentage of male workers engaged in agricultural sector in rural

India has steadily fallen from 83.2% in 1972 - 73 to 74.1% in 1993 - 94. However, the corresponding percentage for the female work force for the rural areas has dropped from 89.7% to only 86.2% during the same time period. Thus, not merely have rural women workers tended to be more concentrated in agricultural activities over the entire time span in question, the gender gap between workers occupied in primary sector activities is also increasing over time from 6.5 to 12.1 percent.

As suggested by Census data, the NSS figures also show that there has been a steady increase in the percentage of rural women workers in the manufacturing sector, from 4.7% in 1972 - 73, steadily rising to 7% in 1993 - 94. The percentage of women workers in the service sector has increased from 2.8% in 1972 - 73 to 3.4% in 1993 - 94 in rural areas and from 27% in 1972 - 73 to 35% in 1993 - 94 in urban areas. This corresponds to a similar change over time in the distribution of male workers towards service sector activities, especially in rural areas. (Table 3.1.3c)

3.1.3.b. Occupational Categories

Tables 3.1.3d and 3.1.3e (50th round) provide the occupational distribution of male and female workers by broad occupational groups, rural / urban location and principle status and usual status (all workers) categories. This table shows a larger concentration of women workers in certain occupational groups, especially in group 6 (farmers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers), as compared to men, in both rural and urban areas. There is also a higher concentration of urban female workers in occupational group 01 (professional, technical and related workers), but there is a lower concentration of women in occupational group 2 (administrative, executive and managerial workers), both in rural as well as in urban areas.

In order to understand the factors behind such gender differences in occupational profiles, one needs to look into the educational levels of male and female workers by broad occupational categories. This information is available for 1981 census in Table 3.1.3f. It can be seen from this table that the occupational differences between men and women workers, when disaggregated across educational levels continue to be fairly pronounced, as one moves across the levels of education. Thus, while over 67% of women workers with a graduate or higher degree are to be found in occupational group 0-1 (professional, technical and related workers), the corresponding percentage for men is only 39.6. The percentage of women with secondary level of education in same occupational group is 58.9% and the corresponding figure for men is only 13.2%. However, for both these categories of education, more men are to be found in occupational group 2 (administrative, managerial, and executive posts). A larger percentage of men with higher education are to be found in occupational group 6 (farmers, fishermen, and related workers) as compared to women, whereas among illiterates more women are to be found in primary sector as compared to men. The only way to interpret this data set is to get into more detailed classification of occupations within each broad category. These gender differences within broad occupational groups might be due to the fact that male workers

tend to get into more paying and more diversified sub-categories within broad groups as compared to women. The reason for the large percentage of educated male workers in occupational group 6 may be the fact that men are into high yielding commercial agriculture using new technologies. The higher percentage of illiterate female workers in this category represents mostly agricultural labourers or marginal farmers.

3.1.3.c. Labour Force Participation Rates

As noted above, the NSSO provides information on employment in three categories, i.e., by usual status, current- weekly status, and current-daily status. The usual status employment figures are further sub-divided into principle status workers and subsidiary status workers, corresponding broadly to the Population Census difference between main workers and marginal workers. The subsidiary status figures turn out to be relatively more important for female workers.

Table 3.1.3g provides a bird's eye view of changes in labour force participation rates among men and women workers in rural and urban areas over the five Quinquennial Employment Surveys spanning the period from 1972 - 73 to 1993 - 94. It is clear from this table that while for rural female workers the percentage that are in subsidiary worker status hovers in the range of 8% to 9% in rural India and between 3.1% to 3.4% in urban India, the corresponding figures for male workers are much less. Thus, there is not much difference in the labour force participation rates of male workers by principle status category and total usual status category. Whereas for female workers, once subsidiary workers are included, the labour force participation rates turn out to be significantly higher, especially in rural areas where household sustenance activities are much higher.

The second thing to note from table 3.1.3g is the fact that estimates of labour force participation rates, both for men and women, go down as one moves from usual status definition to current- weekly status and to the current-daily status, both in rural as well as in urban area. This suggests the existence of fairly high levels of underemployment of labour that does not show up in usual status definitions, but is captured, as the reference period becomes smaller. Table 3.1.3h provides a comparison of labour force participation rates for males and females in rural and urban areas by different definitions of employment between the 43rd round (1987 - 88) and the 50th round (1993 - 94).

Table 3.1.3i provides a similar comparison of labour force participation rates over the two recent NSS rounds by age groups. As to be expected, the labour force participation rates of both male and female children in the age group 5-14 have declined between 1987 - 88 and 1993 - 94 for most categories. However, excepting for female children in urban areas in the age group 5 - 9 where there has been a marginal increase from 0.3% to 0.4%. The interesting thing to note, however, is that the labour force participation rates for rural male children in the age group 5 - 9 in 1993 - 94 stands at 1.1% which is lower than the corresponding figure for rural female children at 1.4%. For the age group 10-14, the labour force participation rate for rural males is 13.9% lower than the figure of rural

females, which stands at 14.2%. There is reason to believe that this reflects the lower propensity of rural families to send their daughters to school as compared to their young sons. Also important to note is the fact that in the 55+year age group both women and men have joined the labour force in larger numbers in rural areas in 1993 - 94 as compared to the earlier date. This may reflect the increased impoverishment of sections of rural poor in the recent past.

It has been pointed out earlier that it is more difficult to capture women's labour force participation as compared to men's in a primarily agrarian economy like India's, with large incidence of subsidiary and non-monetized household activities. We have also noted that with regard to capturing women's participation in labour force, the NSS is better disposed than the Population Census. The example of the diversity of the recorded female work force participation rates even by NSS estimates can be seen from Table 3.1.3j which provides estimates of labour force participation rates by usual status categories by sex and residence across the States and Union Territories of India. It can be seen from this table that the variability in labour force participation rate estimates, both in rural as well as in urban areas, is much higher for women as compared to men. In 1993-94, the labour force participation rate for rural women varied from a low of 9.7% in Delhi to a high of 52% in Andhra Pradesh, with an all- India average of 32.8%. The variability is very substantial even if one concentrates only among the major states. Maharashtra, for instance, has recorded rural female labour force participation rate of only 17.5%, West Bengal records only 18.6%, whereas the Tamil Nadu estimate is 47.8% and for Himachal Pradesh, it is 52.1%. This reflects the difficulty of capturing women's economically productive activities, especially in the fuzzy zones of activities that NSS categorizes as code 93. As has been demonstrated, if these activities are clubbed together with the recorded participation in economically productive activities, the inter-state variability in female labour force participation rates virtually disappear (Sen and Sen, 1985). There are a number of other studies which have attempted to explain the regional variation in recorded female work participation in India. Some of these are based on supply side related explanations (Sundaram, 1988), some others are based on explanations dealing with women's involvement in crop - specific operations, such as sowing, transplantation and weeding in rice cultivation (IRRI, 1985). Others have traced it to cultural practices and norms (Beteille, 1975; Acharya, 1996).

The 1991 census has disaggregated the work participation rates for males and females across the districts. This shows that in 62 of the 446 districts the recorded work participation rate for females range between 0 - 9% and in 81 of the districts the recorded female work participation rate is between 10% - 19%. In none of the districts, male work participation rate was recorded to be less than 20%.⁷

⁷ For details, see 1991 Census Data disaggregated at the district level.

3.1.3.d. Labour Status Categories

Table 3.1.3k provides the distribution of usually employed male and female workers by location and across labour status categories. This table clearly shows the steady fall in the categories of self-employment and regular employees for both men and women workers in rural areas and a steady increase in the incidence of casual labour. It may be noted that the extent of casualization of the rural female work force has always been higher than among rural male workers over the entire two decades. This is true both in rural as well as in urban areas. While the incidence of self employment among urban males has grown marginally over the period, among urban females it has declined and the incidence of casualization among urban female work force has continued to be substantially higher than urban males.

Table 3.1.3l provides a comprehensive picture of changes in the educational attainments of the labour force over time by sex, rural / urban location, and labour status categories. During the period 1977 - 78 to 1993 - 94, according to NSS estimates, the proportion of educated males in the 15+ age group had risen from 12.1% to 22.7%, the corresponding figures for women being 4.3% to 11% respectively. The percentage of educated males in the labour force during this period has gone up from 10.6% to 20.1% as compared to 3.5% to 7.5% for females. Thus, relatively speaking, the educational level of the female labour force as compared to the level of educational attainment of the female population in the 15+ age group has not made much progress, while for males, the difference is not so pronounced. To the extent terms and conditions of employment and earnings are determined by educational attainments, one could infer that relatively speaking, the materialistic position of the female workers on an average has worsened over the years as compared to men.

3.1.3.e. Unemployment Rates

One of the most striking features of Table 3.1.3l is the high incidence of educated unemployed female workers both in rural and urban areas. The percentage of educated unemployed women in urban areas has gone up from 40.1% in 1977 - 78 to 73.2% in 1993 - 94. The corresponding figures for urban males are 42.5% in 1977 - 78 and 59.5% in 1993 - 94. The situation of rural unemployed females has fluctuated but still has gone up from 10.9% in 1977 - 78 to 59.1% in 1993-94. The corresponding figure for rural males is 38.7% and 61.4% respectively. This suggests that educated female workers may have a high reservation wage as well as the ability to sustain long periods of waiting before landing a job of their liking, a situation which reflects the condition of educated unemployed rural males as well. It is to be noted that the incidence of educational attainment among the self employed is significantly lower among females as compared to males in all categories and at all time periods. In 1993-94, the percentage of educated female workers who were self-employed is recorded to be only 3.1% as compared to a high of 17.3% for male workers. This suggests that within the self-employed category, women tend to pick up the low productivity, low earnings type of self-employment

activities as opposed to the males. The incidence of educational attainment among men and women regular employees is very similar, suggesting that higher education could be one of the major ways of eliminating gender discrimination in the work place.

The scenario on gender differences in unemployment rates is given in Table 3.1.3m that reports unemployment rates among male and female workers by age groups. This table also reflects a relatively higher unemployment rate for urban females as compared to urban males especially in the relatively older age groups. In rural areas, the situation is reversed. Looking at the change from 1987-88 to 1994-94, the unemployment rate has come down for rural females and males and also for urban males. Improvement in unemployment rates has been particularly good for rural women, going down from 5.4 to 3.2. However, unemployment has increased amongst the urban females aged 20-29 while it has come down for urban females aged 15-19.

3.1.3.f. Conditions of Employment

Tables 3.1.3n and 3.1.3o provide some information on the nature of employment of male and female workers by educational levels and types of establishments. These tables show that both in rural as well as in urban areas, the percentage of permanent employees among those that have a regular employment contract is lower for females as compared to males, and this is so almost for all levels of education. It is interesting to note that even in public sector enterprises the incidence of permanent employment at all levels of education is lower for females as compared to males. However the permanent employment of women at low levels of education and higher secondary education and above is marginally higher in the private enterprises of the rural areas. This shows that in contractual arrangements of employment women workers with similar levels of education tend to fare worse than their male counterparts.

3.1.3.g. Participation and Trade Unions/Associations

Tables 3.1.3p and 3.1.3q provide some interesting information about the participation of women as compared to men in trade unions or association of workers by activity codes and rural and urban locations. It can be seen from these tables that for almost all activity codes, the awareness and participation of women workers in organizational or union activities in the workplace is lower than their corresponding male counterparts. Although there is a drop in participation in agricultural activities the gender gap has increased. In other categories men outnumber women but in agriculture sector a large number of women compared to men are members of a union.

3.1.3.h. Hours of Work

A number of time allocation studies have been conducted in different regions of the country at different time points with the purpose of capturing women's unrecorded income generating or expenditure-saving activities. Some of these have also recorded men's involvement in such activities. In a review of several such studies compiled by Acharya and Shah (1987), it was found that wherever information was available, the number of hours of 'productive' work, including such unrecorded work put in by women in all regions of India, exceed that by men. This was the case although everywhere men's involvement in direct economic activities was higher (Table 3.1.3). This underscores the extent of under-reporting of women's labour force involvement in rural India as mentioned in the beginning of this section.

3.1.4. Head Count Ratio by Expenditure Classes

One more economic indicator, which is relevant in gauging the welfare of people in general and women in particular, is poverty. Hence it was felt it is worth while discussing the sex ratio (Females/1000 Males) by expenditure (MPCE) class which is one of the indicators of poverty. It was found that the sex ratio in the lower expenditure classes is higher and is more than 1000. It gradually decreases with increase in percapita expenditure. This shows that there is feminization of poverty. This phenomenon is stronger in some states as compared to some others (Table 3.1.4a and 3.1.4b).

3.2. Demographic Indicators

3.2.1. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is commonly used as an indicator for determining the women's status. Better / higher life expectancy indicates that women are exposed to better quality of life. Experts agree that expectation of the life of the population as a whole has been going up over time through both better knowledge of diseases and better provision of preventive as well as curative measures.

However there are differences in its levels between different countries at a given point of time mainly due to differences in the per capita gross national product (GNP). Ruzicka and Kave, 1987 found that life expectancy of male is a function of the level of per capita national income. A linear equation was used to assess the relationship for women. It was found that predicted values were lower than the actual value of life expectancy of females for almost all high and medium income countries except Japan. On the other hand, in South Asian countries (with the exception of Sri Lanka) the actual life expectancy of females at birth was significantly below the predicted values of life expectancy. This indicates that the country like Sri Lanka has been able to overcome poverty related

difficulties in raising life expectancy of females but the same is not true for Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

India's life expectancy of female caught up with its life expectancy of male in 1985 (World Bank, 1989). A closer look at the statewise SRS data (Table 3.2.1) through 1989-93 reveals that the life expectancy of female at birth is higher than the males in both urban and rural areas. Overall level of life expectancy at birth for male is 63.5 years in urban areas as against 57.9 years in rural areas indicating a difference of 5.6 years. Similarly the corresponding figures for females are 66.3 years and 58.1 years. Rural urban difference for female is 8.2 years. Female male ratio of life expectancy at birth is uniformly more than one in the urban area. The comparison of SRS data (Table 3.2.1a) for the period 1970-75 and 1988-92 on life expectation at birth shows that some states like Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, have improved on value of the life expectancy among females. Among all the states, Kerala is found to have the highest life expectancy at birth of 68.1 years for males and 73.4 years for females (1988-92). In contrast, Madhya Pradesh is found to have a life expectancy of 53.8 years for males and 53.2 years for females. Further, SRS data (1990) indicates that in both rural as well as in urban areas expectation of life at different ages favours females (Table 3.2.1b).

The higher value of life expectancy among Indian women is mainly because biologically women have a greater immunity to and a lower incidence of late life health hazards like heart disease, blood pressure, diabetes etc. Therefore once life expectancy of female reaches the level of 50 years or above, women's survival chances become much better than men's (Dyson, 1987). Another contributing factor could be the increased incidence of male mortality due to risks related to industrial work, urban population and traffic accidents. Because Indian women have less mobility into the modern world they are somewhat immune to these hazards (Karkal, 1987). Therefore, the higher life expectancy among Indian women does not necessary mean that they are exposed to better quality of life, but rather it is because men have become susceptible to some further extraneous hazards as is argued here.

3.2.1.a. Expectation of life: Spatial Analysis

The differentials revealed by the sex ratio and life expectancy are hard to explain. The per annum increase in expectation of life at birth between 1970-75 to 1988-92 shows a relatively larger increase among females when compared to males, in all the states of the country as revealed by the SRS data. 'A decline in sex ratio in the same period when the life expectancy of females increases by greater length than for the males can be possible in case of large scale surplus emigration of females over males in millions or a very sudden drop in the percentage of female births to male births' (Srinivasan, 1994: 3233).

At birth: In the states of India the expectation of life at birth (1988-92) varies between 53 to 73 years. The lowest is in Madhya Pradesh, where life expectancy is 54 years for men and 53 years for women. The highest is reported in Kerala, 68 years for men and 73 years

for women. The female male ratio is also highest (1.08) in Kerala. According to this data, female life expectancy is less than that of male in few states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Although the female expectation of life at birth is less than male, the male female difference is almost negligible. (Refer Map 1, Fig. 1)

All ages: In India, life expectancy at birth is 59 years for males and females, and increases to 63 at age one. The expectation of life for males and females is equal at age one. From age 5 as age advances the expectation of life for female is more as compared to male. (Refer Fig. 2)

The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) is an important measure that indicates the balance of the sexes in the population. The sex ratios for different age groups can be studied from various data sources. However, it is not possible always to compare the data from these sources.

The SRS figures for sex ratio at birth over a period of 1981-90 indicates that it ranges from 870-955 across various states, (Table 3.2.2). The sex ratio is 913 for the country as a whole. There are states like Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujrat with a sex ratio below 913.

The census data through 1961-1991 indicates that sex ratio has been on decline in case of total as well as (0-6 years) population, (Table 3.2.2a). In case of 0-6 years population for the country as a whole, there is a drop in the sex ratio from 976 in 1961 to 945 in 1991. As far as total population is concerned in 1961 sex ratio was 943 for the country as a whole which has come down to 927 in 1991 but for Kerala where sex ratio is 1036. The trend remains same for most states except for Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal where sex ratio has been increasing.

The table 3.2.2b compares the sex ratios of the de jure population computed from the NFHS and the 1991 census population for India as well as states covered in the survey. The states vary considerably with regard to the sex ratio. Tamil Nadu has a balanced sex ratio of 1000 and the sex ratio is more favorable to females only in Himachal Pradesh (1070), Kerala (1068) and Goa (1019). The sex ratio is lowest in Delhi (824) followed by Rajasthan (880) and Haryana (888).

It should be noted that in both the NFHS and the 1991 Census, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh have the highest sex ratio and Delhi has the lowest sex ratio. It is argued that these extreme values are probably due to the selective out-migration of males from Kerala and Himachal Pradesh and the selective in-migration of males to Delhi. It is clear from the table that both urban and rural sex ratios are higher in the NFHS than in the 1991 Census, except for states like Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orrisa where sex ratios are higher than NFHS values (Table 3.2.2b).

The observed differences in the sex ratios between the census and the NFHS in most states can be partly attributed to differences in the two data sources. One difference

between the two sources of data is the population coverage. The census includes institutional and homeless persons, who are overwhelmingly male, whereas the NFHS excludes such persons. Aside from the difference in the coverage, the discrepancies in population sex ratios between the NFHS and the 1991 Census could have occurred if the NFHS missed males more than females, or if the census missed females more than males, or if both occurred. It seems highly unlikely that NFHS missed more males than females because the underenumeration of females is typically more common in India. The most likely source of the discrepancy in the estimated sex ratio is relative underenumeration of females in the 1991 Census, a possibility that has been mentioned by Premi (1991), among others.

3.2.2.a. Sex Ratio in Indian States: Spatial Analysis

A look at the trend of sex ratios between 1901 and 1991 makes it clear that the trend has changed after 1971. The sex ratio of India declined from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971. There was a marginal increase between 1971 and 1981, however by 1991 Census the decline re-established itself. This marginal increase and decline thereafter has also been observed in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

Increasing trend: There has been an increasing trend in sex ratio in favour of women in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The steady increase in the Sex Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is from 912 in 1951 to 976 in 1991 and in Jammu and Kashmir from 892 in 1981 to 923 in 1991. In Kerala, sex ratio has been in favour of women since 1901 and has an upward trend since then. Sex ratio in Punjab and Chandigarh has increased from 832 and 771 in 1901 to 882 and 790 in 1991, respectively, however they remain the lowest sex ratios in India. (Refer Table 3.2.2a)

Declining trend: The declining trend in Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Orissa has been a cause of concern. In 1901, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar had the highest Sex Ratio in the country. In Tamil Nadu it decreased below 1000 in the year 1951 and dropped to the third position in the country at 974 females per thousand males in 1991. The trend throughout the decades has been of a declining one. Similar pattern has also been observed in Orissa, where the sex ratio was more than 1000 till the year 1961 and since then, has steadily declined. Some of the smaller states of India like Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, has also followed this pattern of decline. The states that reveal a very erratic pattern are, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim and Manipur. (Refer Fig.12)

In Bihar, the sex ratio dropped below 1000 in the year 1931 and now is one of the lowest in country next only to Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The states that had a low sex ratios and declined further between 1981 and 1991 are Uttar Pradesh from 885 to 879, Maharashtra from 937 to 934, Gujarat from 942 to 934, Rajasthan from 919 to 910. Data for Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry is available only after 1961 and both the states

show a decreasing trend in sex ratio. (Refer Fig.14) Haryana has maintained a low sex ratio (867 to 865) from 1901 to 1991 and Rajasthan maintained a low of (905 to 910) from 1901 to 1991. (Refer Fig.13)

In 1991, Kerala had the highest sex ratio of 1036 females per thousand males, followed by the other Indian States like Goa, Pondichery and Himachal Pradesh with a sex ratio of 960 to 1000 FMR. The lowest sex ratio in the country is in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi forming a contiguous belt. Surrounding this belt is another contiguous belt with a slightly higher sex ratio (910 to 940), being Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. (Refer Map 3)

3.2.2.b. Sex Ratio at Birth: Spatial Analysis

The sex ratio at birth for the country as a whole is as low as 913 females per thousand males. The sex ratio of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab is the lowest at 870 to 883, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat with a sex ratio of 895 to 898. The highest sex ratio at birth is 955 in Andhra Pradesh. The entire South India and also Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam have a higher sex ratio (922 to 955) compared to the rest of the country (Refer Map 5).

3.2.2.c. Juvenile Sex Ratio: Spatial Analysis

The practice of getting rid of baby girls is known throughout India in some form or the other. The drastic discrimination takes place in the form of infant killing and other passive forms are neglect, nutrition deprivation and delayed health care (Negi, 1997:3). However, these forms of discrimination cannot be easily established with data, as secondary sources are not easily available. Sex ratio by infant and juvenile age groups not only throws light on the prevalence of discrimination against girls, but also on the prevalence of excessive male mortality.

An important factor, according to Miller, that skew juvenile sex ratios even in the absence of social conditions is the biological factor. Sex ratios are low at birth, around 952 FMR (Miller; 1989, White; 1998), but this imbalance tends to disappear when the population reaches age one year due to slightly higher natural death rates of boys than girls in the first 12 months of life.

Miller has also mentioned the possibility of the birth of girls not being reported, particularly in the Northern India, where daughters are often not considered children and whose rules of female seclusion and modesty may prompt respondents to overlook the presence of girls in the household. However, Visaria (1961), has tackled the question of underreporting and concludes that the large imbalances in Indian sex ratio cannot be accounted for only by under-reporting (Miller; 1989:1229). Miller has also mentioned age reporting as a factor of skewing sex ratio. In case of children under age ten years,

respondents may round-up age of their children up to the number 10, and thus children that should be in under-ten category are instead moved forward into the older group. However this cannot be taken as an important factor as it is difficult to imagine why this problem would affect one gender more than the other would.

Migration as a factor can be ruled out, for population below 10 years. Any substantial and patterned imbalances in juvenile sex ratio must therefore be the result of sex differentials in mortality among children (Miller, 1989:1229)

In this analysis, the age groups have been taken to be 0-1, 2-4 and 5-9 as 0-1 refers to 'infancy', 2-4 refers to 'child' and 5-9 refers to 'juvenile'. The data used is primarily from Census of India 1991. The spatial analysis has been done at district, regional and state level.

District level-Age Group (less than one): If sex ratio of 952 FMR is considered to be as normal in the age group less than one (Miller; 1989) then, excess male mortality exists in 219 districts of India and excess female mortality in 245 districts of India, (Refer Map 7).

48 districts of India show an unusually low FMR (650-890) suggesting very strong gender bias with high female mortality in infancy. These 48 districts mainly cover the states of Punjab and Haryana and few isolated districts in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Assam. 103 districts of India have a low sex ratio of 930 to 950. These districts are scattered all over the country, however, they are more in number in the BIMARU states.

Age group 2-4: According to Miller the sex ratio should be balanced, after 12 months, and the spatial distribution of sex ratio (2-4 years) shows that there is excessive male mortality in 54 districts of the Eastern and North Eastern States. The remaining 406 districts have an excess female mortality. Among these, 47 districts have unusually low sex ratio of 770 to 890 FMR, covering Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, (Refer Map 7).

The spatial distribution of sex ratio in age group 2 to 4 shows a contiguous block of about 45 districts with less than 890 FMR and 50 districts with less than 950 FMR covering mainly Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

Age Group 5 to 9: In this age group too, the 35 districts with excess male mortality is in the Eastern and North Eastern States. The North South divide comes out clearly in the distribution of sex ratio - age group 5 to 9. In North India, except for hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, some areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and entire West Bengal, all other areas have a sex ratio as low as 770 to 930. Salem district of Tamil Nadu, the only district in South India to show a FMR value below 890 in the age group 2-4 and 5-9, has been in news for a rise in the practice of sex selective infanticide (Chankath and Athreya, 1997). All other districts with this unusually low sex ratio are in the Northern States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. Although the

Southern States of India have a better sex ratio (950-1000), it is still lower than 1000 FMR, (Refer Map 8).

3.2.3. Female Age of Marriage

According to Indian census (1991), no child below 10 years of age has been reported as married. However, it has been observed in data collected through various surveys, wherein inquiries are made to respondents who give their age at marriage to be quite low. Although a large area with mean age of very young ages is observed even from the census data, this is far from the real situation in stating that no girls or boys are married before age ten. Female mean age of marriage in almost 40% of the districts covering most of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh has been reported to be between 15 to 18 years. (Refer Map 3, 4) The states of Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Kerala, Gujarat, North Eastern states, Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra have a mean age of marriage higher than the legal age.

The lowest mean age of marriage (15 to 16 years) is reported in Bundi, Bhilwara and Tonk districts of Rajasthan, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Tikangarh of Madhya Pradesh, Lalitpur of Uttar Pradesh and Warrangal district of Andhra Pradesh.

According to the Sample Registration Survey results 1993, the percentage of females effectively married before 18 years of age is 3.6 in Punjab and 44.1 in Andhra Pradesh. Percentage of females effectively married at age 21 years and above varies from 7.3 in Andhra Pradesh to 63.1 in Kerala. More than half of the females in India marry between 18 to 20 years of age (Table 3.2.3).

3.2.4. Age-specific Death Rate

The SRS data on age specific death rate indicates that in 0-4 years group there is marked gender differences in the death rate. In all the states number of female deaths are higher as compared to male, except for states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa where number of male deaths are higher. In the 5-9 years age category the pattern is almost the same except for states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, where number of male deaths are higher as compared to female deaths. In most of the age groups no particular pattern emerges. For 'all age group' the death rate among the males is higher as compared to female death rates barring a few states like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (Table 3.2.4).

3.2.4.a. Age-specific Death Rate: Spatial Analysis

Death rate in the age group 0-4 is very high and reduces drastically from age 5 onwards to 39 years of age. It again increases from age 40 to age 70 and above. The maximum death

rate (29& above) in the age group 0-4 is recorded in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh followed closely (20 and above) by Bihar and Rajasthan and the lowest (4 and below) is recorded in Kerala. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa, male death rate is higher than females' in the age group of 0-4, however the male female differences is not very significant.

In Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, death rate among females is more than among males and the ratio is highest in Uttar Pradesh.

Death rate among females is generally more than males from age group 5 to 29 in all states of India. The exceptional states are Punjab and Gujarat where male death rate is higher than females' in the age group of 5 to 19 (Table 3.2.4).

3.2.5. Causes of Death - 1994

The major contributor to deaths regardless of gender seems to be senility (19-23%), followed by cough (disorders of respiratory system) (19 to 21%). The next major cause contributing to deaths is diseases of circulatory systems and cause peculiar to infancy. Percentage of death due to causes peculiar to infancy is higher among females than males (Table 3.2.5). Around 50% of the female infant death are due to premature birth followed by respiratory infection of new born (17.2%) and causes that are not classifiable (15%). This trend seems to be steady from 1992 to 1994 (Table 3.2.6b).

SRS gender wise data on death by major causes indicate some consistent pattern. It is clear from the data (1992-94, restricted to rural area only) that men die more than women due to accidents, injuries, cough and disorders of respiratory system. Death among women occurs more often due to fevers and digestive disorders (Table 3.2.5).

3.2.6. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Among the many possible benefits of economic development for women, an important one, should be the prevention of maternity related deaths i.e. deaths of mothers from pregnancy related complications or complications at the time of delivery of the child. Although reliable national estimates of maternal mortality are not available for most countries, South Asia is thought to have among the highest maternal mortality rates among the world. Most demographic surveys do not have samples, which are large enough to produce reliable estimates of maternal mortality. However in India SRS and NFHS try to estimate MMR where the former is based on the dual recording⁸ system of death and birth and the latter is based on a series of questions in the household questionnaires about death occurring to usual residents of the household.

⁸ Dual recording system improves data quality in terms of occurrence of vital events in case of NFHS the information is on the basis of recall.

The NFHS provides the first direct national estimate of maternal mortality in India. The MMR is estimated to be 437 maternal death per 100,000 live births. According to this estimate, over 100,000 women in India die every year from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. The rural MMR (448) is 13% higher than the urban MMR (397). There is no way to assess the completeness and accuracy of these estimates. It should also be noted that despite the large size of the NFHS sample, sampling errors for the maternal mortality estimates are quite large. Because of the large sampling errors, reliable MMR cannot be calculated for individual states or population sub groups.

As far as maternal mortality is concerned around 2.3% of the total female death is due to childbirth and pregnancy during 1994⁹. In 1994, childbirth and pregnancy related deaths accounted for 12.1% of the total female death in the reproductive age group (15-44 years). It becomes important from the policy point of view to understand the specific causes of maternal death. It is worth looking at the percentage distribution of maternal deaths by specific causes. Over the last five years bleeding during pregnancy and puerperium is holding the first position accounting for 23.7% deaths during 1994 as against 19.5% during 1991. Such deaths were reported around 20% over five years. Deaths due to anaemia are maintaining second position with share of 19.3% during 1994 as against 20.3% in 1993. Percentage share of deaths due to toxamania has increased to 13.1% as against 8.8% in 1991 and has maintained third position. Female deaths due to abortion occupies fourth rank (12.6%) followed by puerpual sepsis (10.6%) and malposition of child (6.4%) in 1994 (Table 3.2.6a).

3.2.7. Total Fertility Rate

A look at the census data on fertility it is clear that there is decline in the total fertility rate. The total fertility rate estimates the average number of children that would be born per woman, if there were no mortality at all during reproductive age and all women gave birth to children at the rate observed during a particular period.

The table on fertility indicators for India and states for 1981 and 1991 indicate that the TFR for India has come down from 4.90 to 4.30 in 1991. The TFR in 1981 for Kerala was lowest and Rajasthan was highest whereas in 1991 TFR was highest for Arunachal Pradesh and remains lowest for Kerala. The TFR for Rajasthan has fallen down from 6.10 to 5.01 which is very interesting and needs a closer look. The popular argument is that either it could be because of the family planning measures that took place or people's conscious choice of having an average 3 children. On the contrary there are states like Bihar, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland where value of TFR has gone up in 1991 as compared to 1981 (Table 3.2.7a).

⁹ Total female death during 1994 is 16 715 out of which 388 deaths are due to childbirth and pregnancy. For details see statement 2 & 17 in Survey of Causes of Death (Rural), Annual Report 1994, SRS.

The NFHS data indicate a TFR¹⁰ of 3.4 children per woman is observed for the period 1990-92 for both the 15-44 age range and the 15-49 age range, (Table 3.2.7c) because there were very few births to women aged 45-49 during the three years preceding the NFHS survey. The urban TFR (2.7 children per woman) is considerably lower than the rural TFR (3.7 children per woman). Under the present age schedule of fertility, a woman in the urban areas would have, on average, one child less (or 26 percent fewer children) during her childbearing years than a woman in the rural areas. The TFR is a summary measure that is calculated as five times the sum (over five-year age groups) of the age-specific fertility rates.

The age-specific fertility rates¹¹ follow the expected pattern. Fertility peaks in the 20-24 age group, reflects a pattern of early marriage and childbearing. This is true for both the urban and rural areas. Fertility rates decline steadily after age 25, reaching very low levels for women in the forties. Fertility is highly concentrated in the 15-29 age group. Eighty percent of urban fertility and 75 percent of rural fertility is concentrated in this age group.

Current fertility in India is characterized by a substantial amount of early childbearing; 17 percent of total fertility is accounted for by births to women in the age group 15-19. Births to women aged 35 years and above account for only 9 percent of the TFR. Births to women in the age group 40-49 account for 2% of the TFR in urban areas and 3 percent in rural areas. The age-specific fertility rates are considerably higher in rural than in urban areas in every age group, although the relative differentials are smaller in the prime childbearing years (age 20-29) than at either younger or older ages.

The TFR from the NFHS for 1990-92 in Table 3.2.7b is identical to the 1990-92 SRS estimate in urban areas (2.7) and 8 percent lower than the SRS estimates in rural areas. For the country as a whole, the NFHS's TFR is also 8 percent lower than the SRS's TFR. Given the sampling variability in both survey and the differences in methodology, the correspondence between the SRS and NFHS estimates should be considered to be reasonable.

The estimates are nearly identical in the highest fertility age group (age 20-24), but the NFHS estimates are considerably higher than the SRS estimates at age 15-19 and considerably lower than the SRS estimates for women age 25-49. The difference for the 15-19 age group may be due to the fact that the SRS rates are *de jure* while the NFHS rates are *de facto*¹². The very low fertility rates for women in the highest age groups in

¹⁰ Both the ASFRs and the TFR are calculated using NFHS data based on births during the 3 years period preceding the survey.

¹¹ Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.

¹² In calculating fertility estimates, the SRS excludes births occurring to visitors within the sample unit but includes births to usual residents outside the sample unit. Because young women typically return to their parental household to have their first baby, the SRS may not be able to obtain complete information on recent birth to usual residents who are temporarily absent. Therefore it is not surprising that the NFHS fertility estimate for the 15-19 age group is somewhat higher than the SRS estimate.

India are reasonable because many women at these ages have been sterilized or are menopausal.

3.2.7.a. Fertility Differentials and Trends

There are wide variations in fertility levels among the states. Fertility is considerably below the national average in South India and West India, where two states (Kerala and Goa) have achieved below-replacement fertility¹³. Goa has a unique pattern of childbearing, with very low fertility before age 25 as a result of the high average age at marriage and the late initiation of childbearing. At the other end of the spectrum, fertility is four children per woman or higher in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh and the TFR also exceeds the national average in Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Assam. With a TFR of 4.8, Uttar Pradesh stands out as having high fertility (more than 40 percent higher than the national average). Early childbearing (fertility at age 15-19) is particularly high in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, fertility begins early and ends early. In fact, Maharashtra has lower fertility rates than any other state for women age 35-49. For most states, the NFHS fertility estimates are slightly lower than the estimates from the Sample Registration System for approximately corresponding years (Table 3.2.7c, 3.2.7d & 3.2.7e).

In urban areas, the total fertility rate is less than 2.5 children per woman in 9 of the 19 states for which estimates are shown. In every state that has urban and rural estimates, the total fertility rate from the NFHS is lower in urban areas than in rural areas. There is, however, a convergence of urban and rural fertility rates for states with low fertility. In the four states with the lowest overall fertility (Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), rural fertility is only 12 percent higher than urban fertility, on average. In the remaining states, rural fertility exceeds urban fertility by an average of 35 percent, varying from 19 percent in Orissa to 58 percent in Jammu.

The gap between the TFR of 3.4 and the mean number of children ever born of 4.8 indicates that a substantial fertility decline has taken place in India. In absolute terms, the total fertility rate is nearly 5 children lower than the average number of children ever born in both urban and rural areas. But the larger relative decline in urban areas (35 percent) than in rural areas (28 percent) indicates that fertility has been declining somewhat more rapidly in urban areas.

Differentials by education are substantial, with current fertility declining steadily from 4.0 children per woman for illiterate women to 2.2 children per woman for women with at least a high school education. Cohort fertility also is higher among illiterate women than among women with at least a high school education (5.3 children compared to 2.8 children). Fertility has declined rapidly in all education groups, but it has declined most

¹³ A replacement level fertility is the level at which each woman, on average, is replaced by one daughter, which occurs at approximately a TFR of 2.1 children per woman.

rapidly among literate women with less than a high school education. Differences in current fertility by religion and caste/tribe are less pronounced, but still substantial. Although fertility has declined substantially in all caste/tribe groups, women from scheduled castes still have higher fertility than other groups. The fertility of scheduled tribe women is also slightly higher than the fertility of women who do not belong to either scheduled castes or scheduled tribes (Table 3.2.7f).

Muslims have considerably higher fertility than any other religious group. On an average, Muslim women have 1.1 children more than Hindu women. The lowest fertility levels (under three children per women) are exhibited by Christians, Sikhs, and women from other religions (primarily Buddhists and Jains) (Table 3.2.7f). Religious differentials may be due to socioeconomic differences among the different religious groups rather than religious affiliation itself.

However, the census data on fertility rate indicate altogether a different trend. The comparison of TFR of 1981 and 1991 for different educational level and religious groups indicate a clear decline of TFR for all categories except for Christians (Table 3.2.7g).

Further, statewide analysis of census 1991 fertility data by educational levels show that as one moves up the education level, the value of TFR comes down systematically with few exceptions (Table 3.2.7g).

As far as religious groups are concerned Christians followed by Muslims and Sikhs exhibit the highest fertility levels. It may be noted that Muslims women have improved upon their fertility level over the years. In 1981 on an average Muslims women had 1.1 children more than Hindu women whereas in 1991 on an average Muslims women have 0.3 children more than Hindu women. As compared to NFHS data the census 1991 data on fertility shows a completely different pattern with special reference to Muslims women, which needs to be studied more carefully.

3.2.8. Infant and Child Mortality

Despite the improvements in infant and child mortality, one in every 13 children dies in the first year of life, and 1 in 9 dies before reaching age five (NFHS Report, 1995). The table 3.2.8a shows estimates of child mortality based on **Census 1981** and **1991**. IMR among males under 1 year has come down by around fifty points in 1991 as compared to 1981. In case of females there is a fall in IMR from 1981 but less than that of males.

The estimates of child mortality from 1991 census indicate that Madhya Pradesh records a highest IMR of 131 for males under 1 year of age and Manipur records a lowest IMR of 29. Whereas for females Madhya Pradesh records a highest IMR of 136 and Manipur records a lowest IMR of 27.

Infant mortality rates based on **SRS** data by sex (1982-95) indicate that the mortality rates have come down over time in both rural and urban areas. However, in case of rural area the IMR has fallen from 114 to 81 for males and 114 to 84 for females. The pattern is different in case of urban area, the value of IMR has fallen 70 to 47 and 61 to 44 for males and females respectively. It is clear from the table that in the rural area even though IMR in general has come down, female mortality is still higher as compared to male mortality (Table 3.2.8b).

The gender disaggregated data (**SRS**) of IMR during 1993 for rural and urban locations indicate that there are quite a number of states such as Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal where female (infant) mortality is higher as compared to that of male (Table 3.2.8c).

The **NFHS** tried to do an analysis on infant and child mortality in India as a whole and in the major states by isolating the effects of interrelated variables using hazard model. Some of the co-varieties (Predictor variables) of infant and child mortality that were taken into consideration are child's year of birth, child's sex, a set of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households in general and mothers' in particular.

NFHS results on adjusted mortality show that female mortality in India is 14% lower than male mortality during neonatal period, which is consistent with expectations. During the postneonatal period, however, female mortality is 19% higher than male mortality. Combining neonatal and postneonatal mortality, infant mortality shows little difference by sex. Females are in disadvantage at ages 1-4, when their risk of dying exceeds that of males by 40% (Table 3.2.8d).

The adjusted effect of child's sex on infant and child mortality varies by child's age and by state. During the neonatal period, male mortality is higher than female mortality in every state, but the extent of the differences and their statistical significance vary. Excess male neonatal mortality is large and statistically significant in all states in the south but not statistically significant in all states of the north. In other regions of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Goa and Maharashtra, there is a large and statistically significant sex differential in neonatal mortality, whereas in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and West Bengal, the sex differential is small and not statistically significant.

Because neonatal and postneonatal mortality typically has opposite patterns, infant mortality in most states shows little difference by sex. Infant mortality is substantially higher for females in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh but higher for males in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Goa. In Tamil Nadu and Kerala, child mortality is higher for male than for females, and in Goa child mortality is identical for both sexes. The child mortality is higher for females in all other states, although the degree of excess female mortality varies widely - from 7% in Assam to 105% in Haryana. None of the states in the southern region show statistically significant excess female child mortality. Among the five states with the greatest excess female child mortality, four are in the north: Haryana, Delhi, Jammu region, and Himachal Pradesh. Although NFJS data do not show a statistically

excess in female child mortality in Himachal Pradesh or Punjab, these states have usually large proportions of male children, suggesting that some female children who have died are missing from the birth histories collected during the survey.

3.2.8.a. Infant Mortality Rate: Spatial Analysis

Infant mortality rates are declining among males and females. However, the decline is slow. The SRS data reveals that infant mortality rate was more than 100 in 1982-84 and varied between 90-100 during 1985-89. In 1994 the rate has come down to 74. Female infant mortality rate has by and large remained slightly more than the male infant mortality rate in the rural area from 1982 to 1993 and vis-a-vis in the urban area. (Refer Fig.3, 4,5) The 1993 data however shows large variations in infant mortality rate between the states of India. The highest mortality being in Madhya Pradesh and the lowest in Kerala. The states where infant mortality rate among girls and boys is almost the same are Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The states having a much higher female infant mortality rate in comparison to males are Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, the highest being in Punjab with a ratio of 1.22. On the other hand Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh show a much higher male infant mortality rate when compared to female, the lowest being in Himachal Pradesh with a ratio of 0.74. The male female differences of infant mortality rate are not very significant in the other states. (Refer Fig. 6,7,8)

Districts level estimates of fertility and child mortality for 1991 and their inter relations with other variables. Occasional Paper No. 1 of 199 Registrar General of India: According to the Census estimates of child mortality 1991, the maximum male-female difference with excess female mortality is reported to be in Bihar. The lowest probability of infants dying is reported in Pondicherry, Manipur and Kerala. Punjab, Lakshadweep and Andhra Pradesh reveal an excessive male mortality.

Probability of children dying increases from age one to age five. In the three age groups of 1, 3 and 5, the probability of male child dying more than females is observed in Goa, Orissa, Karnataka, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh. The states having a higher probability of female children dying in the age groups 1, 3 and 5 are Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal. (Refer Map 5,6)

3.2.8.b. Socio-economic Differentials in Infant and Child Mortality

The infant mortality declines sharply with increasing education among mothers, from a high of 101 per 1,000 for illiterate mothers to a low of 37 for mothers with at least a high school education. The other mortality indicators vary by education in a similar fashion. Scheduled castes have higher levels of infant mortality than scheduled tribes, who in turn have higher level than non-SC/ST women. Hindus have higher infant and child mortality

than Muslims and other religious groups (Christians, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists) (NFHS report, 1995). However, in this analysis gender has not been taken into consideration (Table 3.2.8e).

3.3. Social Indicators

3.3.1. Gender Differences in Nutritional Status

The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau and National Council of Applied Economic Research conducted a household survey in 8 states of India to assess diet and nutritional status of rural population and to relate socio-economic indicators with nutritional status. For nutritional assessment; anthropometric measurement of height, weight, mid-upper arm circumference and fat fold at triceps were taken using standard methods on all the available members in the household surveyed. The data collected were subjected to analysis using two techniques namely Gomez method and Standard Deviation (SD) Classification method.

The growth status of young children was also assessed in terms of height for age, reflecting the degree of stunting; weight for age, indicating level of under weight, and weight for height which presents the level of wasting by adopting the SD classification procedure. Cut off level of NCHS¹⁴ served as standards for this purpose. In other words child whose height given the age group differs from the median height of children belonging to the same age group as per NCHS standard by more than three SD is considered to be severely stunting. Similarly the indicator for wasting is assessed on the basis of weight for height and for under weight, data on weight for age is used.

The genderwise data on weight for age was assessed using Gomez classification.¹⁵ The gender differences in severe and moderate forms of malnutrition can be seen in different states and various age groups (Table 3.3.1a). The data on weight for age when analyzed for different age groups show that among 1-3 years old children, percentage of females showing severe and moderate forms of malnutrition were higher as compared to males in the states of Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. For 3-5 years children, the pattern is somewhat different. The malnutrition among girls is higher in Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. A large percentage of girls as compared to boys have malnutrition in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in the age group of 1-5 years. Out of the 8 states, Maharashtra appears to be one state where a consistent pattern emerges for all

¹⁴ National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards

¹⁵ Gomez classification is used to categorise pre-school children into different nutritional grades based on body weights. The various nutritional grades mentioned under this classification is as follows :

Percent weight for NCHS standard	Nutritional grade
>= 90	Normal (normal nutrition)
75-90	Grade I (mild under nutrition)
60-75	Grade II (moderate under nutrition)
< 60	Grade III (sever under nutrition)

age groups that female being undernourished as compared to males as per weight for age criteria.

The growth status of 1-5 year children was also assessed adopting SD classification procedure using NCHS median values as standards for reference. The genderwise data on height for age indicate that in all the age groups (1-3 years, 3-5 years, 1-5 years) percentage of girls had heights less than median 3 SD level indicating a higher prevalence of stunting among girls than the boys (Table 3.3.1b).

On the same lines of analysis, it is observed that percentage of girls in the age group 1-5 years has severe degree of under weight as compared to boys. From the table it is clear that no consistent pattern of gender differences emerge. In 1-3 years of age group, the prevalence of wasting among boys is more. However, a reverse trend is observed in 3-5 years age group. In 1-5 years age group, no gender difference is observed since prevalence rate is 2.6% for boys as well as for girls (Table 3.3.1c).

The statewise gender data on prevalence of nutritional deficiency signs among the adolescents indicate that in overall prevalence of Bitot Spot is higher amongst the adolescent boys, where as prevalence of Goitre grade I and grade II is found to be higher amongst the girls. In case of adult females, prevalence of all the nutritional deficiency signs are found to be higher as compared to males but for dental flurosis (Table 3.3.1d & 3.3.1e).

3.3.2. Gender Disparities in Morbidity Rates and Treatment of Ailments

The NSS 52nd round data on prevalence of morbidity,¹⁶ show little difference in the rate between rural and urban areas. There was no perceptible difference between the male and female populations of rural India, though a perceptible gender difference seems to have existed in urban areas (Table 3.3.2a). Almost similar pattern emerged from the results of 42nd round data (1986-87) on over all morbidity rates. While analyzing morbidity rates by fractile group it was found that in the urban area females had higher morbidity rates¹⁷ as compared to males in all fractile groups whereas in the rural area the pattern is true only in three fractile groups, i.e., 40-60, 60-80, and 80-90 (Table 3.3.2b).

The age specific incidence of acute ailments (52nd round data) shows that in all age groups incidence among females is higher as compared to males except for 0-14 years in the rural area. In the urban area incidence of acute ailments is consistently higher among females in all age groups (Table 3.3.2c & 3.3.2d).

¹⁶ The percentage of morbidity is measured as the number of persons reporting an ailment during 15 days per 1000 persons. It may be noted that the normal pregnancy and childbirth related events were not treated as sickness in the survey; only the complications of pregnancy and childbirth were considered ailments.

¹⁷ Morbidity rate is defined as the number of persons who had fallen ill on an average in a period of 30 days during 1986-87 per 1000 population.

The gender disaggregated data on prevalence of chronic ailment indicate that the higher percentage of rural females have chronic ailments as compared to rural males in all age groups except for age group 0-14 years where higher percentage of males have chronic disease. A similar trend has been observed for the urban area (Table 3.3.2e & 3.3.2f). The gender disaggregated data on number of persons reporting medical treatment of ailment show that in the rural area treatment rate of females is much lower as compared to that of males in all age groups except in the age group 15-39 years and 40-59 years. In the urban area pattern is almost similar (Table 3.3.2g & 3.3.2h).

The gender-wise treatment data have been further analyzed to explain Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) fractile group differences. In all age groups but for lowest MPCE expenditure class, the treatment rate for females is much lower as compared to males. However, in the urban area a somewhat different pattern emerges with a higher treatment rate among females in highest decile. As far as social groups are concerned the treatment rate of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste females is much lower as compared to male counterparts in the rural areas. In the urban area a higher treatment rate has been reported for the Scheduled Tribe females as compared to males. However for Scheduled Caste female treatment rate is reported to be lower than the males (Table 3.3.2i & 3.3.2j).

While analyzing 42nd round data (1986-87) it is found that as one moves to the higher fractile group classes the treatment rates of females increase as compared to males in both rural as well as urban areas (Table 3.3.2m).

The analysis of 1986-87 data, an estimated number of hospitalized¹⁸ indicate that the number of hospitalized females was lower as compared to males except in MPCE class 80-90 and 90-100 where number of hospitalized females was reported to be more in the rural area. For urban area number of hospitalized females was reported to be more in MPCE class 60-80, 80-90 and 90-100. However, overall analysis shows strong gender differences in the number of hospitalized with number of female being less in both rural and urban areas.

The NSS 42nd round data did show gender differences in the treatment rate with a lower rate for females. The gender gap seems to reduce with the increase in education level attained by the adult members of the household (Table 3.3.2n).

3.3.3. Gender Differences in Education Related Variables

3.3.3.a. Literacy

The Census data on literacy rates through 1951-91 indicate that gender gap has been on the increasing order. However, the gap is reduced by 0.78 percent during 1991 (Table 3.3.3a). While a comparison of NSS data for 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 50th round indicate that

¹⁸ Hospitalization of female members for the purpose of childbirth was not considered as hospitalization for the purpose of this survey.

gender gap in literacy rate for rural and urban has been reduced. However, the trend appears to be more perceptible among urban population (Table 3.3.3b). The NSS 42nd round data on illiterate shows that female/male ratio for each age group is more than 100 indicating that higher percentage of females are illiterate as compared to males in both the rural and the urban areas. It is clear from the table that perceptible gender gap exists in 12-14 years followed 15-24 years, 25-34 years etc. Almost similar pattern is observed in the urban but for 0-5 years of age group where female/male ratio is less than 100 indicating that higher proportion of males are illiterate as compared to females (Table 3.3.3c).

3.3.3.b. Literacy Rates: Spatial Analysis

Literacy rate is a very important indicator of status of women in the society. Literacy is influenced by various socio-cultural and economic factors operating in the regions. Consequently there is a large variation in literacy across regions. According to Census data literacy rates have been rising in India, and the percentage rise is more among women than among men, however the percentage of male literate remain 25% more than females in 1991. Literacy rates according to National Sample Survey, (50th Round '93-'94) have been rising more among women than among men and faster in the rural areas than in the urban areas (Table 3.3.3b).

Literacy rates across the States: Literacy rates are much lower among women than among men in almost all states of India. The male-female difference is less only in Manipur, Kerala, Meghalaya and Chandigarh. The Spatial distribution (regional map) of percentage of literate reveals highest literacy (80-95%) in Kerala, Assam and Mizoram. All along the coast, the literacy is higher (60 to 80%) and cuts across into the interior areas only in Maharashtra. Apart from the coastal areas of India, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Delhi and North Punjab and East Haryana also have a high (60 to 80%) literate population. The percentage of literate population is 50 to 60% in Sikkim, Manipur, North Uttar Pradesh, Coastal Orissa, Central and South Madhya Pradesh, Inland Central and East Maharashtra, Inland South Karnataka and Inland Tamil Nadu. The remaining interior areas of India have a low (20 to 50) percentage of literate population. (Refer Map 19, 20, 21)

Southern Rajasthan, Coastal Orissa and North Bihar have a low (20 to 50%) male literate population. The same regions and West Rajasthan have a least (less than 20) percentage of female literate population. Percentage of population with 20 to 50% females literate covers almost the entire country except the Coastal South India, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, North Punjab, Central Plains of West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland, Inland West and East Maharashtra. Inland East Karnataka and Inland Central Andhra Pradesh have 50 to 80% of female literate population. The West Coast of India from Maharashtra to Kerala have a high (80 to 95) percentage of male literate population.

3.3.3.c Enrolment Rates

An analysis of 5 years data compiled by Department of Education (1987-88 to 1993-94) on enrolment indicate that for all the levels primary, middle and high school, the gross enrolment ratio¹⁹ of the males has increased. The same pattern is observed for females at primary and middle level. However, at the high school level enrolment ratio of girls has come down by four during 1990-91 and shoot up again during 1993-94 (Table 3.3.3d).

3.3.3.d. Dropout Rates

The gender disaggregated 5 years data (1987-88 to 1993-94) on dropout rates indicate that dropout rates have come down sharply for both males as well as females at primary levels and marginally at high school level and above. At middle level the dropout rates among girls have gone down but for males it is slightly increased (Table 3.3.3g, 3.3.3h & 3.3.3i).

From the table it is clear that all over the country, the dropout rates among girls have come down from 1985-86 to 1994-95 at all the stages of education, i.e., primary, middle and high school. Though there is a persistent gender difference in the dropout rate at all stages of education indicating higher dropout rates among girls as compared to boys. The statewise analysis of the same data reveal that Kerala records minimum dropout rate for males as well as for females at all stages of education. While Bihar records the highest dropout rates at all stages of education for both males as well as females, it is also important to mention that as one moves from primary to middle level and to high school level the dropout rate increases for both sexes.

The status of school attendance among 5-14 years children using NSS 50th round data indicate that around 41% of girls get dropped out from the school in the rural area as against 27% of boys²⁰. There is a sharp gender difference favouring males as far as currently attending is concerned in the rural area. The same trend is observed in urban area but the gender gap is much lower (Table 3.3.3j & k).

The statewise analysis of 50th round data (1993-94) indicates that the dropout rate for girls was much higher than for boys and was higher in the rural areas. The state of Rajasthan shows a very high dropout rate among the females in both rural as well as urban areas. While there is a negative gender gap in rural areas of Kerala indicating a higher percentage of dropouts among the boys as compared to girls. A similar trend is seen in case of urban areas of Haryana. Although urban Assam does show a negative gap

¹⁹ Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the percentage of the enrolment in classes I-V and VI-VIII and/or I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age group 6-11 years and 11-14 years and/or 6-14 years respectively. Enrolment in these stages include under-age and over-age children. Hence the total percentage may be more than 100%.

²⁰ In the 50th round NSS survey information on activities of children was collected for those in the age-group 5-14 years. The survey has estimated that 36.1% of the Indian population consisted of children under 15 years of age, among them, children aged 5-14 years formed 66%. There were more boys (53%) than the girls (47%) in the age group (5-14).

indicating higher dropout among the boys as compared to girls, one can not take this as the pattern for the girls since percentage of never attended among the girls is higher as compared to boys, (Table 3.3.3j & 3.3.3k).

The analysis for discontinuance among the dropouts in 42nd round data (1986-87) indicates that males discontinue mainly due to participation in household economic activity and other economic reasons. While not interested in education/further studies is the main reason attributed for discontinuance among females (Table 3.3.3l).

Among the working children proportion of girls who help in household chores (which is not considered as economic activity) are found to be higher in all school attendance status as compared to boys. About 31-34% girls help in household chores as against 24-26% of boys (Table 3.3.3m1). The gender difference is observed among dropouts. The proportion of dropouts among girls helping in household chores is as high as 41% as against 28% of boys (Table 3.3.3m2).

The 50th round data indicates that among the percentage of children working in different industries in both rural and urban area, the concentration of female workers is higher in Bidi industry, manufacturing of matches, explosives and splinting and carpet industry. Males are concentrated in cloth printing/dyeing and weaving. From this it is clear that females are exposed to more hazardous condition as compared to boys (Table 3.3.3n).

3.3.3.e. Non-Enrolment

Marked gender differences exist among those who had never been enrolled in any educational institution as reflected in 42nd round data. The percentage of females aged 6 years and above who had never been enrolled is just double the number of males, (Table 3.3.3e). The reasons for non-enrollment are either 'economic' or 'not interested'. In case of males economic reason seems to be the reason for non-enrollment while for females unwillingness seems to be the primary reason followed by economic reasons (Table 3.3.3f).

As per NSS 52nd round data, the main reasons attributed for non-enrollment among urban females are disinterest among parents regarding their children's study (30.4%), financial constraints (17.5%) and child not interested in studies (15.7%). The same pattern emerged in the rural females except for child not interested in studies (15.1%) appears to be a dominant reason as compared to financial constraint (13.6%). In the case of urban males, 'financial constraints' (22.9%) followed by 'child not interested in studies' (21%) and 'parents not interested in education of their wards' (19.2%) are the main contributing factors in that order. Whereas for rural males, disinterest among parents (27.8%) followed by child not interested in studies (20.5%) and financial constraints (16.3%) are the reasons for non-enrollment. From this table it is clear that irrespective of rural and urban area in case of males, financial constraints are the main reasons for non-enrollment. In case of female it is the attitude of parents towards female education which acts as a major

constraint, though financial constraint is also an important contributing factor (Table 3.3.3o).

There is a persistent gender gap indicating a higher number of girls among the never enrolled as compared to boys in both rural and urban areas. When we compare across the age groups, there is a decline in the proportion of never enrolled as we move down from 18-24 years to 14-17 years and further to 11-14 years which is an encouraging sign. The trend however changes when we move to the 6-10 years age group. This is because of the late entry in the educational system (NSS, report 439) (Table 3.3.3p).

3.4. Political Participation

In India political equality to both men and women is guaranteed by the constitution through the institution of adult franchise. The percentage of women voting has increased considerably from 36.84% in 1952 to 44.4% in 1984. After this there has been a drop and 43.99% of women were voting in 1996. As far as seats contested by women are concerned, the number of seats has gone up by more than ten times between 1952 to 1996. From the 489 elected to Lok Sabha in 1952, women constitute 2.86%. The percentage of females elected rose to 7.09 in 1962, then again dropping to low 3.51% in 1977. From the percentage of overall elected women it is seen that the highest 7.95% occurred in 1984 and then there has been a drop in percentage to 7.37% in 1996. From this it appears that no particular trend emerges regarding rise in percentage of women as elected members (Table 3.4.1a). Arunachal Pradesh is the only state where women have never been contested or elected between 1977-96. In 1996 no women have been elected to the Lok Sabha in 12 states and in 6 union territories but also most of these states have no female contestants at the same time (Table 3.4.1b).

The percentage of female members of Rajya Sabha has risen slightly from 8.37% in 1994 to 8.64% in 1996. The largest state Uttar Pradesh with 34 seats in Rajya Sabha has only 2 female members. In 1996 the highest female member percentage is in Himachal Pradesh (33.33%), where one of their three members in Rajya Sabha is a woman. Orissa has the second highest percentage (20%) with two female members out of ten seats (Table 3.4.1c).

There was a sharp rise in the numbers of women contested to the State Legislative Assemblies from 135 in 1987-88 to 1120 in 1989-90 and again a downfall to 550 in 1991-92. Again in 1993-94 the number has risen to 889 women contested (Table 3.4.1d). The total percentage of female elected to the State Legislative Assemblies does not show any pattern of change as in 1984-85, 5.08% women got elected, coming down to 4.02% in 1987-88 and to 3.73% in 1989-90. Then in 1991-92 there is a sudden rise to 6.1% and again a downfall to the lowest 3.47% in 1993-94 (Table 3.4.1e).

In almost all the states 33% of the total Gram Panchayat elected are women. However, there are states where percentage drop is quite significant such as Uttar Pradesh, where

percentage goes down to 15% as far as elected women are concerned. The participation of women in Panchayat Samitis in Uttar Pradesh is somewhat higher, rising to 23 percent but still not reaching the 33% which is women prerogative as per the 73rd amendment (Table 3.4.1f).

IV. Summary and Concluding Observations

The above analysis based on available statistical evidence clearly suggests that in practically all spheres of human development, the average Indian woman has been lagging far behind her male counterpart. This section summarises the main findings from the data analysis and highlights the need to integrate the assessment of such measured and measurable dimensions of relative gender deprivation in economic, social, demographic and political arena , with its psycho-social manifestations in terms of gender-related stress, anxiety, and violence – and its credible threat.

Relative Economic Deprivation

The analysis of the data on the distribution of employment by gender across industrial and occupational categories over ten years suggests that women's recorded involvement in primary sector activities continue to be very high. The rate of decline in the primary sector has been much higher for male workers than that of the female workers. The recorded Labour Force Participation Rates for women, though generally lower than that of men, has shown a small tendency to rise over time. If proper care is given to net in economically productive activities of women in India that are usually left out of reckoning in official statistics, women's involvement in such activities is in fact higher than that of men. Women's participation rate when plotted against income or educational levels shows a distinct U-shaped pattern, reflecting the validity of the Sanskritization hypotheses. Women's participatory behaviour shows no change over reproductive years, contrary to the bi-modal pattern observed in advanced countries. In terms of labour status categories, the preponderance of self-employment in low productivity activities shows little signs of change, whereas there is a distinct increase in the casualisation of the female work force. Female unemployment rates are generally more volatile than male rates and tend to be persistently higher than corresponding male rates, especially for educated women. Female intensive industrial activities do through light on job discrimination. Female wage rates are much lower than male wage rates across almost all industrial categories and at all levels of skill and education of workers, both in urban as well as in rural areas.

Relative Demographic Deprivation

Life expectancy, which is commonly used as an indicator of women status, is positive in India. However, the higher life expectancy among Indian women does not necessary mean they are exposed to better quality of life but rather than have become susceptible to

some further extraneous hazards. The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) has been on decline for total as well as 0-6 years population. This is true by NFHS results as well as census figures. The SRS figure (which gives sex ratio at birth) show sex ratio as low as 913 females per 1000 males.

According NFHS, MMR is estimated to be 437 maternal death per 100,000 live births. Even SRS data reported that childbirth and pregnancy related death account for 12.1% of the total female death in the reproductive age group (15-44) for the year 1994. As far as IMR is concerned NFHS survey indicates that female mortality is 19% higher than male mortality in postnatal period. SRS figures do show decline in the mortality rate but indicate a gender gap in mortality rates.

Relative Social Deprivation

An analysis morbidity rates and prevalence of morbidity at two point data we find morbidity is higher among the females. The sectors matter to the extent where urban women were reported to have high morbidity. As far as the treatment rate or cases of hospitalization for treatment the trend remains unidimensional indicating lower number of females as compared to males got treated or hospitalized. It appears from the two point data that there are not much of changes. The data show some changes across fractile groups or in different age categories but the pattern is not very consistent. However, one can not dismiss the impact of these contextual factors while interpreting the data. While analysing the nutritional status it is found that most of the indicators of anthropometric measures find females to be malnourished as compared to males.

Education as a general indicator of development does not mean anything unless we define the various components or aspects that are analyzed. As far as literacy is concerned the gender gap is reduced indicating that some initiatives must have been taken towards education of girls. However, to what extent gap is reduced is the actual concern. The gross enrolment ratio for females has been found to be on the increase till the middle level and not for the higher level as reflected by the 42nd (1986-87) and 52nd round (1995-96) data. From this one expects that females' position in education started improving by mid 80s. While looking at the drop out rates the situation seems to be favourable and to some extent go by the previous explanation that the status of education of girls have started improving though there is a persistent gender gap. This argument gets support from the fact that female/male ratio on illiterates is less than 100 indicating more males are illiterate as compared to females as per 42nd round data. There are states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar where situation of girls is simply worse as reflected by poor percentage of girls attending school among the working children 5-14 years as reflected by the 50th round (1993-94) data.

The reason for never enrolled varies from survey of survey. In 1986-87 and 1995-96 survey, the 'economic reason' has been attributed as the main reason for discontinuance among boys. While the 'unwillingness to study' has been the major reason among the

girls in 1986-87 whereas 'parents are not interested in educating the girls' has been the primary reason for the same in 1995-96.

Relative Political Deprivation

In India political equality to both men and women is guaranteed by the constitution through the institution of adult franchise. The percentage of women voting has increased considerably from 36.84% in 1952 to 44.4% in 1984. The gap between male and female electoral voting participation has decreased from 16% in 1952 to 5% in 1991. As far as seats contested by women from 1952-96 there has been noticeable change.

These are some of the measurable dimensions of relative female deprivation in India. The ramifications of these in terms of the nature of gender relations in society, community and the average Indian family, is relative powerlessness of women. This can, under a range of circumstances, translate into patriarchal subordination, leading to stress, anxiety and violence. Indeed a substantial amount of effort by Women's Studies specialists in India as elsewhere in recent years has gone into garnering evidence on violence against women qua women. Assessment of the levels of mental stress in women as compared to men from similar socio-economic backgrounds could provide some indication of what this gender subordination in terms of 'conventional' indicators means for the psychological stress levels and mental well-being of women.

These two strands of gender research, one restricted to measurable indicators of gender subordination, and the other on violence against women, have generally not been carried out in an integrated manner, leading to potential errors of judgement. A high level of gender development in terms of 'conventional' indicators, such as high levels of female literacy, might generate the impression that women's status in a particular context is high, as has been done in the context of Kerala. However, such high literacy by itself may not translate into more equitable power between men and women, and women may be subjected to higher mental stress simply because of emerging attitudinal differences brought about by the high female literacy itself. Under such circumstances, it would be only proper to assess the situation in terms of what for want of better words, we have called 'non-conventional' indicators of gender bias along with the more conventional and quantifiable ones, to arrive at a better prognosis of women's status in a particular context. Vol. II of this report concentrates on this particular issue.

Overview

The above analysis, along with the appendices, has pulled together what is currently available in terms of data and micro studies on various dimensions of standard indicators on women's status in India. However, the link between these and the process of economic reforms is tenuous at best, for the simple reason that in the absence of counterfactuals, it

is not possible to ascribe the entire change or any part thereof in any of the indicators to changes in economic policy. This is a standard problem one encounters in social research.

There are different ways in which this problem can be addressed. Laboratory conditions for experimental designs cannot be recreated in social research. However, one could attack the problem at either one or both ends. On the one hand, one can design a macro econometric or computable general equilibrium model of the economy and simulate the effects of policy changes through well-articulated transmission lines at the micro level on different groups of people. Alternately, one can identify the sectors or groups which have been directly impacted by economic policy reforms. While the first option would be an ideal way of analysing the problem, given the complexity of the situation and the inadequacies of available models, especially for studying intra household impacts, in actual practice the modelling solution is unlikely to yield sensible results.

The other option is analysing small sectors or groups for studying the gender implications of economic reforms. This is essential, at least as a supplementary exercise in analysing this sort of problems. The advantage of this method is that if questionnaire survey or other methods of qualitative impact analysis, such as focus group discussions and in-depth case studies can be sensibly designed, then gender implications of policy changes in a before/after kind of the set-up can be captured both within the household and in the market place. The additional advantage is that also “non-conventional” indicators of women’s status such as gender related stress, anxiety and violence based issues can also be explored and mapped against “conventional” indicators. The major disadvantage of this method is of course that the results will be valid only for a small sector of the economy or group of households directly affected by it. It does not provide the answer to the questions on a macro scale.

In designing the Gender Planning Network agenda i.e. capturing the gender implications of macro policy reforms, an attempt has been made to do both kinds of analysis. In the regional component of the Gender Planning Network, modelling exercises have been carried out to improve the model structures and data analysis of macro and household decision making models. In the country component of the agenda, an effort has been made to do the micro level analysis with household survey questionnaires and case studies. In the first phase of the project households of women workers working in Export Processing Zone or Export Oriented Units in these countries have been sampled. Results of those household survey and case studies carried out in the second year of the first phase of the project are contained in Volume II of this report.

Glossary

Crude birth rate : Number of births per 1000 population in a given year.

Crude death rate : Number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Dropout rates : The percentage of the number of children to total enrolment dropping out of the school system in a particular level in a particular year.

Enrolment :

i) *Primary education enrolment* : Enrolment of students in classes from the Ist the VIIth standard.

ii) *Secondary education enrolment* : Enrolment of students in classes from the VIIIth to the Xth standard.

iii) *Higher secondary enrolment* : Enrolment of students at the PUC level (XIth and XIIth standards)

iv) *Tertiary education enrolment* : Enrolment of students in degree colleges, teacher's colleges, universities and higher professional schools.

Enrolment ratios (gross and net) : The gross enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in a level of education whether or not they belong to the relevant age group for that level - as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level.

The net enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in a level of education who belong in the relevant age group as a percentage of the population in the age group.

Fertility rate : (I) Total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproduction span (15-49 years). In a mathematical form different fertility rates are

$$\text{i) Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) = } \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age group}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{ii) General fertility rate (GFR) = } \frac{\text{Number of live births in a years}}{\text{Mid-year female population between 15-49 years}} \times 1000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) Total fertility rate (TFR)} &= \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASFR}}{1000} \\ \text{iv) Age-specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age group}} \times 1000 \\ \text{v) General marital fertility rate (GMFR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population between 15 and 49}} \times 1000 \\ \text{vi) Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)} &= \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASMFR}}{1000} \end{aligned}$$

Head count ratio (poverty) : The ratio of population living below the poverty line to total population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) : This represents the sum of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state or district during a given year, from which are deducted raw material, fuels, lubricants etc., consumed in the process of production counted without duplication. Production originates in the state or district and therefore GDP is said to be “by origin”.

Net domestic product (NDP) : Net domestic product is derived by deducting depreciation from the GDO.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) : The number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

Labour force participation rate : The proportion of main and marginal workers and jobseekers to total population.

Life expectancy at birth : Average number of years a new born child is expected to live under current mortality conditions.

Literacy rate : It is the ratio of the number of literates above seven years to total population. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. Till the 1991 census, literacy was canvassed for all persons above five years of age. A significant departure was made in 1991 by canvassing the question of literacy only for population aged 7 and above.

Maternal mortality rate : The number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and childbirth per 100000 live births in a given year.

Mortality rates :

$$\text{i) Crude death rate} = \frac{\text{No. of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{ii) Age-specific mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age group}}{\text{Mid year population of the same age group}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{iii) Infant mortality rate} = \frac{\text{No. of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{No. of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{iv) Neo-natal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{No. or deaths of infant of less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{No. of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{v) Peri-natal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{No. of still births and deaths of infant of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{No. of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Under five mortality rate : Number of children under five years of age dying in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

Underweight : Assessed by weight-for-age.

Stunting : Assessed by height-for-age.

Wasting : Assessed by weight-for-height.

Undernourished : Undernourished children are those more than 2 standard deviations below the median of the International Reference Population.

Work participation rate (WPR) : The proportion of total workers (main workers and marginal workers) expressed as percentage of total population is the Work Participation Rate (WPR). This

is considered a very crude measure since it does not take into account the age structure of the population. For making specific comparisons, the age specific WPR would be ideal.

Workers : Workers could be main and marginal.

- i. Main workers : Those who have worker for 6 months (183 days or more a year) are termed main workers.
- ii. Marginal workers : Those who have worked for less than 183 days in a year are marginal workers.

ECONOMIC INDICATOR

Table 3.1.1a : Female Wage Rates (Rs. per day) and Female/Male Wage Ratio by Sector of Work and Educational Categories, 1993 - 94

Rural

Industry Division	Education Category									
	Not Literate		Literate & upto middle		Secondary		Graduate & above		All	
	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)
Agriculture	20.97	97.22	25.47	95.68	40.07	69.49	63.95	84.14	22.83	83.11
Mining and quarrying	44.12	62.25	20.57	27.37	38.60	43.24	-	-	41.28	54.32
Manufacturing	15.50	53.45	17.40	47.62	25.80	49.88	-	-	17.11	43.14
Manufacturing	21.34	50.06	19.44	36.64	58.23	97.02	42.86	46.82	33.41	58.34
Electricity gas and water	48.93	73.57	0.86	1.18	71.64	86.75	-	-	62.00	80.48
Construction	25.32	60.27	54.87	111.84	124.85	123.87	100.53	94.93	68.57	109.84
Trade	15.51	65.80	35.51	117.08	29.70	97.38	51.71	124.36	29.02	96.99
Transport & Storage etc.	-	-	34.76	64.69	71.82	99.89	-	-	46.44	78.71
Services	3.33	13.58	32.14	61.28	54.85	66.30	90.20	86.38	63.85	71.76
Services	14.14	37.34	25.89	52.30	60.64	76.84	73.56	73.26	43.30	59.24
All	17.98	57.50	23.92	52.15	57.61	79.67	72.16	73.85	34.89	59.66
Sample Persons	489		352		549		231		1621	

Note : FWR : Female Wage Rate, F/M W (%) : Female Wage Rate as a percentage of corresponding Male Wage Rate.

Wage / Salary earnings pertain to regular wage/salaried employees in 15-59 year age groups.

(contd.)

Source : NSS 50th Round Data, 1993-94.

Ref : Report 409, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.1b : Female Wage Rates (Rs. per day) and Female/Male Wage ratio by Sector of Work and Educational Categories, 1993 – 94

Urban

Industry Division	Education Category									
	Not Literate		Literate & upto middle		Secondary		Graduate & above		All	
	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)	(FWR)	F/M W (%)
Agriculture	29.83	91.95	35.59	89.35	99.95	114.16	113.67	92.93	46.66	90.78
Mining and quarrying	61.92	77.05	18.68	22.76	79.87	82.59	95.02	67.84	64.11	67.78
Manufacturing	19.67	46.56	25.38	51.52	33.85	54.71	95.88	88.52	30.00	53.01
Manufacturing	31.62	68.34	28.03	50.32	57.16	70.57	106.72	78.64	58.47	75.11
Electricity gas and water	27.20	44.18	-	-	85.90	79.50	118.40	86.89	89.42	89.27
Construction	24.31	46.01	25.82	59.74	93.62	106.88	60.90	47.66	38.22	54.09
Trade	18.55	59.30	30.08	87.11	43.77	89.00	75.11	85.67	43.08	99.49
Transport & storage etc.	61.57	117.01	45.36	75.12	81.86	94.94	92.42	84.49	77.01	103.69
Services	20.64	48.24	34.54	60.04	68.11	74.50	122.85	80.37	105.35	84.29
Services	25.49	56.64	30.97	54.95	75.12	88.24	94.68	76.09	63.07	72.03
All	26.75	57.80	30.11	56.79	70.93	88.30	98.59	77.21	62.31	79.76
Sample Persons	775		754		1245		1549		4323	

Note : FWR : Female Wage Rate, F/M W (%) : Female Wage Rate as a percentage of corresponding Male Wage Rate.

Wage / Salary earnings pertain to regular wage/salaried employees in 15-59 year age groups.

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India 1993-94, 50th Round.

Ref : Report 409, Table 55, Pg. A306-7 to A309-10, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.1c : Average wage/salary earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received by regular wage/salaried employees (31, 71 & 72) of age 15-59 years by occupation groups for rural areas

All - India (Rural)

Occupation group	All	
	FWR	F/M W R (%)
08 : Nursing and other medical and health technicians	59.42	71.82
15 : Teacher	59.83	65.51
Rest of divisions 0 & 1 : Professional, technical and related workers	--	--
Divisions 0 & 1 :	41.36	47.72
Division 2 : Administrative, executive and managerial workers	64.40	51.08
30-35 : Clerical and other supervisors, village officials, stenographers, typists and card and tape punching operators, book-keepers, cashiers and related workers, computing machine operators, clerical and related workers n.e.c.	54.91	80.00
36-39	53.19	83.90
Division 3 : Clerical and related workers	--	--
40 : Merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail trade	28.71	116.99
Rest of division 4	--	--
Division 4 : Sales workers	24.71	81.15
51-54 : Housekeepers, matrons and stewards, cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers, maids and related house keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers	15.60	32.31
55-56 : Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	--	--
Rest of division 5	--	--
Division 5 : Service workers	--	--
610 & 611 : Cultivators (owners and tenants)	--	--
63 : Agricultural labourers	19.93	94.37
64 : Plantation labourers and related workers	22.73	88.10
Rest of division 6	--	--
Division 6 : Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	14.88	35.87
71 : Miners, quarry-men, well drillers and related workers	56.21	81.33
72 : Metal processors	--	--
75 : Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	17.63	41.95
77 : Food and beverage processors	27.96	81.14
79 : Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	19.45	79.52
82-89 : Shoe makers and leather goods makers, carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers	25.57	41.40
95 : Bricklayers and other construction workers	27.04	53.94
98 : Stationer engines and related equipment operators oiler and greasers	33.85	64.55
99 : Labourers n.e.c.	18.28	43.92
Rest of division 7, 8 & 9	--	--
Division 7, 8 & 9 : Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	18.91	38.40
Inadmissible category	15.19	34.25
All	34.89	59.66
Sample persons	--	--

Note : The figures relate to regular wages/salaries of regular employees (31,71 & 72) in the age group 15-59 years by sector (industry) of work.

FWR : Female Wage Rate (Rs.) 0.00 per day.

F/M WR : Ratio of Wage/salary earnings of females to that of males in %.

Wage and salaried employees (31,71 & 72)

31 : Workers as regular salaried/wage employees.

71 : Did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment.

72 : Did not work due to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment.

Source : NSSO, 50th Round July 1993-June 1994,

Ref : Report No. 409, P - A312 to 313, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.1d : Average wage/salary earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received by regular wage/salaried employees (31, 71 & 72) of age 15-59 years by occupation groups for urban areas

All - India (Urban)

Occupation group	All	
	FWR	F/M W R (%)
08 : Nursing and other medical and health technicians	84.14	99.12
15 : Teacher	79.80	69.44
Rest of divisions 0 & 1 : Professional, technical and related workers	--	--
Divisions 0 & 1 :	106.46	87.21
Division 2 : Administrative, executive and managerial workers	151.81	86.36
30-35 : Clerical and other supervisors, village officials, stenographers, typists and card and tape punching operators, book-keepers, cashiers and related workers, computing machine operators, clerical and related workers n.e.c.	79.45	89.70
36-39	95.58	112.77
Division 3 : Clerical and related workers	--	--
40 : Merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail trade	23.68	57.91
Rest of division 4	--	--
Division 4 : Sales workers	34.80	80.91
51-54 : Housekeepers, matrons and stewards, cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers, maids and related house keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers	27.14	46.25
55-56 : Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	--	--
Rest of division 5	--	--
Division 5 : Service workers	--	--
610 & 611 : Cultivators (owners and tenants)	--	--
63 : Agricultural labourers	24.05	80.19
64 : Plantation labourers and related workers	32.80	92.47
Rest of division 6	--	--
Division 6 : Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	61.25	92.66
71 : Miners, quarry-men, well drillers and related workers	63.08	69.98
72 : Metal processors	32.33	44.25
75 : Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	31.67	60.44
77 : Food and beverage processors	22.42	48.17
79 : Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	28.69	66.80
82-89 : Shoe makers and leather goods makers, carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers	46.48	67.60
95 : Bricklayers and other construction workers	18.38	30.70
98 : Stationer engines and related equipment operators oiler and greasers	65.62	104.79
99 : Labourers n.e.c.	29.74	64.18
Rest of division 7, 8 & 9	--	--
Division 7, 8 & 9 : Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	30.58	50.46
Inadmissible category	48.55	68.88
All	62.31	79.76
Sample persons	--	--

Note : The figures relate to regular wages/salaries of regular employees (31,71 & 72) in the age group 15-59 years by sector (industry) of work .

FWR : Female Wage Rate (Rs.) 0.00 per day.

F/M WR : Ratio of Wage/salary earnings of females to that of males in %.

Wage and salaried employees (31,71 & 72)

31 : Workers as regular salaried/wage employees.

71 : Did not work due to sickness but had rerular salaried/wage employment.

72 : Did not work due to other reasons but had rerular salaried/wage employment.

Source : NSSO, 50th Round July 1993-June 1994,

Ref : Report No. 409, Pg. A315-316, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.1e : Average wage earnings (Rs.) 0.00 per day received by casual wage labourers by age-group, type of operation and sex for rural areas

All India (Rural)

Industry Operation	FWR	F/M WR (%)	FWR	F/M WR (%)	FWR	F/M WR (%)	FWR	F/M WR (%)
	5-14		15-59		60 & above		All ages	
x : Manual work in cultivation (Public work)	13.93	49.22	18.52	75.13	--	--	18.32	74.17
01 : Ploughing	23.12	126.06	19.51	90.96	10.00	46.25	19.39	90.52
02 : Sowing	11.52	75.64	15.45	72.30	16.83	71.98	15.34	71.68
03 : Transplanting	15.76	113.63	15.16	76.92	13.75	68.00	15.10	77.24
04 : Weeding	10.75	80.40	13.09	70.64	12.90	71.43	12.96	70.63
05 : Harvesting	14.07	100.57	16.13	76.99	14.56	70.13	15.97	76.74
06 : Other cultivation activities	12.63	97.83	14.81	69.63	14.79	75.23	14.72	70.10
01-06 : Manual work in cultivation	12.74	93.95	14.88	71.37	14.20	71.21	14.75	71.39
07 : Forestry	14.53	121.08	18.89	74.49	--	0.00	18.74	73.26
08 : Plantation	12.35	64.56	22.42	69.98	21.17	65.93	22.27	69.88
09 : Animal husbandry	5.57	60.28	11.99	68.51	17.22	139.77	11.93	82.62
10 : Fisheries	--	0.00	22.47	58.52	--	0.00	22.47	61.14
11 : Other agricultural activities	11.29	90.39	15.46	67.42	14.12	70.49	15.18	67.44
07-11 : Manual work in other agricultural activities	10.97	97.42	16.39	67.25	14.78	72.20	16.05	67.86
13 : Cultivation	2.83	22.39	15.61	69.04	9.22	57.66	14.82	68.93
14 : Activities other than cultivation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13&14 : Non manual work	2.83	22.39	15.61	69.04	9.22	57.66	14.82	68.93
01-11 : Manual work in cultivation and other agricultural activities	12.45	97.49	15.12	70.03	14.30	71.32	14.96	70.23
12 : Manual work in non agricultural activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 : Activities other than cultivation	13.43	80.61	17.46	57.91	16.14	55.22	17.08	57.59
12&14 : Manual and non-manual work other than cultivation	13.43	80.61	17.46	57.91	16.14	55.22	17.08	57.59
01-14 : All operations	12.60	91.97	15.33	66.13	14.40	69.10	15.15	66.39

Note : FWR : Female Wage Rate (Rs.) 0.00 per day.

F/M WR : Ratio of Wage earnings of females to that of males in %.

Source : NSSO, 50th Round July 1993-June 1994,

Ref : Report No. 409, Pg. A318 to A325, NSSO, Govt. of India

Table 3.1.1e : Average Wage Earnings (Rupees 0.00) per day received by Casual Wage Labourers by Age Group, Type of Operation Sex for Rural Areas

Industry	Operation	FWR	MWR	F/MWR	FWR	MWR	F/MWR	FWR	MWR	F/MWR	FWR	MWR	F/MWR
Division	Code	5-14			15-59			60 & above			All ages		
x	x	33.04	32.28	102.35	39.48	49.04	80.51	23.23	39.08	59.44	38.06	48.14	79.06
01-05	01	16.93	29.58	57.23	33.04	42.13	78.42	33.91	37.31	90.89	32.73	41.81	78.28
	02	20.34	31.47	64.63	28.64	38.86	73.70	25.59	39.41	64.93	28.37	38.78	73.16
	03	22.99	29.58	77.72	29.56	39.24	75.33	27.98	41.49	67.44	29.22	39.15	74.64
	04	22.04	23.76	92.76	25.94	35.00	74.11	24.89	35.05	71.01	25.74	34.68	74.22
	05	24.64	29.77	82.77	29.51	39.46	74.78	27.18	38.70	70.23	29.24	39.21	74.57
	06	22.58	26.93	83.85	27.91	39.57	70.53	26.36	39.44	66.84	27.65	39.27	70.41
	01-06	22.91	27.63	82.92	28.18	39.37	71.58	26.43	38.75	68.21	27.91	39.09	71.40
	07	45.68	40.00	114.20	33.24	47.02	70.69	29.12	34.00	85.65	33.34	46.45	71.78
	08	28.55	18.47	154.57	41.65	61.71	67.49	33.62	78.47	42.84	41.30	61.59	67.06
	09	15.45	22.64	68.24	24.03	30.83	77.94	28.75	29.13	98.70	21.88	28.11	77.84
	10	27.27	50.00	54.54	57.82	59.03	97.95	-	46.41	-	55.73	57.74	96.52
	11	24.33	22.68	107.28	28.32	43.42	65.22	24.33	39.34	61.8	27.96	42.64	65.57
	07-11	23.60	22.86	103.24	31.25	46.13	67.74	25.78	41.80	61.7	30.65	44.84	68.35
	13	20.00	8.57	233.37	30.08	43.24	69.57	-	45.49	-	29.34	42.31	69.35
	14	18.88	20.77	90.90	29.87	44.24	67.52	24.30	38.58	62.99	29.29	42.92	68.24
	13 & 14	19.17	18.84	101.75	29.90	44.05	67.88	24.30	40.79	59.57	29.30	42.80	68.46
10-93	12	22.52	30.90	72.88	37.70	60.38	62.44	24.30	51.96	46.77	36.67	59.62	61.51
	14	24.07	32.02	75.17	36.25	57.38	63.18	20.27	55.96	36.22	34.98	56.49	61.92
	12&14	23.11	31.37	73.67	37.29	59.52	62.65	23.14	53.21	43.49	36.19	58.71	61.64
01-93	1-14	23.00	27.36	84.06	29.39	45.48	64.62	26.11	41.18	63.40	29.01	44.84	64.70

Note: FWR: Female Wage Rate (Rs) 0.00 per day.

F/M WR: Ratio of Wage earnings of females to that of males in %

01 - Ploughing, 02 - Sowing, 03 - Transplanting, 04 - Weeding, 05 - Harvesting, 06 - Other cultivation activities,

07 - Forestry, 08 - Plantation, 09 - Animal husbandry, 10 - Fisheries,

11 - Other agri. Activities, 12 - Manual work in non-agri. Activities

Source: NSSO, 55th round July 1999-June 2000

Ref: Report No. 455, Pg. A71 to A74, NSSO, Govt of India

Table 3.1.1f : Average wage earnings (Rs 0.00) per day received by casual wage labourers (51) by age-group and sex for urban areas

All – India (Urban)

Industry Division	FWR	F/M WR (%)	FWR	F/M WR (%)	FWR	F/M WR (%)	FWR	F/M WR (%)
	5-14		15-59		60 & above		All ages	
00 : Manual work in cultivation	13.97	109.31	16.49	64.67	13.74	56.27	16.28	64.63
01 : Ploughing	13.82	98.71	22.59	76.32	--	0.00	21.59	75.89
02 : Sowing	10.19	75.93	16.07	47.38	13.98	39.90	15.66	47.31
03 : Transplanting	8.73	93.87	16.15	49.91	11.68	35.51	15.15	47.88
04 : Weeding	--	0.00	23.17	59.27	--	--	23.17	57.68
05 : Harvesting	21.17	95.45	24.84	66.03	30.01	63.45	24.97	66.36
06 : Other cultivation activities	8.32	61.45	21.31	74.33	14.81	57.23	20.14	72.60
07 : Forestry	5.71	42.14	19.93	57.52	17.00	59.59	19.77	57.44
08 : Plantation	17.14	--	31.43	110.01		0.00	25.80	90.62
09 : Animal husbandry	10.84	97.57	19.31	68.57	14.81	58.22	18.67	69.41
<hr/>								
1-9 : Manual work	10.72	77.62	19.51	57.74	16.88	49.66	18.89	56.90
<hr/>								
0-9 : Manual work in cultivation and other agriculture activities	11.71	85.54	18.49	57.10	15.94	51.84	18.07	56.81

Note : FWR : Female Wage Rate (Rs.) 0.00 per day.

F/M WR : Ratio of Wage earnings of females to that of males in %

Source : NSSO, 50th Round July 1993-June 1994,

Ref : Report No. 409, Pg. A330 to A333, NSSO, Govt. of India

Table 3.1.1f : Average Wage Earnings (Rupees 0.00) per day received by Casual Wage Labourers by Age Group, Sex for Urban Areas

Industry	FWR	MWR	F/MWR	FWR	MWR	F/MWR	FWR	MWR	F/MWR	FWR	MWR	F/MWR
Division	5-14			15-59			60 & above			All ages		
01-05	25.19	28.67	87.86	32.23	49.72	64.82	34.24	44.67	76.65	32.15	49.14	65.43
10-14	12.43	60.00	20.72	57.12	78.47	72.79	-	44.45	-	54.67	76.65	71.32
15-22	24.02	31.33	76.67	36.91	63.66	57.98	30.20	60.08	50.27	35.64	62.88	56.68
23-37	43.61	33.29	131.00	51.43	69.29	74.22	48.10	88.66	54.25	50.69	69.13	73.33
40-41	-	-	-	-	74.24	-	-	-	-	-	74.24	-
45	46.43	36.33	127.80	50.25	69.49	72.31	55.13	70.99	77.66	50.20	69.00	72.75
50-55	22.34	21.51	103.86	47.33	56.26	84.13	22.69	55.61	40.80	45.63	53.65	85.05
60-64	71.43	17.89	399.27	50.37	64.12	78.56	40.30	54.55	73.88	49.48	63.64	77.75
65-74	-	42.86	-	49.25	66.23	74.36	11.12	47.16	23.58	32.83	64.85	50.62
75-93	25.19	43.69	57.66	29.13	55.90	52.11	29.36	47.26	62.12	28.95	55.19	52.46
10-93	32.24	28.80	111.94	40.93	65.25	62.73	32.74	63.47	51.58	40.18	64.27	62.52
01-93	30.99	28.80	107.60	38.22	63.25	60.43	33.29	57.67	57.72	37.71	62.26	60.57

Note : FWR:Female Wage Rate (Rs) 0.00 per day.

F/M WR: Ratio of Wage earnings of females to that of males in %

Industry Division Codes (As per NIC 1998)

01 to 05 - Agriculture, 10 to 14 - Mining and Quarrying, 15 to 37 - manufacturing, 40 to 41 - Electricity Water etc.

45 - Construction, 50 to 55 - Whole sale and retale trade, 60 to 64 - Transport storage Communication services

65 to 74 - Financial and Business Services, 75 to 99 - Public Administration, Education, Community Services

Source: NSSO,55th round July1999-June2000

Ref:Report No.455,Pg.A71 to A74,NSSO,Govt of India.

Table 3.1.2 : Industries with High Female Employment* and High Share* of Female Employment by Size and Share of Female Employment 1993-94

Female Employment size (according to principal activity status)	Percentage of Females to Total							
	80% and above	60% to 79%	50% to 59%	40% to 49%				
10,00,000 and above	020	Cattle and goat breeding etc. and production of milk. (82,78,123- 80%)	Manufacture of bidi (22,48,812-74%)	--	002	Growing of raw cotton. (12,91,402-48%)		
5,00,000 to 9,99,999	--	--	--	021	Goat breeding, rearing ranching etc; production of milk. (5,79,927-56%)	010	Tea plantations (5,96,984-42%)	
						961	Laundries, cleaning and dyeing services. (6,90,479-47%)	
						233	Weaving & finishing of cotton textiles on handlooms. (6,73,393-44%)	
2,00,22-4,99,999	231	Cotton, spinning, other than in mills. (2,05,512-81%)	262	Embroidery work, zari work and making of ornamental trimmings. (2,77,108-66%)	273	Manufacture of wooden & cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other containers, basket and other wares made entirely of mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo, willow, fibers leaves and grass. (4,87,027-51%)	006	Growing of roots & tubers, vegetables, singhara, chillies & spices (other than pepper & cardamom) (3,86,196-40%)
				261	Manufacture of all types of thread, cordage, ropes, twimes, nets etc. (2,30,805-50%)	213	Processing & blending of tea including manufacture of instant tea. (2,12,218-45%)	
						219	Manufacture of food products not else- where classified. (3,63,002-48%)	

1,00,000-1,99,999		215 Processing of edible nuts. (1,06,413-79%)		052 Production of fire-wood/fuel wood (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests. (1,87,784-46%)
		307 Manufacture of matches (1,97,415-75%)		
		255 Spinning, weaving & finishing of coir textiles. (1,21,427-76%)	264 Manufacture of floor coverings of jute, mesta sann-hemp and other kindred fibres and of coir. (1,12,365-50%)	389 Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified. (1,92,064-49%)
				910 Sanitation and similar services, such as grabage and sewage disposal, drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation. (1,68,918-40%)
			241 Wool Spinnig Weaving & finishing other than in mills. (64,277-52%)	001 Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urad etc.) (94,004-49%)
50,000-99,999	--	225 Tobacco stemming, redrying & all other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco. (30,046-65%)	277 Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture & fixtures. (61,489-54%)	230 Cotton ginnigh, cleaning and baling. (56,071-42%)
				305 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, toothpastes, soap in any form, detergents, shampoos, shaving products, washing and cleaning preparations and other toilet preparations. (59,328-42%)
20,000-49,999	--	252 Preparatory operations (including and carding	232 Weaving & finishing of cotton khadi.	202 Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

and combing) on
coir fibres.
(49,514-68%)

(43,926-54%)

(28,052-46%)

281

Manufacture of perfumes,
cosmetics, lotions, hair
dressings, toothpastes,
soap in any form, detergents,
shampoos, shaving products,
washing and cleaning
preparations and other
toilet preparations.
(59,328-42%)

941

Welfare services rendered
by organisations operating
on a non-profit basis for
the promotion of welfare of
the community.
(47,638-49%)

*** : Female employment 20,000 and above and share of female employment 40% and above according to usual principal status.**

Source : Survey of Employment Unemployment, 50th Round, July 1993-June 1994.

Table 3.1.3a : Distribution of Main Workers by Census Industrial Category, Sex and Residence 1981 and 1991.

Rural

Industrial Category	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Cultivation	55.16	37.07	51.10	51.58	38.93	48.39
Agricultural labourers	24.00	50.19	29.88	25.97	48.49	31.64
Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	2.53	1.85	2.38	2.25	2.14	2.22
Mining and quarrying	0.49	0.30	0.45	0.53	0.28	0.47
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
(a) Households industry	2.87	3.79	3.08	1.91	2.91	2.16
(b) Other than household industry	3.82	2.12	3.43	3.98	2.30	3.56
Construction	1.17	0.57	1.03	1.31	0.26	1.04
Trade and commerce	3.27	1.11	2.79	4.03	1.08	3.29
Transport, storage and communication	1.39	0.11	1.10	1.62	0.08	1.24
Other services	5.30	2.89	4.76	6.82	3.53	5.99
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Employment (million)	136.83	39.60	176.43	166.29	56.00	222.29

Note 1 : Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.

Note 2 : Main workers are those who work for 183 days or more in a year.

Table 3.1.3b : Distribution of Main Workers by Census Industrial Category, Sex and Location, 1981 and 1991, Population Census.

Urban

Industrial Category	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Cultivators	5.20	4.66	5.13	4.89	5.12	4.93
Agricultural labourers	4.66	16.56	6.05	5.38	15.49	6.69
Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	1.81	1.77	1.81	1.76	1.55	1.73
Mining and quarrying	1.10	0.69	1.05	1.18	0.68	1.12
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
(a) Households industry	4.21	10.48	4.94	2.48	7.51	3.13
(b) Other than household industry	26.02	14.57	24.69	23.12	14.06	21.94
Construction	4.26	3.10	4.13	5.33	3.28	5.07
Trade and commerce	21.32	8.89	19.87	23.79	9.99	21.99
Transport, storage and communication	9.98	2.24	9.07	9.23	1.95	8.28
Other services	21.44	37.04	23.26	22.84	40.37	25.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Employment (million)	40.71	5.37	46.08	55.36	8.28	63.64

Note 1 : Excludes Assam.

Note 2 : Main workers are those who work for 183 days or more in a year

Source 1 : Registrar General of India, 1981 Census, General Economic Tables Part IIIB(iii)

Source 2 : Registrar General of India, 1991 Census, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals

Ref : Manpower Profile India, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, 1998

Table 3.1.3c : Percentage Distribution of Usually Employed All Workers by Industry Division, 1972 - 73 to 1999-2000

Industrial Categories	Usually Employed All Workers											
	Males						Females					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Rural												
Agriculture	83.2	80.6	77.5	74.5	74.1	71.4	89.7	88.1	87.5	84.7	86.2	85.4
Mining & quarrying	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.3	4.7	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.6
Electricity gas & water	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.7	3.2	4.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.1
Trade	3.1	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.5	6.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Transport	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7

Urban

Agriculture	10.7	10.6	10.3	9.1	9.0	6.6	32.8	31.9	31.0	29.4	24.7	17.7
Mining & quarrying	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Manufacturing	26.9	27.6	26.8	25.7	23.5	22.4	25.0	29.6	26.7	27.0	24.1	24.0
Electricity gas & water	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.8	6.9	8.7	3.3	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.8
Trade	20.1	21.6	20.3	21.5	21.9	29.4	9.4	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.0	16.9
Transport	9.0	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.8
Services	27.0	24.3	24.8	25.2	26.4	21.0	27.0	26.0	26.6	27.8	35.0	34.0

Note : NSSO Rounds : **55th round - 1999-2000** **50 th round - 1993 - 94** **38th round - 1983**
 27th round - 1972 - 73 **43rd round - 1987 - 88** **32nd round - 1977 - 78**

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India 1993-94, 50th Round & 1999-2000, 55th Round.

Ref : Report 409, Table 6.7, Pg. 74 and 75, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Report 455, Table 6, Page A-31, A-32, A-34, A-35, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.3d : Percentage Distribution of Usually Working by Usual Occupation Group and Sex,1993 – 94

Rural						
Usual Occupation Group (Division/Group/Family)	Workers according to <i>Principal Status</i>			Workers according to both <i>principal and Subsidiary Status</i>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional, technical & related workers (0 - 1)	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.2
Administrative, executive & managerial workers(2)	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Clerical & related workers (3)	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.3	1.2
Sales workers (4)	5.1	2.1	4.2	5.1	2.0	4.0
Service workers (5)	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Farmers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers (6)	73.5	84.7	76.7	73.8	85.9	78.1
Production and related workers, transport equip . operators & labourers (7-9)	14.1	8.4	12.4	13.9	8.0	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estd. Persons (00)	1619574	663551	2283517	1663806	930942	2595176
Sample Persons	97405	37056	134482	100486	53259	153768

(cont.)

Table 3.1.3e : Percentage Distribution of Usually Working by Usual Occupation Group and Sex, 1993 - 94

Urban						
Usual Occupation Group (Division/Group/Family)	Workers according to <i>Principal Status</i>			Workers according to both <i>Principal and Subsidiary Status</i>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional, technical & related workers	7.7	14.9	9.0	7.7	12.6	8.8
Administrative, executive & managerial workers	6.4	3.2	5.9	6.4	3.2	5.7
Clerical & related workers	10.2	7.3	9.7	10.1	5.8	9.2
Sales workers	18.7	8.6	17.0	18.8	8.4	16.6
Service workers	7.7	16.1	9.2	7.6	14.3	9.0
Farmers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers	8.8	19.5	10.7	9.0	24.8	12.4
Production and related workers, transport equip . operators & labourers	40.5	30.3	38.7	40.3	30.9	38.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estd. Persons (00)	520896	111314	632281	528566	142035	670676
Sample Persons	56127	12357	68496	56996	15498	72507

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India 1993-94, 50th Round.

Ref : Report 409, Table 35, Pg. 77 and 78, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.3f : Percentage Distribution of Main Workers by Occupation, Education and Sex, 1981.

Educational Level												
Occupation	Illiterate		Literate up to Primary		Middle		Secondary		Graduate and Above		Total Main Workers	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Professional Technical and related workers	0.12	0.14	1.52	0.98	15.61	2.70	58.87	13.20	67.06	39.60	3.21	3.15
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	0.03	0.13	0.17	0.95	0.47	2.04	1.02	4.54	2.67	10.56	0.12	1.30
Clerical and related Workers	0.00	0.01	0.72	2.08	2.46	6.05	19.16	18.65	26.11	26.09	1.05	3.86
Sales workers	1.39	2.21	2.34	6.97	2.58	10.38	1.80	11.39	1.04	7.41	1.51	5.36
Service workers	2.52	2.23	4.59	3.96	4.58	4.94	1.41	4.08	0.45	1.57	2.69	3.12
Farmers, Fishermen and related workers	86.88	82.00	70.80	62.58	51.29	47.67	8.37	25.91	0.45	7.17	81.19	65.51
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	8.45	12.13	19.20	21.63	21.95	25.06	8.29	20.54	1.19	5.73	9.58	16.55
Workers not classified by occupation	0.62	1.14	0.65	0.85	1.06	1.16	1.09	1.68	1.04	1.87	0.65	1.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Data based on Census 1981

Ref : Gopalan, Sarla 1995

Table 3.1.3g : Percentage of Workers Employed according to Usual, Current Weekly & Current Daily Status by Sex and Residence, 1972-73 to 1999-2000

Rural

Category of Worker	Males						Females					
	NSS Rounds						NSS Rounds					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Principal Status	-	53.7	52.8	51.7	53.8	52.2	-	24.8	24.8	24.5	23.4	23.1
Subsidiary Status	-	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.5	-	-	8.3	9.2	7.8	9.4	6.8
Total Usual Status		55.2	54.7	53.9	55.3	53.1	-	33.1	34.0	32.3	32.8	29.9
Weekly Status	53.0	51.9	51.1	50.4	53.1	51.0	27.7	23.2	22.7	22.0	26.7	25.3
Daily Status	50.3	48.8	48.2	50.1	50.4	47.8	23.1	19.4	19.8	20.7	21.9	20.4

Urban

Principal Status	-	49.7	50.0	49.6	51.3	51.3	-	12.3	12.0	11.8	12.1	11.7
Subsidiary Status	-	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	-	-	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.2
Total Usual Status		50.8	51.2	50.6	52.1	51.8	-	15.6	15.1	15.2	15.5	13.9
Weekly Status	49.1	49.0	49.2	49.2	51.1	50.9	12.3	12.5	11.8	11.9	13.9	12.8
Daily Status	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.7	49.6	49.0	10.8	10.9	10.6	11.0	12.0	11.1

*Note : 55th Round - 1999-2000
38 th Round - 1983
27 th Round - 1972 - 73*

*50 th Round - 1993 - 94
32 nd Round - 1977 - 78*

43 rd Round - 1987 - 88

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India 1993-94, 50th Round & 1999-2000, 55th Round.

*Ref : Report 409, Table 6.1 and 6.8, Pg. 67 and 68, NSSO, Govt. of India.
Report 455, Table 3, Page 14, NSSO, Govt. of India.*

Table 3.1.3h : Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, 1987-88 to 1993-94

Approach	Rural				Urban			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1987-88	1993-94	1987-88	1993-94	1987-88	1993-94	1987-88	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Usual Status :								
Principal	53.2	54.9	25.4	23.7	52.8	53.8	12.9	13.2
Principal & Subsidiary	54.9	56.1	33.1	33.0	53.4	54.3	16.2	16.5
Current Status :								
Weekly	52.6	54.7	22.9	27.6	52.9	53.8	13.1	15.2
Daily	52.5	53.4	22.3	23.2	52.3	53.2	12.5	13.2

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India 1993-94, 50th Round.

Ref : Report 409, Table 5.1, P - 58, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.3i : Age-specific Usual Status Labour Force Participation Rates by Residence, 1987-88 and 1999-2000

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Rates											
	Rural						Urban					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5 - 9	2.3	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
10 - 14	19.3	13.9	9.3	18.3	14.2	9.6	9.2	7.1	5.2	6.6	4.7	3.7
15 - 19	63.0	59.8	53.2	41.5	37.1	31.4	42.9	40.4	36.6	16.9	14.2	12.1
20 - 24	91.8	90.2	88.9	48.4	47.0	42.5	79.2	77.2	75.5	22.5	23.0	19.1
25 - 29	98.1	98.0	97.5	53.9	52.8	49.8	96.7	95.8	95.1	24.4	24.8	21.4
30 - 34	99.0	98.8	98.7	58.8	58.7	55.7	98.5	98.3	98.0	28.2	28.3	24.5
35 - 39	99.1	99.2	98.6	60.8	61.0	57.9	98.9	99.0	98.6	31.3	30.4	28.9
40 - 44	98.4	98.9	98.4	62.0	60.7	58.6	98.6	98.4	98.0	31.1	32.0	28.5
45 - 49	98.2	98.4	98.0	59.0	59.4	56.6	97.7	97.6	97.4	30.7	31.7	26.9
50 - 54	96.2	97.0	95.3	53.0	54.3	51.5	94.4	94.5	93.9	26.9	28.7	26.4
55 - 59	92.9	94.1	93.0	46.3	46.8	45.0	84.9	85.6	81.1	23.5	22.5	20.8
60 +	67.0	69.9	64.0	22.0	24.1	21.8	48.2	44.3	40.2	12.3	11.4	9.4
All Ages	54.9	56.1	54.0	33.1	33.1	30.2	53.4	54.2	54.2	16.2	16.4	14.7

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India 1993-94, 50th Round & 1999-2000, 55th Round.

Ref : Report 409, Table 4.1.2, Pg. 17, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Report 455, Table 2, Page 13, NSSO, Govt of India.

Table 3.1.3j : Percentage of Employed Persons to Total Population in States and Union Territories of India, 1993 - 94

States	Percentage of A W					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	63.1	52.0	57.6	54.4	19.8	37.5
Arunachal Pradesh	49.7	40.9	45.6	51.5	10.1	32.7
Assam	51.6	16.1	35.4	52.8	9.3	32.1
Bihar	51.1	17.2	34.9	44.0	6.9	27.0
Goa	57.9	26.9	41.7	50.7	20.0	35.8
Gujarat	57.3	39.4	48.7	53.5	14.2	34.7
Haryana	46.1	27.4	37.1	51.9	15.3	35.1
Himachal Pradesh	58.9	52.1	55.4	49.0	20.1	36.3
Jammu & Kashmir	51.8	39.1	45.6	48.8	12.8	31.7
Karnataka	60.4	43.0	51.8	54.3	18.1	36.6
Kerala	53.7	23.8	38.0	56.0	20.3	37.6
Madhya Pradesh	57.2	41.0	49.5	47.1	14.1	31.7
Maharashtra	55.1	17.5	51.5	52.6	16.8	35.6
Manipur	47.6	30.7	39.4	43.5	22.2	32.9
Meghalaya	62.1	49.3	55.9	49.9	18.9	34.7
Mizoram	52.8	31.9	42.9	48.3	26.4	37.8
Nagaland	43.6	23.0	33.8	37.7	9.8	26.1
Orissa	56.7	31.7	44.2	50.8	15.0	34.1
Punjab	54.7	21.9	39.2	55.5	9.4	33.7
Rajasthan	53.9	45.8	50.1	49.0	16.2	33.5
Sikkam	56.2	19.5	39.9	58.0	13.5	38.2
Tamil Nadu	60.1	47.8	54.0	57.4	22.8	40.2
Tripura	52.3	13.0	33.4	49.8	12.3	31.3
Uttar Pradesh	52.1	21.8	37.8	48.2	10.2	30.5
West Bengal	55.7	18.6	37.5	55.0	14.4	36.3
A & N. Island	61.4	42.2	52.2	57.5	19.4	40.8
Chandigarh	53.5	11.4	36.6	63.6	16.3	42.0
Dadra & N. Haveli	55.3	54.1	54.8	61.9	27.5	45.5
Daman & Diu	58.9	26.2	43.3	49.3	12.4	30.6
Delhi	58.6	9.7	40.6	53.7	9.7	34.5
Lakshadweep	49.1	12.1	28.7	46.0	9.8	27.1
Pondicherry	50.3	28.6	40.2	52.3	17.2	34.2
All - India	55.3	32.8	44.4	52.0	15.4	34.7

Note : All workers include the subsidiary status workers also.

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India, 50th round.

Ref : Key Results on Employment, Table4.3b, Pg. 27, NSSO, Govt. of India

Table 3.1.3k : Percentage Distribution of Usually Employed Persons by Labour Status Categories, 1972-73 to 1999-2000

Employment Status	Usually Employed Principal Status Workers											
	Males						Females					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Rural												
Self Employed	-	62.2	59.5	57.5	56.7	54.4	-	56.3	54.1	54.9	51.3	50.0
Regular Employees	-	10.8	10.6	10.4	8.7	9.0	-	3.7	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.9
Casual Labour	-	27.0	29.9	32.1	34.6	36.6	-	40.0	42.2	40.2	45.3	46.1
Urban												
Self Employed	-	39.9	40.2	41.0	41.1	41.2	-	42.2	37.3	39.3	37.2	38.4
Regular Employees	-	47.2	44.5	44.4	42.7	41.9	-	30.8	31.8	34.2	35.5	38.5
Casual Labour	-	12.9	15.3	14.6	16.2	16.9	-	27.0	30.9	26.5	27.3	23.1

Employment Status	Usually Employed All Workers											
	Males						Females					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Rural												
Self Employed	65.9	62.8	60.5	58.6	57.7	55.0	64.5	62.1	61.9	60.8	58.6	57.3
Regular Employees	12.1	10.6	10.3	10.0	8.5	8.8	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.7	3.1
Casual Labour	22.0	26.6	29.2	31.4	33.8	36.2	31.4	35.1	35.3	35.5	38.7	39.6
Urban												
Self Employed	39.2	40.4	40.9	41.7	41.7	41.5	48.4	49.5	45.8	47.1	45.8	45.3
Regular Employees	50.7	46.4	43.7	43.7	42.0	41.7	27.9	24.9	25.8	27.5	28.4	33.3
Casual Labour	10.1	13.2	15.4	14.6	16.3	16.8	23.7	25.6	28.4	25.4	25.8	21.4

NSSO Rounds : 55th round - 1999-2000
50th round - 1993-94

27th round - 1972-73
32nd round - 1977-78

38th round - 1983
43rd round - 1987-88

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India, 50th Round & 55th Round.

Ref : Report No. 409, Table 6.6, Pg. 73, NSSO, Govt. of India
Report No. 455, Table 10, Page 24, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.1.31 : Percentage of Educated Persons Among the Employed, Unemployed & Out of Labour Force(Age 15 Years & Above) by Sex and Labour Status Category, 1977-78 to 1993-94

Labour Status		Males				Females			
		NSS Rounds				NSS Rounds			
		1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94
Self Employed	Rural	4.7	6.5	9.2	13.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.0
	Urban	19.2	22.3	26.6	34.0	3.8	5.2	8.0	12.2
	Total	6.7	9.3	12.2	17.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.1
Regular employee	Rural	20.6	28.0	32.2	43.6	14.2	17.8	19.9	35.0
	Urban	39.4	43.1	46.9	53.5	38.0	44.0	50.9	57.3
	Total	30.6	36.7	40.4	49.7	26.3	32.8	35.8	49.0
Casual labourers	Rural	0.9	1.3	2.3	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
	Urban	3.3	5.0	5.1	8.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.8
	Total	1.1	1.8	2.6	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
Work force	Rural	5.3	7.1	9.3	12.8	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.6
	Urban	26.8	29.1	32.5	38.2	13.5	16.4	21.2	25.7
	Total	9.6	12.4	14.5	19.0	2.2	3.0	4.1	6.0
Unemployed	Rural	38.7	41.0	40.9	61.4	10.9	36.7	23.4	59.1
	Urban	42.5	44.3	46.1	59.5	40.1	60.4	60.1	73.2
	Total	40.3	42.6	42.9	60.6	20.2	47.2	33.4	66.4
Labour force	Rural	6.1	7.9	10.2	13.7	1.3	1.5	2.4	3.4
	Urban	27.9	30.0	33.4	39.1	18.4	19.6	24.8	29.7
	Total	10.6	13.3	15.6	20.1	3.5	4.0	5.3	7.5
Out of labour force	Rural	14.8	16.7	19.3	28.3	1.6	2.7	4.0	6.4
	Urban	39.8	41.4	44.0	52.9	14.4	16.8	20.8	27.3
	Total	22.8	25.0	27.2	37.0	4.8	6.8	8.7	12.6
Population	Rural	7.0	9.0	11.5	15.7	1.5	2.3	3.4	5.3
	Urban	29.9	32.1	35.5	42.0	15.3	17.4	21.6	27.7
	Total	12.1	15.0	17.4	22.7	4.3	5.9	7.6	11.0

*Note : 50 th Round - 1993 – 94
38 th Round – 1983*

*43 rd Round - 1987 - 88
32 nd Round - 1977 - 78*

Source : Data from 32nd, 38th, 43rd & 50th round, NSS Survey.

Ref : The Indian Journal of labour Economics, Jan-Mar, 1997, Volume 40, No.1, Pg. 188.

Table 3.1.3m : Unemployment Rate* Among the Youth (15-29 Years) Sex, 1987-88 and 1993-94

Rural

Age Group (Years)		Male				Female			
		Usual Status	Usual Status (adj.)	Current Weekly Status	Current Daily Status	Usual Status	Usual Status (adj.)	Current Weekly	Current Daily
		Rural							
15 - 19	1993 - 94	4.7	3.3	5.6	9.0	3.3	1.9	5.1	8.3
	1987 - 88	7.7	4.6	8.7	9.0	6.3	3.6	7.6	9.2
20 - 24	1993 - 94	6.7	4.9	7.2	10.3	4.5	2.8	5.9	8.2
	1987 - 88	7.8	5.0	8.8	9.2	5.9	3.9	6.5	9.8
25 - 29	1993 - 94	3.2	2.3	4.4	7.7	1.9	0.9	3.5	6.5
	1987 - 88	3.7	2.2	4.6	5.1	4.1	2.8	4.9	8.5
15 - 29	1993 - 94	4.8	3.5	5.8	9.0	3.2	1.9	4.8	7.6
	1987 - 88	6.2	4.0	7.2	7.6	5.4	3.5	6.3	9.2
		Urban							
15 - 19	1993 - 94	13.4	11.9	13.4	16.2	16.8	12.8	15.7	18.6
	1987 - 88	20.4	17.2	20.4	23.3	19.1	13.6	19.2	24.0
20 - 24	1993 - 94	13.9	12.6	14.6	17.0	27.7	21.7	25.8	28.5
	1987 - 88	17.3	14.9	17.7	20.3	24.6	17.8	24.4	27.2
25 - 29	1993 - 94	6.7	5.7	7.3	9.3	12.9	9.7	12.9	15.5
	1987 - 88	6.5	5.6	7.1	9.3	12.5	8.6	12.0	15.2
15 - 29	1993 - 94	10.8	9.6	11.4	13.7	19.4	15.0	18.5	21.2
	1987 - 88	13.6	11.6	14.0	16.5	18.7	13.4	18.6	22.0

* Unemployment Rate is defined as the number unemployed to 100 persons in the labour force.

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India, 50th round.

Ref : Report No. 409, Table 7.5, Pg. 128, NSSO, Govt. of India

Table 3.1.3n : Percentage Distribution of Regular and Permanent Employees (15 Years and Above) in Public/Semi - Public/Private

Broad Gen. Education	Percentage of Permanent Employees as percent Regularly Employed	Nature of Employees						N.R	Total	Rural	
		Public		Semi - Public		Private				No. of Regularly Employed	
		Permanent	Others	Permanent	Others	Permanent	Others			Estd. (00)	Sample
Not literate	34.7	13.5	3.6	3.0	2.7	18.2	49.5	9.5	100.0	26329	1545
Literate upto primary	46.2	24.3	3.5	5.2	2.7	16.6	40.6	7.0	100.0	28855	1805
Middle & secondary	62.5	41.2	4.9	8.6	2.8	12.7	24.1	5.8	100.0	49638	3672
Higher Sec. & above	77.7	58.7	3.4	10.0	2.5	9.0	12.0	4.4	100.0	34283	3021
All Males	57.6	36.8	4.0	7.2	2.7	13.7	29.3	6.4	100.0	139117	10044
Estd. No. of Regularly Employed (00)	80139	51176	5541	9970	3729	18994	40814	8894	139117	X	X
Sample No. of Employed	6496	4677	444	721	250	1098	2271	583	10044	X	X
										<i>Female</i>	
Not literate	38.6	7.7	6.1	1.9	2.3	29.0	43.2	9.8	100.0	9842	522
Literate upto primary	31.1	10.6	11.6	2.7	4.5	17.9	44.0	8.8	100.0	3436	183
Middle & secondary	54.3	40.9	9.9	6.6	5.2	6.9	25.1	5.5	100.0	6242	565
Higher Sec. & above	69.9	44.0	5.7	5.9	5.0	20.0	12.7	6.7	100.0	4467	472
All Females	47.5	23.5	7.8	4.0	3.9	20.0	32.9	8.0	100.0	23988	1742
Estd. No. of Regularly Employed (00)	11382	5635	1866	954	935	4794	7894	1910	23988	X	X
Sample No. of Employed	1022	685	129	86	61	251	417	113	1742	X	X

* Including subsidiary workers

(cont.)

Table 3.1.3o: Percentage Distribution of Regular and Permanent Employees (15 Years and Above) in Public/Semi - Public/Private Concerns by Level of Education and Sex, 1993-94

Urban											
Broad Gen. Education	Percentage of Permanent Employees as percent Regularly Employed	Nature of Employees						N.R	Total	No. of Regularly Employed	
		Public		Semi - Public		Private				Estd. (00)	Sample
		Permanent	Others	Permanent	Others	Permanent	Others			<i>Male</i>	
Not literate	45.2	19.3	2.4	6.6	1.7	19.3	47.0	3.7	100.0	20670	1955
Literate upto primary	51.0	21.9	1.5	5.6	1.8	23.5	42.5	3.2	100.0	44219	4307
Middle & secondary	63.4	35.6	1.8	7.2	1.6	20.6	30.5	2.7	100.0	79412	8519
Higher Sec. & above	82.2	53.6	1.6	11.2	1.0	17.5	13.4	1.8	100.0	76176	8921
All Males	65.7	37.6	1.7	8.2	1.5	20.0	28.5	2.6	100.0	220550	23710
Estd. No. of Regularly Employed (00)	144872	82858	3809	18009	3210	44005	62929	5731	220550	X	X
Sample No. of Employed	16173	10102	451	1751	359	4320	6061	666	23710	X	X
		<i>Female</i>									
Not literate	30.3	13.2	3.8	6.7	2.0	10.4	58.7	5.3	100.0	9568	912
Literate upto primary	35.5	14.2	2.8	3.8	3.9	17.5	53.1	4.8	100.0	5090	509
Middle & secondary	61.5	43.1	2.8	5.6	1.0	12.8	30.8	3.9	100.0	8968	1054
Higher Sec. & above	73.8	48.4	2.6	10.2	2.4	15.3	19.0	2.1	100.0	16520	2236
All Females	55.8	34.5	3.0	7.5	2.2	13.8	35.4	3.6	100.0	40146	4711
Estd. No. of Regularly Employed (00)	22408	13837	1186	3014	881	5557	14223	1448	40146	X	X
Sample No. of Employed	2965	2012	142	347	90	606	1341	173	4711	X	X

* Including subsidiary workers

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India, 50th round.

Ref : Report No. 409, Table 82, Pg. A468 and A470, NSSO, Govt. of India

Table 3.1.3p : Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Persons (15 Years and Above) by Existence of Trade Union / Associations in the Enterprise and Membership by Broad Activity Status, 1993-94

<i>Rural</i>									
Usual Status Activity Codes	Industry Codes	Existence of Union / Association					All	No. of Employed	
		Yes			No	Not Known		Estd.(00)	Sample
		Member	Not a Member	Combined					
<i>Male</i>									
11 - 21	0	1.8	6.1	7.9	79.8	12.3	100.0	720935	49109
	1 - 9	9.0	4.5	13.6	74.4	12.0	100.0	200637	12107
	0 - 9	3.3	5.8	9.1	78.6	12.3	100.0	921572	61216
31	0	18.9	4.5	23.5	62.7	13.9	100.0	20671	1353
	1 - 9	49.8	7.2	57.0	35.8	7.2	100.0	118446	8691
	0 - 9	45.3	6.8	52.0	39.8	8.2	100.0	139117	10044
41 - 51	0	2.3	3.1	5.4	81.1	13.5	100.0	445050	20750
	1 - 9	8.7	5.0	13.7	73.7	12.7	100.0	103292	5702
	0 - 9	3.5	3.5	7.0	79.7	13.3	100.0	548342	26452
11 - 51	0	2.3	5.0	7.2	80.0	12.8	100.0	1186657	71212
	1 - 9	20.4	5.4	25.8	63.4	10.8	100.0	422375	26500
	0 - 9	7.0	5.1	12.1	75.6	12.3	100.0	1609031	97712
Estd. Employed (00)		112907	81558	194465	1216928	197638	1609031	X	X
Sample Employed		8401	4901	13302	72011	12399	97712	X	X
<i>Female</i>									
11 - 21	0	0.3	4.3	4.6	81.1	14.2	100.0	444010	30110
	1 - 9	3.8	6.9	10.6	76.6	12.8	100.0	71210	3771
	0 - 9	0.8	4.7	5.5	80.5	14.0	100.0	515220	11881
31	0	48.1	3.3	51.4	40.7	8.0	100.0	4453	250
	1 - 9	36.3	7.3	43.6	45.7	10.7	100.0	19535	1492
	0 - 9	38.5	6.6	45.1	44.8	10.2	100.0	23988	1742
41 - 51	0	1.5	3.4	4.9	81.2	13.8	100.0	313308	13685
	1 - 9	9.9	7.3	17.2	68.5	14.3	100.0	30359	1562
	0 - 9	2.3	3.7	6.0	80.1	13.9	100.0	343667	15247
11 - 51	0	1.1	3.9	5.0	80.9	14.0	100.0	761770	44045
	1 - 9	10.6	7.1	17.6	69.6	12.8	100.0	121104	6825
	0 - 9	2.4	4.3	6.8	79.4	13.9	100.0	882874	50870
Estd. Employed (00)		21243	38374	59616	700750	122508	882874	X	X
Sample Employed		1544	2034	3578	40072	7220	50870	X	X

Usual Status Activity Category Code :

11-21 : Self Employed, 31 : Regular Salaried / Wage Employee

41-51 : Casual Labour, 11-51 : Total Employed

Industry Division Code

0 : Agriculture, 1-9 : Others, 0-9 : Total

(cont.)

Table 3.1.3q : Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Persons (15 Years and Above) by Existence of Trade Union / Associations in the Enterprise and Membership by Broad Activity Status,1993-94

<i>Urban</i>									
Usual Status Activity Codes	Industry Codes	Existence of Union / Association					All	No. of Employed	
		Yes			No	Not Known		Estd.(00)	Sample
		Member	Not a Member	Combined					
<i>Male</i>									
11 - 21	0	4.1	7.4	23.1	76.7	11.8	100.0	28263	3761
	1 - 9	22.6	6.6	58.3	61.1	9.8	100.0	187959	20710
	0 - 9	20.2	6.7	53.7	63.1	10.0	100.0	216222	24471
31	0	25.4	5.8	62.5	53.5	15.2	100.0	2599	291
	1 - 9	49.6	6.5	112.1	37.3	6.6	100.0	217951	23419
	0 - 9	49.3	6.5	111.6	37.5	6.7	100.0	220550	23710
41 - 51	0	6.4	5.5	23.7	76.7	11.4	100.0	16537	1592
	1 - 9	9.0	6.6	31.2	72.3	12.0	100.0	66988	6445
	0 - 9	8.5	6.4	29.8	73.2	11.9	100.0	83524	8037
11 - 51	0	6.1	6.7	25.5	75.4	11.9	100.0	47398	5644
	1 - 9	33.1	6.5	79.3	51.7	8.6	100.0	472898	50574
	0 - 9	30.6	6.6	74.4	53.9	8.9	100.0	520296	56218
Estd. Employed (00)		159405	34085	386979	280407	46400	520296	X	X
Sample Employed		17492	3708	42400	29442	5576	56218	X	X
<i>Female</i>									
11 - 21	0	0.5	3.6	8.2	80.8	15.1	100.0	19807	2520
	1 - 9	4.7	8.7	26.9	73.6	12.9	100.0	41289	4523
	0 - 9	3.4	7.0	20.8	75.9	13.6	100.0	61096	7043
31	0	25.8	14.5	80.6	49.8	9.9	100.0	562	66
	1 - 9	39.5	6.6	92.3	44.7	9.1	100.0	39584	4645
	0 - 9	39.3	6.8	92.2	44.8	9.1	100.0	40146	4711
41 - 51	0	1.4	5.4	13.5	80.4	12.9	100.0	14052	1234
	1 - 9	5.0	7.7	25.5	73.5	13.8	100.0	21522	2035
	0 - 9	3.6	6.8	20.8	76.2	13.4	100.0	35574	3269
11 - 51	0	1.3	4.5	11.6	80.1	14.1	100.0	34422	3820
	1 - 9	18.2	7.7	51.9	62.4	11.6	100.0	102395	11203
	0 - 9	14.0	6.9	41.8	66.9	12.3	100.0	136817	15023
Estd. Employed (00)		19131	9432	57127	91480	16773	136817	X	X
Sample Employed		2560	984	7088	9513	1966	15023	X	X

Usual Status Activity Category Code:

11-21 : Self Employed, 31 : Regular Salaried / Wage Employee
41-51 : Casual Labour, 11-51 : Total Employed

Industry Division Code

0 : Agriculture, 1-9 : Others, 0-9 : Total

Source : Data on Employment and Unemployment in India, 50th round.

Ref : Report No. 409, Table 81, Pg. A462-63 and A465-66, NSSO, Govt. of India

Table 3.1.3 : Labour Time Allocation of Rural Adult Men and Women in Different Regions in India

Activity	Hours per day per activity				
	Sex	Northern India	Southern India	Western India	Eastern India
Direct Economic Activity	Women	4.19	5.40	6.70	2.33
	Men	6.62	7.55	NA	6.92
Expenditure saving or income-generating domestic activity (including fetching fuel, water, animal care and food processing)	Women	4.65	3.60	2.68	5.51
	Men	0.53	0.20	NA	0.21
Total	Women	8.84	9.00	9.38	7.54
	Men	7.15	7.75	NA	7.13

Note : NA = not available

Ref : Acharya 1996, Table 2.3.

Table 3.1.4a : Per 1000 distribution of households, persons & consumer units, number of adult males, adult females, children, total persons and total consumer units per 1000 households for each monthly per capita expenditure class.

ALL INDIA	RURAL												Not Record ed	All Classes	Estd. No. (00)	Sample No.
	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class	< 120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560				
Per 1000 No. of Households	41	45	81	100	82	98	106	100	114	109	56	67	0	1000	1194669	69206
Per 1000 No. of Persons	48	52	92	111	88	101	106	99	107	98	48	50	0	1000	5848894	356289
Per 1000 No. of Consumer Units	46	51	91	111	87	101	106	100	107	99	48	51	0	1000	4693610	286477
No. Per 1000 Households of Adult Males	1350	1457	1521	1568	1577	1595	1592	1629	1580	1582	1556	1494	0	1559	1863029	115250
No. Per 1000 Households of Adult Females	1499	1516	1562	1577	1560	1556	1554	1547	1525	1487	1432	1287	0	1518	1813013	111637
No. Per 1000 Households of Children, Males	1409	1382	1282	1201	1086	1021	931	890	796	727	630	494	0	960	1147341	68272
No. Per 1000 Households of Children, Females	1415	1260	1174	1082	999	904	826	770	698	606	562	403	0	858	1025511	61130
No. Per 1000 Households of Persons	5673	5615	5539	5428	5222	5076	4902	4835	4599	4402	4180	3679	0	4896	5848894	356289
Total	5673	5615	5539	5428	5222	5076	4903	4836	4599	4402	4180	3678	0	4895	5848894	356289
Check	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
No. Per 1000 Households of Consumer Units	4427	4433	4389	4327	4182	4069	3946	3909	3718	3562	3400	3012	0	3929	4693610	286477
Sample HHS.	2286	2569	4632	5869	5010	6249	7109	6917	8428	8907	4736	6494	0	69206	XXX	XXX
Sample Persons	13095	14676	26228	32992	27384	33638	37322	35797	42776	43489	22362	26530	0	356289	XXX	XXX
Sex Ratio for Adults (Female / Male)	1110.37	1040.494	1026.956	1005.74	989.22	975.5486	976.1307	949.6624	965.1899	939.9494	920.3085	861.446	0	973.701090	973.153397	968.6507592
Sex Ratio for Children (Female / Male)	1004.26	911.7221	915.7566	900.9159	919.8895	885.4065	887.218	865.1685	876.8844	833.5626	892.0635	815.789	0	893.75	893.8153522	895.3890321
Total Male (Adults + Childrens)	2759	2839	2803	2769	2663	2616	2523	2519	2376	2309	2186	1988	0	2519	3010370	183522
Total Female (Adults + Childrens)	2914	2776	2736	2659	2559	2460	2380	2317	2223	2093	1994	1690	0	2376	2838524	172767
Total Sex Ratio	1056.18	977.8091	976.097	960.2745	960.9463	940.367	943.3214	919.8094	935.6061	906.453	912.1683	850.101	0	943.231441	942.9153227	941.3966718
Product of Row 2 with Row 5 (A)	55350	65565	123201	156800	129314	156310	168752	162900	180120	172438	87136	100098	0	1559000	2.2257E+12	7975991500
Product of Row 2 with Row 6 (B)	61459	68220	126522	157700	127920	152488	164724	154700	173850	162083	80192	86229	0	1518000	2.16595E+12	7725950222
Product of Row 2 with Row 7 (C)	57769	62190	103842	120100	89052	100058	98686	89000	90744	79243	35280	33098	0	960000	1.37069E+12	4724832032
Product of Row 2 with Row 8 (D)	58015	56700	95094	108200	81918	88592	87556	77000	79572	66054	31472	27001	0	858000	1.22515E+12	4230562780
Product of Row 2 with Row 9 (E)	232593	252675	448659	542800	428204	497448	519612	483500	524286	479818	234080	246493	0	4896000	6.98749E+12	24657336534
Cummulative Totals																
Adult Males	55350	120915	244116	400916	530230	686540	855292	1018192	1198312	1370750	1457886	1557984	1557984	3116984	2.22571E+12	2.23368E+12
Adult Females	61459	129679	256201	413901	541821	694309	859033	1013733	1187583	1349666	1429858	1516087	1516087	3034087	2.16595E+12	2.17368E+12
Children Males	57769	119959	223801	343901	432953	533011	631697	720697	811441	890684	925964	959062	959062	1919062	1.37069E+12	1.37542E+12
Children Females	58015	114715	209809	318009	399927	488519	576075	653075	732647	798701	830173	857174	857174	1715174	1.22515E+12	1.22938E+12
Commulative Total of Row (E)	232593	485268	933927	1476727	1904931	2402379	2921991	3405491	3929777	4409595	4643675	4890168	4890168	9786168	6.9875E+12	7.01216E+12
Total Male (Adults + Children)	113119	240874	467917	744817	963183	1219551	1486989	1738889	2009753	2261434	2383850	2517046	2517046	5036046	3.5964E+12	3.6091E+12
Total Females (Adults + Children)	119474	244394	466010	731910	941748	1182828	1435108	1666808	1920230	2148367	2260031	2373261	2373261	4749261	3.3911E+12	3.40306E+12

Source : Data based on pattern of consumer expenditure 50th Round, 1993-94.

Ref. : Sarvekshana 66th Issue, Vol. XIX No. 3, Jan-March 1996.

Table 3.1.4b : Per 1000 distribution of households, persons & consumer units, number of adult males, adult females, children, total persons and total consumer units per 1000 households for each monthly per capita expenditure class

ALL INDIA	URBAN													Not Record ed	All Classess	Estd. No. (00)	Sample No.
	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class	< 160	160 - 190	190 - 230	230 - 265	265 - 310	310 - 355	355 - 410	410 - 490	490 - 605	605 - 825	825 - 1055	>= 1055				
Per 1000 No. of Households	39	38	76	76	96	89	97	108	113	127	66	75	0	1000	432603	46148	
Per 1000 No. of Persons	50	50	94	90	109	100	103	106	100	102	47	49	0	1000	1927372	208248	
Per 1000 No. of Consumer Units	48	49	93	89	109	100	103	107	101	103	48	49	0	1000	1570557	169769	
No. Per 1000 Households of Adult Males	1397	1571	1629	1610	1710	1710	1661	1646	1518	1470	1388	1273	0	1561	675139	73631	
No. Per 1000 Households of Adult Females	1489	1630	1628	1582	1583	1609	1512	1460	1325	1230	1083	1026	0	1418	613339	67584	
No. Per 1000 Households of Children, Males	1391	1305	1162	1094	935	901	806	675	594	478	399	345	0	776	335786	35418	
No. Per 1000 Households of Children, Females	1366	1315	1094	1007	856	799	724	604	523	392	328	249	0	701	303109	31615	
No. Per 1000 Households of Persons	5643	5820	5512	5293	5084	5020	4702	4385	3959	3570	3198	2893	0	4455	1927372	208248	
Total	5643	5821	5513	5293	5084	5019	4703	4385	3960	3570	3198	2893	0	4456	1927373	208248	
Check	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	
No. Per 1000 Households of Consumer Units	4472	4638	4429	4270	4135	4082	3842	3592	3258	2948	2660	2401	0	3630	1570557	169769	
Sample HHS.	1502	1529	3175	3342	4331	3933	4365	4968	5163	5817	2946	5077	0	46148	XXX	XXX	
Sample Persons	9096	9102	18363	18263	22687	19694	20929	22743	21358	21485	9892	14636	0	208248	XXX	XXX	
Sex Ratio for Adults (Female / Male)	1065.85	1037.555	999.3861	982.6086	925.7309	940.9356	910.2950	886.9987	872.8590	836.7346	780.2593	805.970	0	908.392056	908.4632942	917.8742649	
	5404	697	265	957	942	725	03	849	25	939	66	1493	4				
Sex Ratio for Children (Female / Male)	982.027	1007.662	941.4802	920.4753	915.5080	886.7924	898.2630	894.8148	880.4713	820.0836	822.0551	721.739	0	903.350515	902.6850435	892.6252188	
	3185	835	065	199	214	528	273	148	805	82	378	1304	5				
Total Male (Adults + Childrens)	2788	2876	2791	2704	2645	2611	2467	2321	2112	1948	1787	1618	0	2337	1010925	109049	
Total Female (Adults + Childrens)	2855	2945	2722	2589	2439	2408	2236	2064	1848	1622	1411	1275	0	2119	916448	99199	
Total Sex Ratio	1024.03	1023.991	975.2776	957.4704	922.1172	922.2520	906.3640	889.2718	875	832.6488	789.5914	788.009	0	906.718014	906.5440067	909.673633	
	1564	655	783	142	023	107	049	656	706	941	8888	5					
Product of Row 2 with Row 5 (A)	54483	59698	123804	122360	164160	152190	161117	177768	171534	186690	91608	95475	0	1561000	2.92067E+11	3397923388	
Product of Row 2 with Row 6 (B)	58071	61940	123728	120232	151968	143201	146664	157680	149725	156210	71478	76950	0	1418000	2.65332E+11	3118866432	
Product of Row 2 with Row 7 (C)	54249	49590	88312	83144	89760	80189	78182	72900	67122	60706	26334	25875	0	776000	1.45262E+11	1634469864	
Product of Row 2 with Row 8 (D)	53274	49970	83144	76532	82176	71111	70228	65232	59099	49784	21648	18675	0	701000	1.31126E+11	1458969020	
Product of Row 2 with Row 9 (E)	220077	221160	418912	402268	488064	446780	456094	473580	447367	453390	211068	216975	0	4455000	8.33787E+11	9610228704	
Cummulative Totals																	
Adult Males	54483	114181	237985	360345	524505	676695	837812	1015580	1187114	1373804	1465412	1560887	1560887	3121887	2.9207E+11	2.95468E+11	
Adult Females	58071	120011	243739	363971	515939	659140	805804	963484	1113209	1269419	1340897	1417847	1417847	2835847	2.65335E+11	2.68454E+11	
Children Males	54249	103839	192151	275295	365055	445244	523426	596326	663448	724154	750488	776363	776363	1552363	1.45264E+11	1.46898E+11	
Children Females	53274	103244	186388	262920	345096	416207	486435	551667	610766	660550	682198	700873	700873	1401873	1.31127E+11	1.32586E+11	
Commulative Total of Row (E)	220077	441237	860149	1262417	1750481	2197261	2653355	3126935	3574302	4027692	4238760	4455735	4455735	8910735	8.33796E+11	8.43406E+11	
Total Male (Adults + Children)	108732	218020	430136	635640	889560	1121939	1361238	1611906	1850562	2097958	2215900	2337250	2337250	4674250	4.37334E+11	4.42366E+11	
Total Females (Adults + Children)	111345	223255	430127	626891	861035	1075347	1292239	1515151	1723975	1929969	2023095	2118720	2118720	4237720	3.96462E+11	4.0104E+11	

Source : Data based on pattern of consumer expenditure 50th Round, 1993-94.

Ref. : Sarvekshana 66th Issue, Vol. XIX No. 3, Jan-March 1996.

Table 3.1.5 : Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices from 1980-81 to 1995-96 with Mean and Standard Deviation

	(Rupees)								
	1980-81	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Andhra Pradesh	1380	2296	4054	4728	5556	5718	6954	7798	8615
Arunachal Pradesh	1571	3403	4461	5397	6524	7518	8852	9907	10933
Assam	1284	2612	3723	4281	4683	4973	5520	5979	6192
Bihar	917	1601	2312	2665	2903	3053	3356	3816	4097
Delhi	4030	6545	10019	10931	13697	14567	16354	17845	19779
Goa	3145	4660	7988	8797	10693	12800	15332	15630	16148
Gujrat	1940	3221	5304	5913	6256	8164	9063	10869	11036
Haryana	2370	4004	6233	7508	8775	9037	10526	12242	13770
Himachal Pradesh	1704	2649	4375	4910	5691	6390	6896	7846	8747
Jammu & Kashmir	1776	2874	3618	3625	3755	4024	4244	-	-
Karnataka	1520	2495	4044	4598	5888	6315	7214	8237	9004
Kerala	1508	2398	3718	4200	5140	5768	6524	7597	8324
Madhya Pradesh	1358	2085	3306	4049	4257	4544	5508	5909	6518
Maharashtra	2435	3826	6570	7444	8170	9806	11662	12997	15244
Manipur	1419	2322	3574	3976	4653	5028	5362	6543	7277
Meghalaya	1361	2250	3836	4375	4891	5272	5934	6402	6826
Mizoram	1289	2658	4135	4474	5941	6599	7517	7743	-
Nagaland	1448	2591	4334	5498	6166	6652	6638	-	-
Orissa	1314	2175	3218	3077	3907	4114	4662	5324	6079
Punjab	2674	4578	7624	8318	9872	11140	12936	14443	15504
Rajasthan	1222	1978	3241	4191	4497	5257	5287	6452	6958
Sikkim	1571	3023	4686	5302	5728	5722	5729	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1498	2620	4370	4978	5795	6670	8041	9180	9868
Tripura	1307	2025	3185	3370	3688	3773	4252	4376	-
UttarPradesh	1278	1999	3087	3590	4069	4335	4787	5370	5983
West Bengal	1773	2893	4220	4673	5298	5541	6257	7106	7851
A&N Island	2613	3985	5334	5590	5927	6304	8376	11092	-
Pondichery	2849	4580	6611	7275	7932	8631	8545	10555	-

	1980-81	1985-86	1991-92	1995-96	(Rupees)
Mean	1805	3012	6084	9750	
Standard Deviation	698	1342	2332	4010	

- Not available

Source : Census of india and Economic Survey 1997-98

Table 3.1.6 : Poverty Indicators from 1970-71 to 1993-94

Period	HCR	
	Rural	Urban
1970-71	57.33	45.89
1973-74	56.17	49.20
1977-78	54.47	42.86
1983	49.02	38.33
1986-87	45.21	35.39
1989-90	36.69	34.76
1990-91	37.48	35.04
1991	40.07	34.79
1992	46.12	36.37
1993	44.19	38.86
1993-94	39.65	30.94

Note : Poverty indicators Head count Ratio(HCR) refers to it's being based on Planning Commission all India Poverty Line of MPCTE of Rs. 49.09 (Rural) and Rs. 56.64 (Urban) at 1973-74 prices.

*Source : NSS Survey
Tendulkar, 1996 India's Economic Policy
Reforms & Poverty*

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Table 3.2.1 : Expectation of life at birth by sex, India and major states (rural, urban, total) - 1989-93

India/States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	F-M ratio	Male	Female	F-M ratio	Male	Female	F-M ratio
India *	59.0	59.7	1.01	57.9	58.1	1.00	63.5	66.3	1.04
Andhra Pradesh	59.5	61.5	1.03	58.8	60.4	1.03	62.7	65.6	1.05
Assam	54.6	55.3	1.01	53.9	54.5	1.01	63.0	64.1	1.02
Bihar	59.7	57.2	0.96	58.9	56.3	0.96	64.1	66.9	1.04
Gujarat	59.0	61.1	1.04	58.4	59.6	1.02	60.2	64.0	1.06
Haryana	62.5	63.7	1.02	62.0	62.4	1.01	65.1	69.2	1.06
Himachal Pradesh	63.6	63.6	1.00	63.5	63.7	1.00	64.3	67.7	1.05
Karnataka	60.2	63.5	1.05	58.6	61.7	1.05	64.8	67.1	1.04
Kerala	68.8	74.7	1.09	68.7	73.9	1.08	68.8	74.8	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	54.1	53.8	0.99	52.7	51.8	0.98	60.2	62.4	1.04
Maharashtra	63.0	65.4	1.04	61.1	63.1	1.03	66.1	70.3	1.06
Orissa	55.7	55.3	0.99	55.3	54.6	0.99	61.4	65.7	1.07
Punjab	65.2	67.6	1.04	64.8	66.5	1.03	66.4	71.1	1.07
Rajasthan	57.4	58.5	1.02	55.6	55.8	1.00	63.4	63.3	1.00
Tamil Nadu	61.4	63.4	1.03	60.1	61.1	1.02	64.6	68.4	1.06
Uttar Pradesh	56.5	55.1	0.98	55.9	53.9	0.96	59.8	61.4	1.03
West Bengal	60.8	62.3	1.02	59.2	61.1	1.03	66.6	68.3	1.03

Note :

** Exclude Jammu & Kashmir*

F-M ratio : Female life expectancy to male life expectancy

Source : Sample Registration System Based Life Tables, 1989-93. Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. Column 4, 7 & 10 are derived and the table is taken from

Ref. : Women in India, A statistical profile 1997. (Page 34).

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Table 3.2.1a : Increase in expectation of life at birth by sex 1970-75 and 1988-92

India/State	1970-75			1988-92			Per annum increase in Expectation of life	
	Male	Female	F-M ratio	Male	Female	F-M ratio	Male	Female
India *	50.5	49.0	0.97	58.6*	59.0*	1.01	0.48	0.59
Andhra Pradesh	48.4	49.3	1.02	59.1	61.5	1.04	0.63	0.72
Assam	46.2	44.8	0.97	53.9	54.4	1.01	0.45	0.56
Bihar	54.2**	51.5**	0.95	58.4	56.4	0.97	0.60	0.70
Gujarat	48.8	48.8	1.00	58.0	60.5	1.04	0.54	0.69
Haryana	59.0	55.6	0.94	62.1	63.2	1.02	0.18	0.45
Himachal Pradesh	54.8	50.9	0.93	63.2	63.0	1.00	0.49	0.71
Karnataka	55.4	55.1	0.99	60.5	63.6	1.05	0.30	0.50
Kerala	60.8	63.3	1.04	68.1	73.4	1.08	0.43	0.59
Madhya Pradesh	47.6	46.3	0.97	53.8	53.2	0.99	0.36	0.41
Maharashtra	53.3	54.5	1.02	62.0	64.7	1.04	0.51	0.60
Orissa	46.0	45.3	0.98	55.8	55.1	0.99	0.58	0.58
Punjab	59.0	56.8	0.96	65.4	67.2	1.03	0.38	0.61
Rajasthan	49.2	47.5	0.97	56.2	56.7	1.01	0.41	0.54
Tamil Nadu	49.6	49.6	1.00	60.7	62.5	1.03	0.65	0.76
Uttar Pradesh	45.4	40.5	0.89	56.1	54.5	0.97	0.63	0.82
West Bengal	56.8**	58.0**	1.02	60.8	62.3	1.02	0.57	0.61

Note :

* *Excludes Jammu & Kashmir*

** *relates to 1981-85*

F-M ratio : Female life expectancy to male life expectancy

Source : SRS data.

Ref : SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1988-92, Occasional Paper No. 4 of 1995. P - 11.

Office of the registrar general, India, New Delhi.

Table 3.2.1b : Expectation of life at different ages by sex and residence, India (1990)

Expectation of life at age in years	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	F-M ratio	Male	Female	F-M ratio	Male	Female	F-M ratio
0 (birth)	58.6	58.7	1.00	57.2	57.4	1.00	62.8	65.5	1.04
1	63.0	63.0	1.00	61.9	62.0	1.00	65.5	68.0	1.04
5	61.4	61.9	1.01	60.5	61.9	1.02	62.8	65.9	1.05
10	57.2	57.8	1.01	56.4	58.0	1.03	58.3	61.4	1.05
20	48.0	48.7	1.01	47.3	49.2	1.04	48.8	52.1	1.07
30	39.0	39.9	1.02	38.4	40.6	1.06	39.7	42.9	1.08
40	30.3	31.1	1.03	29.7	31.9	1.07	30.7	33.8	1.10
50	22.2	22.7	1.02	21.6	23.4	1.08	22.4	24.9	1.11
60	15.3	15.7	1.03	14.6	15.8	1.08	15.5	17.1	1.10
70	10.1	9.8	0.97	9.2	9.7	1.05	10.2	10.8	1.06

Note : F-M ratio : Female life expectancy to male life expectancy

Source : SRS Data.

*Ref. : SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1990, Occasional Paper No. 4 of 1995. P - 7.
Office of the registrar general, India, New Delhi.*

Table 3.2.2 : Sex-Ratio at Birth (1981-90)

Major states	Sex Ratio at Birth* in descending order	Total Population	Population 0-6 years
1	2	3	4
Haryana	870	865	879
Rajasthan	876	910	916
Punjab	883	882	875
Bihar	895	911	959
Uttar Pradesh	896	879	928
Gujarat	898	934	928
INDIA	913	927	945
Maharashtra	922	934	946
Madhya Pradesh	924	931	952
Karnataka	932	960	960
Assam	940	--	--
Orissa	942	971	967
West Bengal	947	917	967
Kerala	948	1036	958
Tamil Nadu	953	974	948
Andhra Pradesh	955	972	974

Note : Exclude Jammu & Kashmir and Assam

Sex ratio : females per 1000 males

** Estimated of live births are based on Sample Registration System.*

Source : 1. Census of India 1991, Population Projections for India and States 1996-2016, Registrar General, India, New Delhi. (Col. 2)

2. Census of India 1991, Series - 1 India, Paper 2 of 1992, Final Population Totals, Brief analysis of Primary Census Abstract, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. (Col. 3 & 4)

Ref. : Women in India - A Statistical Profile - 1997.

Department of W & C. Govt. of India. P - 27 & 13.

Table 3.2.2a : Sex ratio of total population aged 0-6 years, major states - 1961-1991

States/Union Territories	Sex Ratio							
	1961		1971		1981		1991	
	Total Population	Population 0-6 years	Total Population	Population 0-6 years	Total Population	Population 0-6 years	Total Population	Population 0-6 years
INDIA*	943	976	931	964	935	962	927	945
Andhra Pradesh	981	1002	977	990	975	992	972	974
Bihar	994	988	954	964	946	981	911	959
Gujrat	940	955	934	946	942	947	934	928
Harayana	868	910	867	898	870	902	865	879
Karnataka	959	987	957	978	963	975	960	960
Kerala	1022	972	1016	976	1032	970	1036	958
Madhya Pradesh	953	982	941	976	941	978	931	952
Maharashtra	936	978	930	972	937	956	934	946
Orissa	1001	1035	988	1168	981	995	971	967
Punjab	854	894	865	899	879	908	882	875
Rajasthan	908	951	911	933	919	954	910	916
Tamil Nadu	992	985	978	974	977	967	974	948
Uttar Pradesh	909	946	879	923	885	935	879	928
West Bengal	878	1008	891	1010	911	981	917	967
UNION TERRITORIES								
Delhi	785	923	801	909	808	926	827	915

* Excludes Assam and Jammu and Kashmir

Source : Census of India 1991, Series - 1 India, Paper 2 of 1992. Final Population Totals. Brief analysis of Primary Census Abstract, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Table 3.2.2b : Sex Ratio of the NFHS household population and the 1991 Census population by the residence and states, India, 1991-93

State	NFHS (1992-93)*			Census (1991)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
India	925	951	944	894	939	927
North						
Delhi	828	763	824	830	807	808
Harayana	895	886	888	868	864	865
Himachal Pradesh	945	1084	1070	831	990	976
Jammu Region of J & K	965	983	980	U	U	U
Punjab	927	906	912	868	888	882
Rajasthan	885	879	880	879	919	910
Central						
Madhya Pradesh	923	901	906	893	943	931
Uttar Pradesh	903	921	917	860	884	879
East						
Bihar	893	968	956	844	921	911
Orissa	907	974	963	866	988	971
West Bengal	876	969	940	858	940	917
Northeast						
Arunachal Pradesh	920	980	973	728	880	859
Assam	899	953	947	838	934	923
Manipur	999	981	987	975	951	958
Meghalaya	976	949	955	910	966	955
Mizoram	983	989	986	932	912	921
Nagaland	1007	987	991	749	917	886
Tripura	997	988	989	958	942	945
West						
Goa	1000	1035	1019	930	993	967
Gujarat	912	962	944	907	949	934
Maharashtra	937	988	966	875	972	934
South						
Andhra Pradesh	969	983	979	959	977	972
Karnataka	968	971	970	930	973	960
Kerala	1070	1067	1068	1034	1037	1036
Tamil Nadu	996	1001	1000	960	981	974

* Figures are based on de jure population.

Note : Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males.

U : Not available.

Source : National Family Health Survey 1992-93.

Ref. : NFHS Report , IIPS Bombay 1995.

Table 3.2.3a : Percentage of Females who got married by age at effective marriage by residence India and major states, 1993

India and major states	Total			Rural			Urban		
	<18	18-20	21+	<18	18-20	21+	<18	18-20	21+
India *	20.3	53.8	25.9	21.6	55.3	23.1	13.8	46.5	39.7
Andhra Pradesh	44.1	48.5	7.3	47.0	47.7	5.2	26.8	53.3	19.9
Assam	9.2	48.6	42.3	10.4	52.2	37.4	2.0	26.5	71.5
Bihar	26.5	56.4	17.1	26.4	57.4	16.2	27.2	42.9	29.9
Gujarat	7.3	64.5	28.2	7.9	65.3	26.8	2.2	56.9	40.9
Haryana	19.5	65.7	14.8	22.6	68.4	9.0	3.6	51.8	44.7
Himachal Pradesh	5.8	56.7	37.5	6.7	62.1	31.2	2.9	40.9	56.2
Karnataka	18.0	60.4	21.6	20.1	62.2	17.7	9.8	53.2	37.0
Kerala	4.7	32.2	63.1	3.8	31.7	64.4	8.6	34.2	57.2
Madhya Pradesh	33.4	52.6	14.0	35.4	52.9	11.7	14.2	50.0	35.8
Maharashtra	24.6	59.4	16.0	29.1	61.4	9.5	11.3	53.7	35.0
Orissa	13.1	55.6	31.3	12.2	57.0	30.8	17.5	48.5	34.0
Punjab	3.6	55.0	41.4	2.0	59.5	38.5	7.0	45.4	47.6
Rajasthan	32.9	53.1	14.0	32.4	55.4	12.2	34.6	44.4	21.1
Tamil Nadu	9.5	56.4	34.1	9.8	61.1	29.1	8.8	45.8	54.4
Uttar Pradesh	23.7	56.6	19.7	24.3	57.1	18.6	19.7	52.9	27.4
West Bengal	24.3	51.8	23.9	25.6	53.0	21.5	16.2	44.1	39.6

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram.

Source : Sample Registration System, Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1993, Registrar General, India New Delhi. Pp. 28.

Table 3.22.3.3b : Mean Age at Marriage by Sex

Year	All India	
	Female	Male
1951	15.4	19.9
1961	16.1	22.3
1971	17.1	22.7
1981	17.9	23.3
1994	19.4	--
1995	19.4	--
1996	19.4	--

Note : Figures for 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 are singulate mean age of marriage based on population Census data, 1994, 1995 and 1996 figures are the mean age at effective marriage based on Sample Registration System

Source : Registrar General of India, Population of India : ESCAP Country Monograph No. 10 and Female age at Marriage, Census of India occasional paper No. 7 of 1998.

Table 3.2.4 : Age-specific death rates by sex, Major States - 1993

Major States	Male / Female	Death Rate														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra	M	18.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.9	6.1	7.0	11.1	20.4	39.2	49.2	93.4
Pradesh	F	15.5	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.2	3.8	4.5	6.2	10.2	16.1	22.8	45.0	82.6
Assam	M	36.9	2.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4.1	6.7	4.3	11.4	16.3	23.6	35.4	48.8	96.5
	F	35.3	4.4	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.3	5.4	5.6	19.4	22.8	36.3	45.7	110.5
Bihar	M	23.0	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	4.4	5.4	8.8	13.8	18.0	33.4	36.6	94.3
	F	27.7	4.2	1.8	2.9	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.8	8.1	14.8	21.0	28.4	39.7	90.5
Gujarat	M	20.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.1	5.3	5.9	9.9	14.0	20.9	33.1	48.5	92.0
	F	21.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.1	1.9	2.2	4.6	5.6	5.9	11.9	21.3	29.7	65.1
Haryana	M	17.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.9	9.4	13.1	20.9	36.9	99.5
	F	23.5	1.9	0.8	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.7	4.8	9.2	7.7	20.0	33.6	74.6
Himachal Pradesh	M	18.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.5	7.5	12.4	19.4	29.5	27.8	105.0
	F	13.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.8	9.4	18.1	16.7	21.7	93.1
Karnataka	M	19.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.7	5.9	4.9	15.6	20.9	27.1	46.8	80.3
	F	20.5	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.7	3.0	5.7	6.1	12.1	21.3	31.5	64.6
Kerala	M	3.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.9	5.5	9.8	19.2	28.4	39.6	101.1
	F	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.8	5.2	6.0	15.5	17.2	73.3
Madhya Pradesh	M	35.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	5.7	5.6	8.6	15.0	23.7	35.2	59.3	117.2
	F	38.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.3	5.0	6.9	9.8	16.7	26.4	39.4	103.0
Maharashtra	M	13.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.2	3.3	3.7	8.2	10.3	17.4	30.3	40.4	100.0
	F	14.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.6	1.9	3.6	4.0	6.1	11.8	21.5	32.3	73.7
Orissa	M	35.4	3.4	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.6	7.4	15.3	16.9	27.5	31.7	45.4	112.3
	F	31.9	3.5	2.7	2.0	4.2	3.3	4.1	3.9	5.0	10.2	10.5	18.9	32.6	36.6	105.4
Punjab	M	14.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	8.1	7.5	13.7	15.1	25.8	30.8	83.7
	F	17.6	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.7	8.6	10.3	16.8	27.4	68.7
Rajasthan	M	25.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	4.3	5.8	11.6	13.9	20.8	26.5	48.7	91.0
	F	26.5	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	7.5	11.4	24.8	27.2	64.9
Tamil Nadu	M	13.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	4.7	5.2	6.4	13.9	20.5	28.2	46.6	94.3
	F	13.7	1.4	0.9	2.6	3.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.7	4.7	8.0	14.5	26.1	33.8	98.0
Uttar Pradesh	M	29.7	3.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.3	4.6	8.1	14.1	23.2	31.7	54.9	95.4
	F	36.7	3.4	1.5	2.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.7	8.6	15.2	26.9	36.2	80.8
West Bengal	M	16.7	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.2	5.6	11.0	20.2	26.8	43.4	81.9
	F	17.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.9	9.2	13.3	22.4	37.7	77.2

Source : Sample Registration System, Fertility & Mortality Indicators, 1993, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.2.5 : Percentage distribution of deaths by sex among major cause-groups, Rural India - 1992 to 1994

Major Cause Group	Percentage of Deaths								
	1992			1993			1994		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Accidents & Injuries	9.9	7.1	8.7	9.6	6.9	8.4	10.2	7.2	8.8
Child birth and Pregnancy (Maternal mortality)	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	2.3	1.1
Fevers	7.0	8.5	7.7	6.1	7.4	6.7	6.6	8.1	7.3
Digestive disorders	5.6	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.2
Cough (Disorders of respiratory system)	21.4	17.2	19.6	21.7	16.1	19.2	21.0	17.2	19.3
Disorders of the central nervous system	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.0
Diseases of circulatory system	11.9	9.3	10.8	11.4	9.7	10.6	11.8	10.5	11.2
Other clear symptoms	8.8	7.9	8.4	9.4	8.3	8.9	10.2	10.3	10.3
Causes peculiar to infancy	9.2	10.2	9.6	10.4	11.7	11.0	9.2	10.1	9.6
Senility	21.4	26.2	23.5	20.7	25.6	22.9	19.9	22.9	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Soruce : Survey of Causes of Death (Rural), India, Annual Report 1993 and 1994, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.2.6a : Percentage distribution of female deaths related to child birth and pregnancy (maternal deaths) by specific cause, Rural India - 1990-94

Specific Causes	Percentage of female deaths related to child birth & pregnancy (Maternal deaths)				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bleeding of Pregnancy & Puerperium	23.7	19.5	25.2	22.6	23.7
Anaemia	19.4	19.9	19.6	20.3	19.3
Toxaemia	15.2	8.8	12.6	12.8	13.1
Puerperal Sepsis	8.1	12.7	11.5	12.5	10.6
Abortion	11.8	10.8	13.7	11.7	12.6
Mal position of child	7.1	11.6	8.5	5.5	6.4
Not classifiable	14.7	16.7	8.9	14.6	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Survey of Cause of Death (Rural), India, Annual Report 1994,
Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.2.6b : Percentage distribution of Infant Deaths by Sex due to Causes peculiar to Infancy by Specific Cause, Rural India - 1992 to 1994

Specific Cause	1992			1993			1994		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prematurity	50.8	50.2	50.5	45.7	47.2	46.4	50.6	50.0	50.2
Congenital Malformation	4.6	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.7	2.9	3.3
Birth injury	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.8	2.1	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.8
Respiratory Infection of New Born	14.7	12.0	13.5	14.6	14.3	14.4	15.4	17.2	16.3
Cord Infection	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.2	3.5	3.4
Diarrhoea of New Born	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.0	9.4	8.7
Not Classifiable	17.1	22.0	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.1	15.6	14.9	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Survey of Cause of Death (Rural), India, Annual Report 1993 & 1994,
Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.2.7a : Estimates of fertility Indicators for India and States, 1981, 1991

S. No.	States or Union Territory	CBR		TFR		TMFR		GFR		GMFR	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	INDIA*	34.94	32.73	4.90	4.30	5.90	5.48	152.00	138.00	189.00	173.00
	States										
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.23	27.89	4.30	3.42	5.10	4.58	136.00	112.00	163.00	136.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.03	40.03	5.70	6.44	7.40	8.58	173.00	182.00	226.00	236.00
3	Assam	N.A.	31.47	N.A.	4.16	N.A.	6.01	N.A.	135.00	N.A.	190.00
4	Bihar	36.87	36.16	5.20	5.26	5.70	5.91	160.00	163.00	182.00	186.00
5	Goa	31.14	24.90	4.00	2.92	6.70	6.02	120.00	90.00	200.00	153.00
6	Gujarat	36.54	33.56	4.70	4.20	5.70	5.39	150.00	136.00	194.00	175.00
7	Harayana	37.50	31.65	5.40	4.31	6.10	5.27	170.00	145.00	204.00	172.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	36.27	29.37	4.70	3.55	5.80	5.26	152.00	118.00	194.00	158.00
9	Karnataka	35.41	30.93	4.70	3.87	6.10	5.54	149.00	126.00	196.00	167.00
10	Kerala	28.65	24.67	3.30	2.60	5.50	5.14	108.00	89.00	174.00	136.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	37.96	32.79	5.30	4.92	5.90	5.73	167.00	161.00	192.00	188.00
12	Maharashtra	31.75	29.75	4.30	3.72	5.20	5.16	134.00	124.00	168.00	157.00
13	Manipur	38.16	29.56	5.20	3.95	8.30	7.08	151.00	116.00	252.00	199.00
14	Meghalaya	43.52	44.83	6.00	6.33	8.50	9.26	179.00	192.00	267.00	285.00
15	Mizoram	40.57	36.98	5.80	5.24	9.20	8.50	169.00	158.00	292.00	258.00
16	Nagaland	38.02	35.97	5.60	5.64	9.20	9.75	154.00	151.00	208.00	271.00
17	Orissa	35.07	32.98	4.30	4.27	6.10	5.84	147.00	135.00	189.00	178.00
18	Punjab	35.80	29.63	4.90	3.80	6.60	5.75	151.00	124.00	212.00	167.00
19	Rajasthan	41.01	35.75	6.10	5.01	6.50	5.59	185.00	162.00	209.00	184.00
20	Sikkim	39.54	34.16	5.80	4.91	7.60	6.98	174.00	149.00	249.00	217.00
21	Tamil Nadu	31.96	26.44	3.90	3.10	5.50	4.83	123.00	99.00	169.00	136.00
22	Tripura	37.83	37.65	5.20	4.91	7.10	7.15	159.00	159.00	224.00	219.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	39.42	37.21	5.90	5.60	6.50	6.30	179.00	172.00	201.00	200.00
24	West Bengal	34.67	29.01	4.30	3.61	5.70	5.13	153.00	122.00	185.00	158.00
	Union Territories										
25	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	38.30	27.77	4.90	3.33	6.50	5.28	174.00	116.00	218.00	155.00
26	Chandigarh (U.T.)	32.30	27.64	3.50	3.27	5.10	5.26	130.00	112.00	172.00	148.00
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	41.63	37.18	5.50	4.70	6.50	5.99	172.00	153.00	212.00	190.00
28	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	31.55	28.16	6.80	3.45	4.00	5.64	123.00	112.00	202.00	165.00
29	Delhi (N.C.T.)	34.48	32.28	4.20	3.86	5.60	5.65	142.00	134.00	189.00	173.00
30	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	44.66	34.88	5.70	4.81	7.60	6.52	181.00	143.00	242.00	198.00
31	Pondicherry (U.T.)	30.11	24.74	4.00	2.84	5.90	4.84	127.00	95.00	183.00	137.00

* Excludes Jammu and Kshmir where 1991 Census was not held due to disturbed conditions.

N.A. Not Available

Note : CBR - Crude Birth Rate,

TFR - Total Fertility Rate,

GFR - General Fertility Rate,

TMFR - Total Marital Fertility Rate,

GMFR - General Marital Fertility Rate

Source : Census 1981 & 91 data.

Ref : Districts level estimates of fertility and child mortality for 1991 and their inter relations with other variables. Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1997, Registrar General of India.

Table 3.2.7b : Current Fertility

Age specific and cumulative fertility rates and crude birth rates from the NFHS and the SRS, by residence, India, 1990-92

Age	NFHS (1990 - 92)			SRS (1990-92)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15 - 19	0.075	0.131	0.116	0.046	0.087	0.078
20 - 24	0.203	0.243	0.231	0.196	0.248	0.235
25 - 29	0.154	0.177	0.170	0.160	0.204	0.193
30 - 34	0.071	0.108	0.097	0.080	0.130	0.117
35 - 39	0.027	0.051	0.044	0.038	0.078	0.068
40 - 44	0.006	0.019	0.015	0.016	0.036	0.031
45 - 49	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.014	0.012
TFR 15 - 44	2.68	3.64	3.36	2.68	3.92	3.61
TFR 15 - 49	2.70	3.67	3.39	2.71	3.99	3.67
GFR	98	133	123	93	129	121
NFHS CBR based on household birth record	23.6	29.6	28.0	NA	NA	NA
women's birth history	24.1	30.4	28.7	NA	NA	NA
SRS CBR	NA	NA	NA	24.0	32.2	29.6

Source : NFHS data (1992-93)

Ref : National Family Health Survey 1995.

Table 3.2.7c : Fertility by state - TOTAL

Age-specific and Total Fertility Rates (TFR), average number of children ever born (CES) for women age 40 - 49, and crude birth rate for the three-year period prior to the survey, according to residence and state, India, 1992-93

State	Age-specific fertility rates							TFR 15-49	Mean CEB for women age 40-49	Crude birth rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
India	0.116	0.231	0.170	0.097	0.044	0.015	0.005	3.39	4.84	28.7
North										
Delhi	0.066	0.224	0.184	0.086	0.040	0.005	0.000	3.02	4.19	26.6
Haryana	0.143	0.316	0.196	0.088	0.036	0.015	0.003	3.99	5.21	32.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.075	0.259	0.172	0.046	0.034	0.007	0.000	2.97	4.42	28.2
Jammu region of J&K	0.054	0.223	0.206	0.090	0.038	0.009	0.005	3.13	5.05	27.9
Punjab	0.065	0.238	0.180	0.072	0.021	0.005	0.002	2.92	4.18	25.0
Rajasthan	0.112	0.247	0.181	0.107	0.055	0.014	0.010	3.63	5.00	27.0
Central										
Madhya Pradesh	0.153	0.255	0.191	0.106	0.047	0.018	0.010	3.90	5.22	31.6
Uttar Pradesh	0.113	0.279	0.251	0.177	0.094	0.037	0.014	4.82	5.97	35.9
East										
Bihar	0.121	0.241	0.190	0.141	0.078	0.026	0.004	4.00	5.23	32.1
Orissa	0.086	0.204	0.163	0.089	0.031	0.010	0.000	2.92	4.88	26.5
West Bengal	0.123	0.202	0.138	0.075	0.031	0.008	0.005	2.92	4.72	25.3
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	0.115	0.246	0.194	0.139	0.081	(0.039)	*	4.25	4.86	34.6
Assam	0.116	0.200	0.195	0.117	0.055	0.021	0.000	3.53	5.74	30.4
Manipur	0.037	0.152	0.170	0.128	0.057	0.010	(0.000)	2.76	4.80	24.4
Meghalaya	0.079	0.182	0.180	0.117	0.115	0.051	0.022	3.73	4.92	31.9
Mizoram	0.046	0.140	0.143	0.085	0.031	0.014	0.000	2.30	4.26	20.8
Nagaland	0.057	0.188	0.196	0.131	0.059	0.015	0.006	3.26	4.16	31.3
Tripura	0.085	0.166	0.125	0.081	0.052	0.026	(0.000)	2.67	5.44	23.1
West										
Goa	0.016	0.096	0.148	0.083	0.031	0.005	0.001	1.90	3.74	17.2
Gujarat	0.086	0.251	0.157	0.074	0.021	0.005	0.004	2.99	4.42	27.2
Maharashtra	0.141	0.227	0.132	0.053	0.012	0.006	0.000	2.86	4.25	26.3
South										
Andhra Pradesh	0.144	0.202	0.101	0.047	0.019	0.005	0.000	2.59	4.05	24.2
Karnataka	0.129	0.206	0.134	0.064	0.024	0.006	0.01	2.85	4.65	25.9
Kerala	0.038	0.160	0.123	0.054	0.017	0.006	0.00	2.00	3.65	19.6
Tamil Nadu	0.087	0.203	0.132	0.051	0.019	0.004	0.000	2.48	4.21	23.5

Notes : NC :Not calculated because there are too few women in this category.

() Based on 125-249 woman years of exposure for age-specific fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted women age 40-49 for CEB.

* rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 woman -years of exposure for age-specific fertility rates and fewer than 25 weighted women age 40-49 for CEB.

Source : NFHS data , (1992 - 93)

Ref : National Family Health Survey 1995, P- 96.

Table 3.2.7d : Fertility by state - URBAN

Age-specific and Total Fertility Rates (TFR), average number of children ever born (CES) for women age 40 - 49, and crude birth rate for the three-year period prior to the survey, according to residence and state, India, 1992-93

State	Age-specific fertility rates							TFR 15-49	Mean CEB for women age 40-49	Crude birth rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
India	0.075	0.203	0.154	0.071	0.027	0.006	0.004	2.70	4.16	24.1
North										
Delhi	0.061	0.223	0.186	0.085	0.041	0.005	0.000	3.00	4.15	26.2
Haryana	0.075	0.274	0.181	0.063	0.019	0.015	*	3.14	4.35	26.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.023	0.184	0.124	0.059	0.015	0.000	0.000	2.03	3.41	20.2
Jammu region of J&K	0.026	0.144	0.165	0.081	0.010	0.000	0.000	2.13	3.89	21.2
Punjab	0.041	0.224	0.147	0.059	0.021	0.003	*	2.48	3.92	21.0
Rajasthan	0.063	0.184	0.181	0.087	0.031	0.000	0.007	2.77	4.14	22.3
Central										
Madhya Pradesh	0.092	0.239	0.188	0.077	0.037	0.012	0.009	3.27	4.58	27.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.062	0.240	0.204	0.125	0.057	0.014	0.013	3.58	5.18	28.5
East										
Bihar	0.089	0.224	0.182	0.090	0.053	0.012	0.000	3.25	4.59	27.5
Orissa	0.070	0.182	0.147	0.084	0.012	0.011	0.000	2.53	4.64	23.9
West Bengal	0.083	0.158	0.107	0.058	0.016	0.000	0.007	2.14	3.64	18.5
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	NC
Assam	0.070	0.167	0.159	0.054	0.046	0.011	(0.000)	2.53	4.16	23.2
Manipur	0.030	0.122	0.121	(.133)	(0.035)	(0.000)	*	NC	(4.51)	NC
Meghalaya	0.046	0.207	(0.194)	*	*	*	*	NC	(4.55)	NC
Mizoram	0.053	0.125	0.154	0.089	(0.029)	(0.006)	(0.000)	NC	4.06	NC
Nagaland	0.026	0.145	(0.126)	8.000	(0.035)	*	*	NC	(3.71)	NC
Tripura	0.057	0.089	(0.121)	(.062)	*	*	*	NC	*	NC
West										
Goa	0.019	0.092	0.124	0.083	0.032	0.008	0.002	1.80	3.56	16.4
Gujarat	0.063	0.227	0.154	0.065	0.011	0.006	(.004)	2.65	4.01	24.6
Maharashtra	0.088	0.196	0.151	0.054	0.014	0.003	0.000	2.54	3.94	24.2
South										
Andhra Pradesh	0.085	0.210	0.104	0.049	0.019	0.003	(0.000)	2.35	3.88	22.3
Karnataka	0.094	0.169	0.127	0.057	0.020	0.002	0.009	2.38	4.04	22.7
Kerala	0.033	0.149	0.121	0.036	0.013	0.003	0.000	1.78	3.31	18.0
Tamil Nadu	0.063	0.188	0.149	0.051	0.017	0.004	0.000	2.36	4.10	23.4

Notes : NC :Not calculated because there are too few women in this category.

() Based on 125-249 woman yeras of exposure for age-specific fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted women age 40-49 for CEB.

* rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 woman -years of exposure for age-specific fertility rates and fewer than 25 weighted women age 40-49 for CEB.

Source : NFHS data , (1992 - 93)

Ref : National Family Health Survey 1995, P- 94.

Table 3.2.7e : Fertility by state - RURAL

Age-specific and Total Fertility Rates (TFR), average number of children ever born (CES) for women age 40 - 49, and crude birth rate for the three-year period prior to the survey, according to residence and state, India, 1992-93

State	Age-specific fertility rates							TFR 15-49	Mean CEB for women age 40-49	Crude birth rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
India	0.131	0.243	0.177	0.108	0.051	0.019	0.006	3.67	5.13	30.4
North										
Delhi	(0.131)	(0.231)	(0.160)	*	*	*	*	NC	4.91	NC
Haryana	0.166	0.331	0.202	0.100	0.043	0.015	(0.004)	4.32	5.51	35.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.080	0.267	0.179	0.044	0.036	0.008	0.000	3.07	4.54	29.0
Jammu region of J&K	0.058	0.243	0.216	0.093	0.045	0.011	0.007	3.36	5.37	29.3
Punjab	0.074	0.242	0.194	0.078	0.021	0.005	0.003	3.09	4.29	26.5
Rajasthan	0.124	0.264	0.181	0.113	0.063	0.017	0.011	3.87	5.22	28.1
Central										
Madhya Pradesh	0.173	0.260	0.192	0.115	0.051	0.020	0.011	4.11	5.42	32.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.128	0.289	0.264	0.195	0.105	0.044	0.014	5.19	6.19	37.9
East	0.127	0.244	0.191	0.150	0.083	0.029	0.005	4.14	5.36	32.9
Bihar	0.089	0.209	0.166	0.089	0.036	0.010	0.000	3.00	4.93	27.0
Orissa	0.140	0.219	0.152	0.084	0.039	0.012	0.005	3.25	5.28	28.4
West Bengal										
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	0.118	0.246	0.194	0.150	0.086	(0.045)	*	4.38	4.88	34.6
Assam	0.122	0.205	0.200	0.128	0.057	0.023	(0.000)	3.68	6.01	31.4
Manipur	0.033	0.170	0.195	0.124	0.067	(0.016)	*	3.03	4.97	25.5
Meghalaya	0.086	0.176	0.176	0.125	0.116	0.053	(0.029)	3.80	5.03	31.9
Mizoram	0.039	0.157	0.129	(0.082)	(0.033)	(0.020)	(0.000)	(2.30)	4.43	(19.6)
Nagaland	0.064	0.199	0.212	0.150	0.067	0.019	0.008	3.60	4.28	34.2
Tripura	0.091	0.185	0.126	0.090	0.058	0.031	(0.000)	2.91	5.70	24.5
West										
Goa	0.011	0.099	0.172	0.084	0.030	0.001	0.000	1.99	3.94	17.8
Gujarat	0.096	0.264	0.158	0.080	0.027	0.005	0.004	3.17	4.64	28.4
Maharashtra	0.183	0.252	0.118	0.052	0.010	0.009	0.000	3.12	4.53	27.9
South										
Andhra Pradesh	0.164	0.198	0.101	0.046	0.020	0.005	0.000	2.67	4.12	24.7
Karnataka	0.147	0.226	0.138	0.069	0.026	0.009	0.002	3.08	4.99	27.5
Kerala	0.040	0.164	0.123	0.063	0.019	0.008	0.001	2.09	3.82	20.3
Tamil Nadu	0.099	0.212	0.121	0.051	0.020	0.004	0.000	2.540	4.27	23.5

Notes : NC :Not calculated because there are too few women in this category.

() Based on 125-249 woman yeras of exposure for age-specific fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted women age 40-49 for CEB.

* rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 woman -years of exposure for age-specific fertility rates and fewer than 25 weighted women age 40-49 for CEB.

Source : NFHS data , (1992 - 93)

Ref : National Family Health Survey 1995, P- 95.

Table 3.2.7f : Fertility by background characteristics**Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, by selected background characteristics, India, 1992-93**

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate¹	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence		
Urban	2.70	4.16
Rural	3.67	5.13
Total	3.39	4.84
Education		
Illiterate	4.03	5.26
Literate, <middle complete	3.01	4.30
Middle school complete	2.49	3.71
High school and above	2.15	2.80
Religion		
Hindu	3.30	4.78
Muslim	4.41	5.83
Christian	2.87	4.01
Sikh	2.43	3.99
Other	2.77	4.24
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	3.92	5.40
Scheduled tribe	3.55	4.81
Other	3.30	4.76
Total	3.39	4.84

Note : TFR is for women age 15-49 years.

Source : NFHS data (1992-93)

Ref : National Family Health Survey, 1995, P - 97.

Table 3.2.7g : Fertility Indices by Religion and Educational level, India for 1981 & 1991

	1981				1991
	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	TFR
All educational level					
Illiterate	5.1	155	5.8	180	4.7
Literate but below middle	4.5	152	5.7	201	3.9
Middle but below matric	4.0	135	5.4	220	3.4
Matric but below graduate	3.1	111	4.9	203	3.0
Graduate and above	3.8	99	2.0	159	2.3
Religion					
Hindus	4.8	150	5.7	183	4.2
Muslims	5.9	182	7.0	225	4.5
Christians	4.0	124	6.6	201	5.0
Sikhs	4.9	148	6.6	209	4.3
Jains	3.8	124	5.4	172	1.7
Buddhists	4.7	150	5.9	187	3.6

Note : Calculations of TFR 1991 Census are based on the methodology given in Page 9 to 13 in Occasional Paper No. 13 of 1988.

*Source : Fertility in India : An Analysis of 1981 census data. Occasional Paper No. 13 of 1988.
: Census data, 1991 Registrar General Office, Govt. of India.*

Table 3.2.7h : Statewise TFR by Religion and Educational level

States	Illiterate	Literate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below matric	Matric but below graduate	Graduate and above
<i>India</i>	4.650	3.446	3.920	3.424	2.965	2.282
Andhra Pradesh	3.825	3.183	3.397	3.119	2.935	2.316
Arunachal Pradesh	6.206	5.001	6.138	4.521	4.285	3.176
Assam	5.565	4.198	5.017	3.901	3.168	2.247
Bihar	5.102	4.339	4.816	4.576	3.770	2.579
Goa	3.450	2.680	2.970	2.876	2.447	2.130
Gujrat	4.576	3.578	3.937	3.498	3.296	2.527
Haryana	4.611	3.414	3.824	3.698	3.080	2.493
Himachal Pradesh	4.232	3.351	3.577	3.237	2.777	2.178
Karnataka	4.189	3.536	3.968	3.629	3.078	2.332
Kerala	3.191	2.681	3.073	2.587	2.286	1.952
Madhaya Pradesh	5.058	3.975	4.531	4.054	3.443	2.517
Maharashtra	4.054	3.260	3.790	3.385	2.637	1.943
Manipur	4.496	3.923	4.687	4.274	3.450	2.104
Meghalaya	6.118	5.646	6.517	5.229	4.169	2.963
Mizoram	6.024	4.692	4.872	4.210	3.749	3.701
Nagaland	5.409	5.416	6.269	5.012	3.908	3.641
Orissa	4.489	4.248	4.614	4.016	3.227	2.897
Punjab	4.139	3.293	3.736	3.261	3.041	2.509
Rajasthan	5.176	3.627	4.139	3.679	3.179	2.441
Sikkam	5.521	3.732	4.427	3.494	3.409	2.306
Tamil Nadu	3.380	3.124	3.396	3.110	2.835	1.998
Tripura	5.379	3.831	4.551	3.481	2.775	2.005
Uttar Pradesh	5.586	4.513	5.108	4.589	4.129	3.043
West Bengal	4.432	3.024	3.706	2.837	2.154	1.595
Adm. & Nic. Island	3.949	3.387	4.049	3.343	2.378	1.839
Chandigarh	4.264	2.929	3.653	3.443	3.058	2.440
D & Nagar Havelli	4.850	3.258	3.731	3.170	2.878	2.461
Daman & Diu	4.525	3.340	3.739	3.573	2.509	2.218
Delhi	4.807	3.111	4.257	3.722	3.084	2.285
Lakshadweep	5.809	4.974	5.464	4.584	2.985	5.036
Pondicherry	3.386	2.897	3.239	2.815	2.683	2.172

*Note : * Calculation are based on Unadjusted figures since the Adjusted figures are large.*

Source : Based on 1991 census data, Registrar General of India.

Table 3.2.8a : Estimates of child mortality indicators by sex at district level, India, states and union territories, 1981 and 1991

Sl. No.	States or Union Territory	Year	Person				Male				Female			
			q (1)	q (2)	q (3)	q (5)	q (1)	q (2)	q (3)	q (5)	q (1)	q (2)	q (3)	q (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	INDIA *	1991	77	85	86	94	74	84	87	91	79	89	91	101
		1981	115	123	132	152	122	125	130	147	108	120	134	157
	States													
1	Andhra Pradesh	1991	55	56	59	67	67	59	61	68	51	50	56	66
		1981	91	101	118	139	100	113	123	143	82	97	113	135
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1991	91	101	112	139	111	105	114	140	103	96	111	137
		1981	126	152	181	220	141	164	192	227	111	139	169	213
3	Assam	1991	92	101	104	116	96	104	106	118	87	98	101	115
		1981												
4	Bihar	1991	75	84	86	89	62	72	73	75	89	99	97	104
		1981	94	112	125	141	95	108	118	131	94	116	132	153
5	Goa	1991	51	62	64	72	56	64	66	74	48	57	62	70
		1981	90	73	69	81	87	79	73	83	93	66	64	80
6	Gujarat	1991	78	80	93	101	74	76	87	97	82	87	98	104
		1981	115	108	109	124	120	110	107	119	110	105	112	129
7	Haryana	1991	52	62	64	73	57	59	67	71	54	66	68	80
		1981	126	124	125	138	132	121	118	125	119	127	133	153
8	Himachal Pradesh	1991	82	86	92	95	84	90	95	98	81	82	89	92
		1981	143	123	124	139	160	133	130	142	126	113	119	136

9	Karnataka	1991	74	77	84	90	74	76	86	91	72	77	83	88
		1981	81	103	121	142	87	107	123	143	74	98	118	140
10	Kerala	1991	42	50	55	60	45	52	57	60	41	49	54	61
		1981	54	55	63	80	61	59	67	85	48	50	59	76
11	Madhya Pradesh	1991	433	139	143	147	131	134	138	142	136	143	149	151
		1981	150	162	171	197	158	165	170	193	140	159	173	201
12	Maharashtra	1991	74	79	86	91	72	78	84	89	76	81	89	93
		1981	119	114	121	145	131	121	124	146	106	107	118	144
13	Manipur	1991	28	35	37	39	29	38	35	37	27	34	40	43
		1981	32	40	44	51	31	41	45	51	33	39	43	50
14	Meghalaya	1991	80	86	92	98	79	84	94	99	82	87	89	97
		1981	79	102	125	142	81	109	131	147	76	95	119	137
15	Mizoram	1991	53	64	66	68	51	68	69	72	56	59	60	65
		1981	83	81	88	103	94	89	94	107	70	72	82	99
16	Nagaland	1991	51	59	60	67	51	54	59	67	52	61	63	68
		1981	68	76	82	100	76	82	86	104	58	69	79	96
17	Orissa	1991	125	127	129	133	129	142	147	154	111	114	125	128
		1981	163	162	165	179	172	170	170	181	153	153	160	176
18	Punjab	1991	74	81	88	92	81	89	95	97	53	63	79	82
		1981	127	109	102	111	138	112	100	104	114	105	105	118
19	Rajasthan	1991	87	97	100	110	94	95	98	103	79	99	106	117
		1981	141	149	157	176	146	151	153	166	135	148	163	186
20	Sikkim	1991	60	63	73	85	58	65	75	87	62	64	72	81
		1981	127	115	126	159	135	127	135	173	118	102	117	144

21	Tamil Nadu	1991	54	58	61	67	55	57	61	64	51	60	62	70
		1981	104	103	114	132	114	110	116	134	93	96	111	131
22	Tripura	1991	82	94	96	101	81	102	98	102	84	85	93	100
		1981	130	132	136	150	143	141	142	153	116	122	130	146
23	Uttar Pradesh	1991	99	117	122	134	98	117	122	135	104	118	121	132
		1981	130	152	168	190	131	146	157	174	128	159	181	208
24	West Bengal	1991	99	117	122	134	98	117	122	135	104	118	121	132
		1981	130	152	168	190	131	146	157	174	128	159	181	208
Union Territories														
25	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	1991	69	73	80	88	71	76	81	89	61	69	78	85
		1981	95	82	92	113	114	94	100	117	76	70	83	110
26	Chandigarh (U.T.)	1991	48	54	61	71	50	55	62	70	47	54	61	69
		1981	118	80	67	73	141	83	68	72	96	77	66	74
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	1991	81	84	89	91	84	89	91	96	73	77	79	85
		1981	117	129	133	146	149	140	139	154	82	117	128	138
28	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	1991	56	63	66	72	61	71	76	79	50	53	59	71
		1981	90	73	69	81	87	79	73	83	93	66	64	80
29	Delhi (N.C.T.)	1991	54	56	62	70	55	57	64	74	51	56	61	66
		1981	100	90	88	96	108	93	87	93	92	88	89	99
30	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	1991	91	105	126	140	100	116	124	139	78	94	128	142
		1981	132	150	168	189	170	148	179	201	88	153	157	175
31	Pondicherry (U.T.)	1991	34	54	61	66	32	58	63	67	35	49	59	65
		1981	84	82	94	115	100	92	97	117	68	72	91	113

* Excludes Jammu and Kashmir where 1991 Census was not held due to disturbed conditions.

Note : The estimates of child mortality based on the South Asian model life table have been selected. The Brass procedure as modified by Trussell, Palloni etc. has been used to estimate child mortality in term of probability of new born child dying before certain age.

q1 :- Estimated of child mortality in terms of the probability of a new born child dying before age 1 multiplied by 1000.

q2 :- Estimated of child mortality in terms of the probability of a new born child dying before age 2 multiplied by 1000.

q3 :- Estimated of child mortality in terms of the probability of a new born child dying before age 3 multiplied by 1000.

q5 :- Estimated of child mortality in terms of the probability of a new born child dying before age 5 multiplied by 1000.

Source : Census data , 1991

Ref : Districts level estimates of fertility and child mortality for 1991 and their inter relations with other variables. Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1997, Registrar General of India.

Table 3.2.8b : Infant mortality rates by sex, India* (rural, urban, total) 1982 - 1995

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1982	106	104	105	114	114	114	70	61	65
1983	105	105	105	114	115	114	69	63	66
1984	104	104	104	113	114	113	68	64	66
1985	96	98	97	106	107	107	56	62	59
1986	96	97	96	104	106	105	64	60	62
1987	95	97	95	103	106	104	63	57	61
1988	96	94	94	103	102	102	65	59	62
1989	92	90	91	100	98	98	58	57	58
1990	78	81	80	84	88	86	50	49	50
1991	81	80	80	87	87	87	53	52	53
1992	79	80	79	84	86	85	54	52	53
1993	73	75	74	81	84	82	47	44	45
1994	NA	NA	74	NA	NA	80	NA	NA	52
1995 [@]	NA	NA	74	NA	NA	80	NA	NA	49

* : Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

@ : Provisional

Source : i) Sample Registration System, Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1982 to 1993, Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

ii) Sample Registration Bulletin July, 1996.

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.2.8c : Infant Mortality Rates by sex, India and Major States (rural, urban, total) 1993

India/ Major States	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1993		1993		1993	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India*	73	75	81	84	47	44
Andhra Pradesh	70	57	76	64	53	38
Assam	81	81	84	83	53	66
Bihar	68	72	71	75	41	41
Gujarat	58	58	65	65	43	43
Haryana	60	73	64	77	49	57
Himachal Pradesh	72	53	74	54	35	37
Karnataka	69	66	82	75	38	46
Kerala	16	10	18	12	10	7
Madhya Pradesh	106	106	111	115	76	58
Maharashtra	50	50	66	60	28	36
Orissa	118	101	122	107	82	55
Punjab	49	62	52	70	40	38
Rajasthan	82	81	86	89	62	46
Tamil Nadu	57	56	66	66	38	38
Uttar Pradesh	87	100	91	107	67	65
West Bengal	57	59	63	66	34	31

* : Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Source : Sample Registration System, Fertility & Mortality Indicators, 1992 & 1993.

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.2.8d : Age-Specific Mortality Rate by Sex**All India**

Age Group	1991		1991		1996*		1997*	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	43.3	39.2	27.5	25.6	25.6	22.2	24.5	21.8
5-9	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.8
10-14	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
15-19	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.4
20-24	3.8	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.2
25-29	4.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
30-34	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.4
35-39	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.9	2.9	3.9
40-44	5.2	6.5	3.9	5.1	3.9	5.7	4.0	6.0
45-49	7.5	9.5	5.7	9.1	5.3	7.9	5.8	9.0
50-54	10.9	15.3	9.1	13.4	9.0	12.7	10.2	14.2
55-59	17.0	23.8	13.8	21.2	13.6	17.9	14.1	19.7
60-64	29.6	36.3	24.0	33.0	23.8	29.7	22.1	32.3
65-69	41.3	51.7	37.5	45.9	32.4	41.5	34.4	46.3
70+	92.8	102.6	86.8	96.5	80.4	92.6	77.6	89.7
All ages	12.7	12.4	9.7	10.0	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.2

*Note : * Excludes Jammu and Kashmir*

Source : Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System.

Ref. : Manpower Profile India, IAMR : Yearbook 2000 .

Table 3.2.8e : Neonatal, postnatal, infant and child mortality, by child's sex and by state

State	Child's sex					
	Neonatal mortality			Postnatal mortality		
	Female†	Male	Gender Gap (in %)	Female†	Male	Gender Gap (in %)
India	50	58*	-14	38	32*	19
North						
Delhi	34	36	-6	34	25*	36
Haryana	43	48	-10	47	30*	57
Himachal Pradesh	33	42	-21	34	25	36
Jammu region of J & K	33	37	-11	27	18*	50
Punjab	31	35	-11	25	21	19
Rajasthan	38	43	-12	38	29*	31
Central						
Madhya Pradesh	53	62*	-15	46	38*	21
Uttar Pradesh	71	74	-4	57	41*	39
East						
Bihar	51	63*	-19	45	37*	22
Orissa	64	68	-6	59	63	-6
West Bengal	54	57	-5	25	28	-11
Northeast						
Assam	49	62*	-21	38	37	3
West						
Goa	21	33*	-36	11	11	0
Gujarat	44	54	-19	30	25	20
Maharashtra	30	45*	-33	21	18	17
South						
Andhra Pradesh	44	56*	-21	27	25	8
Karnataka	45	56*	-20	27	25	8
Kerala	19	28*	-32	8	10	-20
Tamil Nadu	41	52*	-21	22	26	-15

State	Infant mortality			Child mortality		
	Female†	Male	Gender Gap (in %)	Female†	Male	Gender Gap (in %)
India	87	90*	-3	42	30*	40
North						
Delhi	68	61 ^P	11	22	13*	69
Haryana	89	78 ^P	14	43	21*	105
Himachal Pradesh	67	67	0	26	17	53
Jammu region of J & K	60	55 ^P	9	27	16*	69
Punjab	56	57	-2	21	15	40
Rajasthan	76	71 ^P	7	41	28*	46
Central						
Madhya Pradesh	99	100*	-1	56	47*	19
Uttar Pradesh	128	115 ^P	11	68	40*	70
East						
Bihar	96	100*	-4	54	36*	50
Orissa	123	130	-5	24	16*	50
West Bengal	79	85	-7	33	23*	43
Northeast						
Assam	87	99 ⁿ	-12	60	56	7
West						
Goa	32	44 ⁿ	-27	8	8	0
Gujarat	74	79	-6	38	28*	36
Maharashtra	51	63 ⁿ	-19	25	19	32
South						
Andhra Pradesh	71	81 ⁿ	-12	27	23	17
Karnataka	72	81 ⁿ	-11	34	27	26
Kerala	28	38 ⁿ	-26	9	10	-10
Tamil Nadu	63	79 ⁿ	-20	24	28	-14

Gender Gap : Female mortality minus male mortality as percent of male mortality.

Note : The mortality rates presented here are adjusted mortality rates that are predicted values calculated from hazard regression. For details see Page 38 NFHS Report No. 11.

Source : NFHS data 1992-93

Ref : Infant and Child Mortality in India, Report No. 11, National Family Health Survey, Dec. 1998.

Table 3.2.8f : Infant and Child Mortality by Background

Characteristics

Neonatal, postnatal, infant, child and under-five mortality by selected background characteristics for the 10-year period preceding the survey, India, 1992-93

Background characteristic	URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL				
	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Mother's education															
Illiterate	46.2	34.4	80.6	31.0	109.1	63.1	40.9	104.0	46.7	145.9	60.6	40.0	100.6	44.3	140.5
Literate, < middle complete	29.0	20.6	49.7	18.7	67.4	43.0	25.0	68.0	24.8	91.1	38.8	23.7	62.5	22.8	83.9
Middle school complete	33.6	19.7	53.4	8.8	61.7	40.5	17.6	58.1	9.5	67.0	37.6	18.5	56.1	9.2	64.8
High school and above	22.3	8.8	31.1	5.2	36.2	30.4	17.2	47.6	8.0	55.2	25.3	11.9	37.2	6.2	43.2
Religion															
Hindu	38.6	25.4	64.0	20.6	83.2	59.1	38.0	97.1	41.3	134.4	55.0	35.4	90.4	36.9	124.0
Muslim	28.4	22.9	51.3	19.9	70.2	56.6	33.0	89.6	38.8	124.9	47.1	29.6	76.6	32.2	106.3
Christian	28.3	9.4	37.8	10.3	47.7	34.3	20.5	54.8	23.1	76.6	32.6	17.3	49.9	19.4	68.4
Sikh	14.1	22.0	36.0	6.0	41.8	31.9	18.7	50.6	22.7	72.2	27.7	19.5	47.2	18.5	64.8
Jain	(25.9)	(4.0)	(29.8)	(6.4)	(36.1)	(37.1)	(26.7)	(63.8)	(42.8)	(103.8)	(20.7)	(2.8)	(23.5)	(13.8)	(37.0)
Buddhist	(36.1)	(12.3)	(48.4)	*	(94.2)	58.4	34.5	92.9	53.7	141.6	30.6	19.8	56.4	45.4	99.3
Other											57.3	28.6	85.9	46.4	128.3
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	45.0	35.7	80.6	33.2	111.2	66.9	46.0	112.9	50.0	157.2	63.1	44.2	107.3	46.9	149.1
Scheduled tribe	43.9	11.7	55.5	25.2	79.3	55.6	38.1	93.7	51.5	140.5	54.6	35.9	90.5	49.1	135.2
Other	34.1	23.0	57.1	18.4	74.4	56.3	34.5	90.8	36.9	124.4	50.6	31.6	82.2	32.0	111.5
Medical maternity care²															
No antenatal or delivery care	55.9	35.1	90.9	57.9	143.6	57.7	39.7	97.4	54.0	146.1	57.5	39.3	96.8	54.3	145.8
Either antenatal or delivery care	27.5	22.3	49.8	9.7	59.0	44.4	22.6	67.0	26.2	91.4	41.2	22.5	63.7	22.9	85.1
Both antenatal and delivery care	25.8	13.1	38.8	8.3	46.8	33.9	15.9	49.8	18.8	67.7	29.8	14.5	44.2	13.2	56.8
Place of delivery³															
Public health facility	31.3	16.6	47.9	13.6	60.9	48.4	20.7	69.1	25.2	92.5	40.3	18.7	59.1	19.3	77.2
Private health facility	21.7	8.4	30.1	1.5	31.5	35.3	14.6	49.8	7.4	56.8	27.5	11.0	38.5	3.9	42.3
Home	34.1	27.1	61.2	30.9	90.2	48.4	31.5	79.9	41.3	117.9	46.5	30.9	77.5	39.9	114.3

Total	35.5	23.9	59.4	20.1	78.3	57.7	36.6	94.3	40.4	130.9	52.7	33.7	86.3	35.5	118.8
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Note : Total includes the mortality experience of "other" religious groups in urban areas and Jains in rural areas, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted children surviving to the beginning of the age interval.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted children surviving to the beginning of the age interval.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Rates for the four-year period preceding the survey. Medical care is that given by a doctor, nurse, trained midwife, or other health professional in a hospital, clinic, or health centre or care received at home from a health worker.

³ Rates for the four-year period preceding the survey

Source : NFHS data (1992 - 93).

Ref : NFHS Report, 1995, P - 214 to 215.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

**Table 3.3.1a : Percentage* of Severe and Moderate forms of malnutrition
(Weight less than 75% of NCHS Standards)**

State	1-3 years		3-5 years		1-5 years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kerala	25.9	26.8	45.3	42.9	34.4	34.2
Tamil Nadu	33.4	37.8	49.9	42.1	40.5	39.7
Karnataka	55.2	50.8	55.9	51.4	55.6	51.1
Andhra Pradesh	52.7	48.5	44.5	51.0	48.6	49.6
Maharashtra	44.2	48.0	64.3	65.5	52.7	55.6
Gujarat	80.0	53.2	66.7	72.2	74.2	61.8
Madhya Pradesh	67.3	59.5	47.0	42.0	57.9	49.6
Orissa	53.2	60.3	56.6	42.6	55.1	51.4

** Multipliers are not used*

Source : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

Ref. : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, 1996.

**Table 3.3.1b : Distribution (%) of Preschool children by SD classification Criterion :
Height for age***

Age (yrs)	Sex	N	Below - 3 SD	-3 SD to 1 SD	2 SD to -1 SD	-1 SD to Med.	>=Med
1-3	Boys	471	40.1	25.3	17.0	12.1	5.5
	Girls	495	43.9	23.2	18.6	11.1	3.2
	Pooled	966	42.1	24.2	17.8	11.6	4.3
3-5	Boys	425	26.1	33.0	27.3	9.6	4.0
	Girls	441	31.3	28.3	22.0	14.1	4.3
	Pooled	866	28.8	30.5	24.6	11.9	4.2
1-5	Boys	896	33.5	28.9	21.9	10.9	4.8
	Girls	936	38.0	25.6	20.2	12.5	3.7
	Pooled	1832	35.8	27.2	21.0	11.7	4.3

Pooled data of 8 States.

Note : Multipliers are not used.

** : Using NCHS standards.*

Source : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

Ref. : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, 1996.

**Table 3.3.1c : Distribution (%) of preschool children by SD classification Criterion :
Weight for age**

Age (yrs)	Sex	N	Below - 3 SD	-3 SD to 1 SD	2 SD to -1 SD	-1 SD to Med.	>=Med
1-3	Boys	471	26.1	37.8	25.9	7.2	3.0
	Girls	495	29.9	30.3	26.5	10.3	3.0
	Pooled	966	28.1	33.9	26.2	8.8	3.0
3-5	Boys	425	18.6	46.2	27.5	5.6	2.1
	Girls	441	23.1	42.7	26.5	6.6	1.1
	Pooled	866	20.9	44.4	27	6.1	1.6
1-5	Boys	896	22.5	41.7	26.7	6.5	2.6
	Girls	936	26.7	36.2	26.5	8.5	2.1
	Pooled	1832	24.7	38.9	26.6	7.5	2.3

Pooled data of 8 States.

Note : Multipliers are not used.

** : Using NCHS standards.*

Source : Data based on NNMB-NCAER Survey, 1993-94.

Ref. : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, 1996.

Table 3.3.1d : Percent Prevalence of Nutritional Deficiency Signs - Adolescents

States	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Pooled
Age Group : 12 - 18 Years									
Number									
Boys	87.0	74.0	111.0	77.0	109.0	71.0	106.0	85.0	720.0
Girls	114.0	99.0	157.0	88.0	92.0	92.0	110.0	98.0	850.0
NAD									
Boys	83.9	85.7	77.5	88.3	84.4	88.7	69.8	89.4	80.1
Girls	85.1	82.9	79.0	87.5	85.9	93.5	70.0	90.8	82.8
Bitot spots									
Boys	2.3	10.8	0.9	1.3	--	--	2.8	2.4	2.4
Girls	--	2.0	0.6	--	2.2	--	2.7	--	0.9
Angular Stomatitis									
Boys	2.3	6.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	--	4.7	5.9	2.9
Girls	--	4.0	--	--	1.1	1.1	3.6	3.1	1.5
Dental Fluorosis									
Boys	1.1	1.4	4.5	1.3	--	1.4	2.8	--	1.7
Girls	--	2.0	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Goiter :									
Palpable									
Boys	4.6	--	3.6	--	--	--	10.3	--	2.6
Girls	7.0	--	8.3	--	--	--	9.1	--	3.7
Visible									
Boys	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Girls	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Total									
Boys	6.8	--	3.6	--	--	--	10.3	--	2.8
Girls	8.8	--	8.3	--	--	--	9.1	--	3.9

Note : Multipliers are not used.

Source : Data based on NNMB-NCAER Survey, 1993-94.

Ref. : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, 1996.

Table 3.3.1e : Percent Prevalence of Nutritional Deficiency Signs - Adults

States	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Pooled
Age Group : 18 Years & above									
Number									
Boys	533.0	466.0	484.0	461.0	480.0	390.0	433.0	551.0	3799.0
Girls	931.0	699.0	698.0	644.0	659.0	525.0	499.0	512.0	5170.0
NAD									
Boys	88.6	83.0	79.1	77.0	73.8	83.6	73.7	94.6	82.0
Girls	85.4	70.4	78.9	73.4	2.8	83.8	66.5	89.8	77.7
Bitot spots									
Boys	0.2	1.3	--	1.1	0.2	--	0.5	0.9	0.5
Girls	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	1.0	0.2	0.7
Angular Stomatitis									
Boys	--	1.7	0.2	0.9	--	--	4.4	1.6	1.2
Girls	0.1	3.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.8	8.2	3.3	2.0
Dental Fluorosis									
Boys	0.4	0.2	9.1	--	--	--	3.9	0.7	1.9
Girls	--	0.3	6.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	3.6	0.4	1.5
Goiter :									
Palpable									
Boys	0.4	--	2.3	--	--	--	5.1	--	0.9
Girls	4.4	--	6.0	--	--	--	6.0	--	2.2
Visible									
Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Girls	2.2	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.6
Total									
Boys	0.4	--	2.3	--	--	--	5.1	--	0.9
Girls	6.6	--	6.8	--	--	--	6.0	0.4	2.8

Note : Multipliers are not used.

Source : Data based on NNMB-NCAER Survey, 1993-94.

Ref. : Nutritional Status of Rural Population, Report of NNMB Surveys, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, 1996.

Table 3.3.2a :Number (per 1000) of persons reporting ailment (PAP) during the 15 days preceding the date of survey

Area	Ailment	India		
		Male	Female	All
Rural	acute	41	44	42
	chronic	13	14	13
	any	54	57	55
Urban	acute	39	43	41
	chronic	13	15	14
	any	51	58	54

Note : The short-duration (less than 30 days) ailments are referred to as acute ailments, and the long-duration (30 days or more) ones as chronic ailments.

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996)

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

**Table 3.3.2b : Morbidity Rates by Sex and Fractile Group
for Rural and Urban Sectors of All - India**

Fractile Group	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
0 - 10	65	65	27	30
10 - 20	56	52	25	31
20 - 40	67	63	28	28
40 - 60	54	55	27	33
60 - 80	67	70	43	47
80 - 90	78	85	24	28
90 - 100	62	62	21	33
All	64	63	30	33

*Note : Fractile groups are based on monthly percapita expenditure limits. Morbidity rate :
Proportion (per 1000 persons) of Persons with ailments*

Source : NSSO, 42nd (1986 - 1987).

*Ref : Morbidity & Utilization of Medical Services, Sarvekshna, 51st Issue, (Apr - June 1992),
Page No. 65, Statement - 10.*

Table 3.3.2c : Incidence of acute (short duration) ailment per 100,000 persons by age for each sex

Ailment	Age-group (yrs.)										Rural			
	0-14		15-39		0-59		60 & above		All		Estd. (00)		Sample	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Diarrhoea & gastro-enteritis dysentery (including cholera)	361	353	121	196	285	209	664	339	273	265	8921	8208	611	562
Tetanus	0	10	1	--	3	1	--	--	1	4	30	122	4	4
Diphtheria	9	1	4	6	4	--	--	3	6	3	186	82	9	5
Whooping cough	51	41	57	37	57	47	289	166	67	48	2195	1482	101	106
Meningitis & viral encephalitis	5	2	1	9	2	1	14	--	3	4	114	139	8	11
Fever of short duration	2187	1955	1153	1374	1466	1641	2104	2555	1664	1707	54395	52884	3191	3114
Chicken pox	84	52	7	13	1	9	6	13	36	27	1182	824	43	50
Measles/German measles	28	17	11	1	--	2	11	--	16	7	516	214	35	22
Mumps	5	8	6	6	--	--	--	--	4	6	130	171	13	11
Diseases of the eye	36	61	40	29	34	19	74	155	39	46	1285	1441	83	77
Acute diseases of the ear	31	21	10	23	6	4	20	--	18	18	589	551	31	34
Heart failure	2	--	1	5	8	2	39	--	5	2	150	73	11	3
Cerebral stroke	--	--	3	2	--	1	1	2	1	1	36	32	3	6
Cough and acute bronchitis	191	195	103	155	235	224	595	779	187	218	6114	6799	459	417
Acute respiratory infection (including pneumonia)	60	51	11	13	46	20	58	85	39	33	1266	1008	83	68
Diseases of mouth, teeth & gum	24	35	18	40	14	88	61	37	22	46	717	1432	56	88
Disease relating to pregnancy & child birth (including natural abortion)	--	--	--	54	--	9	--	--	--	23	--	711	--	57
Injury due to accident and violence	77	27	64	30	113	58	102	217	80	45	2605	1387	164	93
Other diagnosed ailment (upto 30 days)	399	328	277	422	426	728	743	861	376	466	12288	14431	702	813
Undiagnosed ailment (upto 30 days)	61	67	39	60	61	142	146	78	57	78	1867	2408	115	135
Any short-duration ailment	3611	3223	1925	2474	2760	3204	4927	5291	2893	3045	94586	94363	5722	5675

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996). Appendix Tables. P - A-22 to A-25.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2d : Incidence of acute (short duration) ailment per 100,000 persons by age for each sex

Ailment	Age-group (yrs.)										Urban			
	0-14		15-39		0-59		60 & above		All		Estd. (00)		Sample	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Diarrhoea & gastro-enteritis dysentery (including cholera)	315	348	148	179	188	201	155	451	210	253	2232	2453	303	285
Tetanus	16	1	--	--	--	9	--	--	5	2	55	18	4	3
Diphtheria	5	6	--	2	1	--	--	25	2	4	17	40	3	6
Whooping cough	54	57	49	39	43	61	75	206	51	58	542	561	62	56
Meningitis & viral encephalitis	5	18	0	8	5	3	--	--	3	10	31	97	3	10
Fever of short duration	2384	2009	1035	1381	1146	1179	1413	1414	1512	1553	16071	15071	1825	1781
Chicken pox	39	38	14	10	6	7	--	--	20	18	214	173	25	30
Measles/German measles	38	33	3	6	0	--	--	21	14	15	149	144	24	21
Mumps	7	7	4	3	--	--	--	--	4	4	43	34	9	6
Diseases of the eye	27	93	43	39	101	34	119	55	52	57	557	549	46	49
Acute diseases of the ear	23	43	22	19	3	--	15	27	18	24	196	233	17	23
Heart failure	--	--	--	9	10	16	11	17	2	8	24	74	6	9
Cerebral stroke	--	9	0	--	1	--	12	3	1	3	9	32	4	3
Cough and acute bronchitis	382	373	136	159	219	276	391	485	243	267	2584	2593	330	297
Acute respiratory infection (including pneumonia)	60	50	15	34	43	35	201	4	43	38	462	365	59	49
Diseases of mouth, teeth & gum	36	40	25	62	43	109	37	107	32	65	345	633	54	70
Disease relating to pregnancy & child birth (including natural abortion)	--	--	--	45	--	4	--	--	--	21	--	200	--	33
Injury due to accident and violence	129	44	110	32	81	73	164	150	113	49	1204	478	135	59
Other diagnosed ailment (upto 30 days)	510	407	312	449	394	726	1054	853	426	505	4530	4904	504	565
Undiagnosed ailment (upto 30 days)	62	57	77	51	56	49	127	98	70	55	749	532	73	70
Any short-duration ailment	4093	3631	1994	2526	2340	2782	3773	3907	2824	3008	30021	29194	3488	3425

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996). Appendix Tables. Pp. A-127 to A-130.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2e : Prevalence of chronic (long-duration) ailment per 100,000 persons by age for each sex

Ailment	Age-group (yrs.)										Number of ailing persons			
	0-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		All		estd. (00)		Sampled	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chronic amebiasis	21	5	15	8	7	26	78	65	19	14	636	420	28	27
Pulmonary tuberculosis	12	9	138	66	181	129	286	166	104	61	3406	1905	251	140
Leprosy	7	5	10	1	29	11	102	20	17	5	555	158	37	10
Sexually transmitted diseases	--	--	0	16	--	--	--	--	0	6	1	194	1	9
Jaundice	10	13	26	14	15	27	26	4	18	15	576	475	43	25
Guinea worm	0	1	--	1	--	0	--	--	0	1	2	24	1	3
Filaria (elephantiasis)	4	--	5	13	13	21	22	54	7	12	236	364	14	20
Cancer	1	--	2	13	48	52	55	97	13	20	413	613	45	55
Other tumours	12	0	6	18	11	14	17	10	10	10	325	316	29	36
(General debility) anaemia	1	11	3	27	0	51	23	61	3	27	84	838	10	46
Goitre & thyroid disorders	2	--	1	8	12	93	--	6	3	20	98	609	10	16
Diabetes	--	--	8	3	79	69	508	645	44	51	1452	1579	98	64
Beri beri	3	--	--	--	3	0	1	--	2	0	58	2	3	1
Ricket	8	8	--	0	7	8	--	--	4	4	141	135	8	9
Other malnutrition diseases	6	3	--	11	2	0	70	--	6	6	208	172	11	8
Mental & behavioural disorders	7	5	28	39	31	65	100	62	24	32	790	995	71	65
Epilepsy	17	13	24	8	4	16	--	--	16	11	531	334	30	23
Other diseases of the nerves	3	1	16	14	21	71	269	187	26	29	838	907	58	47
Cataract	6		1	9	32	16	258	325	22	26	729	793	55	64
Other visual disabilities	3	2	8	14	83	49	334	776	36	61	1193	1876	63	77
Other diseases of the eye	5	5	6	23	22	48	320	438	25	45	830	1402	48	62
Hearing disability	3	3	1	4	11	9	235	473	17	32	544	997	39	41
Other diseases of the ear	6	18	4	17	6	1	18	57	6	17	192	523	22	29
Diseases of the heart	7	11	44	61	114	123	361	189	59	61	1934	1879	140	115
High/low blood pressure	--	1	5	21	166	286	749	848	71	108	2332	3348	134	237
Piles	0	--	4	8	37	16	160	37	17	8	552	261	45	25
Speech disability	3	2	4	2	16	7	28	87	7	8	232	236	16	13
Diseases of the mouth, teeth & gum	0	1	2	11	12	17	6	8	3	8	103	252	11	18
Gastritis/hyper-acidity /gastric/peptic/duodenal ulcer	3	14	102	110	207	234	420	197	98	101	3220	3118	196	213
Diseases of the kidney/urinary system	13	6	41	32	62	80	322	100	49	35	1611	1083	112	70
Prostrte disorders	--	--	1	--	1	--	8	--	1	--	40	--	8	--
Hydrocele	2	--	18	--	11	--	242	--	23	--	749	--	20	--
Pain in the joints	1	2	46	52	254	500	1768	2237	159	239	5187	7416	257	430
Other disorders of bones and joints	8	10	22	9	86	72	199	220	37	33	1217	1012	105	76
Locomotor disability	42	2	38	21	38	27	505	241	65	28	2134	877	136	53
Other congenital deformities	24	26	2	1	--	0	7	--	10	10	340	314	5	6

(excluding disability)														
Other diagnosed diseases (of more than 30 days)	90	64	118	236	510	489	1952	980	275	260	8980	8050	594	567
Undiagnosed ailment (of more than 30 days)	14	31	40	60	82	89	199	267	46	67	1496	2062	78	105
Any long-duration ailment	345	272	779	942	2171	2691	8624	7344	1278	1372	41773	42528	2692	2629

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996). Appendix Tables. Pp. A-28 to A-33.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2f : Prevalence of chronic (long-duration) ailment per 100,000 persons by age for each sex
Urban

Ailment	Age-group (yrs.)										Number of ailing persons			
	0-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		All		estd. (00)		Sampled	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chronic amebiasis	1	1	8	1	11	30	41	237	8	19	86	181	14	14
Pulmonary tuberculosis	5	14	60	48	146	126	278	195	68	58	725	566	107	81
Leprosy	2	--	15	9	16	3	68	--	13	4	141	42	9	4
Sexually transmitted diseases	--	--	1	3	--	5	--	--	0	2	3	20	1	3
Jaundice	31	18	25	24	18	20	3	--	25	20	263	194	40	30
Guinea worm	1	2	3	9	--	--	--	19	2	6	17	56	2	3
Filaria (elephantiasis)	--	3	21	3	1	1	39	--	11	2	118	23	5	5
Cancer	--	4	1	13	20	54	81	72	8	20	81	196	22	38
Other tumours	0	--	3	27	8	47	11	105	3	26	34	249	15	32
(General debility) anaemia	4	6	5	20	2	58	17	105	5	27	48	260	5	34
Goitre & thyroid disorders	3	4	6	4	20	40	--	31	7	12	80	115	10	18
Diabetes	0	5	10	32	382	365	1524	1206	146	144	1556	1399	195	194
Beri beri	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	12	--	2	--
Ricket	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	12	--	2
Other malnutrition diseases	9	2	1	10	--	21	--	--	3	9	34	85	5	7
Mental & behavioural disorders	7	10	78	48	129	58	59	39	63	37	674	359	73	50
Epilepsy	42	15	32	18	28	13	--	--	33	15	350	148	38	19
Other diseases of the nerves	8	4	4	21	71	61	293	94	31	26	334	254	47	42
Cataract	0	--	--	1	16	37	310	356	18	26	187	253	26	39
Other visual disabilities	1	--	5	--	11	16	114	346	10	21	103	207	15	26
Other diseases of the eye	7	0	11	21	9	10	112	179	14	21	150	203	19	20
Hearing disability	--	5	0	8	2	8	112	112	6	13	60	122	9	15
Other diseases of the ear	6	8	5	16	9	8	14	31	6	13	67	124	13	14
Diseases of the heart	22	11	23	36	240	232	1041	611	111	93	1178	902	186	128
High/low blood pressure	6	1	15	83	308	609	1314	2338	127	269	1354	2611	189	310
Piles	--	0	40	8	118	33	79	200	43	20	459	196	50	22
Speech disability	6	--	0	3	5	--	37	--	5	1	50	11	5	3
Diseases of the mouth, teeth & gum	--	2	13	2	20	47	25	44	11	12	115	114	8	15
Gastritis/hyper-acidity /gastric/peptic/duodenal ulcer	3	1	34	82	167	180	247	189	59	78	625	762	97	96
Diseases of the kidney/urinary system	18	7	41	30	79	74	233	144	49	36	525	352	83	67
Prostrte disorders	--	--	3	--	15	--	30	--	6	--	60	--	5	--
Hydrocele	--	--	1	--	4	--	27	--	2	224	25	--	7	--
Pain in the joints	--	14	24	97	146	365	1033	2093	86	224	912	2170	124	256
Other disorders of bones and joints	24	38	27	26	50	105	263	279	41	57	437	557	80	75
Locomotor disability	26	22	18	9	32	46	226	183	33	29	349	284	53	43

Other congenital deformities (excluding disability)	6	4	--	8	5	1	34	--	5	5	49	51	6	7
Other diagnosed diseases (of more than 30 days)	48	75	37	160	360	442	1513	920	214	222	2272	2156	320	334
Undiagnosed ailment (of more than 30 days)	5	1	27	19	23	87	130	118	24	30	252	295	42	45
Any long-duration ailment	292	280	693	893	2434	3094	8507	9356	1251	1529	13297	14844	1857	2005

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996). Appendix Tables. Pp. A-133 to A-138

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2g : Number of persons reporting *medical treatment of ailment* during a period of 15 days per 1000 ailing persons by age for each sex

State/ U. T.	Male					Female					Urban	
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					Number of ailing persons	
	0-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	All	0-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	All	Estd. (00)	Sampled
Andhra Pr.	889	884	879	813	872	872	869	766	727	828	9226	982
Arunachal Pr.	811	930	974	--	836	1000	895	1000	--	964	34	33
Assam	586	650	723	903	685	667	587	437	671	596	998	206
Bihar	944	782	822	649	842	899	906	827	695	848	3462	438
Goa	880	533	1000	1000	823	875	961	1000	1000	918	128	40
Gujarat	964	996	914	965	958	957	985	995	947	971	4488	500
Haryana	994	967	967	1000	978	1000	969	996	1000	988	2689	249
Himachal Pr.	1000	960	1000	855	969	1000	985	924	1000	976	277	107
Jammu & Kashmir	995	995	874	973	968	994	986	960	1000	986	862	260
Karnataka	899	930	902	836	896	943	921	957	917	932	4324	546
Kerala	956	879	824	899	896	948	822	939	873	888	4536	768
Madhya Pr.	934	971	924	978	948	916	992	893	715	915	5593	714
Maharashtra	937	936	897	898	922	966	903	910	912	924	13411	1334
Manipur	701	--	--	1000	523	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
Meghalaya	729	661	1000	1000	726	787	324	539	261	506	42	52
Mizoram	630	323	849	1000	628	489	474	545	949	540	10	32
Nagaland	975	1000	793	1000	964	989	944	1000	1000	979	101	80
Orissa	859	824	873	813	843	888	888	836	1000	886	2188	285
Punjab	942	964	1000	990	965	938	977	975	964	965	5147	743
Rajasthan	874	887	977	893	906	937	809	1000	745	885	2606	317
Sikkim	1000	931	712	970	930	1000	1000	911	--	984	8	29
Tamil Nadu	926	926	884	879	909	912	921	944	944	928	10185	1164
Tripura	816	708	813	573	764	721	609	875	952	725	226	225
Uttar Pr.	968	926	955	902	947	953	933	942	817	926	15225	1705
West Bengal	966	855	884	944	910	887	847	952	873	888	10004	1048
A. & N. Island	963	845	569	--	874	278	1000	1000	--	794	9	287
Chandigarh	919	1000	912	1000	947	937	927	961	1000	950	759	103
Dad. & Nag. Hav.	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	1000	7	15
Daman & Diu	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	13	19
Delhi	962	824	742	918	848	691	908	965	722	849	3433	280
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11	18
Pondichery	1000	574	1000	1000	801	1000	1000	390	1000	824	222	26
All India	934	903	897	891	910	919	905	915	855	903	100224	12349

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996).

Appendix Tables. Pp. A-40 to A-41.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2h : Number of persons reporting *medical treatment of ailment* during a period of 15 days per 1000 ailing persons by age for each sex
Rural

State/ U. T.	Male					Female					Number of ailing persons	
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					Estd. (00)	Sampled
	0-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	All	0-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	All		
Andhra Pr.	808	872	730	663	769	795	771	697	514	719	25643	1117
Arunachal Pr.	578	593	812	567	607	412	683	493	660	572	63	63
Assam	553	585	665	472	562	608	509	557	500	557	8410	714
Bihar	852	788	733	699	786	859	747	800	664	776	20170	1213
Goa	1000	984	1000	1000	994	952	1000	1000	1000	999	310	51
Gujarat	940	957	952	937	947	854	907	905	924	894	11659	585
Haryana	975	994	1000	1000	987	982	1000	918	867	954	9038	360
Himachcal Pr.	945	948	894	786	890	964	898	871	737	862	3676	776
Jammu & Kashmir	971	983	964	883	947	997	880	967	866	927	2450	623
Karnataka	895	851	824	783	839	939	810	726	480	724	12095	554
Kerala	924	814	861	908	879	889	913	890	842	887	18819	1326
Madhya Pr.	893	850	829	772	851	810	848	837	763	824	18519	1022
Maharashtra	916	886	911	901	904	912	886	904	789	868	22176	1066
Manipur	1000	699	--	832	718	421	119	1000	1000	319	57	17
Meghalaya	393	396	966	857	483	241	274	399	567	306	193	73
Mizoram	784	917	1000	671	822	798	778	625	80	530	35	34
Nagaland	974	532	880	699	833	909	909	1000	1000	932	138	145
Orissa	640	769	724	604	693	653	724	622	567	661	10887	707
Punjab	996	998	999	976	994	980	995	999	943	986	10303	1016
Rajasthan	930	986	683	626	860	925	973	969	939	951	7725	446
Sikkim	949	846	724	328	791	967	916	537	811	936	111	137
Tamil Nadu	793	723	789	717	759	775	876	658	793	792	15457	773
Tripura	627	666	614	712	645	430	418	617	717	488	1856	369
Uttar Pr.	917	923	911	889	913	897	917	856	928	899	65987	3156
West Bengal	771	832	800	792	794	787	832	846	73	808	25124	1234
A. & N. Island	444	691	992	879	780	1000	817	836	731	824	31	50
Chandigarh	1000	1000	988	686	968	989	810	889	--	883	153	38
Dad. & Nag. Hav.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	928	1000	1000	982	82	21
Daman & Diu	--	680	1000	--	956	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	26	19
Delhi	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	43	1000	1000	806	121	14
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	35	22
Pondichery	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	742	1000	1000	1000	898	197	26
All India	850	861	831	788	838	832	839	813	748	816	291545	17767

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996).

Appendix Tables. Pp. A-145 to A-146.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2i : Number of persons reporting *medical treatment of ailment* during the last 15 days per 1000 ailing persons by fractile-group of m p c e and social group for each sex

State/ U. T.	Sex	m p c e fractile group								social gorup			Number of ailing persons	
		0-10	10-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-90	90-100	all	s.t.	s.c.	others	Estd. (00)	Sample
Andhra Pr.	Male	661	721	733	745	762	873	857	769	879	676	783	13535	587
	Female	761	769	675	707	753	704	717	719	751	666	730	12108	530
	Persons	709	746	702	727	757	794	793	745	825	671	757	25643	1117
Arunachal Pr.	Male	318	801	1000	322	667	354	559	607	564	--	1000	34	31
	Female	373	879	521	321	604	459	1000	572	569	--	1000	29	32
	Persons	348	842	804	321	646	429	848	591	566	--	1000	63	63
Assam	Male	392	518	525	550	521	704	850	562	627	764	513	3879	347
	Female	453	432	613	476	583	594	876	557	555	745	540	4531	367
	Persons	426	469	573	509	553	644	861	560	594	756	528	8410	714
Bihar	Male	740	709	837	786	751	953	775	786	952	772	772	9605	614
	Female	690	754	743	851	767	728	910	776	812	770	774	10566	599
	Persons	718	731	783	818	759	820	850	781	887	771	773	20172	1213
Goa	Male	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	987	994	--	--	994	105	24
	Female	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	999	--	1000	999	205	27
	Persons	928	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	996	997	--	1000	997	310	51
Gujarat	Male	1000	770	982	891	952	896	984	947	883	976	953	6141	321
	Female	820	586	781	918	902	848	979	894	770	963	906	5518	264
	Persons	899	688	883	906	929	873	981	921	829	971	929	11659	585
Haryana	Male	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	967	977	987		183	1000	984	4481
	Female	--	--	1000	881	951	938	981	954		177	999	940	4557
	Persons	--	1000	1000	935	976	952	979	970		360	999	962	9038
Himachcal Pr.	Male	1000	780	1000	869	837	898	906	890	1000	342	953	859	1688
	Female	1000	903	1000	925	822	892	830	860	1000	434	818	889	1988
	Persons	1000	848	1000	904	827	895	866	875	1000	776	872	874	3676
Jammu & Kashmir	Male	429	1000	1000	962	925	934	978	947	1000	309	952	945	1254
	Female	--	1000	1000	930	884	995	923	927	1000	314	935	924	1196
	Persons	273	1000	1000	945	905	962	951	937	1000	623	945	934	2450
Karnataka	Male	827	750	838	902	821	858	846	839	818	288	767	859	6113
	Female	767	544	801	588	747	849	860	720	799	266	717	714	5982
	Persons	799	624	816	705	783	854	851	775	807	554	742	781	12095
Kerala	Male	957	820	837	799	900	859	913	879	1000	629	845	882	8903
	Female	821	664	809	891	894	895	899	886	1000	697	914	881	9916
	Persons	900	734	824	845	897	880	906	883	1000	1326	881	882	18819

Madhya Pr.	Male	770	843	837	865	832	917	933	851	849	530	768	871	9308
	Female	769	718	775	805	830	925	925	824	773	492	790	857	9211
	Persons	770	775	807	836	831	922	928	837	807	1022	779	864	18519
Maharashtra	Male	788	959	936	819	863	919	971	904	966	944	885	11245	505
	Female	931	858	846	749	878	902	971	868	925	819	874	10931	561
	Persons	861	912	891	780	872	911	971	886	947	873	879	22176	1066
Manipur	Male	--	--	458	290	595	941	--	718	1000	--	636	46	9
	Female	--	--	95	880	132	352	571	319	1000	--	311	11	8
	Persons	--	--	264	786	473	892	571	582	1000	--	507	57	17
Meghalaya	Male	--	213	705	533	336	162	840	483	503	--	425	120	42
	Female	--	--	317	394	123	301	619	306	342	--	--	72	31
	Persons	--	213	203	454	226	219	753	397	422	--	250	193	73
Mizoram	Male	--	--	1000	827	914	723	--	822	823	--	800	16	17
	Female	--	--	--	659	599	305	--	530	521	--	1000	19	17
	Persons	--	--	1000	716	728	359	--	630	621	--	868	35	34
Nagaland	Male	--	--	1000	--	869	821	827	833	817	--	984	65	62
	Female	--	--	1000	1000	992	884	928	932	927	--	1000	73	83
	Persons	--	--	1000	973	938	846	883	883	874	--	990	138	145
Orissa	Male	513	742	550	702	854	852	897	693	594	691	744	5731	344
	Female	454	583	671	728	569	960	898	661	619	626	695	5175	363
	Persons	488	674	611	716	704	899	898	677	607	662	720	10887	707
Punjab	Male	1000	1000	916	1000	998	997	997	994	--	988	998	5109	506
	Female	1000	1000	1000	931	993	989	896	986	1000	985	987	5194	510
	Persons	1000	1000	949	972	995	993	992	990	1000	987	992	10303	1016
Rajasthan	Male	990	351	925	824	932	936	861	860	803	934	877	4316	244
	Female	1000	1000	961	972	940	834	981	951	955	963	945	3409	202
	Persons	994	514	942	876	935	901	922	898	855	949	906	7725	446
Sikkim	Male	1000	991	668	807	675	843	901	791	739	1000	790	55	65
	Female	1000	865	869	505	963	942	903	836	840	1000	828	55	72
	Persons	1000	905	778	659	816	895	868	813	797	1000	807	111	137
Tamil Nadu	Male	665	658	740	872	806	574	842	759	784	823	733	7550	401
	Female	458	835	839	788	802	827	733	792	794	807	787	7908	372
	Persons	590	722	797	825	804	707	797	776	789	815	760	15457	773
Tripura	Male	1000	685	763	897	628	501	555	645	723	674	616	1048	194
	Female	1000	257	543	603	590	456	335	488	682	552	420	808	175
	Persons	1000	415	656	725	610	484	425	566	702	605	520	1856	369
Uttar Pr.	Male	818	941	944	915	899	918	945	913	971	919	910	34016	1638
	Female	959	941	872	909	892	888	864	899	1000	910	891	31971	1518
	Persons	878	941	908	912	895	904	905	906	991	915	901	65987	3156

West Bengal	Male	582	794	739	792	795	894	869	794	744	736	833	12103	631
	Female	749	746	749	753	807	928	940	808	660	801	820	13022	603
	Persons	690	770	744	773	801	911	907	801	712	771	826	25124	1234
A. & N. Island	Male	--	--	--	--	989	596	783	780	1000	--	753	18	27
	Female	--	--	--	--	1000	613	851	824	659	1000	799	13	23
	Persons	--	--	--	--	991	601	816	798	925	1000	771	31	50
Chandigarh	Male	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	775	968	--	996	928	88	16
	Female	--	--	--	706	1000	889	987	883	--	950	843	65	22
	Persons	--	--	1000	852	1000	909	894	930	--	981	881	153	38
Dad. & Nag. Hav.	Male	1000	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	36	12
	Female	--	--	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	982	971	1000	1000	46	9
	Persons	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	990	986	1000	1000	82	21
Daman & Diu	Male	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	864	956	1000	1000	949	10	7
	Female	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	15	12
	Persons	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	938	982	1000	1000	979	26	19
Delhi	Male	--	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	1000	72	8
	Female	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	357	806	--	1000	478	49	6
	Persons	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	851	912	--	1000	851	121	14
Lakshadweep	Male	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	--	20	13
	Female	--	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	--	16	9
	Persons	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	--	35	22
Pondichery	Male	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	--	1000	--	1000	1000	85	14
	Female	1000	1000	457	--	1000	1000	1000	898	--	512	1000	112	12
	Persons	1000	1000	677	1000	1000	1000	1000	939	--	678	1000	197	26
All India	Male	724	790	825	830	838	868	915	838	801	837	842	146793	8960
	Female	759	755	783	794	823	852	894	816	766	827	818	144753	8807
	Persons	741	772	803	812	830	860	905	827	784	832	830	291546	17767

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996).

Appendix Tables. Pp. A-42 to A-46.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441, NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2j : Number of persons reporting *medical treatment of ailment* during the last 15 days per 1000 ailing persons by fractile-group of m p c e and social group for each sex

State/ U. T.	Sex	m p c e fractile group								Social Gorup			Urban Number of ailing persons	
		0-10	10-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-90	90-100	all	S.T.	S.C.	Others	Estd. (00)	Sample
Andhra Pr.	Male	812	745	862	850	946	951	898	872	934	871	870	4627	490
	Female	750	748	785	836	864	870	950	828	899	836	825	4599	492
	Persons	786	746	817	843	899	914	920	850	917	853	847	9226	982
Arunachal Pr.	Male	1000	748	720	1000	728	735	--	836	668	1000	975	18	18
	Female	1000	--	1000	1000	--	1000	1000	964	921	1000	1000	15	15
	Persons	1000	948	825	1000	582	916	1000	890	774	1000	985	34	33
Assam	Male	814	579	610	642	695	769	893	685	794	504	694	483	103
	Female	976	323	461	583	662	948	804	596	783	396	628	514	103
	Persons	907	409	519	616	677	860	847	636	788	428	659	998	206
Bihar	Male	705	815	899	967	958	954	671	842	604	822	854	1826	231
	Female	687	758	935	827	835	878	1000	848	1000	938	828	1636	207
	Persons	698	786	918	892	901	915	745	845	838	876	842	3462	438
Goa	Male	898	1000	963	1000	484	--	896	823	--	1000	821	66	20
	Female	1000	1000	1000	717	1000	1000	810	918	--	--	918	62	20
	Persons	933	1000	979	849	542	1000	851	867	--	1000	866	128	40
Gujarat	Male	872	948	976	942	996	981	904	958	1000	994	946	2229	248
	Female	1000	1000	981	939	963	985	988	971	1000	980	969	2260	252
	Persons	906	961	979	940	977	983	939	965	1000	988	958	4488	500
Haryana	Male	1000	1000	1000	1000	988	961	917	978	--	989	976	1078	111
	Female	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	974	961	988	1000	1000	985	1611	138
	Persons	1000	1000	1000	1000	996	971	939	984	1000	996	981	2689	249
Himachcal Pr.	Male	1000	1000	699	1000	955	1000	1000	969	--	890	982	169	57
	Female	1000	--	1000	1000	935	970	1000	976	--	919	981	108	50
	Persons	1000	1000	856	1000	948	985	1000	972	--	898	982	277	107
Jammu & Kashmir	Male	--	--	898	893	990	1000	1000	968	1000	972	967	430	124
	Female	--	1000	933	1000	983	1000	984	986	--	1000	984	432	136
	Persons	--	1000	915	956	987	1000	995	976	1000	983	976	862	260
Karnataka	Male	655	873	898	1000	971	869	988	896	881	987	888	2099	262
	Female	875	929	816	906	1000	971	1000	932	1000	961	925	2227	284
	Persons	734	901	866	940	984	931	996	914	949	972	906	4325	546
Kerala	Male	765	850	934	920	957	980	749	896	1000	939	892	2217	369
	Female	610	863	920	893	909	969	856	888	1000	832	891	2319	399
	Persons	696	857	928	906	929	974	803	892	1000	874	892	4536	768
Madhya Pr.	Male	839	990	916	953	967	1000	1000	948	843	959	954	3054	374

	Female	759	948	938	934	946	846	940	915	804	904	921	2539	340
	Persons	794	969	926	944	958	915	976	933	824	936	938	5592	714
Maharashtra	Male	972	956	843	877	918	978	969	922	932	891	927	6656	671
	Female	928	1000	921	881	941	952	892	924	1000	917	923	6756	663
	Persons	950	982	880	879	931	964	932	923	967	904	925	13411	1334
Manipur	Male	--	--	186	--	1000	--	--	523	--	--	523	2	3
	Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Persons	--	--	119	--	822	--	--	303	--	--	303	2	3
Meghalaya	Male	--	821	543	591	846	1000	468	726	699	1000	738	22	28
	Female	--	--	--	176	739	584	367	506	489	--	567	19	24
	Persons	--	821	352	390	786	660	450	604	580	1000	634	42	52
Mizoram	Male	1000	--	1000	713	571	345	267	628	628	--	--	5	15
	Female	--	--	--	844	415	629	--	540	540	--	--	5	17
	Persons	1000	--	826	769	444	465	211	578	578	--	--	10	32
Nagaland	Male	--	1000	1000	683	963	1000	1000	964	904	--	1000	60	42
	Female	--	--	1000	942	991	1000	1000	979	982	--	977	42	38
	Persons	--	1000	1000	883	973	1000	1000	970	937	--	991	101	80
Orissa	Male	598	827	871	806	1000	951	859	843	845	918	833	1012	141
	Female	454	855	932	906	992	1000	1000	886	843	673	934	1176	144
	Persons	525	842	906	847	995	980	898	886	844	775	883	2188	285
Punjab	Male	1000	1000	993	959	944	994	963	965	1000	978	958	2759	371
	Female	1000	634	934	982	978	1000	956	965	940	954	968	2387	371
	Persons	1000	820	964	970	960	997	961	965	988	969	963	5147	743
Rajasthan	Male	1000	750	888	943	875	994	958	906	907	973	893	1424	161
	Female	1000	827	856	923	842	940	1000	885	1000	887	873	1181	156
	Persons	1000	793	872	934	862	967	970	896	974	940	884	2606	317
Sikkim	Male	438	1000	--	947	960	1000	1000	930	975	--	900	3	11
	Female	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	984	1000	1000	982	5	18
	Persons	571	1000	1000	985	984	1000	814	965	981	1000	961	8	29
Tamil Nadu	Male	806	780	920	957	888	964	931	909	1000	942	903	4351	538
	Female	854	803	926	952	951	907	990	928	924	925	929	5834	626
	Persons	831	792	923	954	926	932	964	920	970	932	917	10185	1164
Tripura	Male	--	873	665	779	788	746	854	764	1000	929	727	113	104
	Female	435	171	970	677	672	777	725	725	560	605	764	113	121
	Persons	331	427	834	738	726	762	797	744	716	744	745	226	225
Uttar Pr.	Male	850	981	942	941	950	985	1000	947	1000	995	940	7102	842
	Female	800	968	934	918	911	990	973	926	1000	903	928	8123	863
	Persons	823	974	938	929	929	988	985	935	1000	939	934	15225	1705
West Bengal	Male	879	900	934	927	826	958	959	910	396	931	909	5137	547
	Female	885	837	844	905	884	964	916	888	991	884	887	4867	501
	Persons	883	867	844	916	854	960	940	899	761	907	898	10004	1048

A. & N. Island	Male	--	--	1000	1000	951	734	1000	874	--	1000	874	6	20
	Female	--	--		187	1000	1000	1000	794	--	--	794	3	8
	Persons	--	--	1000	546	963	788	1000	849	--	1000	849	9	28
Chandigarh	Male	--	--	1000	880	961	789	1000	947	1000	950	945	405	53
	Female	--	1000	1000	1000	906	982	1000	950	--	980	922	353	50
	Persons	--	1000	1000	910	931	917	1000	948	1000	966	936	759	103
Dad. & Nag. Hav.	Male	--	1000	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	4	10
	Female	--	--	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	--	1000	2	5
	Persons	--	1000		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	7	15
Daman & Diu	Male	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	--	--	1000	5	9
	Female	--	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	7	10
	Persons	--	--	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	1000	13	19
Delhi	Male	1000	1000	1000	1000	999	965	689	848	1000	947	826	1934	143
	Female	521	1000	1000	853	817	831	869	848	1000	865	838	1499	137
	Persons	540	1000	1000	942	901	926	758	848	1000	909	831	3433	280
Lakshadweep	Male	--	--	1000	1000	1000	--	--	1000	1000	--	--	6	10
	Female	--	--	1000	1000	1000	--	--	1000	1000	--	--	5	8
	Persons	--	--	1000	1000	1000	--	--	1000	1000	--	--	11	18
Pondichery	Male	1000	709	1000	--	1000	1000	--	801	--	1000	779	102	11
	Female	1000	641	1000	1000	1000	--	--	824	--	1000	752	119	15
	Persons	1000	679	1000	1000	1000	1000	--	813	--	1000	767	222	26
All India	Male	820	878	909	920	928	962	898	910	878	939	907	49405	6138
	Female	807	863	895	905	918	946	933	903	925	895	904	50820	6211
	Persons	813	870	902	912	923	954	914	907	902	916	905	100225	12349

Source : NSSO, 52nd Round (June 1995 - June 1996).

Appendix Tables. Pp. A-147 to A-151.

Reference : Morbidity and Treatment of Ailment Report No. 441,

NSSO, Government of India. 1998.

Table 3.3.2k : Proportion (per 100,000) of Persons with Ailments Treated (not as an Inpatient of Hospital) to Total Persons with Ailments by Sex and Fractile Group for Selected States (Rural)

States u.a. (1)		0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100	All
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	Female	45876	51262	51295	52935	57722	57906	81041	56534
	Male	65043	69776	55803	58706	63691	61521	73655	62712
Assam	Female	78225	79173	72288	81015	72569	74575	76209	75972
	Male	66722	71438	83461	78082	78328	72884	80976	80369
Bihar	Female	81381	75419	82788	87124	83869	84431	96487	84050
	Male	84632	85540	80652	86237	82162	86786	97267	85164
Gujarat	Female	80944	86109	84897	70779	96076	79040	88229	87883
	Male	83015	82173	91119	91011	92384	89327	87269	89031
Haryana	Female	96661	963109	90564	87117	39631	97149	90833	91057
	Male	92477	87931	96349	87351	85132	94026	89526	90346
Himachal Pradesh	Female	100000	100000	96763	95999	99545	100000	100000	98017
	Male	86115	99215	88584	94043	99477	10000	95051	94660
Jammu & Kashmir	Female	72246	74428	85108	921808	87180	86393	90848	85365
	Male	86605	86414	92817	90786	93288	90781	84739	90491
Karnataka	Female	81595	82608	85426	91479	92151	95776	78929	87214
	Male	83587	82092	84826	91646	92514	95927	82091	87831
Kerala	Female	92849	90779	89031	86913	94638	96804	98693	91479
	Male	91503	88556	87487	85573	93307	95037	98219	89715
Madhya Pradesh	Female	63539	68610	76935	69031	69655	75191	78991	71682
	Male	70719	71710	83628	76075	73627	79355	83161	77218
Maharashtra	Female	75227	77154	77875	75467	80812	90744	95619	79740
	Male	78794	78355	75562	78999	81005	88751	94743	79980
Orissa	Female	46798	69526	65198	67935	80746	80878	83945	68474
	Male	45703	77362	64711	72233	82249	82257	81590	70429
Punjab	Female	87211	88917	94978	93041	92331	91788	96449	92805
	Male	98905	94417	95166	92636	93587	92175	98726	94404
Rajasthan	Female	78272	75103	84301	80457	81538	83728	91515	81380
	Male	84742	86854	77807	81512	89956	84835	93506	84335
Tamil Nadu	Female	64448	72003	65028	73256	75266	76096	77609	74900
	Male	71662	67940	80110	71630	72087	75587	78651	74323
Tripura	Female	93355	94196	88922	93797	93392	71281	90346	90823
	Male	96387	94607	90941	94392	93153	64007	88834	92421
Uttar Pradesh	Female	85246	72103	88103	87874	83547	89766	98075	85529
	Male	85299	91547	87354	91296	88277	88933	92457	88934
West Bengal	Female	84776	82037	86913	79152	78072	62548	91944	81382
	Male	87127	84818	83334	85863	81273	77012	90029	84283
All India	Female	76608	73230	80194	79297	80530	86141	90724	80196
	Male	80177	82440	80753	82720	83212	85829	89638	82760

Table 3.3.21 : Proportion (Per 100,000) of Persons with Ailments Treated (Not as an Inpatient of Hospital) to Total Persons with Ailments by Sex and Fractile Groups for Selected States (Urban)

State / Union Territory		0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100	All
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	Female	50039	71316	68383	77564	65548	73140	77013	69420
	Male	70877	73384	81947	76432	80490	78807	70366	77021
Assam	Female	67125	81678	85799	92575	92063	93684	81306	85115
	Male	69840	90685	86054	96799	87617	97408	97062	19625
Bihar	Female	82816	93663	99687	86472	95133	86218	94035	91611
	Male	84488	87732	90007	93286	94456	100000	93860	91379
Gujarat	Female	82684	97011	97199	87903	100000	97097	100000	95146
	Male	88775	99462	98082	89255	100000	96980	100000	96473
Haryana	Female	66292	100000	94953	87587	87294	100000	100000	90934
	Male	82257	100000	92608	88822	86111	100000	100000	90580
Jammu & Kashmir	Female	100000	94665	95785	100000	98669	100000	100000	98042
	Male	100000	92774	95709	100000	98877	100000	100000	98043
Karnataka	Female	97892	99268	95630	94106	94952	94091	100000	96297
	Male	96269	96807	94964	91189	91559	95810	86814	93715
Kerala	Female	97920	82793	85538	95734	89777	99026	96890	89373
	Male	96848	88341	93094	89288	88534	100000	60254	91107
Himachal Pradesh	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Female	80467	73708	84559	83937	92360	98587	96081	86005
	Male	86459	90467	83927	89395	93118	82164	86470	88166
Maharashtra	Female	92265	96987	90144	96638	98721	94391	98658	95407
	Male	91045	94646	92148	93259	97761	98978	98535	95006
Orissa	Female	87455	90108	82286	94164	89672	100000	100000	89482
	Male	87567	93626	68814	94145	98383	98448	89792	879195
Punjab	Female	98837	81826	93716	99591	97809	98450	98623	95598
	Male	99284	97080	95883	96505	98332	96597	100000	97414
Rajasthan	Female	88278	85807	94167	87504	91235	100000	80000	90069
	Male	85788	89370	91944	92139	94447	95583	83580	90838
Tamil Nadu	Female	68234	91428	85854	85891	92872	95388	92032	88034
	Male	90476	89990	92375	88984	88104	89387	77651	88792
Tripura	Female	100000	100000	78160	91075	100000	100000	100000	94311
	Male	92543	100000	90425	100000	89003	54310	-	92816
Uttar Pradesh	Female	85001	82378	87823	90347	90931	91798	96198	78884
	Male	81693	89415	84114	88222	90322	83974	89935	88279
West Bengal	Female	69216	80245	89996	85348	93067	87485	90946	85746
	Male	83211	94863	913709	94076	89185	93843	90826	90533

<i>All India</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>80952</i>	<i>86304</i>	<i>82510</i>	<i>87357</i>	<i>92856</i>	<i>91005</i>	<i>90644</i>	<i>88112</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>88816</i>	<i>89643</i>	<i>89694</i>	<i>91141</i>	<i>90818</i>	<i>90748</i>	<i>87741</i>	<i>90186</i>

Source : 42nd Round 1986-87.

Ref. : Sarvekshna, Issue 51st, April - June, 1992

Table 3.3.2m : Gender Disparities in Treatment Rates by Fractile Groups for Rural and Urban Sectors of All - India

Fractile Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	F/M*100	Male	Female	F/M*100
0 - 10	80177	76608	95.55	88816	80952	91.15
10 - 20	82440	73230	88.83	89643	86304	96.28
20 - 40	80753	80194	99.31	89694	87134	97.15
40 - 60	82720	79297	95.86	91141	87357	95.85
60 - 80	83212	80530	96.78	90818	92856	102.24
80 - 90	85829	86141	100.36	90748	91005	100.28
90 - 100	89638	90724	101.21	87741	90644	103.31
All	82760	80196	96.90	90186	88112	97.70

Note : Fractile groups are based on monthly per capita expenditure.

Treatment Rates : Proportion (per 100,000) of persons with ailments treated (not as inpatients) to total persons with ailments.

*F/M*100 : Female - Male ratio inpercent*

Source : NSSO, 42nd (1986 - 1987)

Ref : Morbidity & Utilization of Medical Services, Sarvekshna, 51st Issue, (Apr - June 1982), Pg. No. 66 Statement - 11

Table 3.3.2n : Treatment Rates by Sex and Adult Education Class for Rural and Urban

Adult Education Class (1)	Rural			Urban		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Diff (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Diff (7)
Illiterate	77646	72151	92.92	84770	75499	89.06
Literate but below primary	79928	75968	95.05	88032	83560	94.92
Primary but below secondary	83814	82461	98.39	91700	89225	97.3
Secondary and above	89001	88770	99.74	90729	90468	99.71
All	82760	80196	96.9	90186	88112	97.7

Note : Diff : Female Treatment Rates - Male Treatment Rates

Adult Education Classes : Adult education class relates to the highest education level attained among the adult members of the household.

Treatment Rates : Proportion (per 100,000) of persons with ailments treated (not as inpatients) to total persons with ailments.

Source : NSSO, 42nd (1986 - 1987)

Ref : Morbidity & Utilization of Medical Services, Sarvekshna, 51st Issue, (Apr - June 1982), Pg. No. 66, Statement - 12

Table 3.3.2o : Estimated Number of Hospitalised Female - Male by Fractile Groups in Different States (Rural)

States u.a.		0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100	All
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	Female	55403	75557	133372	138655	176692	95060	89620	768198
	Male	60840	73851	162352	145968	199595	86602	137467	866675
Assam	Female	16755	11998	27876	26053	20267	7507	6869	117328
	Male	19559	16445	39606	43168	29554	17345	17909	185723
Bihar	Female	32436	24154	83681	62277	99584	52091	47686	402086
	Male	50837	68076	91662	99643	98410	51816	52211	516676
Gujarat	Female	15680	18132	35602	36954	45157	12903	6123	170550
	Male	19228	28381	44450	63155	52076	33236	38708	279617
Haryana	Female	8511	7014	32481	35128	21525	29673	4237	138567
	Male	13429	21557	42366	46936	36269	14465	21317	196339
Himachal Pradesh	Female	1074	8068	10229	11997	13193	3621	1765	49948
	Male	5370	5536	11663	14018	10237	2190	3427	52663
Jammu & Kashmir	Female	7820	4079	16644	13360	10571	9192	4918	66584
	Male	7113	6093	18968	15119	15772	8762	3519	75346
Karnataka	Female	22108	30931	66008	42243	67854	36787	42378	308311
	Male	25085	37171	89323	81816	78911	45387	48082	405774
Kerala	Female	116922	87663	192142	183999	100600	70416	32354	784015
	Male	139210	87041	167184	146442	104044	69046	43361	762772
Madhya Pradesh	Female	13570	18951	64250	55677	62792	32677	42780	290696
	Male	44331	40420	90689	73211	82900	35238	64823	431612
Maharashtra	Female	27289	34715	72123	66332	54565	26416	25777	307666
	Male	57329	51244	85084	102209	113428	45474	20523	475291
Orissa	Female	12046	12004	52294	42818	52232	35420	28834	236663
	Male	24194	25972	81070	69106	69361	52011	32924	354640
Punjab	Female	17546	27468	45116	59476	61844	25610	31328	268386
	Male	19288	31658	83561	86485	86354	58375	26421	394122
Rajasthan	Female	12102	28750	35594	57942	59905	34531	31780	260403
	Male	39939	44042	87947	87852	76292	31290	43476	410840
Tamil Nadu	Female	49866	51101	108893	73374	101289	40993	36887	463027
	Male	68095	51775	142916	87658	111400	63871	68814	594532
Tripura	Female	12469	2224	17430	14415	12612	2841	3584	65576
	Male	16679	3230	12958	19722	11927	5191	5083	74791
Uttar Pradesh	Female	103761	48293	141878	167779	259476	80540	53698	860867
	Male	185263	102164	271174	235397	237128	191368	71222	1293719
West Bengal	Female	114946	76438	155511	231872	209130	50253	69931	909540
	Male	102501	84849	217089	219597	219492	56353	109337	1011670
All India	Female	706379	503859	1338074	1279210	1423034	810694	823920	6498315
	Male	56805	765534	1758541	1532002	1671219	1092493	634369	8426511

Source : 42nd Round, 1986-87.

Ref. : Sarvekshna, Issue 51st, April - June, 1992

Table 3.3.2p : Estimated Number of *Hospitalised* Female - Male by Fractile Groups in Different States (Urban)

States u.a.		0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100	All
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	Female	8937	9905	15514	22297	21194	17647	11188	106679
	Male	14613	12909	27192	25973	15864	16626	9615	122791
Assam	Female	2078	2107	2542	1795	2484	618	137	11762
	Male	1405	1617	2408	6054	2773	1711	769	16737
Bihar	Female	2855	3550	6494	7479	9353	1678	1950	33492
	Male	4724	7538	7401	5926	10875	2592	3904	43353
Gujarat	Female	5087	3149	15244	8411	13126	4986	3481	53710
	Male	5582	10315	15653	10247	14973	9501	3724	-
Haryana	Female	2706	3352	12064	5629	6174	3450	754	34128
	Male	4359	2771	5321	7770	12578	4975	1688	39793
Himachal Pradesh	Female	546	894	1483	578	196	-	-	3696
	Male	533	882	1277	804	139	-	-	3635
Jammu & Kashmir	Female	896	1478	1173	1578	1721	333	359	7582
	Male	896	1478	1173	1578	1721	333	359	7582
Karnataka	Female	6005	8457	17005	28084	22070	10280	3186	95707
	Male	7037	16143	16022	22191	18303	11832	7450	99086
Kerala	Female	17190	6886	23153	6301	15077	5187	3704	79352
	Male	15332	20378	19648	15292	17251	7532	4624	100054
Madhya Pradesh	Female	2234	2014	5526	4243	6608	746	1784	23185
	Male	2709	3125	6222	5569	6012	2158	663	26558
Maharashtra	Female	5046	6776	10728	16782	17259	5105	6681	68375
	Male	5146	6315	17102	18704	17033	8584	7550	80436
Orissa	Female	979	3518	1868	4117	3343	429	1241	15495
	Male	4149	6044	6317	13974	2796	3235	1264	27584
Punjab	Female	4399	4941	11450	8538	15354	3158	4588	52429
	Male	10719	11518	22640	13974	18427	2735	7937	89588
Rajasthan	Female	4029	2329	8565	6828	4105	2179	1249	29287
	Male	5777	4056	9804	8773	7663	1787	1485	39347
Tamil Nadu	Female	13888	15011	26529	18008	29774	9574	8101	122174
	Male	10828	20605	32358	38824	31341	9926	9526	154017
Tripura	Female	2268	2748	2747	1255	426	145	480	10326
	Male	244	1584	2867	568	2091	261	508	8555
Uttar Pradesh	Female	10834	12379	23998	13352	23062	8709	2077	95315
	Male	21029	21508	31648	19965	30270	12191	6076	142689
West Bengal	Female	23209	19256	33739	31657	41393	13052	11417	174032
	Male	28554	22123	51303	37125	42810	15001	14425	211337
All India	Female	124684	96776	240753	228278	296620	75880	57668	1126338
	Male	150880	180789	302608	291593	331672	98821	77120	1436304

Source : Sarvekshna, Issue 51st, April - June, 1992

Table 3.3.3a : Literacy rates by sex, India 1951 to 1991

Census Year	Percentage of literates to total population		
	Males	Females	M-F
	Literacy rate	Literacy rate	
1951	27.16	8.86	18.3
1961	40.4	15.34	25.06
1971	45.95	21.97	23.98
1981	56.37	29.75	25.62
1991	64.13	39.29	24.84

Note : The 1981 figures exclude Assam where the 1981 census was not conducted and the 1991 figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 census was not conducted. Literacy rates relating to 1951 to 1971 refer to the population 5 years and above whereas those relating to 1981 and 1991 refer to the population, 7 years and above. Definition of literacy was being improved over the various censuses.

*Source : 1. Census of India 1991, Paper 1 of 1981, provisional Population Totals, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.
2. Census of India 1991, Series - 1 India Paper 1 of 1991, Provisional Population Totals, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1 India, Paper 2 of 1992. Final Population Totals : Brief analysis of Primary Census Abstract, Registrar General and Census.*

Ref : Manpower Profile in India, IAMR, 1998

Table 3.3.3b : Literacy rates (per 100 persons) by sex and for rural and urban India

Year and NSSO round	All - India									
	Rural					Urban				
	Male		Female		M-F	Male		Female		M-F
Literacy rate	Annual Growth rate	Literacy rate	Annual Growth rate	Literacy rate		Annual Growth rate	Literacy rate	Annual Growth rate		
1977-78 (32nd)	41.5		18.4		23.1	68.8		50.0		18.8
1983 (38th)	44.9	1.44	21.9	3.22	23	69.3	0.13	51.5	0.54	17.8
1987-88 (43rd)	48.4	1.37	26.0	3.17	22.4	71.9	0.67	55.6	1.40	16.3
1993-94 (50th)	54.5	2.40	32.1	4.31	22.4	75.9	1.09	61.6	2.07	14.3

Source : Report No. 409 : Employment and Unemployment in India, 1993-94 : NSS 50th Round

Table 3.3.3c : Proportion (%) of Illiterate by Age-Group, Sex and Sector

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	F/M*100	Male	Female	F/M*100
0 - 5	81.34	88.10	108.31	82.36	81.74	99.25
6 - 11	35.28	51.06	144.73	18.44	22.61	122.61
12 - 14	24.51	45.47	185.52	10.69	18.22	170.44
15 - 24	30.58	54.72	178.94	11.43	24.05	210.41
25 - 34	39.37	67.51	171.48	13.77	33.65	244.37
35 - 44	45.31	75.08	165.70	18.72	42.38	226.39
45 - 59	53.99	81.27	150.53	24.04	52.19	217.10
60 & above	61.54	85.09	138.27	28.85	66.08	229.05
All Ages	47.61	68.38	143.63	25.96	40.88	157.47

*Note : * F/M*100 = Female - male Ratio in percent*

Not Literates are taken as illiterates.

Source : NSSO, 42nd Round (July 1986 - June 1987), Sarvekshna, Issue 51st, April-June, 1992

*Ref : Sarvekshna, Journal of The National Sample Survey Organisation, Vol XIV, No. 3,
Jan - March 1991, Pg. 36, Table No. 2*

Table 3.3.3d : Enrolment Ratio in schools by sex India 1987-88 to 1993-94

Years	Primary (I-V) (6-11 yrs)		Middle (VI-VIII) (11-14 yrs)		High school & above (15-18yrs)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1987-88	113.97	83.19	63.13	36.62	29.44	14.46
1990-91	113.95	85.47	76.56	45.98	33.89	10.27
1993-94 (P)	115.3	92.9	79.35	55.2	40.62	22.69

(P) Provisional.

Source : 1. Department of Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

2. Selected Educational Statistics 1995-96. Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India, A Statistical Profile - 1997. Manpower Profile of India, IAMR, Govt. of India

Table 3.3.3e : Proportion of persons (%) Aged 6 and Above Never Enrolled in any Educational Institution

Sector	Proportion (%) Never Enrolled	
	Male	Female
Rural	42.79	69.23
Urban	17.15	36.31

Source : NSSO, 42nd Round (July 1986 – June 1987).

Ref : Sarvekshna, Vol XIV, No. 3, Jan – March 1991 Pg. 38, Table No. 8.

Table 3.3.3f : Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 6 and Above Never Enrolled as Student over Reasons for Non-Enrollment

Reasons for Non-enrollment	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
too young to go to school	5.70	3.88	6.71	3.63
schooling facilities not available	9.94	10.46	5.86	9.00
not interested	25.18	32.32	23.46	33.90
for participation in household economy activity	18.87	9.04	17.11	6.83
other economic reasons	31.12	23.56	34.76	22.59
attending domestic chores	1.27	9.87	0.90	10.70
waiting for admission	0.96	0.51	1.36	0.80
other reasons	6.96	10.37	9.83	13.56
<i>All reasons</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Source :NSSO, 42nd Round (July 1986 - June 1987), Sarvekshna, Issue 51st, April-June, 1992

Ref : Sarvekshna, Journal of The National Sample Survey Organisation, Vol XIV, No. 3,
Jan - March 1991 Pg. 38, Table No. 9

Table 3.3.3g : Percentage Drop-outs at primary Stage of School by Sex, States/Union Territories

State/ Union Territory	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95
	Boys				Girls				Gender Gap			
Andhra Pradesh	53.47	48.55	42.48	42.48	57.50	56.05	41.78	41.78	4.03	7.50	-0.70	-0.70
Arunachal Pradesh	66.74	60.71	60.09	54.97	63.15	60.78	61.09	55.22	-3.59	0.07	1.00	0.25
Assam	61.41	45.97	38.65	39.62	62.09	59.77	39.55	41.57	0.68	13.80	0.90	1.95
Bihar	63.33	63.24	61.85	61.41	67.06	66.88	66.20	65.86	3.73	3.64	4.35	4.45
Goa	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	1.79	3.09	7.17	6.49	1.79	3.09	7.17
Gujarat	40.74	38.71	42.05	41.82	43.05	48.84	51.39	51.07	2.31	10.13	9.34	9.25
Haryana	26.13	17.97	1.60	1.60	31.78	28.70	6.81	6.81	5.65	10.73	5.21	5.21
Himachal Pradesh	31.19	33.00	24.64	18.86	32.01	32.84	28.16	26.29	0.82	-0.16	3.52	7.43
Jammu & Kashmir	37.29	53.46	53.12	52.05	46.64	41.25	42.35	42.52	9.35	-12.21	-10.77	-9.53
Karnataka	50.11	41.37	37.50	36.07	65.67	51.33	44.42	36.85	15.56	9.96	6.92	0.78
Kerala	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	36.13	29.47	23.43	23.43	45.86	38.50	34.96	34.96	9.73	9.03	11.53	11.53
Maharashtra	39.63	29.16	24.10	19.12	50.47	38.87	31.63	25.50	10.84	9.71	7.53	6.38
Manipur	70.02	72.37	68.02	65.02	74.77	73.95	68.53	63.98	4.75	1.58	0.51	-1.04
Meghalaya	29.70	26.49	29.96	29.96	36.09	25.94	34.43	34.43	6.39	-0.55	4.47	4.47
Mizoram	11.07	51.62	56.73	62.91	11.22	49.07	58.54	63.05	0.15	-2.55	1.81	0.14
Nagaland	29.31	31.46	37.56	42.09	11.08	39.66	24.13	37.68	-18.23	8.20	-13.43	-4.41
Orissa	48.60	46.55	57.07	57.07	51.42	45.62	52.05	52.05	2.82	-0.93	-5.02	-5.02
Punjab	49.78	24.09	20.69	22.63	51.47	25.11	22.94	22.94	1.69	1.02	2.25	0.31
Rajasthan	47.42	58.55	54.76	51.16	53.64	66.15	63.02	59.33	6.22	7.60	8.26	8.17
Sikkim	59.42	60.73	63.18	52.88	61.95	52.94	61.19	45.51	2.53	-7.79	-1.99	-7.37
Tamil Nadu	20.13	18.27	16.39	15.58	25.20	22.68	18.35	17.65	5.07	4.41	1.96	2.07
Tripura	61.08	62.02	60.57	54.07	64.00	63.35	66.95	57.21	2.92	1.33	6.38	3.14
Uttar Pradesh	42.63	30.67	19.86	20.27	45.89	42.42	20.08	21.12	3.26	11.75	0.22	0.85
West Bengal	58.57	43.21	36.17	36.17	62.61	56.68	45.76	45.76	4.04	13.47	9.59	9.59
Union Territories												
Andaman & Nicobar	22.03	0.74	9.26	4.22	25.85	6.83	10.34	6.06	3.82	6.09	1.08	1.84
Chandigarh	13.81	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.28	0.53	0.00	0.00	-2.53	-3.42	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nangal	38.79	35.24	40.50	33.37	53.47	53.65	55.19	50.16	14.68	18.41	14.69	16.79
Daman & Diu	@	@	0.00	1.40	@	@	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	-1.40
Delhi	16.34	21.38	19.25	19.25	24.07	26.23	28.83	28.83	7.73	4.85	9.58	9.58
Lakshadweep	0.00	17.96	12.55	18.74	4.91	27.70	18.75	37.15	4.91	9.74	6.20	18.41
Pondichery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA	45.84	40.1	36.07	35.18	50.27	45.97	39.05	37.79	4.43	5.87	2.98	2.61

Notes : 1. Total drop-out during a course stage has been taken as percent of intake in the first year of the course (stage)

2. Primary Stage consists of Classes I-V.

@ : Figures included in Goa

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.3.3h : Percentage Drop-outs at Middle Stage of School by Sex, States/Union Territories

State/ Union Territory	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95
	Boys				Girls				Gender Gap			
Andhra Pradesh	70.89	69.08	59.94	59.94	80.08	78.07	66.46	66.46	9.19	8.99	6.52	6.52
Arunachal Pradesh	79.23	76.36	69.62	68.43	79.15	75.84	67.45	67.56	-0.08	-0.52	-2.17	-0.87
Assam	65.23	71.44	63.81	68.90	70.96	72.93	71.80	73.46	5.73	1.49	7.99	4.56
Bihar	78.14	76.85	76.70	72.17	85.90	83.90	82.73	82.81	7.76	7.05	6.03	10.64
Gujarat	65.34	52.89	54.65	54.69	72.96	64.15	66.46	65.13	7.62	11.26	11.81	10.44
Haryana	36.24	34.09	17.57	17.57	52.50	47.78	32.05	32.05	16.26	13.69	14.48	14.48
Himachal Pradesh	21.45	26.69	13.11	8.50	39.35	36.02	27.39	24.09	17.90	9.33	14.28	15.59
Jammu & Kashmir	56.99	43.09	45.25	48.03	63.64	70.78	72.73	71.36	6.65	27.69	27.48	23.33
Karnataka	67.85	54.70	56.83	56.09	78.29	70.35	69.72	32.87	10.44	15.65	12.89	-23.22
Kerala	16.17	3.16	1.24	1.88	15.66	4.15	0.57	2.04	-0.51	0.99	-0.67	0.16
Madhya Pradesh	48.97	54.38	38.12	38.12	67.46	70.94	54.15	54.15	18.49	16.56	16.03	16.03
Maharashtra	59.09	47.30	44.02	41.49	73.35	61.85	56.30	53.98	14.26	14.55	12.28	12.49
Manipur	72.91	76.15	72.41	70.53	77.89	76.13	72.26	72.27	4.98	-0.02	-0.15	1.74
Meghalaya	69.36	67.32	58.14	48.84	69.45	61.82	57.11	48.63	0.09	-5.50	-1.03	-0.21
Mizoram	40.26	56.47	54.05	69.51	40.82	53.52	50.60	68.00	0.56	-2.95	-3.45	-1.51
Nagaland	65.29	57.50	36.71	43.97	56.82	57.98	39.58	48.33	-8.47	0.48	2.87	4.36
Orissa	60.06	55.69	62.64	62.64	69.65	67.79	59.04	59.04	9.59	12.10	-3.60	-3.60
Punjab	62.26	40.44	36.15	42.32	69.27	47.55	42.78	51.21	7.01	7.11	6.63	8.89
Rajasthan	59.86	66.82	62.34	61.27	71.20	75.16	72.34	72.54	11.34	8.34	10.00	11.27
Sikkim	72.57	80.29	78.83	69.04	73.57	77.73	77.93	60.61	1.00	-2.56	-0.90	-8.43
Tamil Nadu	47.63	40.16	32.15	30.75	58.72	49.43	41.20	39.36	11.09	9.27	9.05	8.61
Tripura	66.74	71.73	66.28	73.96	65.50	72.18	70.92	74.81	-1.24	0.45	4.64	0.85
Uttar Pradesh	50.63	54.97	31.99	32.24	66.70	65.60	47.63	48.35	16.07	10.63	15.64	16.11
West Bengal	70.63	55.21	48.82	48.82	74.46	60.23	43.96	43.96	3.83	5.02	-4.86	-4.86
Union Territories												
Andaman & Nicobar	29.86	29.56	25.25	27.78	41.66	35.82	29.62	29.83	11.80	6.26	4.37	2.05
Chandigarh	22.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.42	16.11	0.00	0.00	0.78	16.11	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nangal	77.50	53.39	57.77	60.13	81.73	61.45	67.93	65.41	4.23	8.06	10.16	5.28
Daman & Diu	@	@	@	10.92	@	@	@	13.84	-	-	-	2.92
Delhi	20.09	0.00	19.89	16.09	35.68	17.32	31.24	31.44	15.59	17.32	11.35	15.35
Goa	37.80	14.31	8.57	11.54	42.00	20.09	16.34	17.86	4.20	5.78	7.77	6.32
Lakshadweep	38.32	28.28	47.18	47.20	40.81	43.36	57.43	52.50	2.49	15.08	10.25	5.30
Pondicherry	8.56	0.00	7.71	8.75	33.64	11.21	7.23	2.48	25.08	11.21	-0.48	-6.27
INDIA	60.70	59.12	49.95	50.02	70.04	65.13	56.78	56.53	9.34	6.01	6.83	6.51

Notes : 1. Total drop-out during a course stage has been taken as percent of intake in the first year of the course (stage)

2. Primary Stage consists of Classes I-VIII.

@ : Figures included in Goa

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.3.3i : Percentage Drop-outs at High School Stage by Sex, States/Union Territories

State/ Union Territory	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95
	Boys				Girls				Gender Gap			
Andhra Pradesh	72.38	76.68	76.70	76.70	80.54	84.63	82.13	82.13	8.16	7.95	5.43	5.43
Arunachal Pradesh	86.75	79.10	77.99	79.31	87.29	82.20	80.11	81.43	0.54	3.10	2.12	2.12
Assam	66.30	79.82	78.37	78.07	71.29	83.39	75.80	75.68	4.99	3.57	-2.57	-2.39
Bihar	83.15	82.75	83.83	83.49	91.94	89.50	90.96	90.62	8.79	6.75	7.13	7.13
Gujarat	74.49	68.60	64.74	66.60	79.81	74.22	71.10	73.59	5.32	5.62	6.36	6.99
Haryana	55.83	59.02	45.80	45.44	71.05	67.87	58.81	57.95	15.22	8.85	13.01	12.51
Himachal Pradesh	52.26	44.90	41.00	42.38	67.95	57.66	56.91	58.77	15.69	12.76	15.91	16.39
Jammu & Kashmir	70.21	67.85	66.12	65.01	75.87	78.94	78.30	76.44	5.66	11.09	12.18	11.43
Karnataka	69.94	67.66	65.58	64.90	85.99	78.69	76.23	73.92	16.05	11.03	10.65	9.02
Kerala	54.43	41.99	33.42	35.31	49.09	34.96	24.51	24.33	-5.34	-7.03	-8.91	-10.98
Madhya Pradesh	77.21	69.70	75.46	53.43	87.40	84.70	85.24	63.53	10.19	15.00	9.78	10.10
Maharashtra	73.53	56.63	58.60	57.60	84.27	75.94	70.70	69.50	10.74	19.31	12.10	11.90
Manipur	85.72	74.17	75.17	71.33	87.60	78.4	79.84	71.78	1.88	4.23	4.67	0.45
Meghalaya	74.41	66.03	67.28	66.58	74.84	59.68	67.57	67.39	0.43	-6.35	0.29	0.81
Mizoram	67.54	45.43	73.45	75.47	74.62	42.23	71.12	72.49	7.08	-3.20	-2.32	-2.98
Nagaland	70.95	68.97	75.01	67.30	70.73	68.69	78.92	72.69	-0.22	-0.28	3.91	5.39
Orissa	76.05	72.20	53.43	53.43	83.26	81.17	63.53	63.50	7.21	8.97	10.10	10.07
Punjab	75.63	56.25	44.87	52.15	79.73	64.62	52.02	61.72	4.10	8.37	7.15	9.57
Rajasthan	74.20	90.00	77.87	79.07	70.16	92.28	88.02	88.39	-4.04	2.28	10.15	9.32
Sikkim	88.46	84.92	87.37	90.10	91.25	85.98	86.21	88.55	2.79	1.06	-1.16	-1.55
Tamil Nadu	73.93	64.68	62.98	61.46	81.77	72.97	69.85	69.15	7.84	8.29	6.87	7.69
Tripura	79.30	83.54	79.12	77.57	78.96	85.70	78.49	81.56	-0.34	2.16	-0.63	3.99
Uttar Pradesh	71.59	58.57	61.78	47.93	91.52	78.05	75.40	73.10	19.93	19.48	13.62	25.17
West Bengal	79.55	84.51	75.68	75.68	84.17	85.85	76.53	76.33	4.62	1.34	0.85	0.65
Union Territories												
Andaman & Nicobar	57.03	60.14	49.12	55.53	64.16	62.23	55.27	56.46	7.13	2.09	6.15	0.93
Chandigarh	45.83	10.4	0.00	0.00	36.63	0.51	0.00	0.00	-9.20	-9.89	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nangal	88.19	76.53	73.21	70.56	89.25	83.06	76.54	79.58	1.06	6.53	3.33	9.02
Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	-	-	-	-
Delhi	39.80	24.59	33.59	33.59	46.81	33.17	46.64	44.64	7.01	8.58	13.05	11.05
Goa	62.77	50.22	42.06	41.91	65.39	53.40	42.89	42.53	2.62	3.18	0.83	0.62
Lakshadweep	65.90	67.15	55.65	65.84	76.28	75.75	64.65	72.80	10.38	8.60	9.00	6.96
Pondicherry	59.56	50.92	38.39	39.90	65.60	54.37	41.22	37.57	6.04	3.45	2.83	-2.33
INDIA	73.97	67.5	68.41	67.15	83.16	76.96	74.54	73.78	9.19	9.46	6.13	6.63

Notes : 1. Total drop-out during a course stage has been taken as percent of intake in the first year of the course (stage)

2. Primary Stage consists of Classes I-X.

@ : Figures included in Goa

Ref : Women in India : A Statistical Profile -1997, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Table 3.3.3j : Percentage distribution of children (5-14 years) by status of school attendance and sex for major states

Major states	Male			Female		
	Currently attending	Dropped out	Never attended	Currently attending	Dropped out	Never attended
Andhra Pradesh	68.0	27.2	4.8	50.8	42.5	6.7
Assam	75.8	21.0	3.2	72.6	23.2	4.1
Bihar	58.4	36.9	4.7	38.6	56.4	5.1
Gujarat	75.9	20.3	3.8	60.6	36.1	3.3
Haryana	80.2	17.8	2.0	66.0	31.8	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	90.2	7.4	2.4	82.0	14.8	3.3
Karnataka	73.0	23.9	3.1	62.3	34.4	3.3
Kerala	92.5	3.8	3.6	93.9	2.7	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	61.4	36.8	1.8	44.2	53.9	1.9
Maharashtra	82.8	13.7	3.4	73.0	23.3	3.7
Orissa	66.9	30.3	2.7	54.0	42.9	3.1
Punjab	79.6	18.6	1.8	72.8	25.3	1.9
Rajasthan	68.3	25.0	6.7	31.4	61.3	7.2
Tamil Nadu	82.6	13.1	4.3	74.0	20.9	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	66.7	31.1	2.2	44.5	52.7	2.8
West Bengal	68.9	29.2	2.0	61.2	35.9	2.8
<i>All-India</i>	70.3	26.4	3.3	55.4	40.8	3.8

Source : NSS, 50th Round, 1993-94.

Ref. : *Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India. Report No. 412, NSSO, Government of India.*

Table 3.3.3k : Percentage distribution of children (5-14 years) by status of school attendance and sex for major states by location

Urban

Major states	Male			Female		
	Currently attending	Dropped out	Never attended	Currently attending	Dropped out	Never attended
Andhra Pradesh	85.4	12.5	2.0	80.0	17.1	2.9
Assam	82.0	15.0	3.0	80.7	14.1	5.2
Bihar	76.1	18.7	5.1	71.7	24.5	3.8
Gujarat	86.7	11.9	1.4	83.7	14.0	2.3
Haryana	83.3	15.2	1.5	86.6	13.1	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	91.9	6.1	2.0	93.2	6.8	--
Karnataka	86.1	11.4	2.6	84.0	11.4	4.6
Kerala	95.5	2.1	2.5	93.0	2.6	4.4
Madhaya Pradesh	87.0	12.2	0.8	81.2	17.8	1.0
Maharashtra	89.1	8.7	2.2	85.3	11.9	2.8
Orissa	80.7	16.8	2.5	72.0	21.6	6.5
Punjab	88.2	10.1	1.6	87.1	10.7	2.1
Rajasthan	81.8	13.8	4.4	69.6	26.9	3.5
Tamil Nadu	87.6	8.6	3.8	86.4	10.3	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	77.2	21.5	1.3	68.1	30.4	1.5
West Bengal	83.5	14.2	2.3	76.3	18.5	5.2
<i>All-India</i>	84.5	13.2	2.3	80.0	17.1	3.0

Source : 50th Round NSS data (1993-94)

*Ref : Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India
Report No. 412, NSSO, Government of India.*

Table 3.3.31 : Percentage Distribution of "Drop-Outs" by Reason for Discontinuance : All - India

Sl. No.	Reason for Discontinuance	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	not interested in education/further study	26.57	33.25	23.62	28.47
2.	participated in household economic activity	26.80	9.38	22.80	6.71
3.	other economic reason	20.63	14.97	24.15	15.42
4.	domestic chores	2.01	14.25	2.20	15.93
5.	failure	18.43	16.68	21.28	18.77
6.	others	5.56	11.47	5.95	14.70
7.	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : NSSO, 42nd Round (July 1986 - June 1987).

Ref : Sarvekshna, Journal of The National Sample Survey Organisation, Vol XIV, No. 3,
Jan - March 1991 Pg. 37, Table No. 7

Table 3.3.3m : Percentage distribution of children (age 5-14 years) involved in type of activities by Sex and Location

India

Sex	No. of children helping in hh. chores per 1000 children	No. of children working per 1000 Children	No. of children whose work helped hhs. economically per 1000 children working
		Rural	
Boys	26.3	6.9	88.5
Girls	33.5	7.8	84.2
Children	29.6	7.3	86.3
		Urban	
Boys	23.6	3.5	86.1
Girls	31.0	2.7	76.7
Children	27.1	3.1	82.2

Source : 50th Round NSS data (1993-94)

*Ref : Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India
Report No. 412, NSSO, Govt. of India.*

Table 3.3.3 m1 : Percentage distribution of children (age 5-14 years) involved in type of activity by Status of school attendance and Sex

India

Status of school attendance	Number per 1000 children			
	Helping hh. chores		Working	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Rural			
Currently attending	260	293	20	14
Dropped out	284	404	205	167
Never attended	140	201	30	26
	Urban			
Currently attending	233	292	7	8
Dropped out	280	408	220	117
Never attended	106	221	--	33

Source : 50th Round NSS data (1993-94)

Ref. : *Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India.*
Report No. 412, NSSO, Government of India.

Table 3.3.3n : Percentage of children of age 5-14 years working in manufacturing and building & construction industry and their percentage distribution by process in which working for each sex

India

Process in which working	Rural		Urban	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Percentage distribution :				
Bidi making	6.2 (9)	26.3 (40)	3.8 (8)	23.1 (30)
Carpet weaving	3.8 (8)	4.9 (11)	2.5 (4)	2.0 (3)
Cement mfg. incl. bagging	0.7 (1)	0.9 (2)	1.0 (1)	-- (-)
Cloth printing/dyeing and weaving	25.6 (24)	15.8 (12)	13.3 (17)	18.6 (16)
Mfg. of matches, explosives and splitting mica cutting and splitting	1.3 (2)	10.7 (12)	0.6 (1)	6.0 (7)
Tanning	-- (-)	0.9 (1)	1.6 (2)	0.2 (1)
Wool cleaning	0.4 (1)	-- (-)	-- (-)	-- (-)
Bldg. & constrn. industry	-- (-)	-- (-)	7 (1)	-- (-)
Mfg. of slate pencils	-- (-)	-- (-)	-- (-)	11 (2)
Process using toxic materials & substances	-- (-)	6 (1)	-- (-)	-- (-)
Others	3.1 (6)	2.5 (5)	2.3 (3)	8.9 (5)
Not recorded	58.8 (118)	37.5 (85)	74.3 (146)	39.4 (59)
Total	100	100	100	100

Percentage of children working in mfg. and bldg. & constrn industry	7.1 (169)	6.6 (169)	23.9 (183)	24.4 (124)
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Note : figures in parentheses give sample children working in that process

Source : 50th Round NSS data (1993-94)

Ref : Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India

Report No. 412, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.3.3o : Proportion (per 1000) of never enrolled persons of age 5-24 years by main reason for non-enrollment

Reasons for non-enrollment	Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Parents not interested in studies of the wards	6 - 10	314	356	338	225	292	261	304	350	331
	11 - 13	321	358	344	230	354	306	313	358	341
	14 - 17	234	374	319	211	301	261	231	367	313
	18 - 24	296	392	362	184	351	292	281	388	353
	5 - 24	278	356	326	192	304	256	268	351	318
Child not interested in studies	6 - 10	227	177	198	218	202	209	226	179	199
	11 - 13	200	180	188	258	198	221	205	182	191
	14 - 17	231	140	176	228	160	190	231	142	177
	18 - 24	196	128	150	255	129	174	203	129	153
	5 - 24	205	151	173	210	157	179	205	152	173
Financial constraints	6 - 10	157	166	162	219	215	217	164	170	168
	11 - 13	187	191	189	305	228	258	197	194	195
	14 - 17	236	153	186	301	247	271	244	163	195
	18 - 24	186	95	124	279	143	191	198	101	132
	5 - 24	163	136	146	229	175	197	170	140	152

Source : 52nd Round data (1995-96).

Ref. : Attending an Educational Institution in India : Its Level, Nature and Cost, Report No. 439, NSSO, Govt. of India.

Table 3.3.3p : Per 1000 distribution of never enrolled persons of age 5-24 years by age group

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-10	242	370	301	106	138	121	213	319	263
11-13	156	308	224	49	85	67	131	250	185
14-17	175	338	248	71	98	84	148	271	204
18-24	225	489	356	82	174	124	18	405	291
All*	235	406	315	96	147	120	201	342	268

Source : 52nd Round data (1995-96).

*Ref. : Attending an Educational Institution in India : Its Level, Nature and Cost,
Report No. 439, NSSO, Govt. of India.*

POLITICAL INDICATOR

Table 3.4.1a : Number of electors, voters, contestants and those elected to the Lok Sabha by sex., 1952 to 1996

Year	Electors			Voters			Contestants			Elected		
	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total
1952	95,267,500 55.00	77,946,135 45.00	173,213,635	50,975,932 63.16	29,733,270 36.84	80,708,202	1,831 97.71	43 2.29	1,874	475 97.14	14 2.86	489
1957*	102,205,638 52.78	91,446,431 47.22	193,651,069	55,924,441 61.23	35,405,424 38.77	91,329,865	1,474 97.04	45 2.96	1,519	467 94.53	27 5.47	494
1962	113,944,234 52.66	102,427,981 47.34	216,371,215	70,703,050 59.68	47,764,170 40.32	118,467,220	1,915 96.47	70 3.53	1,985	459 92.91	35 7.09	494
1967	130,423,737 52.05	120,173,708 47.96	250,596,445	86,460,463 56.61	66,264,048 43.39	152,724,511	2,300 97.09	69 2.91	2,369	489 94.04	31 5.96	520
1971	143,474,831 52.35	130,619,662 47.66	274,093,493	87,382,907 57.66	64,153,895 42.34	151,535,802	2,698 96.91	86 3.09	2,784	497 95.95	21 4.05	518
1977	167,019,151 52.00	154,155,176 48.00	321,174,327	109,609,940 56.42	84,653,975 43.58	194,262,915	2,369 97.13	70 2.87	2,439	523 96.49	19 3.51	542
1980	185,210,315 52.09	170,380,385 47.91	355,590,700	115,133,649 56.88	87,271,764 43.12	202,404,413	4,478 96.93	142 3.07	4,620	514 94.83	28 5.17	542
1984	196,730,499 51.83	182,810,109 48.17	379,540,608	134,122,952 55.60	107,123,935 44.40	241,245,887	5,149 96.91	164 3.09	5,313	486 92.05	42 7.95	528
1989	262,045,142 52.52	236,861,287 47.48	498,906,429	173,291,744 56.07	135,758,765 43.93	309,049,509	5,962 96.79	198 3.21	6,160	502 94.90	27 5.10	529
1991	261,832,499 52.54	236,531,302 47.46	498,363,801	161,245,832 57.03	121,479,655 42.97	282,724,487	8,374 96.26	325 3.74	8,699	484 92.90	37 7.10	521
1996	309,815,776 52.28	282,756,512 47.72	592,571,288	192,279,727 56.01	151,028,308 43.99	343,307,035	13,353 95.71	599 4.29	13,952	503 92.63	40 7.37	543

Note : 'Electors' are persons registered for casting vote. 'Voters' are those who cast their votes.

* : In view of single and double member constituencies, the adjusted figures for electors and voters are given.

: Bold figures are percentages to total

Source : Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213.

Table 3.4.1b : Percentage of Female Candidates Contested and Elected to the Lok Sabha, States/Union Territories, 1977-96.

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	1977				1980				1984				1989				1991				1996			
		Cont.		Elec.		Cont.		Elec.		Cont.		Elec.		Cont.		Elec.		Cont.		Elec.		Cont.		Elec.	
		No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age	No. of	% age
		femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of Femal es	femal es	of femal es	femal es	of femal es	No. of femal es	% age of femal es	No. of femal es	% age of femal es
	STATES																								
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	2.42	1	2.38	12	4.43	3	7.14	7	2.34	2	4.76	7	2.62	5	11.90	26	4.27	2	4.76	90	6.16	3	7.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Assam	3	7.50	2	14.29	2	28.57	5	26.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	4.19	0	0.00	9	6.57	1	7.14
4	Bihar	9	2.65	0	0.00	19	3.20	1	2.00	16	2.37	9	16.67	17	2.39	2	3.70	35	2.81	3	5.77	41	2.83	3	5.56
5	Goa*	1	6.67	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Gujarat	2	1.79	1	3.85	6	3.55	0	0.00	11	4.80	2	7.69	9	3.45	0	0.00	17	4.05	2	7.69	18	3.12	2	7.69
7	Haryana	2	4.00	1	10.00	5	3.65	0	0.00	10	5.00	0	0.00	3	0.93	0	0.00	6	3.03	1	10.00	9	3.06	1	10.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.23	1	25.00	1	3.03	0	0.00	2	4.35	0	0.00	2	3.70	0	0.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2	6.90	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	16.67	1	1.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	7.27	0	0.00
10	Karnataka	4	4.08	1	3.57	1	0.53	0	0.00	7	2.10	2	7.14	11	4.55	0	0.00	15	3.84	3	10.71	71	7.26	1	3.57
11	Kerala	3	4.76	0	0.00	2	2.15	1	5.00	7	4.64	0	0.00	8	3.67	1	5.00	10	5.59	2	10.00	10	4.31	0	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.66	0	0.00	8	2.23	3	7.50	10	2.51	2	5.00	21	4.29	3	7.50	39	5.71	5	12.50	75	5.96	5	12.50
13	Maharashtra	8	3.79	3	6.25	17	4.10	3	6.25	12	2.41	3	6.25	20	3.37	2	4.17	34	3.94	3	6.25	42	3.94	2	4.17
14	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	10.71	0	0.00
15	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
16	Mizoram	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Nagaland	1	50.00	1	100.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Orissa	1	1.64	0	0.00	2	1.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.76	4	3.03	0	0.00	6	2.80	1	4.76	8	3.54	2	9.52
19	Punjab	1	1.27	0	0.00	3	2.04	2	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	5.29	3	23.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	6.56	1	7.69
20	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.59	1	4.00	7	2.24	2	8.00	6	1.97	1	4.00	14	2.66	4	16.00	25	3.69	4	16.00
21	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	2	28.57	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	4	2.05	2	5.13	6	2.42	0	0.00	5	2.34	2	5.13	11	2.17	2	5.13	17	3.69	3	7.69	15	2.00	0	0.00
23	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	11.76	1	50.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	13	2.93	3	3.53	35	3.48	7	8.24	45	3.62	10	1.28	41	47.13	6	7.06	50	3.12	3	3.57	107	3.25	9	10.59
25	West Bengal	5	4.50	2	4.76	9	3.16	2	4.76	9	3.63	0	0.00	11	3.27	2	4.76	16	4.07	3	7.14	21	5.29	4	9.52

Table 3.4.1c : Female Members of Rajya Sabha from States/Union Territories in 1994 & 1996

Sl. No.	State/U.T's	Total number of seats	Number of members in position as on			
			1994*		1996@	
			Number of females	% age of females	Number of females	% age of females
	STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	1	5.88	2	11.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Assam	7	1	14.29	1	14.29
4	Bihar	22	1	4.55	1	4.55
5	Goa*	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Gujarat	11	2	18.18	2	18.18
7	Haryana	5	2	40.00	0	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0.00	1	33.33
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Karnataka	12	1	8.33	1	9.09
11	Kerala	9	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	16	1	6.25	1	6.25
13	Maharashtra	19	3	15.79	2	11.76
14	Manipur	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Meghalaya	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Mizoram	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Nagaland	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Orissa	10	2	20.00	2	20.00
19	Punjab	7	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Rajasthan	10	0	0.00	0	0.00
21	Sikkim	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	18	1	5.56	1	5.56
23	Tripura	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	34	2	5.88	2	9.52
25	West Bengal	16	2	12.50	2	12.50
5	Delhi	3	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Pondichery	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Nominated	12	1	8.33	1	14.29
	Total	245	20	8.37	19	8.64

Note : In 1994, 6 seats were vacant, i each in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and 4 in Jammu & Kashmir.

In 1996, 25 seats were vacant, 1 in Karnataka, 2 in Maharashtra, 4 in Jammu & Kashmir, 13 in Uttar Pradesh and 5 seats by nomination.

** : As on 20.10.94*

@ : As on 20.08.96

Source : Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213

Table 3.4.1d : Numbers of Candidates Contested and Elected to the State Legislative Assemblies by Sex - 1984-85 to 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/U.T's	1984-85				1987-88				1989-90				1991-92				1993-94			
		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	STATES																				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1895	77	284	10	-	-	-	-	1634	70	277	17	-	-	-	-	3104	127	287	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	110	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	168	2	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	1104	29	121	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1607	50	131	5	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	4134	104	309	15	-	-	-	-	6482	147	316	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Goa	232	10	29	1	-	-	-	-	243	9	38	2	-	-	-	-	301	10	36	4
6	Gujarat	1095	42	166	16	-	-	-	-	1836	53	178	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1287	35	85	5	-	-	-	-	1844	41	84	6	-	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	284	10	216	8	-	-	-	-	436	18	64	4	-	-	-	-	399	17	65	3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	515	13	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1964	79	214	10	-	-	-	-	2380	118	117	7
11	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1220	34	132	8	-	-	-	-	783	26	132	8	-	-	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	2374	76	272	16	-	-	-	-	4062	154	309	11	-	-	-	-	3562	167	308	12
13	Maharashtra	2147	83	60	-	-	-	-	-	3616	148	282	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Manipur	359	5	139	8	-	-	-	-	282	6	59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	268	3	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	7	59	1
16	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	141	4	39	1	158	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	118	3	40	-
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	211	3	59	1	140	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	177	1	60	-
18	Orissa	775	25	113	4	-	-	-	-	871	42	140	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Punjab	824	33	184	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	22	111	6	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	1458	46	32	-	-	-	-	-	2995	93	189	11	-	-	-	-	2341	96	190	9
21	Sikkim	184	11	226	8	-	-	-	-	113	5	30	2	-	-	-	-	175	9	31	1
22	Tamil Nadu	1453	46	394	31	-	-	-	-	2968	78	224	10	2741	102	202	32	-	-	-	-
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-	213	7	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	15	59	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	5850	169	28	2	-	-	-	-	5896	206	407	18	7622	229	409	10	9456	260	408	14
25	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	1461	36	281	13	-	-	-	-	1829	74	273	21	-	-	-	-
	UNION TERRITORIES																				
1	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1257	59	67	3
2	Pondicherry	115	4	29	1	-	-	-	-	206	6	30	-	202	6	29	1	-	-	-	-
	Total	24393	775	2632	141	5316	135	787	33	34070	1120	2915	113	17185	550	1371	89	23945	889	1727	62

Source : Election Commission, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213.

Table 3.4.1e : Percentage of Female Candidates Contested and Elected to the State Legislative Assemblies 1984-85 to 1993-94

Sl. No	State/U.T's	1984-85				1987-88				1989-90				1991-92				1993-94			
		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected		Contested		Elected	
		No. of Female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s	No. of female s	% of female s
	STATES																				
1	Andhra Pradesh	77	3.90	10	3.40	0	0	0	0	70	4.11	17	5.78	0	0	0	0	127	3.93	7	2.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	4.35	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	2	1.18	2	3.33	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Assam	29	2.56	5	3.97	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	3.02	5	3.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Bihar	104	2.45	15	4.63	0	0	0	0	147	2.22	8	2.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Goa	10	4.13	1	3.33	0	0	0	0	9	3.57	2	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	3.22	4	10.00
6	Gujarat	42	3.69	16	8.79	0	0	0	0	53	2.81	4	2.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	35	2.65	5	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	2.18	6	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	10	3.40	8	3.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	3.96	4	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	4.09	3	4.41
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	2.46	1	1.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	79	3.87	10	4.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	118	4.72	7	5.65
11	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	34	2.71	8	5.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	3.21	8	5.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	76	3.10	16	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	154	3.65	11	3.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	167	4.48	12	3.75
13	Maharashtra	83	3.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	148	3.93	6	2.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Manipur	5	1.37	8	5.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	2.08	1	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.11	2	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	2.41	1	1.67
16	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.76	1	2.50	4	2.47		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.48	0	0.00
17	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.40	1	1.67	0	0.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.56	0	0.00
18	Orissa	25	3.13	4	3.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	4.60	7	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Punjab	33	3.85	16	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	3.80	6	5.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Rajasthan	46	3.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	93	3.01	11	5.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	3.94	9	4.52
21	Sikkim	11	5.64	8	3.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	4.24	2	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	4.89	1	3.13
22	Tamil Nadu	46	3.07	31	7.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	78	2.56	10	4.27	102	3.59	32	13.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
23	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	3.18	2	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	3.69	1	1.67
24	Uttar Pradesh	169	2.81	2	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	206	3.38	18	4.24	229	2.92	10	2.39	260	2.68	14	3.32
25	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	2.40	13	4.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	74	3.89	21	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
	UNION TERRITORIES		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
1	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	59	4.48	3	4.29
2	Pondicherry	4	3.36	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	2.83	0	0.00	6	2.88	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	775	3.08	141	5.08	135	2.48	33	4.02	1120	3.18	113	3.73	550	3.10	89	6.10	889	3.58	62	3.47

Source : Election Commission, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213

13	Orissa	1997	81108	5262	854	27036	1754	284	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Punjab	1993(G P)	90565	2441	274	23990	326	89	20727	338	84	-	-	-	5303	99	5
		1995 (PS&ZP)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(158)	(47)	(5)	(870)	(37)	(3)				(990)	(NA)	(NA)
15	Rajasthan	1995	112897 (9185)	5257 (237)	997 (31)	33566 (3064)	1740 (86)	331 (10)	17902 (1643)	943 (41)	177 (6)	15616 (1477)	804 (36)	154 (5)	13137 (1060)	625 (35)	119 (5)
16	Sikkim	1993	827 (148)	-	153 (4)	275	-	65	49	-	12	185	-	44	NA	NA	NA
17	Tamil Nadu	1996	40734 (12584)	6504 (384)	649 (26)	13578	2168	216	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Tripura	1994	5421 -	196 -	70 -	1805 (184)	67 (6)	24 (1)	118 (89)	48 (3)	15 (1)	415 (163)	26 (2)	7 -	- -	- -	NA
19	Uttar Pradesh	1995	106895 (58605)	52417 (901)	2127 (66)	120591	18883	793	85611	11029	448	814	105	4	NA	NA	NA
20	West Bengal	1993 (NA)	61398 (NA)	9516 (NA)	664 (NA)	21742 (NA)	3202 (NA)	227 (NA)	16966 (NA)	2734 (NA)	184 (NA)	4114 (NA)	676 (NA)	47 (NA)	- -	- -	NA

Notes :

GP : Gram Panchayat; PS : Panchayat Samitis; ZP : Zila Panchayat; NA : Not Available.

(I) Figures in bracket indicate the chairpersons among the elected members.

(ii) Figures under head 'Women' include SC, St & BC's.

(iii) For Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh the information is as furnished by

Institute of Social Sciences. Information on backward classes elected and Chairpersons among women, SC and St members are not available for these states.

For Tamil Nadu & Orissa number of women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members is not available. For Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu the figures for women members are only

approximate based on one-third reservation. Goa has only 2-tier system of Gram panchayats and Zila Panchayats. In Manipur ZPs are not constituted.

(iv) Haryana and Punjab have no scheduled tribe population. In Punjab Gram Panchayat election were held before the 73rd constitutional Amendment.

Source : (I) : Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, New Delhi

(II) : PRI Data Centre, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213

Table 3.4.1g : Percentage of Female Electors and Voters for the State Legislative Assemblies - 1984-85 to 1993-94

States/Uts	1984-85				1987-88				1989-90			
	Electors		Voters		Electors		Voters		Electors		Voters	
	No. of women	% age of women	No. of women	% age of women	No. of women	% age of women	No. of women	% age of women	No. of women	% age of women	No. of women	% age of women
Andhra Pradesh	17377340	50.24	11139181	47.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	21188612	49.87	14204756	47.51
Arunachal Pradesh	153557	48.13	112490	47.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	235831	46.14	165074	46.33
Assam	4583079	46.37	3592941	45.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bihar	20731655	47.27	9455239	38.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	24366049	46.33	12973585	39.76
Goa	291748	49.73	210145	49.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	362714	49.42	251376	48.68
Gujarat	9493465	49.21	4210151	44.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	12043429	48.52	5646803	43.59
Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	4059901	46.66	2741780	44.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	1183713	50.22	814803	49.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1511165	49.41	993395	47.95
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	1618445	45.52	1138744	42.77	0	0.00	0	0.00
Karnataka	10890046	90.53	6872429	45.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	13985552	48.86	8960070	46.33
Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	8083191	50.68	6513316	50.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	14361604	49.24	5941032	40.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	18215778	48.45	8520649	41.81
Maharashtra	18337423	48.55	10305937	46.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	23275067	47.86	13749473	45.51
Manipur	504370	49.76	448594	50.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	555739	49.94	503321	50.28
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	402903	49.94	302753	48.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	153634	49.21	114805	49.16	165163	49.49	133408	49.17
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	262574	45.12	225878	45.92	261805	44.95	225168	45.14
Orissa	7314009	47.69	3315948	41.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	9166425	46.42	4675899	41.82
Punjab	4858800	45.25	3235557	44.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rajasthan	10145274	47.79	5183447	44.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	12412700	47.01	6396081	42.43
Sikkim	71235	45.95	42923	43.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	91677	47.59	62353	44.79
Tamil Nadu	15314802	49.47	11094024	48.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	17520088	49.46	12014287	48.85
Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	658470	49.03	560771	48.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	29776933	45.44	11556517	38.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	35729423	44.91	16703786	40.82
West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	16507722	46.69	12157707	45.46	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNION TERRITORIES												
Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pondicherry	192188	48.84	149767	49.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	282933	48.35	205633	48.55
Total	165581241	49.40	87681125	43.78	31746840	47.66	23755754	46.62	191370150	47.49	106385117	43.88

Ref : Women in India, A Statistical Profile - 1997, Department of Women and Child Development Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. P - 228 & 229.

Table 3.4.1h : Percentage of Female Members of Lok Sabha from States/Union Territories in 1996

Sl. No.	State/ U.T's	Number of Members	
		Number of females	% age of females
	STATES		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	7.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
3	Assam	0	0.00
4	Bihar	3	5.56
5	Goa*	0	0.00
6	Gujarat	2	8.00
7	Haryana	1	10.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00
10	Karnataka	1	3.57
11	Kerala	0	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	5	12.50
13	Maharashtra	2	4.17
14	Manipur	0	0.00
15	Meghalaya	0	0.00
16	Mizoram	0	0.00
17	Nagaland	0	0.00
18	Orissa	2	10.00
19	Punjab	1	7.69
20	Rajasthan	4	16.00
21	Sikkim	0	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
23	Tripura	0	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	9	10.59
25	West Bengal	4	9.52
	UNION TERRITORIES		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
2	Chadigarh	0	0.00
3	Dadra and Nagar Havlei	0	0.00
4	Daman & Diu*	2	28.57
5	Delhi	0	0.00
6	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
7	Pondichery	0	0.00
	Total	39	7.22
	Anglo Indian	0	0.00
		39	7.22

Note : Three seats, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and orissa are vacant. Also 2 seats for Anglo Indians nominated are vacant.

Source : Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213

Table 3.4.1i : Percentage of Female Electors and Voters, for the Lok Sabha, State/Union Territories, 1977-96

Sl. No	State/U.T's	1977		1980		1984		1989		1991		1996													
		Elector		Voters		Elector		Voters		Elector		Voters													
		No. of Female s (in '000)	%age of female s	No. of Female s (in '000)	%age of female s	No. of Female s (in '000)	%age of female s	No. of Female s (in '000)	%age of female s	No. of Female s (in '000)	%age of female s	No. of Female s (in '000)	%age of female s												
STATES																									
1	Andhra Pradesh	13810	50.10	8090	46.98	15415	50.55	7979	45.96	16914	50.42	11044	47.74	21201	49.92	14219	47.53	21230	49.82	12072	46.12	24766	50.03	14762	54.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106	49.30	21	41.18	129	48.68	81	44.75	153	48.11	114	47.50	223	46.95	125	44.48	239	46.14	114	43.02	255	46.96	134	44.82
3	Assam	3311	45.83	1583	39.92	563	46.61	251	38.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5401	45.49	3957	44.29	5917	47.01	4523	45.78
4	Bihar	16606	47.45	8430	39.65	18699	47.09	8211	39.86	20583	47.49	10124	39.73	24299	46.56	12210	38.84	23509	46.60	11623	38.17	27425	46.93	13822	39.78
5	Goa*	240	50.31	149	49.83	260	49.90	179	49.45	291	49.74	209	49.76	362	49.39	201	47.18	372	49.40	145	45.45	43	8.96	226	46.31
6	Gujarat	6983	49.49	3797	45.46	8161	49.48	4060	44.42	9311	49.41	4913	45.01	11831	48.62	5798	43.66	12072	48.52	4474	40.86	13862	48.59	4108	40.09
7	Haryana	2718	46.93	1913	45.30	3237	46.83	1929	43.11	3583	46.38	2245	43.48	4438	46.06	2628	42.35	4483	46.10	2974	45.18	5146	46.15	3539	45.03
8	Himachal Pradesh	955	48.72	524	44.90	809	49.42	445	45.59	1166	50.41	670	47.15	1479	49.60	910	47.72	1519	49.40	15015	94.04	1760	49.77	986	48.43
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1215	47.54	579	39.17	1295	46.05	533	40.11	1575	46.34	966	42.80	1923	46.29	407	38.18	-	-	-	-	2076	46.61	811	37.20
10	Karnataka	8162	48.68	4743	44.77	9606	49.11	4957	43.91	10365	49.12	6308	45.52	13968	48.82	8954	46.35	14111	48.93	6929	43.84	15662	49.24	8694	45.39
11	Kerala	5785	50.48	4606	50.75	6705	50.55	4075	49.42	7226	50.62	5630	48.91	9576	50.61	7630	50.85	9942	50.58	7274	50.47	10631	51.42	7478	50.87
12	Madhya Pradesh	11354	49.84	5124	40.95	12532	49.76	5201	39.83	13922	49.47	6771	41.82	17929	48.60	8378	41.14	18254	48.41	6446	38.54	21215	48.30	9965	41.96
13	Maharashtra	14015	48.57	7963	45.75	16330	48.77	8499	44.69	17796	48.95	10366	46.17	22666	48.02	12633	44.71	23222	47.75	9988	42.13	26585	48.11	12650	43.65
14	Manipur	391	49.68	260	54.97	473	52.09	379	51.08	501	49.46	451	51.96	610	50.04	429	49.08	616	50.04	431	50.29	649	50.31	479	49.48
15	Meghalaya	294	52.50	120	45.63	111	49.33	53	46.49	375	50.00	188	45.97	459	48.99	228	46.91	469	49.84	232	46.03	542	49.63	331	49.18
16	Mizoram	104	50.98	45	44.55	115	50.00	65	50.78	128	50.20	-	-	193	49.36	108	47.58	205	49.64	116	47.93	204	50.12	151	50.50
17	Nagaland	210	44.49	106	42.57	212	46.19	137	46.76	270	45.53	176	44.67	360	44.33	272	44.88	365	44.84	285	45.45	416	47.65	356	46.11
18	Orissa	6064	47.96	2224	39.69	6659	48.09	2582	40.26	7203	48.20	3500	41.64	9031	46.46	4834	41.95	9194	46.42	4308	40.43	10654	47.52	5816	43.81
19	Punjab	3761	46.07	2605	45.50	4666	46.94	2689	44.07	-	-	-	-	5984	46.22	3490	43.02	-	-	-	-	6855	47.31	4189	46.45
20	Rajasthan	7406	48.60	3705	42.72	8533	48.04	4074	41.97	9698	48.21	4764	41.56	12186	47.21	6072	41.61	12459	46.99	4903	39.14	14351	47.23	5268	39.95
21	Sikkim	59	47.97	-	-	53	45.30	23	44.23	68	45.95	35	40.70	91	47.64	62	44.93	96	47.76	72	50.00	109	47.81	80	45.45
22	Tamil Nadu	13483	49.59	8822	48.34	14018	49.86	8879	47.31	15326	49.51	11025	48.80	19738	49.31	12831	47.94	19704	49.36	12170	47.70	21090	49.64	13676	48.09
23	Tripura	420	48.55	278	45.87	513	48.58	399	47.27	594	49.17	437	46.79	749	48.79	613	47.59	762	48.85	469	44.71	803	48.76	622	47.77
24	Uttar Pradesh	23853	45.93	11694	39.90	26515	45.69	11462	39.53	28448	45.64	14362	41.28	35718	44.86	16611	40.70	35761	45.01	15895	40.63	45599	45.23	18710	39.91
25	West Bengal	11488	45.73	6290	41.57	13257	44.54	9039	42.97	15369	46.64	11532	44.51	18713	46.30	14394	44.70	19195	46.37	14373	45.26	21584	47.35	17453	46.32
UNION TERRITORIES																									
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29	34.52	22	36.67	37	38.54	30	37.50	47	40.87	37	40.66	67	41.88	47	41.23	70	41.42	45	41.67	90	42.86	55	42.31
2	Chadigarh	68	42.50	45	41.67	82	41.62	40	32.00	99	43.42	68	43.31	146	43.84	95	43.38	160	43.01	92	42.79	195	43.33	114	43.51
3	Dadra and Nagar Havli	19	51.35	12	48.00	22	50.00	16	48.48	27	50.00	20	50.00	36	49.32	26	49.06	36	48.65	23	47.92	45	47.87	35	48.61
4	Daman & Diu*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	50.00	19	52.78	28	49.12	19	50.00	33	47.83	25	51.02
5	Delhi	1105	43.40	779	42.92	1390	45.29	854	42.89	1562	44.68	1012	44.90	2549	44.70	1322	42.70	2741	45.15	1193	40.50	3460	42.94	1702	41.74
6	Lakshadweep	9	47.37	7	46.67	9	47.37	9	52.94	10	47.62	9	50.00	14	48.28	12	50.00	14	46.67	195	94.20	16	48.48	15	50.00
7	Pondichery	147	49.49	107	48.86	157	49.22	126	49.41	186	48.95	134	48.91	278	48.43	184	48.17	286	48.31	195	48.63	313	49.45	238	49.90
Total		154170	48.00	84643	43.58	170563	47.94	87256	43.12	182796	48.17	107110	44.31	236845	47.48	135742	43.93	236515	47.46	136027	45.76	282351	47.68	151013	44.51

Source : Election Commission, New Delhi.

Ref : Women in India - A Statistical Profile, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, P - 213.

Table 3.4.1j : Number of Electors and Voters by sex for the State Legislative Assemblies - 1984-85 to 1993-94

States/Uts	1984-85				1987-88				1989-90			
	Electors		Voters		Electors		Voters		Electors		Voters	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	17,211,122	17377340	12231569	11139181	--	--	--	--	21301563	21188612	15694774	14204756
Arunachal Pradesh	165489	153557	125095	112490	--	--	--	--	275325	235831	191215	165074
Assam	5299615	4583079	4234919	3592941	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bihar	23122617	20731655	15227089	9455239	--	--	--	--	28228746	24366049	19656239	12973585
Goa	294909	291748	211405	210145	--	--	--	--	371273	362714	265036	251376
Gujarat	9796676	9493465	5206883	4210151	--	--	--	--	12777950	12043429	7308418	5646803
Haryana	--	--	--	--	4640677	4059901	3456864	2741780	--	--	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	1173219	1183713	843623	814803	--	--	--	--	1547302	1511165	1078463	993395
Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--	--	1937104	1618445	1523611	1138744	--	--	--	--
Karnataka	1139080	10890046	8112269	6872429	--	--	--	--	14638461	13985552	10379972	8960070
Kerala	--	--	--	--	7866828	8083191	6333373	6513316	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	14806915	14361604	8593492	5941032	--	--	--	--	19383353	18215778	11858237	8520649
Maharashtra	19432913	18337423	12050695	10305937	--	--	--	--	25357881	23275067	16463765	13749473
Manipur	509310	504370	436275	448594	--	--	--	--	557114	555739	497663	503321
Meghalaya	--	--	--	--	403838	402903	322575	302753	--	--	--	--
Mizoram	--	--	--	--	158597	153634	118751	114805	168570	165163	137931	133408
Nagaland	--	--	--	--	319379	262574	266023	225878	320611	261805	273654	225168
Orissa	8023191	7314009	4700635	3315948	--	--	--	--	10579124	9166425	6506253	4675899
Punjab	5879025	4858800	4009724	3235557	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rajasthan	11084688	10145274	6477055	5183447	--	--	--	--	13993964	12412700	8677707	6396081
Sikkim	83806	71235	56512	42923	--	--	--	--	100942	91677	76874	62353
Tamil Nadu	15643046	15314802	11641845	11094024	--	--	--	--	17899120	17520088	12580729	12014287
Tripura	--	--	--	--	684596	658470	590887	560771	--	--	--	--
Uttar Pradesh	35746165	29776933	18295616	11556517	--	--	--	--	43831484	35729423	24214176	16703786
West Bengal	--	--	--	--	18847630	16507722	14584067	12157707	--	--	--	--
UNION TERRITORIES												
Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pondicherry	201284	192188	154765	149767	--	--	--	--	302259	282933	217954	205633
Total	169,613,070	165,581,241	112,609,466	87,681,125	34,858,649	31,746,840	27,196,151	23,755,754	211,635,042	191,370,150	136,079,060	106,385,117

Ref: Women in India, A Statistical Profile - 1997, Department of Women and Child Development Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. P - 229.